JOHN DEERE
WORLDWIDE COMMERCIAL & CONSUMER EQUIPMENT DIVISION

Bunker and Field Vehicle
1200A

TM1587 DEC05

TECHNICAL MANUAL

JOHN DEERE

North American Version
Litho in U.S.A.

INTRODUCTION

Manual Description

This technical manual is written for an experienced technician and contains sections that are specifically for this product. It is a part of a total product support program.

The manual is organized so that all the information on a particular system is kept together. The order of grouping is as follows:

- Table of Contents
- Specifications and Information
- Identification Numbers
- Tools and Materials
- Component Location
- Schematics and Harnesses
- Theory of Operation
- Operation and Diagnostics
- Diagnostics
- Tests and Adjustments
- Repair
- Other

NOTE: Depending on the particular section or system being covered, not all of the above groups may be used.

The bleed tabs for the pages of each section will align with the sections listed on this page. Page numbering is consecutive from the beginning of the Safety section through the last section.

We appreciate your input on this manual. If you find any errors or want to comment on the layout of the manual, please contact us.

Safety

Specifications and Information

Engine - Gas

Electrical

Gear Power Train

Hydraulics/Power Train

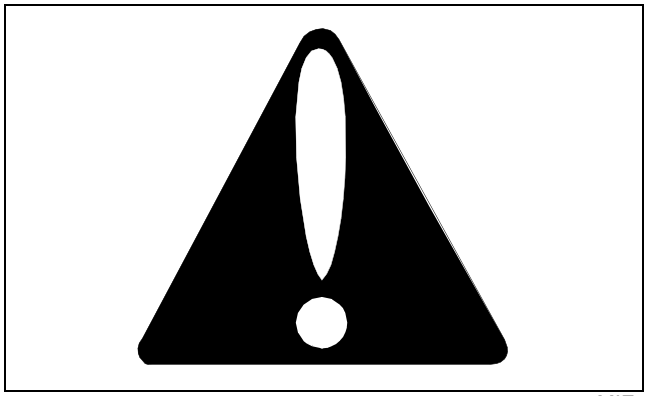
Steering

Brakes

Attachments

Miscellaneous

Recognize Safety Information



MIF

This is the safety-alert symbol. When you see this symbol on your machine or in this manual, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

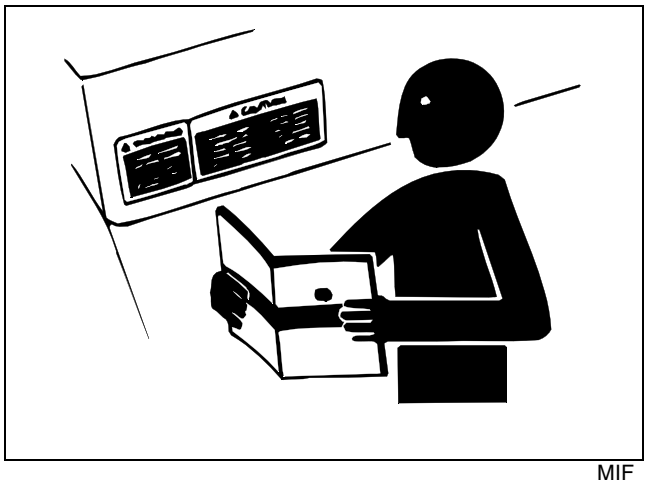
Follow recommended precautions and safe servicing practices.

Understand Signal Words

A signal word - DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION - is used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards.

DANGER or WARNING safety signs are located near specific hazards. General precautions are listed on CAUTION safety signs. CAUTION also calls attention to safety messages in this manual.

Replace Safety Signs



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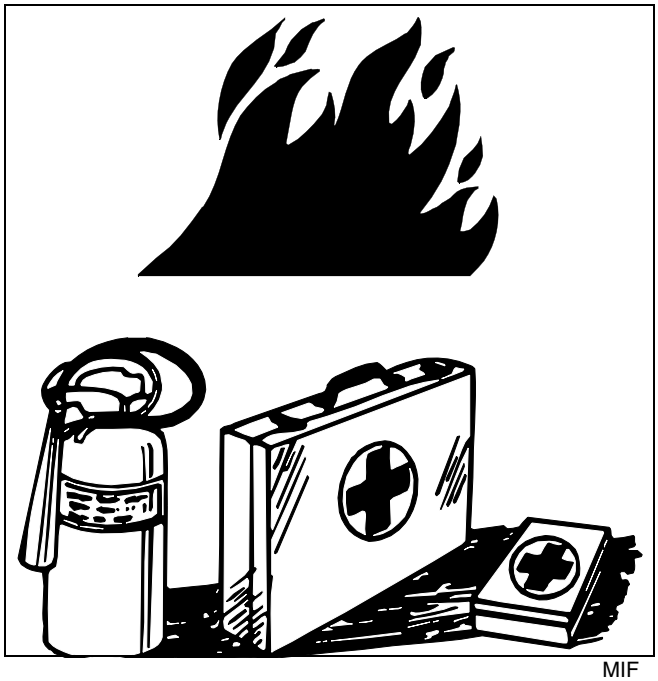
Replace missing or damaged safety signs. See the machine operator's manual for correct safety sign placement.

Handle Fluids Safely - Avoid Fires

Be Prepared for Emergencies



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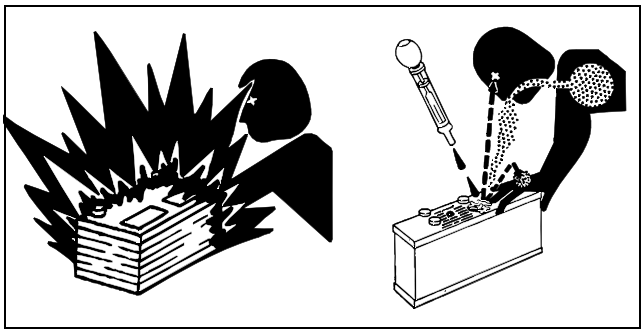
- When you work around fuel, do not smoke or work near heaters or other fire hazards.
- Store flammable fluids away from fire hazards. Do not incinerate or puncture pressurized containers.
- Make sure machine is clean of trash, grease, and debris.
- Do not store oily rags; they can ignite and burn spontaneously.
- Be prepared if a fire starts.
- Keep a first aid kit and fire extinguisher handy.
- Keep emergency numbers for doctors, ambulance service, hospital, and fire department near your telephone.

Use Care in Handling and Servicing Batteries



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Prevent Battery Explosions

- Keep sparks, lighted matches, and open flame away from the top of battery. Battery gas can explode.
- Never check battery charge by placing a metal object across the posts. Use a voltmeter or hydrometer.
- Do not charge a frozen battery; it may explode. Warm battery to 16°C (60°F).

Prevent Acid Burns

- Sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte is poisonous. It is strong enough to burn skin, eat holes in clothing, and cause blindness if splashed into eyes.

Avoid acid burns by:

1. Filling batteries in a well-ventilated area.
2. Wearing eye protection and rubber gloves.
3. Avoiding breathing fumes when electrolyte is added.
4. Avoiding spilling or dripping electrolyte.
5. Using proper jump start procedure.

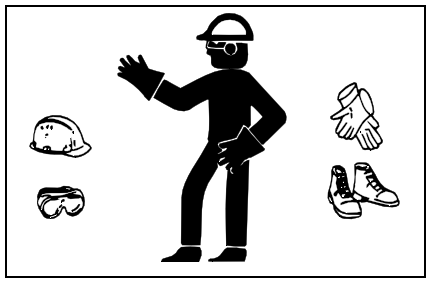
If you spill acid on yourself:

1. Flush your skin with water.
2. Apply baking soda or lime to help neutralize the acid.
3. Flush your eyes with water for 10-15 minutes.
4. Get medical attention immediately.

If acid is swallowed:

1. Drink large amounts of water or milk.
2. Then drink milk of magnesia, beaten eggs, or vegetable oil.
3. Get medical attention immediately.

Wear Protective Clothing



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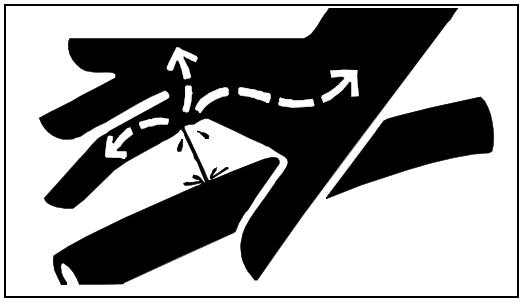
Wear close-fitting clothing and safety equipment appropriate to the job.

Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing. Wear a suitable hearing protective device such as earmuffs or earplugs to protect against objectionable or uncomfortable loud noises.

Operating equipment safely requires the full attention of the operator. Do not wear radio or music headphones while operating machine.

Use Care Around High-Pressure Fluid Lines

Avoid High-Pressure Fluids



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Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury.

Avoid injury from escaping fluid under pressure by stopping the engine and relieving pressure in the system before disconnecting or connecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure.

Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard. Protect hands and body from high-pressure fluids.

If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury should reference a knowledgeable medical source. Such information is available from Deere & Company Medical Department in Moline, Illinois, U.S.A.

Avoid Heating Near Pressurized Fluid Lines

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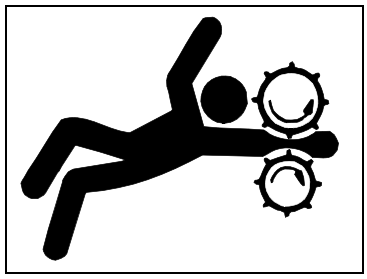
Flammable spray can be generated by heating near pressurized fluid lines, resulting in severe burns to yourself and bystanders. Do not heat by welding, soldering, or using a torch near pressurized fluid lines or other flammable materials. Pressurized lines can be accidentally cut when heat goes beyond the immediate flame area.

Service Machines Safely



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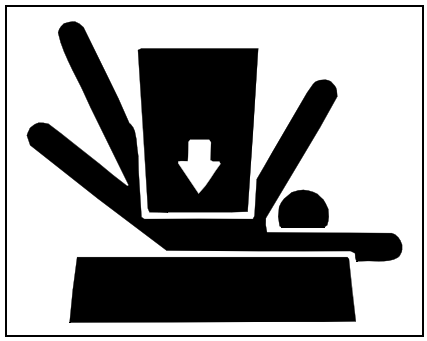
Tie long hair behind your head. Do not wear a necktie, scarf, loose clothing, or necklace when you work near machine tools or moving parts. If these items were to get caught, severe injury could result.

Remove rings and other jewelry to prevent electrical shorts and entanglement in moving parts.

Use Proper Tools

Use tools appropriate to the work. Makeshift tools and procedures can create safety hazards. Use power tools only to loosen threaded parts and fasteners. For loosening and tightening hardware, use the correct size tools. **DO NOT** use U.S. measurement tools on metric fasteners. Avoid bodily injury caused by slipping wrenches. Use only service parts meeting John Deere specifications.

Support Machine Properly and Use Proper Lifting Equipment



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If you must work on a lifted machine or attachment, securely support the machine or attachment.

Do not support the machine on cinder blocks, hollow tiles, or props that may crumble under continuous load. Do not work under a machine that is supported solely by a jack. Follow recommended procedures in this manual.

Lifting heavy components incorrectly can cause severe injury or machine damage. Follow recommended procedure for removal and installation of components in the manual.

Work in Clean Area

Before starting a job:

1. Clean work area and machine.
2. Make sure you have all necessary tools to do your job.
3. Have the right parts on hand.
4. Read all instructions thoroughly; do not attempt shortcuts.

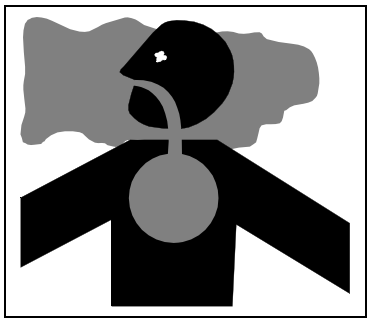
Using High-Pressure Washers

Directing pressurized water at electronic/electrical components or connectors, bearings, hydraulic seals, fuel injection pumps or other sensitive parts and components may cause product malfunctions. Reduce pressure and spray at a 45- to 90-degree angle.

Illuminate Work Area Safely

Illuminate your work area adequately but safely. Use a portable safety light for working inside or under the machine. Make sure the bulb is enclosed by a wire cage. The hot filament of an accidentally broken bulb can ignite spilled fuel or oil.

Work in Ventilated Area



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Engine exhaust fumes can cause sickness or death. If it is necessary to run an engine in an enclosed area, remove the exhaust fumes from the area with an exhaust pipe extension.

If you do not have an exhaust pipe extension, open the doors and get outside air into the area.

Warning: California Proposition 65 Warning

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

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

Remove Paint Before Welding or Heating

Avoid potentially toxic fumes and dust. Hazardous fumes can be generated when paint is heated by welding, soldering, or using a torch. Do all work outside or in a well-ventilated area. Dispose of paint and solvent properly. Remove paint before welding or heating: If you sand or grind paint, avoid breathing the dust. Wear an approved respirator. If you use solvent or paint stripper, remove stripper with soap and water before welding. Remove solvent or paint stripper containers and other flammable material from area. Allow fumes to disperse at least 15 minutes before welding or heating.

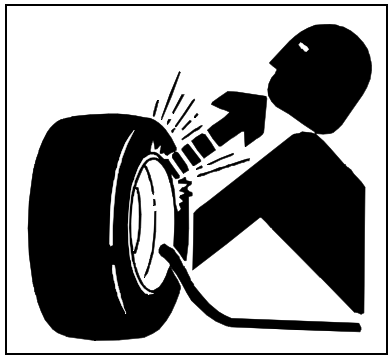
Avoid Harmful Asbestos Dust

Avoid breathing dust that may be generated when handling components containing asbestos fibers. Inhaled asbestos fibers may cause lung cancer.

Components in products that may contain asbestos fibers are brake pads, brake band and lining assemblies, clutch plates, and some gaskets. The asbestos used in these components is usually found in a resin or sealed in some way. Normal handling is not hazardous as long as airborne dust containing asbestos is not generated.

Avoid creating dust. Never use compressed air for cleaning. Avoid brushing or grinding material containing asbestos. When servicing, wear an approved respirator. A special vacuum cleaner is recommended to clean asbestos. If not available, apply a mist of oil or water on the material containing asbestos. Keep bystanders away from the area.

Service Tires Safely



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Explosive separation of a tire and rim parts can cause serious injury or death.

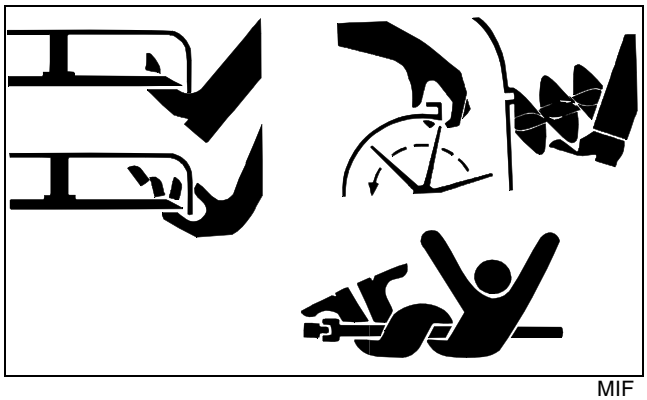
Do not attempt to mount a tire unless you have the proper equipment and experience to perform the job.

Always maintain the correct tire pressure. Do not inflate the tires above the recommended pressure. Never weld or heat a wheel and tire assembly. The heat can cause an increase in air pressure resulting in a tire explosion. Welding can structurally weaken or deform the wheel.

When inflating tires, use a clip-on chuck and extension hose long enough to allow you to stand to one side and NOT in front of or over the tire assembly. Use a safety cage if available.

Check wheels for low pressure, cuts, bubbles, damaged rims or missing lug bolts and nuts.

Avoid Injury From Rotating Blades, Augers and PTO Shafts



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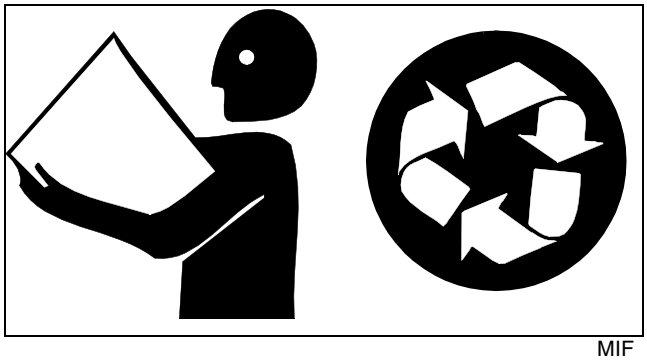
Keep hands and feet away while machine is running. Shut off power to service, lubricate or remove mower blades, augers or PTO shafts.

Handle Chemical Products Safely



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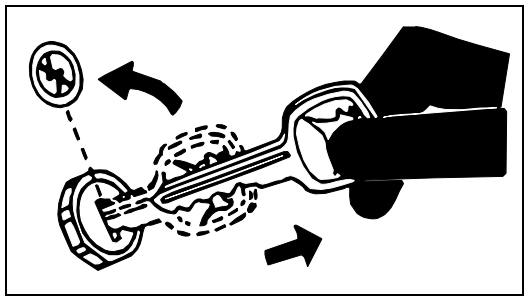
Direct exposure to hazardous chemicals can cause serious injury. Potentially hazardous chemicals used with John Deere equipment include such items as lubricants, coolants, paints, and adhesives.

A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) provides specific details on chemical products: physical and health hazards, safety procedures, and emergency response techniques. Check the MSDS before you start any job using a hazardous chemical. That way you will know exactly what the risks are and how to do the job safely. Then follow procedures and use recommended equipment.

Dispose of Waste Properly

Improperly disposing of waste can threaten the environment and ecology. Potentially harmful waste used with John Deere equipment includes such items as oil, fuel, coolant, brake fluid, filters, and batteries. Use leakproof containers when draining fluids. Do not use food or beverage containers that may mislead someone into drinking from them. Do not pour waste onto the ground, down a drain, or into any water source. Inquire on the proper way to recycle or dispose of waste from your local environmental or recycling center, or from your John Deere dealer.

Parking Safely



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1. Stop machine on a level surface, not on a slope.
2. Disengage and stop attachments.
3. Lower attachments to the ground.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Stop engine.
6. Remove key.
7. Wait for engine and all moving parts to stop before you leave the operator station.
8. Close fuel shut-off valve, if your machine is equipped.

Live With Safety

MIF

Before returning machine to customer, make sure machine is functioning properly, especially the safety systems. Install all guards and shields.

Table of Contents

Specifications

Vehicle Specifications

Engine

Make	John Deere “K” Series
Type	Gasoline
Model	FE290D-AS11
Aspiration	Natural
Cylinders	1
Displacement	286 mL (17.5 cu in.)
Stroke/Cycle	4-cycle
Bore	78 mm (3.070 in.)
Stroke	60 mm (2.360 in.)
Compression Ratio	8.4:1
Slow Idle	1175 ± 75 rpm
Fast Idle	3100 ± 75 rpm
Valving	Overhead valves
Lubrication	Pressurized
Engine Oil Capacity (With Filter)	1.30 L (2.75 pt)
Oil Filter	Full flow filter, spin on
Cooling System	Air cooled
Air Cleaner	Heavy duty with replaceable filter element
Muffler	Horizontal discharge below frame

Fuel System

Fuel Tank Location	Behind driver, left side
Fuel Tank Capacity	13.25 L (3.5 gal)
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline (minimum 87 octane)
Fuel Pump Location	On right side of engine
Fuel Delivery	Side draft carburetor
Fuel Filter	Replaceable, in-line

Electrical System

Ignition	Electronic CDI
Type of Starter	Solenoid shift
Charging System	Flywheel alternator
Charging Capacity	13 amp at 3000 rpm, regulated
Battery Type	BCI Group U1
Battery Voltage	12V
Battery Reserve Capacity at 25 Amps	RC 38
Battery Cold Cranking Amps at -18°C (0°F)	295 amps
Headlights	Halogen
Gages	Voltmeter, hour meter
Ignition Interlock Switches	Neutral start

Power Train

Clutch

Type	Continuously variable, belt-driven torque converter

Transaxle

Type	Fully enclosed, oil bath
Transaxle Lubricant Capacity	2.3 L (2.5 qt)
Lubricant Type	John Deere 85W140 API GL-5 Gear Oil
Gear Selection	Forward, neutral, reverse
Reduction Ratio	17.03:1
Differential Lock	Hand operated
Travel Speed at Governed Fast Idle	18.50 km/h (11.5 mph)

Steering

Type	Mechanical, roller-chain and sprocket
Ratio	8.4:1

Brakes

Location	Transaxle
Type	External disk, single pedal
Park Brake	Brake pedal locking lever

Weights and Dimensions

Empty Weight (Less Attachments)	246 kg (542 lb)
Wheel Base	1.054 m (41.5 in.)
Overall Width (Less Attachments)	1.473 m (58 in.)
Overall Length	1.676 m (66 in.)
Overall Height	1.041 m (41 in.)
Turning Radius (Inside Rear Wheel)	205 mm (12 in.)
Ground Clearance at Rake Attachment	241 mm (9.5 in.)

Wheels and Tires

Front	One 22.5 x 10.00-8 2PR high flotation
Rear	Two 25 x 12.00-9 2PR high flotation
Tire Air Pressure	27.6-41.4 kpa (4-6 psi)

Attachments and Kits

Front-Mounted Attachments

Lift System	Manual with up-lock position
Lift Assist Type	Fixed spring
Lift Lever Location	Right side of platform

Front Blade (Optional)

Width	1016 mm (40 in.)
Height	152 mm (6 in.)
Weight	25 kg (56 lb)

60-Inch Aluminum Blade (Optional, Mounts to Optional Front Blade)

Width . . . . . 1626 mm (60 in.)
Height . . . . . 152 mm (6 in.)
Weight (Blade Only) . . . . . 3.6 kg (8 lb)
Weight (60-Inch Blade With 40-inch Front Blade) . . . . . 29 kg (64 lb)

Core Removal Blade (Optional, Mounts to Optional Front Blade)

Width . . . . . 1231 mm (48 in.)
Height . . . . . 237 mm (9.25 in.)
Weight . . . . . 10.9 kg (24 lb)

Mid-Mounted Attachments **Lift SystemManual (hand control) with 5-position depth adjustment**

Lift Assist Type . . . . . Fixed spring
Lift Lever Location . . . . . Right side of seat

Cultivator (Optional, Mounts to Optional Mid-mounted Base)

Type . . . . . 10 blades
Width . . . . . 1626 mm (64 in.)
Weight . . . . . 20 kg (44 lb)

64.5-Inch Scraper Blade (Mounts to Optional Mid-mounted Base With Either Wide or Narrow Scarifier Tines Also Attached)

Width . . . . . 1654 mm (64.5 in.)
Height . . . . . 144 mm (5.625 in.)
Weight . . . . . 20 kg (21 lb)
Mounting . . . . . Two bolts attach it to cultivator toolbar

Wide- and Narrow-Interval Scarificer Tines Attachment (Mounts to Optional Mid-mounted Base)

Width . . . . . Wide - 1622 mm (63.25 in.)
. . . . . Narrow - 1590 mm (62 in.)
Weight . . . . . Wide - 10 kg (22 lb)
. . . . . Narrow - 11.3 kg (25 lb)
Tines . . . . . Wide - 20 Tines, 90 mm (3.50 in.) long
. . . . . Narrow - 35 Tines, 90 mm (3.50 in.) long

Rear-Mounted Attachments **Lift SystemElectro-mechanical (hydraulic - optional)**

Lift Switch Location . . . . . Right side of dash panel

Bunker/Field Rake (Optional, Mounts to Optional Rear Frame)

Width . . . . . 1981 mm (78 in.)
Weight . . . . . 20 kg (44 lb)
Blades . . . . . Five-section, bunker or field
Prong Rake . . . . . Three-section, 24 prongs 25-76 mm (1-3 in.) adjustment

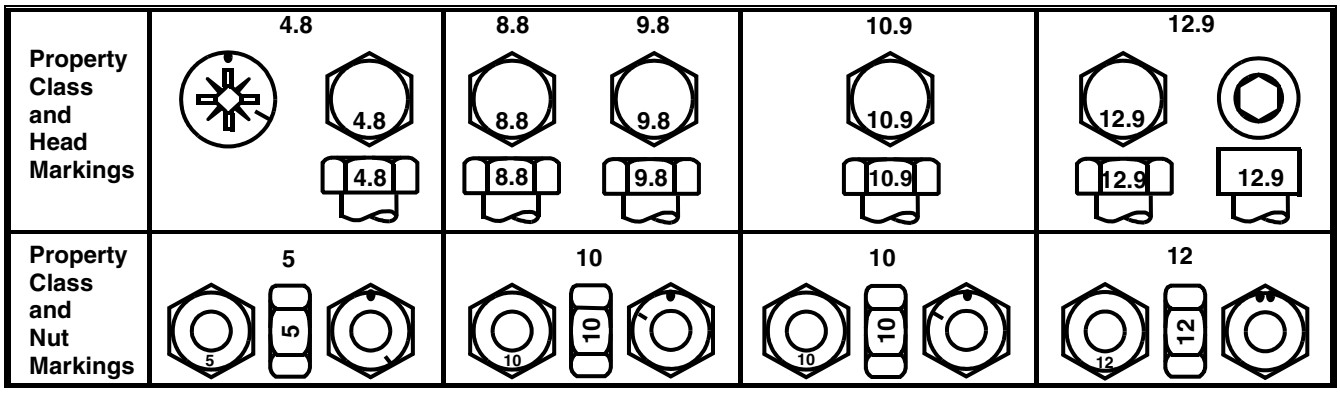
Field Finisher (Optional, Mounts to Optional Rear Frame)

Width . . . . . 1538 mm (60 in.)
Weight . . . . . 1.8 kg (40 lb)

NOTE: Specifications and design subject to change without notice.

Fastener Torques

Metric Fastener Torque Values



MIF (TS1163)

	Class 4.8				Class 8.8 or 9.8				Class 10.9				Class 12.9			
	Lubricated[1]		Dry[1]		Lubricated[1]		Dry[1]		Lubricated[1]		Dry[1]		Lubricated[1]		Dry[1]	
SIZE	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft
M6	4.8	3.5	6	4.5	9	6.5	11	8.5	13	9.5	17	12	15	11.5	19	14.5
M8	12	8.5	15	11	22	16	28	20	32	24	40	30	37	28	47	35
M10	23	17	29	21	43	32	55	40	63	47	80	60	75	55	95	70
M12	40	29	50	37	75	55	95	70	110	80	140	105	130	95	165	120
M14	63	47	80	60	120	88	150	110	175	130	225	165	205	150	260	109
M16	100	73	125	92	190	140	240	175	275	200	350	225	320	240	400	300
M18	135	100	175	125	260	195	330	250	375	275	475	350	440	325	560	410
M20	190	140	240	180	375	275	475	350	530	400	675	500	625	460	800	580
M22	260	190	330	250	510	375	650	475	725	540	925	675	850	625	1075	800
M24	330	250	425	310	650	475	825	600	925	675	1150	850	1075	800	1350	1000
M27	490	360	625	450	950	700	1200	875	1350	1000	1700	1250	1600	1150	2000	1500
M30	675	490	850	625	1300	950	1650	1200	1850	1350	2300	1700	2150	1600	2700	2000
M33	900	675	1150	850	1750	1300	2200	1650	2500	1850	3150	2350	2900	2150	3700	2750
M36	1150	850	1450	1075	2250	1650	2850	2100	3200	2350	4050	3000	3750	2750	4750	3500

1. "Lubricated" means coated with a lubricant such as engine oil, or fasteners with phosphate and oil coatings. "Dry" means plain or zinc plated (yellow dichromate - Specification JDS117) without any lubrication.

DO NOT use these hand torque values if a different torque value or tightening procedure is given for a specific application. Torque values listed are for general use only and include a ±10% variance factor. Check tightness of fasteners periodically. DO NOT use air-powered wrenches.

Shear bolts are designed to fail under predetermined loads. Always replace shear bolts with identical grade.

Fasteners should be replaced with the same class. Make sure that fastener threads are clean and that you properly start thread engagement. This will prevent them from failing when tightening.

When bolt and nut combination fasteners are used, torque values should be applied to the NUT instead of the bolt head.

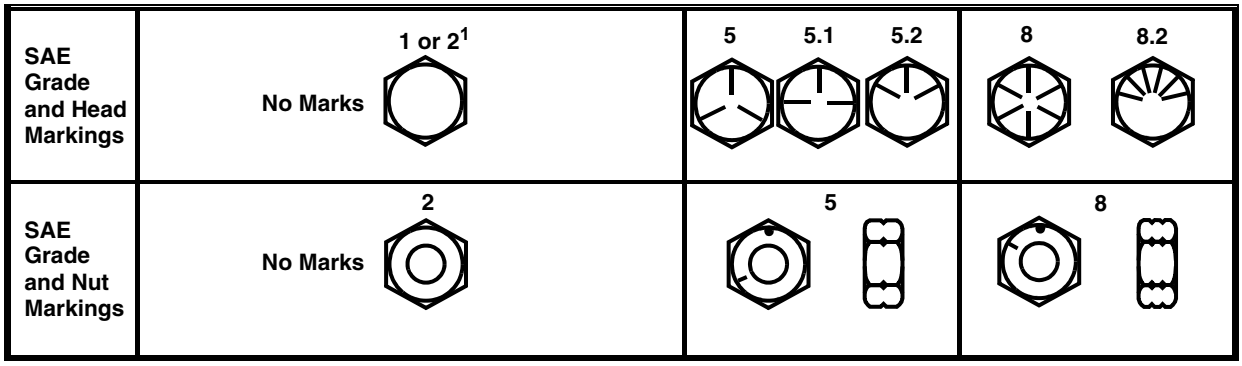
Tighten toothed or serrated-type locknuts to the full torque value.

Reference: JDS-G200.

Metric Fastener Torque Values - Grade 7

Size	Steel or Gray Iron Torque		Aluminum Torque	
	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft
M6	11	8	8	6
M8	24	18	19	14
M10	52	38	41	30
M12	88	65	70	52
M14	138	102	111	82
M16	224	165	179	132

Inch Fastener Torque Values



MIF (TS1162)

	Grade 1				Grade 2[1]				Grade 5, 5.1 or 5.2				Grade 8 or 8.2			
	Lubricated[2]		Dry[2]		Lubricated[2]		Dry[2]		Lubricated[2]		Dry[2]		Lubricated[2]		Dry[2]	
SIZE	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft
1/4	3.7	2.8	4.7	3.5	6	4.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7	12	9	13.5	10	17	12.5
5/16	7.7	5.5	10	7	12	9	15	11	20	15	25	18	28	21	35	26
3/8	14	10	17	13	22	16	27	20	35	26	44	33	50	36	63	46
7/16	22	16	28	20	35	26	44	32	55	41	70	52	80	58	100	75
1/2	33	25	42	31	53	39	67	50	85	63	110	80	120	90	150	115
9/16	48	36	60	45	75	56	95	70	125	90	155	115	175	130	225	160
5/8	67	50	85	62	105	78	135	100	170	125	215	160	215	160	300	225
3/4	120	87	150	110	190	140	240	175	300	225	375	280	425	310	550	400
7/8	190	140	240	175	190	140	240	175	490	360	625	450	700	500	875	650
1	290	210	360	270	290	210	360	270	725	540	925	675	1050	750	1300	975
1-1/8	470	300	510	375	470	300	510	375	900	675	1150	850	1450	1075	1850	1350
1-1/4	570	425	725	530	570	425	725	530	1300	950	1650	1200	2050	1500	2600	1950
1-3/8	750	550	950	700	750	550	950	700	1700	1250	2150	1550	2700	2000	3400	2550
1-1/2	1000	725	1250	925	990	725	1250	930	2250	1650	2850	2100	3600	2650	4550	3350

1. "Grade 2" applies for hex cap screws (not hex bolts) up to 152 mm (6 in.) long. "Grade 1" applies for hex cap screws over 152 mm (6 in.) long, and for all other types of bolts and screws of any length.

2. "Lubricated" means coated with a lubricant such as engine oil, or fasteners with phosphate and oil coatings. "Dry" means plain or zinc plated (yellow dichromate - Specification JDS117) without any lubrication.

DO NOT use these hand torque values if a different torque value or tightening procedure is given for a specific application. Torque values listed are for general use only and include a ±10% variance factor. Check tightness of fasteners periodically. DO NOT use air-powered wrenches.

Shear bolts are designed to fail under predetermined loads. Always replace shear bolts with identical grade.

Fasteners should be replaced with the same grade. Make sure that fastener threads are clean and that you properly start thread engagement. This will prevent them from failing when tightening.

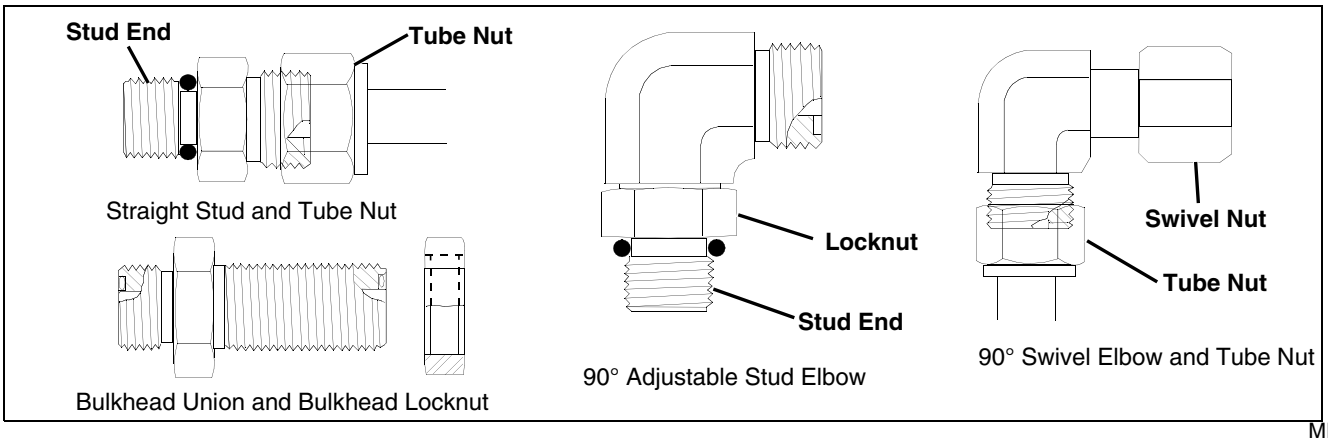
When bolt and nut combination fasteners are used, torque values should be applied to the NUT instead of the bolt head.

Tighten toothed or serrated-type locknuts to the full torque value.

Reference: JDS-G200.

O-Ring Seal Service Recommendations

Face Seal Fittings with Inch Stud Ends Torque

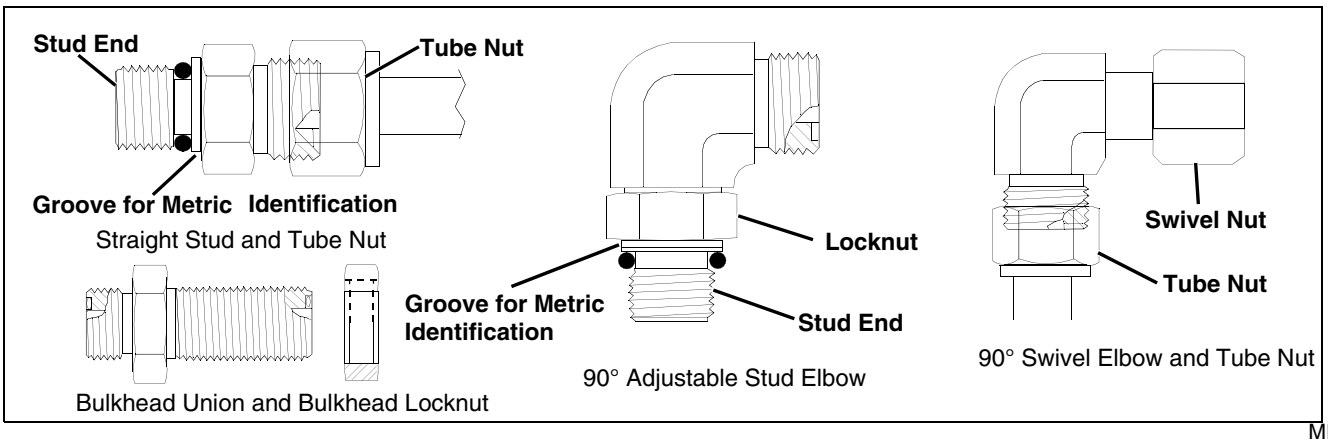


MIF

Nominal Tube OD/Hose ID				Face Seal Tube/Hose End					O-Ring Stud Ends		
Metric Tube OD	Inch Tube OD			Thread Size	Tube Nut/ Swivel Nut Torque		Bulkhead Locknut Torque		Thread Size	Straight Fitting or Locknut Torque	
mm	Dash Size	in.	mm	in.	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	in.	N•m	lb-ft
	-3	0.188	4.76						3/8-24	8	6
6	-4	0.250	6.35	9/16-18	16	12	12	9	7/16-20	12	9
8	-5	0.312	7.94						1/2-20	16	12
10	-6	0.375	9.52	11/16-16	24	18	24	18	9/16-18	24	18
12	-8	0.500	12.70	13/16-16	50	37	46	34	3/4-16	46	34
16	-10	0.625	15.88	1-14	69	51	62	46	7/8-14	62	46
	-12	0.750	19.05	1-3/16-12	102	75	102	75	1-1/16-12	102	75
22	-14	0.875	22.22	1-3/16-12	102	75	102	75	1-3/16-12	122	90
25	-16	1.000	25.40	1-7/16-12	142	105	142	105	1-5/16-12	142	105
32	-20	1.25	31.75	1-11/16-12	190	140	190	140	1-5/8-12	190	140
38	-24	1.50	38.10	2-12	217	160	217	160	1-7/8-12	217	160

NOTE: Torque tolerance is +15%, -20%.

Face Seal Fittings with Metric Stud Ends Torque

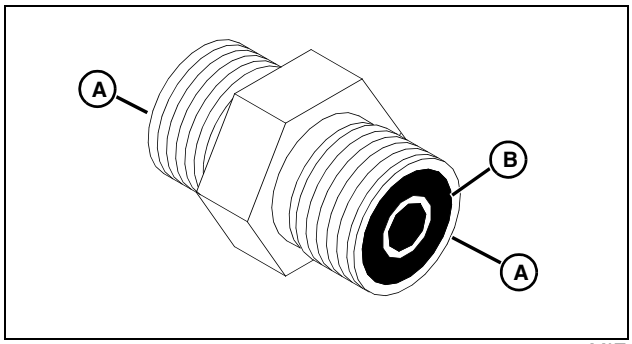


MIF

Nominal Tube OD/Hose ID				Face Seal Tube/Hose End						O-Ring Stud Ends, Straight Fitting or Locknut					
Metric Tube OD	Inch Tube OD			Thread Size	Hex Size	Tube Nut/ Swivel Nut Torque		Bulkhead Locknut Torque		Thread Size	Hex Size	Steel or Gray Iron Torque		Aluminum Torque	
mm	Dash Size	in.	mm	in.	mm	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft	mm	mm	N•m	lb-ft	N•m	lb-ft
6	-4	0.250	6.35	9/16-18	17	16	12	12	9	M12x1.5	17	21	15.5	9	6.6
8	-5	0.312	7.94												
										M14x1.5	19	33	24	15	11
10	-6	0.375	9.52	11/16-16	22	24	18	24	18	M16x1.5	22	41	30	18	13
12	-8	0.500	12.70	13/16-16	24	50	37	46	34	M18x1.5	24	50	37	21	15
16	-10	0.625	15.88	1-14	30	69	51	62	46	M22x1.5	27	69	51	28	21
	-12	0.750	19.05	1-3/16-12	36	102	75	102	75	M27x2	32	102	75	46	34
22	-14	0.875	22.22	1-3/16-12	36	102	75	102	75	M30x2	36				
25	-16	1.000	25.40	1-7/16-12	41	142	105	142	105	M33x2	41	158	116	71	52
28										M38x2	46	176	130	79	58
32	-20	1.25	31.75	1-11/16-12	50	190	140	190	140	M42x2	50	190	140	85	63
38	-24	1.50	38.10	2-12	60	217	160	217	160	M48x2	55	217	160	98	72

NOTE: Torque tolerance is +15%, -20%.

O-Ring Face Seal Fittings



MIF

1. Inspect the fitting sealing surfaces (A). They must be free of dirt or defects.

2. Inspect the O-ring (B). It must be free of damage or defects.

3. Lubricate O-ring and install into groove using petroleum jelly to hold in place.

4. Push O-ring into the groove with plenty of petroleum jelly so O-ring is not displaced during assembly.

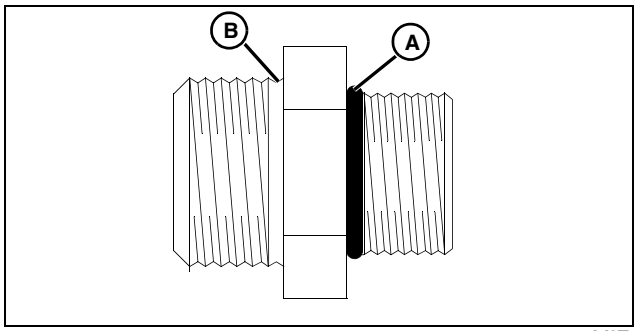
5. Index angle fittings and tighten by hand-pressing joint together to ensure O-ring remains in place.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! DO NOT allow hoses to twist when tightening fittings. Use two wrenches to tighten hose connections: one to hold the hose, and the other to tighten the swivel fitting.

6. Tighten fitting or nut to torque value shown on the chart per dash size stamped on the fitting.

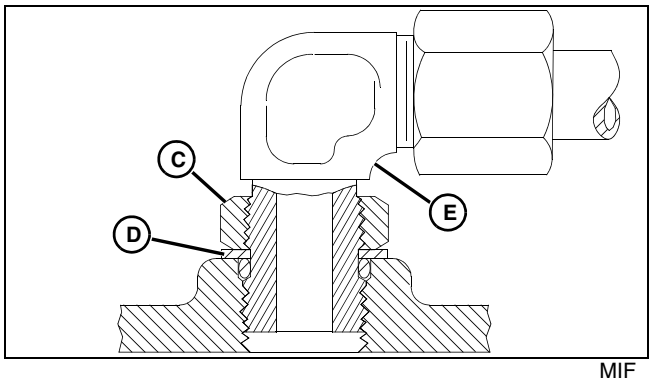
O-Ring Boss Fittings

1. Inspect O-ring boss seat. It must be free of dirt and defects. If repeated leaks occur, inspect for defects with a magnifying glass. Some raised defects can be removed with a slip stone.



MIF

2. Put hydraulic oil or petroleum jelly on the O-ring (A). Place electrical tape over the threads to protect O-ring from nicks. Slide O-ring over the tape and into the groove (B) of fitting. Remove tape.



MIF

3. For angle fittings, loosen special nut (C) and push special washer (D) against threads so O-ring can be installed into the groove of fitting.

4. Turn fitting into the boss by hand until special washer or washer face (straight fitting) contacts boss face and O-ring is squeezed into its seat.

5. To position angle fittings (E), turn the fitting counter-clockwise a maximum of one turn.

6. Tighten straight fittings to torque value shown on chart. For angle fittings, tighten the special nut to value shown in the chart while holding body of fitting with a wrench.

Straight Fitting or Special Nut Torque

Thread Size	Torque[1]		Number of Flats[2]
	N•m	lb-ft	
3/8-24 UNF	8	6	2
7/16-20 UNF	12	9	2
1/2-20 UNF	16	12	2
9/16-18 UNF	24	18	2
3/4-16 UNF	46	34	2
7/8-14 UNF	62	46	1-1/2
1-1/16-12 UN	102	75	1
1-3/16-12 UN	122	90	1
1-5/16-12 UN	142	105	3/4
1-5/8-12 UN	190	140	3/4
1-7/8-12 UN	217	160	1/2

1. Torque tolerance is ±10 percent.

2. To be used if a torque wrench cannot be used. After tightening fitting by hand, put a mark on nut or boss, then tighten special nut or straight fitting the number of flats shown.

Straight Fitting or Special Nut Torques

Thread Size	Torque[a]		Number of Flats[b]
	N•m	lb-ft	
3/8-24 UNF	8	6	2
7/16-20 UNF	12	9	2
1/2-20 UNF	16	12	2
9/16-18 UNF	24	18	2
3/4-16 UNF	46	34	2
7/8-14 UNF	62	46	1-1/2
1-1/16-12 UN	102	75	1
1-3/16-12 UN	122	90	1
1-5/16-12 UN	142	105	3/4
1-5/8-12 UN	190	140	3/4
1-7/8-12 UN	217	160	1/2

[a]Torque tolerance is ± 10 percent.

[b]To be used if a torque wrench cannot be used. After tightening fitting by hand, put a mark on nut or boss; then tighten special nut or straight fitting the number of flats shown.

Metric Fastener Torque Value - Grade 7 (Special)

Size	Steel or Gray Iron Torque	Aluminum Torque
	N•m (lb-ft)	N•m (lb-ft)
M6	11 (8)	8 (6)
M8	24 (18)	19 (14)
M10	52 (38)	41 (30)
M12	88 (65)	70 (52)
M14	138 (102)	111 (82)
M16	224 (165)	179 (132)

General Information

Gasoline

4-Cycle Engines

CAUTION: Avoid Injury! Gasoline is HIGHLY FLAMMABLE, handle it with care. DO NOT refuel machine while: indoors, always fill gas tank outdoors; machine is near an open flame or sparks; engine is running, STOP engine; engine is hot, allow it to cool sufficiently first; smoking.
Help prevent fires: fill gas tank to bottom of filler neck only; be sure fill cap is tight after fueling; clean up any gas spills IMMEDIATELY; keep machine clean and in good repair - free of excess grease, oil, debris, and faulty or damaged parts; any storage of machines with gas left in tank should be in an area that is well ventilated to prevent possible igniting of fumes by an open flame or spark, this includes any appliance with a pilot light. To prevent fire or explosion caused by STATIC ELECTRIC DISCHARGE during fueling:•ONLY use a clean, approved POLYETHYLENE PLASTIC fuel container and funnel WITHOUT any metal screen or filter.

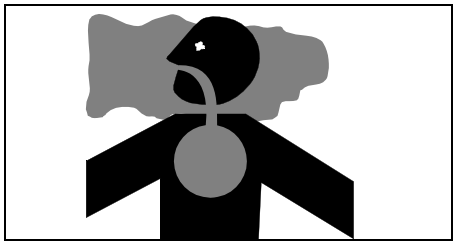
To avoid engine damage:

- DO NOT mix oil with gasoline.
- **ONLY use clean, fresh unleaded gasoline with an octane rating (anti-knock index) of 87 or higher.**
- Fill gas tank at the end of each day's operation to help prevent condensation from forming inside a partially filled tank.
- Keep up with specified service intervals.

Use of alternative oxygenated, gasohol blended, unleaded gasoline is acceptable as long as:

- The ethyl or grain alcohol blends DO NOT exceed 10% by volume.
- Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) blends DO NOT exceed 15% by volume.

RFG (reformulated) gasoline is acceptable for all machines designed for use of regular unleaded fuel. Older machines (that were designed for leaded fuel) may see some accelerated valve and seat wear.



MIF

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! California Proposition 65 Warning: Gasoline engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Gasoline Storage

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Keep all dirt, scale, water or other foreign material out of gasoline.

