



Count on it.

Operator's Manual

Commercial Walk-Behind Mower

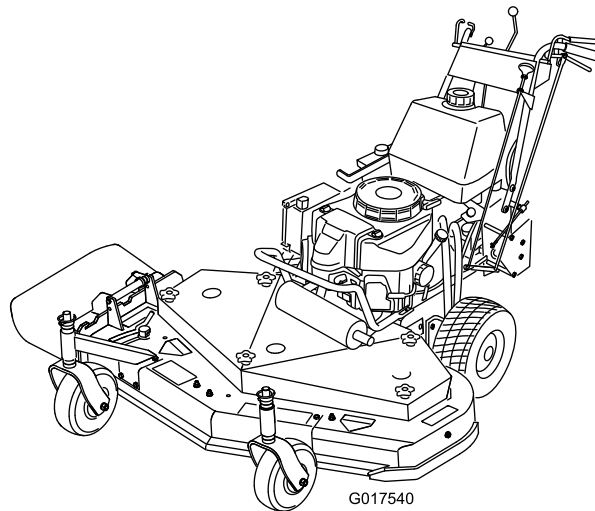
**Fixed Deck, Pistol Grip, Hydro Drive with
36in or 48in TURBO FORCE® Cutting Unit**

Model No. 30934—Serial No. 31400001 and Up

Model No. 30938—Serial No. 31400001 and Up

Model No. 39934—Serial No. 31400001 and Up

Model No. 39938—Serial No. 31400001 and Up



⚠ 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.

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

This spark ignition system complies with Canadian ICES-002.

Important: This engine is not equipped with a spark arrester muffler. 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. Other states or federal areas may have similar laws.

⚠ WARNING

Removing standard original equipment parts and accessories may alter the warranty, traction, and safety of the machine. Failure to use original Toro parts could cause serious injury or death. Making unauthorized changes to the engine, fuel or venting system, may violate EPA and CARB regulations.

Replace all parts including, but not limited to, tires, belts, blades, and fuel system components with original Toro parts.

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

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

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

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

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

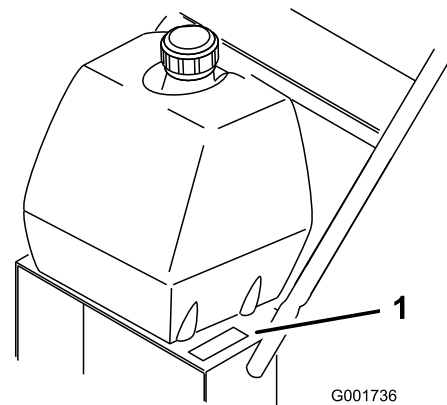


Figure 1

1. Model and serial number location

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

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



Figure 2

1. Safety alert symbol

This manual uses 2 words to highlight information.

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

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Safety

Note: The addition of attachments made by other manufacturers that do not meet American National Standards Institute certification will cause noncompliance of this machine.

Improperly using or maintaining the machine 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.

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

Safe Operating Practices

The following instructions are adapted from ANSI B71.4-2012.

Training

- Read the *Operator's Manual* and other training material. If the operator(s) or mechanic(s) cannot read or understand the information 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, 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.
- Check that operator's presence controls, safety switches, and shields are attached and functioning properly. Do not operate unless they are functioning properly.

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Operation

- Lightning can cause severe injury or death. If lightning is seen or thunder is heard in the area, do not operate the machine; seek shelter.
- Never run an engine in an enclosed area.
- 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.
- Be sure of your footing while using this machine, especially when backing up. Walk; do not run. Never operate on wet grass. Reduced footing could cause slipping.
- Slow down and use extra care on hillsides. Be sure to travel side to side on hillsides. Turf conditions can affect the stability of the machine. Use caution while operating near drop-offs.
- Slow down and use caution when making turns and when changing directions on slopes.
- Never raise deck with the blades running.
- Never operate with the PTO shield or other guards not securely in place. Be sure all interlocks are attached, adjusted properly, and functioning properly.
- Never operate with the discharge deflector raised, removed or altered, unless using a grass catcher.
- Do not change the engine governor setting or overspeed the engine.
- Stop on level ground, disengage drives, engage the parking brake (if provided), and shut off the engine before leaving the operator's position for any reason, including emptying the catchers or unclogging the chute.
- Stop equipment and inspect blades after striking objects or if an abnormal vibration occurs. Make necessary repairs before resuming operations.
- Keep hands and feet away from the cutting unit.
- Look behind and down before backing up to be sure of a clear path.
- Never carry passengers on the machine.
- Keep pets and bystanders away.
- Slow down and use caution when making turns and crossing roads and sidewalks. Stop blades if not mowing.
- Be aware of the mower discharge direction and do not point it at anyone.
- Do not operate the mower under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Use care when loading or unloading the machine into or from a trailer or truck.
- Use care when approaching blind corners, shrubs, trees, or other objects that may obscure vision.

Safe Handling of Fuels

- To avoid personal injury or property damage, use extreme care in handling gasoline. Gasoline is extremely flammable and the vapors are explosive.
- Extinguish all cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and other sources of ignition.
- Use only an approved fuel container.
- Never remove fuel cap or add fuel with the engine running.
- Allow engine to cool before refueling.
- Never refuel the machine indoors.
- Never store the machine or fuel container where there is an open flame, spark, or pilot light such as on a water heater or on other appliances.
- Never fill containers inside a vehicle or on a truck or trailer bed with a plastic liner. Always place containers on the ground away from your vehicle before filling.
- Remove equipment from the truck or trailer and refuel it on the ground. If this is not possible, then refuel such equipment with a portable container, rather than from a fuel dispenser nozzle.
- Keep the nozzle in contact with the rim of the fuel tank or container opening at all times until fueling is complete.
- Do not use a nozzle lock open device.
- If fuel is spilled on clothing, change clothing immediately.
- Never overfill fuel tank. Replace fuel cap and tighten securely.

Maintenance and Storage

- Disengage drives, set the parking brake, stop the engine and remove the key or disconnect the spark-plug wire. Wait for all movement to stop before adjusting, cleaning or repairing the machine.
- Clean grass and debris from the cutting unit, the drives, the mufflers, and the engine to help prevent fires. Clean up oil or fuel spillage.
- Let the engine cool before storing and do not store near flame.
- Shut off the fuel while storing or transporting. Do not store fuel near flames or drain indoors.
- Park the machine on level ground. Set the parking brake. 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 or the spark-plug wire before making any repairs. Disconnect the negative terminal first and the positive last. Connect the positive first and negative last.

- Use care when checking the blades. Wrap the blade(s) or wear gloves, and use caution when servicing them. Only replace blades. Never straighten or weld them.
- Keep hands and feet away from moving parts. If possible, do not make adjustments with the engine running.
- Keep all parts in good working condition and all hardware tightened. Replace all worn or damaged decals.
- To best protect your investment and maintain optimal performance of your Toro equipment, count on Toro genuine parts. When it comes to reliability, Toro delivers replacement parts designed to the exact engineering specifications of our equipment. For peace of mind, insist on Toro genuine parts.
- Remove obstacles such as rocks, tree limbs, etc. from the mowing area.
- Watch for holes, ruts or bumps. Tall grass can hide obstacles.
- Use caution 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.
- Use extra care with grass catchers or other attachments. These can change the stability of the machine.
- Keep all movement on slopes slow and gradual. Do not make sudden changes in speed or direction.
- Mow slopes side to side.
- Do not mow slopes greater than 20 degrees.

Hauling

- Use care when loading or unloading the machine into a trailer or truck.
- Use full width ramps for loading machine into trailer or truck.
- Tie the machine down securely using straps, chains, cable, or ropes. Both front and rear straps should be directed down and outward from the machine.

Toro Mower Safety

The following list contains safety information specific to Toro products and other safety information you must know.

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

This product is designed for cutting and recycling grass or, when equipped with a grass bagger, for catching cut grass. Any use for purposes other than these could prove dangerous to user and bystanders.

General Operation

- Be sure the area is clear of other people before mowing. Stop the machine if anyone enters the area.
- Do not touch equipment or attachment parts which may be hot from operation. Allow to cool before attempting to maintain, adjust or service.
- Use only Toro approved attachments. Warranty may be voided if used with unapproved attachments.
- Check carefully for overhead clearances (i.e. branches, doorways, electrical wires) before operating under any objects and do not contact them.

Slope Operation

All slopes and ramps require extra caution. If you feel uneasy on a slope, do not mow it.

Service

- Never store the machine or fuel container inside where there is an open flame, such as near a water heater or furnace.
- Keep nuts and bolts tight, especially the blade attachment bolts. Keep equipment in good condition.
- Never tamper with safety devices. Check safety systems for proper operation before each use.
- Use only genuine replacement parts to ensure that original standards are maintained.
- Check brake operation frequently. Adjust and service as required.

Slope Indicator



2

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Figure 3

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

Safety and Instructional Decals



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



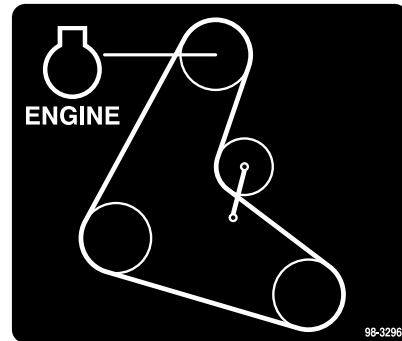
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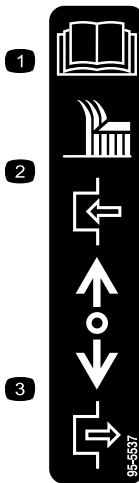


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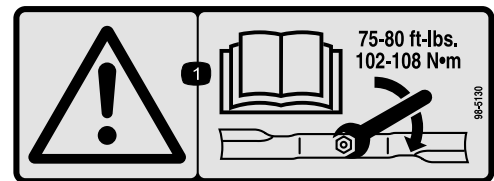
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For Models with 2 Blade Mower Decks



95-5537

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



98-5130

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual* for instructions on torquing the blade bolt/nut to 75-80 ft-lb (102-106 N·m).



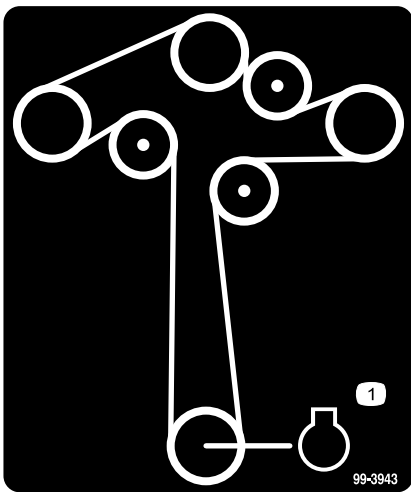
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Battery Symbols

Some or all of these symbols are on your battery

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Explosion hazard | 6. Keep bystanders a safe distance from the battery. |
| 2. No fire, open flame, or smoking. | 7. Wear eye protection; explosive gases can cause blindness and other injuries |
| 3. Caustic liquid/chemical burn hazard | 8. Battery acid can cause blindness or severe burns. |
| 4. Wear eye protection | 9. Flush eyes immediately with water and get medical help fast. |
| 5. Read the <i>Operator's Manual</i> . | 10. Contains lead; do not discard. |



99-3943

1. Engine



103-2103



103-2076



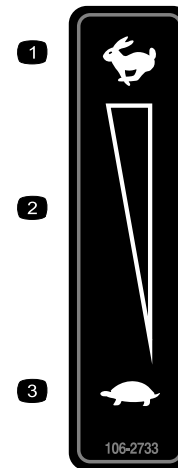
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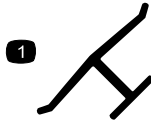
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Fast | 3. Slow |
| 2. Continuous variable setting | |

CAUTION

- DRIVE SYSTEM MAY NOT HOLD MACHINE IF PARKED ON SLOPE.
- MOVEMENT OF AN UNATTENDED MACHINE CAN CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY.
- WHEELS MUST BE BLOCKED IF MACHINE IS PARKED ON SLOPE.
- WHEN POSSIBLE, PARK MACHINE ON LEVEL SURFACE.

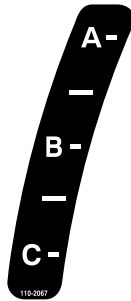
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Manufacturer's Mark

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



110-2067

ADJUSTABLE BAFFLE BAFLE AJUSTABLE

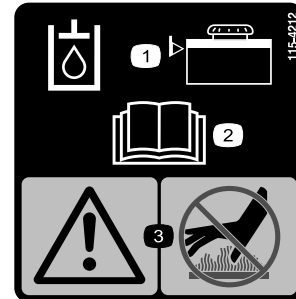
- | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|---|
| A - | • Short, light grass
• Dry conditions
• Maximum dispersion | | | • Cesped corto y ligero
• Condiciones secas
• Maxima dispersion |
| B - | • Bagging setting | | | • Posicion para usar con bolsa |
| C - | • Tall, dense grass
• Wet conditions
• Maximum ground speed | | | • Cesped alto y denso
• Condiciones mojadas
• Maxima velocidad |

110-2068



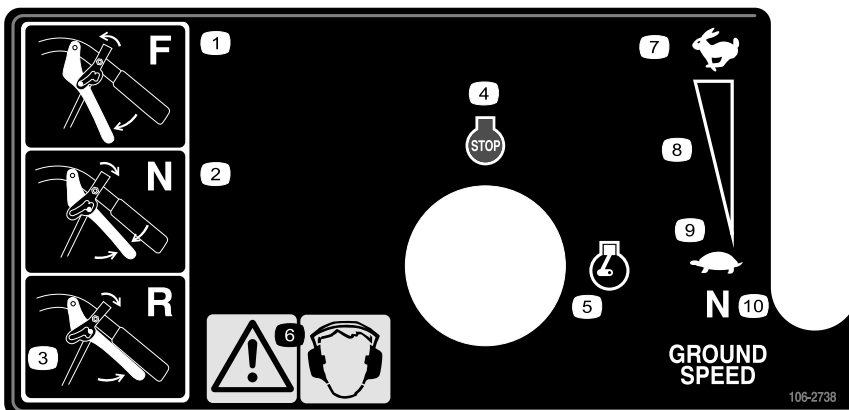
110-2068

1. Read the *Operator's Manual*.



115-4212

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



106-2738

106-2738

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Park | 4. Engine—stop | 7. Fast | 10. Neutral |
| 2. Drive | 5. Engine—run | 8. Continuous variable setting | |
| 3. Neutral | 6. Warning—wear ear protection. | 9. Slow | |



Product Overview

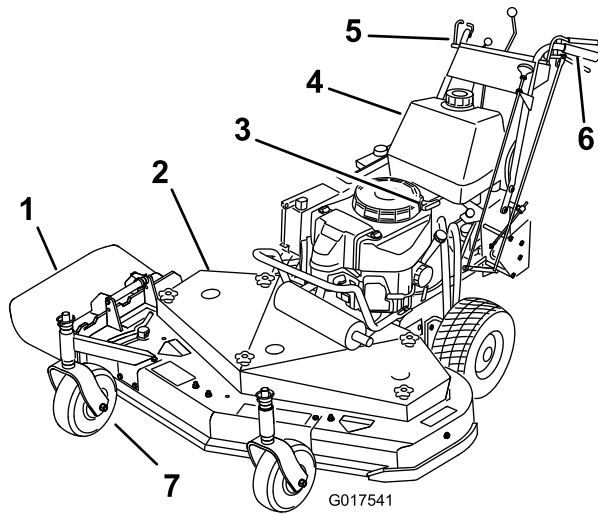


Figure 4

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Side discharge | 5. Controls |
| 2. Mower deck | 6. Handle |
| 3. Recoil-start handle | 7. Caster wheel |
| 4. Gas tank | |

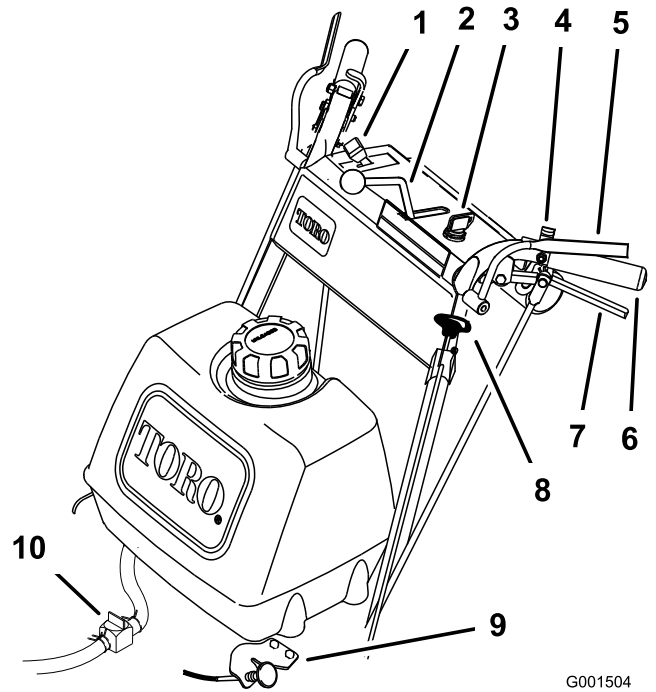


Figure 5

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

Controls

Become familiar with all the controls (Figure 5) before you start the engine and operate the machine.

Throttle Control

The throttle control has 2 positions: **Fast** and **Slow**.

Operator Presence Control (OPC) Levers

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

Blade-control Knob (PTO)

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

Ignition Switch

This switch is used in conjunction with recoil starter and has 2 positions: **Run** and **Off**.

Speed-control Lever

This machine has a variable-speed control with a neutral position. This controls how fast the machine travels forward.

Drive Levers

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

Neutral Lock

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

Recoil Starter

Pull the recoil-start handle to start the engine (not shown in Figure 4).

Fuel-shutoff Valve

Close the fuel-shutoff valve when transporting or storing the machine.

Choke

Use the choke to start a cold engine.

Specifications

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

36-inch mowers:

Width with deflector down	118.4 cm (46.6 inches)
Length	203.2 cm (80 inches)
Height	111.8 cm (44 inches)
Weight	241 kg (532 lb)

48-inch mowers:

Width with deflector down	161.3 cm (63-1/2 inches)
Length	198.9 cm (78-3/8 inches)
Height	111.8 cm (44 inches)
Weight	259 kg (570 lb)

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.

Operation

Adding Fuel

- For best results, use only clean, fresh (less than 30 days old), unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of 87 or higher ((R+M)/2 rating method).
- Ethanol: Gasoline with up to 10% ethanol (gasohol) or 15% MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) by volume is acceptable. Ethanol and MTBE are not the same. Gasoline with 15% ethanol (E15) by volume is not approved for use. **Never use** gasoline that contains more than 10% ethanol by volume, such as E15 (contains 15% ethanol), E20 (contains 20% ethanol), or E85 (contains 85% ethanol). Using unapproved gasoline may cause performance problems and/or engine damage which may not be covered under warranty.
- **Do not** use gasoline containing methanol.
- **Do not** store fuel either in the fuel tank or fuel containers over the winter unless a fuel stabilizer is used.
- **Do not** add oil to gasoline.

▲ DANGER

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

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

⚠ DANGER

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

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

⚠ WARNING

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

- Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors.
- Keep face away from nozzle and gas tank or conditioner bottle opening.
- Keep gas away from eyes and skin.

Using Fuel Stabilizer/Conditioner

Use a fuel stabilizer/conditioner in the machine to keep the fuel fresh during storage of 90 days or less. If you are storing the machine for longer, drain the fuel tank; refer to Storage (page 47).

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

Add the correct amount of fuel stabilizer/conditioner to the fuel, and follow the directions of the manufacturer.

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

Filling the Fuel Tank

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

Checking the Engine-oil Level

Before you start the engine and use the machine, check the oil level in the engine crankcase; refer to Checking the Engine-oil Level.

Think Safety First

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Wear hearing protection when operating this machine.



Figure 6

1. Warning—wear hearing protection.

Operating the Parking Brake

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Setting the Parking Brake

Pull the parking-brake lever rearward (Figure 7).

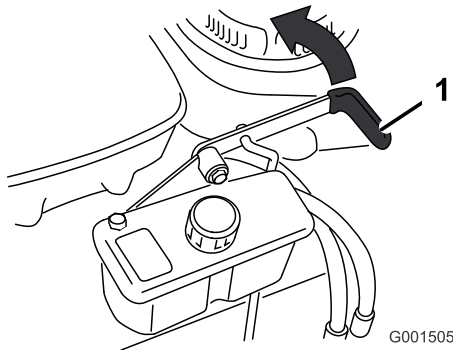


Figure 7

1. Parking-brake lever (in the released position)

Releasing the Parking Brake

Push the parking-brake lever forward.

Starting and Stopping the Engine

Starting the Engine

1. Connect the wires to the spark plugs.
2. Open the fuel valve.

Note: A cold-weather starting kit has been incorporated to assist engine starting in cold weather or when the machine has not been run for a period of time.

To use the cold-weather starting kit:

- Grasp the split ring (Figure 8) on the right side of the machine, pull the ring and chain straight out from the side of the machine, and hook the ring over the control-shield bolt.

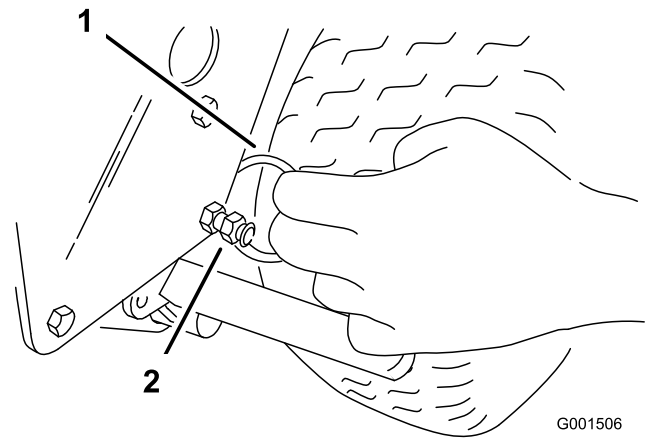


Figure 8

1. Split ring
2. Control-shield bolt

- After the engine is started, pull the chain straight out from the side of the machine until the ring can be removed from shield bolt. Slowly release the tension on the chain.

3. Disengage the blade-control knob (PTO) and move the speed-control lever to the neutral position.
 4. Move the drive levers to the neutral position and set the neutral locks.
 5. Set the parking brake.
 6. Turn the ignition key to the **run** position (Figure 5).
 7. To start a cold engine, move the throttle control midway between the **fast** and **slow** positions.
 8. To start a warm engine, move the throttle control to the **fast** position.
 9. Pull the choke knob if the engine is cold (Figure 5).
- Note:** A warm or hot engine usually does not require any choking.
10. Grasp the recoil-start handle firmly and pull it out until positive engagement results; then pull the handle vigorously to start the engine. Allow the rope to recoil slowly.
 11. Push the choke to the off position as the engine warms up (Figure 9).
 12. If the engine is cold, allow it to warm up and then move the throttle control to the **fast** position.

Stopping the Engine

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

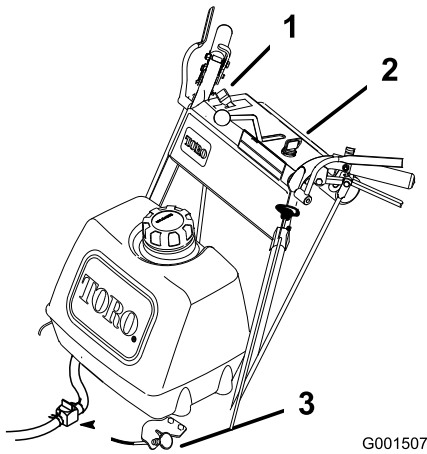


Figure 9

G001507

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Throttle lever | 3. Choke |
| 2. Ignition switch | |

Important: Make sure that the fuel-shutoff valve is closed before transporting or storing the machine, as fuel leakage may occur. Before storing the machine, disconnect the wires from the spark plugs to prevent the possibility of accidentally starting the engine.

Releasing the Neutral Lock

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

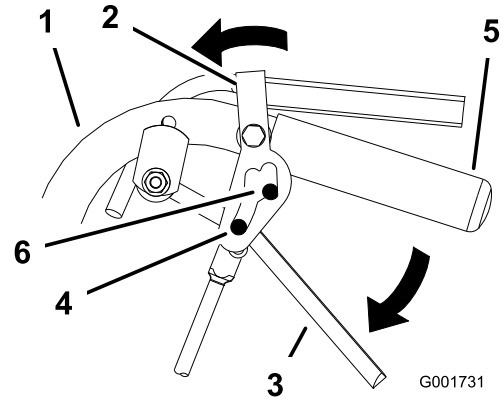


Figure 11

G001731

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

Operating the Neutral Locks

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

Setting the Neutral Lock

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

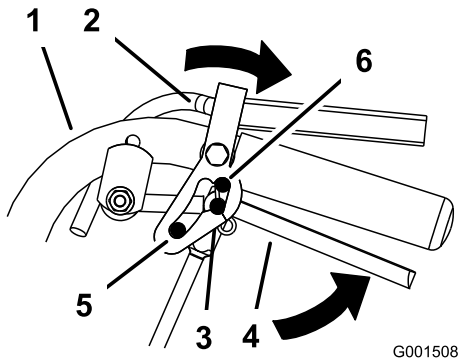


Figure 10

G001508

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

Operating the Mower-blade-control Knob (PTO)

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

Engaging the Mower Blades (PTO)

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

Note: The engine will stop if the OPC levers are released if the mower is running and the speed-control lever is not in neutral.

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

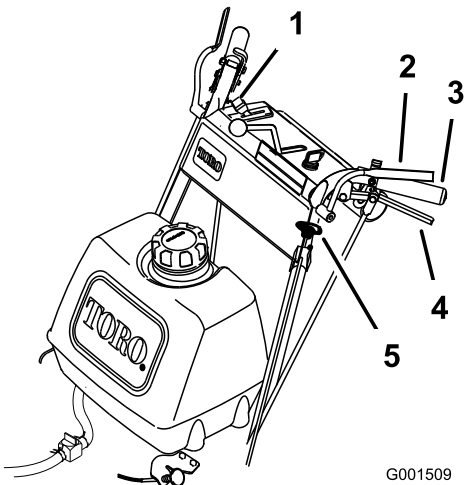


Figure 12

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

Disengaging the Mower Blades (PTO)

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

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

The Safety Interlock System

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Understanding the Safety Interlock System

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

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

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

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

Testing the Safety-interlock System

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

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

⚠ WARNING

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

- Perform the safety-interlock test in an open area.
 - Ensure that no one is standing in front of the machine while performing the safety-interlock test.
1. Set the neutral locks and place speed-control lever in neutral.
 2. Start the engine; refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine.
 3. Without holding the Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers, pull the blade-control knob (PTO) up. The engine should stop.

4. Push the blade-control knob down to off.
5. With engine running, hold down the OPC levers. Pull the blade-control knob (PTO) up. The drive belt should engage and the mower blades should begin rotating.
6. With engine running, release the OPC levers. The engine should stop.
7. With the engine running, move the speed-control lever forward slightly. Release the OPC levers. The engine should stop.
8. If all the above conditions are not met, have an Authorized Service Dealer repair the safety system immediately.

Driving the Machine Forward and Backward

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

Driving Forward

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

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

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

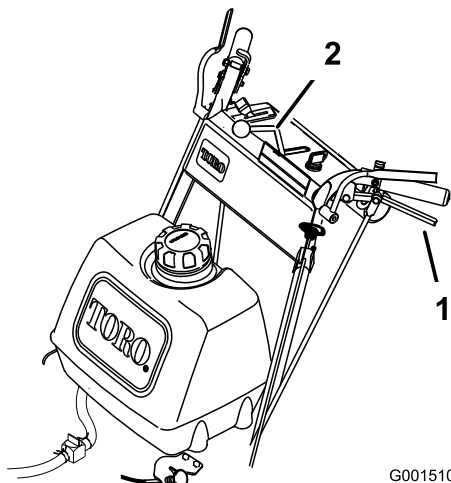


Figure 13

1. Drive lever
2. Speed-control lever

Driving Backward

From neutral, slowly squeeze the drive levers to move rearward (Figure 13).

Bringing the Machine to Neutral Position

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

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

Note: The speed-control lever can also be used to bring the mower to neutral position and then set the neutral locks.

Stopping the Machine

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

▲ CAUTION

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

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

Pushing the Machine by Hand

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

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

To Push the Machine

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

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

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

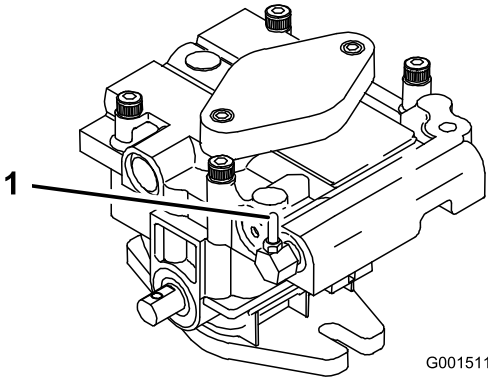


Figure 14

G001511

1. Bypass valve

Adjusting the Flow Baffle

The mower discharge flow can be adjusted for different types of mowing conditions. Position the cam lock and baffle to give the best quality of cut.

1. Disengage the PTO, move the motion control levers to the neutral locked position and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. To adjust the baffle, loosen the nut (Figure 15).
4. Adjust the baffle and nut in the slot to the desired discharge flow and tighten the nut.

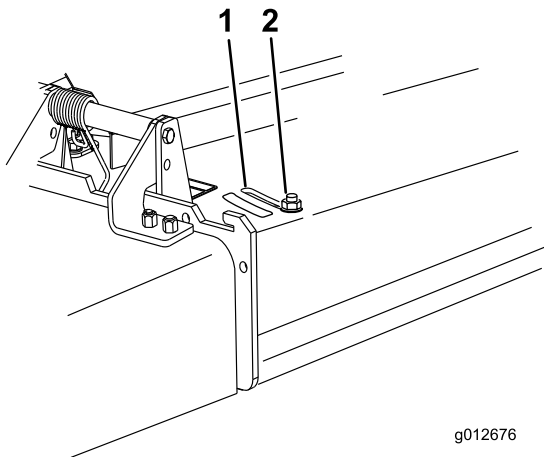


Figure 15

g012676

1. Slot
2. Nut

Positioning the Flow Baffle

The following figures are only recommendations for use. Adjustments will vary by grass type, moisture content, and height of grass.

Note: If the engine power draws down and the mower ground speed is the same, open up the baffle.

Position A

This is the full rear position (see Figure 16). The suggested use for this position is as follows.

- Use for short, light grass mowing conditions.
- Use in dry conditions.
- For smaller grass clippings.
- Propels grass clippings farther away from the mower.

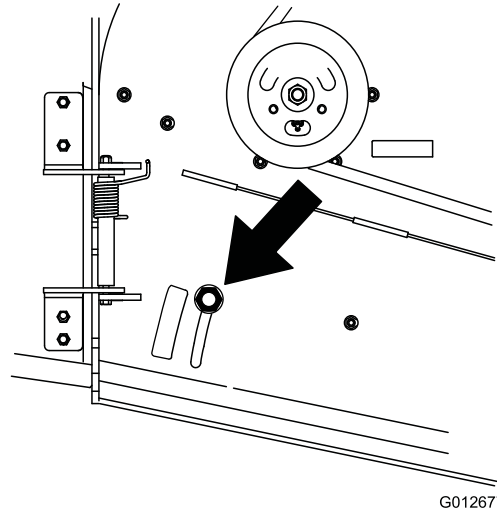


Figure 16

G012677

Position B

Use this position when bagging (Figure 17).