Keep gasoline stored in a safe, protected area. Storage of gasoline in a clean, properly marked ("UNLEADED GASOLINE") POLYETHYLENE PLASTIC container WITHOUT any metal screen or filter is recommended. DO NOT use de-icers to attempt to remove water from gasoline or depend on fuel filters to remove water from gasoline. Use a water separator installed in the storage tank outlet. BE SURE to properly discard unstable or contaminated gasoline. When storing the machine or gasoline, it is recommended that you add John Deere Gasoline Conditioner and Stabilizer (TY15977) or an equivalent to the gasoline. BE SURE to follow directions on container and to properly discard empty container.

4-Cycle Gasoline Engine Oil

Use the appropriate oil viscosity based on the expected air temperature range during the period between recommended oil changes. Operating outside of these recommended oil air temperature ranges may cause premature engine failure.

The following John Deere oils are PREFERRED:

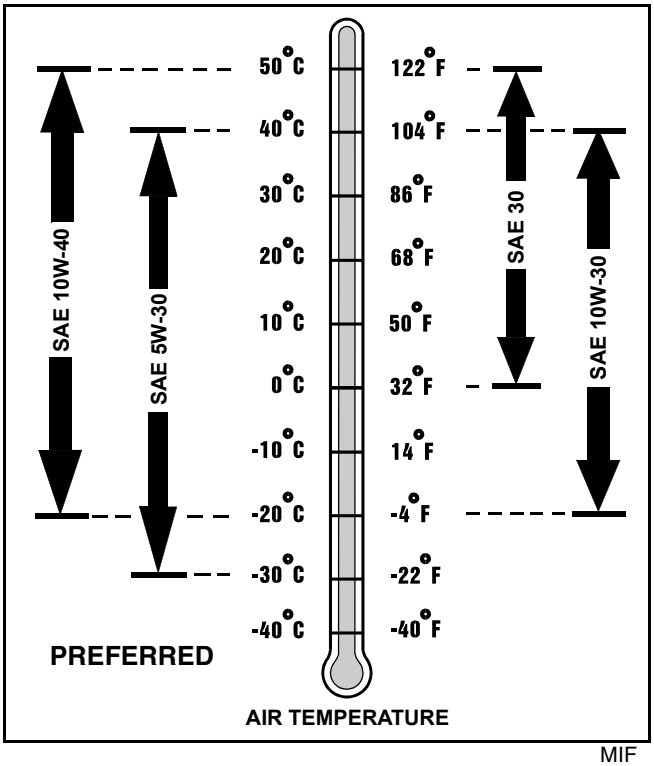
- PLUS-4® - SAE 10W-40**.**
- TORQ-GARD SUPREME® - SAE 5W-30**.**

The following John Deere oils are **also recommended**, based on their specified temperature range:

- TURF-GARD® - SAE 10W-30.
- PLUS-4® - SAE 10W-30.
- TORQ-GARD SUPREME® - SAE 30.

Other oils may be used if above John Deere oils are not available, provided they meet one of the following specifications:

- SAE 10W-40 - API Service Classifications SG or higher.
- SAE 5W-30 - API Service Classification SG or higher.
- SAE 10W-30 - API Service Classifications SG or higher.
- SAE 30 - API Service Classification SC or higher.



MIF

Alternative Lubricants

Use of alternative lubricants could cause reduced life of the component.

If alternative lubricants are to be used, it is recommended that the factory fill be thoroughly removed before switching to any alternative lubricant.

Synthetic Lubricants

Synthetic lubricants may be used in John Deere equipment if they meet the applicable performance requirements (industry classification and/or military specification) as shown in this manual.

The recommended air temperature limits and service or lubricant change intervals should be maintained as shown in the operator's manual, unless otherwise stated on lubricant label.

Avoid mixing different brands, grades, or types of oil. Oil manufacturers blend additives in their oils to meet certain specifications and performance requirements. Mixing different oils can interfere with the proper functioning of these additives and degrade lubricant performance.

Lubricant Storage

All machines operate at top efficiency only when clean lubricants are used. Use clean storage containers to handle all lubricants. Store them in an area protected from dust, moisture, and other contamination. Store drums on their sides. Make sure all containers are properly marked as to their contents. Dispose of all old, used containers and their contents properly.

Mixing of Lubricants

In general, avoid mixing different brands or types of lubricants. Manufacturers blend additives in their lubricants to meet certain specifications and performance requirements. Mixing different lubricants can interfere with the proper functioning of these additives and lubricant properties which will downgrade their intended specified performance.

Oil Filters

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Filtration of oils is critical to proper lubrication performance. Always change filters regularly.

The following John Deere oil filters are PREFERRED:

- AUTOMOTIVE AND LIGHT TRUCK ENGINE OIL FILTERS.

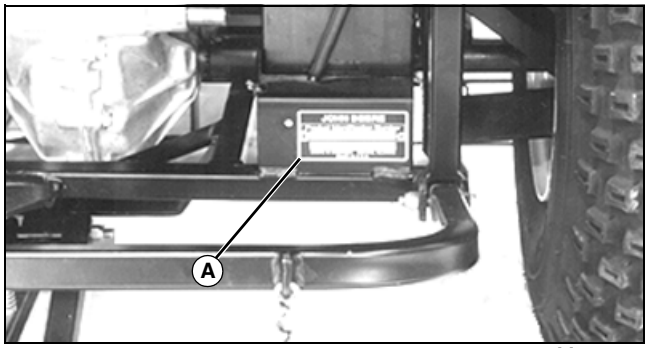
Most John Deere filters contain pressure relief and anti-drainback valves for better engine protection.

Other oil filters may be used if above recommended John Deere oil filters are not available, provided they meet the following specification:

- ASTB TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAE J806.

Serial Number Locations

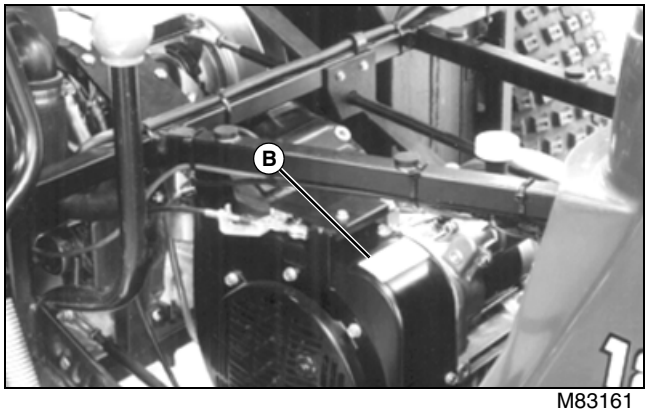
Product Serial Number



M83160

The product identification number (A) is located on the rear right side frame.

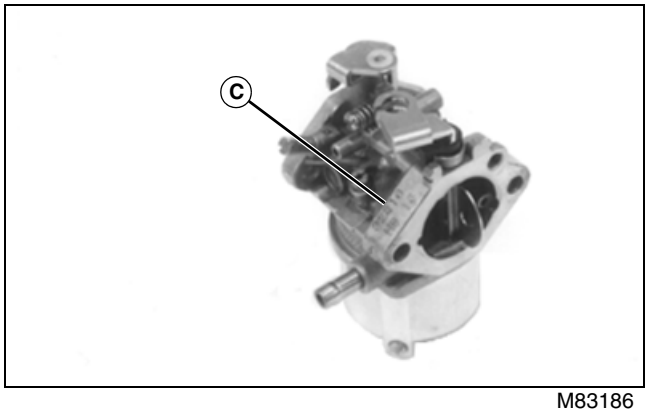
Engine Serial Number



M83161

Engine serial number (B) is located on the side of the engine housing.

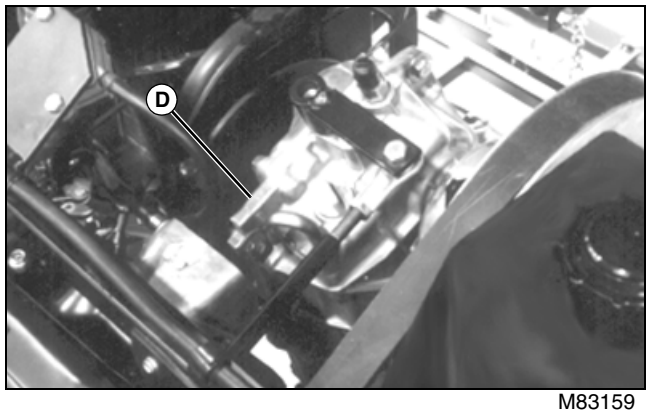
Carburetor Serial Number



M83186

Carburetor serial number (C) is located on the top of the carburetor, above the fuel inlet.

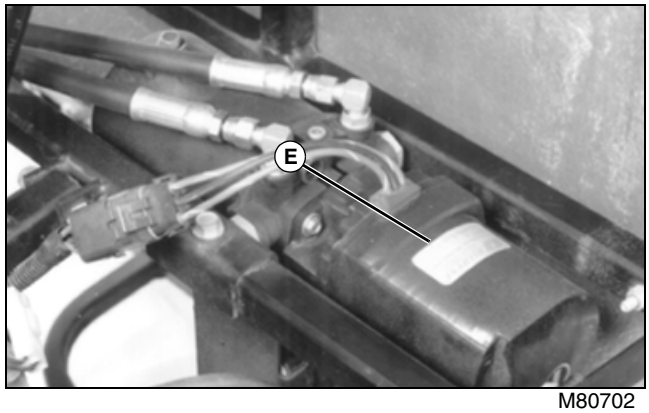
Transaxle Serial Number



M83159

Transaxle serial number (D) is located on the top of the transaxle.

Optional Hydraulic Pump Serial Number



M80702

Hydraulic pump product identification number (E) is located on the top of the pump.

ENGINE - GAS TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

Specifications

General Specifications

Make	John Deere “K” Series
Type	Gasoline
Model	FE290D-AS11
Aspiration	Natural
Cylinders	1
Displacement	286 mL (17.5 cu in.)
Stroke/Cycle	4-Cycle
Bore	78 mm (3.070 in.)
Stroke	60 mm (2.360 in.)
Compression Ratio	8.4:1
Valving	Overhead valves
Lubrication	Pressurized
Oil Filter	Full flow filter, spin on
Engine Oil Capacity	1.30 L (2.75 pt)
Cooling System	Air cooled
Air Cleaner	Heavy duty with replaceable filter element
Muffler	Horizontal discharge below frame

Fuel System Specifications

Fuel Tank Location	Behind driver, left side
Fuel Tank Capacity	13.25 L (3.5 gal)
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline (minimum 87 octane)
Fuel Pump Location	On right side of engine
Fuel Delivery	Side draft carburetor
Fuel Filter	Replaceable, in-line

Test and Adjustment Specifications

Choke Knob-to-Cable-Mount Clearance	2-3 mm (0.08-0.12 in.)
Carburetor SLOW Idle Mixture Screw Initial Setting	1-3/8 in. turns
Throttle Control Arm SLOW Idle Stop Screw Setting	1175 ± 75 rpm
Carburetor SLOW Idle Stop Screw Setting	50 rpm less than throttle control arm SLOW idle stop screw setting
Throttle Control Arm FAST Idle Stop Screw Setting	3100 ± 75 rpm
Minimum Cylinder Compression Pressure at Operating Temperature	393 kPa (57 psi)
Minimum Crankcase Vacuum	30 mm (1.2 in.) water movement at fast idle
Minimum Engine Oil Pressure at 3800 RPM	310 kPa (45 psi)
Fuel Pump Minimum Pressure	6.120 kPa (0.90 psi)
Fuel Pump Minimum Flow	80 mL/15 seconds (2.7 oz/15 seconds)
Starter No-Load Amperage (Maximum)	50 amps
Starter No-Load RPM (Minimum)	6000 rpm
Armature With Coil Resistance Between Primary Lead and Coil	0.67-1.10 ohms
Armature With Coil Resistance Between Spark Plug Cap and Core	6-10 ohms
Armature Air Gap	0.20-0.30 mm (0.008-0.012 in.)

Spark Plug Gap	0.30 mm (0.012 in.)
Valve Clearance (Cold)	0.125-0.025 mm (0.004-0.006 in.)
Intake and Exhaust Valve Adjustment Interval	300 hours
Minimum Exhaust Valve ACR Movement	0.6 mm (0.020 in.)
Maximum Exhaust Valve ACR Movement	1.65 mm (0.065 in.)
ACR Release RPM	approximately 900 rpm
Starter Brush Length (Minimum)	6 mm (0.240 in.)

Repair Specifications

Rocker Arm

Shaft OD (Minimum)	11.95 mm (0.470 in.)
Bearing ID (Maximum)	12.07 mm (0.475 in.)

Push Rod

Maximum Bend	0.3 mm (0.012 in.)

Valves and Springs

Valve Spring Free Length (Minimum)	11.95 mm (1.289 in.)
Valve Guide ID (Maximum)	7.065 mm (0.2781 in.)
Finished Valve Guide ID (Reamed)	7.000-7.015 mm (0.2756-0.2762 in.)
Valve Stem Bend (Maximum)	0.03 mm (0.0012 in.)
Intake Valve Stem OD (Wear Limit)	6.930 mm (0.2728 in.)
Exhaust Valve Stem OD (Wear Limit)	6.915 mm (0.2722 in.)

Valve Seat

Valve Seat Width	0.50-1.10 mm (0.020-0.043 in.)
Valve Seat and Face Angle	45°
Valve Face Margin (Minimum)	0.60 mm (0.020 in.)
Valve Seat Narrowing Angle	30°
Valve Clearance (Cold)	0.125 ± 0.025 mm (0.005 ± 0.001 in.)

Cylinder Head

Cylinder Head Flatness (Maximum Distortion)	0.05 mm (0.002 in.)

Crankcase

Oil Capacity	1.3 L (2.7 pt.)
Maximum Crankcase Main Bearing ID	30.08 mm (1.184 in.)
End Play	0.09-0.22 mm (0.004-0.009 in.)
Crankshaft Oil Seal Depth (PTO End)	4 mm (0.158 in.)
Governor Mounting Shaft Height (Top of Shaft-to-Cover)	32.2-32.8 mm (1.267-1.291 in.)
Governor Shaft Oil Seal Depth	1.42 mm (0.056 in.)

Camshaft

Minimum PTO and Flywheel Journal OD	22.93 mm (0.903 in.)
Minimum Lobe Height	32.70 mm (1.287 in.)
Maximum Cylinder Block and Cover Bearing ID	23.06 mm (0.908 in.)

Reciprocating Balancer

Link Rod

Small End ID (Maximum)	12.60 mm (0.475 in.)
Large End ID (Maximum)	47.12 mm (1.855 in.)
Bushing Depth	1.00 mm (0.040 in.)

Balancer Weight

Maximum Bearing ID	26.10 mm (1.027 in.)
Bushing Depth	0.50 mm (0.020 in.)

Support Shaft

Minimum Shaft OD	25.93 mm (1.021 in.)

Piston

Top Ring MaximumRing Groove Clearance	0.10 mm (0.004 in.)
Second Ring MaximumRing Groove Clearance	0.14 mm (0.005 in.)
Oil Control Ring Maximum Ring Groove Clearance	Not measured
Minimum Ring End Gap	0.18 mm (0.007 in.)
Maximum Compression Ring End Gap	1.20 mm (0.047 in.)
Piston Pin OD (Minimum)	21.95 mm (0.865 in.)
Piston Pin Bore OD (Maximum)	19.03 mm (0.749 in.)
Standard Piston OD	77.85-77.87 mm (3.0649-3.0657 in.)
0.50 mm (0.020 in.) Oversize Piston OD	78.35-78.37 mm (3.0849-3.0857 in.)
Piston-to-Cylinder Bore Clearance	0.110-0.151 mm (0.0043-0.0059 in.)

Connecting Rod

Crankshaft Bearing ID (Wear Limit)

Standard	41.07 mm (1.617 in.)
Undersized	35.07 mm (1.380 in.)
Piston Pin Bearing ID (Wear Limit)	19.06 mm (0.750 in.)
End Cap Screw Torque	20 N•m (177 lb-in.)

Crankshaft

Link Rod Journal OD	46.86 mm (1.845 in.)
Main Bearing Journal OD (Minimum)	29.92 mm (1.178 in.)

Connecting Rod Journal OD (Wear Limit)

Standard	40.93 mm (1.611 in.)
Undersized	34.93 mm (1.375 in.)
Maximum Crankcase Cover Plain Bearing ID	38.06 mm (1.498 in.)
Maximum TIR	0.05 mm (0.002 in.)
End Play	0.09-0.22 mm (0.004-0.009 in.)
PTO Side Oil Seal Depth	4 mm (0.158 in.) below crankcase cover flange

Cylinder Bore ID

Standard Size Bore

Standard . . . . . 77.98-78.00 mm (3.070-3.071 in.)
Wear Limit . . . . . 78.08 mm (3.074 in.)

Oversize Bore

0.50 mm . . . . . 78.46-78.48 mm (3.089-3.090 in.)
Wear Limit . . . . . 78.55 mm (3.093 in.)

Out-of-Round (Maximum) . . . . . 0.056 mm (0.0022 in.)

Oil Pump

Minimum Rotor Shaft OD . . . . . 12.63 mm (0.497 in.)
Maximum Rotor Shaft Bearing ID . . . . . 12.77 mm (0.503 in.)

Outer Rotor

Minimum Thickness . . . . . 9.92 mm (0.391 in.)
Minimum OD . . . . . 40.47 mm (1.596 in.)

Outer Rotor Bearing

Minimum Depth (Cylinder Block) . . . . . 10.17 mm (0.421 in.)
Maximum ID (Cylinder Block) . . . . . 40.77 mm (1.605 in.)

Minimum Valve Spring Free Length . . . . . 19.00 mm (0.748 in.)

Torque Specifications (Alphabetical)

Balancer Bushing Assembly Torque . . . . . 7.3 N•m (65 lb-in.)
Connecting Rod Cap Screws . . . . . 13 N•m (115 lb-in.)
Crankcase Cover Cap Screws . . . . . 26 N•m (230 lb-in.)
Cylinder Head Cap Screws (Initial Torque) . . . . . 18 N•m (159 lb-in.)
Cylinder Head Cap Screws (Second Torque) . . . . . 21 N•m (186 lb-in.)
Cylinder Head Cap Screws (Final Torque) . . . . . 24 N•m (212 lb-in.)
Engine Mounting Cap Screws . . . . . 23 N•m (204 lb-in.)
Flywheel Nut . . . . . 85 N•m (63 lb-ft)
Muffler Retaining Nut . . . . . 14 N•m (124 lb-in.)
Oil Drain Plug . . . . . 21 N•m (186 lb-in.)
Rocker Mounting Studs . . . . . 11 N•m (100 lb-in.)
Spark Plug . . . . . 20 N•m (177 lb-in.)
Valve Adjustment Screw Jam Nut . . . . . 20 N•m (177 lb-in.)
Valve Cover Cap Screw . . . . . 6 N•m (53 lb-in.)

Special or Essential Tools

NOTE: Order tools according to information given in the U.S. SERVICEGARD™ Catalog or in the European Microfiche Tool Catalog (MTC).

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Vibration Tachometer	JDM71	Used to check/adjust engine slow and fast idle rpm.
Compression Gage	JDM59	Used to check engine compression.
Valve Spring Compressor	JDM70	Used to remove and install valve springs.
Plug	AHT8741-F66	Used to connect U-tube manometer to engine for Crankcase Vacuum Test.
Barbed Fitting	JT05703	Used to connect U-tube manometer to engine for Crankcase Vacuum Test.
Clear Fuel Line	JT05699	Used to connect U-tube manometer to engine for Crankcase Vacuum Test.
U-Tube Manometer	JT05698	Used to check engine crankcase vacuum.
Connector - 1/8" BSP Thread	JT03349	Used to connect pressure gage to engine when performing Engine Oil Pressure Test.
Hose Assembly	JT03017	Used to connect pressure gage to engine when performing Engine Oil Pressure Test.
Pressure Gage Assembly	JT07034	Used to read engine oil pressure when performing Engine Oil Pressure Test.
Pressure Gage	JDG356	Used to check fuel pump performance.
Valve Guide Driver Tool	JDG504	Used to replace valve guide bushings.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Spark Tester	D-05351ST	Used to check overall condition of ignition system.
Feeler Gage	N/A	Used to measure clearance.
Dial Indicator	N/A	Used to measure ACR movement and crankshaft end play.
Graduated Container	N/A	Used to measure volume of fuel.
Digital Multimeter	N/A	Used to measure voltage, current, and resistance.
Current Clamp	N/A	Used to measure current.
Jumper Cables	N/A	Used to connect battery to starting motor.

Other Materials

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2®[1] Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Apply to engine crankshaft.
TY9375/ TY9480/ 592	Pipe Sealant with TEFLON®[2]	Apply to threads of oil pressure plug.
	Abrasive Sheets/ Pads	Clean cylinder head.
	Valve Guide Cleaner	Clean valve guides.
	Stanisol (or Kerosene)	Finish ream valve guides.
	Prussian Blue Compound	Check valve seat contact.
	Lithium Based Grease	Pack oil seals.
	Zinc Oxide/Wood Alcohol	Check block for cracks.
	Mineral Spirits	Clean armature.

1. MGP-2 is a registered trademark of DuBois USA.

2. TEFLON is a registered trademark of Du Pont Co.

Diagnostics

Engine Will Not Start

CAUTION: Avoid Injury! Be aware! The engine may start to rotate at any time. Keep hands away from all moving parts when testing.

NOTE: To test specific electrical components, see Electrical section and refer to either Diagnostics or Tests and Adjustments for further guidance.

Symptom: Engine Will Not Crank

(1) Is the operator seat switch closed and the park brake locked?

Yes - Go to step (2). (See "Cranking Circuit Operation" on page 104.)

No - Operator on seat and lock park brake.

(2) Is battery voltage 12.4 volts or higher?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Charge battery and perform no-load test. Go to step (3).

(3) Is battery voltage 12.4 volts or higher?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Replace battery.

(4) Does starter solenoid click when ignition switch is turned to start position?

Yes - Check starter motor.

No - Check electrical system.

CAUTION: Avoid Injury! Do not rotate engine with starter if the spark plugs are removed. Gasoline spray from the open cylinders may be ignited by ignition spark and cause an explosion or fire.

NOTE: Perform a visual inspection first to determine if battery cables are tight and not corroded and if battery is of sufficient size to turn the engine over at minimum cranking speed of 350 rpm.

Symptom: Engine Cranks But Will Not Start

(1) Is battery voltage 12.4 volts or higher?

Yes - Go to step (2).

Symptom: Engine Cranks But Will Not Start

No - Charge battery and perform no-load test. Go to step (2).

(2) Does fuel shutoff solenoid click when ignition switch is turned to start/run?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Defective fuel shutoff solenoid, switch or wiring. See Electrical section.

(3) Does engine crank slow?

Yes - Remove spark plugs and turn the engine over by hand. Go to step (4).

No - Go to step (4).

(4) Is the engine hard to turn over by hand?

Yes - Pistons or other internal components binding.

No - Starter motor possibly defective. Repair or replace as needed. Go to step (5).

(5) Is the choke operating properly?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Adjust choke cable.

(6) Do spark plugs have strong blue spark?

Yes - Go to step (7).

No - Possible defective spark plugs, magneto shorted to ground, flywheel magnet weak, or ignition coil air gap not adjusted. See Electrical section.

(7) Are tappets adjusted properly?

Yes - Go to step (8).

No - Adjust tappets.

(8) Is engine getting fuel?

Yes - Check air cleaner, fuel mixture, possible contaminated fuel, or stuck float needle.

No - Check fuel shutoff valve, fuel lines, fuel pump, and engine vacuum.

Symptom: Engine Makes High Whining Sound

(1) Are the starter gears engaging and disengaging correctly?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Check starting motor gears for correct engagement and disengagement. See “Disassemble and Assemble Starting Motor” on page 78.

(2) Are the cam and crank gears engaging correctly?

No - Check cam shaft end play.

Tests and Adjustments

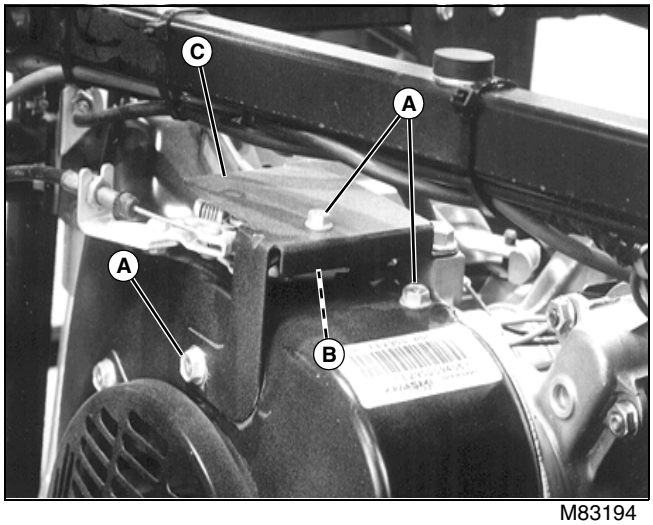
Adjust Throttle Cable

Reason

To make sure the throttle cable moves the throttle through its full range of movement.

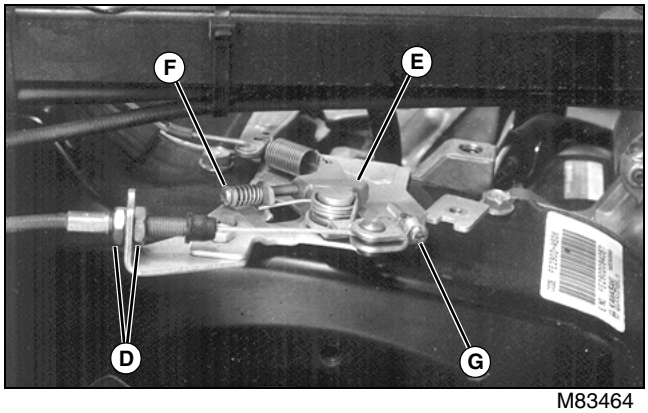
Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.



M83194

6. Remove cap screws (A), spacer (B), and cover (C).



M83464

7. Loosen cable locknuts (D).
8. Adjust cable length so governor control lever (E):
   - Contacts slow idle stop screw (F) when accelerator pedal is NOT pressed.
   - Contacts fast idle stop screw (G) when accelerator pedal is fully pressed.
9. Tighten cable locknuts.
10. Move accelerator pedal through full range to be sure linkage is not binding.

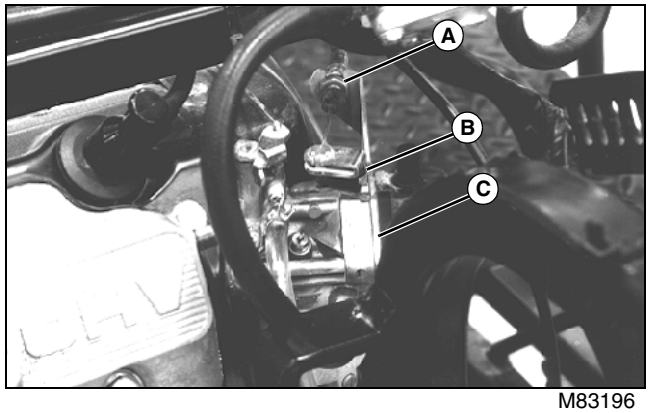
Adjust Choke Cable

Reason

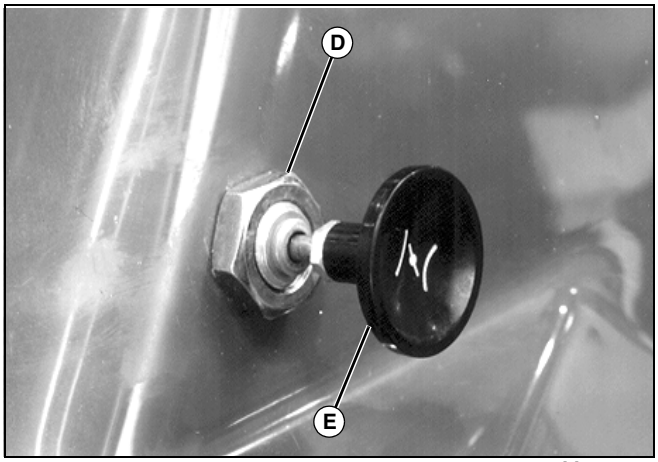
To make sure the choke cable moves the choke through its full range of movement.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.



M83196



M83463

6. Loosen cable locknuts (A).

7. Adjust cable position so:
   - There is 2-3 mm (0.08-0.12 in.) clearance between choke knob (E) and cable mount (D) when choke open stop (B) contacts block (C) on rear of air intake duct.
   - Choke stop contacts block on front side of air intake duct when choke knob is pulled out.
8. Tighten cable locknuts.

Adjust Governor

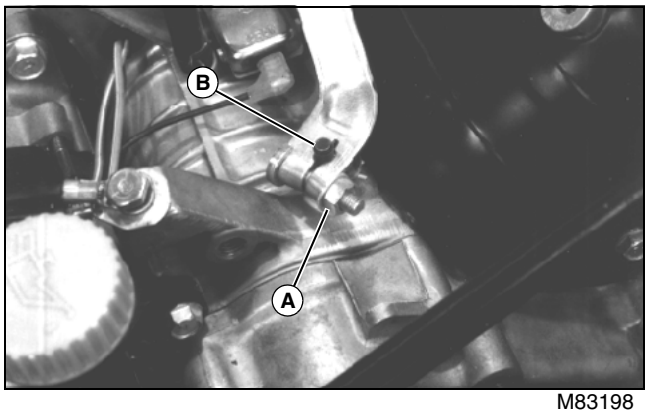
Reason

To make sure the governor shaft contacts the fly-weight plunger when the engine is stopped.

Procedure

NOTE: Adjust accelerator cable before adjusting governor linkage.

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.
6. Move accelerator lever to FAST idle position.



M83198

7. Loosen nut (A).
8. Hold governor arm in the full right position. Turn governor shaft (B) clockwise until governor shaft stops. Hold governor shaft and tighten nut.
9. Move accelerator lever through full range to be sure linkage is not binding.

Adjust Fast Idle Speed

Special or Required Tools

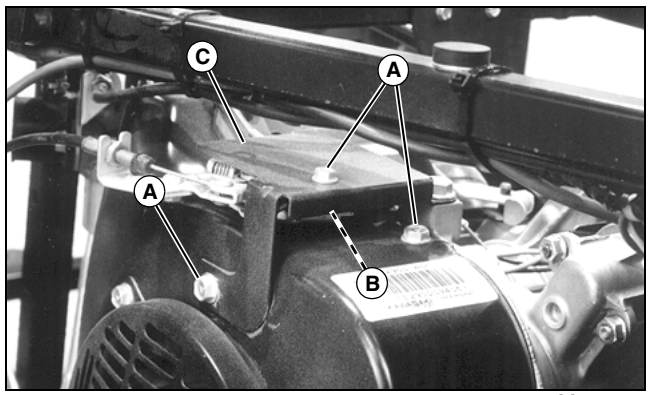
Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Vibration Tachometer	JDM-71	Used to measure engine rpm.

Reason

To set engine fast idle speed setting.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.

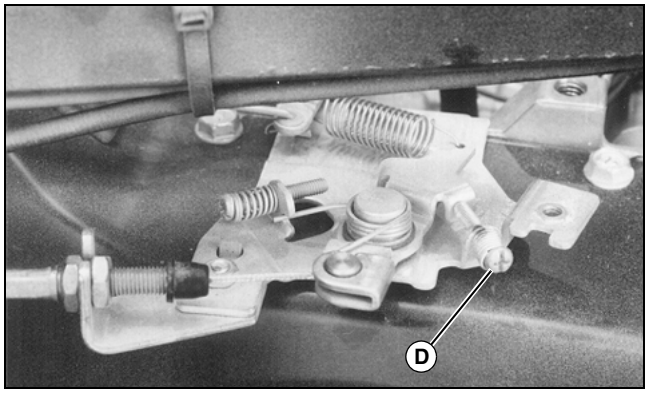


M83194

6. Remove cap screws (A), spacer (B), and cover (C).
7. Start and run engine at MEDIUM idle for 10 minutes.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Engine components are HOT. Be careful not to touch, especially the exhaust pipe or muffler while making adjustments. Wear protective eye glasses and clothing.

8. Move accelerator lever to FAST idle position.
9. Check engine speed using a JDM-71 Vibration Tachometer.
10. Set tachometer to 3100 rpm and put on a flat surface of engine or on frame close to engine.



11.Adjust fast idle stop screw (D) until 3100 rpm (±75 rpm) is achieved.

Adjust Slow Idle Speed

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Vibration Tachometer	JDM71	Used to measure engine rpm.

Reason

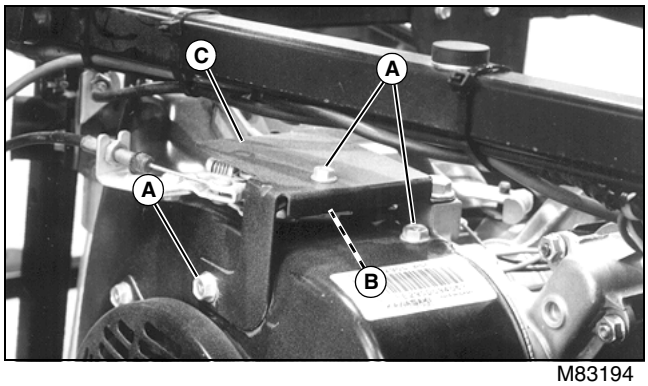
To ensure correct fuel/air mixture and to ensure that engine is running at proper SLOW idle rpm.

Test Equipment

- JDM-71 Vibration Tachometer

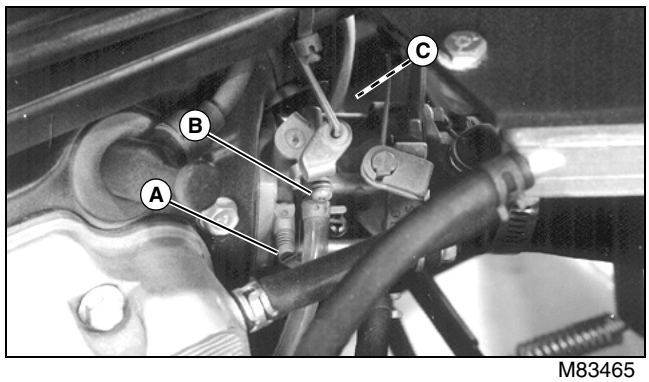
Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.



M83194

6. Remove cap screws (A), spacer (B) and cover (C).



M83465

7. Turn SLOW idle mixture screw (A) clockwise until lightly seated, then turn counterclockwise 1-3/8 turns.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! DO NOT overtighten idle mixture screw; the needle and seat will be damaged.

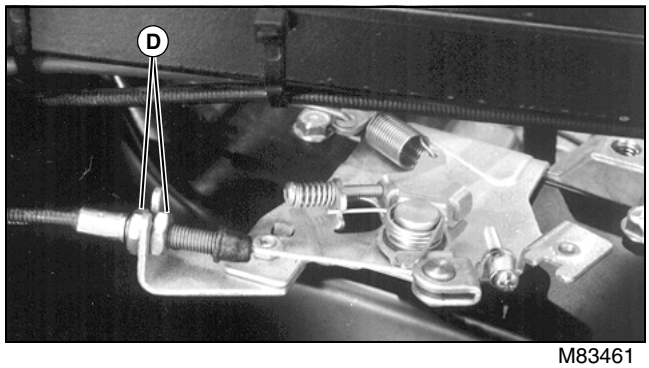
8. Start and run engine at MEDIUM idle for 5 minutes to bring engine to operating temperature.

NOTE: When accelerator pedal is released, it takes approximately 30 seconds for engine idle speed to stabilize.

9. Release accelerator pedal.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Engine components are HOT. Be careful not to touch, especially the exhaust pipe or muffler while making adjustments. Wear protective eye glasses and clothing.

10.Turn slow idle stop screw (B) counterclockwise until screw does not touch throttle arm stop tab (C).



M83461

Picture Note: It may be necessary to loosen accelerator cable locknuts (D) and move cable slightly to obtain proper slow idle speed setting.

11.Turn slow idle mixture screw on carburetor clockwise until engine speed begins to drop off; note position. Turn it counterclockwise until engine speed increases and begins to drop off; note position.

12.Adjust screw halfway between positions. Turn screw counterclockwise an additional 1/4 turn.

13.Check engine speed using a JDM-71 Vibration Tachometer.

14.Set tachometer to 1175 rpm and put on a flat surface of engine or on frame close to engine.

15.Adjust throttle control arm slow idle stop screw to 1175 rpm (±75 rpm).

16.Turn slow idle stop screw clockwise until it touches stop tab.

17.Hold tab against stop screw; adjust screw until engine speed is 50 rpm less than throttle control arm slow idle.

18.Depress and slowly release accelerator pedal. Allow idle speed to stabilize. Recheck throttle slow idle speed.

19.Hold throttle arm against carburetor slow idle stop screw. Engine speed should be 50 rpm less than the throttle control arm slow idle. Readjust if necessary.

It may be necessary to readjust accelerator cable. (See “Adjust Throttle Cable” on page 33.)

Test Compression

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Compression Gage	JDM59	Measures cylinder compression.

Reason

To determine the condition of piston, rings, cylinder wall, and valves.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)

2. Turn key switch OFF.

3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.

4. Lower front blade (if equipped).

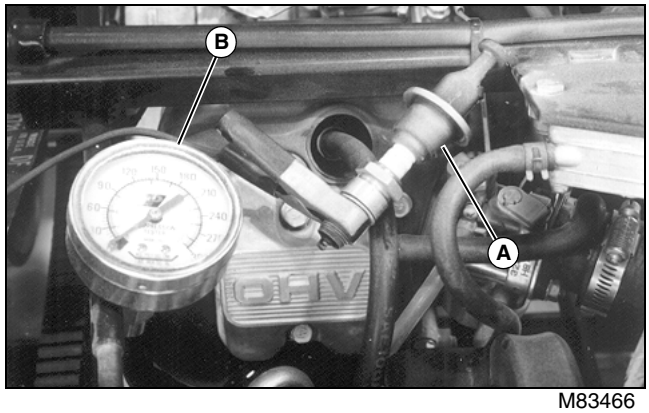
5. Raise rear body cowling.

6. Start and run engine for 5 minutes to bring engine to operating temperature.

7. Turn key switch OFF.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Engine components are HOT. Be careful not to touch, especially the exhaust pipe or muffler while making adjustments. Wear protective eye glasses and clothing.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Spark plug wire must be grounded or electronic ignition could be damaged.



M83466

8. Disconnect and ground spark plug high tension lead (A).

9. Remove spark plug and install JDM-59 Compression Gage (B).

10.Move the accelerator lever to FAST idle position.

11.Crank engine for 5 seconds and record compression reading. Minimum compression should be to specification.

Results

- If compression is below specifications, squirt clean engine oil into cylinder and repeat test.
- If compression pressure DOES NOT increase after retest, check for leaking intake or exhaust valves, valve seal, or cylinder head gasket. Repair engine as necessary.
- If compression pressure INCREASES after retest, check rings, piston, and cylinder bore for broken rings, scoring, wear, or damage. Repair engine as necessary.

Specifications

Minimum Compression . . . . . 393 kPa (57 psi)

Adjust Valve Clearance

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Feeler Gage (blade type)	N/A	Used to measure valve clearance.

Reason

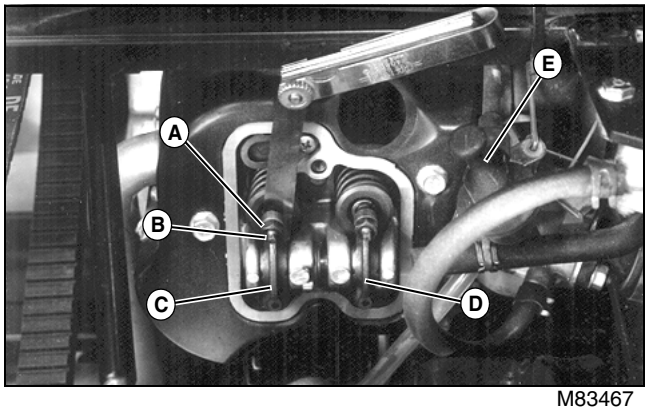
To obtain the proper valve clearance that is critical for the valves to seat properly and for the automatic compression release to operate correctly.

NOTE: Correct position of crankshaft is necessary to eliminate interference by the compression release mechanism on the cam gear when adjusting valve clearance.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Perform valve clearance measurement or adjustment when engine is cold. Proper valve clearance is essential for the compression release system to operate correctly.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF. Allow engine to cool.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.
6. Remove and ground spark plug lead. Remove spark plug.
7. Remove valve cover.



M83467

A - Locknut
B - Adjustment Screw
C - Exhaust Rocker Arm
D - Intake Rocker Arm
E - High Tension Lead

8. Turn crankshaft until piston is at TDC (top dead center) of the compression stroke (both intake and exhaust valves will be closed).
9. Use a feeler gage to measure valve clearance. Valve clearance should be to specifications.
10. If clearance does meet specifications, loosen locknut and turn adjustment screw as necessary.
11. Tighten locknut.

NOTE: Before installing rocker cover and spark plug, perform Compression Release Check.

Specifications

Intake and Exhaust Valve Clearance (Cold). . . . . .0.125 ± 0.025 mm (0.005 ± 0.001 in.)
Jam Nut Torque . . . . . 20 N•m (180 lb-in.)
Valve Cover Cap Screw Torque. . . . . 6 N•m (53 lb-in.)
Spark Plug Torque . . . . . 20 N•m (177 lb-in.)

Check Automatic Compression Release (ACR)

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Dial Indicator	N/A	Measures exhaust valve ACR movement.

Reason

To determine if the automatic compression release is opening the exhaust valve.

Procedure

1. Immediately after adjusting the valves, while valve cover and spark plug are removed, rotate crankshaft slowly to observe valve operation.
2. The exhaust valve must open (depress) briefly just after the intake valve closes.
3. Use a dial indicator to measure exhaust valve ACR movement. Minimum exhaust valve ACR movement should be to specifications.

Results

- If the exhaust valve does not open or depress properly, the automatic compression release tab is faulty. Disassemble engine and repair as necessary.

Specifications

Minimum Exhaust Valve ACR Movement. . . . . 0.6 mm (0.020 in.)

Test Crankcase Vacuum

Special or Required Tools

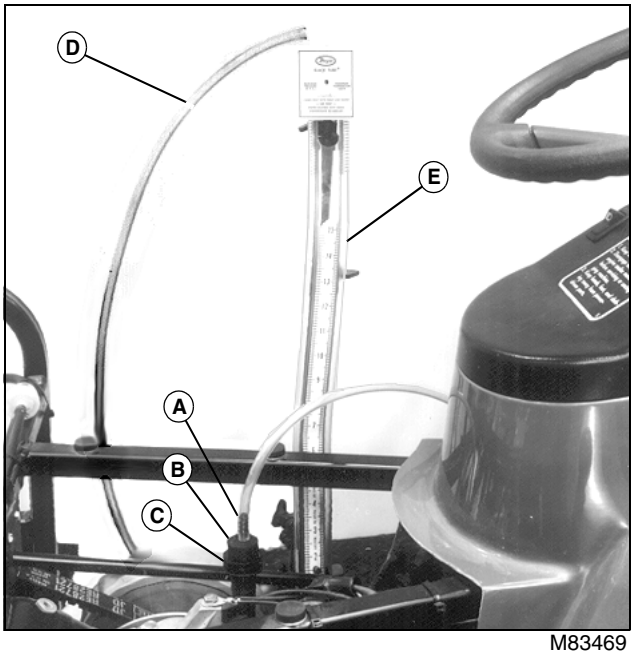
Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Plug	AHT8741-F66	Used to connect U-Tube Manometer.
Barbed Fitting	JT05703	Used to connect U-Tube Manometer.
Clear Fuel Line	JT05699	Used to connect U-Tube Manometer.
U-Tube Manometer	JT05698	Measures crankcase vacuum.

Reason

To determine operation of breather, condition of seals, gaskets, rings, piston and cylinder wall.

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.
6. Remove dipstick.



M83469

7. Install JT05703 Barbed Fitting (A) in AHT8741-F66 Plug (B). Push plug and fitting into dipstick tube (C).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! DO NOT make connection between U-tube manometer and line BEFORE engine is running or fluid in manometer could be sucked into crankcase. DO NOT turn engine OFF until line has been disconnected from manometer.

8. Start and run engine at fast idle.
9. Connect JT05699 Line (D) on barbed fitting and JT05698 Manometer (E).
10. Open manometer vent and record crankcase vacuum reading. Manometer should be to specifications at fast idle.
11. Run engine at SLOW idle. DO NOT TURN ENGINE OFF!
12. Disconnect line from manometer.
13. Stop the engine.
14. Remove barbed fitting and plug from dipstick tube and install dipstick.

Results

- Breather reed valve clearance and condition.
- Seals and gaskets for leakage.
- Fuel pump vacuum hose leakage.
- Rings, piston, and cylinder bore for wear or damage.

Specifications

Minimum Vacuum at Fast Idle . . . . . 30 mm (1.2 in.) of water

Test Engine Oil Pressure

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Connector - 1/8" BSP Thread	JT03349	Used to connect pressure gage.
Hose Assembly	JT03017	Used to connect pressure gage.
Pressure Gage Assembly	JT07034	Measures engine oil pressure.

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
TY9375/ TY9480/ 592	John Deere Pipe Sealant with TEFLON®	Apply to threads of oil pressure plug.

Reason

To verify that the engine has enough oil pressure to lubricate the internal engine components.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF. Allow engine to cool.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Engine components are HOT. DO NOT touch with bare skin. Wear protective eye glasses and clothing.

6. Check engine oil level; bring to full mark, if necessary.

M83489

7. Remove plug from filter housing.
8. Install JT03349 Connector, JT03017 Hose, and JT07034 Pressure Gage Assembly.
9. Monitor oil pressure while cranking engine. If no oil pressure is present, discontinue cranking engine. Determine and correct the cause before running engine.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! If pressure reading is below 69 kPa (10 psi), STOP THE ENGINE IMMEDIATELY and determine cause.

10. Start and run engine at MEDIUM idle for 5 minutes to heat engine oil to normal operating temperature.
11. Run engine at FAST idle. Gage should read to specifications.
12. Remove hose, gage and connector. Install plug; use John Deere Pipe Sealant with TEFLON® (medium strength), or equivalent, on plug threads.

Results

- If oil pressure is BELOW specifications, inspect or replace the following:
  - Oil pressure relief valve for damage.
  - Oil pump worn or damaged.
  - Oil pump suction screen or oil passages plugged.
  - Oil filter plugged.
  - Excessive wear of connecting rod and main bearings.

Specifications

Minimum Oil Pressure at Fast Idle . . . . 314 kPa (45 psi)

Test Fuel Pump

Special or Required Tools

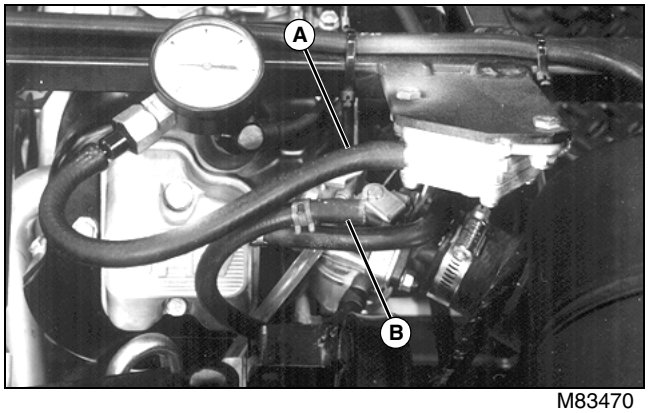
Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Pressure Gage	JDG356	Measures fuel pressure.
Graduated Container	N/A	Used to measure volume of fuel displaced by fuel pump.

Reason

To check condition of fuel pump and determine fuel pressure.

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.
6. Start and run engine at SLOW idle for 1 minute to fill carburetor with fuel.
7. Stop the engine.