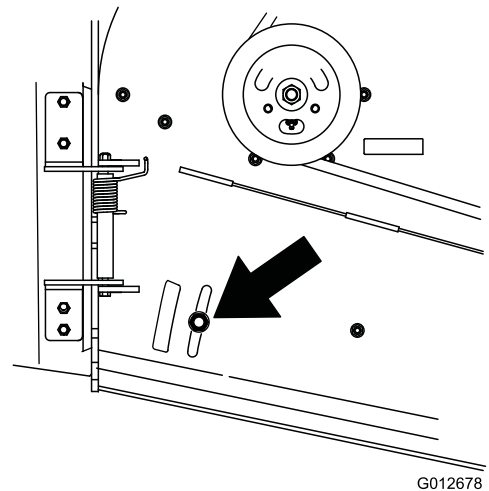


Figure 17

G012678

Position C

This is the full open position. The suggested use for this position is as follows (Figure 18).

- Use in tall, dense grass mowing conditions.
- Use in wet conditions.
- Lowers the engine power consumption.
- Allows increased ground speed in heavy conditions.

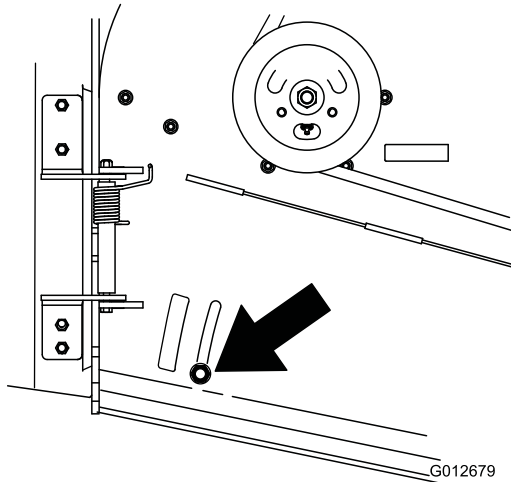


Figure 18

Transporting Machines

Use a heavy-duty trailer or truck to transport the machine. Ensure that the trailer or truck has all necessary lighting and marking as required by law. Please carefully read all the safety instructions. Knowing this information could help you, your family, pets or bystanders avoid injury.

To transport the machine:

1. Stop the engine, remove the key, set the brake, and close the fuel valve.
2. Securely fasten the machine to the trailer or truck with straps, chains, cable, or ropes.
3. Secure a trailer to towing vehicle with safety chains.
4. If applicable, connect the trailer brakes.

Side Discharging or Mulching the Grass

This mower has a hinged grass deflector that disperses clippings to the side and down toward the turf.

⚠ DANGER

Without the grass deflector, discharge cover, or complete grass catcher assembly mounted in place, you and others are exposed to blade contact and thrown debris. Contact with rotating mower blade(s) and thrown debris will cause injury or death.

- Never remove the grass deflector from the mower because the grass deflector routes material down toward the turf. If the grass deflector is ever damaged, replace it immediately.
- Never put your hands or feet under the mower.
- Never try to clear discharge area or mower blades unless you release the bail and the power take off (PTO) is off. Rotate the ignition key to Off. Also remove the key and pull the wire off the spark plug(s).

Adjusting the Height-of-Cut

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

Adjusting the Blade Height

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

1. Disengage the PTO and pull the throttle to the slow position.
2. Turn the ignition switch to off.
3. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position. Set the parking brake.
4. Hold the blade bolt and remove the nut. Slide the bolt down through the spindle, and change the spacers as needed (Figure 19).

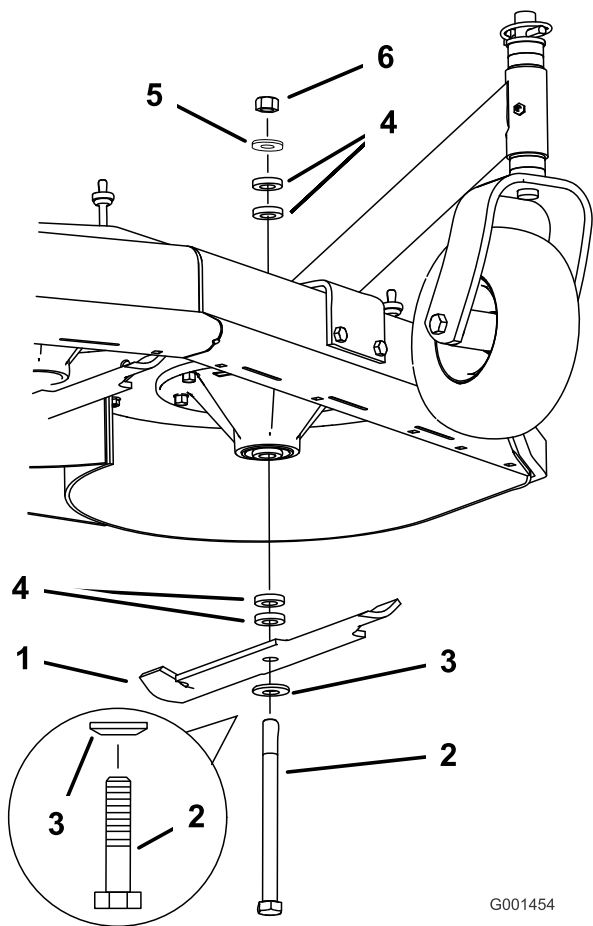


Figure 19

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

5. Install the bolt, the curved washer, and the blade; add extra spacers, and secure them with a thin washer and a nut (Figure 19).
6. Torque the blade bolt to 101 to 108 N-m (75 to 80 ft-lb).

Adjusting the Axle Height

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

1. Disengage the PTO and pull the throttle to the stop position.
2. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position, and then set the parking brake.
3. Place a jack under the rear center of the engine frame. Raise the back end of the engine frame up enough to remove the drive wheels.
4. Remove the drive wheels.
5. Loosen, but do not remove, the 2 top axle bolts (Figure 20).
6. Remove the 2 lower axle bolts (Figure 20).

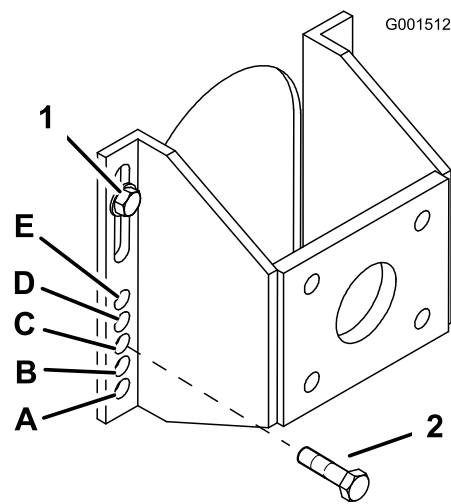


Figure 20

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Top axle bolt | 2. Lower axle bolt |
|------------------|--------------------|

7. Raise or lower the mounting bracket so that you can install the 2 axle adjustment bolts in the desired hole location (Figure 20).

Note: Use a tapered punch to help align the holes.

8. Tighten all 4 bolts.
9. Install the drive wheels and lower the machine.

Adjusting the Caster Position

1. Using the Height-of-Cut Chart, adjust the caster spacers to match with the axle hole selected (Figure 21).

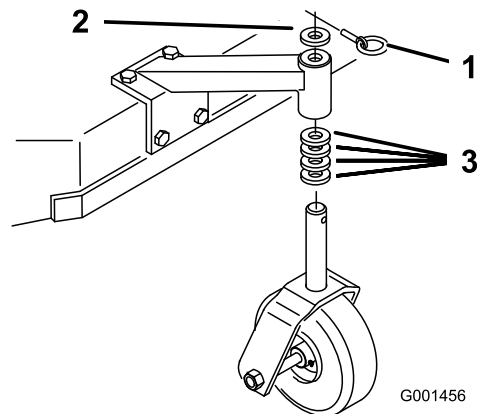


Figure 21

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

2. Remove the latch pin, slide the caster from the support, and change the spacers (Figure 21).
3. Install the caster in the support and insert the latch pin (Figure 21).

Adjusting the Handle Height

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

1. Remove the hairpin cotter pins and clevis pins from the drive levers and neutral locks (Figure 22).

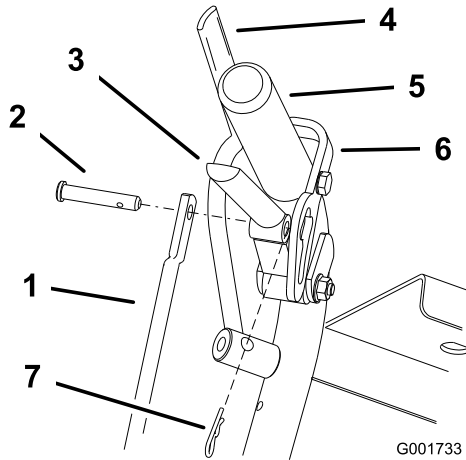


Figure 22

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

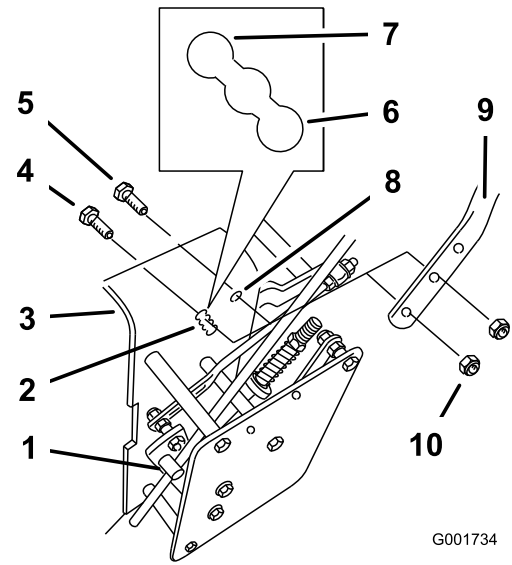


Figure 23

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

2. Loosen the upper flange bolts (3/8 x 1-1/4 inch) and flange nut securing handle to rear frame (Figure 23).
3. Remove the lower flange bolts (3/8 x 1 inch) and flange nuts securing handle to rear frame (Figure 23).
4. Pivot the handle to the desired operating position and install the lower flange bolts (3/8 x 1 inch) and flange nuts into the mounting holes. Tighten all the flange bolts.

5. Adjust the control rod length by rotating the control rod in the rod fitting (Figure 23).
 6. Install the hairpin cotter between the drive levers and the neutral locks and into the clevis pins (Figure 22).
- Note:** Make sure that the clevis pins are inserted into the neutral locks.
7. Perform the hydraulic linkage adjustments when the handle height is changed; refer Hydraulic Linkage Adjustments.

Height-of-cut Chart

Axle position	Number of spacers below caster		Number of 1/4 inch blade spacers below spindle				
	13 mm (1/2 inch)	5 mm (3/16 inch)	4	3	2	1	0
A	0	0	26 mm (1 inch)	32 mm (1-1/4 inch)	38 mm (1-1/2 inch)	45 mm (1-3/4 inch)	51 mm (2 inch)
A	0	1	29 mm (1-1/8 inch)	35 mm (1-3/8 inch)	41 mm (1-5/8 inch)	48 mm (1-7/8 inch)	54 mm (2-1/8 inch)
A	1	0	35 mm (1-3/8 inch)	41 mm (1-5/8 inch)	48 mm (1-7/8 inch)	54 mm (2-1/8 inch)	60 mm (2-3/8 inch)
B	0	1	35 mm (1-3/8 inch)	41 mm (1-5/8 inch)	48 mm (1-7/8 inch)	54 mm (2-1/8 inch)	60 mm (2-3/8 inch)
B	1	0	41 mm (1-5/8 inch)	48 mm (1-7/8 inch)	54 mm (2-1/8 inch)	60 mm (2-3/8 inch)	67 mm (2-5/8 inch)
B	1	1	45 mm (1-3/4 inch)	51 mm (2 inch)	57 mm (2-1/4 inch)	64 mm (2-1/2 inch)	70 mm (2-3/4 inch)
B	2	0	51 mm (2 inch)	57 mm (2-1/4 inch)	64 mm (2-1/2 inch)	70 mm (2-3/4 inch)	76 mm (3 inch)
C	1	1	48 mm (1-7/8 inch)	54 mm (2-1/8 inch)	60 mm (2-3/8 inch)	67 mm (2-5/8 inch)	73 mm (2-7/8 inch)
C	2	0	55 mm (2-1/8 inch)	60 mm (2-3/8 inch)	67 mm (2-5/8 inch)	73 mm (2-7/8 inch)	79 mm (3-1/8 inch)
C	2	1	57 mm (2-1/4 inch)	64 mm (2-1/2 inch)	70 mm (2-3/4 inch)	76 mm (3 inch)	83 mm (3-1/4 inch)
C	3	0	64 mm (2-1/2 inch)	70 mm (2-3/4 inch)	76 mm (3 inch)	83 mm (3-1/4 inch)	89 mm (3-1/2 inch)
D	2	1	61 mm (2-3/8 inch)	67 mm (2-5/8 inch)	73 mm (2-7/8 inch)	79 mm (3-1/8 inch)	86 mm (3-3/8 inch)
D	3	0	64 mm (2-1/2 inch)	70 mm (2-3/4 inch)	76 mm (3 inch)	82 mm (3-1/4 inch)	89 mm (3-1/2 inch)
D	3	1	70 mm (2-3/4 inch)	76 mm (3 inch)	82 mm (3-1/4 inch)	89 mm (3-1/2 inch)	95 mm (3-3/4 inch)
D	4	0	76 mm (3 inch)	82 mm (3-1/4 inch)	89 mm (3-1/2 inch)	95 mm (3-3/4 inch)	102 mm (4 inch)
E	3	1	73 mm (2-7/8 inch)	79 mm (3-1/8 inch)	86 mm (3-3/8 inch)	92 mm (3-5/8 inch)	98 mm (3-7/8 inch)
E	4	0	79 mm (3-1/8 inch)	86 mm (3-3/8 inch)	92 mm (3-5/8 inch)	98 mm (3-7/8 inch)	105 mm (4-1/8 inch)
E	4	1	82 mm (3-1/4 inch)	89 mm (3-1/2 inch)	95 mm (3-3/4 inch)	102 mm (4 inch)	108 mm (4-1/4 inch)

Maintenance

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

Recommended Maintenance Schedule(s)

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
After the first 8 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the engine oil. • Check the mower belt tension. • Check the hydraulic fluid level. • Change the hydraulic filter.
After the first 25 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the mower belt tension.
Before each use or daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the safety system. • Grease the caster wheels and the caster pivots. • Check the engine oil level. • Clean the air-intake screen. • Inspect the blades. • Clean the mower deck.
Every 25 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the foam air-cleaner element. • Check the hydraulic fluid level.
Every 50 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grease the mower belt idler. • Grease the pump drive idler pivot. • Grease the pump control. • Check the paper air-cleaner element. • Check the tire pressure. • Check the belts. • Check the mower belt tension.
Every 100 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grease the blade engagement bellcrank. • Change the engine oil. • Check the spark plugs. • Check and clean the engine-cooling fins and shrouds. • Check the hydraulic hoses.
Every 200 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the paper air-cleaner element. • Change the oil filter. • Replace the fuel filter. • Replace the fuel vent filter. • Change the hydraulic filter.
Every 400 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricate the cam lock with anti-seize compound.
Before storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint chipped surfaces. • Perform all maintenance procedures listed above before storage.

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Lubrication

Use Figure 24 for locating the grease points on the machine.

Grease Type: #2 general-purpose lithium-based or molybdenum-based grease

Lubricating the Machine

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

Lubricating the Caster and Wheel Bearings

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Grease the caster wheels and the caster pivots.

Lubricate the front wheel bearings and the front spindles.

Greasing the Mower Belt Idler

Service Interval: Every 50 hours—Grease the mower belt idler.

Grease the fitting on the mower belt idler arm pivot (Figure 24).

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

Greasing the Pump Control and the Bell Crank

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

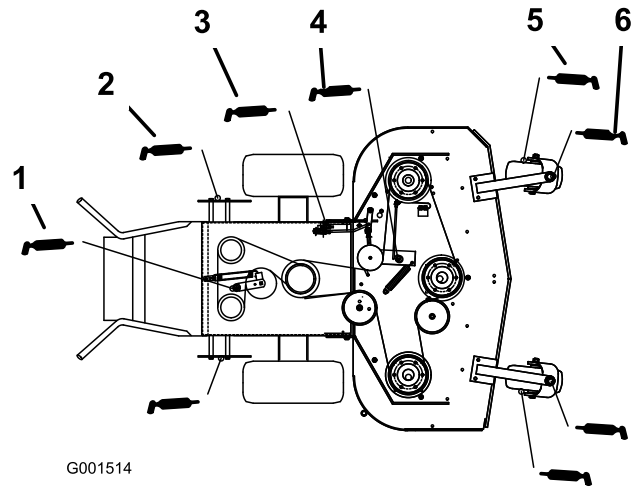
Every 50 hours—Grease the pump control.

Every 100 hours—Grease the blade engagement bellcrank.

Every 400 hours—Lubricate the cam lock with anti-seize compound.

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

Grease the blade engagement (PTO) bellcrank (Figure 24).



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Figure 24
48-inch mower deck shown

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

Engine Maintenance

Servicing the Air Cleaner

Service Interval/Specification

Service Interval: Every 25 hours—Clean the foam air-cleaner element.

Every 50 hours—Check the paper air-cleaner element.

Every 200 hours—Replace the paper air-cleaner element.

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

Important: Do not oil the foam or paper element.

Removing the Foam and Paper Elements

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Clean around the air cleaner to prevent dirt from getting into the engine and causing damage (Figure 25).
4. Unscrew the cover knobs and remove the air-cleaner cover (Figure 25).
5. Unscrew the hose clamp and remove the air cleaner assembly (Figure 25).
6. Carefully pull the foam element off the paper element (Figure 25).

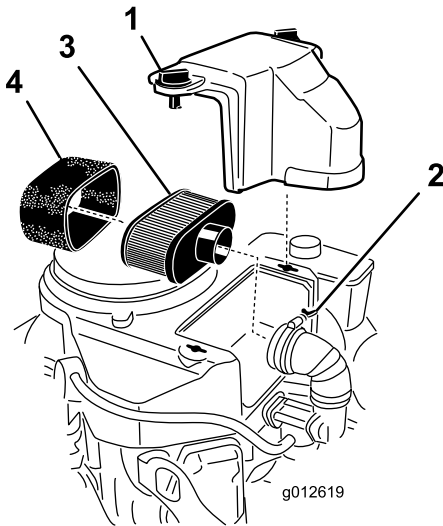


Figure 25

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

Cleaning the Foam Air-cleaner Element

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

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

Servicing the Paper Air-cleaner Element

1. Do not clean the paper filter, replace it (Figure 25).
2. Inspect the element for tears, an oily film, or damage to the rubber seal.
3. Replace the paper element if it is damaged.

Installing the Foam and Paper Elements

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

1. Carefully slide the foam element onto the paper air-cleaner element (Figure 25).
2. Place the air cleaner assembly onto the air cleaner base and secure it with the 2 wing nuts (Figure 25).
3. Place the air-cleaner cover into position and tighten the cover knob (Figure 25).

Servicing the Engine Oil

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check the engine oil level.

After the first 8 hours—Change the engine oil.

Every 100 hours—Change the engine oil.

Every 200 hours—Change the oil filter.

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

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

Crankcase Capacity: 1.7 L (1.8 US qt) with the filter removed; 1.5 L (1.6 US qt) without the filter removed

Viscosity: Refer to the table (Figure 26).

USE THESE SAE VISCOSITY OILS

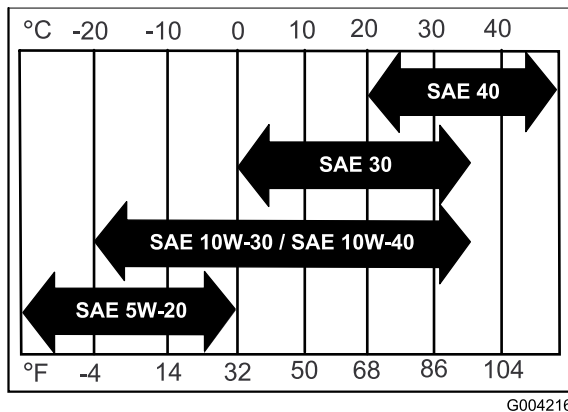


Figure 26

Checking the Engine-oil Level

1. Park the machine on a level surface.
2. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
3. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
4. Clean around the oil dipstick (Figure 27) so that dirt cannot fall into the filler hole and damage the engine.

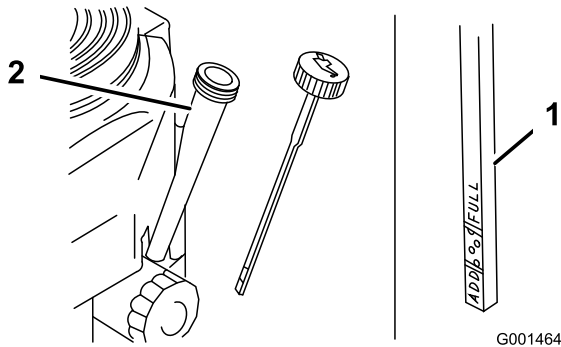


Figure 27

1. Oil dipstick
2. Filler tube

5. Unscrew the oil dipstick and wipe the end clean (Figure 27).
6. Slide the oil dipstick fully into the filler tube, but do not thread it onto the tube (Figure 27).
7. Pull the dipstick out and look at the end. If the oil level is low, slowly pour only enough oil into the filler tube to raise the level to the Full mark.

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

Changing the Engine Oil

1. Park the machine so that the drain side is slightly lower than the opposite side to ensure that the oil drains completely.
2. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
3. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
4. Slide the drain hose over the oil drain valve.
5. Place a pan below the drain hose. Rotate oil drain valve to allow oil to drain (Figure 28).
6. When oil has drained completely, close the drain valve.
7. Remove the drain hose (Figure 28).

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

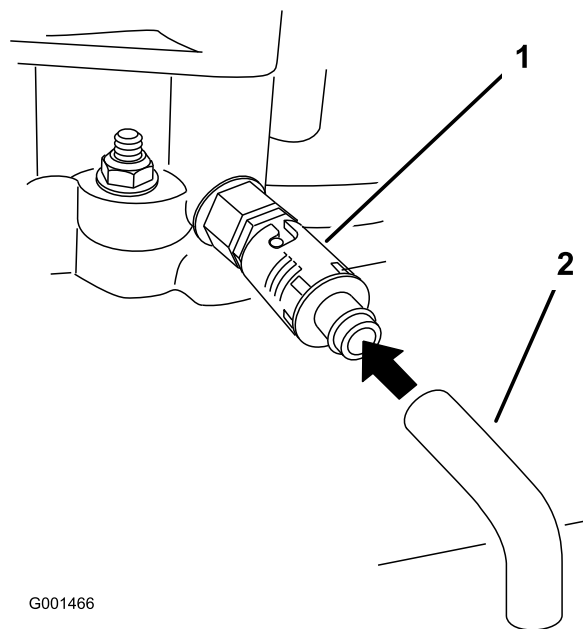


Figure 28

1. Oil drain valve
2. Oil drain hose

8. Slowly pour approximately 80% of the specified oil into the filler tube (Figure 27).
9. Check the oil level; refer to Checking the Engine Oil Level.
10. Slowly add the additional oil to bring it to the **Full** mark.

Changing the Oil Filter

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

1. Drain the oil from the engine; refer to Changing the Engine Oil.
2. Remove the old filter (Figure 29).

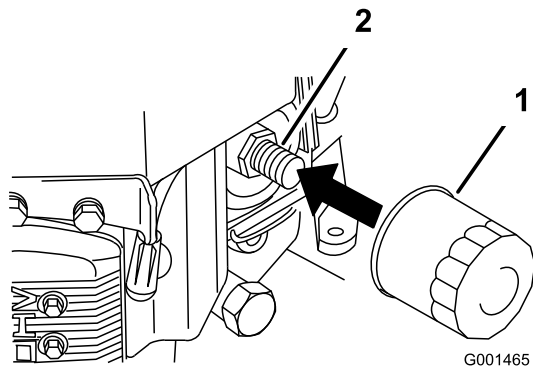


Figure 29

1. Oil filter
2. Adapter

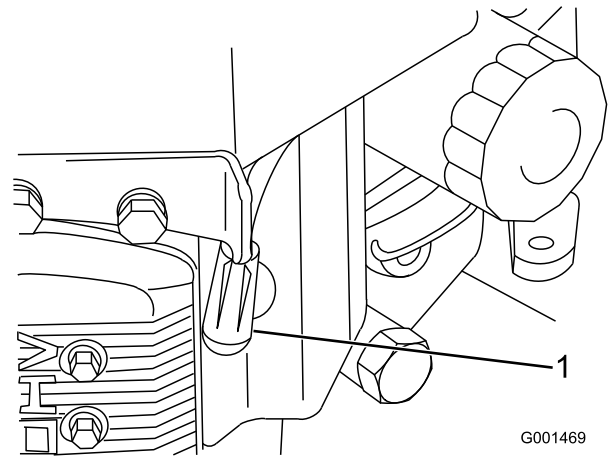


Figure 30

1. Spark-plug wire/spark plug
4. Clean around the spark plugs to prevent dirt from falling into the engine and potentially causing damage.
5. Remove the spark plugs and the metal washers.

3. Apply a thin coat of new oil to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter (Figure 29).
4. Install the replacement oil filter to the filter adapter, turn the oil filter clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 3/4 turn (Figure 29).
5. Fill the crankcase with the proper type of new oil; refer to Servicing the Engine Oil.
6. Run the engine for about 3 minutes, stop the engine, and check for oil leaks around the oil filter and drain valve.
7. Check the engine oil level and add oil if needed.
8. Wipe up any spilled oil.

Checking the Spark Plugs

1. Look at the center of the spark plugs (Figure 31). If you see light brown or gray on the insulator, the engine is operating properly. A black coating on the insulator usually means that the air cleaner is dirty.
2. If needed, clean the spark plug with a wire brush to remove carbon deposits.

Servicing the Spark Plugs

Service Interval: Every 100 hours—Check the spark plugs.

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

Type: Champion® RCJ8Y or equivalent

Air Gap: 0.75 mm (0.030 inch)

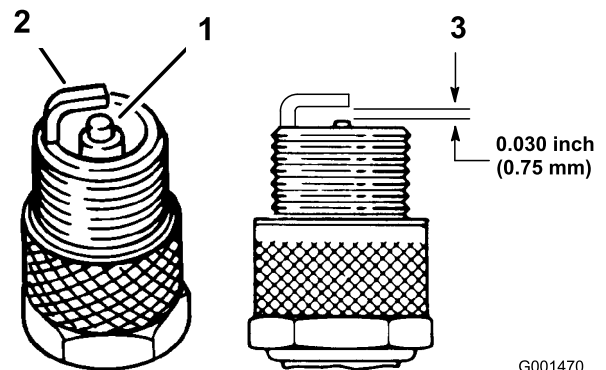


Figure 31

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

Removing the Spark Plugs

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Disconnect the wires from the spark plugs (Figure 30).

Important: Always replace the spark plugs when they have worn electrodes, an oily film, or a cracked insulator.

3. Check the gap between the center electrode and the side electrode (Figure 31). Bend the side electrode (Figure 31) if the gap is not correct.

Installing the Spark Plugs

1. Install the spark plugs and the metal washer. Ensure that the air gap is set correctly.
2. Tighten the spark plugs to 22 N-m (16 ft-lb).
3. Connect the wires to the spark plugs (Figure 31).

Fuel System Maintenance

Servicing the Fuel Tank

⚠ DANGER

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

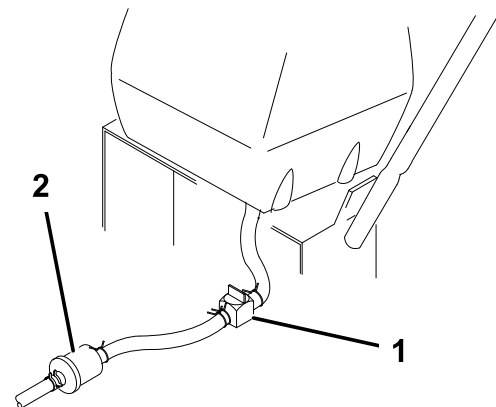
- Drain gasoline from the fuel tank when the engine is cold. Do this outdoors in an open area. Wipe up any gasoline that spills.
- Never smoke when draining gasoline, and stay away from an open flame or where a spark may ignite the gasoline fumes.

Draining the Fuel Tank

1. Park the machine on a level surface, to assure fuel tank drains completely. Then disengage the power take off (PTO), set the parking brake, and turn the ignition key to **off**. Remove the key.
2. Close the fuel shut-off valve at the fuel tank (Figure 32).
3. Squeeze the ends of the hose clamp together and slide it up the fuel line away from fuel filter (Figure 32).
4. Pull the fuel line off the fuel filter (Figure 32). Open the fuel shut-off valve and allow the gasoline to drain into a gas can or drain pan.

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

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



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Figure 32

1. Fuel shut-off valve
2. Clamp

Servicing the Fuel Filter

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

Replacing the Fuel Filter

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

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

Note: Wipe up any spilled fuel.

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Close fuel shut-off valve at the fuel tank (Figure 32).
4. Squeeze the ends of the hose clamps together and slide them away from the filter (Figure 33).

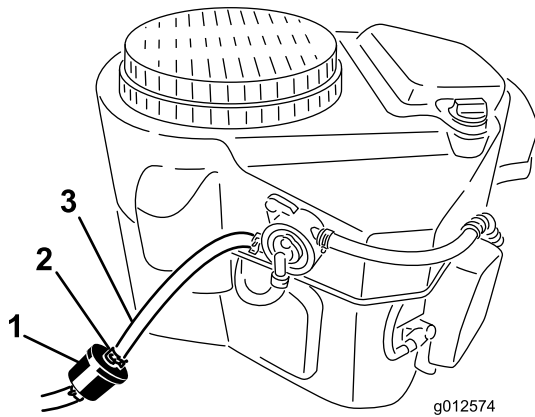


Figure 33

1. Hose clamp
2. Fuel line
3. Filter

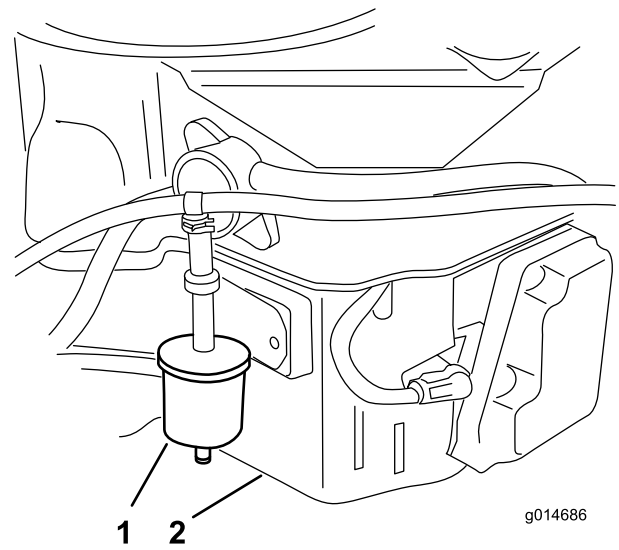


Figure 34

1. Fuel vent filter
2. Right side of motor

5. Remove the filter from the fuel lines.
6. Install a new filter and move the hose clamps close to the filter.
7. Open fuel shut-off valve at fuel tank (Figure 32).
8. Check for fuel leaks and repair if needed.
9. Wipe up any spilled fuel.