M83470

8. Disconnect fuel pump outlet hose (B). Install plug in hose.

9. Connect JDG356 Pressure Gage (A) to fuel pump outlet.

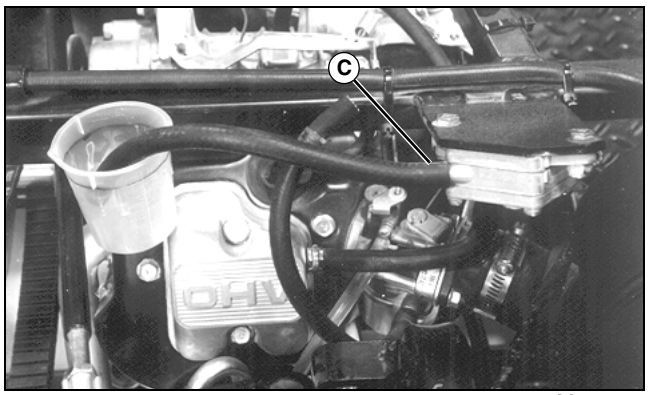
10. Start and run engine at FAST idle for 15 seconds. Record pressure reading. Gage should read a minimum pressure reading to specification.

11. Stop engine.

12. Remove pressure gage and connect fuel pump outlet hose.

13. Start and run engine at SLOW idle for 1 minute to fill carburetor with fuel.

14.Stop engine.



M83471

15. Disconnect fuel pump outlet hose (C) from carburetor and put it in a graduated container.

16. Start and run engine at FAST idle for 15 seconds, then stop the engine and record container measurement. Minimum flow should be to specifications.

Results

- If fuel pump pressure or flow does not meet the specifications, check the following:
  - Fuel lines, filter, shut-off valve, and fuel tank cap for restrictions.
  - Crankcase vacuum. (See “Test Crankcase Vacuum” on page 38.)
- If pressure or flow is still below specifications, replace fuel pump.

Specifications

Minimum Fuel Flow . . . . . 80 mL/15 seconds
. . . . . (2.7 oz/15 seconds)
Minimum Fuel Pressure at Fast Idle. . . . . .
. . . . . 6.12 kPa (0.90 psi)

Check Crankshaft End Play

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Dial Indicator	N/A	Measure crankshaft end play.

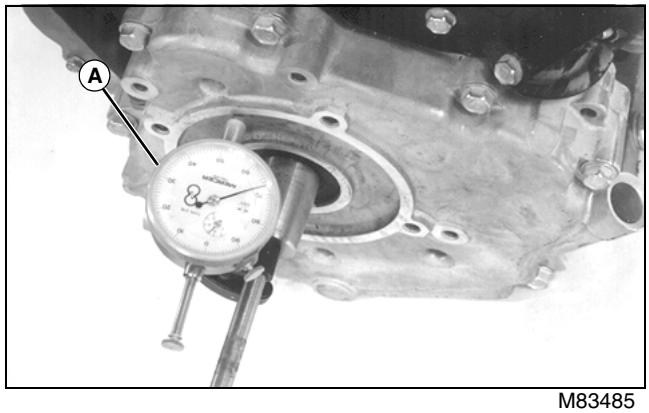
Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.

2. Turn key switch OFF.

3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.

4. Remove drive clutch. (See “Remove and Install Drive (Primary) Clutch” on page 170.)



M83485

5. Measure end play using dial indicator (A). Move crankshaft in and out. Crankshaft end play should be within specifications.

Results

- Remove crankcase cover and adjust end play if not within specifications. (See “Adjust Crankshaft End Play” on page 71.)

Specifications

Crankshaft End Play . . . . . .
. . . . . 0.09-0.22 mm (0.004-0.009 in.)

Test Spark

Special or Required Tools

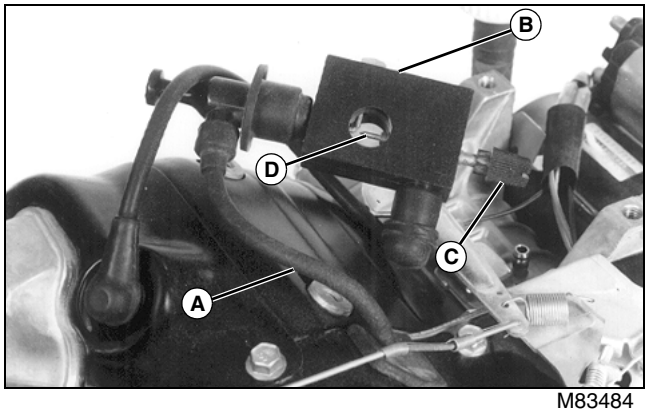
Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Spark Tester	D-05351ST	Used to check overall condition of ignition system.

Reason

Check overall condition of ignition system.

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.



M83484

6. Remove high tension lead (A) from spark plug.
7. Connect D-05351ST Spark Tester (B) to spark plug.
8. Connect high tension lead to spark tester.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not adjust spark tester gap beyond 5.0 mm (0.200 in.) (5 turns), because damage to ignition components could occur.

9. Adjust spark tester gap (D) to 4.2 mm (0.166 in.) (4 turns) with screw (C).
10. Move key switch to RUN position.
11. Spin engine with starter and watch spark at spark tester. If engine will start, watch spark with engine running. A steady, strong, blue spark should be observed.

Results

- If spark is weak or no spark is present, install a new spark plug and repeat test.
- If spark is still weak or no spark is present, run tests on individual components to find the cause of the malfunction.

Adjust Spark Plug Gap

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Feeler Gage	N/A	Measures spark plug gap.

Procedure

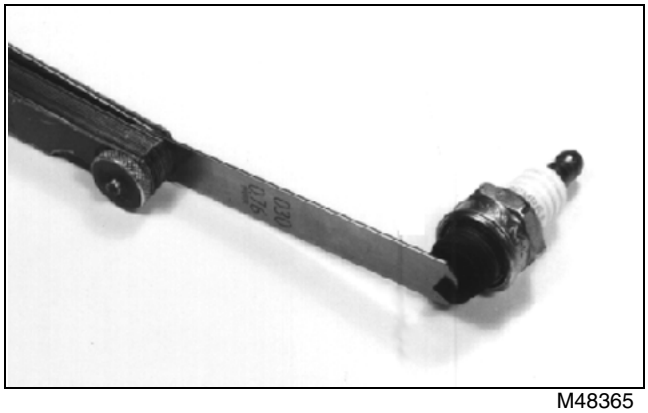
1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position. Lock park brake.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear cowling.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Engine components are HOT. DO NOT touch with bare skin. Wear protective eye glasses and clothing.

6. Remove spark plug.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not clean spark plug with sandpaper or abrasives. Engine scoring can result.

7. Scrape or wire brush deposits from spark plug.
8. Inspect spark plug for:
   - Cracked porcelain.
   - Pitted or damaged electrodes.



M48365

9. Check spark plug gap using a feeler gage. Set gap to specifications.

10. Install and tighten spark plug to specifications.

Specifications

Spark Plug Gap. . . . . 0.64 mm (0.025 in.)
Spark Plug Torque . . . . . 25 N•m (18 lb-ft)

Repair

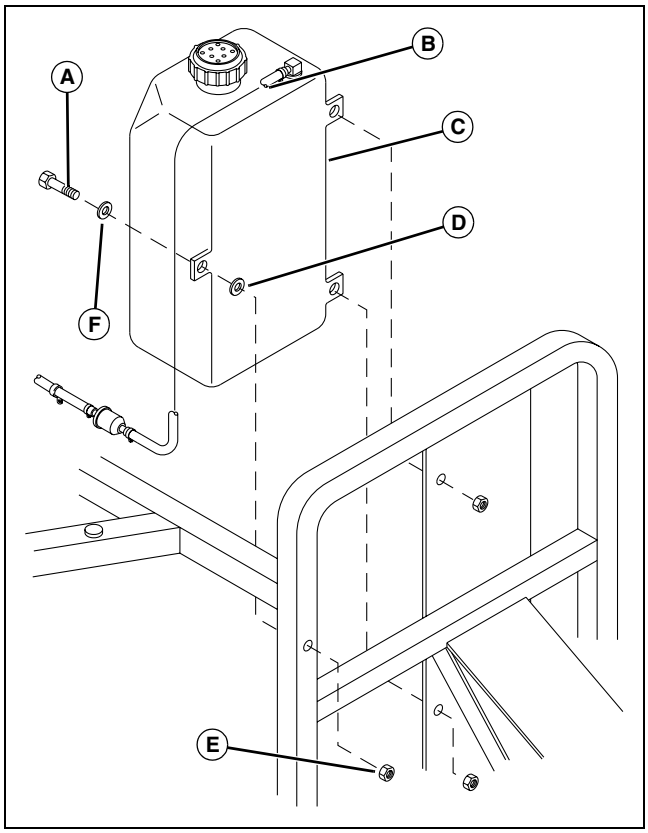
Remove and Install Fuel Tank

Removal

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Fuel vapors are explosive and flammable:

- **Shut engine off before filling fuel tank.**
- **Do not smoke while handling fuel.**
- **Keep fuel away from flames or sparks.**
- **Fill fuel tank outdoors or in well ventilated area.**
- **Clean up spilled fuel immediately.**
- **Use clean approved non-metal container to prevent static electric discharge.**
- **Use clean approved plastic funnel without screen or filter to prevent static electric discharge.**

1. Lower front blade (if equipped).
2. Raise rear body cowling.



M83127AE

3. Disconnect fuel line from fuel tank fitting (B).

NOTE: Plastic spacer is located between fuel tank and frame on front mounting bracket only.

4. Remove three cap screws (A), washers (F), and nuts (E).
5. Remove spacer (D) (front mounting bracket only).
6. Remove fuel tank (C).
7. Inspect fuel tank for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.

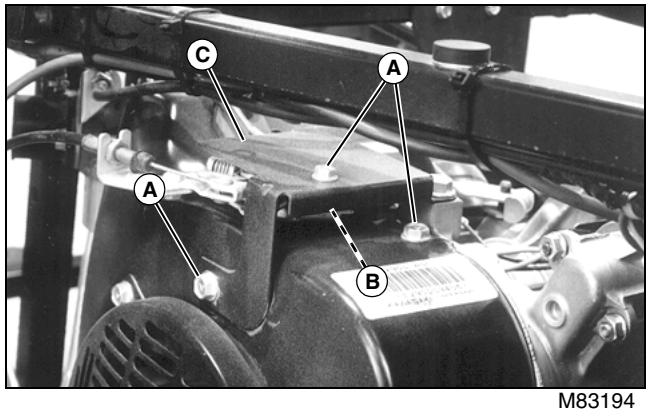
Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Remove and Install Accelerator Cable

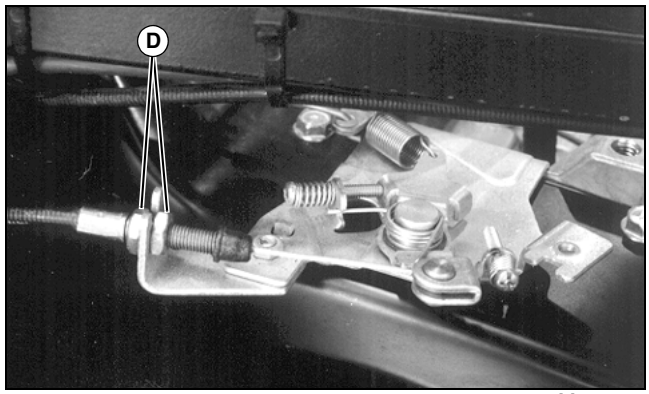
Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Lower front blade (if equipped).
3. Raise rear body cowling.



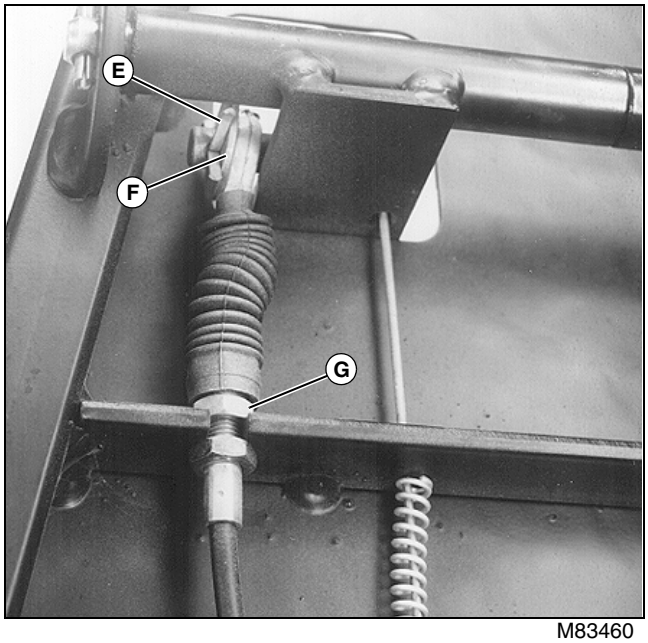
M83194

4. Remove cap screws (A), spacer (B) and cover (C).



M83461

5. Loosen locknuts (D) and remove cable from bracket.
6. Disconnect accelerator cable from throttle control lever.



M83460

7. Remove cotter pin (E) and washer (F).
8. Loosen locknut (G). Remove cable.
9. Cut tie straps as necessary.

Installation

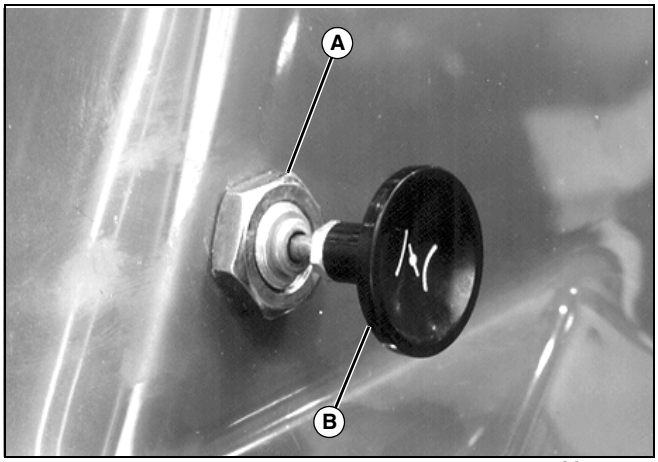
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Route new cable through loop under platform.
- Install tie straps as necessary.
- Adjust accelerator cable. (See “Adjust Throttle Cable” on page 33.)

Remove and Install Choke Cable

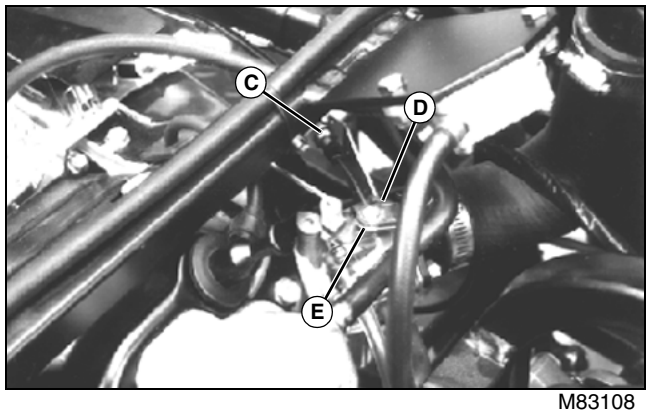
Procedure

1. Lower front blade (if equipped).
2. Raise rear body cowling.
3. Remove dash panel. (See “Remove and Install Dash Panel” on page 244.)



M83463

4. Remove choke knob (A) and retaining nut (B).
5. Cut tie straps as necessary to free cable.



M83108

6. Loosen nut (C).
7. Rotate choke arm (D) and remove cable through slot (E).

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

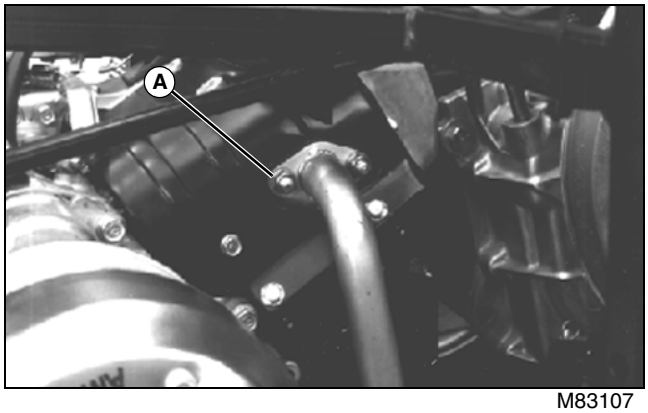
- Install tie straps as needed.
- Adjust choke. (See “Adjust Choke Cable” on page 33.)

Remove and Install Muffler

Procedure

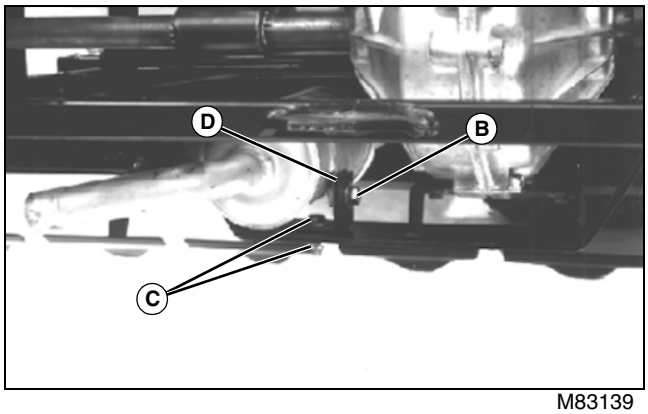
CAUTION: Avoid injury! Muffler may be hot. Allow muffler to cool before removing.

1. Remove:
   - Rake assembly. (See “Remove and Install Rake Assembly (Optional)” on page 238.)
   - Drive belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)
   - Fuel tank. (See “Remove and Install Fuel Tank” on page 43.)



M83107

2. Remove nuts and lock washers (A).



M83139

3. Remove cap screw and washer (B).
4. Remove cap screw, washer and nut (C) and bracket (D).
5. Remove muffler.
6. Inspect muffler for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.

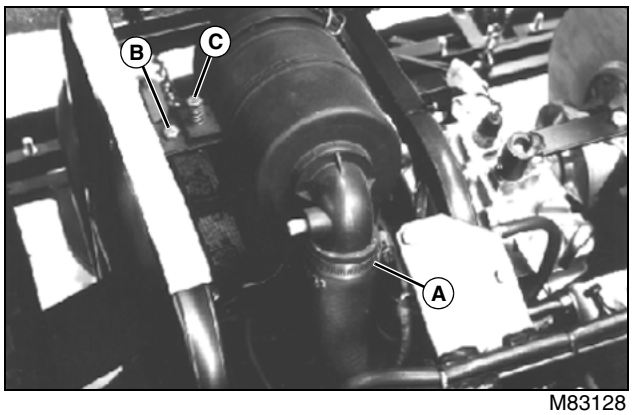
Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Install new gasket.

Remove and Install Air Cleaner

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Lower front blade (if equipped).
3. Raise rear cowling.



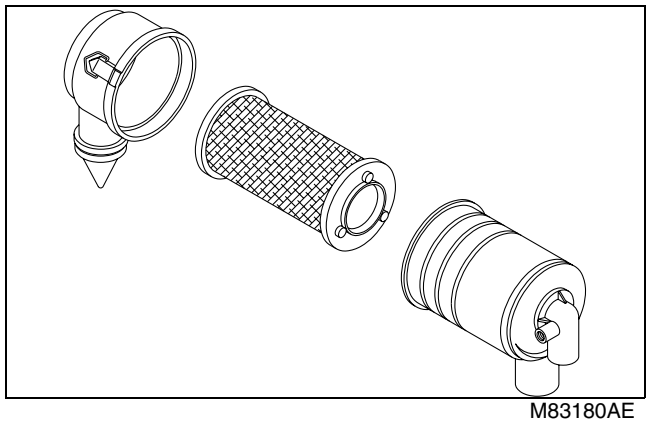
M83128

4. Loosen hose clamp (A).
5. Remove cap screws, nuts (B), and spring (C).
6. Remove air cleaner.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Inspection


M83180AE

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Carefully remove air cleaner cover and filter element. Inspect inside paper element and intake passage for signs of dust. If present, replace elements and test engine compression or inspect for damage.

Any time the air cleaner is removed, check for free choke operation during reassembly.

NOTE: Replace filter element yearly or every 300 hours.

1. Remove and disassemble air cleaner.

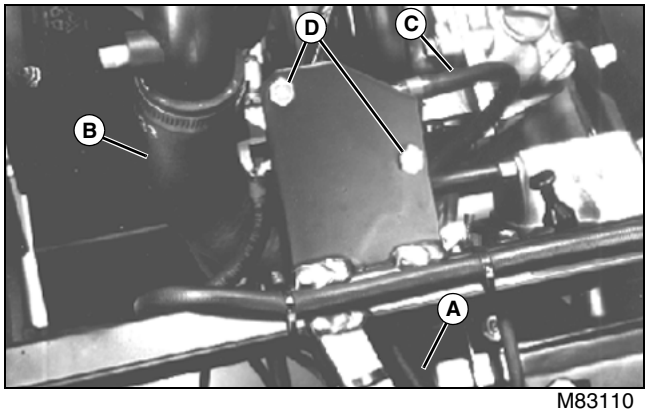
IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not clean paper filter element with solvent or compressed air.

2. Inspect filter element.
   - Element is still usable if you can see light through it and filter element appears clean.
   - Replace if oily, dirty, or damaged in any way.
3. Inspect all parts for damage. Replace parts as necessary.
4. Assemble and install air cleaner.

Remove and Install Fuel Pump

Removal

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Gasoline is extremely flammable. Do not smoke. Always work in a ventilated area away from open flame or spark producing equipment; this includes equipment that utilizes pilot lights.



M83110

1. Disconnect vacuum hose (A).
2. Disconnect inlet (B) and outlet (C) fuel hoses.
3. Remove cap screws and nuts (D).
4. Remove fuel pump.

Remove and Install Engine

Other Material

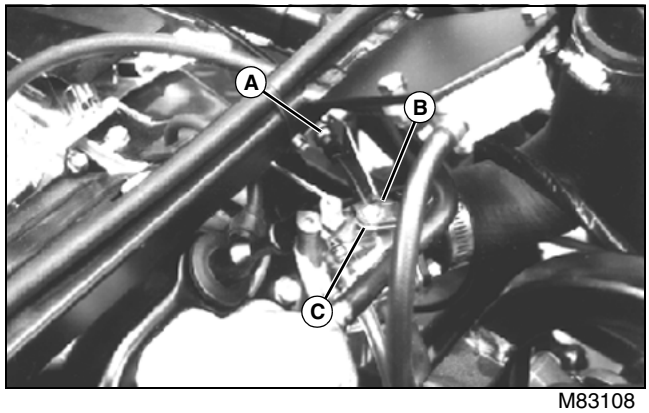
Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Applied to engine crankshaft.

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See "Parking Safely" on page 5.)
2. Allow engine to cool before removing the engine.
3. Remove:
   - Mid-mount implement or rear implement (if equipped). (See "Removal and Installation" on page 236.)
   - Gearshift linkage. (See "Gearshift Pedals and Linkage" on page 169.)
   - Rear cowling. (See "Remove and Install Rear Body Cowling" on page 245.)
   - Muffler. (See "Remove and Install Muffler" on page 45.)
   - Air cleaner. (See "Remove and Install Air Cleaner" on page 45.)
   - Drive clutch. (See "Remove and Install Drive (Primary) Clutch" on page 170.)
   - Differential lock pedal. (See "Differential Lock Pedal and Linkage" on page 168.)
4. Remove battery cover and disconnect negative (-) cable at battery.

NOTE: Engine oil capacity is 1.3 L (2.7 U.S. pt).

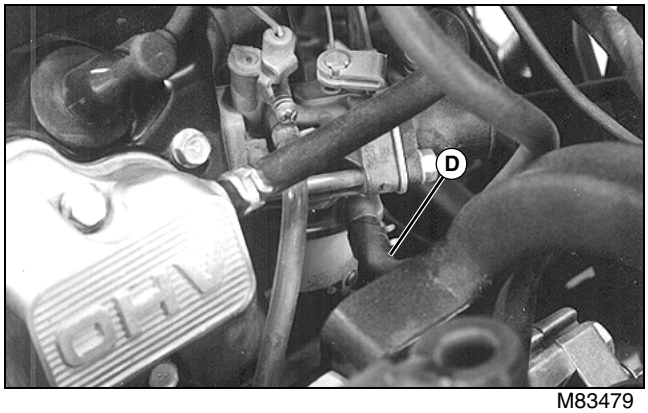
5. Drain engine oil.



M83108

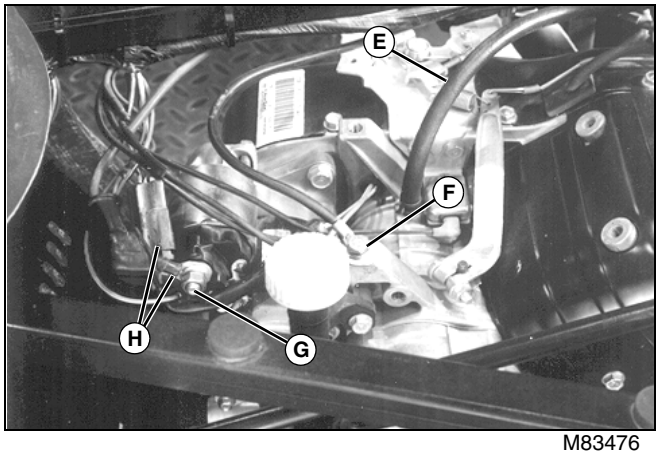
6. Loosen nut (A).
7. Rotate choke arm (B) and remove cable through slot (C).

CAUTION: Avoid Injury! Gasoline vapor is explosive. Do not expose to spark or flame. Serious personal injury can result.



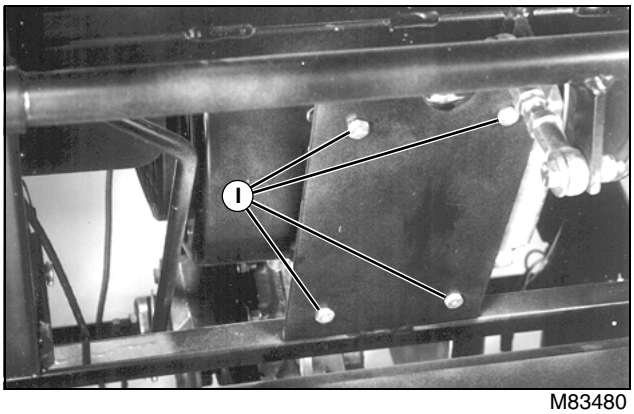
M83479

8. Disconnect fuel inlet hose (D).



M83476

9. Disconnect fuel pump vacuum hose (E).
10. Disconnect engine ground connections (F).
11. Disconnect leads from starter battery terminal (G).
12. Disconnect wiring connectors (H).



M83480

13. Remove four engine mounting cap screws and nuts (I).

NOTE: Remove engine from left side of machine.

14. Remove engine.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Apply MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease to engine crankshaft.
- Fill engine to proper level with oil of correct specifications. (See “4-Cycle Gasoline Engine Oil” on page 19.)
- Adjust accelerator cable. (See “Adjust Throttle Cable” on page 33.)
- Adjust choke. (See “Adjust Choke Cable” on page 33.)
- Adjust gearshift linkage. (See “Adjust Gearshift Linkage” on page 164.)

Specifications

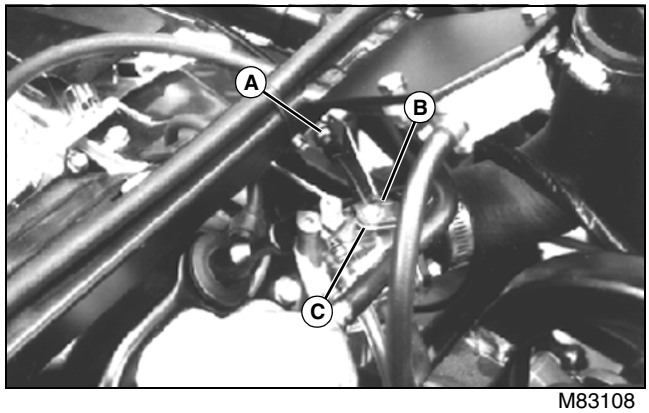
Engine Mounting Bolt Torque . . . . . 23 N•m (204 lb-in.)
Clutch Mounting Bolt Torque . . . . . 75 N•m (55 lb-ft)
Exhaust Manifold Bolt Torque. . . . . 20 N•m (180 lb-in.)
Oil Capacity With Filter . . . . . 1.3 L (2.7 U.S. pt)

Remove and Install Carburetor

Procedure

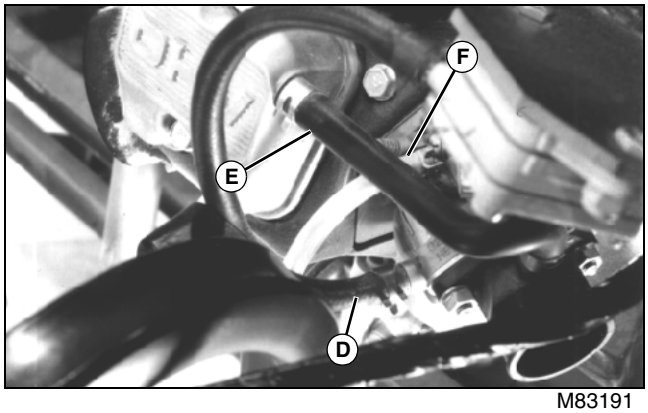
CAUTION: Avoid injury! Gasoline is extremely flammable. Do not smoke. Always work in a ventilated area away from open flame or spark producing equipment; this includes equipment that utilizes pilot lights.

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Drain fuel from carburetor.



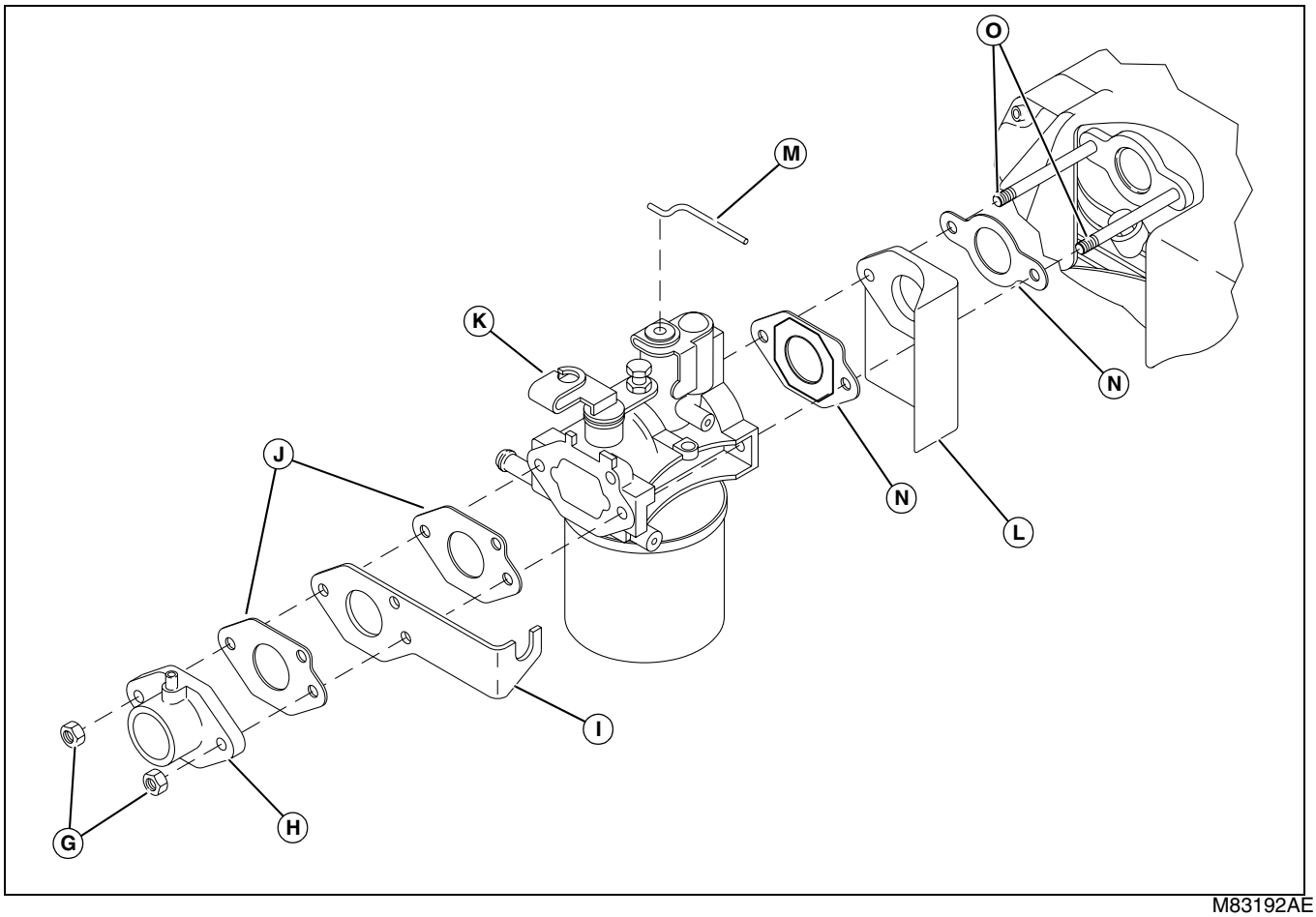
M83108

3. Loosen nut (A).
4. Rotate choke arm (B) and remove cable through slot (C).
5. Remove air cleaner assembly and hose.



M83191

6. Disconnect fuel supply (D) and breather hose (E).
7. Disconnect vent tube (F).



M83192AE

8. Remove nuts (G).
9. Remove air intake duct (H), cable bracket (I), and gaskets (J).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! When removing carburetor, be careful not to bend governor linkage.

10. Separate carburetor (K) from heat shield (L). Remove carburetor.

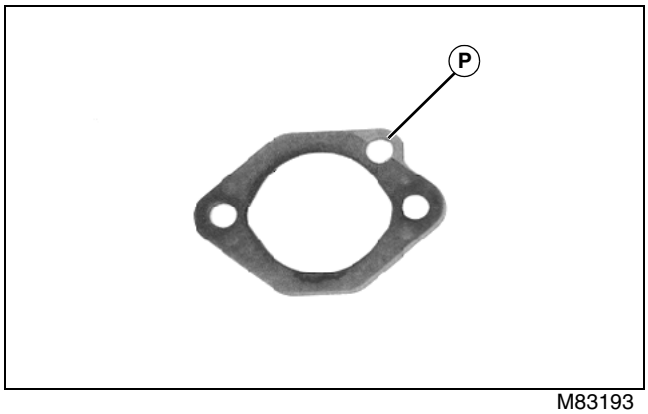
11.Disconnect governor linkage (M).

12.Remove heat shield and gaskets (N) from studs (O).

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Install heat shield-to-carburetor gasket with tab pointing up on fuel inlet side of carburetor.



M83193

- Install carburetor-to-cable bracket and cable bracket-to-air intake duct gaskets with hole (P) pointing away from fuel inlet side of carburetor.
- Adjust choke linkage. (See “Adjust Choke Cable” on page 33.)

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Static governor adjustment must be made whenever carburetor or manifold has been removed from engine. Failure to make static adjustments first could result in engine overspeeding and may result in engine or equipment damage causing personal injury or property damage.

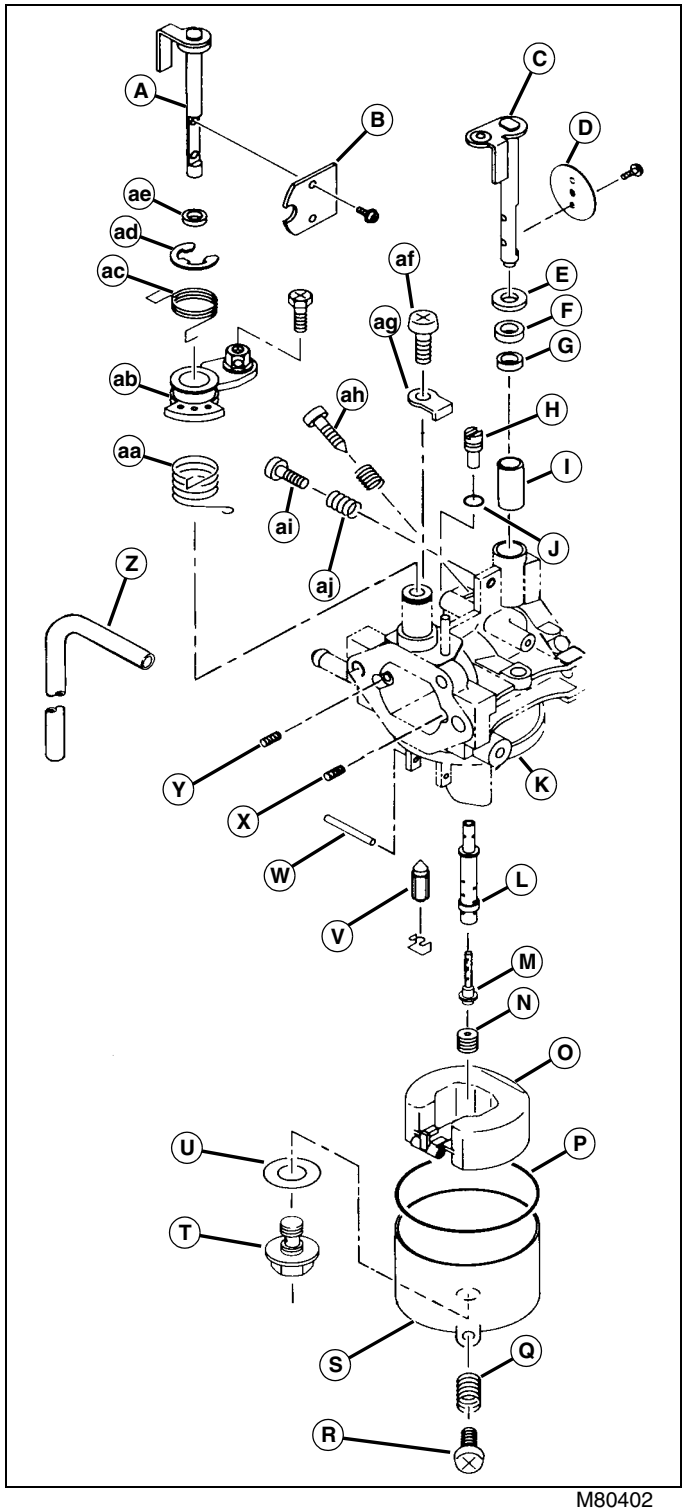
Specifications

Air Cleaner Bracket Torque . . . . . 7 N•m (65 lb-in.)
Carburetor Screw Torque. . . . . 7 N•m (65 lb-in.)

Disassemble and Assemble Carburetor

Procedure

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Gasoline is extremely flammable. Do not smoke. Always work in a ventilated area away from open flame or spark producing equipment; this includes equipment that utilizes pilot lights.



M80402

A - Choke Shaft
B - Choke Valve
C - Throttle Shaft
D - Throttle Valve
E - Washer
F - Seal
G - Bushing

H - Pilot Jet
I - Bushing
J - O-Ring
K - Carburetor Body
L - Main Nozzle
M - Bleed Pipe
N - Main Jet
O - Float
P - Gasket
Q - Spring
R - Drain Screw
S - Float Chamber
T - Plug
U - Washer
V - Needle Valve
W - Float Pin
X - Main Air Jet
Y - Pilot Air Jet
Z - Vent Tube
AA- Spring
AB- Lever
AC- Spring
AD- E-Clip
AE- Seal
AF- Screw
AG- Lock Plate
AH- Pilot Screw
AI - Idle Screw
AJ- Spring (2) used

Clean, Inspect, and Rebuild Carburetor

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! To remove float, use a long-nosed pliers on end of pin. Do not strike opposite end of pin. Damage to pin holder may result.

Do not clean holes or passages with small drill bits or wire.

NOTE: If all rubber and plastic parts cannot be removed for cleaning, use a cleaning solvent with a high flash point that will not damage these parts when cleaning.

1. Remove rubber and plastic parts from carburetor. Soak all carburetor metal parts in carburetor cleaning solvent for 1/2 hour maximum.

2. Spray all passages with a carburetor cleaning spray to verify that all internal passages are open.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Reduce compressed air to less than 210 kPa (30 psi) when using for cleaning purposes. Clear area of bystanders, guard against flying chips, and wear personal protection equipment including eye protection.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Rinse carburetor body in warm water to neutralize corrosive action of cleaner on aluminum.

3. Rinse carburetor with warm water and dry with compressed air. Do not use rags or paper to dry parts; lint may plug holes or passages.

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage; replace as necessary.

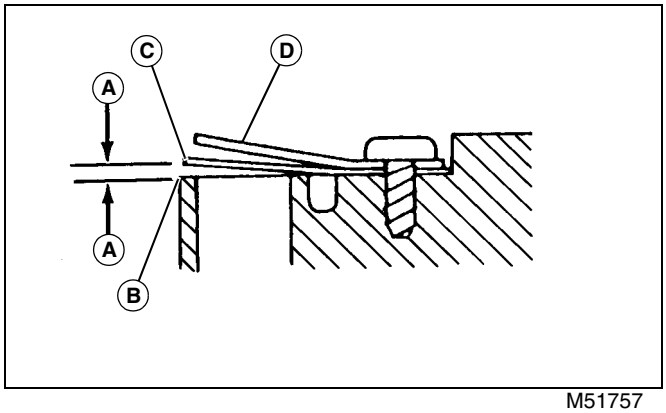
NOTE: Float is plastic. The float cannot be adjusted. Replace if necessary.

Main jet high altitude kits are available.

Service Breather Valve

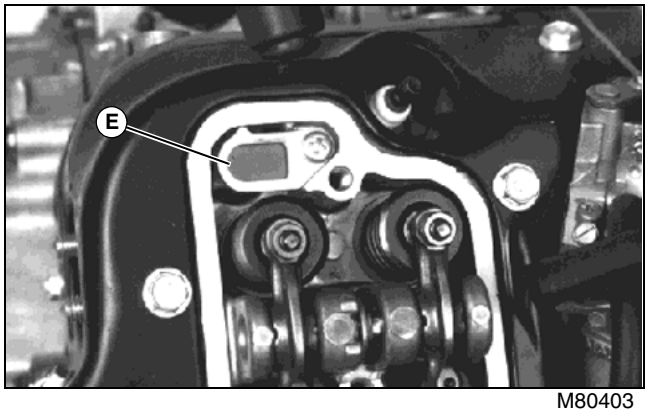
Inspection/Replacement

1. Remove rocker arm cover and gasket.



M51757

2. Measure air gap (A) between reed valve (C) and valve seat (B) at valve tip. Do not measure plate (D). Replace reed valve if gap exceeds specification.



M80403

3. Remove breather valve assembly (E).

4. Inspect breather for sticking, binding, cracks or distortion. Replace breather if worn or damaged.

5. Inspect valve seating surface. Surface must be free of nicks or burrs.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

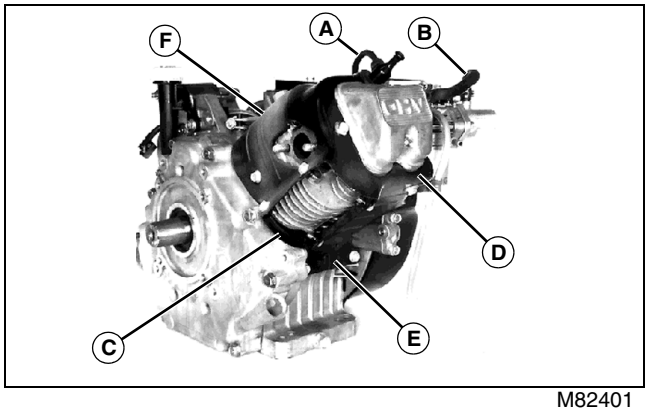
Specification

Breather Cover Screw Torque . . . . . 3 N•m (30 lb-in.)
Reed Valve Air Gap. . . . . 1-2 mm (0.20-0.008 in.)

Remove and Install Blower Housing

Procedure

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)

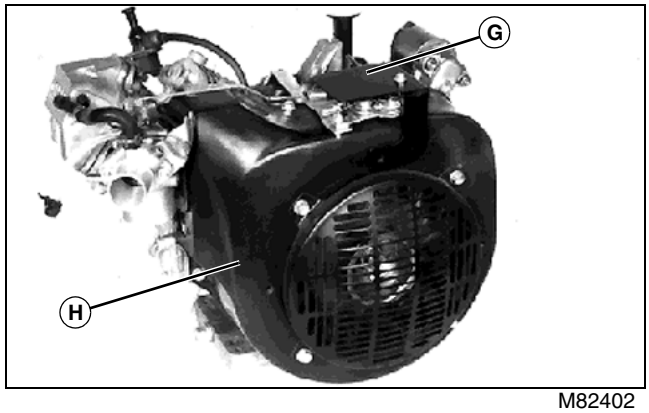


M82401

2. Disconnect spark plug lead (A).

3. Disconnect breather hose (B).

4. Remove support (C) and covers (D, E, and F). Remove covers in order listed.



M82402

5. Remove bracket cover (G) and blower housing (H).

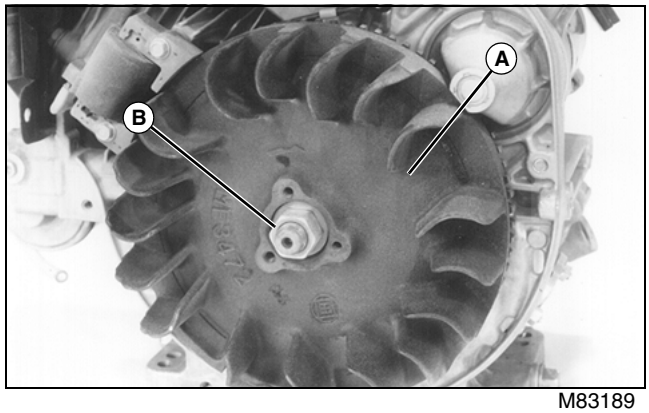
Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Remove and Install Flywheel

Procedure

1. Remove blower housing.



M83189

2. Remove armature with coil.

3. Hold flywheel (A) and remove nut and washer (B).

4. Remove flywheel using a flywheel puller.

5. Remove shaft key.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Install washer with concave side toward flywheel.
- Adjust armature air gap. (See “Air Gap Adjustment” on page 77.)

Specification

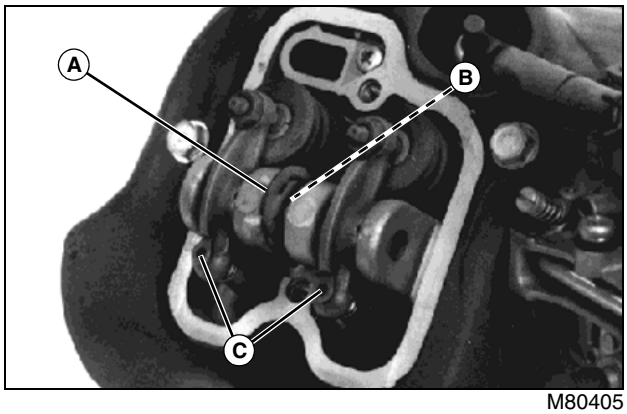
Flywheel Nut Torque . . . . . 175 N•m (129 lb-ft)

Remove and Install Rocker Arm

Removal

1. Remove rocker arm cover and gasket.

2. Turn crankshaft until piston is at highest position in compression stroke.



M80405

3. Remove E-clip (A).

4. Remove rocker shaft, washer (B), and rocker arms (C).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Push rods must be installed in the same locations from which they were removed.