Servicing the Fuel Vent System

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

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Remove the existing fuel vent filter (Figure 34).
4. Install a new filter.

Drive System Maintenance

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

Adjusting the Speed Control Linkage

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Move the speed-control lever (located on the console) to the full forward position.
4. Check the orientation of the tabs on the ends of the speed-control crank. These tabs should be pointing straight down at the 6 o'clock position approximately (Figure 35).
5. Adjust the threaded yoke at the bottom of the speed control linkage until the tabs are at the 6 o'clock position (Figure 35).

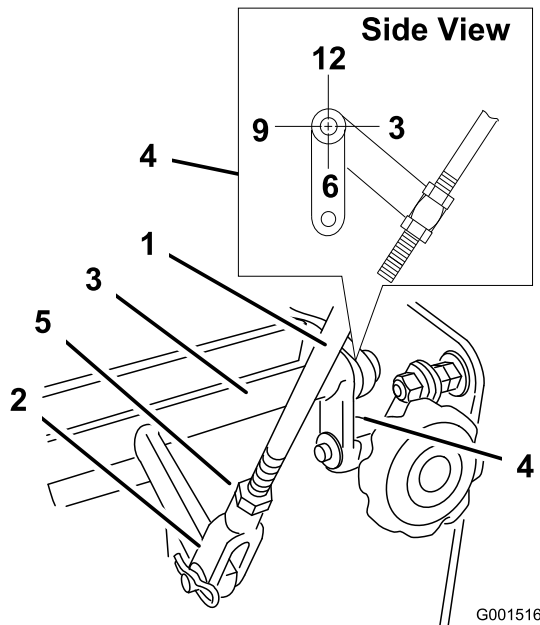


Figure 35

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

6. Pull the speed-control lever back to neutral.
7. Check to make sure that the safety switch is pressed and there is a 8 mm (5/16 inch) space between the actuating tab and the switch. (Figure 36).

8. If needed, adjust the switch location to create the 8 mm (5/16 inch) space (Figure 36).

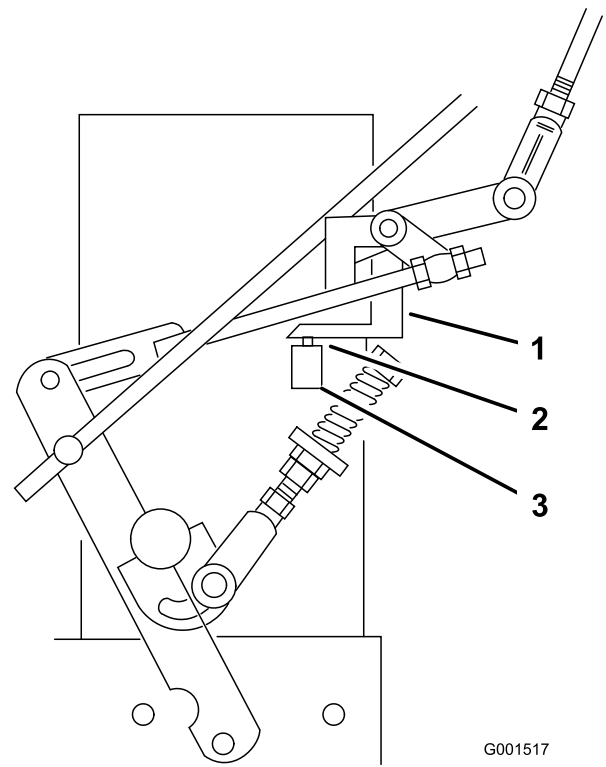


Figure 36

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

Adjusting the Neutral Control Linkages

⚠ WARNING

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

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.

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

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

⚠ WARNING

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

- Make sure Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers are working when adjustment is completed.
 - Never operate this unit with Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers held down in place.
8. Squeeze one drive lever until an increased resistance is felt. This is where neutral should be.

Note: Make sure you have not reached the end of the neutral lock slot. If you have, shorten the control lever linkage. Refer to Adjusting the Control Rod.
 9. If the wheel turns while holding the drive lever in neutral, the neutral control linkages need to be adjusted (Figure 37). If wheel stops then go to step 12.
 10. Loosen the nut against the neutral control linkage yoke (Figure 37).
 11. Adjust the neutral control linkage until the respective drive wheel stops while the drive lever is pulled against the neutral spring (neutral position) (Figure 37).
 12. Turn the adjusting bolt approximately 1/4 turn clockwise if the wheel is turning in reverse or turn the bolt approximately 1/4 turn counter-clockwise if the wheel is turning forward (Figure 37).
 13. Release the drive lever to the forward drive position and squeeze back into the neutral position. Check to see if the wheel stops. If not, repeat the above adjustment procedure.
 14. After adjustments are made, tighten the nuts against the yokes.
 15. Repeat this procedure for the opposite side.

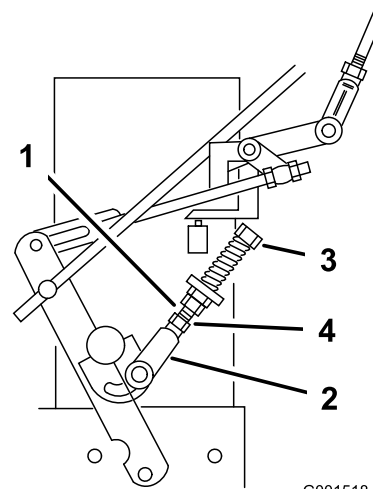


Figure 37

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

Adjusting the Hydro Control Linkages

⚠ WARNING

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

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Adjusting the Left Side Linkage

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Raise the rear of the machine onto jack stands high enough to raise the drive wheels off the ground.
4. Disengage the parking brake.
5. Start the engine and move the throttle ahead to the full throttle position.
6. Place the left drive lever in the full forward position.

- Place the speed-control lever in the neutral position.

⚠ WARNING

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

- Make sure Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers are working when adjustment is completed.
 - Never operate this unit with Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers held in place.
- Loosen the front adjusting nut on left hydro control linkage as shown in Figure 39.
 - Turn the left rear adjusting nut counterclockwise until the wheel rotates forward (Figure 39).
 - Turn the rear adjusting nut clockwise 1/4 of a turn at a time. Then move the speed-control lever forward and back to neutral. Repeat this until the left wheel stops rotating forward (Figure 39).
 - Turn the rear nut an additional 1/2 turn and tighten the front adjusting nut.

Note: Make sure that the flat part of the linkage is perpendicular to the pin part of the swivel.

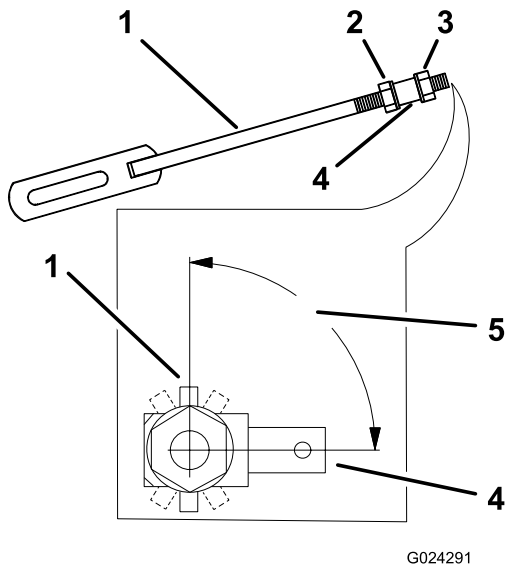


Figure 38

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hydro control linkage | 4. Swivel |
| 2. Front nut | 5. 90 degrees |
| 3. Rear nut | |

- After adjusting the left hydro control linkage, move the speed-control lever forward and then back to the neutral position.
- Hold the OPC levers down.

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

- Make sure that the speed-control lever is in the neutral position and the tire does not rotate.
- Repeat the adjustment if needed.

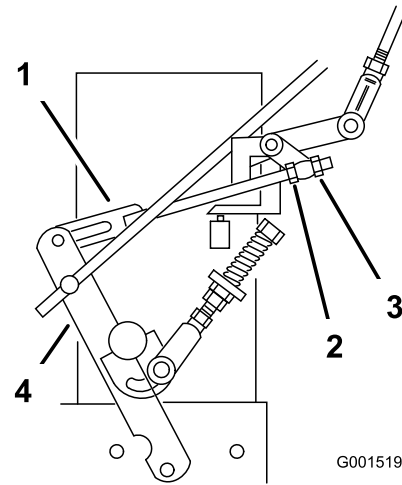


Figure 39

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

Note: If inconsistent neutral occurs, check to be sure that both springs are properly tightened on the speed-control lever under the console, especially the rear pivot spring. Repeat the above adjustments if necessary (Figure 40).

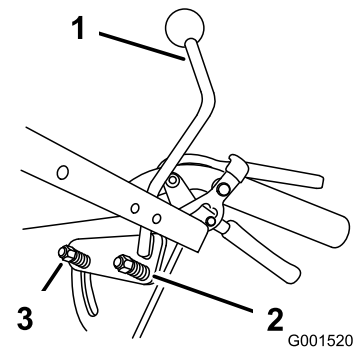


Figure 40

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

Adjusting the Right Side Linkage

- Place the speed-control lever in the neutral position.
- Place the right drive lever in the full forward position.
- Adjust the right side linkage by turning the quick track knob counterclockwise until the tire begins to rotate forward (Figure 41).

- Turn the knob clockwise 1/4 of a turn at a time. Then move the speed-control forward and back to neutral. Repeat this until the right wheel stops rotating forward (Figure 41).
- Hold the OPC levers down.

Note: The OPC levers must be held down whenever the speed-control lever is out of the neutral position or the engine will stop.
- The spring that keeps tension on the knob should normally not need adjustment. However if an adjustment is needed, adjust the length of the spring to 26 mm (1 inch) between the washers (Figure 41).
- Adjust the spring length by turning the nut at the front of spring (Figure 41).

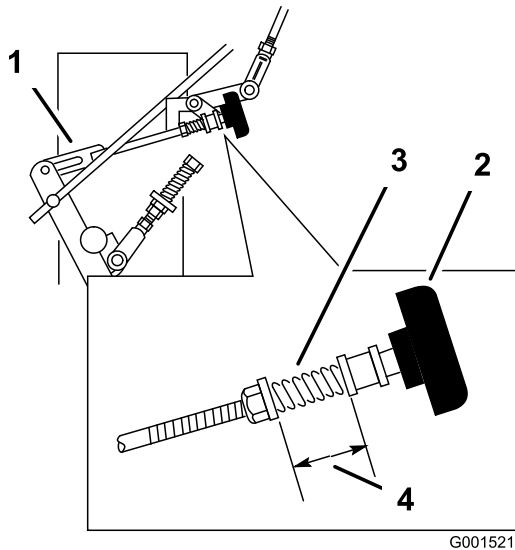


Figure 41

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

Adjusting the Control Rod

- Adjust the rod length by releasing the drive lever and removing the hairpin cotter pin and clevis pin. Rotate the rod in the rod fitting (Figure 42).
- Lengthen the control rod if the tire is turning in reverse and shorten the rod if the tire is turning forward.
- Rotate the rod several turns if the tire is rotating fast. Then, adjust the rod in 1/2 turn increments.
- Place the clevis pin into the drive lever (Figure 42).

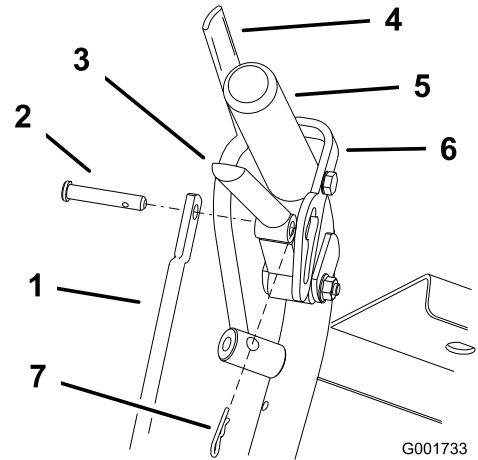


Figure 42

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

Adjusting the Control Rod

Checking the Control Rod

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

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

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

- Release and engage the neutral lock, checking that the tire does not rotate (Figure 43). Continue this process until the tire does not rotate.
- Install the hairpin cotter pin between the drive levers and the neutral locks and into the clevis pins (Figure 42).
- Repeat this adjustment for the opposite side.

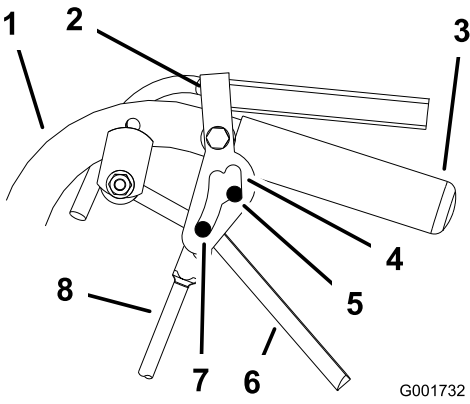


Figure 43

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

Adjusting the Tracking

1. Remove the machine from any jack stands.
2. Check the rear tire pressure. Refer to Checking the Tire Pressure.
3. Run the machine and observe the tracking on a level, smooth, hard surface such as concrete or asphalt.
4. If the machine tracks to one side or the other, turn the quick track knob. Turn the knob right to steer right and turn the knob left to steer left (Figure 44).

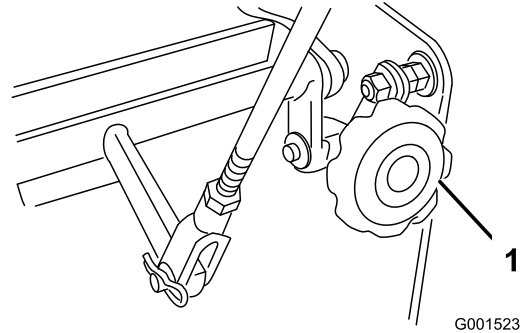


Figure 44

1. Quick track knob

Adjusting the Spring Anchor Links

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

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

- For a heavier drive setting, relocate the spring anchor links to either the medium or heavy duty positions (Figure 45). The spring anchor links are attached to the upper rear corner of the hydro drive shields on the left and right sides of the machine.

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

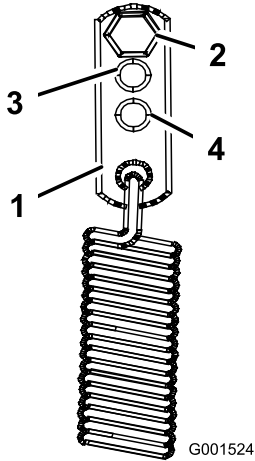


Figure 45

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

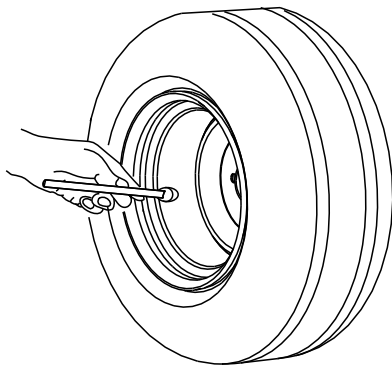
Checking the Tire Pressure

Service Interval: Every 50 hours/Monthly (whichever comes first)—Check the tire pressure.