5. Mark each push rod and cylinder head bore to aid in installation.

6. Remove push rods.

7. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. (See “Inspect and Repair Valves” on page 57.)

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Align rocker arms over push rods during assembly.

- Check valve clearance. (See “Adjust Valve Clearance” on page 37.)

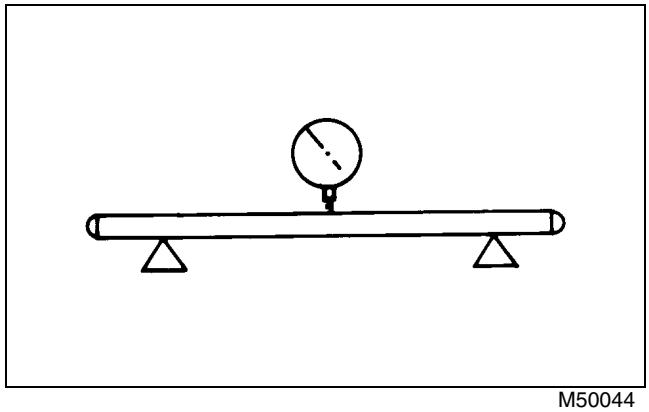
Inspection

M80406

- Measure outside diameter of rocker shaft. Replace shaft if OD is less than specification.

M80407

- Measure inside diameter of rocker arm bearing. Replace rocker arm if bearing ID is greater than specifications.



M50044

- Inspect push rod for bend using V-blocks and a dial indicator. Turn rod slowly and read variation on indicator. Replace if variation is greater than specifications.

Specifications

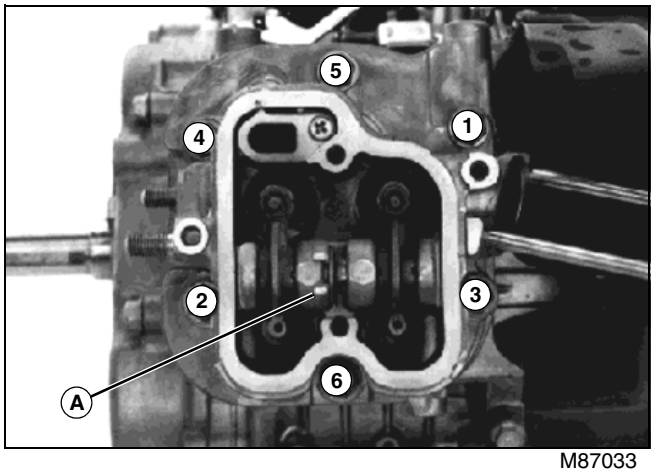
Rocker Shaft OD. . . . . 11.95 mm (0.470 in.)
Rocker Arm Bearing ID . . . . . 12.07 mm (0.475 in.)
Push Rod Variation (Maximum) . . . 0.30 mm (0.012 in.)

Remove and Install Cylinder Head

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Mark all parts when disassembling cylinder heads to prevent interchanging.

Removal

1. Remove blower housing, carburetor, and rocker arm assembly.
2. Remove spark plug.
3. Remove cap screws in sequence shown.



M87033

4. Remove cylinder head assembly (A).
5. Disassemble and inspect cylinder head and valves. (See “Inspect Cylinder Head” on page 54.)

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Torque should be applied in the sequence shown, in three stages of gradually-increasing torque.

- Install caps screws 1-6 until finger-tight, then tighten to specifications.
- Check valve clearance. (See “Adjust Valve Clearance” on page 37.)

Torque Specifications

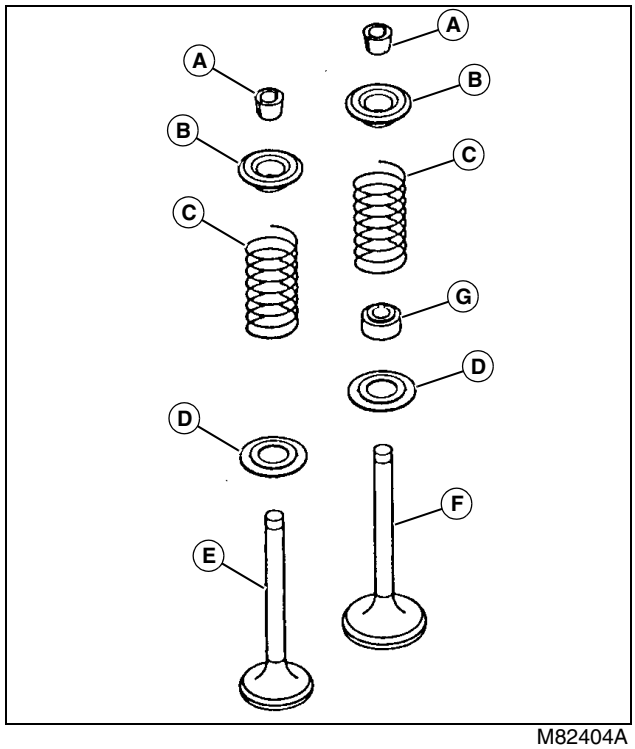
Initial Torque . . . . . 18 N•m (159 lb-in.)
Second Torque . . . . . 21 N•m (186 lb-in.)
Final Torque . . . . . 24 N•m (212 lb-in.)
Spark Plug Torque . . . . . 20 N•m (177 lb-in.)

Disassemble and Assemble Cylinder Head

Special or Required Tools

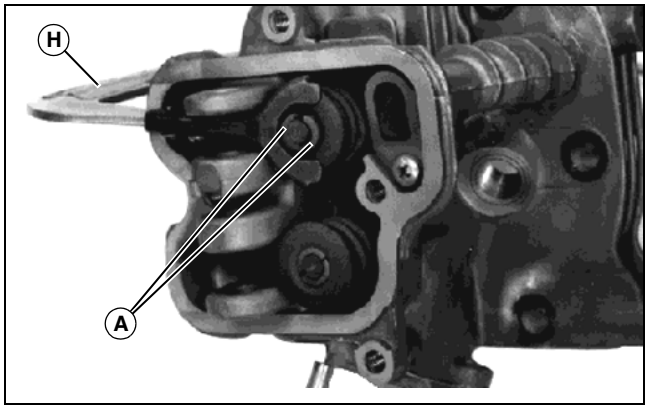
Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Valve Spring Compressor	JDM70	Used to remove and install valve springs.

Valve Removal



M82404A

A - Collet Half
B - Retainer
C - Spring
D - Seat
E - Exhaust Valve
F - Intake Valve
G - Stem Seal



M53066

1. Compress intake valve spring with JDM70 Valve Spring Compressor (H) and remove collet halves (A).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Spring seat for intake valve can only be removed with valve stem seal. Removal of seat or seal damages stem seal. If seal is not damaged, do not remove it.

2. Inspect springs, valves, guides, and seals. (See "Inspect Cylinder Head" on page 54. See "Inspect and Repair Valves" on page 57.)

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

1. Apply clean engine oil to intake and exhaust valve stems during assembly.

2. Install springs with smaller pitch end toward cylinder head.

3. After each valve has been installed, tap top of valve stem with a plastic hammer to seat retainers.

Inspect Cylinder Head

Cylinder Head

1. Before inspection, remove carbon deposits from combustion chamber and gasket surface using an abrasive pad.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Reduce compressed air to less than 210 kPa (30 psi) when using for cleaning purposes. Clear area of bystanders, guard against flying chips, and wear personal protection equipment including eye protection.

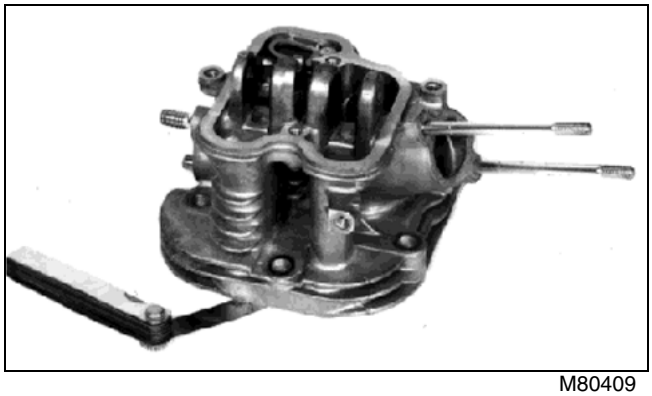
2. Clean head with a suitable solvent and dry with compressed air.

3. Inspect for cracks or broken cooling fins.

4. Inspect gasket surface for burrs and nicks.

5. Inspect head gasket for burns and traces of gas leakage. Replace if necessary.

6. Check that oil drainback passages are not plugged.

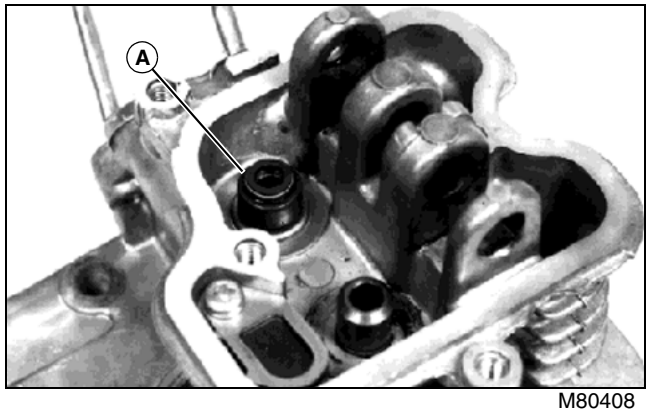

M80409

7. Put cylinder head on a surface plate. Check for distortion at several points around the head using a feeler gage. Replace head if distortion is greater than specification.

Specification

Cylinder Head Distortion . . . . . 0.05 mm (0.002 in.)

Intake Valve Stem Seal

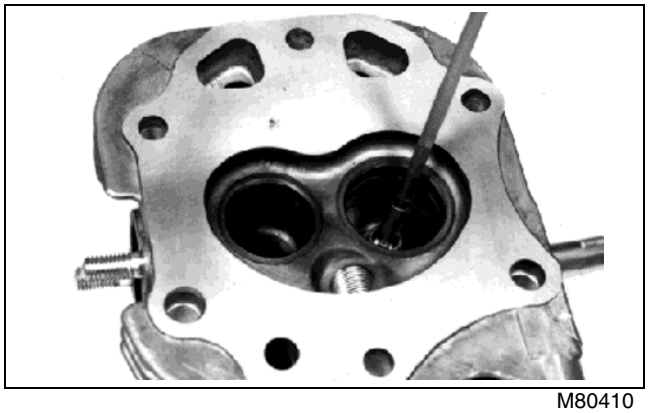


M80408

- Inspect intake valve stem seal (A) for wear or damage.
- If necessary to replace stem seal, remove it with a screwdriver.

Valve Guides

1. Clean inside of valve guides with valve guide cleaner.



M80410

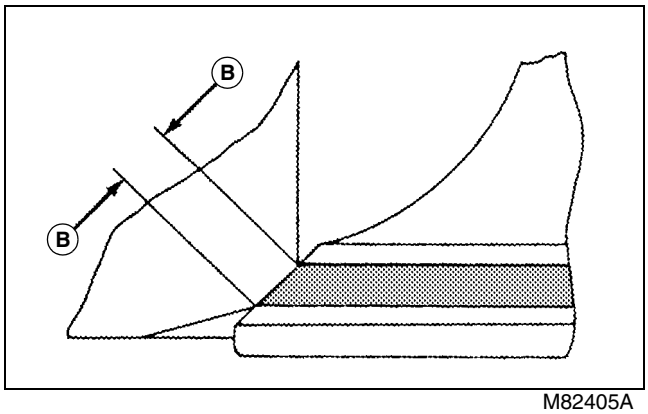
2. Measure inside diameter of valve guides or bushings. Replace bushing if ID is greater than specifications. (See “Replace Valve Guide Bushing” on page 56.)

Specifications

Valve Guide Bushing ID . . . . . 7.065 mm (0.2781 in.)

Valve Seats

1. If valve seats are loose, warped or distorted beyond reconditioning, replace cylinder head. Pitted or worn seats can be re-faced using a seat cutter.



M82405A

2. Measure valve seat width (B). If valve seat width is not within specifications, recondition valve seat. (See “Recondition Valve Seats” on page 58.)

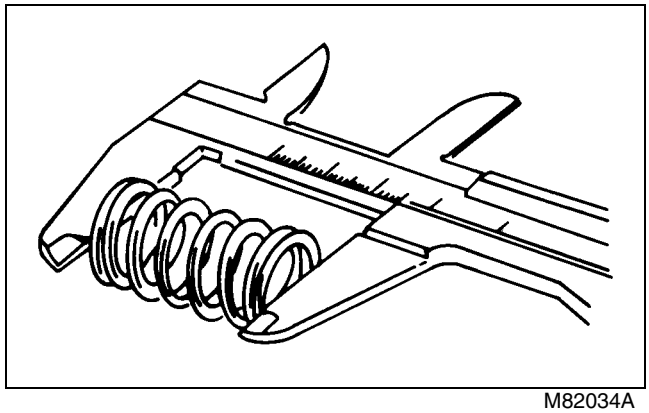
3. Lap valves after reconditioning with lapping compound, and recheck valve seating surface for proper width and evenness of seating pattern. (See “Lap Valves” on page 58.)

Specifications

Valve Seat Width. . . . . 0.50-1.10 mm (0.020-0.043 in.)

Valve Springs

- Inspect springs for pitting, rust, and burrs. Replace if necessary.



M82034A

- Measure spring free length. Replace spring if measurement is less than specifications.

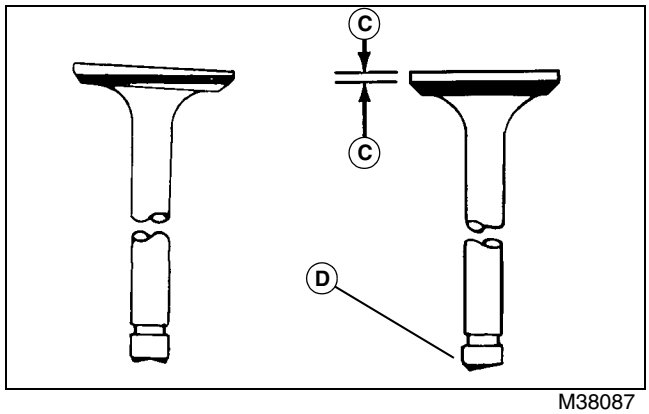
Specifications

Valve Spring Free Length . . . . . 32.75 mm (1.289 in.)

Intake and Exhaust Valves

1. Analyze valves. (See “Analyze Valves” on page 57.)

2. Remove carbon from valve head, face, and stem with a power-operated wire brush. Be sure carbon is removed, not merely burnished.

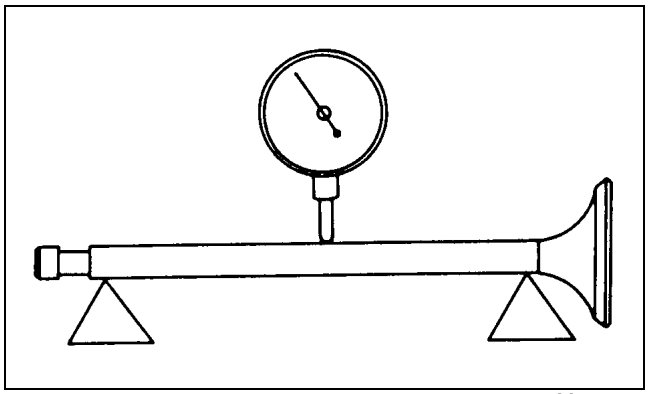


M38087

3. Measure valve face margin (C). If margin is less than specification, replace valve.

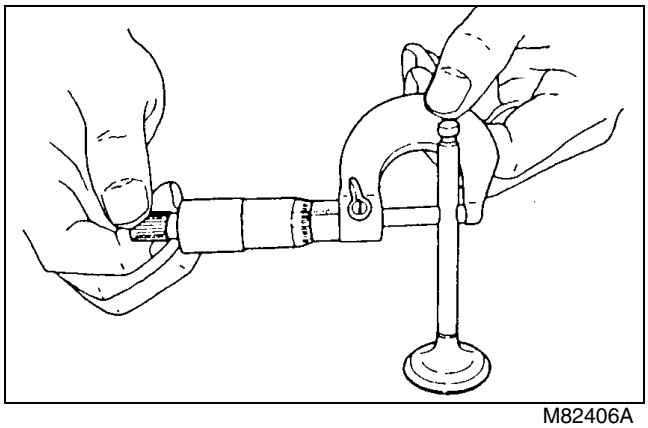
4. Inspect valve head, face, and stems for defects. Replace if necessary.

5. Replace warped valves. Valve stem ends (D) should be ground square before checking valve to tappet clearance.



M51753

6. Check valve stem for bend using V-blocks and a dial indicator. Turn valve slowly and read variation on indicator. Replace if variation is greater than specifications.



M82406A

7. Measure valve stem diameter in two directions at right angles, at four different positions. Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

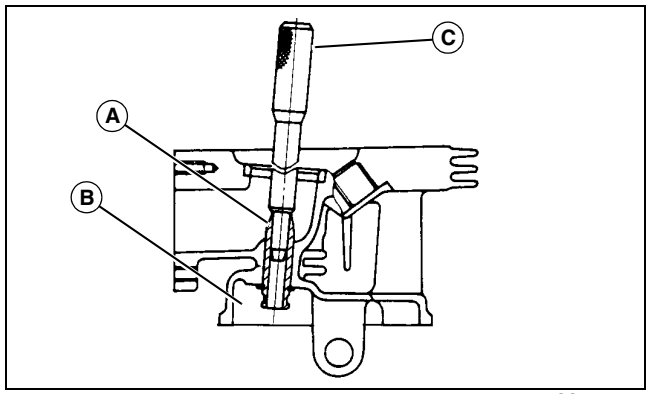
Specifications

Valve Face Margin . . . . . 0.60 mm (0.024 in.)
Valve Stem Bend. . . . . 0.03 mm (0.001 in.)

Replace Valve Guide Bushing

Special or Required Tools

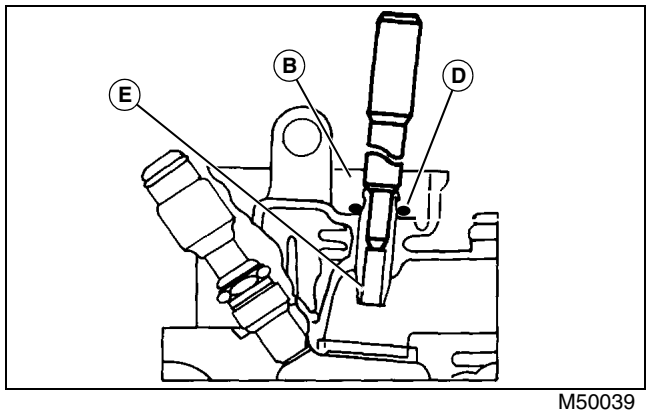
Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Valve Guide Driver	JDG504	Used to install valve guides.



M50038

1. Drive valve guide bushing (A) into valve chamber (B) using JDG504 Valve Guide Driver (C).

2. Clean carbon deposits from valve guide port.



M50039

3. Install new snap ring (D) on bushing. Install new bushing (E) with valve guide driver. Drive in from valve chamber (B) side until snap ring seats on head.

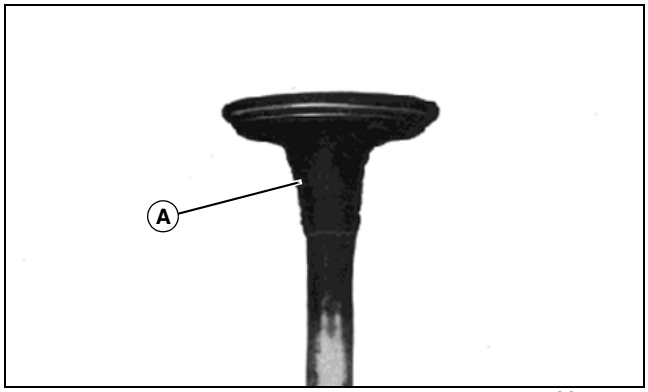
4. Ream inside diameter of valve guide bushings with Stanisol or kerosene lubricant and 7 mm valve guide reamer. Turn reamer clockwise. Finished valve guide inside diameter should be within specifications.

Specifications

Valve Guide ID . . . . 7.000-7.015 mm (0.2756-0.2762 in.)

Inspect and Repair Valves

Analyze Valves

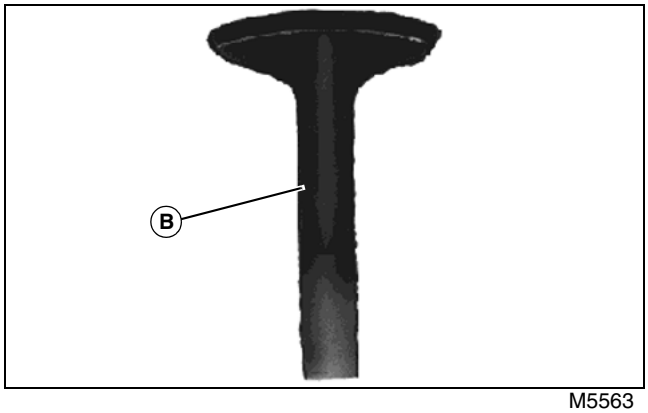


M29934

Lead deposits (A) on the intake valve are caused by exhaust gas leaking past the valve. This indicates the valve is not seating properly. Grind intake valve and re-face seat to correct this condition.

NOTE: Do not grind the exhaust valve or the valve life will be shortened.

Be sure to reset valve-to-tappet clearance after grinding valves.

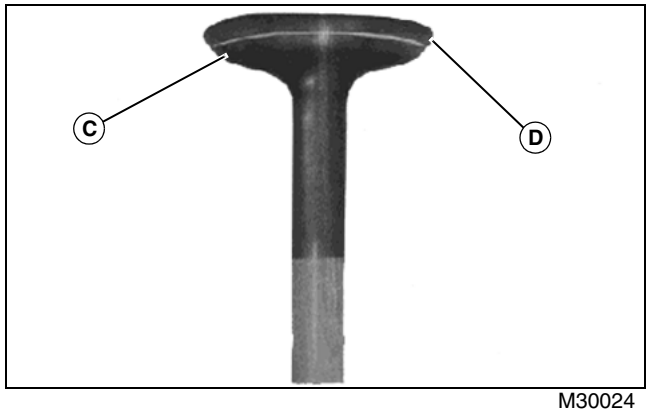


M5563

Valve stem corrosion (B) is caused by moisture in the engine. Moisture in the fuel/air mixture can condense inside the engine when engine is stopped and cools down.

Valve corrosion can also occur during storage. Fogging or pouring oil in the combustion chamber before storing helps prevent valve corrosion.

Corroded or pitted valves collect deposits and may cause sticking valves. Replace badly corroded or pitted valves.



M30024

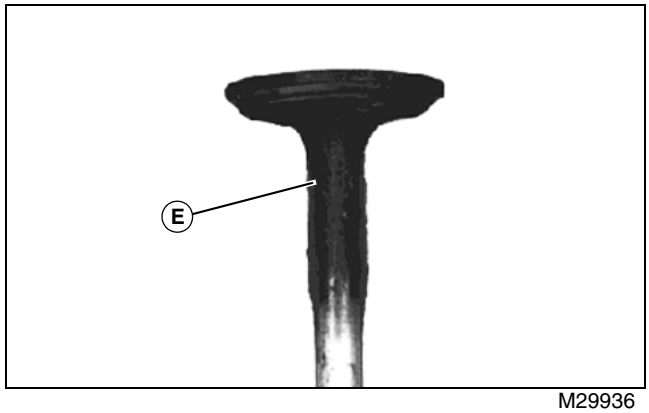
Exhaust valves are designed to function in temperatures exceeding 2760°C (5000°F). However, when operating at high temperatures for long periods of time, valve burning may occur. Valves running too hot will show a dark discoloration of the valve stem into the area protected by the valve guide. Another indication is discoloration of the valve margin (C) and valve face (D). Valve inserts may also begin to burn away.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not run engine with blower housing removed.

Poor engine cooling due to dirt or obstructions is a common cause for overheating an engine and the valves. Remove blower housing and clean the engine cooling fins.

Other causes for valves running hot are worn valve guides or valve springs, incorrect valve clearance, lean fuel/air mixture, and incorrect or overheated spark plug.

Using old or stale gasoline is a common cause for sticky valves.

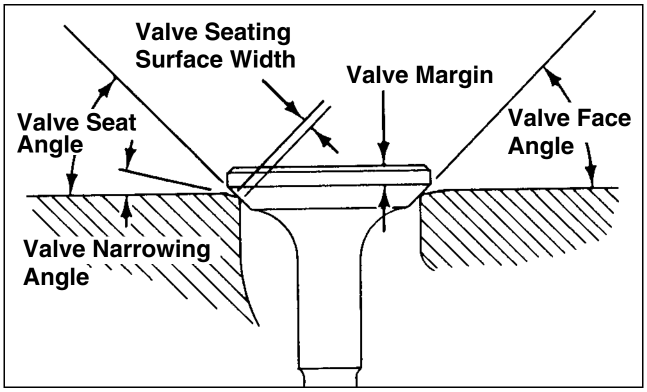


M29936

This gummy deposit (E) can be seen on the valve. When this condition exists, the carburetor may also contain gum deposits and will require cleaning.

Always use fresh gasoline and drain fuel tank, lines and carburetor before storing machine.

Recondition Valve Seats

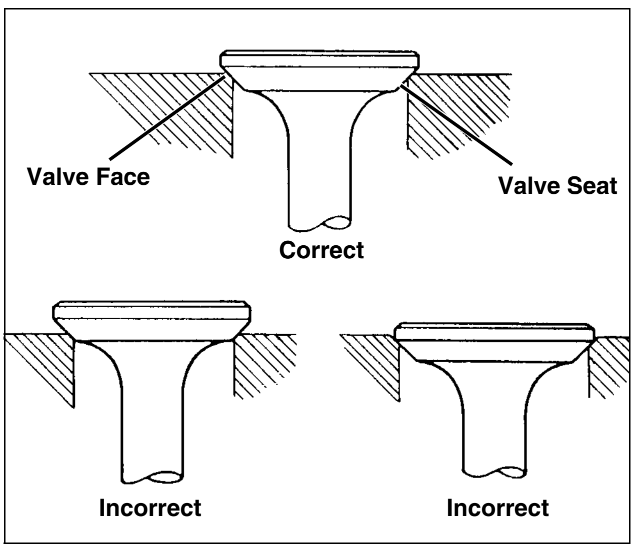


M9552

1. Inspect valve seats for damage. If valve seats are loose, warped or distorted beyond reconditioning, replace cylinder head. Pitted or worn seats can be re-faced using a seat cutter.

To recondition valve seat, cut at 45° angle to clean up seat. Cut narrowing angle at 30°. Finish cut at 45° to establish seating surface width.

Cut valve seating surface as close as possible to specifications.



M18615

2. Lap valves to seats after re-facing. (See “Lap Valves” on page 58.)

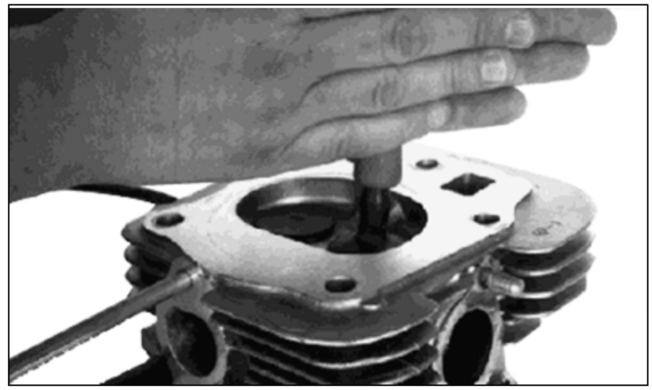
3. Center valve seat on the valve face; note correct and incorrect positions.

4. Check seat for good contact using Prussian Blue Compound.

Lap Valves

If valve seat does not make proper contact, lap the valve into the seat.

1. Apply a small amount of fine lapping compound to face of valve.



M50041

2. Grip top of valve with a vacuum cup tool and turn valve to lap valve to seat.

3. Lift valve from seat every 8 to 10 strokes. Lap until a uniform ring appears around the surface of the valve face.

4. Wash all parts in solvent to remove lapping compound. Dry all parts.

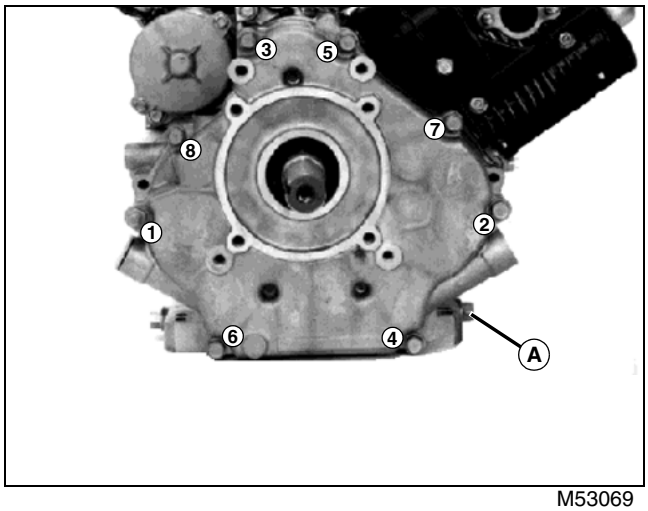
5. Check position of lap mark on valve face. Lap mark must be on or near center of valve face.

Specifications

Valve Seat Angle . . . . **45°**
Valve Seating Surface . . . .
. . . . **1.10-1.46 mm (0.043-0.057 in.)**
Valve Margin . . . . **0.60 mm (0.020 in.)**
Valve Face Angle . . . . **45°**
Valve Narrowing Angle . . . . **30°**

Remove and Install Crankcase Cover

NOTE: Approximate crankcase oil capacity is 1.3 L (2.7 pt) with filter.



M53069

1. Remove drain plug (A) and drain crankcase.
2. Remove cap screws 1-8 in sequence shown.
3. Remove crankcase cover and gasket.
4. Clean crankcase and crankcase cover gasket surfaces.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE: Do not force cover. Gears must mesh for proper positioning.

- Install new gasket.
- Install short end of mounting stud into block.
- Tighten cap screws to specifications using the sequence shown.

Specifications

Mounting Stud Torque . . . . . 26 N•m (230 lb-in.)
Mounting Cap Screw Torque . . . . . 26 N•m (230 lb-in.)
Oil Drain Plug Torque . . . . . 21 N•m (186 lb-in.)

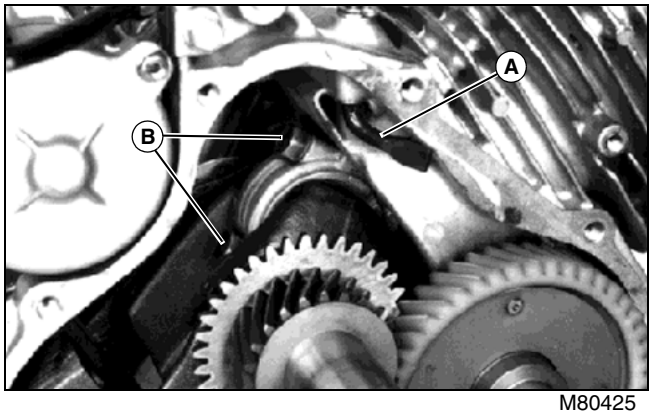
Remove and Install Piston, Rings, and Rod

Removal

1. Remove air filter and bracket, upper blower housing, flywheel, alternator, carburetor, intake manifold and governor linkage.
2. Remove starting motor, cylinder heads and crankcase cover.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! When servicing pistons, rings, piston pins or rods, each rod, piston, piston pin and ring set must be kept as a set for the cylinder that it was removed from. Mark each set before removing from the engine.

NOTE: Remove any carbon or ridge at the top of the cylinder bore. This will prevent breaking the rings when removing the piston and connecting rod from the engine.

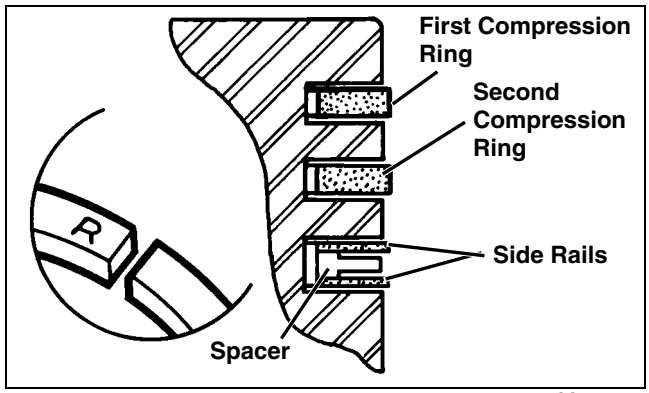


M80425

3. Loosen governor arm nut and rotate governor shaft (A) 180°.
4. Remove cap screws (B) and connecting rod cap.
5. Push piston and connecting rod from cylinder bore.
6. Disassemble and inspect all parts for wear or damage. (See “Disassemble and Assemble Piston and Connecting Rod” on page 60.)

Installation

1. Check ring end gap. (See “Ring End Gap” on page 62.)
2. Install piston rings. If new piston rings are installed, deglaze cylinder bore. (See “Hone Cylinder Bore” on page 73.)



M80429

3. Stagger piston ring end gaps 180° apart, but do not align with oil ring side rail end gaps.

4. Apply a light film of clean engine oil to piston and rings. Compress rings with a ring compressor.

5. Install piston assembly in cylinder bore with engraved match mark/arrow on piston head facing flywheel side of engine.

6. Install connecting rod cap and cap screws. Tighten to specification.

7. Rotate governor shaft 180° and tighten nut.

8. Install crankcase cover and cylinder head.

Specifications

Connecting Rod Cap Screw Torque 20 N•m (177 lb-in.)

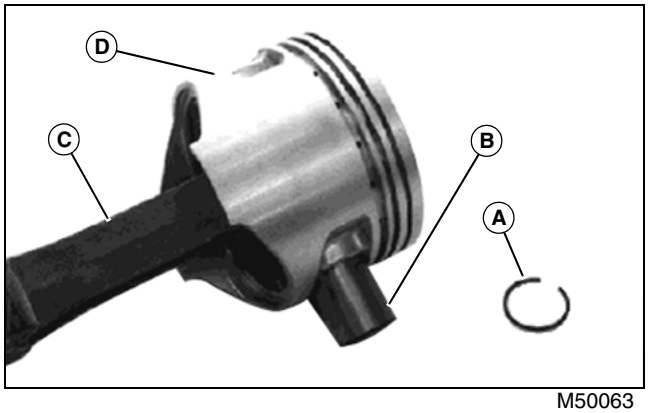
Disassemble and Assemble Piston and Connecting Rod

Disassembly

1. Analyze piston and piston ring wear. (See “Analyze Piston Ring Wear” on page 63. See “Analyze Piston Wear” on page 64.)

2. Analyze connecting rod wear. (See “Inspect Piston and Connecting Rod” on page 61.)

3. Remove piston rings with a piston ring expander.



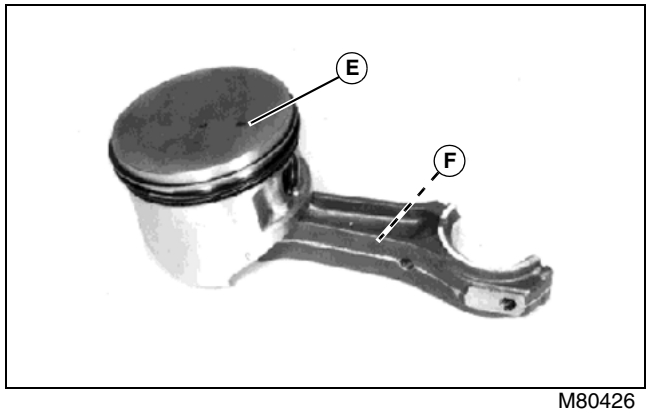
M50063

4. Remove circlip (A), piston pin (B), and connecting rod (C) from piston (D).

5. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace as necessary. (See “Inspect Piston and Connecting Rod” on page 61.)

Assembly

- Apply a light film of clean engine oil to piston pin and connecting rod bearing during assembly.

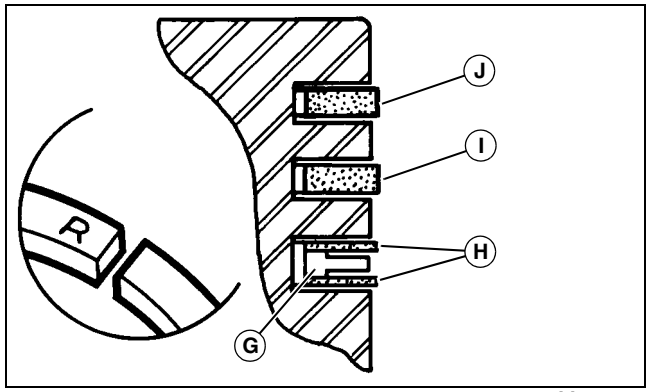


M80426

1. Assemble piston to rod with arrow match mark (E) on piston opposite “MADE IN JAPAN” stamping (F) on connecting rod.

2. Install piston pin and circlips.

3. Before installing rings on piston, check ring end gap in cylinder bore. (See “Ring End Gap” on page 62.)



M80429

4. Install oil control and compression rings:

   - Oil ring: Install spacer (G), then side rails (H). Align side rail end gaps 180° apart.

NOTE: Install compression rings with “R” or “NPR” mark facing up.

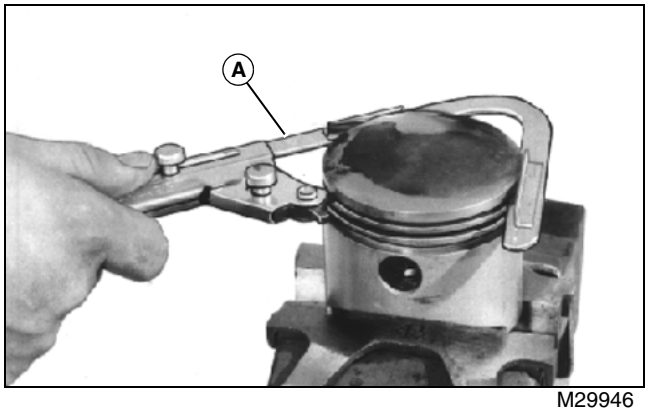
   - Install second compression ring (I) in middle groove. Ring should turn freely in groove. Turn ring until gap is 180° away from oil ring gap.
   - Install first compression ring (J) in top groove. Ring should turn freely in groove. Turn ring until gap is 180° away from second ring gap.

Inspect Piston and Connecting Rod

Piston

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not use a caustic cleaning solution or a wire brush to clean piston.

1. Remove all deposits from the piston.



M29946

2. Clean carbon from piston ring grooves with a ring groove cleaner (A). If cleaning tool is not available, break an old ring and use it to carefully clean groove.

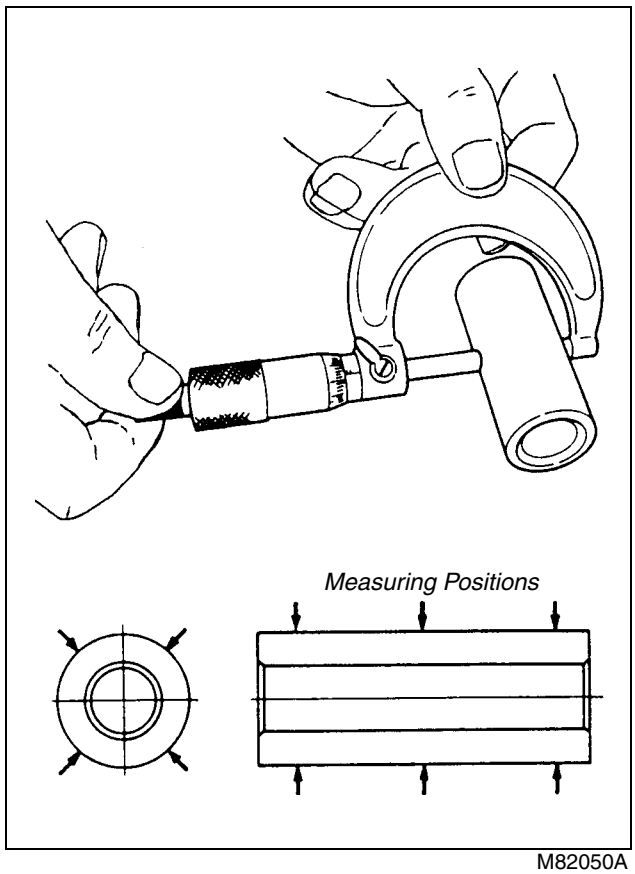
3. Check that oil return passages in grooves are open.

4. Inspect piston for scoring or fractures. Replace piston if damaged.

NOTE: Inspect clearance visually. Replace piston if clearance appears excessive.

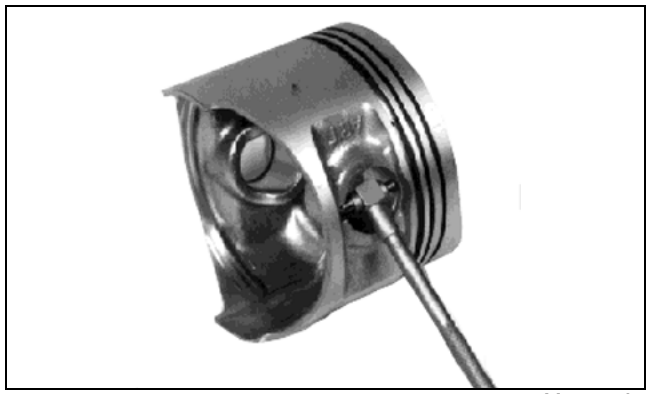
M38102

5. Measure ring groove clearance at several points around piston a using feeler gage. Replace piston if clearance is greater than specifications.



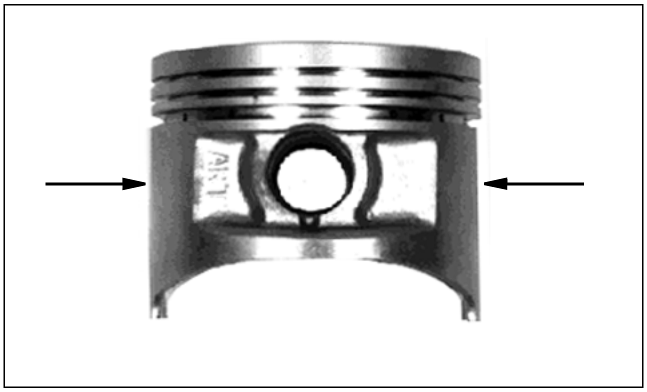
M82050A

6. Measure piston pin diameter at six places. Replace pin if measurement is less than specifications.



M82050A

7. Measure piston pin bore. Replace piston if measurement is greater than specifications.



M80428

8. Measure piston OD perpendicular to piston pin bore.

NOTE: If the engine has had a previous major overhaul, an oversized piston and rings may have been installed. Pistons and rings are available in 0.50 mm (0.020 in.) oversize.

- If piston diameter is less than specifications, install a new piston.

9. Measure cylinder bore. (See "Cylinder Block" on page 72.)

10. Subtract piston OD measurement from cylinder bore measurement to determine piston-to-cylinder bore clearance.

11. Replace piston and/or rebore cylinder block if not within specifications.

Specifications

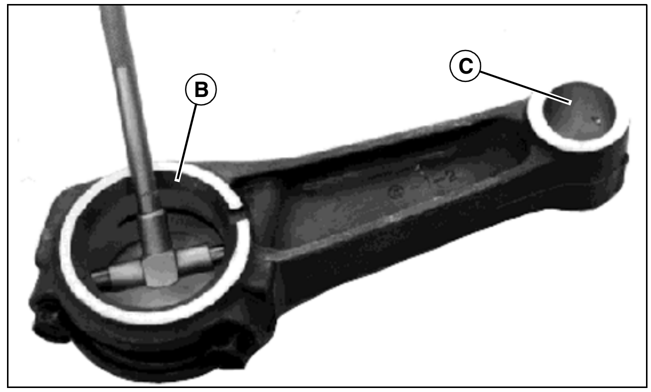
1st Compression
Ring (Top) Side Clearance . . . . 0.16 mm (0.006 in.)
2nd Compression
Ring (Middle) Side Clearance . . . . . 0.14 mm (0.005 in.)
Oil Control Ring Side Clearance . . . . .Not Measured
Piston Pin Diameter . . . . 18.98 mm (0.747 in.)
Piston Pin Bore. . . . . 19.03 mm (0.749 in.)
Standard
Piston OD . . . . 77.85-77.87 mm (3.0649-3.0657 in.)
0.50 mm (0.020 in.) Oversize
Piston OD . . . . 78.35-78.37 mm (3.0849-3.0857 in.)
Piston-to-Cylinder Bore
Clearance . . . . 0.051-0.089 mm (0.002-0.0035 in.)

Connecting Rod

1. Analyze connecting rod wear. (See "Inspect Piston and Connecting Rod" on page 61.)

2. Clean and inspect rod. Replace if scored.

3. Install connecting rod cap. Tighten to specifications.



M50066

4. Measure connecting rod crankshaft bearing diameter (B) and piston pin bearing diameter (C). Replace connecting rod if either measurement is greater than specifications.

NOTE: If the engine has had a previous overhaul, an undersized connecting rod may have been installed. A 0.50 mm (0.020 in.) undersize rod is available.

Specifications

Connecting Rod Bearing ID (Wear Limit)

Crankshaft Bearing
Standard . . . . 35.57 mm (1.400 in.)
Undersize . . . . 35.07 mm (1.380 in.)
Piston Pin Bearing . . . . 19.06 mm (0.750 in.)
Connecting Rod Cap Screw Torque . . . .
. . . . . 20 N•m (177 lb-in.)

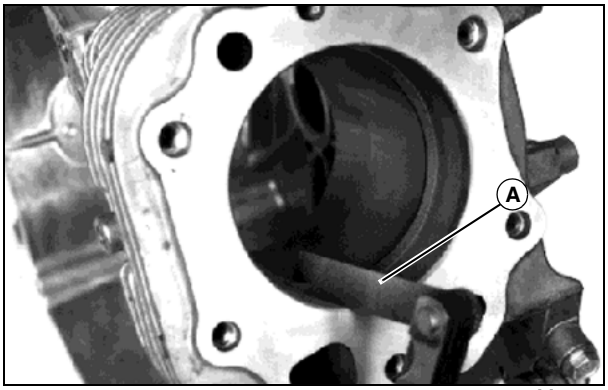
Ring End Gap

Checking Ring End Gap

NOTE: If the cylinder is to be resized, there is no reason to check the piston, since a new oversized piston assembly will be used. If however, the cylinder is not to be resized and the piston shows no signs of wear or scoring, the piston rings must be replaced.

1. Insert old rings one at a time approximately 25.4 mm (1.0 in.) down into a cylinder bore.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! The top and bottom edges of the ring may be extremely sharp. Never reuse worn piston rings.



M80430

2. Check end gap with feeler gage (A). If ring gap is greater than specifications, the ring is worn and should be replaced.

3. A worn ring will usually show scratches caused by abrasives and/or have a shiny appearance. Never reuse worn piston rings.

NOTE: Before installing new piston rings, the cylinder bore should be reconditioned using a rigid hone with finishing stones. This will restore the proper crosshatch angle in the cylinder bores. The correct cylinder crosshatch ensures proper lubrication and piston ring rotation.

Specifications

Specifications

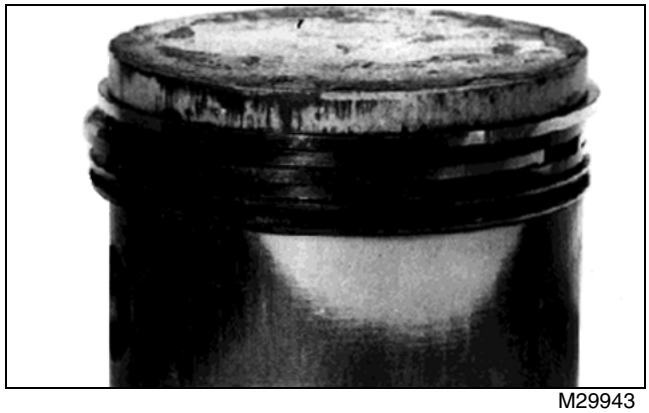
Minimum End Gap . . . . . 0.18 mm (0.007 in.)
Maximum End Gap Compression Rings (Wear Limit) . . . . . 1.20 mm (0.047 in.)
Oil Control Ring Assembly . . . . . Not measured

Analyze Piston Ring Wear

Rings of the wrong size or rings having improper end gap will not conform to the shape of the cylinder. This results in high oil consumption and excessive blow-by.

Ring end gaps should be staggered on the piston during installation. End gaps in alignment can also cause oil consumption and blow-by.

Light scuffing or scoring of both rings and piston occurs when unusually high friction and combustion temperatures approach the melting point of the piston material.


M29943

When this condition exists, it is due to one or more of the following probable causes:

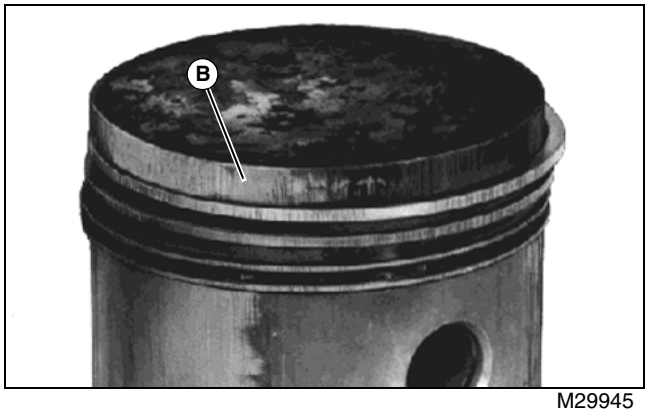
- Dirty cooling shroud and cylinder head.
- Lack of cylinder lubrication.
- Improper combustion.
- Wrong bearing or piston clearance.
- Too much oil in crankcase causing fluid friction.

M29944

The engine operating at abnormally high temperatures may cause varnish, lacquer or carbon deposits (A) to form in the piston grooves making the rings stick. When this happens, excessive oil consumption and blow-by will occur.

Engine overheating and ring sticking is usually caused by one or more of the following:

- Overloading.
- Incorrect ignition timing.
- Lean fuel mixture.
- Dirty cooling fins.
- Incorrect oil.
- Low oil supply.
- Stale fuel.



M29945

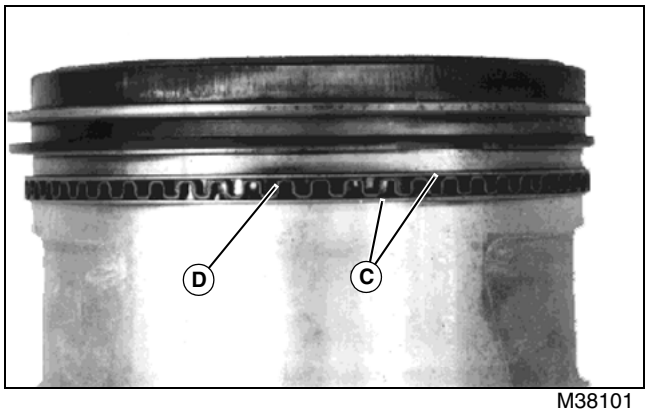
Vertical scratches (B) across the piston rings are due to an abrasive in the engine. Abrasives may be airborne, may have been left in the engine during overhaul, or may be loose lead and carbon deposits.

When this condition exists, check for one or more of the following:

- Damaged, collapsed or improperly installed air filter.
- Loose connection or damaged gasket between air cleaner and carburetor.
- Air leak around carburetor-to-cylinder block gasket.
- Air leakage around accelerator shaft.
- Failure to properly clean cylinder bore after reconditioning engine.

Abrasive particles in engine oil cause scratches on side rails of oil control ring. Inner spacer wear or distortion may case:

- High oil consumption.
- Increased deposits in combustion chamber.
- Sticking compression rings.



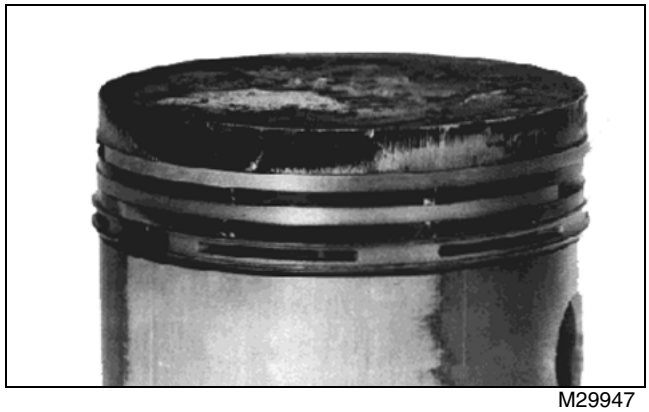
M38101

Increased oil consumption may be caused by:

- Worn side rails (C) with low tension.
- Worn or distorted inner spacer (D).

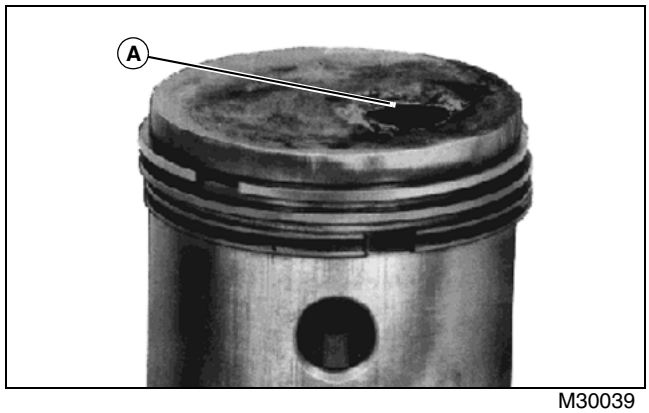
Analyze Piston Wear

Detonation is abnormal combustion causing excessive temperature and pressure in the combustion chamber. Commonly called carbon knock, spark knock or timing knock, detonation occurs as the compressed fuel-air mixture ignites spontaneously to interrupt the normal ignition.


M29947

The following is a list of possible causes for detonation:

- Lean fuel mixture.
- Low octane fuel.
- Advanced ignition timing.
- Engine lugging.
- Build up of carbon deposits on piston or cylinder head, causing excessive compression.
- Wrong cylinder head or milling of head increasing compression ratio.

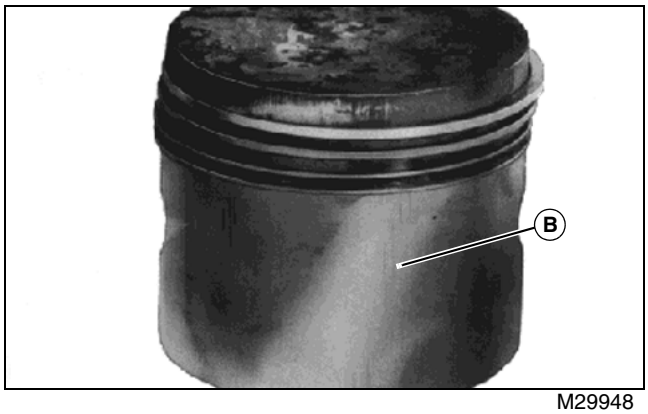


M30039

Pre-ignition is the igniting of the fuel-air mixture prior to regular ignition spark. Pre-ignition causes internal shock, resulting in pings, vibration, detonation and power loss. Severe damage (A) to piston, rings, and valves results from pre-ignition.

Check the following for causes of pre-ignition:

- Internal carbon deposits.
- Incorrect spark plug (high heat range).
- Broken ceramic in spark plug.
- Sharp edges on valves.



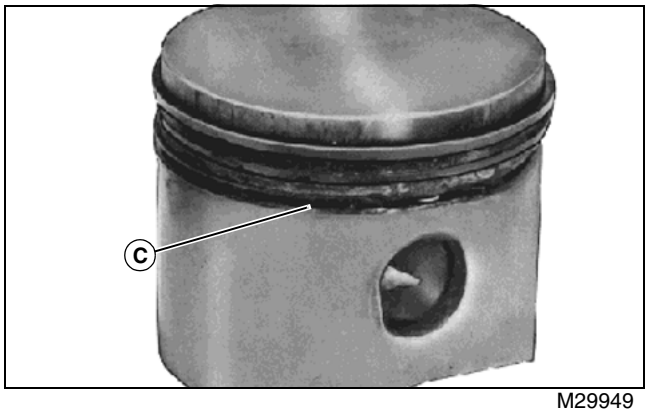
M29948

Check rod and piston alignment when piston shows a diagonal wear pattern (B) extending across the skirt of the piston. Contact with the cylinder wall shows on bottom of skirt at left and ring lands on the right.

A cylinder bored at an angle to the crankshaft can also cause improper ring contact with the cylinder.

This condition causes:

- Rapid piston wear.
- Uneven piston wear.
- Excessive oil consumption.



M29949

A broken retaining ring caused the damage (C) shown.

Retaining rings loosen or break due to:

- Rod misalignment.
- Excessive crankshaft end play.
- Crankshaft journal taper.
- Weak retaining rings.
- Incorrectly installed retaining rings.

Inertia can cause a broken retaining ring to beat out the piston and cylinder, causing extensive damage.

Analyze Crankshaft and Connecting Rod Wear

Check connecting rod and cap for damage or unusual wear patterns.

Lack of lubrication or improper lubrication can cause the connecting rod and cap to seize the crankshaft.

When the rod and cap seize to the crankshaft, the connecting rod and piston may both break, causing other internal damage. Inspect block carefully before rebuilding engine.

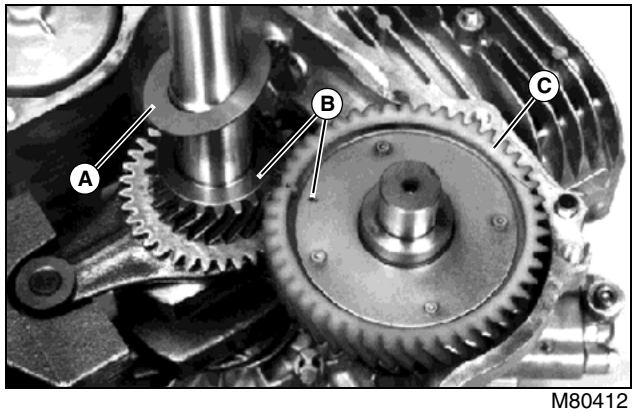
Crankshaft and connecting rod damage can result from:

- Engine run low on oil or without oil.
- Oil not changed regularly.
- Bearing cap installed incorrectly.

Camshaft and Tappets

Removal

1. Remove crankcase cover.



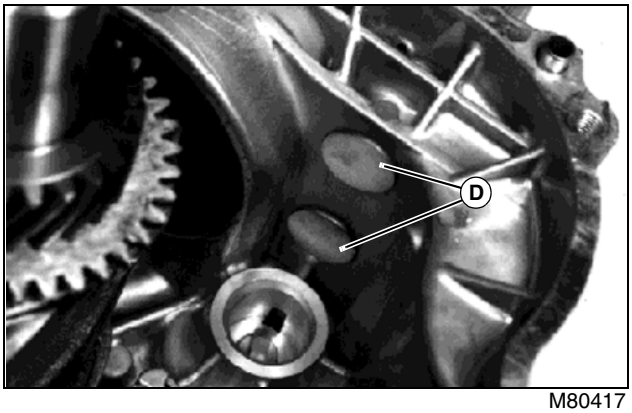
M80412

2. Remove crankshaft shim(s) (A).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Align timing marks to prevent damage to tappets when removing camshaft.

3. Rotate crankshaft until timing marks (B) align.

4. Remove and inspect camshaft (C). (See “Camshaft Inspection” on page 66.)



M80417

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Tappets must be installed in the same bores from which they were removed.

5. Mark each tappet (D) and bore to aid in assembly.

6. Remove and inspect tappets for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.

Installation

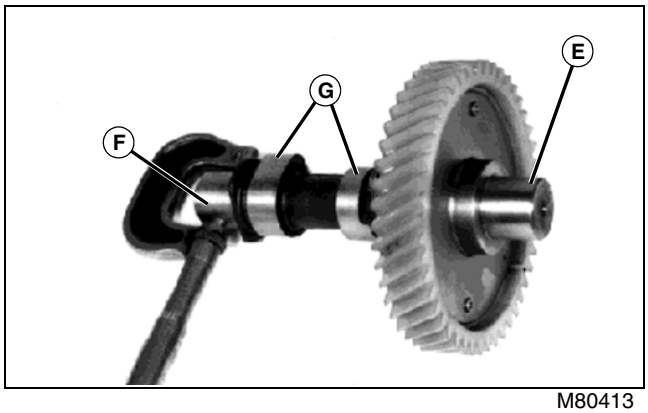
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Apply a light coat of clean engine oil to tappets and bores.
- Apply a light coat of clean engine oil to camshaft lobes and journals.
- Align timing marks and install camshaft.

Camshaft Inspection

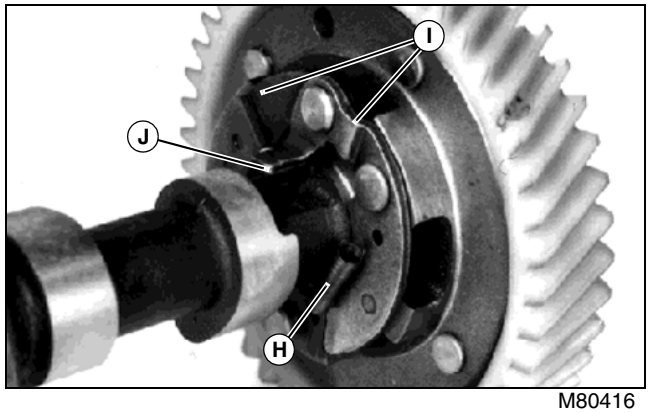
1. Inspect camshaft for worn or broken teeth.

NOTE: Camshaft and tappets are a matched set. Replace both camshaft and tappets if necessary.



M80413

2. Measure PTO side journal (E), flywheel side journal (F) and cam lobes (G). Replace camshaft and tappets if any measurement is less than specifications.



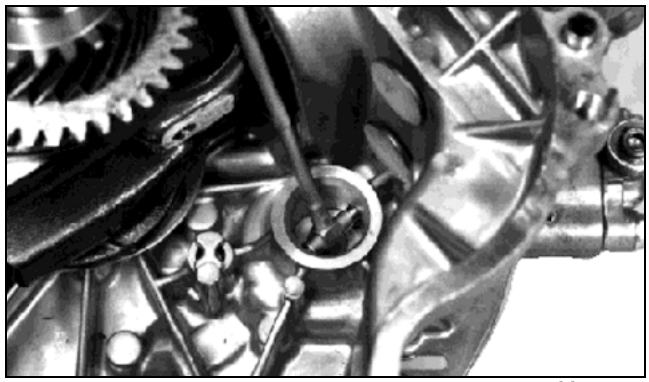
M80416

3. Inspect Automatic Compression Release (ACR) for damage.

4. Inspect spring (H). Replace if worn or damaged.

5. Move weights (I) by hand to check for proper operation. Check that tab (J) sits slightly above cam lobe when weights are released. Tab should drop below cam when weights are operated. Replace camshaft if automatic compression release does not operate properly.

Inspect camshaft bearings:



M80414

Picture Note: Cylinder block bearing.

M80415

Picture Note: Crankcase cover bearing.

- Measure camshaft bearings in cylinder block and crankcase cover. Replace block or cover if either diameter is greater than specifications.

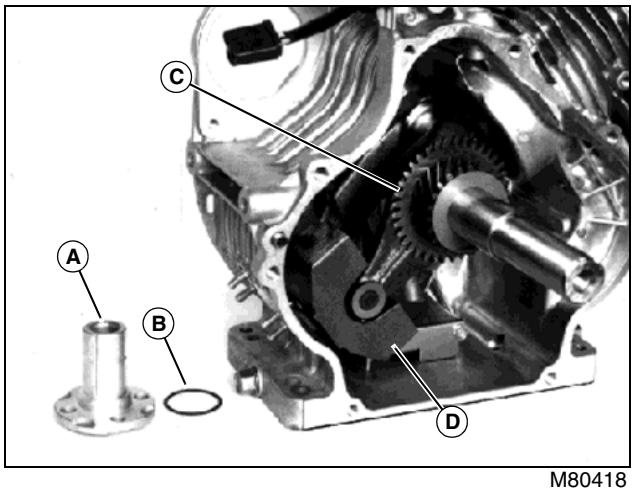
Specifications

Camshaft Specifications (Minimum)

PTO Side Journal . . . . . 22.93 mm (0.903 in.)
Flywheel Side Journal . . . . . 22.93 mm (0.903 in.)
Cam Lobe Height . . . . . 32.70 mm (1.287 in.)
Cylinder Block
Camshaft Bearing ID . . . . . 23.06 mm (0.908 in.)
Crankcase Cover
Camshaft Bearing ID . . . . . 23.06 mm (0.908 in.)

Remove and Install Reciprocating Balancer

1. Remove flywheel, camshaft, and piston.



M80418

2. Remove four nuts, washers, support shaft (A), and O-ring (B).

3. Remove crankshaft with balancer assembly (C) and weight (D) from crankcase.

4. Inspect balancer assembly and make repairs as necessary. (See “Inspect Reciprocating Balancer” on page 68.)

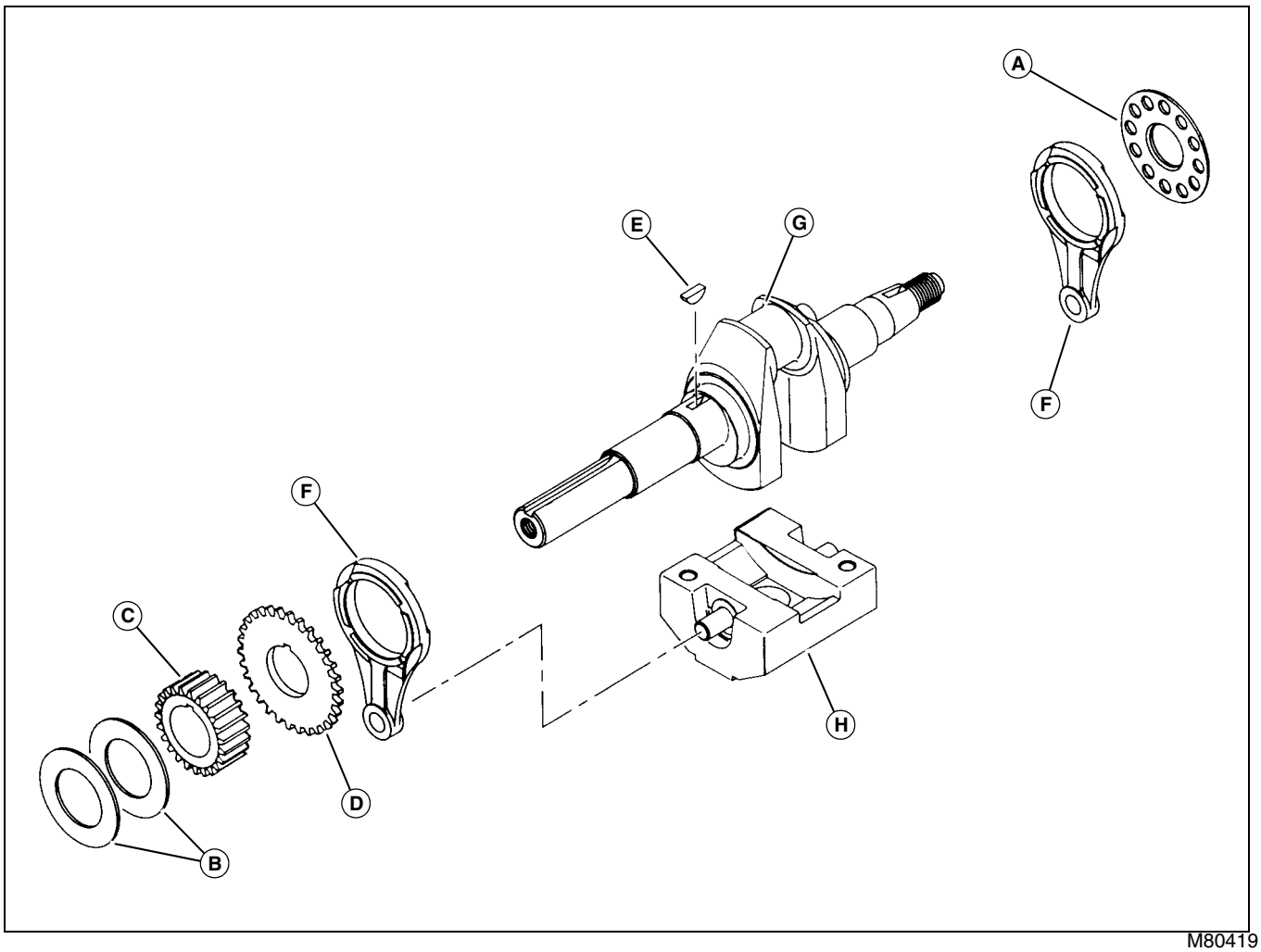
5. Inspect oil seals.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Cover keyway on flywheel end of crankshaft with tape to prevent damage to oil seal when installing assembly.
- Apply a light film of clean engine oil to crankshaft bearing surfaces.
- Check and adjust crankshaft end play. (See “Adjust Crankshaft End Play” on page 71.)

Disassemble and Assemble Reciprocating Balancer



M80419

1. Remove collar (A), shim(s) (B), crank gear (C), governor drive gear (D) and woodruff key (E).

2. Remove link rods (F) and crankshaft (G).

3. Inspect crankshaft. (See “Crankshaft Inspection” on page 70.)

4. Inspect balancer assembly (H). (See “Inspect Reciprocating Balancer” on page 68.)

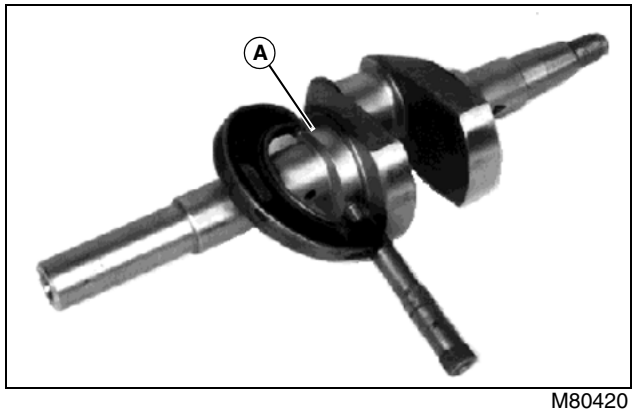
Assembly

Assembly is done in the reverse order of disassembly.

- Apply a light film of clean engine oil to bearing surfaces.
- Install collar with flat face toward link rod.
- Install governor drive gear with chamfered face toward link rod.
- Install crank gear with flat face toward governor drive gear.

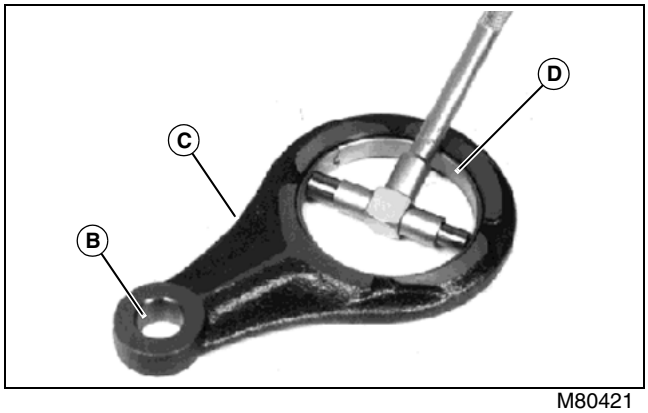
Inspect Reciprocating Balancer

1. Clean and inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts, if necessary.



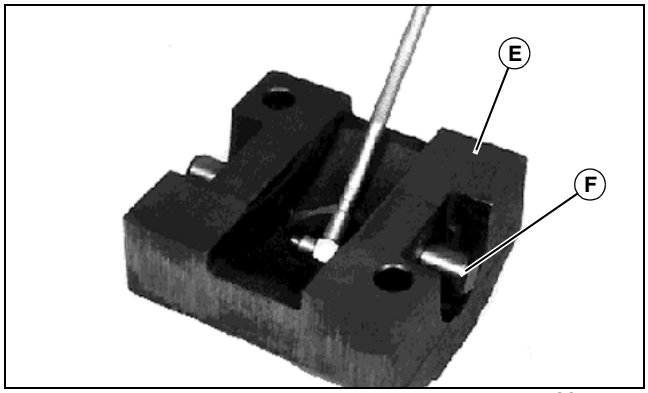
M80420

2. Measure link rod journal diameters (A) on crankshaft. If diameter is less than specifications, replace crankshaft.



M80421

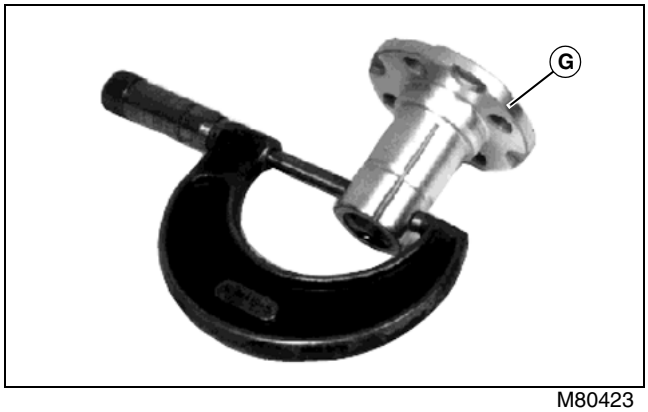
3. Measure inside diameter of link rod bushings. If link rod small end ID (B) is greater than specifications, replace link rod (C). If link rod large end ID (D) is greater than specifications, replace link rod bushing.



M80422

4. Measure support shaft bearing diameter in balancer weight (E). If bearing is greater than specifications, replace balancer weight.

5. Inspect wrist pins (F) for any damage.



M80423

6. Measure support shaft diameter. If shaft OD is less than specifications, replace shaft (G).

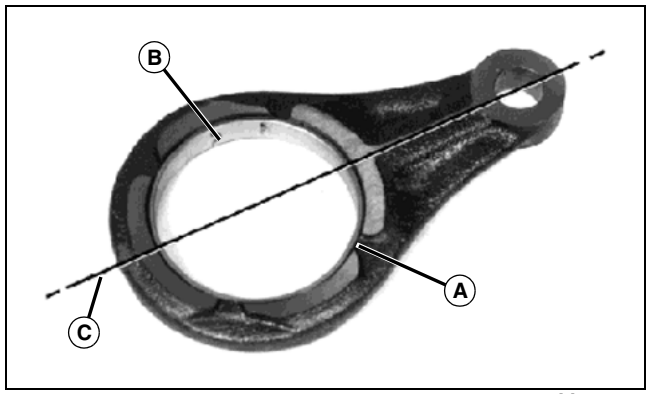
Specifications

Reciprocating Balancer Specifications

Link Rod Journal OD	**46.86 mm (1.845 in.)**
Link Rod Bushing ID (Small End)	**12.06 mm (0.475 in.)**
Link Rod Bushing ID (Large End)	**47.12 mm (1.855 in.)**
Support Shaft Bearing ID	**26.10 mm (1.027 in.)**
Support Shaft OD	**25.93 mm (1.021 in.)**

Replace Reciprocating Balancer Bushing

NOTE: Replace bushings using a driver set and a press.



M80424

1. Install link rod bushings (A) with seam (B) at a 90° angle to centerline (C).

2. Install bushing 1.00 mm (0.040 in.) below link rod surface.

Remove, Inspect, and Install Crankshaft and Main Bearings

Removal

1. Remove reciprocating balancer.

2. Remove balancer from crankshaft.

3. Inspect crankshaft for wear or damage. (See “Crankshaft Inspection” on page 70.)

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

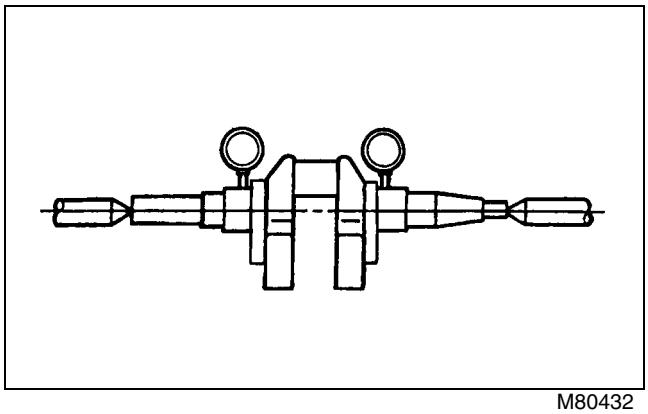
- Cover keyway on flywheel end of crankshaft with tape to prevent seal damage when installing crankshaft.
- Apply a light coat of clean engine oil on crankshaft bearing surfaces before installation.
- Pack grease in oil seals.

Crankshaft Inspection

1. Analyze crankshaft and connecting rod wear. (See “Analyze Crankshaft and Connecting Rod Wear” on page 72.)

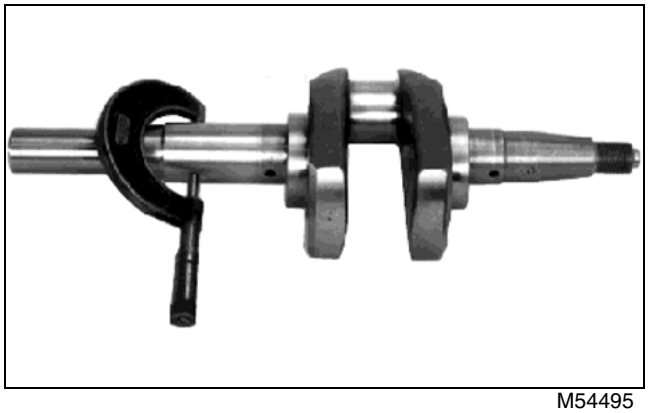
IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! A bent crankshaft must be replaced; it cannot be straightened.

2. Clean and inspect crankshaft. Replace if scratched or damaged.



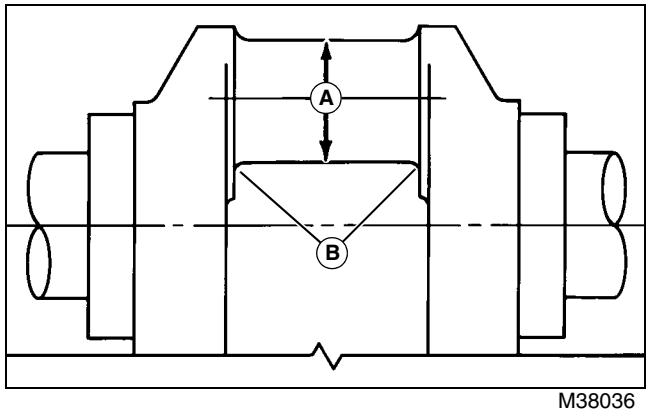
M80432

3. Place crankshaft into an alignment jig and rotate crankshaft slowly. Use dial indicators to measure maximum Total Indicated Runout (TIR). If runout is greater than specifications, replace crankshaft.



M54495

4. Measure main bearing journal diameters. If either journal OD is less than specifications, replace crankshaft.



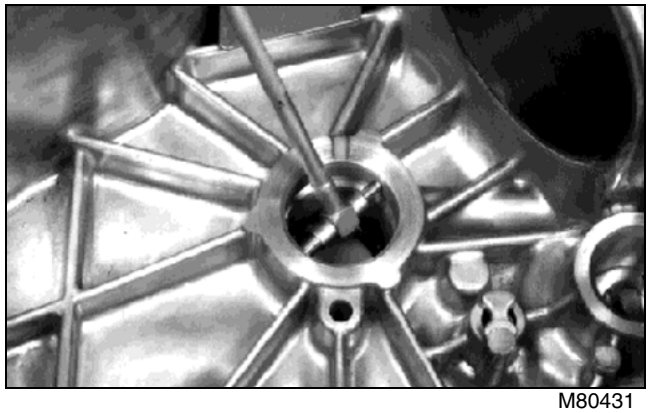
M38036

NOTE: If the engine has had a previous overhaul, connecting rod journals may have been resized for undersized rod. Rod is available in 0.50 mm (0.020 in.) undersize.

5. Measure connecting rod journal diameter (A) at several points along journal radii (B).

Results

- If standard journal diameter is less than specifications, have journal ground undersize by a qualified machine shop. Before sending for grinding, inspect journal radii for cracks.
- If undersized journal diameter is less than specifications, replace crankshaft.

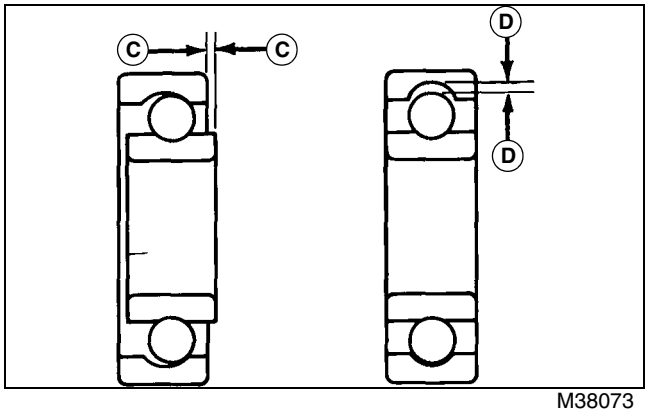


M80431

6. Measure crankshaft main bearing diameter in crankcase. Replace crankcase if diameter is greater than specifications.

7. Inspect crankshaft ball bearing:

- Remove crankcase cover oil seal.
- Remove crankshaft bearing using a driver set.
- Thoroughly clean bearing in solvent. Dip bearing in light weight oil.



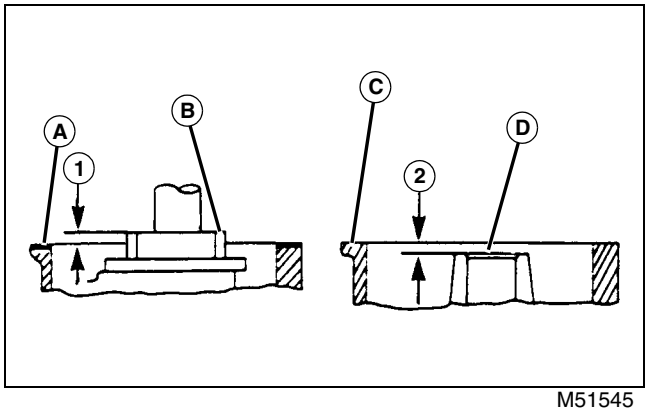
M38073

- Spin the bearing by hand and check for axial (C) and radial (D) free play. Replace the bearing if it is noisy or has too much play.
- Install bearing flush to inside of crankcase using a driver set.

Specifications

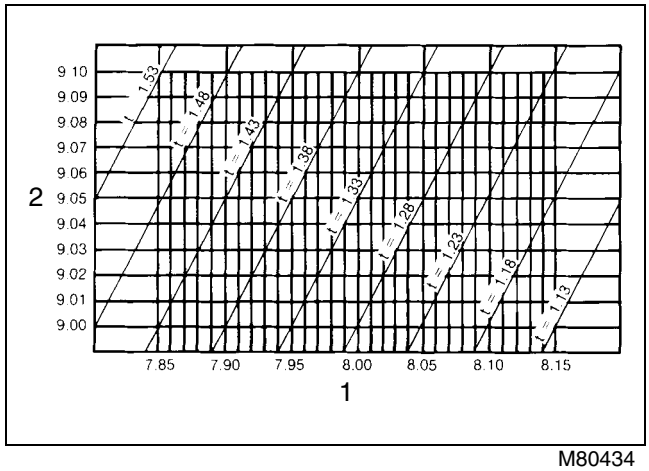
Crankshaft TIR	**0.05 mm (0.002 in.)**
Crankshaft Main Bearing Journal OD	**29.92 mm (1.178 in.)**
Connecting Rod Journal OD (Standard)	**35.43 mm (1.395 in.)**
Connecting Rod Journal OD (Undersize)	**34.93 mm (1.375 in.)**
Crankcase Crankshaft Main Bearing Journal ID	**30.08 mm (1.184 in.)**

Adjust Crankshaft End Play



M51545

1. With gasket (A) installed on crankcase, measure from gasket surface to crankshaft gear surface (B). Record measurement (1).
2. Measure from crankcase cover mounting face (C) to PTO bearing end (D). Record measurement (2).



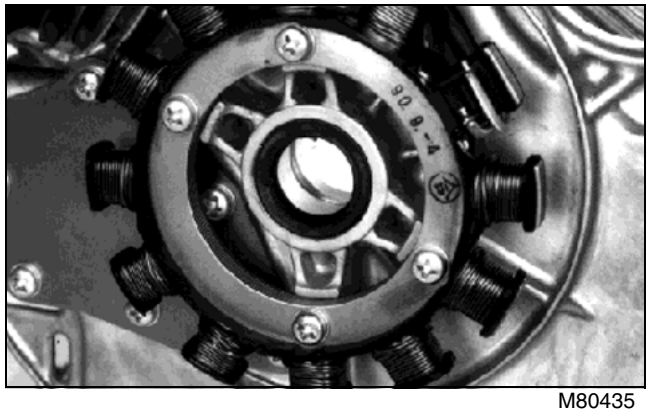
M80434

Picture Note: Shim table increments in millimeters.

3. Locate measurements on table. Follow lines to where recorded measurements intersect. Choose the next smaller shim from the table.
4. Install shims on end of crankshaft.

Replace Crankshaft Oil Seal (Flywheel End)

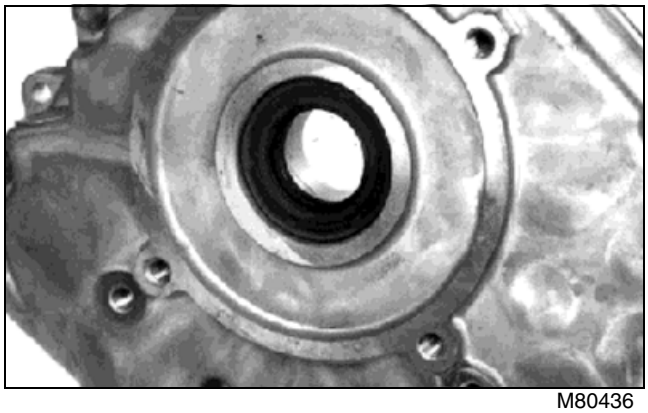
- Remove crankshaft.


M80435

- Remove worn or damaged seals using a screwdriver. Install seal with lip toward inside of engine using a driver set. Press in seal until flush with hub.
- Pack lithium base grease inside lips of seal.

Replace Crankshaft Oil Seal (PTO End)

- Remove crankshaft cover.



M80436

- Remove worn or damaged seals using a screwdriver. Install seal with lip toward inside of cover using a driver set. Press in seal to a depth of 4 mm (0.158 in.) below crankcase cover flange surface.
- Pack lithium base grease inside lips of seal.

Analyze Crankshaft and Connecting Rod Wear

Check connecting rod and cap for damage or unusual wear patterns.

Lack of lubrication or improper lubrication can cause the connecting rod and cap to seize the crankshaft.

When the rod and cap seize to the crankshaft, the connecting rod and piston may both break causing other internal damage. Inspect block carefully before rebuilding engine.

Crankshaft and connecting rod damage can result from:

- Engine run low on oil or without oil.
- Oil not changed regularly.
- Bearing cap installed incorrectly.

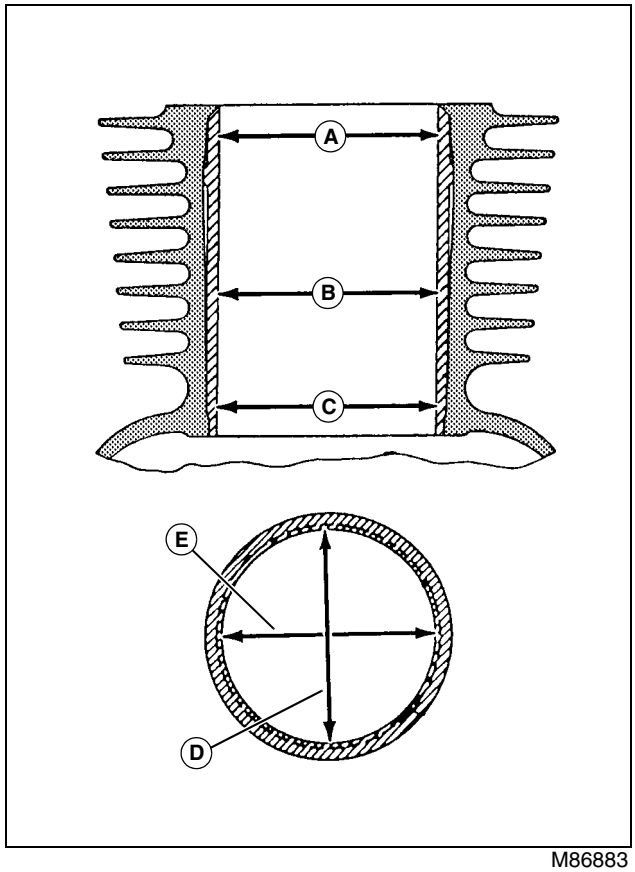
Cylinder Block

Inspection

Clean and check block for cracks.

NOTE: Cracks not visible to the eye may be detected by coating the suspected area with a mixture of 25 percent kerosene and 75 percent light engine oil. Wipe area dry and immediately apply coating of zinc oxide dissolved in wood alcohol. If crack is present, coating becomes discolored at the defective area. Replace block if any cracks are found.

A bare block is available for service.



M86883

Measure cylinder bore diameter at three positions: top (A), middle (B) and bottom (C). At these three positions, measure, in both directions: along crankshaft centerline (D) and direction of crankshaft rotation (E).

NOTE: If the engine has had a previous major overhaul, an oversize piston and rings may have been installed. Piston and rings are available in 0.50 mm (0.020 in.) oversize.

NOTE: If cylinder bore exceeds wear limit, rebore cylinder or replace cylinder block. (See "Resize Cylinder Bore" on page 73.)

Specifications

Standard Size Cylinder Bore ID

Standard . . . . . 77.98-78.00 mm (3.070-3.071 in.)
Wear Limit. . . . . 78.07 mm (3.074 in.)
Out-of-Round (Maximum) . . . . . 0.056 mm (0.0022 in.)

0.50 mm (0.020 in.) Oversize Cylinder Bore ID

Standard . . . . . 78.46-78.48 mm (3.089-3.090 in.)
Wear Limit. . . . . 78.55 mm (3.093 in.)

Hone Cylinder Bore

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! If cylinder bore is to be deglazed with crankshaft installed in engine, place clean shop towels over crankshaft to protect journal and bearing surfaces from any abrasives.

1. Deglaze cylinder bore using a rigid hone with a 220 to 300 grit stone.

2. Use hone as instructed by manufacturer to obtain 45° crosshatch pattern.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not use gasoline, kerosene, or commercial solvent to clean cylinder bores. Solvents will not remove all abrasives from cylinder walls.

3. Remove excess abrasive residue from cylinder walls using a clean dry rag. Clean cylinder walls using clean white rags and warm soapy water. Continue to clean cylinder until white rags show no discoloration.

Resize Cylinder Bore

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Check stone for wear or damage. Use correct stone for the job.

The cylinder block can be rebored to use a 0.50 mm (0.020 in.) oversize piston and rings. Have a reliable repair shop rebore the block, or use the drill press and honing tool. Rebore cylinder with a honing tool to initial and final bore specifications.

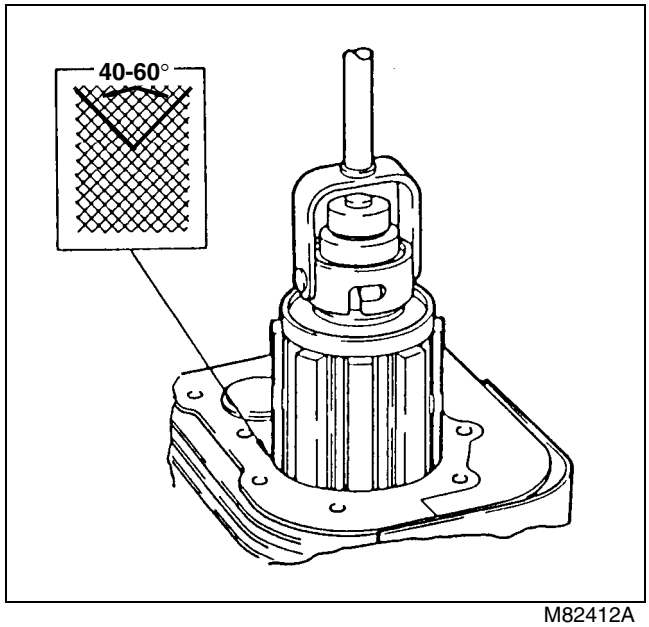
1. Align center of bore to drill press center.

2. Lower and raise hone until ends extend 20 -25 mm (0.75-1.0 in.) past ends of cylinder.

3. Adjust hone so lower end is even with end of cylinder bore.

4. Adjust rigid hone stones until they contact narrowest point of cylinder.

5. Coat inside of cylinder with honing oil. Turn hone by hand. Adjust if too tight.



M82412A

6. Run drill press between 200-250 rpm. Move hone up and down in cylinder approximately 20 times per minute.

NOTE: Measure bore when cylinder is cool.

7. Stop press and check cylinder diameter.

NOTE: Finish should not be smooth, but have a 40°-60° crosshatch pattern.

8. Check bore for size, taper, and out-of-round.

9. Hone the cylinder an additional 0.028-0.030 mm (0.0011-0.0012 in.) for final bore specifications. This allows for 0.020 mm (0.0008 in.) shrinkage when cylinder cools.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! DO NOT use gasoline or commercial solvents to clean cylinder bores. Solvents will not remove metal particles produced during honing.

10. Clean the cylinder thoroughly using soap, warm water and clean rags. Continue to clean cylinder until white rags show no discoloration.

11. Dry the cylinder. Apply engine oil to cylinder wall.

Specifications

Standard Size Cylinder Bore ID

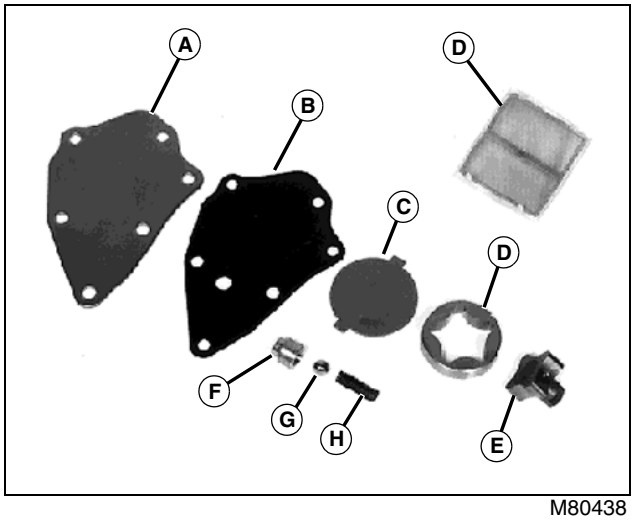
Standard . . . . . 77.98-78.00 mm (3.070-3.071 in.)
Wear Limit. . . . . 78.07 mm (3.074 in.)
Out-of-Round (Maximum) . . . . . 0.056 mm (0.0022 in.)