Check the pressure at the valve stem (Figure 46).

Maintain the air pressure in the rear tires at 83 to 97 kPa (12 to 14 psi). Uneven tire pressure can cause an uneven cut.

Note: The front tires are semi-pneumatic tires and do not require air pressure maintenance.



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Figure 46

Cooling System Maintenance

Cleaning the Air-intake Screen

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

Cleaning the Cooling System

Service Interval: Every 100 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

Clean the air intake screen from grass and debris before each use.

- Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
- Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
- Remove the air-intake screen, the recoil starter, and the fan housing (Figure 47).
- Clean the debris and grass from the engine parts.
- Install the air-intake screen, the recoil starter, and the fan housing (Figure 47).

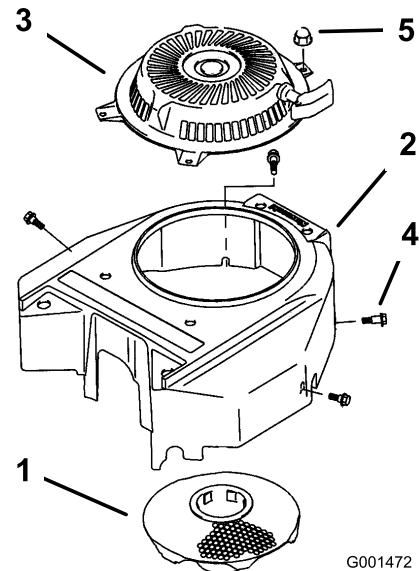


Figure 47

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1. Air-intake screen | 4. Bolt |
| 2. Fan housing | 5. Nut |
| 3. Recoil starter | |

Brake Maintenance

Servicing the Brake

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

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

Checking the Parking Brake

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

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

Adjusting the Parking Brake

The parking brake lever is on the right side of the machine (Figure 45). If the parking brake does not hold securely, adjust it.

1. Check the parking brake before you adjust it; refer to Checking the Parking Brake.
2. Release the parking brake; refer to Releasing the Parking Brake.
3. Remove the spring clevis pin from the lower brake link (Figure 48).

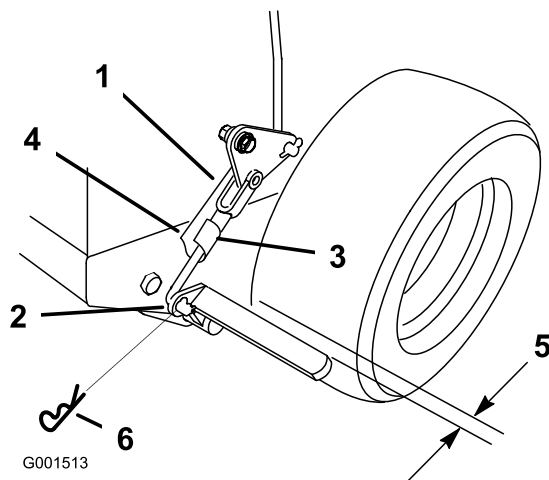


Figure 48

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

yoke counterclockwise out of the yoke out to loosen the parking brake (Figure 48).

Note: There should be approximately 6 mm (1/4 inch) clearance between the tire and the flat bar with the parking brake in the released position (Figure 48).

5. Secure the lower link to the lower brake lever with the hairpin cotter and the clevis pin (Figure 48).
6. Check the brake operation again; refer to Checking the Parking Brake.

4. Rotate the lower brake link yoke clockwise into the yoke to tighten the parking brake; rotate the brake link

Belt Maintenance

Checking the Belts

Service Interval: Every 50 hours/Monthly (whichever comes first)—Check the belts.

Check the belts for cracks, frayed edges, burn marks, wear, signs of overheating, or any other damage. Replace any damaged belts.

Replacing the Mower Belt

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

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

Note: The proper mower belt tension is 44 to 67 N·m (10 to 15 ft·lb) with the belt deflected 13 mm (1/2 inch) halfway between the pulleys (Figure 50 or Figure 51).

8. Engage the blade-control (PTO) lever.
9. Check the clearance between the bell crank and the transmission output shaft (Figure 49).

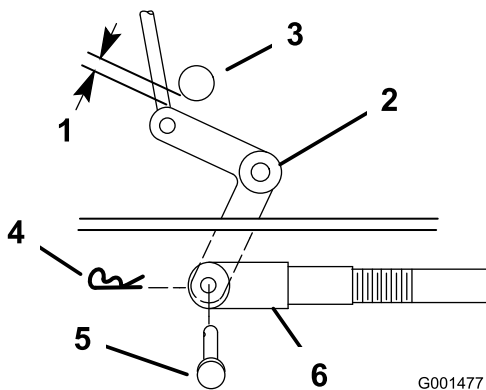


Figure 49

1. 2 to 3 mm (1/16 to 1/8 inch)
2. Bell crank
3. Transmission output shaft
4. Hairpin cotter
5. Clevis pin
6. Clevis

Note: The clearance should be 2 to 3 mm (1/16 to 1/8 inch).

10. Remove the hairpin cotter pin and the clevis pin from the bell crank.
11. Rotate the clevis clockwise on the rod to increase the clearance; rotate it counterclockwise to decrease it (Figure 49).
12. Disengage the blade-control (PTO) lever.

Note: If the assist arm does not contact the front stop on the mower deck (Figure 50 or Figure 51), adjust the clevis to bring the bell crank closer to the transmission output shaft (Figure 49).

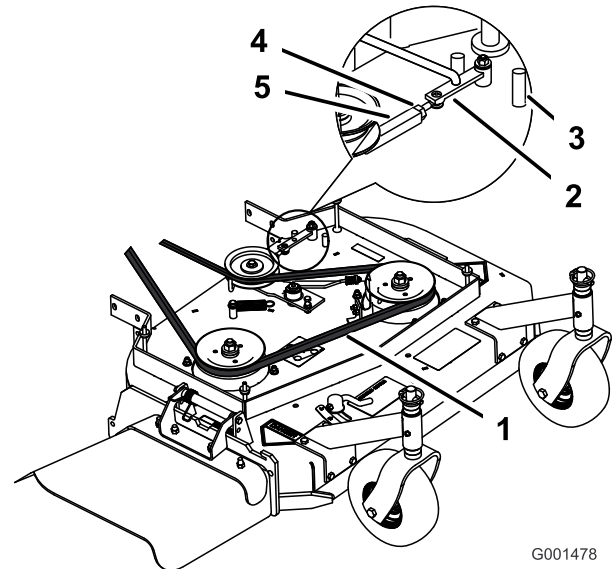


Figure 50
36-inch mower deck

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

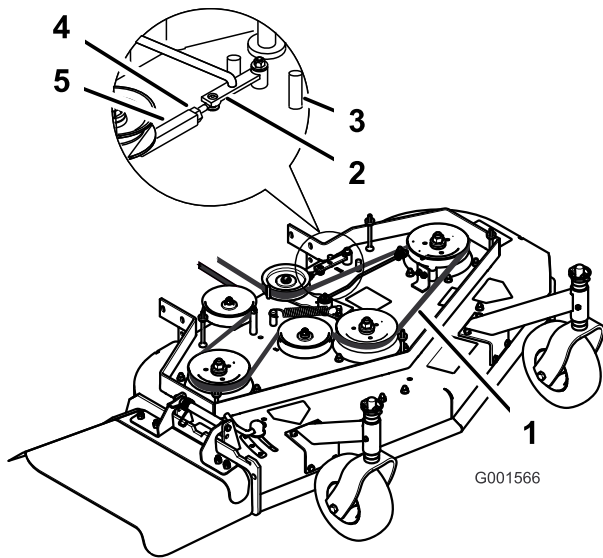


Figure 51
48-inch mower deck

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

13. Check the belt guide under the engine frame for the proper adjustment.

Note: The distance between the belt guide and the mower belt should be 32 mm (1-1/4 inch) when you engage the mower belt. Adjust the mower belt as necessary. The disengaged belt should not drag or fall off the pulley when the guides are properly adjusted.

Adjusting the Mower Belt Tension

Adjusting the Tension for 36-inch Mower Decks

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours—Check the mower belt tension.

After the first 25 hours—Check the mower belt tension.

Every 50 hours—Check the mower belt tension.

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

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

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

1. Disengage the blade-control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Loosen the locknut on the turnbuckle (Figure 52).
4. Rotate the turnbuckle toward the rear of the mower to increase the tension on the belt. Rotate the turnbuckle toward the front of the mower to decrease the tension on the belt (Figure 52).

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

5. Engage the blade-control lever (PTO) and check the belt tension. Adjust the tension until it is correct.

Note: The proper mower belt tension is 44 to 67 N-m (10 to 15 ft-lb) with the belt deflected 13 mm (1/2 inch) halfway between the pulleys (Figure 52).

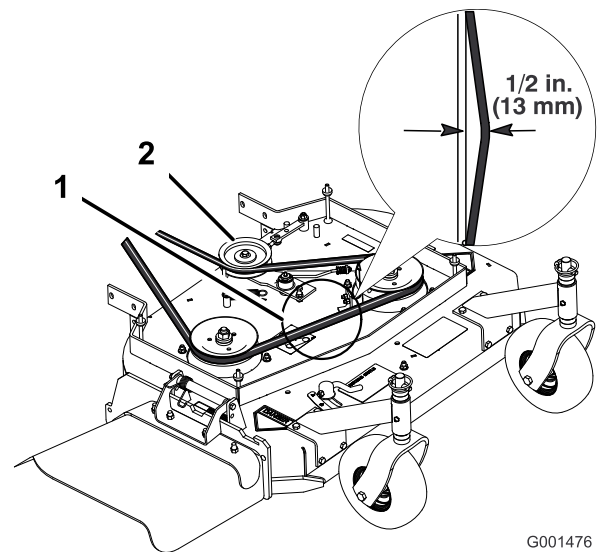


Figure 52
36-inch mower deck

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

6. Tighten the locknut on the turnbuckle.
7. Check the blade brake adjustment; refer to Adjusting the Blade Brake.

Adjusting the Tension for 48-inch Mower Decks

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

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

1. Disengage the blade-control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Loosen the locknut on the turnbuckle (Figure 54).
4. Rotate the turnbuckle toward the rear of the mower to increase the tension on the belt. Rotate the turnbuckle toward the front of the mower to decrease the tension on the belt (Figure 54).

Note: The proper mower belt tension is 44 to 67 N-m (10 to 15 ft-lb) with the belt deflected 13 mm (1/2 inch) halfway between the pulleys (Figure 53).

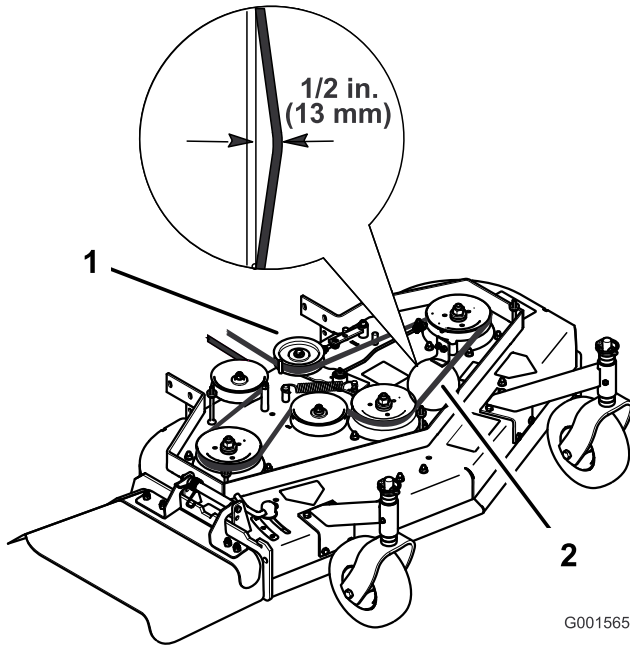


Figure 53
48-inch mower deck

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

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

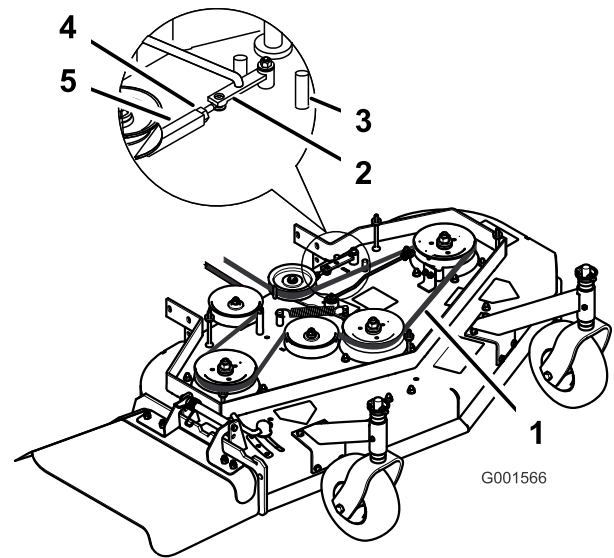


Figure 54

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

5. Engage the blade-control lever (PTO) and check the belt tension.
6. If there is no adjustment left in the turnbuckle and the belt is still loose, the rear idler pulley needs to be positioned to the middle or front hole (Figure 55). Use the hole that will give the correct adjustment.
7. When the idler pulley is moved the belt guide must be moved. Move the belt guide to the front position (Figure 55).

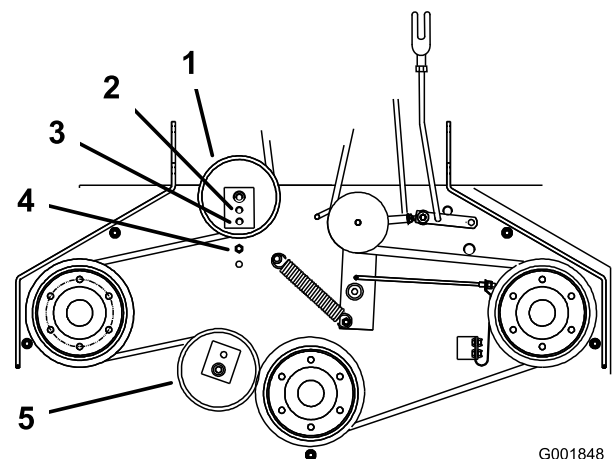


Figure 55

1. Rear idler pulley
2. Middle hole
3. Front hole
4. Belt guide in back position
5. Front idler pulley

8. Check the belt guide under the engine frame for proper adjustment (Figure 56).

Note: The distance between the belt guide and the mower belt should be 19 mm (3/4 inch) when you engage the mower belt (Figure 56). Adjust the mower belt as necessary. The disengaged belt should not drag or fall off the pulley when the guides and belt tension are properly adjusted.

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

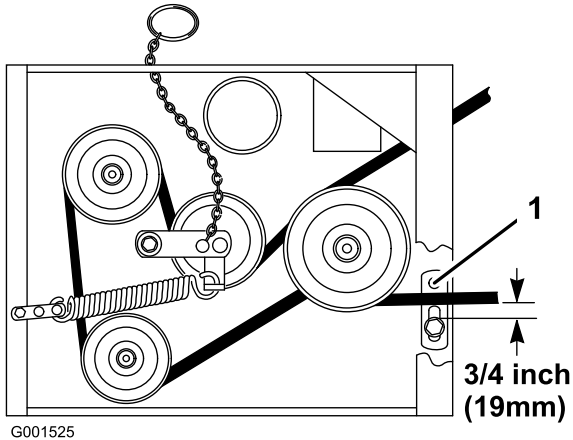


Figure 56

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Idler pulley in slot | 4. Belt guide |
| 2. Traction belt | 5. 19 mm (3/4 inch) |
| 3. Mower belt | 6. Mower belt |

Adjusting the PTO Engagement Linkage

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

1. Disengage the blade-control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Engage the blade-control lever (PTO).
4. Adjust the linkage length to where the lower end of the bellcrank just clears the axle support gusset (Figure 57).