0.50 mm (0.020 in.) Oversize Cylinder Bore ID

Standard . . . . . 78.46-78.48 mm (3.089-3.090 in.)
Wear Limit. . . . . 78.55 mm (3.093 in.)

Oil Pump

1. Remove stator.



M80438

2. Remove pump cover (A), gasket (B), rotor cover (C), outer rotor (D), rotor shaft (E), relief valve (F), check ball (G) and spring (H).

NOTE: To inspect or clean oil screen, remove crankcase cover. (See "Remove and Install Crankcase Cover" on page 59.)

3. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. (See "Inspect Oil Pump" on page 74.)

Assembly

Assembly is done in the reverse order of disassembly.

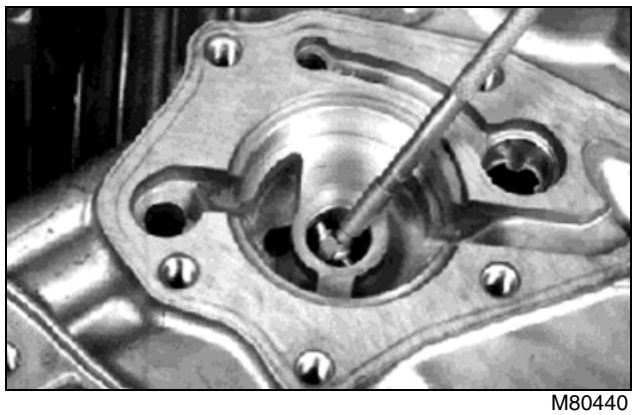
- Apply clean engine oil to all internal parts.

Inspect Oil Pump

Inspect all parts for wear or damage.

M80439

- Measure rotor shaft diameter. If shaft OD is less than specifications, replace both shaft and outer rotor.

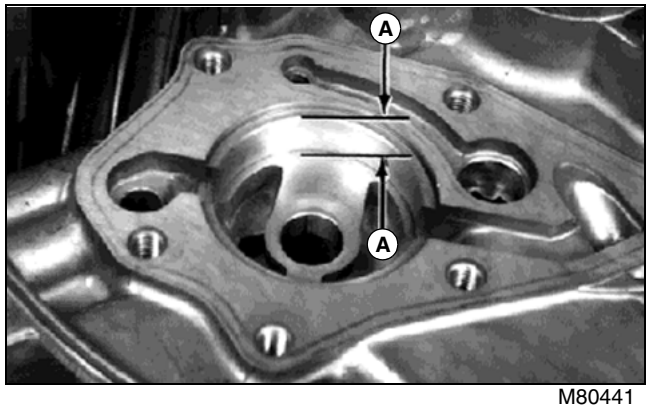


M80440

- Measure rotor shaft bearing. If bearing ID is greater than specifications, replace cylinder block.

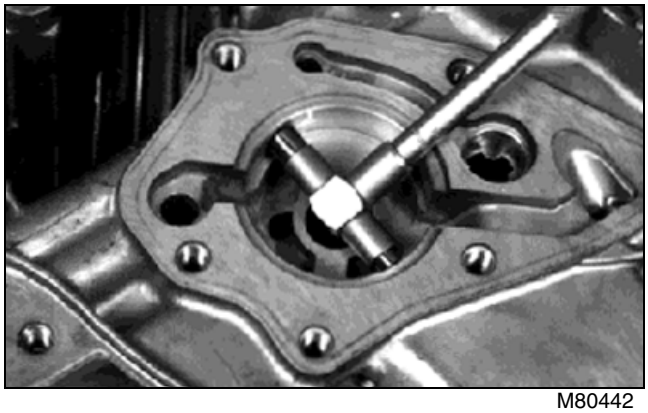
M80015

- Measure thickness of outer rotor. If thickness is less than specifications, replace both outer rotor and shaft.



M80441

- Measure outer rotor bearing depth (A). If depth is greater than specifications, replace cylinder block.

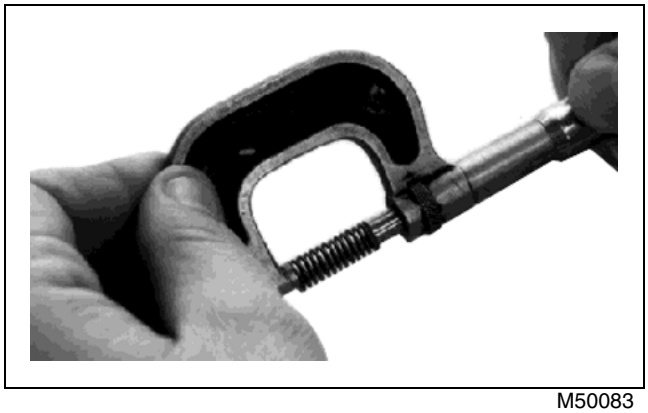


M80442

• Measure inside diameter of rotor bearing. If bearing ID is greater than specifications, replace cylinder block.

M80017

• Measure outside diameter of rotor. If rotor OD is less than specifications, replace both rotor and shaft.



M50083

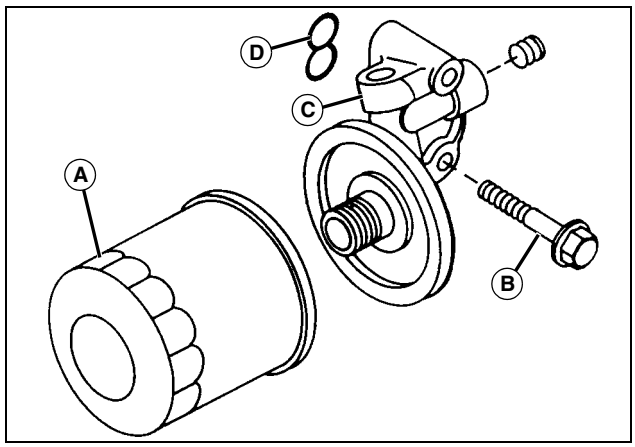
• Measure relief valve spring free length. If free length is less than specifications, replace spring.

Specifications

Oil Pump Specifications

Rotor Shaft OD	**12.63 mm (0.497 in.)**
Rotor Shaft Bearing ID	**12.77 mm (0.503 in.)**
Outer Rotor Thickness	**9.92 mm (0.391 in.)**
Outer Rotor Bearing Depth	**10.17 mm (0.421 in.)**
Outer Rotor Bearing ID	**40.77 mm (1.605 in.)**
Outer Rotor OD	**40.47 mm (1.596 in.)**
Relief Valve Spring Free Length	**19.00 mm (0.748 in.)**

Remove and Install Oil Filter Manifold



M80443

1. Remove oil filter (A).
2. Remove two cap screws (B).
3. Remove oil filter manifold (C) and gasket (D).

Installation

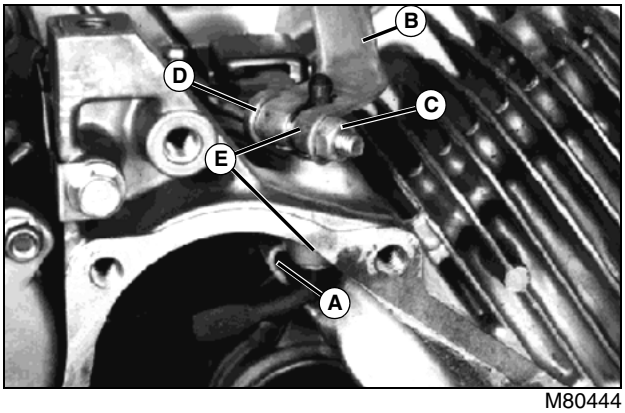
Installation is done in reverse order of removal.

• Install new gasket.

Inspect and Replace Governor Shaft

NOTE: It is not necessary to remove governor shaft unless seal is leaking or shaft is damaged.

1. Remove crankcase cover.



M80444

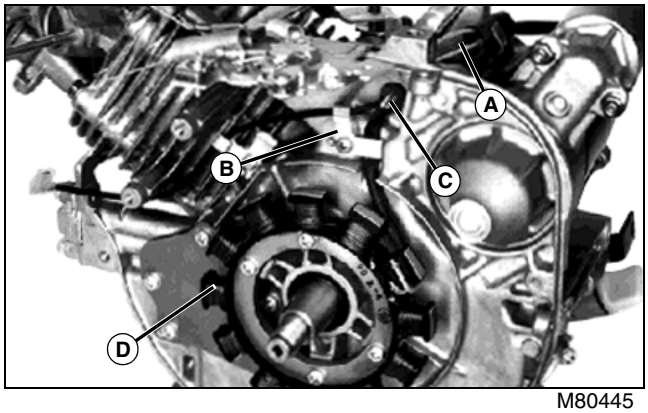
2. Inspect shaft for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.

To replace governor shaft:

- Scribe a mark across shaft (A) and lever (B) to aid in installation.
- Loosen nut (C) on governor lever.
- Remove retaining pin (D), governor shaft and washers (E).
- Install washers, shaft and retaining pin.
- Align marks made during removal and tighten nut.

Remove and Install Stator

1. Remove flywheel.



M80445

2. Disconnect stator leads (A).

3. Remove clamp (B), rubber grommet (C), screws and stator (D).

Installation

Installation is done in reverse order of removal.

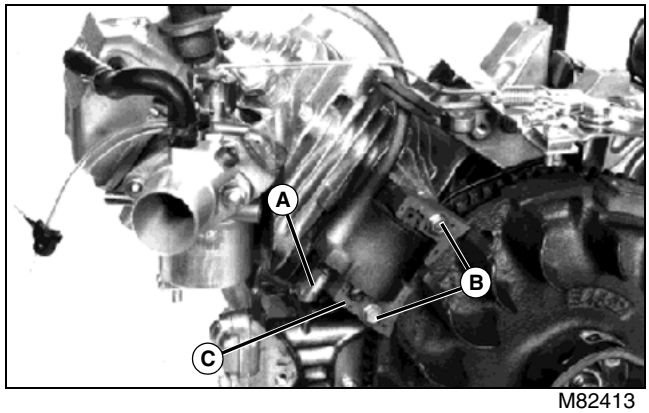
Armature With Coil

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Removal

1. Remove blower housing.



M82413

2. Disconnect wiring lead (A).

3. Remove cap screws (B) and armature with coil (C).

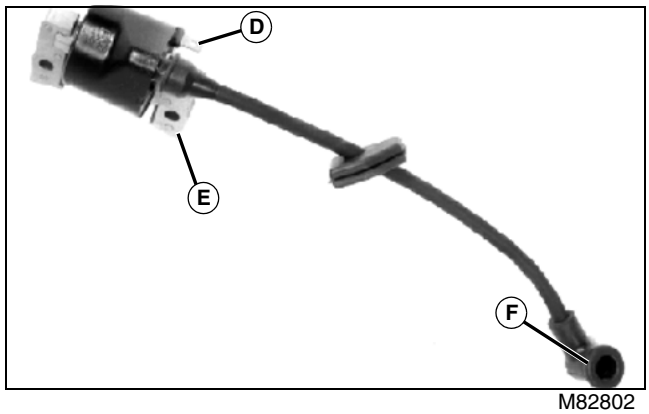
4. Test armature with coil. (See “Armature With Coil Test” on page 76.)

Installation

Installation is done in reverse order of removal.

- Adjust armature air gap. Tighten cap screws.

Armature With Coil Test



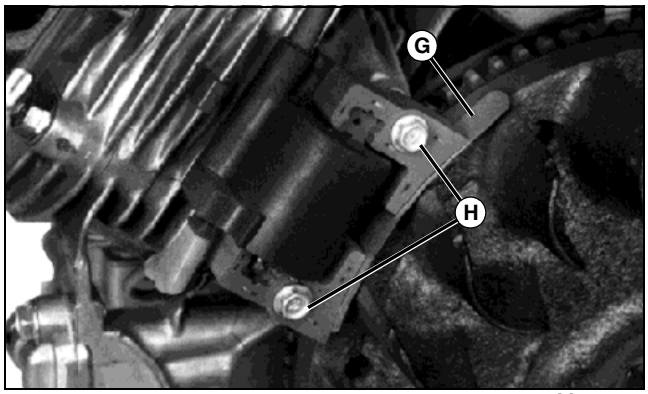
M82802

1. Measure resistance between primary lead (D) and core (E). If resistance is not within specifications, replace the ignition coil.

2. Measure resistance between spark plug cap (F) and core (E). If resistance is not within specifications, replace the ignition coil.

Air Gap Adjustment

1. Turn flywheel magnet away from armature.



M80447

2. Insert a 0.30 mm (0.012 in.) feeler gage (G) between flywheel and armature.

3. Push armature against flywheel and tighten mounting cap screws (H).

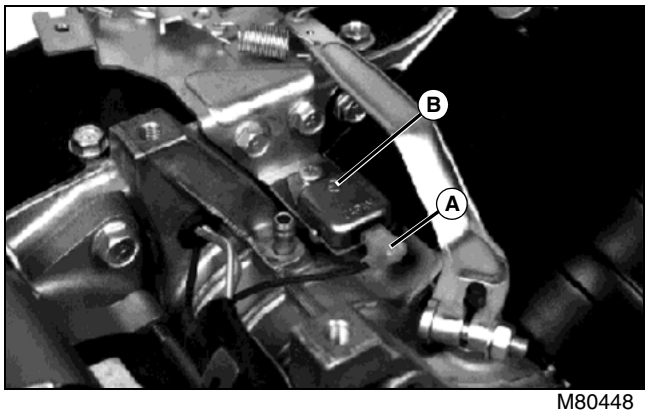
4. Turn flywheel to remove feeler gage.

Specifications

Coil Resistance Specifications

Primary Lead to Core . . . . . .0.67-1.10 ohms
Spark Plug Cap to Core . . . . . .6-10 ohms

Replace Ignition Module



M80448

1. Disconnect wiring lead (A).

2. Remove mounting screw and replace ignition module (B).

Analyze Starting Motor

Analyze Condition

The starter overheats because of:

- Long cranking.
- Armature binding.

The starter operates poorly because of:

- Armature binding.
- Dirty or damaged starter drive.
- Badly worn brushes or weak brush springs.
- Excessive voltage drop in cranking system.
- Defective battery or wiring.
- Shorts, opens, or grounds in armature.

NOTE: Starter repair is limited to brushes, end caps, and starter drive. Fields in starter are permanent magnets and are not serviceable. If housing or armature is damaged, replace starter.

Test No-Load Amperage

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Current Clamp	JT02153	Used to measure current.
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.
Jumper Cables	N/A	Used to connect staring motor to battery.

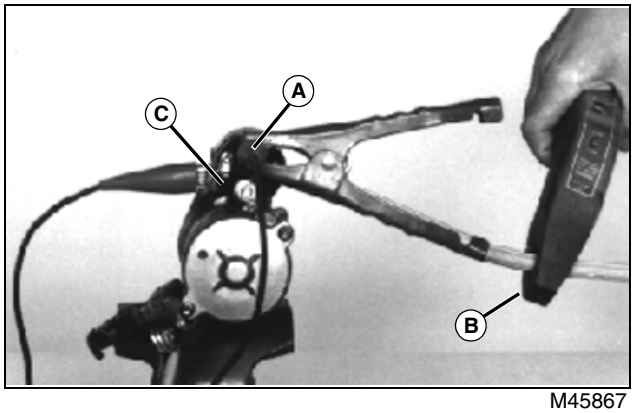
Reason

To determine if starter is binding or has excessive amperage draw under no-load.

Procedure

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Complete this test in 20 seconds or less to prevent starter damage. Allow at least two minutes for cooling and battery recovery before operating again. Overheating caused by excessive operation will seriously damage starting motor.

NOTE: Check that battery is fully charged and of proper size to ensure accuracy of test.



M45867

1. Connect jumper cables to battery.

2. Connect negative (-) cable to starter body. Connect positive (+) cable to solenoid battery terminal (A).

3. Connect ammeter in series with jumper wire, or place current gun (B) over positive (+) jumper cable.

4. Use jumper wire to briefly connect solenoid battery terminal and “Start” terminal (C). Measure starter amperage. Maximum starter amperage should be within specifications.

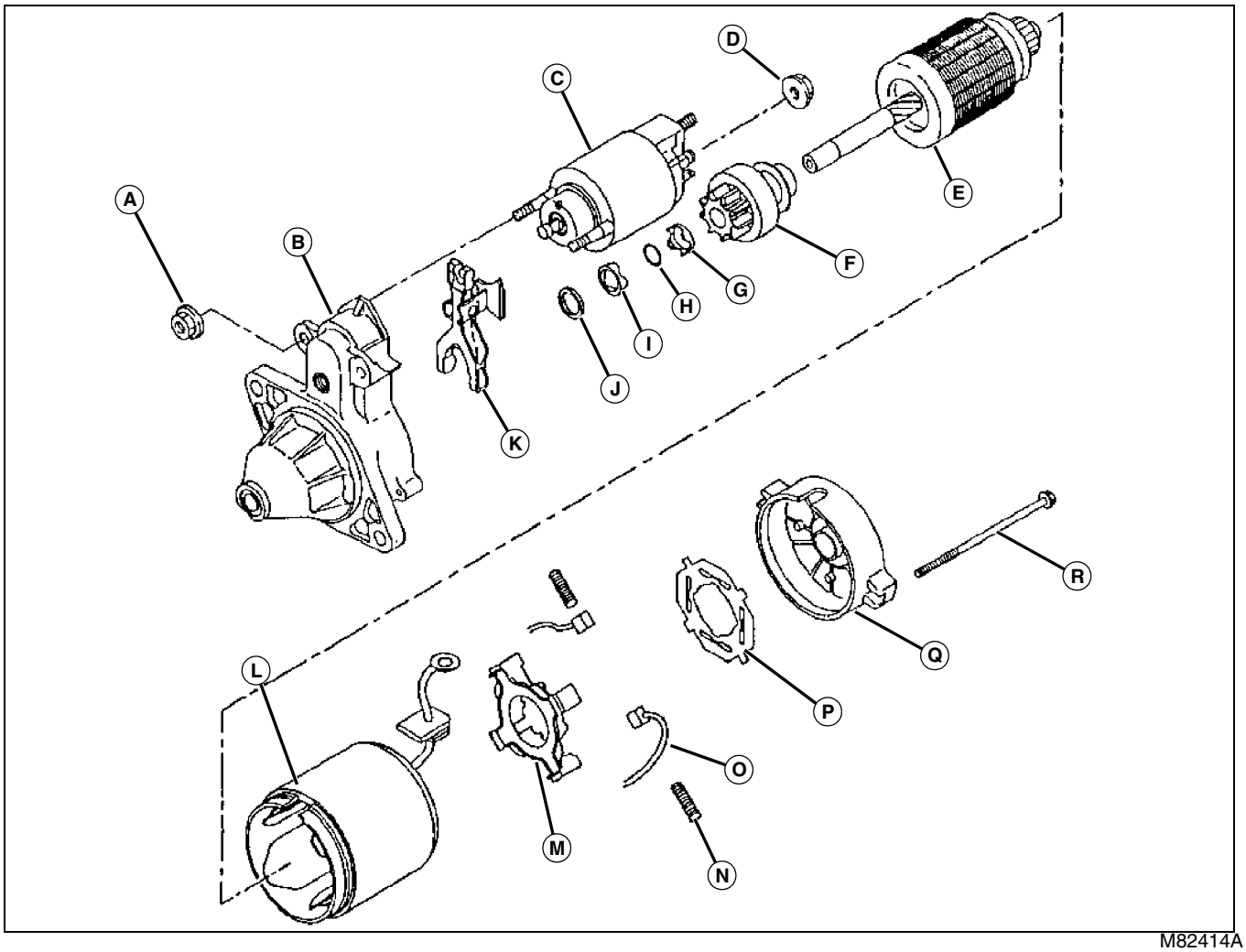
Results

- If amperage is out of specification, check for binding or seizing bearings, sticking brushes, dirty or worn commutator. Repair or replace starter.

Specifications

Starter Amperage (No-Load) (Maximum) . . . . . 50 amps

Disassemble and Assemble Starting Motor



M82414A

A - Solenoid Mounting Nut (2 used)
B - Front Cover
C - Solenoid
D - Flange Nut

E - Armature
F - Pinion
G - Stopper Half
H - Retaining Clip
I - Stopper Half
J - Washer
K - Shift Lever
L - Field Coil Housing
M - Brush Holder
N - Spring (4 used)
O - Brush
P - Insulator
Q - End Cover
R - Long Cap Screw (2 used)

1. Mark body and covers for correct alignment during reassembly.
2. Remove two long cap screws and end cover.
3. Remove insulator, springs and brush holder.
4. Remove flange nut.
5. Remove field coil housing from armature assembly.
6. Remove two solenoid mounting nuts.
7. Remove solenoid, shift lever and armature assembly.
8. Remove washer and separate stopper halves to remove retaining clip.
9. Remove pinion from armature.
10. Inspect and test solenoid, starter armature and brushes. (See “Inspect and Test Starting Motor” on page 79.)

Assembly

Assembly is done in reverse order of disassembly.

Apply a thin coat of multipurpose grease to:

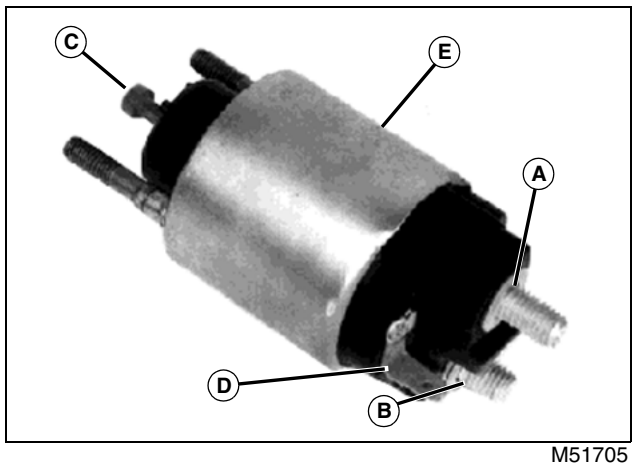
- Sliding surfaces of armature and solenoid shift lever.
- Armature shaft spline.
- Front and rear cover bearings.

Inspect and Test Starting Motor

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

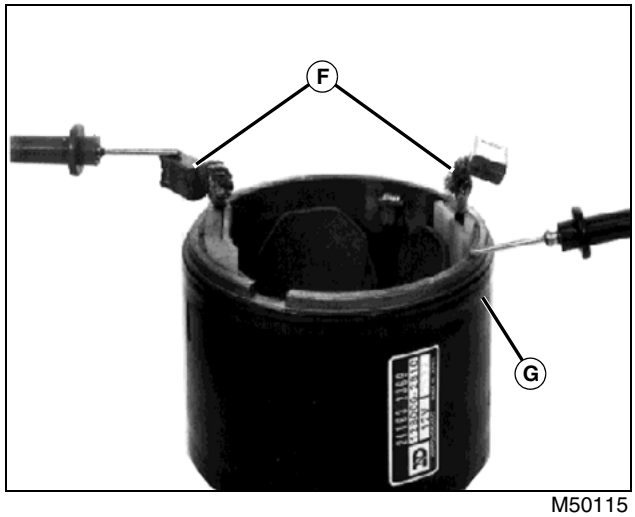
1. Measure field coil brush lengths. If any one brush length is less than specifications, replace all four brushes.
2. Inspect brush springs for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.



M51705

3. Test solenoid:
   - Test solenoid terminals (A and B) for continuity. There should be no continuity.
   - Depress switch arm (C). There should be continuity when arm is fully depressed.
   - Test for open circuits between terminal (B) and tang (D). There should be continuity.
   - Test for open circuits between tang and solenoid body (E). There should be continuity.

If solenoid fails any test, it is defective and must be replaced.



M50115

4. Test for grounded field winding:

Touch one probe of tester to field coil brush (F) and the other probe to the field coil housing (G). Be sure the brush lead is not touching the field coil housing. If there is continuity, the coil is grounded and the field coil housing must be replaced.

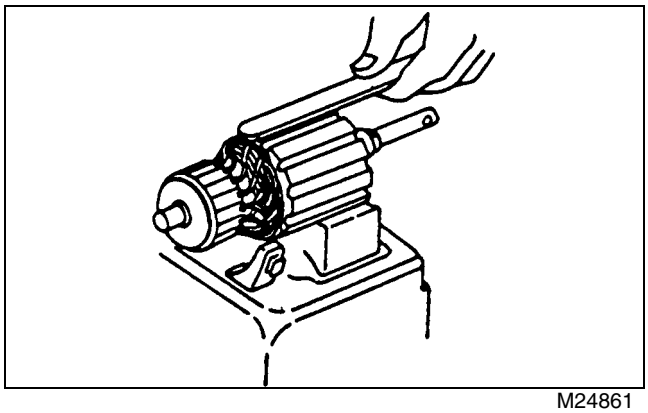
M50116

5. Test for open field coil:

Touch one probe of tester to each field coil brush. If there is no continuity, the field coil is open and the field coil housing assembly must be replaced.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not clean armature with solvent. Solvent can damage insulation on windings. Use only mineral spirits and a brush.

6. Inspect armature. Look for signs of dragging against pole shoes.



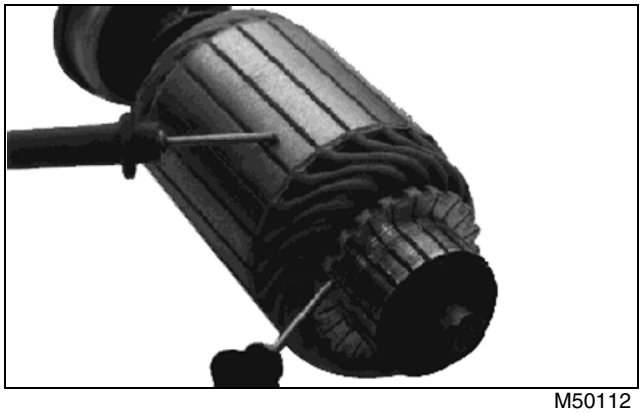
M24861

7. Locate short circuits by rotating armature on a growler while holding a hacksaw blade or steel strip on armature. The hacksaw blade will vibrate in area of short circuit.

NOTE: Shorts between bars are sometimes caused by dirt or copper between bars. Inspect for this condition.

8. If test indicates short circuited windings, inspect commutator. Look for roughness, burned bars, or any material which might cause short circuits between bars. If necessary, clean and touch up with 400 grit sandpaper. NEVER use emery cloth. Clean all dust from armature when finished.

9. Check armature again. If test still indicates short circuit, replace armature.

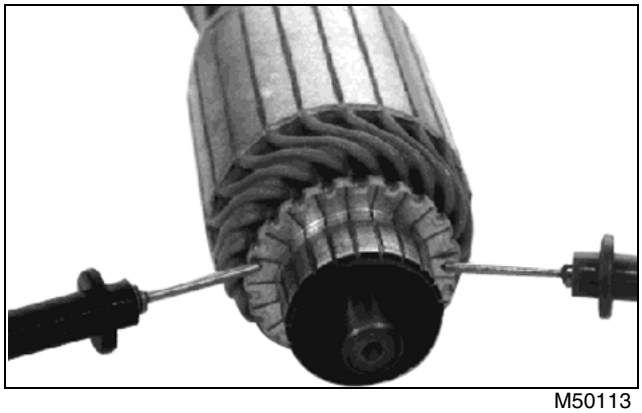


M50112

10. Test for grounded windings using an ohmmeter or test light.

Touch probes on each commutator bar. Armature windings are connected in parallel, so each commutator bar needs to be checked.

If test shows continuity, a winding is grounded and the armature must be replaced.



M50113

11. Test for open circuited windings using an ohmmeter or test light.

Touch probes on two different commutator bars. If test shows no continuity, there is an open circuit and armature must be replaced.

Specifications

Starting Motor Brush Length . . . . . 6 mm (0.240 in.)

ELECTRICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

Specifications

Test and Adjustment Specifications

Battery

Specific Gravity (Minimum)	**1.225 with less than 50 point variation between cells**
Voltage (Minimum)	**12.4 volts**
Cold Cranking Amps	**295 amps at -18°C (0°F)**

Starting Motor

Maximum Amperage (No Load)	**50 amps at 6000 rpm**
Maximum Amperage (Load)	**51 amps at 750 rpm**

Stator

Voltage Output (Minimum - Unregulated at Fast Idle)	**34 volts AC**
Voltage Output (Regulated at Fast Idle)	**12.2-14.7 volts DC**
Amperage (Minimum - Regulated at Fast Idle)	**13 amps**

Lift Motor

Raise Amperage Draw (No Load)	**3-6 amps**
Lower Amperage Draw (No Load)	**3-4 amps**
Raise Amperage Draw (Maximum Load)	**3-6 amps**

Repair Specifications

Lift Actuator

Retaining Plate-to-Lower Housing Cap Screw Torque	**8 N•m (70 lb-in.)**
Lower Housing-to-Upper Housing Cap Screw Torque	**2.3 N•m (20 lb-in.)**
Motor Nut Torque	**8 N•m (70 lb-in.)**

Special or Essential Tools

NOTE: Order tools according to information given in the U.S. SERVICEGARD™ Catalog or in the European Microfiche Tool Catalog (MTC).

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Battery Tester	JT05685	Used to test battery performance.
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.
Current Clamp	JT02153	Used to measure current.
Spark Tester	D05351ST	Used to test ignition system.
Universal Electrical Pliers	JDG145	Used to cut wires and strip insulation.
Terminal Removal Tool	JDG777	Used to remove contacts from connector body.
Crimper	JDG865	Used to attach contacts and seals.
12-Volt Battery	N/A	Used to provide power.
Jumper Cables	N/A	Used to connect staring motor to battery.
Hydrometer	N/A	Used to check specific gravity.
Battery Charger (Variable Rate)	N/A	Used to charge battery.

Theory and Diagnostic Information

Theory of Operation Information

The theory of operation stories divide the electrical system into individual circuits by function. Each circuit is isolated from the main wiring schematic and only shows the components that are used in it. The story contains information on function, operating conditions, and theory of operation. The circuit schematics are drawn with the components in the operating position, with the power (or battery positive) into them across the top and the ground (or battery negative) across the bottom.

Diagnostic Information

The diagnostic procedures are used to test the complete circuit regardless of the problem or complaint. Select a circuit or symptom from Circuit Operation and Diagnosis and follow the test procedures under that heading.

The diagnostic procedure lists:

- Test conditions.
- Test location.
- A question regarding the normal reading.
- Check or test to perform based on the test results.

When performing the test or check, be sure to set your machine up to the test conditions listed and follow the sequence carefully.

The top frame of a step indicates the location of the test.

The middle frame gives the reading or condition that should be obtained when performing the test or check, posed in the form of a question.

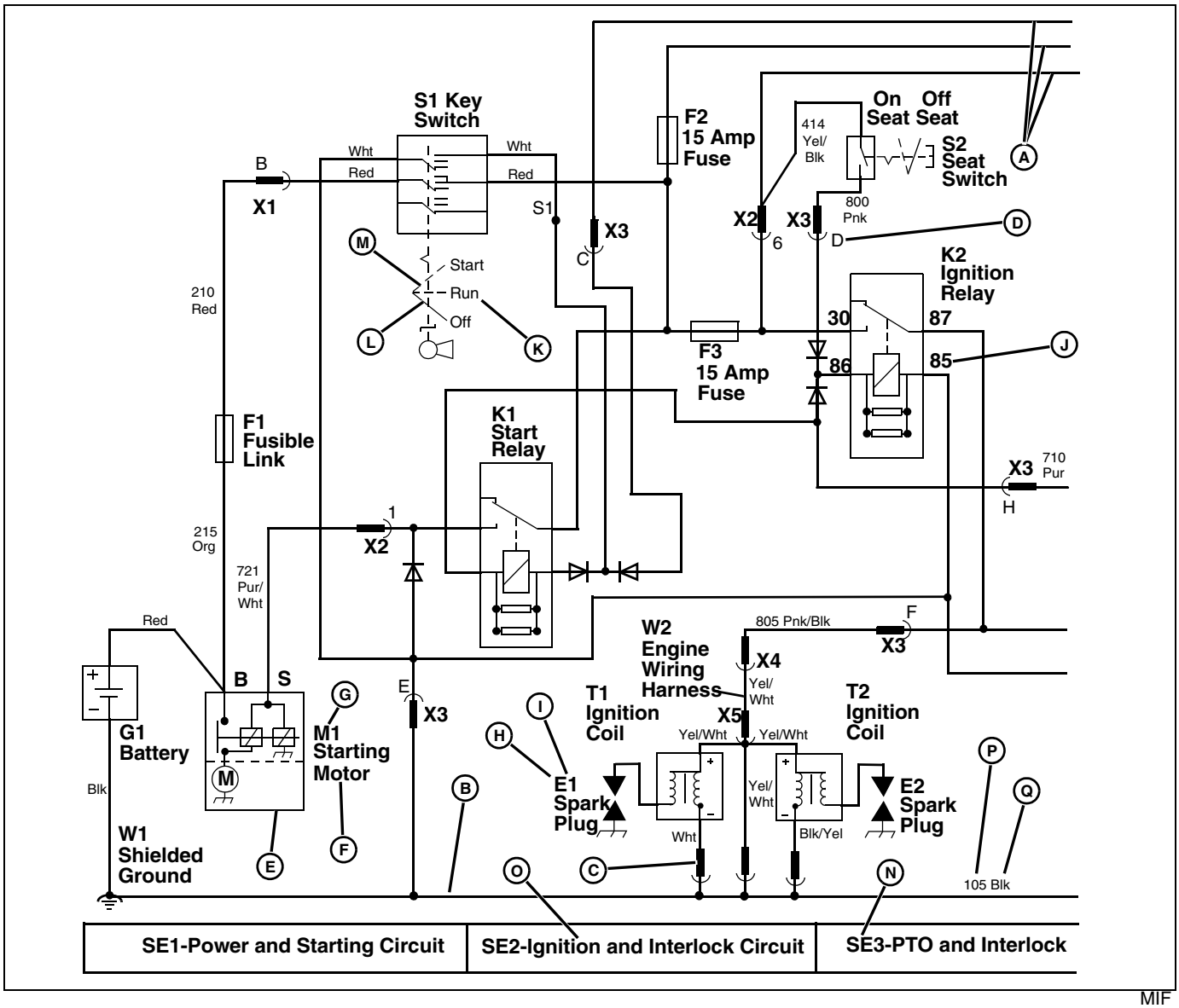
The lower frame contains yes and no answers for the question posed in the middle frame.

Wire Color Abbreviation Chart

Blk	Black
Blu	Blue
Brn	Brown
Grn	Green
Gry	Gray
Org	Orange
Pnk	Pink
Pur	Purple
Red	Red
Tan	Tan
Wht	White
Yel	Yellow
Blk/Wht	Black/White
Blk/Yel	Black/Yellow
Blu/Red	Blue/Red
Pnk/Blu	Pink/Blue
Yel/Red	Yellow/Red
Yel/Blu	Yellow/Blue
Yel/Wht	Yellow/White

Electrical Schematic Information

Reading Electrical Schematics



MIF

The schematic is made up of individual circuits laid out in a sequence of related functions. It is formatted with all power wires (A) across the top and all ground wires (B) across the bottom. Current flow is generally from top to bottom through each circuit and component. All components are shown in the OFF position. The diagram does not list connector (C) information unless needed to avoid confusion. If the connector is shown, the number next to it is the terminal pin location (D) in the connector.

Each component is shown by a symbol (E), its name (F), and an identification code (G). The identification code contains a device identifying letter (H) and number (I).

The identifying letter is always the same for a specific component, but the identifying numbers are numbered consecutively from upper left to lower right. The terminal designation (J) is placed directly outside the symbol next to the connecting wire path. Switch positions (K) are also placed directly outside the symbol. The solid line (L) shows the position the switch is currently in and dash lines (M) represent other switch positions.

Each circuit is identified at the bottom of the drawing by a section number (N) and section name (O).

The circuit number (P) and wire color (Q) of the wires are shown directly next to the wire path.

The same component name and identification code are used consistently on all diagrams in this section. Components can be easily cross-referenced.

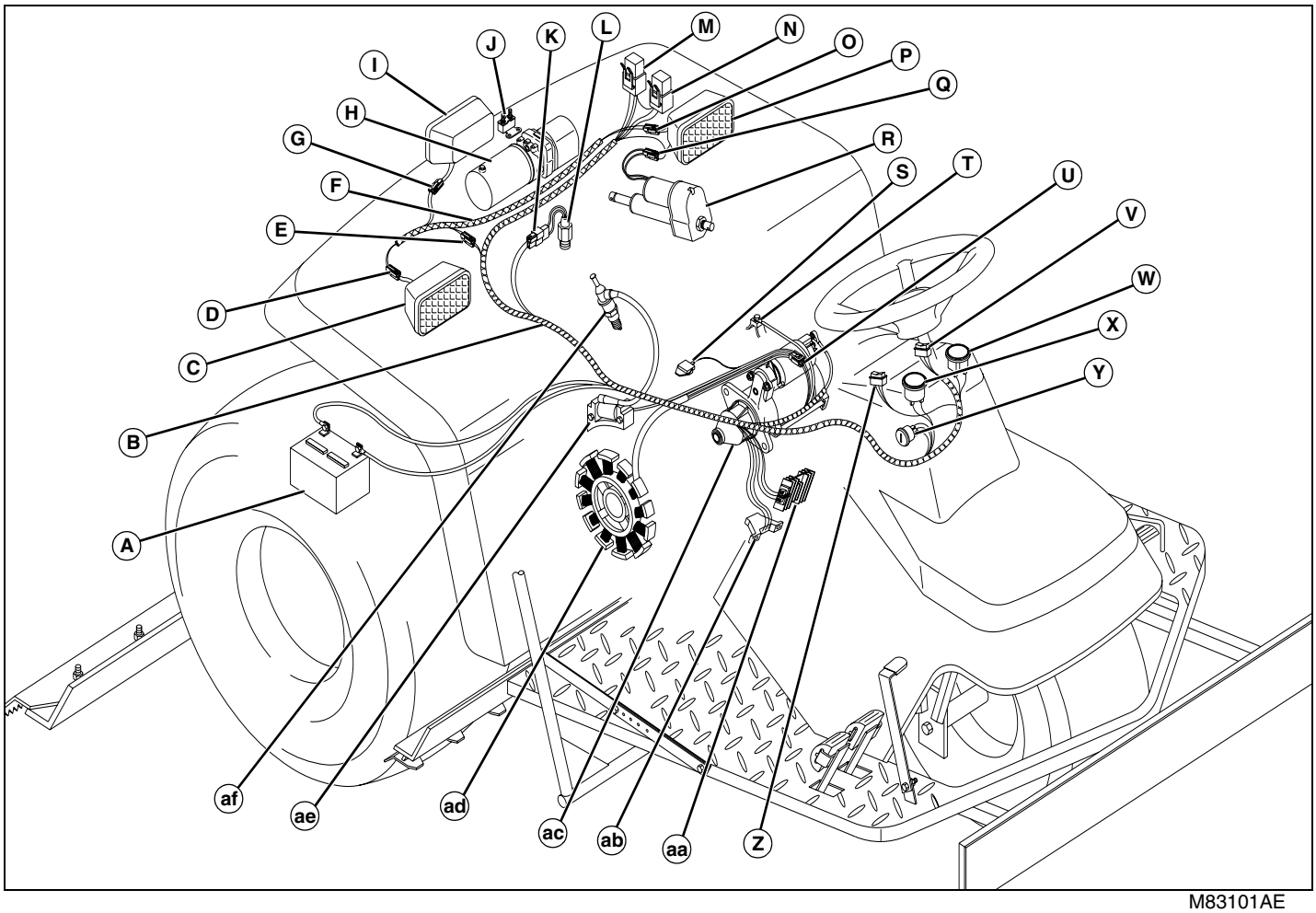
Schematic and Harness Legend

Component Identification Legend

A1	Ignition Module (SE2)
E1	Spark Plug (SE2)
E2	Rear Work Light (SE5, W2)
E3	Left Work Light (SE5, W2)
E4	Right Work Light (SE5, W2)
F1	Main Power 20 Amp Fuse (SE1, W1)
F2	Voltage Regulator/Rectifier 20 Amp Fuse (SE1, W1)
F3	Fusible Link (SE1, W1)
F4	30 Amp Circuit Breaker - Optional (W3)
G1	Battery (SE1)
G2	Stator (SE3)
K1	Lift Relay (SE6, W1)
K 2	Lower Relay (SE6, W1)
M1	Starting Motor (SE1, W1)
M2	Lift Motor (SE6)
M3	Hydraulic Pump Motor - Optional (W3)
N1	Voltage Regulator/Rectifier (SE3, W1)
P1	Hour Meter (SE4, W1)
P2	Voltmeter (SE4, W1)
S1	Neutral Start Switch (SE1, W1)
S2	Key Switch (SE2, W1)
S3	Work Lights Switch (SE5, W1)
S4	Lift Switch (SE6, W1)
T1	Magneto Ignition Coil (SE2)
W1	Main Harness
W2	Work Lights Harness - Optional
W3	Hydraulic Pump Harness - Optional
X1	Work Lights Switch Connector (switched power) (W1)
X2	Work Lights Switch Connector (to work lights harness) (W1)
X3	Hour Meter Positive (+) Connector (W1)
X4	Hour Meter Negative (-) Connector (W1)
X5	Voltmeter Positive (+) Connector (W1)
X6	Voltmeter Negative (-) Connector (W1)
X7	Lift Switch Connector (W1)
X8	Key Switch Connector (W1)
X9	Main Harness-to-Work Lights Harness Connector (W1)
X10	Main Harness-to-Lift Motor Connector (W1)
X11	Lower Relay Connector (W1)
X12	Lift Relay Connector (W1)
X13	Neutral Start Switch Connector (W1)
X14	Starting Motor Connector (from neutral start switch) (W1)
X15	Main Harness-to-Ground Connector (from Splice 3) (W1)
X16	Main Harness-to-Ground Connector (W1)
X17	Starting Motor Connector (from battery) (W1)
X18	Main Harness-to-Engine Harness Connector (W1)
X19	Fuse Load Center Connector (W1)
X20	Voltage Regulator/Rectifier Connector (W1)
X21	Work Lights Harness-to-Main Harness Connector (W2)
X22	Rear Work Light Connector (W2)
X23	Left Work Light Connector (W2)
X24	Right Work Light Connector (W2)
X25	Hydraulic Pump Motor Connector (W3)
X26	Circuit Breaker Connector (from main harness) (W3)
X27	Circuit Breaker Connector (to hydraulic pump motor) (W3)
X28	Hydraulic Pump Harness-to-Main Harness Connector (W3)
X29	Hydraulic Pump Harness-to-Ground Connector (W3)

Component Location

Machine Electrical Component Location



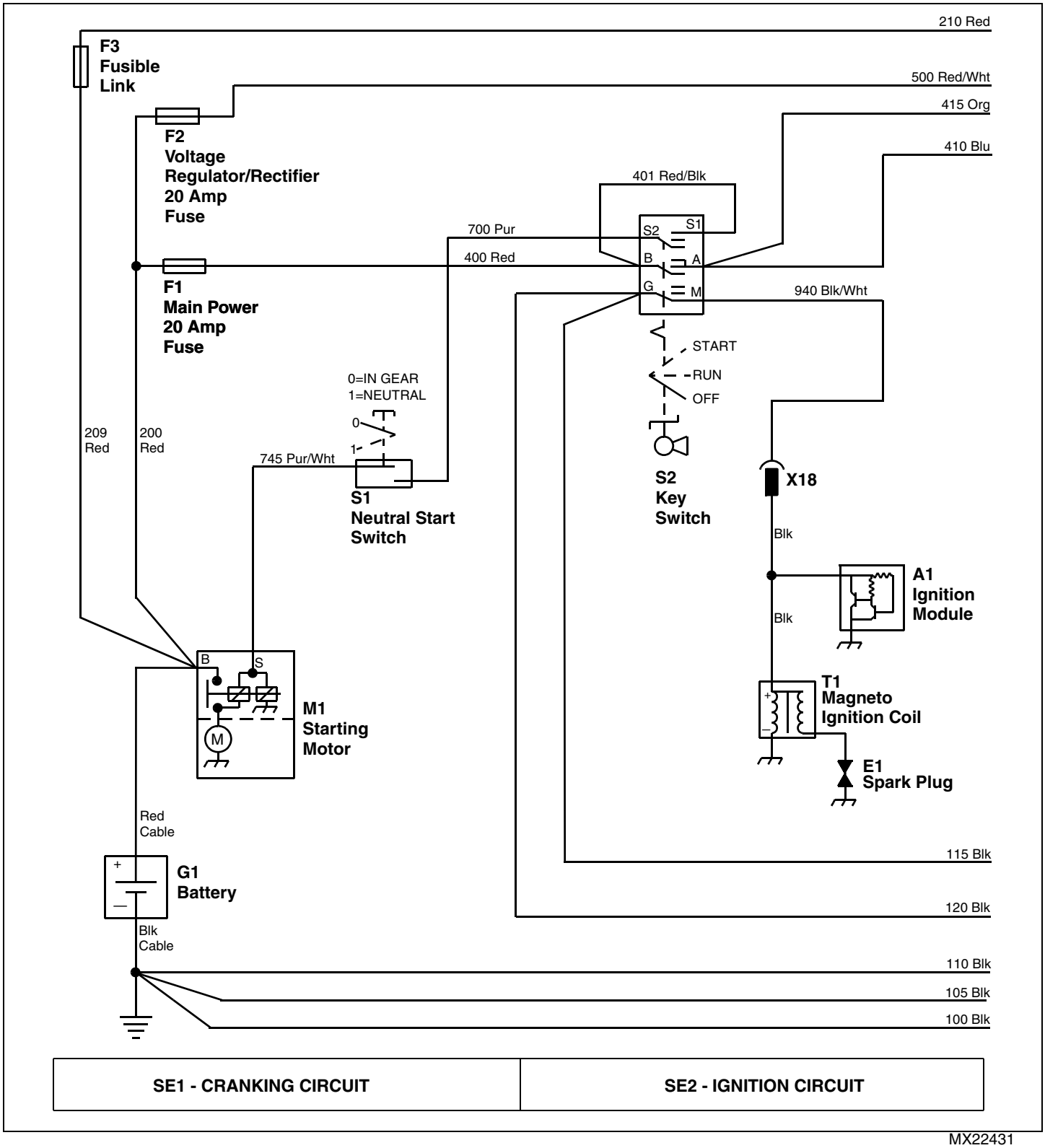
M83101AE

A - Battery (G1)
B - Main Harness (W1)
C - Right Work Light (E4)
D - Right Work Light Connector (X24)
E - Main Harness-to-Work Lights Harness Connector (X9)
F - Work Lights Harness (W2)
G - Rear Work Light Connector (X22)
H - Hydraulic Pump Motor (M3)
I - Rear Work Light (E2)
J - Circuit Breaker (F4)
K - Neutral Start Switch Connector (X13)
L - Neutral Start Switch (S1)
M - Lift Relay (K1)
N - Lower Relay (K2)
O - Left Work Light Connector (X23)
P - Left Work Light (E3)
Q - Main Harness-to-Lift Motor Connector (X10)
R - Lift Motor (M2)
S - Ignition Module (A1)
T - Engine Harness Grounds
U - Main Harness-to-Engine Harness Connector (X18)
V - Lift Switch (S4)
W - Hour Meter (P1)
X - Voltmeter (P2)
Y - Key Switch (S2)
Z - Work Lights Switch (S3)
AA- Voltage Regulator/Rectifier (N1)
AB- Fuse Load Center Connector (X19)
AC- Starting Motor (M1)
AD- Stator (G2)
AE- Magneto Ignition Coil (T1)
AF- Spark Plug (E1)