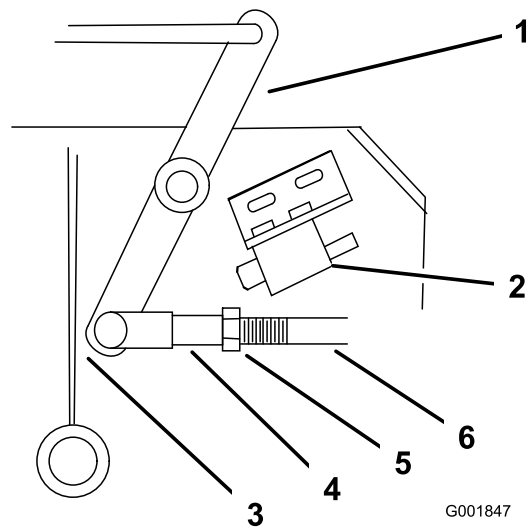


Figure 57

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

5. Make sure the assist arm is against the rear assist arm stop on the deck (Figure 58).
6. Push the blade-control lever (PTO) down to the disengaged position.
7. The assist arm should contact the front assist arm stop on the deck. If it does not contact, adjust the bellcrank so that it is closer to the gusset (Figure 58).

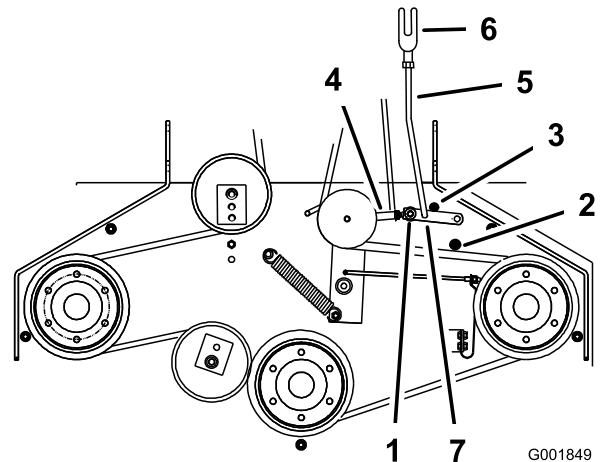


Figure 58

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

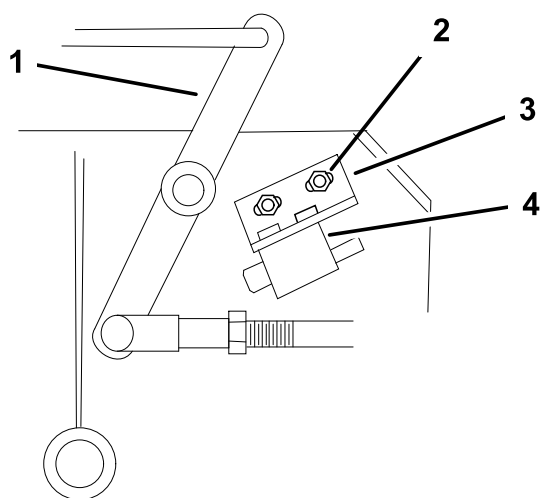
8. To adjust the assist arm link, remove the hairpin cotter pin from the assist arm (Figure 58).

9. Loosen the nut against the yoke (Figure 57).
10. Remove the assist arm link from the assist arm and rotate the link to adjust the length.
11. Install the assist arm link into the assist arm and secure it with the hairpin cotter pin (Figure 58).
12. Check if the assist arm hits against the stops correctly.

Adjusting the PTO Safety Switch

1. Disengage the blade-control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Disengage the blade-control lever (PTO). Make sure that the assist arm is against the front assist arm stop.
4. If needed, adjust the blade-safety switch by loosening the bolts holding the switch bracket (Figure 59).
5. Move the mounting bracket until the bellcrank presses the plunger by 6 mm (1/4 inch).
- 6.

Note: Make sure that the bellcrank **does not** touch the switch body, or damage to the switch could occur (Figure 59). Tighten the switch mounting bracket.



G001855

Figure 59

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

Hydraulic System Maintenance

Servicing the Hydraulic System

Checking the Hydraulic Fluid

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours

Every 25 hours

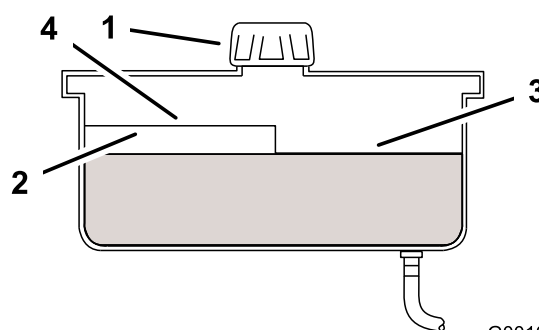
Hydraulic Oil Type: Toro® HYPR-OIL™ 500 hydraulic oil or Mobil® 1 15W-50

Hydraulic System Oil Capacity: 2.3 L (2.4 US qt)

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

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

1. Position machine on a level surface.
2. Disengage the power take off (PTO) and shut off the engine.
3. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position and then set the parking brake.
4. Clean area around cap and filler neck of hydraulic tank (Figure 60).



G001045

Figure 60

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

5. Remove the cap from the filler neck. Look inside to check if there is fluid in the reservoir (Figure 60).
6. If there is no fluid, add fluid to the reservoir until it reaches the cold level of the baffle.
7. Run the machine at low idle for 15 minutes to allow any air to purge out of the system and warm the fluid. Refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine.

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

Note: The fluid level should be to the top of the hot level of the baffle, when the fluid is warm (Figure 60).

9. Install the cap on the filler neck.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Replacing the Hydraulic Filter

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours

Every 200 hours

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

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

3. Remove the hydraulic-reservoir cap and temporarily cover the opening with a plastic bag and a rubber band to prevent all of the hydraulic fluid from draining out.
4. Locate the filter under the engine base and place a drain pan under the filter (Figure 61).
5. Remove the old filter and wipe the filter-adapter gasket surface clean (Figure 61).

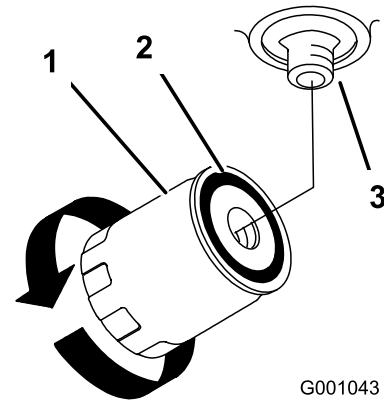


Figure 61

G001043

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

6. Apply a thin coat hydraulic fluid to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter.
 7. Install the replacement hydraulic filter onto the filter adapter. Do not tighten.
 8. Remove the plastic bag from the reservoir opening and allow the filter to fill with hydraulic fluid.
 9. When the hydraulic filter is full, turn the oil filter clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn (Figure 61).
 10. Clean up any spilled fluid.
 11. If there is no fluid, add Mobil 1 15W-50 synthetic motor oil or an equivalent synthetic oil to approximately 6 mm (1/4 inch) below the top of the reservoir baffle.
- Important:** Use oil specified or equivalent. Other fluids could cause system damage.
12. Start the engine and let it run for about 2 minutes to purge air from the system. Stop the engine and check for leaks. If one or both wheels will not drive, refer to Bleeding Hydraulic System.
 13. Check the level and add fluid, if required. Do not overfill.

Bleeding the Hydraulic System

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

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

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.

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

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

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

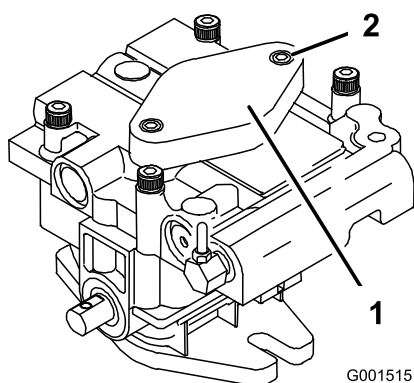


Figure 62

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

6. Thoroughly clean the area around each of the charge-pump housings.
7. To prime the charge pump, loosen the 2 hex socket-head capscrews (Figure 62) 1-1/2 turns only. Make sure engine is not running. Lift charge pump housing upward and wait for a steady flow of oil to flow out from under the housing. Tighten the capscrews. Do this for both pumps.

Note: The hydraulic reservoir can be pressurized to up to 5 psi to speed this process.

8. If either drive wheel still does not rotate, stop and repeat steps 4 and 5 on the respective pump. If the wheels rotate slowly, the system may prime after additional running. Check the hydraulic fluid level.
9. Allow the machine to run for several minutes after the charge pumps are primed with the drive system in the full-speed position.
10. Check the hydraulic control linkage adjustment. Refer to Adjusting the Hydro Control Linkages.

Checking the Hydraulic Hoses

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

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

Note: Keep the areas around the hydraulic system clean from grass and debris buildup.

▲ WARNING

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

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

Mower Deck Maintenance

Servicing the Cutting Blades

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Preparing to Inspect or Service the Blades

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

Inspecting the Blades

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

1. Inspect the cutting edges (Figure 63). If the edges are not sharp or have nicks, remove and sharpen the blades. Refer to Sharpening the Blades.

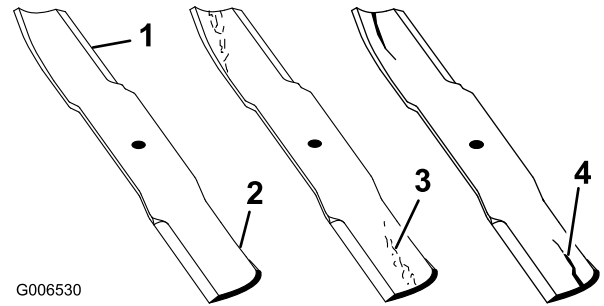


Figure 63

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Cutting Edge | 3. Wear/slot forming in curved area |
| 2. Sail | 4. Crack in the curved area |

2. Inspect the blades, especially the curved area (Figure 63). If you notice any damage, wear, or a slot forming in this area (item 3. in Figure 63), immediately install a new blade.

Checking for Bent Blades

1. Rotate the blades until the ends face forward and backward (Figure 64).

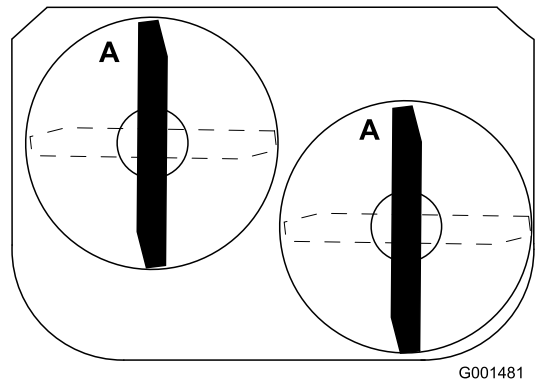


Figure 64

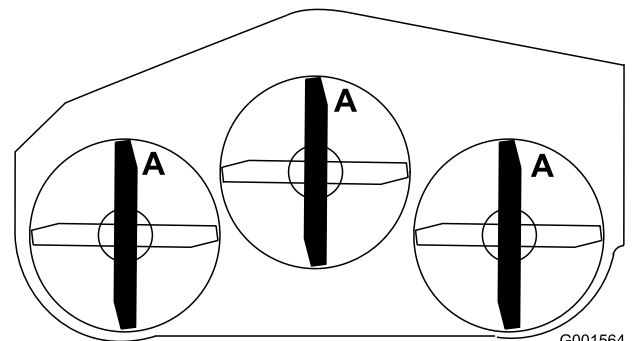
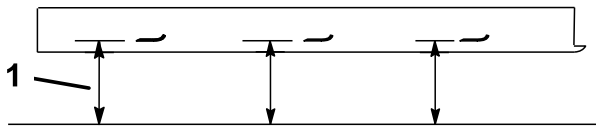


Figure 65

2. Measure from a level surface to the cutting edge, position A, of the blades (Figure 66). Note this dimension.



G001563

Figure 66

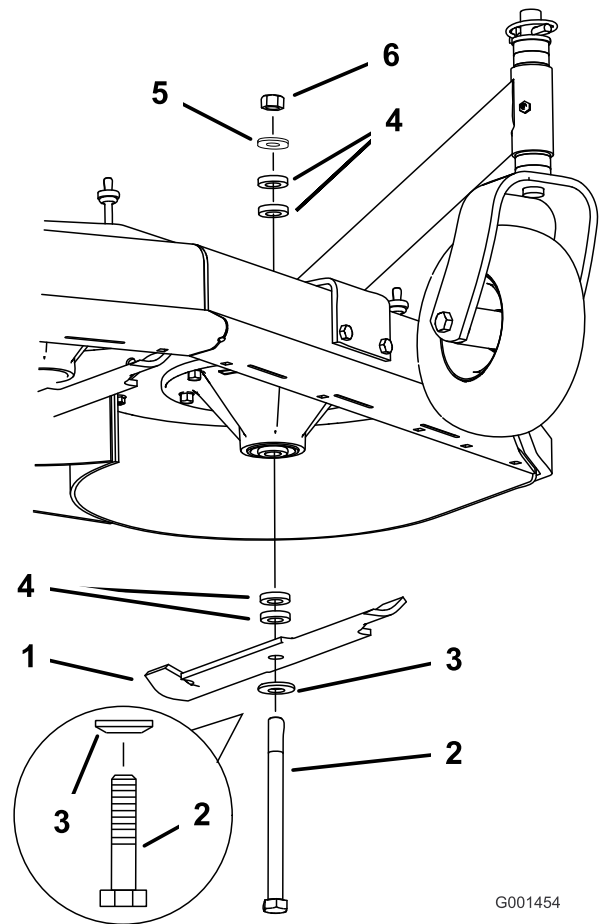
1. Measure from the cutting edge to a level surface

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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



G001454

Figure 67

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

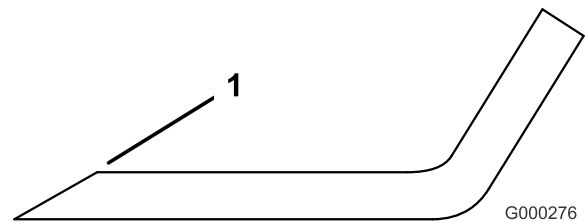
Removing the Blades

Replace the blades if you hit a solid object or if the blades are out of balance or bent. To ensure optimum performance and continued safety conformance of the machine, use genuine Toro replacement blades. Replacement blades made by other manufacturers may result in non-conformance with safety standards.

1. Hold the blade bolt with a wrench.
2. Remove the nut, blade bolt, curved washer, blade, spacers, and thin washer from the spindle (Figure 67).

Sharpening the Blades

1. Use a file to sharpen the cutting edge at both ends of the blade (Figure 68). Maintain the original angle. The blade retains its balance if the same amount of material is removed from both cutting edges.



G000276

Figure 68

1. Sharpen at original angle
2. Check the balance of the blade by putting it on a blade balancer (Figure 69). If the blade stays in a horizontal position, the blade is balanced and can be used. If the blade is not balanced, file some metal off the end of the sail area only (Figure 69). Repeat this procedure until the blade is balanced.

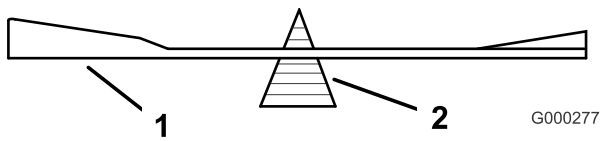


Figure 69

1. Blade
2. Balancer

Installing the Blades

1. Install the curved washer and then the blade onto the bolt. Select the proper number of spacer(s) for the height of cut, and slide the bolt into the spindle (Figure 67).