Schematics and Harnesses

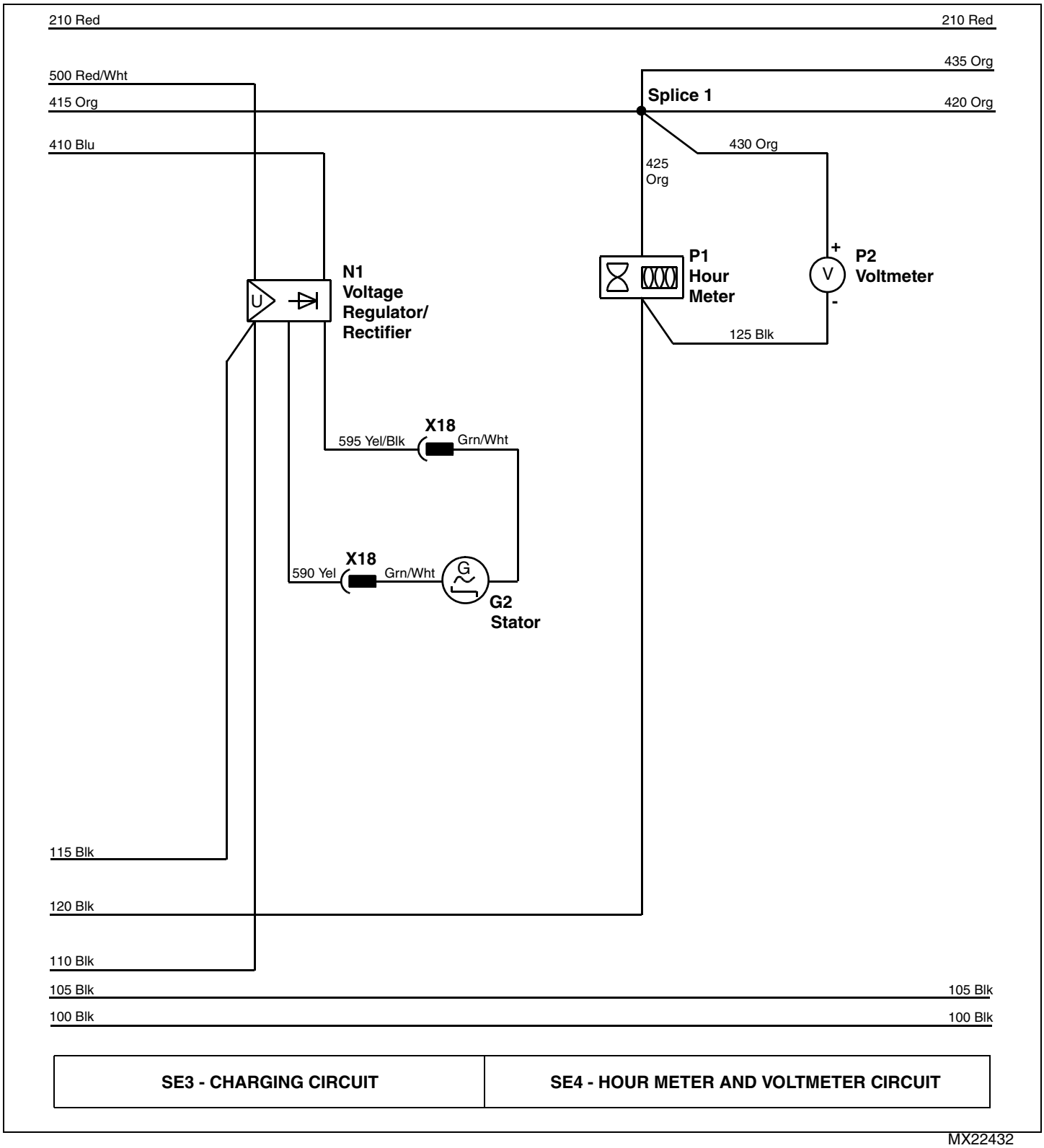
Main Schematic - Standard

Main Schematic - Standard (1 of 3)



MX22431

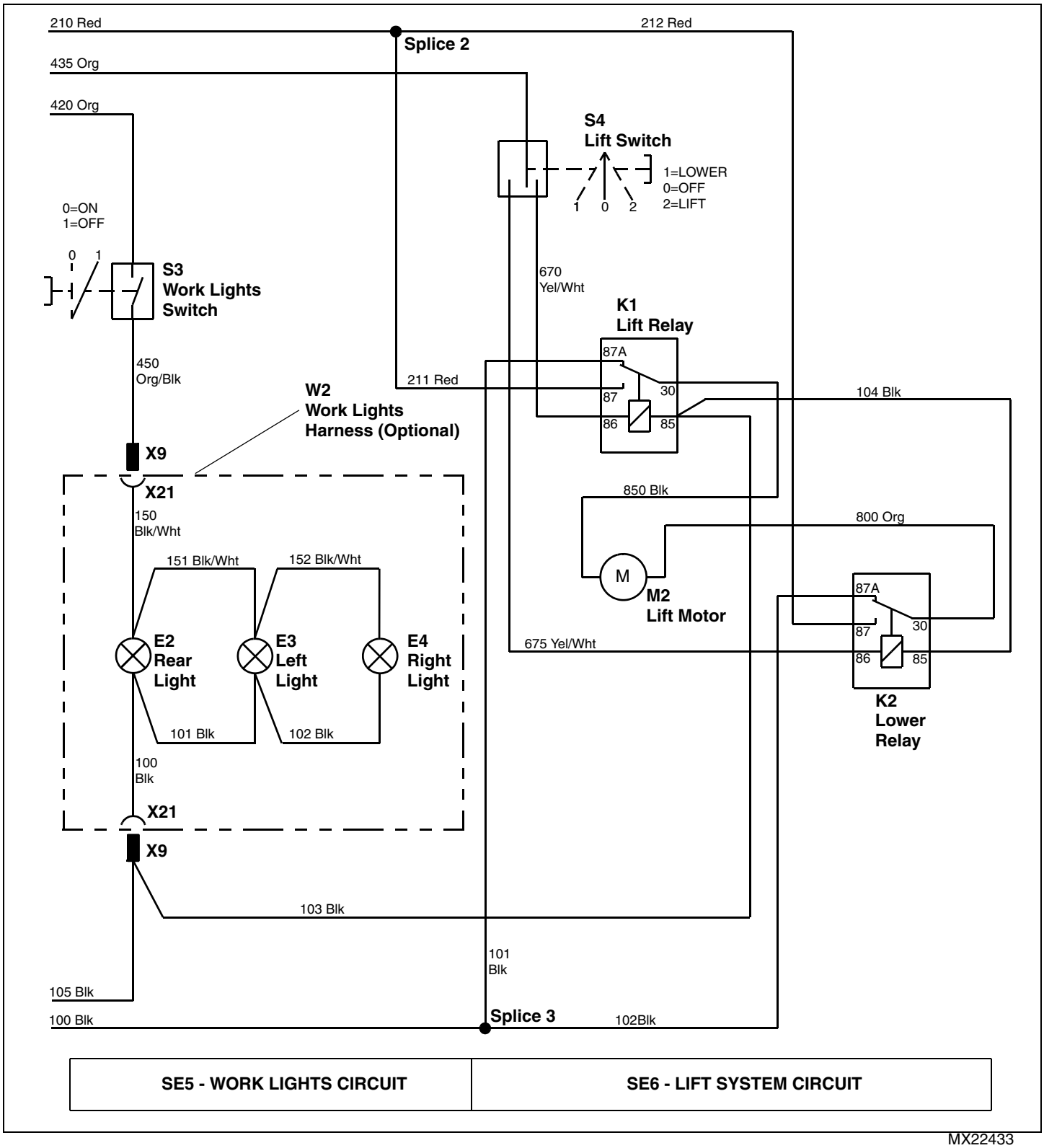
Main Schematic - Standard (2 of 3)



SE3 - CHARGING CIRCUIT	SE4 - HOUR METER AND VOLTMETER CIRCUIT

MX22432

Main Schematic - Standard (3 of 3)

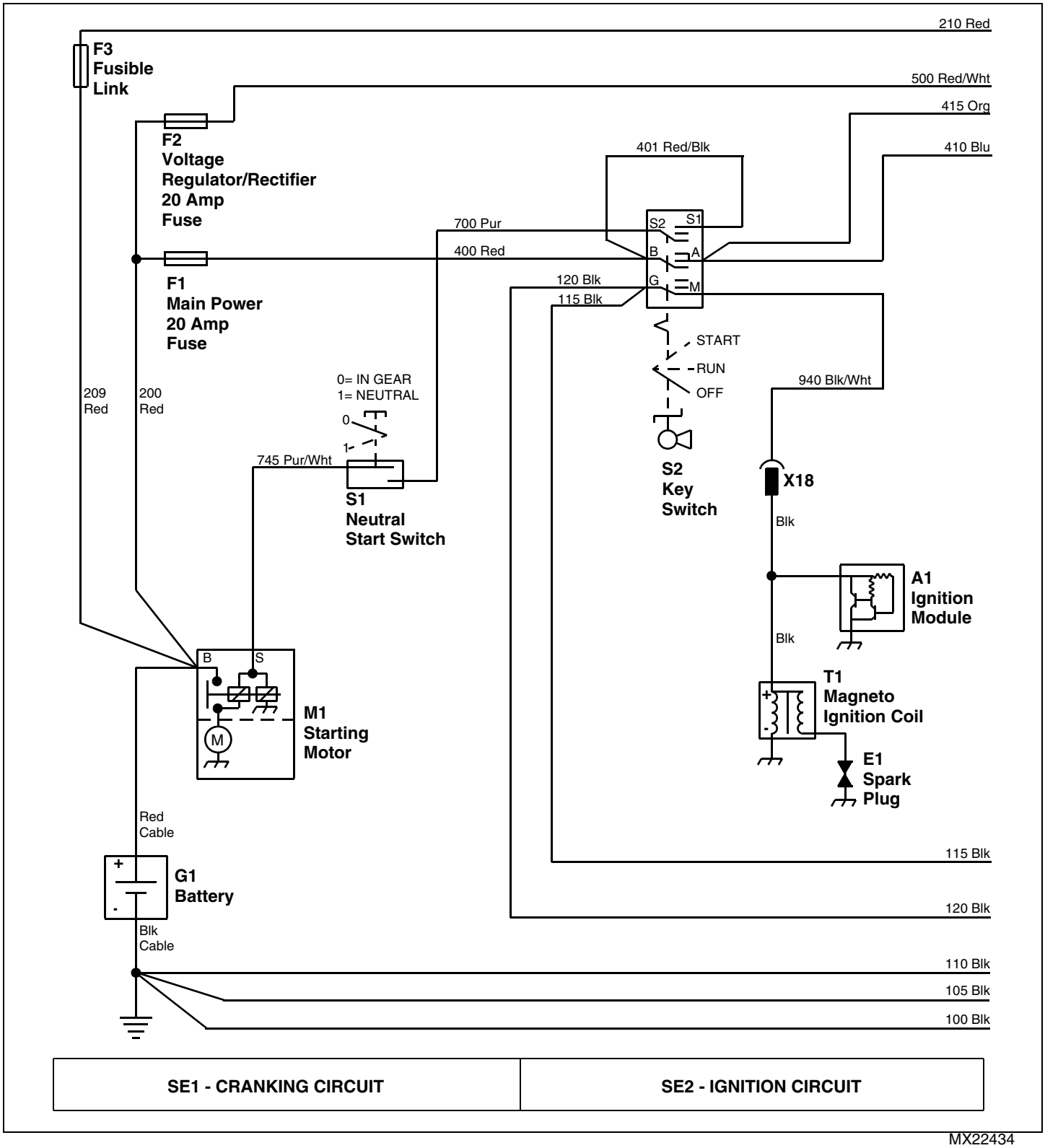


SE5 - WORK LIGHTS CIRCUIT	SE6 - LIFT SYSTEM CIRCUIT

MX22433

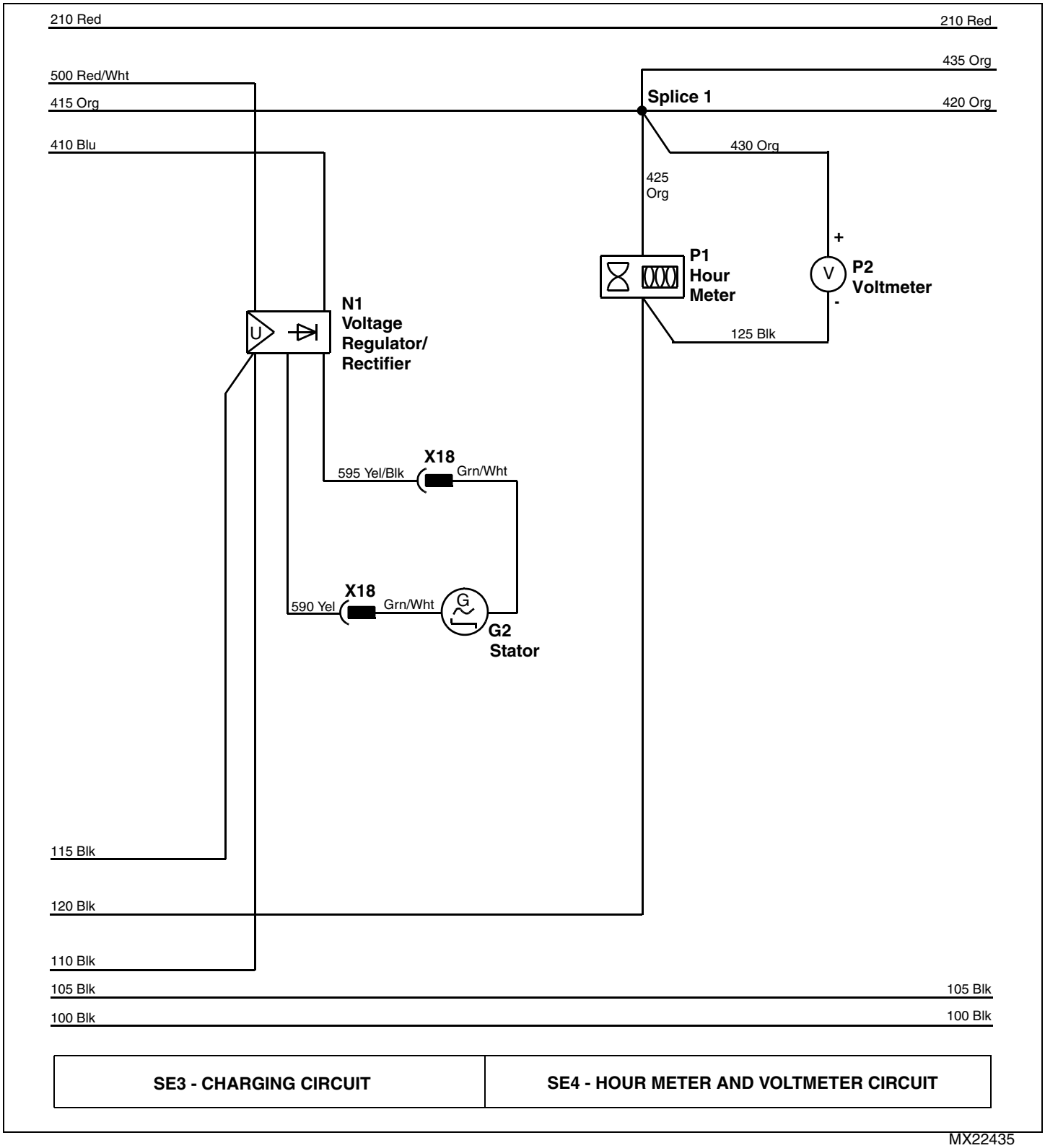
Main Schematic - Options

Main Schematic - Options (1 of 3)



MX22434

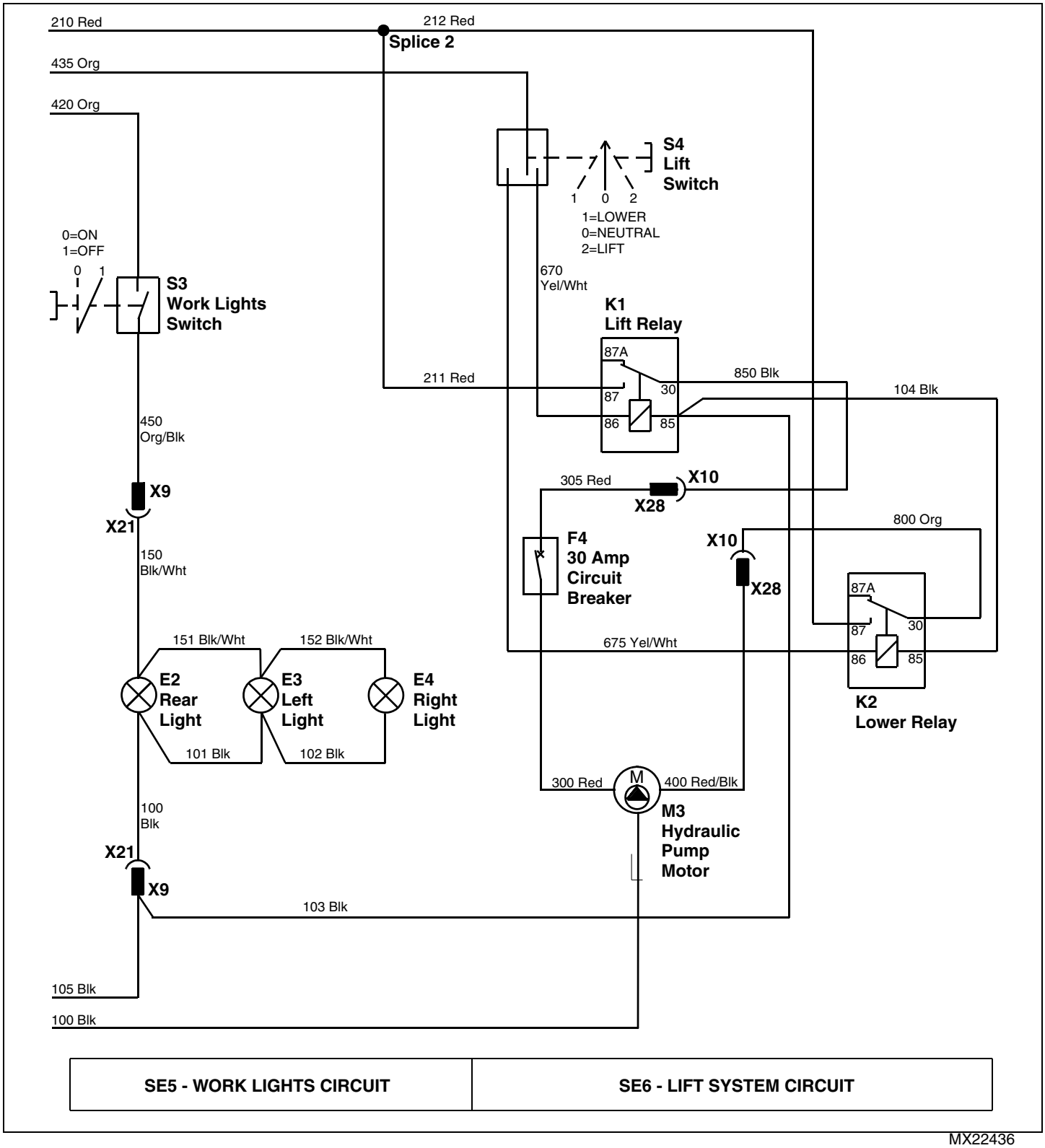
Main Schematic - Options (2 of 3)



SE3 - CHARGING CIRCUIT	SE4 - HOUR METER AND VOLTMETER CIRCUIT

MX22435

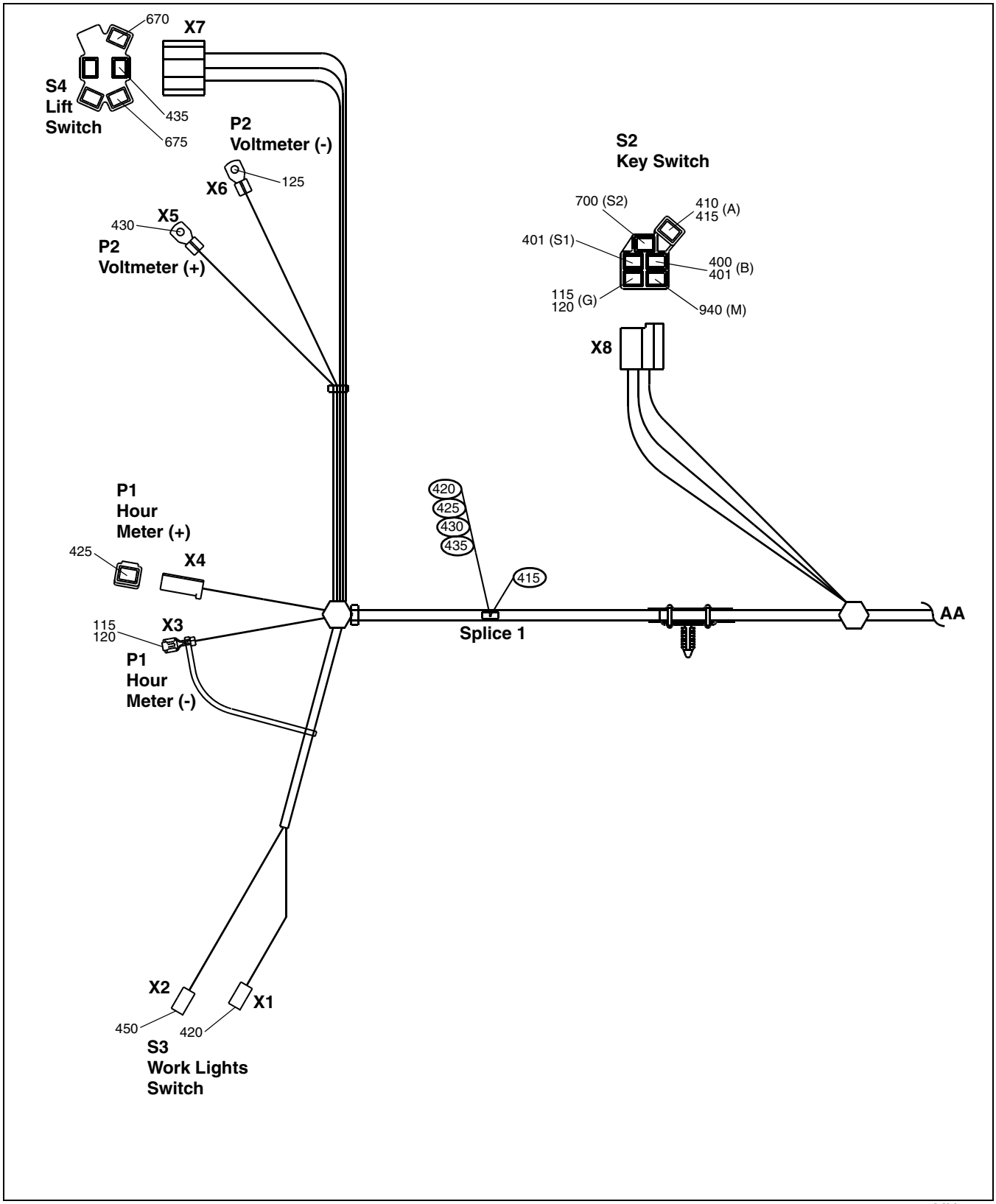
Main Schematic - Options (3 of 3)



MX22436

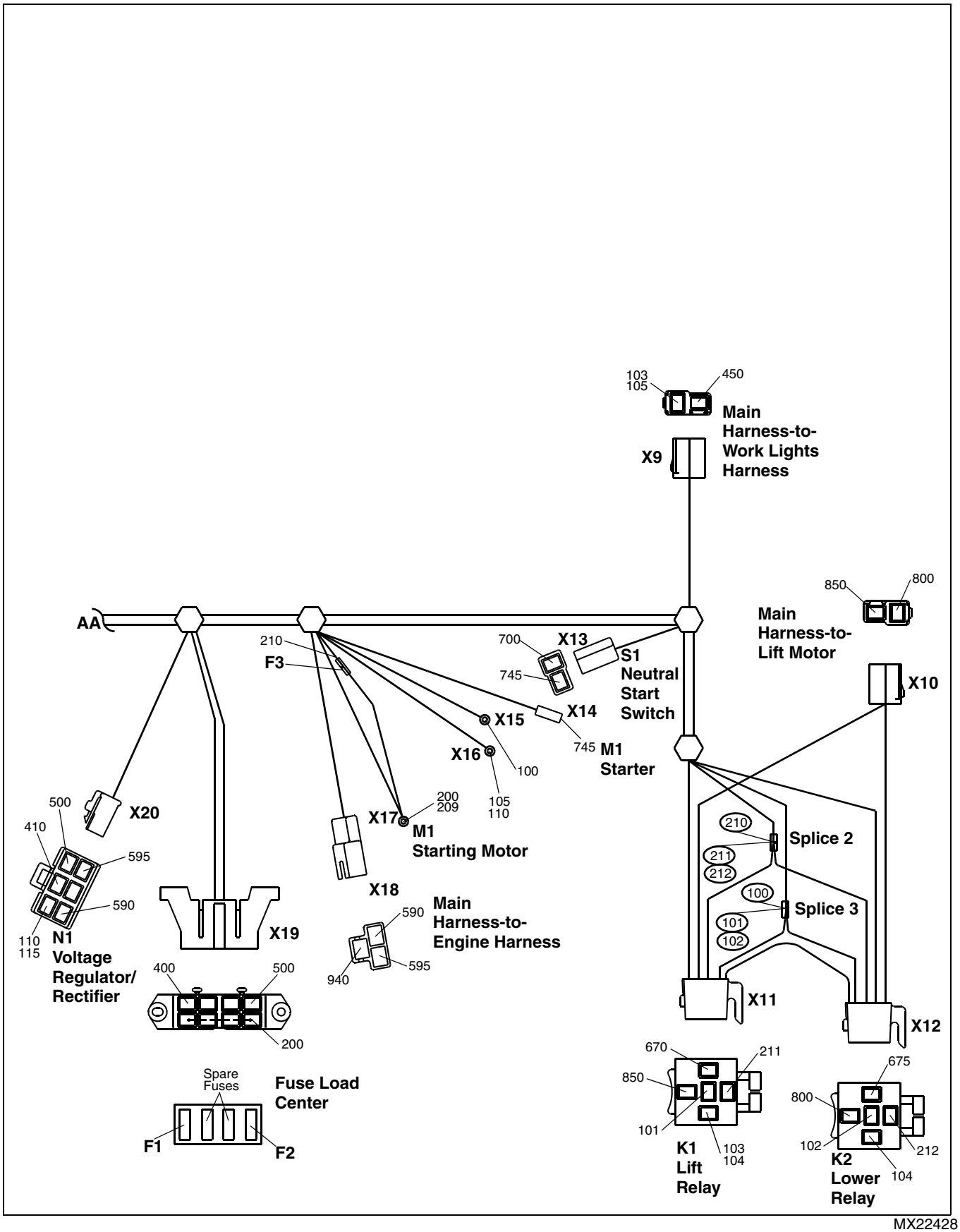
W1 Main Harness

W1 Main Harness (1 of 2)



MX22427

W1 Main Harness (2 of 2)

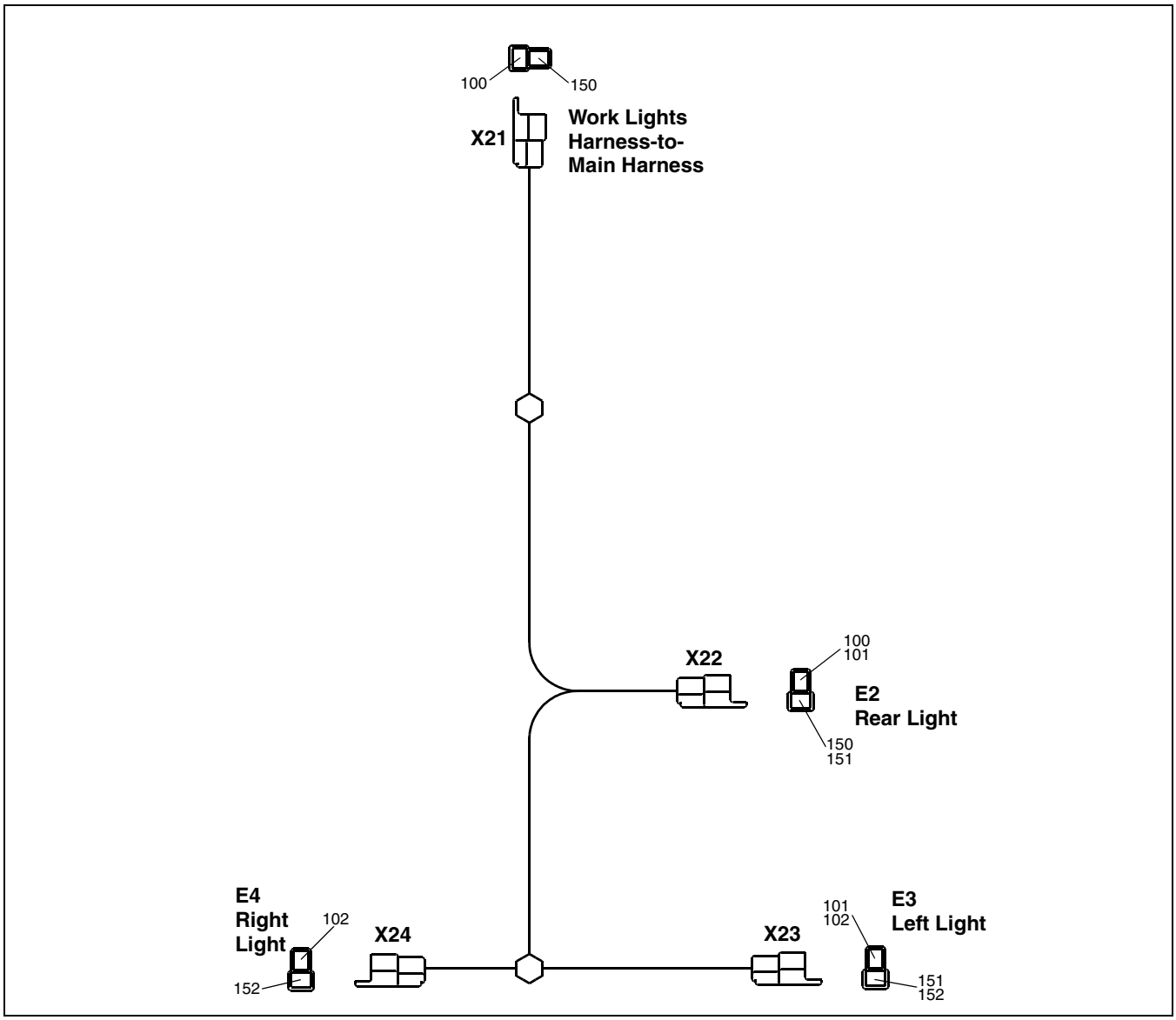


MX22428

W1 Main Harness Color Codes

Circuit Number	Wire Size (mm^2)	Wire Color	Termination Points
100	3.0	Blk	X15, Splice 3
101	2.0	Blk	Splice 3, X12 (K1)
102	2.0	Blk	Splice 3, X11 (K2)
103	0.8	Blk	X12 (K1), X9 (W2)
104	0.8	Blk	X12 (K1), X11 (K2)
105	2.0	Blk	X16, X9 (W2)
110	2.0	Blk	X16, X20 (N1)
115	0.8	Blk	X20 (N1), X8 (S2)
120	0.8	Blk	X8 (S2), X3 (P1)
125	0.8	Blk	X3 (P1), X6 (P2)
200	2.0	Red	X17 (M1), X19 (F1 and F2)
209	1.0	Red	X17 (M1), X19 (F3)
210	3.0	Red	X19 (F3), Splice 2
211	2.0	Red	Splice 2, X12 (K1)
212	2.0	Red	Splice 2, X11 (K2)
400	2.0	Red	X19 (F1), X8 (S2)
401	0.8	Red/Blk	X8 (S2), X8 (S2)
410	2.0	Blu	X8 (S2), X20 (N1)
415	2.0	Org	X8 (S2), Splice 1
420	2.0	Org	Splice 1, X1 (S3)
425	0.8	Org	Splice 1, X4 (P1)
430	0.8	Org	Splice 1, X5 (P2)
435	0.8	Org	Splice 1, X7 (S4)
450	2.0	Org/Blk	X2 (S3), X9 (W2)
500	1.0	Yel	X20 (N1), X19 (F2)
590	1.0	Yel	X20 (N1), X18
595	1.0	Yel/Blk	X20 (N1), X18
670	0.8	Yel/Wht	X7 (S4), X12 (K1)
675	0.8	Yel/Blk	X7 (S4), X11 (K2)
700	0.8	Pur	X8 (S2), X13 (S1)
745	0.8	Pur/Wht	X13 (S1), X14 (M1)
800	2.0	Org	X11 (K2), X10
850	2.0	Blk	X12 (K1), X10
940	0.8	Blk/Wht	X8 (S2), X18

W2 Work Lights Harness - Optional

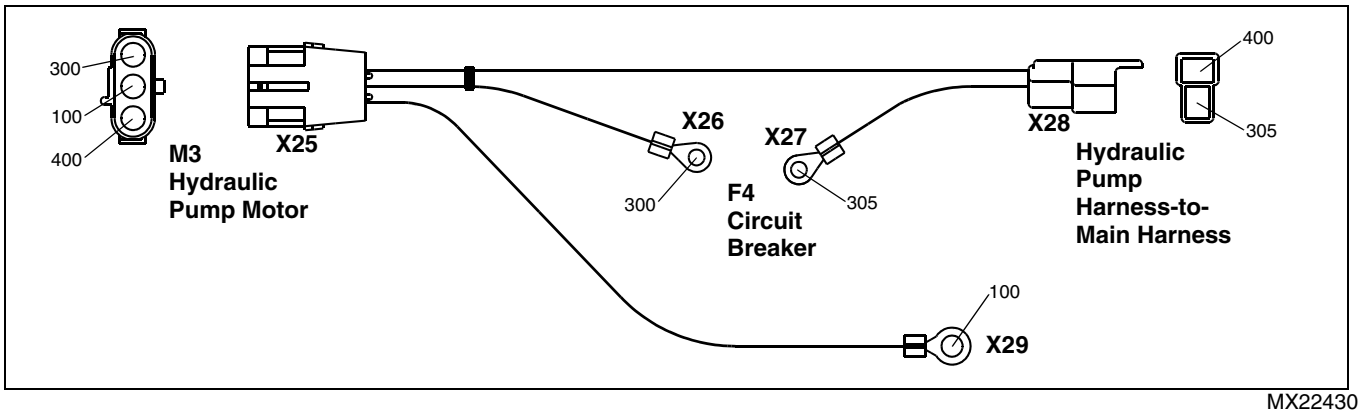


MX22429

W2 Work Lights Harness Color Codes

Circuit Number	Wire Size (mm^2)	Wire Color	Termination Points
100	1.0	Blk	X21 (W1), X22 (E2)
101	1.0	Blk	X22 (E2), X23 (E3)
102	1.0	Blk	X23 (E3), X24 (E4)
150	1.0	Blk/Wht	X21 (W1), X22 (E2)
151	1.0	Blk/Wht	X22 (E2), X23 (E3)
152	1.0	Blk/Wht	X23 (E3), X24 (E4)

W3 Hydraulic Pump Harness - Optional



MX22430

W3 Hydraulic Pump Harness Color Codes

Circuit Number	Wire Size (mm^2)	Wire Color	Termination Points
100	3.0	Blk	X29, X25 (M3)
300	3.0	Red	X26 (F4), X25 (M3)
305	3.0	Red	X28 (W1), X27 (F4)
400	3.0	Red/Blk	X28 (W1), X25 (M3)

Operation and Diagnostics

Use of Dielectric Grease

Whenever non-sealed harness connectors on the machine are disconnected, apply dielectric grease to the ends before reassembling. Clean excess grease from the connector. Do not use grease on sealed connectors.

Power Circuit Operation - Unswitched

Function

Provides power to the primary circuit whenever the battery is properly connected.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in OFF position.

Theory of Operation

When key switch (S2) is in the OFF position, power is available at the following locations:

- Battery (G1), positive (+) terminal.
- Starting motor (M1), terminal B.
- Voltage regulator/rectifier (N1), wire 500 Red/Wht.
- Key switch (S2), terminals B and S1.
- Main power 20 amp fuse (F1).
- Voltage regulator/rectifier 20 amp fuse (F2).
- Lift relay (K1), terminal 87.
- Lower relay (K2), terminal 87.

The positive (+) battery cable connects the battery to terminal B of starting motor (M1). This connection is used as a tie point for the rest of the electrical system.

The ground cable connects the negative (-) battery terminal to the machine frame ground. The ground connection is equally important as the positive (+) cable. The starting motor depends on these cables and connections to carry the high current necessary for operation.

NOTE: The battery cables and the starting motor connections must be in good condition for the electrical system to function properly.

The connection between the starting motor and key switch (S2) is protected by main power 20 amp fuse (F1). The connection between the starting motor and voltage regulator/rectifier (N1) is protected by voltage regulator/ rectifier 20 amp fuse (F2). The connections between the starting motor and lift relay (K1) and lower relay (K2), are protected by fusible link (F3). These devices are designed to fail (open) if current draw is excessive or a short circuit occurs, protecting the components from damage.

Power Circuit Operation - Switched

Function

Provides power to components by means of a key switch.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in RUN position.

Theory of Operation

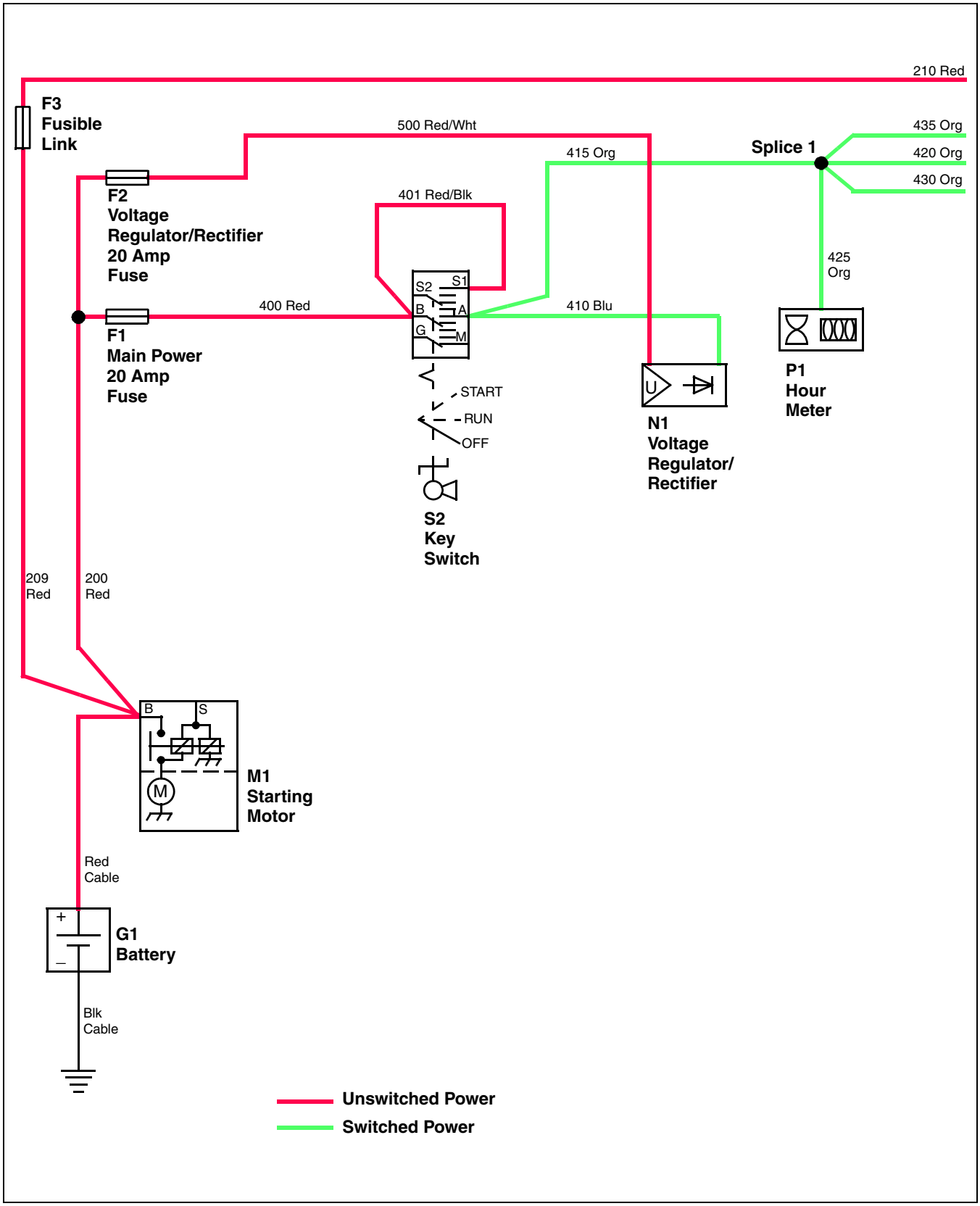
When key switch (S2) is in the RUN position, power is available at the following locations:

- Key switch (S2), terminal A.
- Voltage regulator/rectifier (N1), wire 410 Blu.
- Hour meter (P1), positive (+) terminal.
- Lift switch (S4).
- Work light switch (S3).
- Voltmeter (P2), positive (+) terminal.

These components are protected by main power 20 amp fuse (F1).

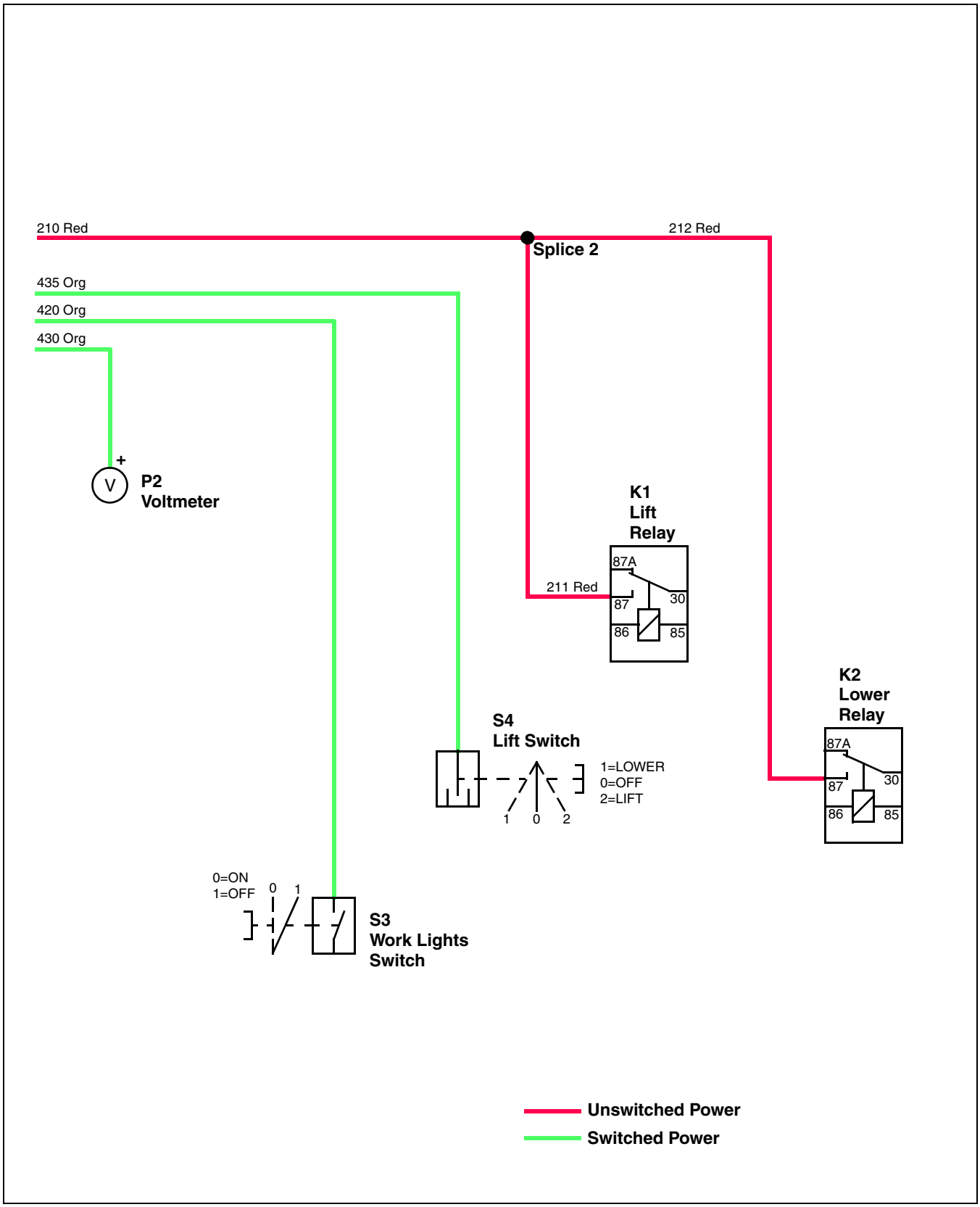
Power Circuit Schematic

Power Circuit Schematic (1 of 2)



MX22437

Power Circuit Schematic (2 of 2)



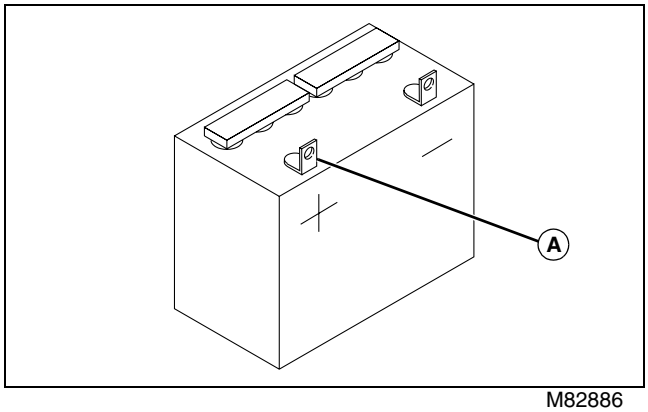
MX22438

Unswitched Power Diagnostics

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Park brake LOCKED.
- Key switch in OFF position.

System: Power Circuit

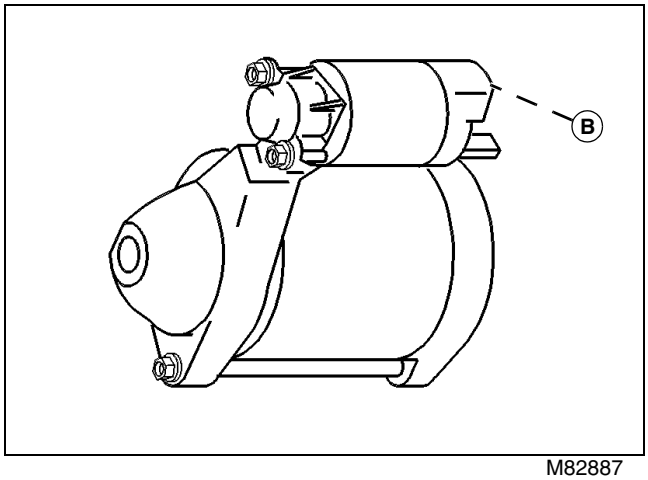


M82886

(1) Is there 11.8-13.2 volts at battery positive (+) terminal (A)?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test battery. (See “Test Battery” on page 133.)



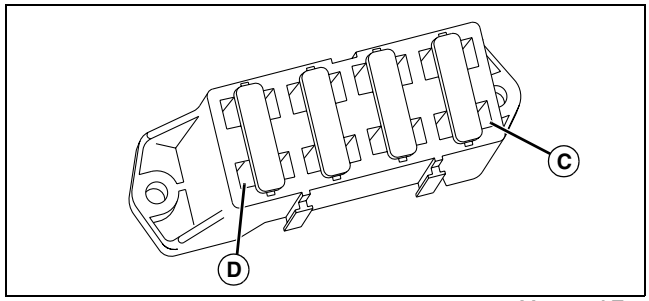
M82887

(2) Is there battery voltage at starting motor terminal B (B)?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Check battery cables and clamps. Clean and tighten connections.