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

2. Install the remaining spacer(s) and secure them with a thin washer and a nut (Fig. Figure 67).
3. Torque the blade bolt to 101 to 108 N-m (75 to 80 ft-lb).

Adjusting the Blade Brake

1. Disengage the PTO, turn the ignition key to off, and remove the key.
2. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position and then set the parking brake.
3. If necessary, adjust the spring mounting bolts so that the blade brake pad rubs against both sides of the pulley groove (Figure 70).
4. Adjust the nut at the end of the blade brake rod until there is 3 mm to 5 mm (1/8 to 3/16 inch) between the nut and spacer (Figure 70).
5. Engage the blades. Ensure the blade brake pad no longer contacts the pulley groove.

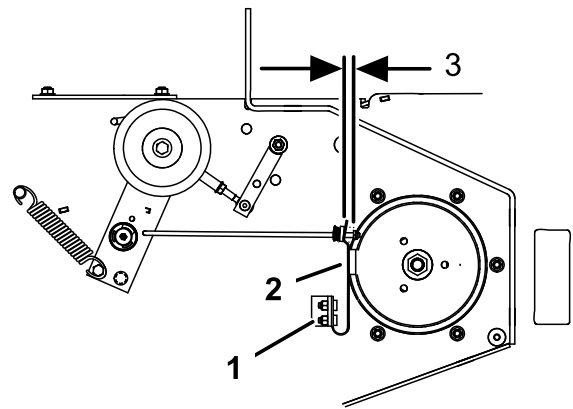


Figure 70

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

Replacing the Grass Deflector

⚠ WARNING

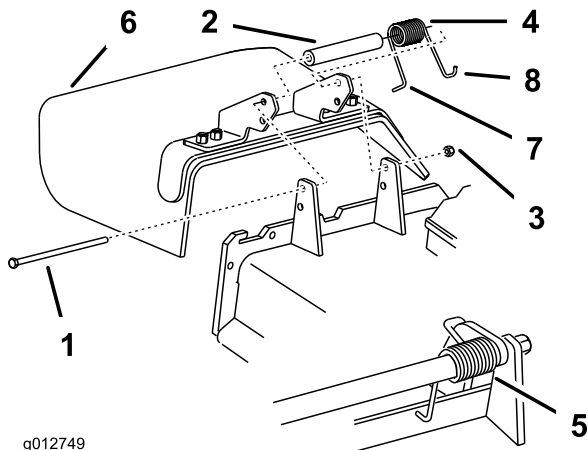
An uncovered discharge opening could allow the lawn mower to throw objects in the operator's or bystander's direction and result in serious injury or death. Also, contact with the blade could occur.

Never operate the lawn mower unless you install a cover plate, a mulch plate, or a grass chute and catcher.

1. Remove the locknut, bolt, spring and spacer holding the deflector to the pivot brackets (Figure 71). Remove damaged or worn grass deflector.

Storage

Cleaning and Storage



g012749

Figure 71

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1. Bolt | 5. Spring installed |
| 2. Spacer | 6. Grass Deflector |
| 3. Locknut | 7. L end of spring, place behind deck edge before installing bolt |
| 4. Spring | 8. J hook end of spring |

2. Place spacer and spring onto grass deflector. Place the L end of spring behind deck edge.

Note: Make sure the L end of spring is installed behind deck edge before installing the bolt as shown in Figure 71.

3. Install bolt and nut. Place the J hook end of spring around grass deflector (Figure 71).

Important: The grass deflector must be able to rotate. Lift the deflector up to the full open position and ensure that it rotates into the full down position.

1. Disengage the power take-off (PTO), set the parking brake, and turn the ignition key to the off position. Remove the key.
2. Remove grass clippings, dirt, and grime from the external parts of the entire machine, especially the engine. Clean dirt and chaff from the outside of the engine cylinder-head fins and the blower housing.
Important: You can wash the machine with mild detergent and water. Do not pressure wash the machine. Avoid excessive use of water, especially near the shift-lever plate and the engine.
3. Check the brake; refer to Checking the Parking Brake (page 36).
4. Service the air cleaner; refer to Servicing the Air Cleaner.
5. Grease the machine; refer to Lubrication (page 24).
6. Change the crankcase oil; refer to Servicing the Engine Oil (page 25).
7. Check the tire pressure; refer to Checking the Tire Pressure (page 35).
8. For long-term storage:
 - A. Add stabilizer/conditioner additive to fuel in the tank.
 - B. Run the engine to distribute conditioned fuel through the fuel system (5 minutes).
 - C. Stop the engine, allow it to cool, and drain the fuel tank; refer to Servicing the Fuel Tank (page 28), or run the engine until it stops.
 - D. Start the engine and run it until it stops. Repeat the process, with the choke on, until the engine will not start.
 - E. Dispose of fuel properly. Recycle it as per local codes.
Note: Do not store stabilizer/conditioned gasoline over 90 days.
9. Remove the spark plug(s) and check the condition; refer to Servicing the Spark Plug. With the spark plug(s) removed from the engine, pour 2 tablespoons of engine oil into the spark-plug hole. Now use the starter to crank the engine and distribute the oil inside the cylinder. Install the spark plug(s). Do not install the wire on the spark plug(s).
10. Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any part that is damaged or worn.
11. Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces. Paint is available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
12. Store the machine in a clean, dry garage or storage area. Remove the key from the ignition switch and keep it

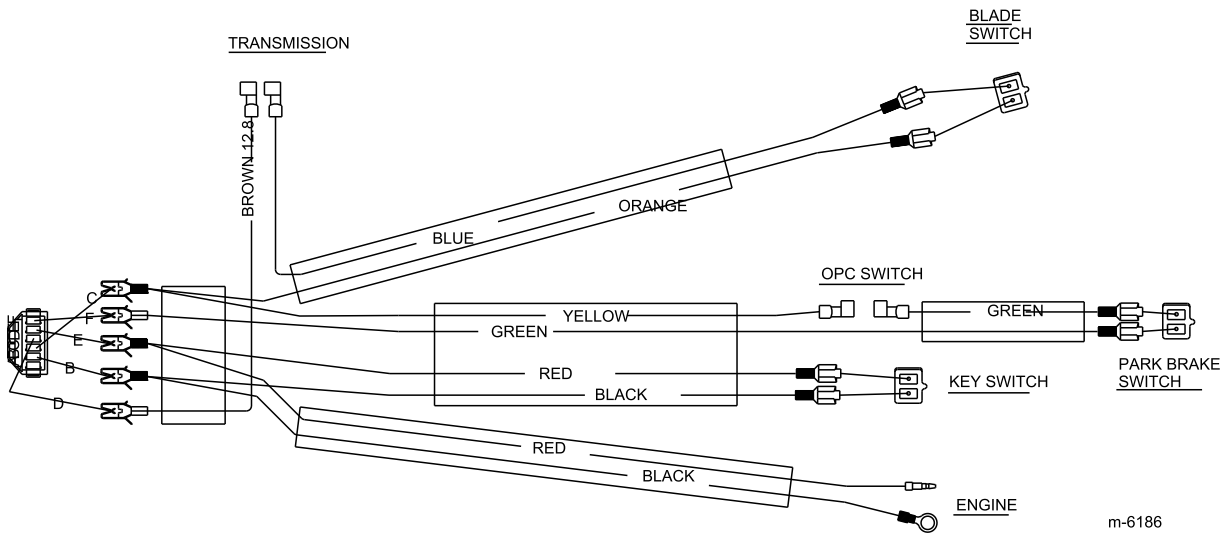
in a memorable place. Cover the machine to protect it and keep it clean.

Troubleshooting

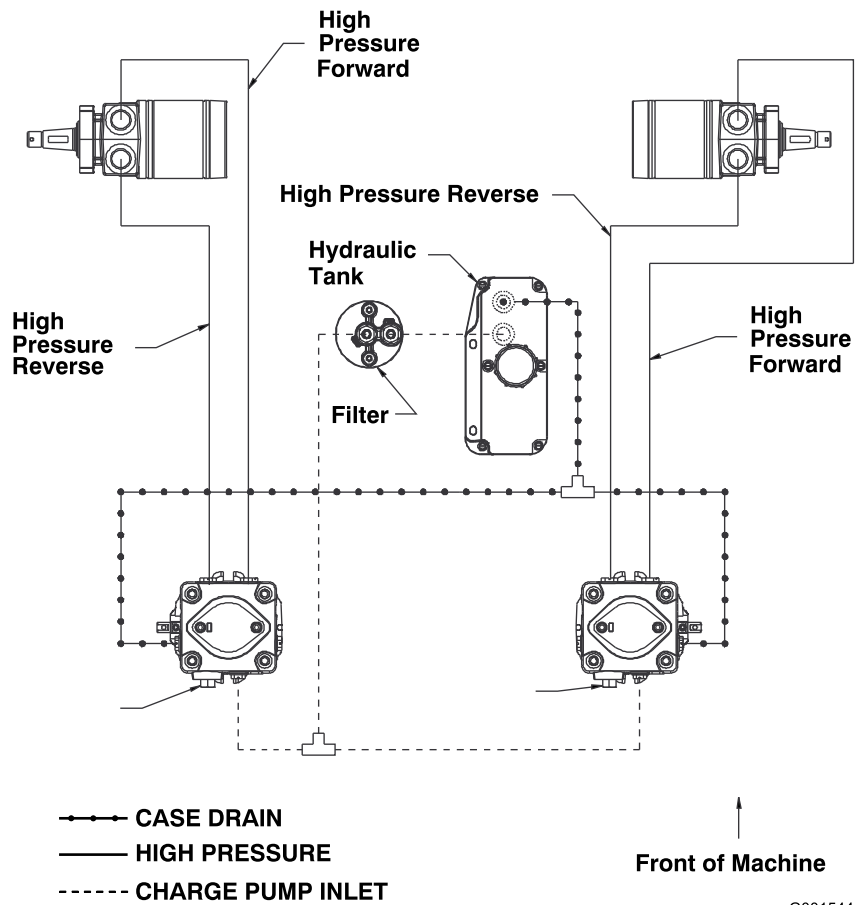
Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The engine will not start, starts hard, or fails to keep running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fuel tank is empty. 2. The fuel-shutoff valve is closed. 3. The choke is not in the correct position. 4. The air cleaner is dirty. 5. The spark-plug wire is loose or disconnected. 6. The spark plug is pitted or fouled, or the gap is incorrect. 7. There is dirt in the fuel filter. 8. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in the fuel system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill the fuel tank with gasoline. 2. Open the fuel-shutoff valve. 3. Close the choke if the engine is cold; open the choke if the engine is warm. 4. Clean or replace the air-cleaner element. 5. Install the wire on spark plug. 6. Install a new, correctly gapped spark plug. 7. Replace the fuel filter. 8. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine loses power.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The engine load is excessive. 2. The air cleaner is dirty. 3. The oil level in the crankcase is low. 4. The cooling fins and air passages under the engine blower housing are plugged. 5. The spark plug is pitted or fouled, or the gap is incorrect. 6. The vent hole in the fuel cap is plugged. 7. There is dirt in the fuel filter. 8. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in the fuel system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the ground speed. 2. Clean the air-cleaner element. 3. Add oil to the crankcase. 4. Remove the obstruction from the cooling fins and air passages. 5. Install a new, correctly gapped spark plug. 6. Clean or replace the fuel cap. 7. Replace the fuel filter. 8. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine overheats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The engine load is excessive. 2. The oil level in the crankcase is low. 3. The cooling fins and air passages under the engine blower housing are plugged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the ground speed. 2. Add oil to the crankcase. 3. Remove the obstruction from the cooling fins and air passages.
The machine does not drive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The shift lever is in neutral. 2. The traction belt is worn, loose, or broken. 3. The traction belt is off a pulley. 4. The idler spring is broken or missing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move the shift lever to a drive gear position. 2. Change the belt. 3. Change the belt. 4. Replace the spring.
There is abnormal vibration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One/several cutting blades is/are bent or unbalanced. 2. A blade mounting bolt is loose. 3. The engine mounting bolts are loose. 4. The engine pulley, idler pulley, or blade pulley is loose. 5. The engine pulley is damaged. 6. The blade spindle is bent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install new cutting blade(s). 2. Tighten the blade mounting bolt. 3. Tighten the engine mounting bolts. 4. Tighten the appropriate pulley. 5. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
The machine produces an uneven cutting height.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The blade(s) is/are not sharp. 2. One/several cutting blade(s) is/are bent. 3. The mower is not level. 4. The underside of the mower is dirty. 5. The tire pressure is not correct. 6. A blade spindle is bent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharpen the blade(s). 2. Install new cutting blade(s). 3. Level the mower from side-to-side and front-to-rear. 4. Clean the underside of the mower. 5. Adjust the tire pressure. 6. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.

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

Schematics



Electrical Schematic (Rev. -)



Hydraulic Schematic (Rev. -)



The Toro Total Coverage Warranty

A Limited Warranty (see warranty periods below)

Landscape Contractor Equipment (LCE)

Conditions and Products Covered

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

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

Products	Warranty Period
21 in. Mowers	2 years Residential Use ¹ 1 year Commercial Use
• Engines ⁴	Honda – 2 years Kawasaki – 3 years
30 in. Mowers	2 years Residential Use ¹ 1 year Commercial Use
• Engines ⁴	Kawasaki – 3 years
Mid-Size Walk-Behind Mowers	2 years
• Engines ⁴	Kawasaki – 3 years
Grand Stand® Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ²
• Engines ⁴	3 years
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ³
Z Master® 2000 Series Mowers	4 years or 500 hours ²
• Engines ⁴	3 years
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ³
Z Master® 3000 Series Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ²
• Engines ⁴	3 years
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ³
Z Master® 5000 Series Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ²
• Engines ⁴	Kohler Command – 2 years Kohler EFI – 3 years
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ³
Z Master® 6000 Series Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ²
• Engines ⁴	Kawasaki – 3 years
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ³
Z Master®7000 Series Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ²
• Engines ⁴	2 years
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ³
All Mowers	
• Battery	90 days Parts and Labor 1 year Parts only
• Belts and Tires	90 days
• Attachments	1 year

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

²Whichever occurs first.

³Lifetime Frame Warranty - If the main frame, consisting of the parts welded together to form the tractor structure that other components such as the engine are secured to, cracks or breaks in normal use, it will be repaired or replaced, at Toro's option, under warranty at no cost for parts and labor. Frame failure due to misuse or abuse and failure or repair required due to rust or corrosion are not covered.

⁴Some 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 Service Dealer to arrange service at their dealership. To locate a dealer convenient to you, refer to the Yellow Pages of your telephone directory (look under "Lawn Mowers") or access our web site at www.Toro.com. You may also call the numbers listed in item #3 to use the 24-hour Toro Dealer locator system.
2. Bring the product and your proof of purchase (sales receipt) to the Service Dealer. The dealer will diagnose the problem and determine if it is covered under warranty.
3. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with the Service Dealer's analysis or with the assistance provided, contact us at:

RLC Customer Care Department
Toro Warranty Company
8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, MN 55420-1196
888-865-5676 (U.S. Customers)
888-865-5691 (Canada customers)

Owner Responsibilities

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

Items and Conditions Not Covered

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

- Cost of regular maintenance service or parts, such as filters, fuel, lubricants, oil changes, spark plugs, air filters blade sharpening or worn blades, cable/linkage adjustments, or brake and clutch adjustments
- Components failing due to normal wear
- Any product or part which has been altered or misused or neglected and requires replacement or repair due to accidents or lack of proper maintenance
- Pickup and delivery charges
- Repairs or attempted repairs by anyone other than an Authorized Toro Service Dealer
- 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 than 15% MTBE
 - Failure to drain the fuel system prior to any period of non-use over one month

General Conditions

All repairs covered by these warranties must be performed by an Authorized Toro Service Dealer using Toro approved replacement parts.

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 (that the product is fit for ordinary use) and fitness for use (that the product is fit for a particular purpose) are limited to the duration of the 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.

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.