System: Power Circuit



M83142AE

(3) Is there battery voltage at fuse load center (C)?

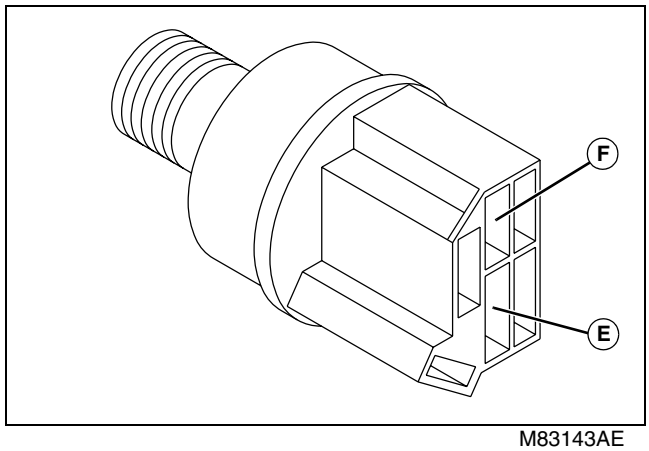
Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Check main power 20 amp fuse (F1), wire 200 Red, and connections.

(4) Is there battery voltage at fuse load center (D)?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Check voltage regulator/rectifier 20 amp fuse (F2), wire 200 Red, and connections.



M83143AE

(5) Is there battery voltage at the key switch 400 Red wire (E)?

Yes - Go to step (6).

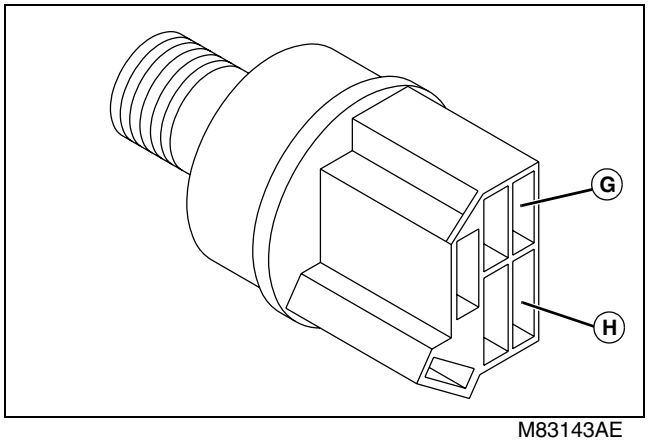
No - Check wire 400 Red and connections.

(6) Is there battery voltage at the key switch 401 Red/Blk wire (F)?

Yes - Go to step (7).

No - Check wire 401 Red/Blk and connections.

System: Power Circuit



M83143AE

(7) Is there continuity to ground at the key switch 115 Blk wire (G) and all ground connections?

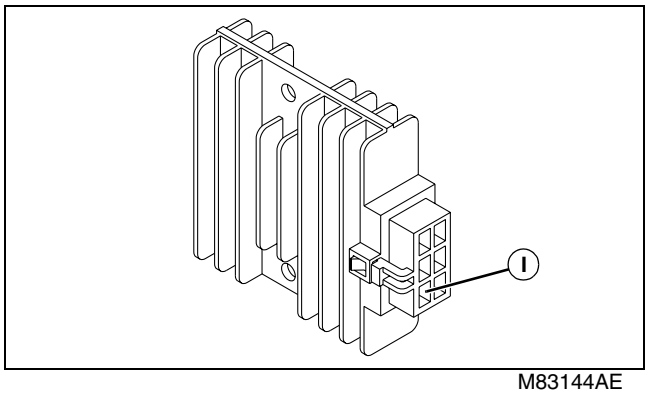
Yes - Go to step (8).

No - Check 115 Blk wire and connections.

(8) Is there continuity to ground at the key switch 940 Blk/Wht wire (H)?

Yes - Go to step (9).

No - Test key switch. (See “Test Key Switch” on page 142.)



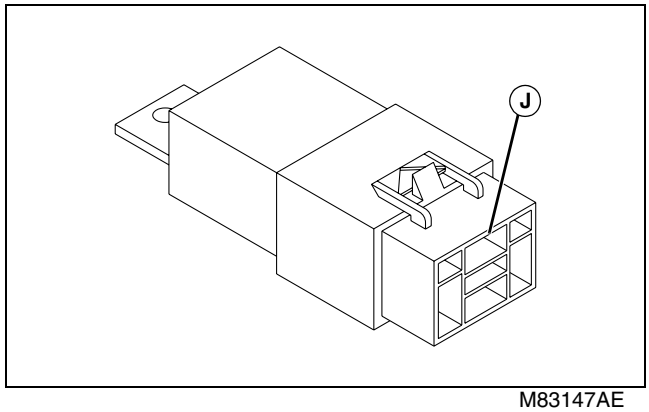
M83144AE

(9) Is there battery voltage at the voltage regulator/ rectifier 500 Red/Wht wire (I)?

Yes - Go to step (10).

No - Check wire 500 Red/Wht and connections.

System: Power Circuit

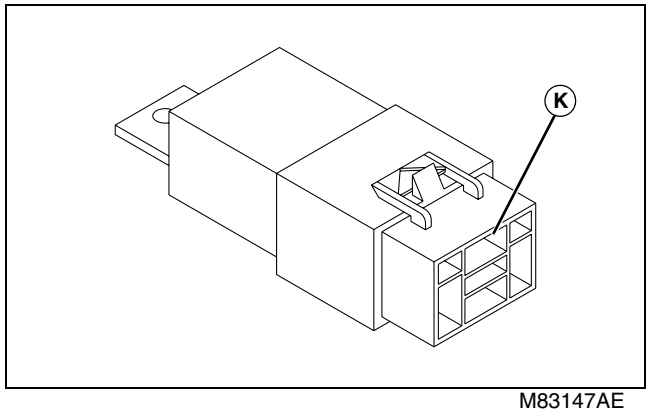


M83147AE

(10) Is there battery voltage at the lift relay terminal 87 (J)?

Yes - Go to step (11).

No - Check fusible link (F3), wire 209 Red, wire 210 Red, wire 211 Red, and connections.



M83147AE

(11) Is there battery voltage at the lower relay terminal 87 (K)?

Yes - Test complete.

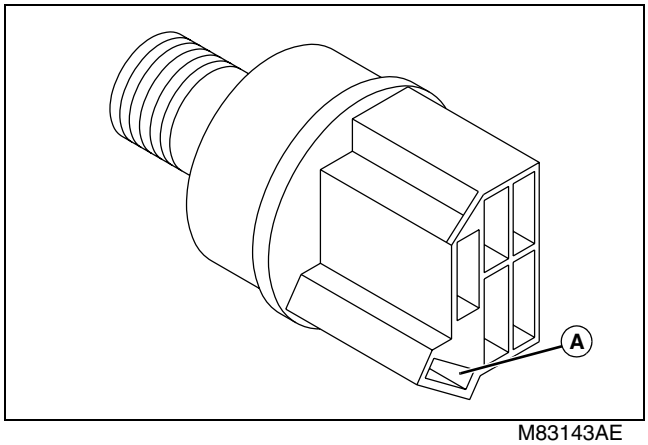
No - Check fusible link (F3), wire 209 Red, wire 210 Red, wire 212 Red, and connections.

Switched Power Diagnostics

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Park brake LOCKED.
- Key switch in RUN position.

System: Power Circuit

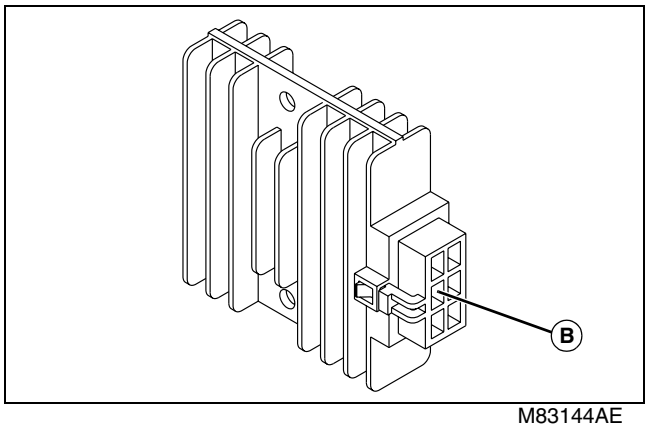


M83143AE

(1) Is there battery voltage at the key switch wires 410 Blu and 415 Org (A)?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test key switch. (See “Test Key Switch” on page 142.)



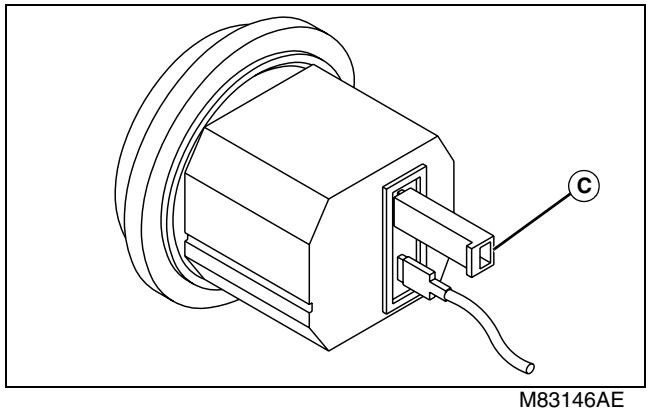
M83144AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at the voltage regulator/ rectifier 410 Blu wire (B)?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Check wire 410 Blu and connections.

System: Power Circuit

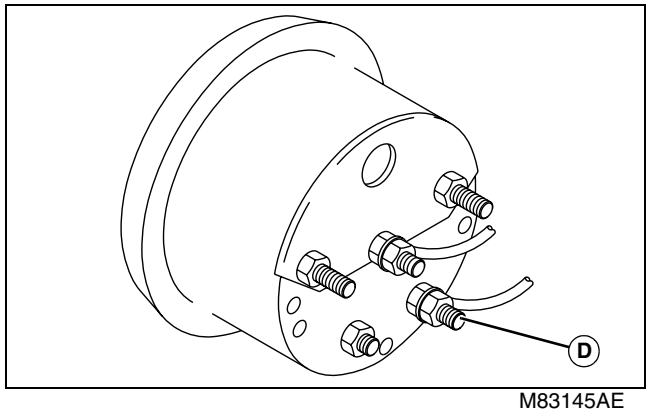


M83146AE

(3) Is there battery voltage at the hour meter positive (+) terminal (C)?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Check wire 415 Org, wire 425 Org, and connections.



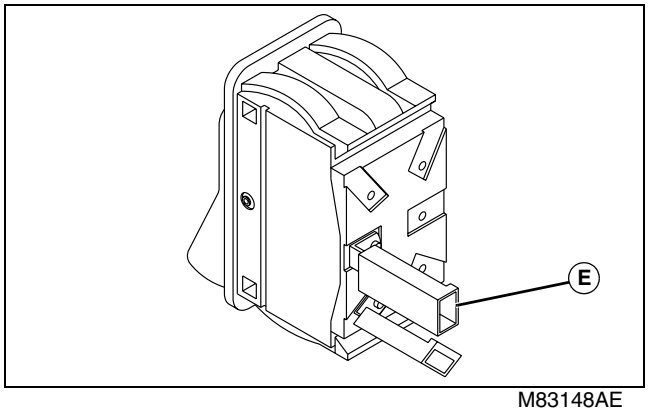
M83145AE

(4) Is there battery voltage at the voltmeter positive (+) terminal (D)?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Check wire 415 Org, wire 430 Org, and connections.

System: Power Circuit



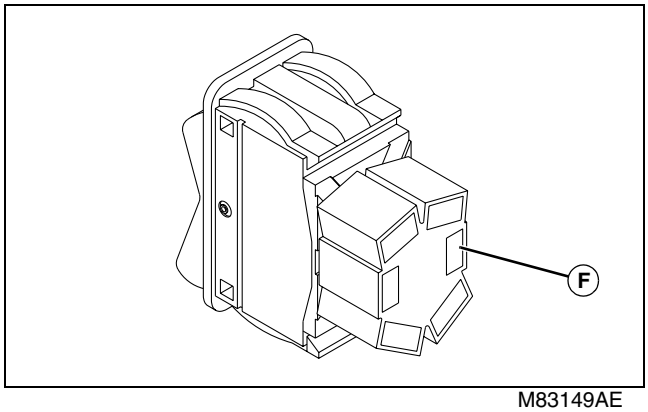
M83148AE

Picture Note: Wire 420 Org can be connected to either terminal of the work light switch.

(5) Is there battery voltage at the work light switch wire 420 Org (E)?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Check wire 415 Org, wire 420 Org, and connections.



M83149AE

(6) Is there battery voltage at the lift switch wire 425 Org (F)?

Yes - Test complete.

No - Check wire 415 Org, wire 435 Org, and connections.

Cranking Circuit Operation

Function

Provides switched power to starting motor solenoid when the key switch is in the START position.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in START position.
- Gearshift pedals in NEUTRAL position (neutral start switch CLOSED).

System Operation

Starting motor (M1) is a solenoid shift design. The power circuit provides current to key switch (S2) and protects the cranking circuit with main power 20 amp fuse (F1).

Unswitched power from battery (G1) is available at the following components:

- Starting motor (M1), terminal B.
- Main power 20 amp fuse (F1).
- Key switch (S2), terminals B and S1.

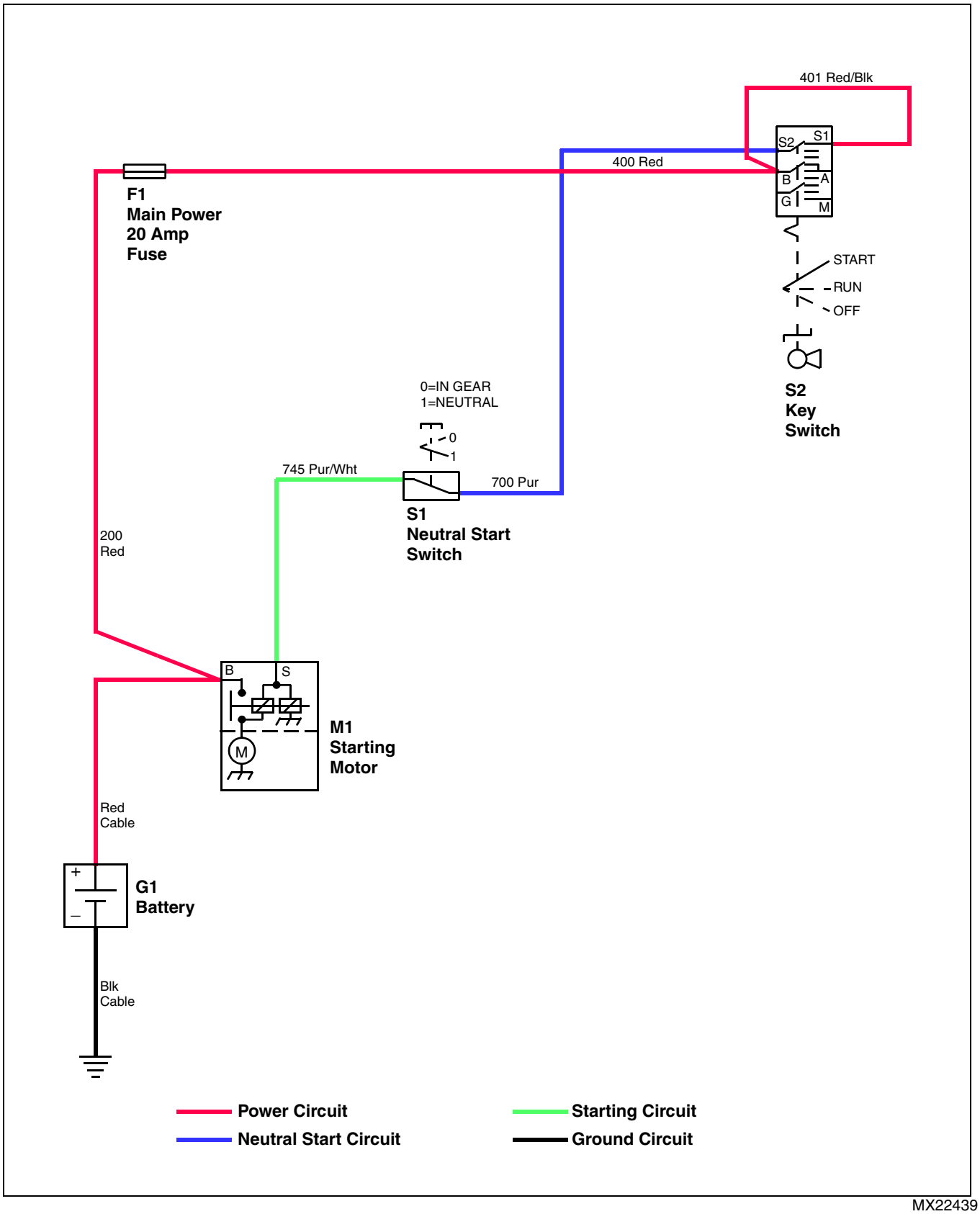
Turning the key switch to the START position allows current to flow from the key switch (terminals S1 and S2) to neutral start switch (S1) (wire 700 Pur).

The neutral start switch is used in the neutral start circuit to prevent the engine from cranking if the transaxle is in gear. With the neutral start switch closed (transaxle in neutral), current flows to terminal S of the starting motor (wire 745 Pur/Wht).

The solenoid is engaged by current flowing through both pull-in and hold-in windings, pulling the plunger inward. The plunger closes the solenoid main contacts. When the main contacts are closed, both ends of the pull-in windings have the same voltage, so current through the pull-in windings stops. Current continues flowing through the hold-in windings, keeping the solenoid engaged.

With the solenoid engaged, the main contacts are closed. This allows current from the battery to flow across the main contacts to starting motor, activating the motor.

Cranking Circuit Schematic



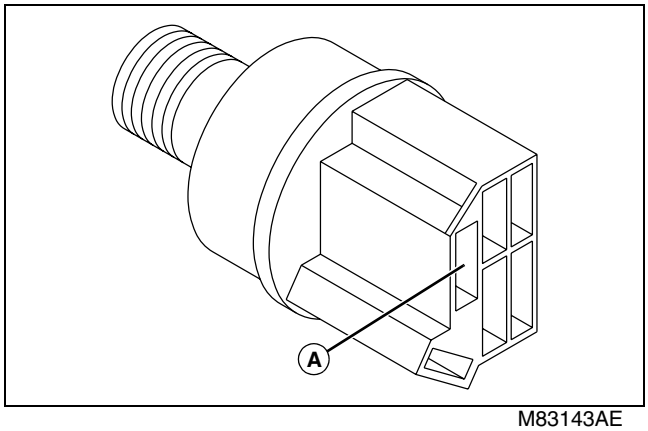
MX22439

Cranking Circuit Diagnosis

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Park brake UNLOCKED.
- Key switch in START position.

System: Cranking Circuit

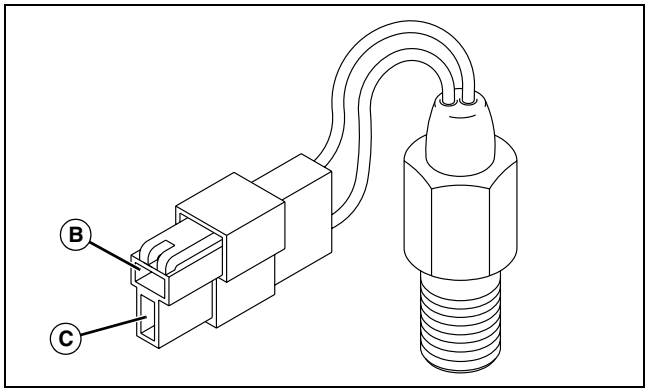


M83143AE

(1) Is there battery voltage at terminal S2 of the key switch (A)?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test key switch. (See “Test Key Switch” on page 142.)



M831450AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at wire 700 Pur (B) of the neutral start switch?

Yes - Go to step (3).

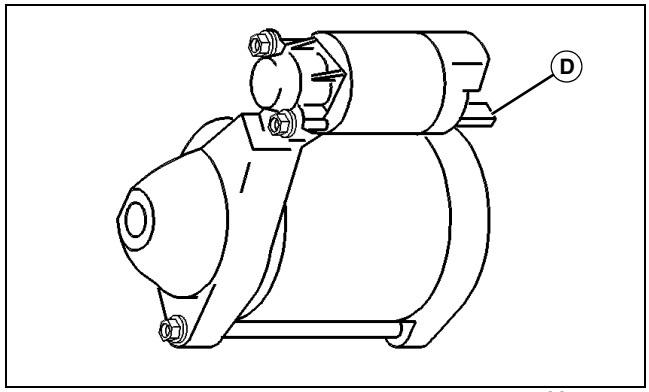
No - Check wire 700 Pur and connections.

(3) Is there battery voltage at wire 745 Pur/Wht (C) of the neutral start switch?

Yes - Go to step (4).

System: Cranking Circuit

No - Test neutral start switch. (See “Test Neutral Start Switch” on page 143.)



M82887

(4) Is there battery voltage at wire 745 Pur/Wht (D) of the starting motor solenoid?

Yes - Test starting solenoid. (See “Test Starting Solenoid” on page 138.)

No - Check wire 745 Pur/Wht and connections.

Ignition Circuit Operation

Function

To create a spark that ignites the fuel/air mixture in the engine.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in START or RUN position.
- Gearshift pedals in NEUTRAL position (neutral start switch CLOSED).

System Operation

The ignition system is a transistor-controlled magneto design. Ignition timing is controlled by ignition module (A1) and is not adjustable.

With the key switch in the START or RUN position, the positive (+) terminal of the magneto ignition coil is not grounded from terminal (M) of the key switch, so a spark can be produced.

As the flywheel turns, a magnet in the flywheel starts to align with magneto ignition coil (T1) and produces a low voltage current in the primary coil by electromagnetic induction.

This small initial current flows to a low ohm resistor (A) and a high ohm resistor (B) in ignition module (A1). With resistor (A) having a lower resistance than resistor (B), most of the current flows through resistor (A) to the base of transistor (C), activating the transistor. With the transistor activated, part of the low voltage current flows through resistor (B), through the collector and emitter of transistor (C), and to ground. Transistor (D) is not activated at this time.

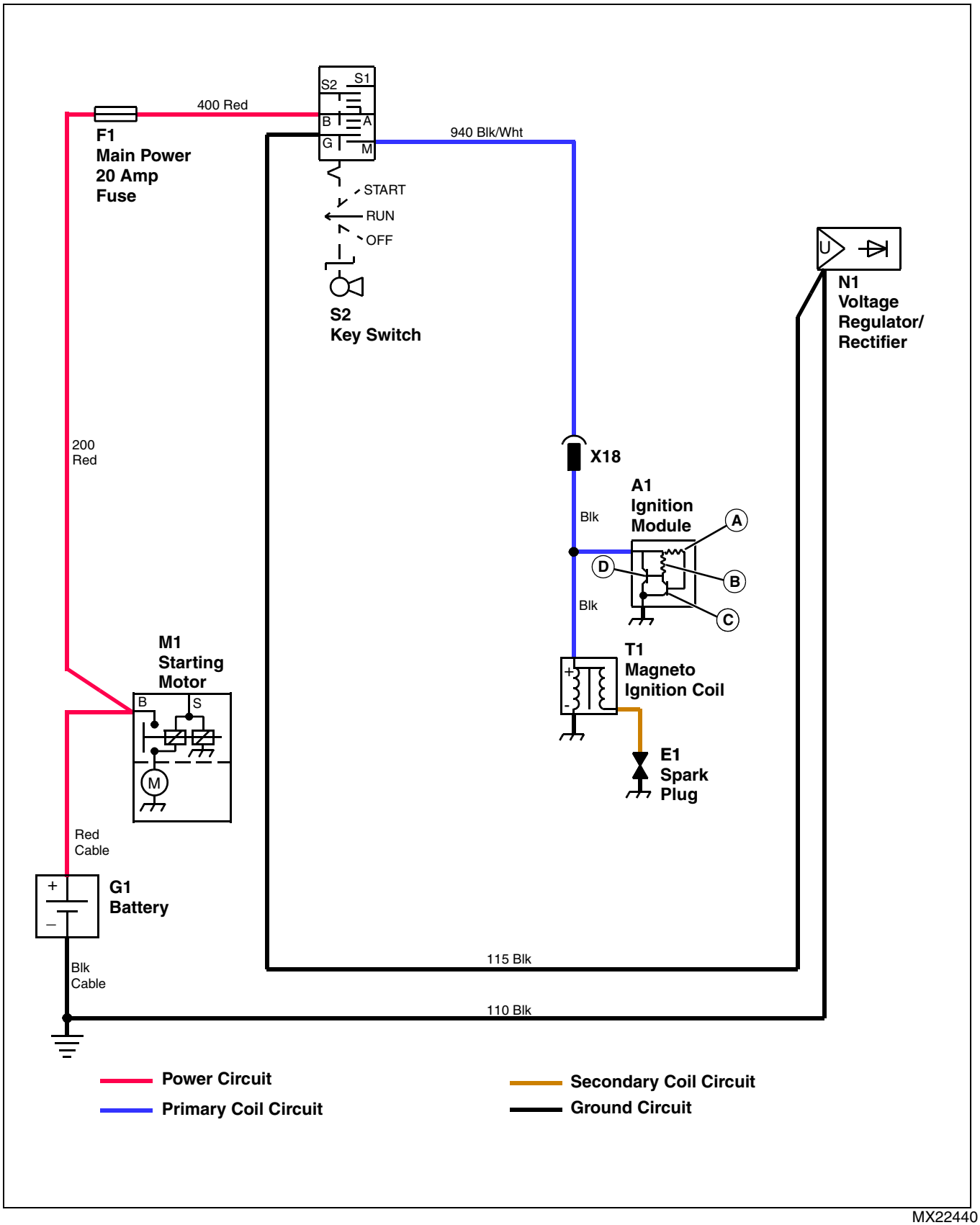
As the flywheel continues to turn, the magnet in the flywheel aligns with the ignition coil. At this point, the initial low current is increased to its maximum.

With this maximum current at the base of transistor (D), the transistor is now activated. This allows current to flow from the collector to the emitter of transistor (D), and then to ground. This deactivates transistor (C), causing all the current to flow through transistor (D).

The sudden flow of current to ground through transistor (D) collapses the electromagnetic field in the primary coil of the magneto ignition coil. This induces a high voltage current in the secondary coil.

The high voltage current flows through the coil wire to spark plug (E1). The voltage is now high enough to jump the spark plug gap and a spark is produced, igniting the fuel/air mixture in the cylinder.

Ignition Circuit Schematic



MX22440

Ignition Circuit Operation - Shutting Off

Function

To shut off the engine by grounding the ignition coil through the key switch.

Operating Conditions

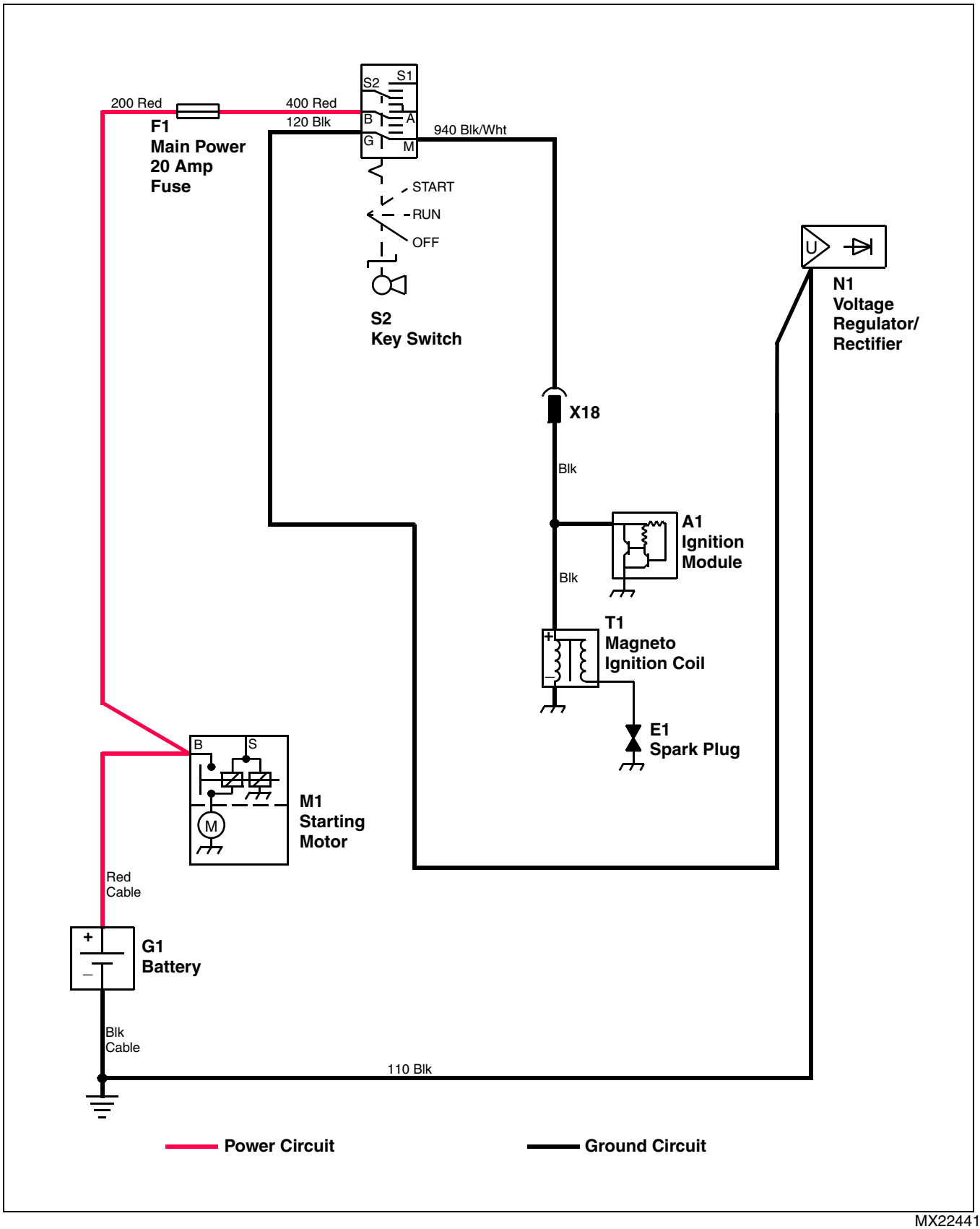
- Key switch in OFF position.

System Operation

When key switch (S2) is turned to the OFF position, the positive (+) terminal of magneto ignition coil (T1) is connected to ground.

The low voltage current produced in the primary coil of the magneto ignition coil (T1) flows to the ignition module (A1) and to terminal M of the key switch, grounding the ignition coil current.

Ignition Circuit Schematic - Shutting Off



MX22441

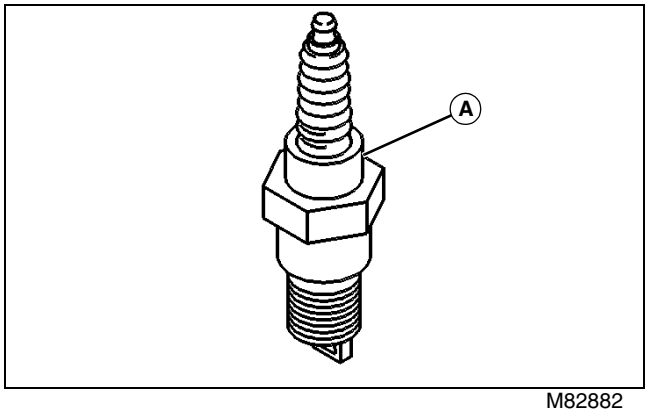
Ignition Circuit Diagnosis

Ignition Circuit Diagnosis - Spark

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in START position.
- Main harness-to-engine harness connector DISCONNECTED.

System: Ignition Circuit - Spark



M82882

(1) Is there a hot blue spark at spark plug (A)? (See "Test Spark" on page 141.)

Yes - Check spark plug gap and condition of spark plug. If plug is good, test ground circuit.

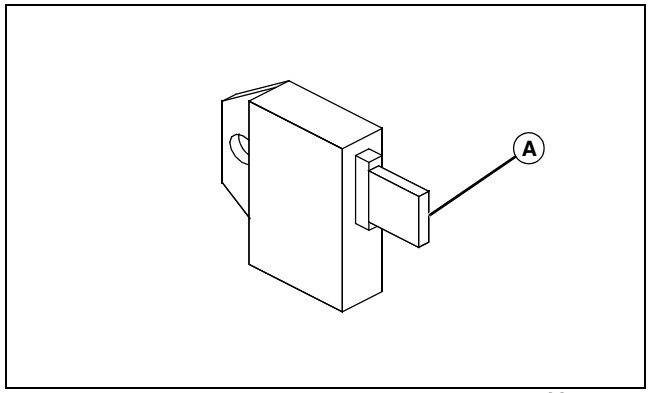
No - Check ignition coil air gap, flywheel magnets, and test ignition module.

Ignition Circuit Diagnosis - Shutting Off

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Main harness-to-engine harness connector CONNECTED.

System: Ignition Circuit - Shutting Off



M83153

(1) Is there less than 0.1 ohm resistance from the ignition module (A) to the negative (-) terminal on the battery?

Yes - Perform ignition module test. (See "Test Ignition Module" on page 140.)

No - Check battery negative (-) cable ground, wire 110 Blk, wire 115 Blk, wire 940 Blk/Wht, and connections. Test key switch. (See "Test Key Switch" on page 142.)

Charging Circuit Operation

Function

To maintain battery voltage between 11.6 and 14.5 volts DC.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in RUN position.
- Engine running.

System Operation

The charging circuit is protected with voltage regulator/rectifier 20 amp fuse (F2). The power circuit provides unswitched power to terminal B of key switch (S2).

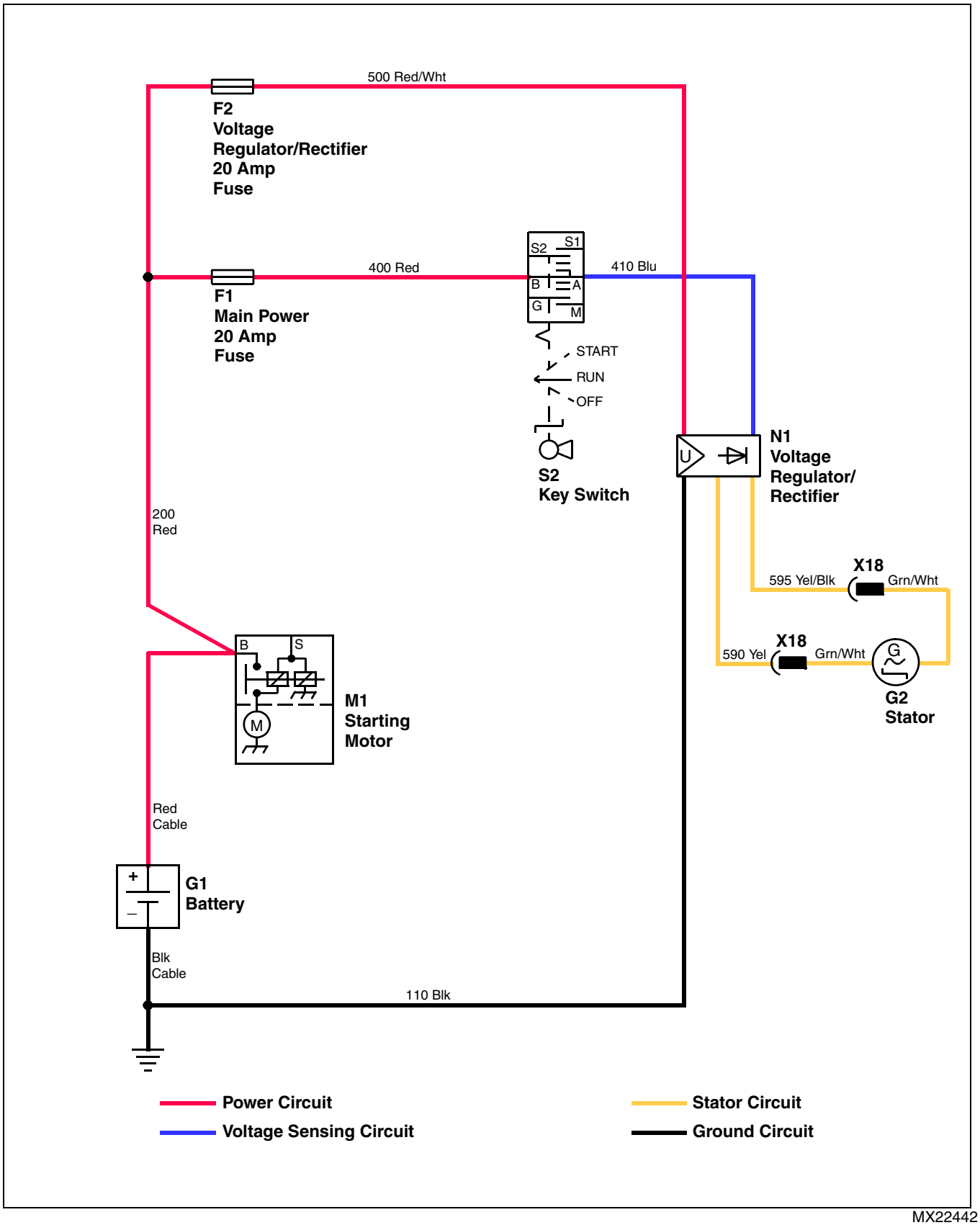
With the key switch in the RUN position, power is provided to voltage regulator/rectifier (N1) from the key switch (wire 410 Blu).

As the flywheel turns, a permanent magnet located in the flywheel induces alternating current (AC) in stator (G2) windings. The AC from the stator flows to the voltage regulator/rectifier (wires 590 Yel and 595 Yel/Blk). The voltage regulator/rectifier converts the AC to the direct current (DC) needed to charge the battery.

If the battery voltage is low, the voltage regulator/rectifier allows DC to flow to the battery (wire 500 Red/Wht), charging the battery. When the battery is fully charged, the regulator stops current flow to the battery.

A path to ground for the regulator/rectifier is provided by wire 110 Blk.

Charging Circuit Schematic



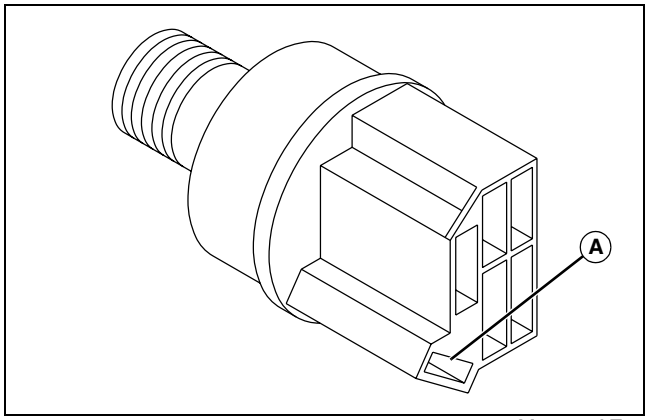
MX22442

Charging Circuit Diagnosis

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in RUN position.
- Engine running.

System: Charging Circuit

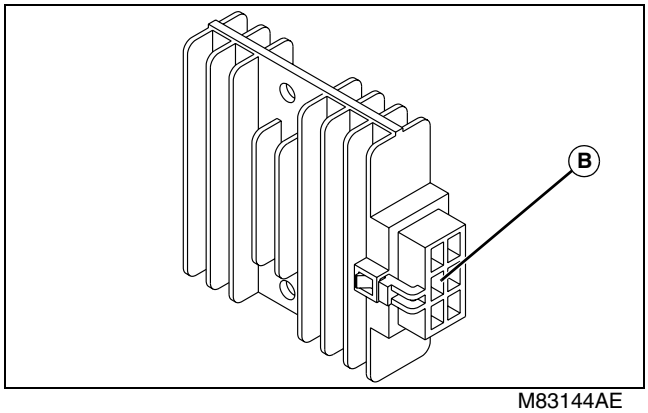


M83143AE

(1) Is there battery voltage at terminal A of the key switch (A)?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test key switch. (See “Test Key Switch” on page 142.)



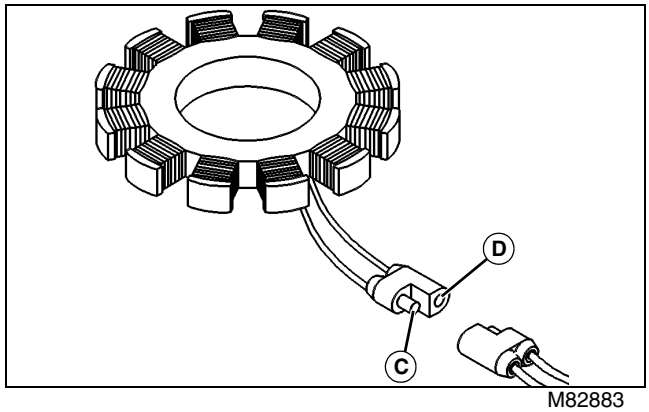
M83144AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at wire 410 Blu (B) of the voltage regulator/rectifier?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Check wire 410 Blu and connections.

System: Charging Circuit

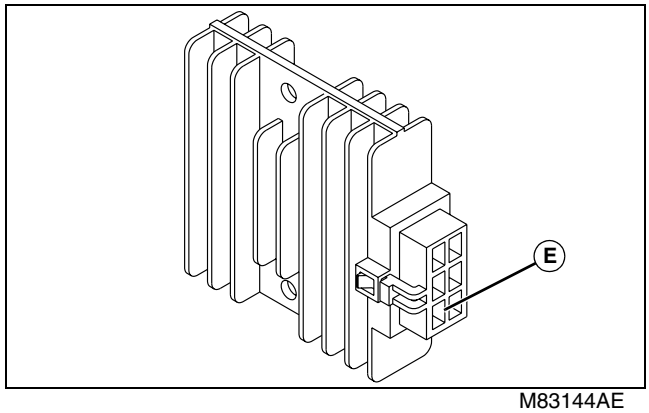


M82883

(3) Is voltage across stator terminals (C and D) a minimum of 34 volts AC?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Perform unregulated voltage output test. (See “Test Unregulated Voltage” on page 137.)



M83144AE

(4) Is there a minimum of 13 amps output from the voltage regulator/rectifier at wire 500 Red/Wht (E)? (See “Test Regulated Amperage Output” on page 136.)

Yes - Test complete.

No - Check wire 595 Yel/Blk, wire 590 Yel, and ground connections. If OK, replace voltage regulator/rectifier.

Lift Circuit Operation - Raise

Function

To control the direction of current applied to the lift motor to raise the rake assembly.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in RAISE position.

System Operation

The lift circuit is protected with main power 20 amp fuse (F1) and fusible link (F3). The power circuit provides unswitched power to the following components:

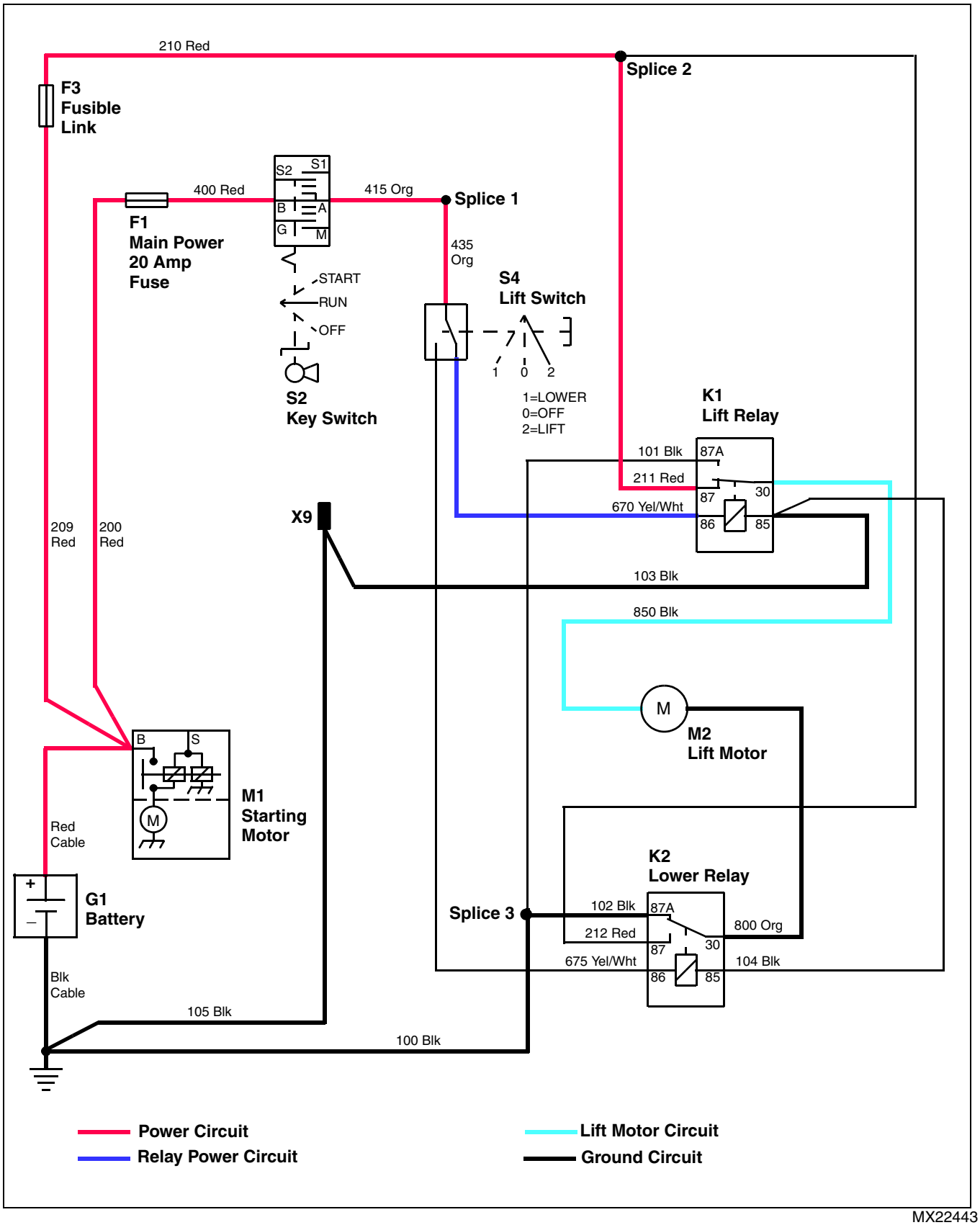
- Key switch (S2), terminal B.
- Lift relay (K1), terminal 87.
- Lower relay (K2), terminal 87.

With the key switch in the RUN position, current flows from the key switch (terminals B and A) to lift switch (S4) (wires 415 Org and 435 Org).

When the lift switch is moved to the RAISE position, current flows to terminal 86 of the lift relay (wire 670 Yel/Wht), energizing the relay. With the lift relay energized, current flows to lift motor (M2) (wire 850 Blk), activating the motor. The motor will remain activated until the lift switch is released.

A path to ground for the lift motor is provided through the normally closed contacts of the lower relay (wires 800 Org, 102 Blk, and 100 Blk).

Lift Circuit Schematic - Raise



MX22443

Lift Circuit Operation - Lower

Function

To control the direction of current applied to the lift motor to lower the rake assembly.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in LOWER position.

System Operation

The lift circuit is protected with main power 20 amp fuse (F1) and fusible link (F3). The power circuit provides unswitched power to the following components:

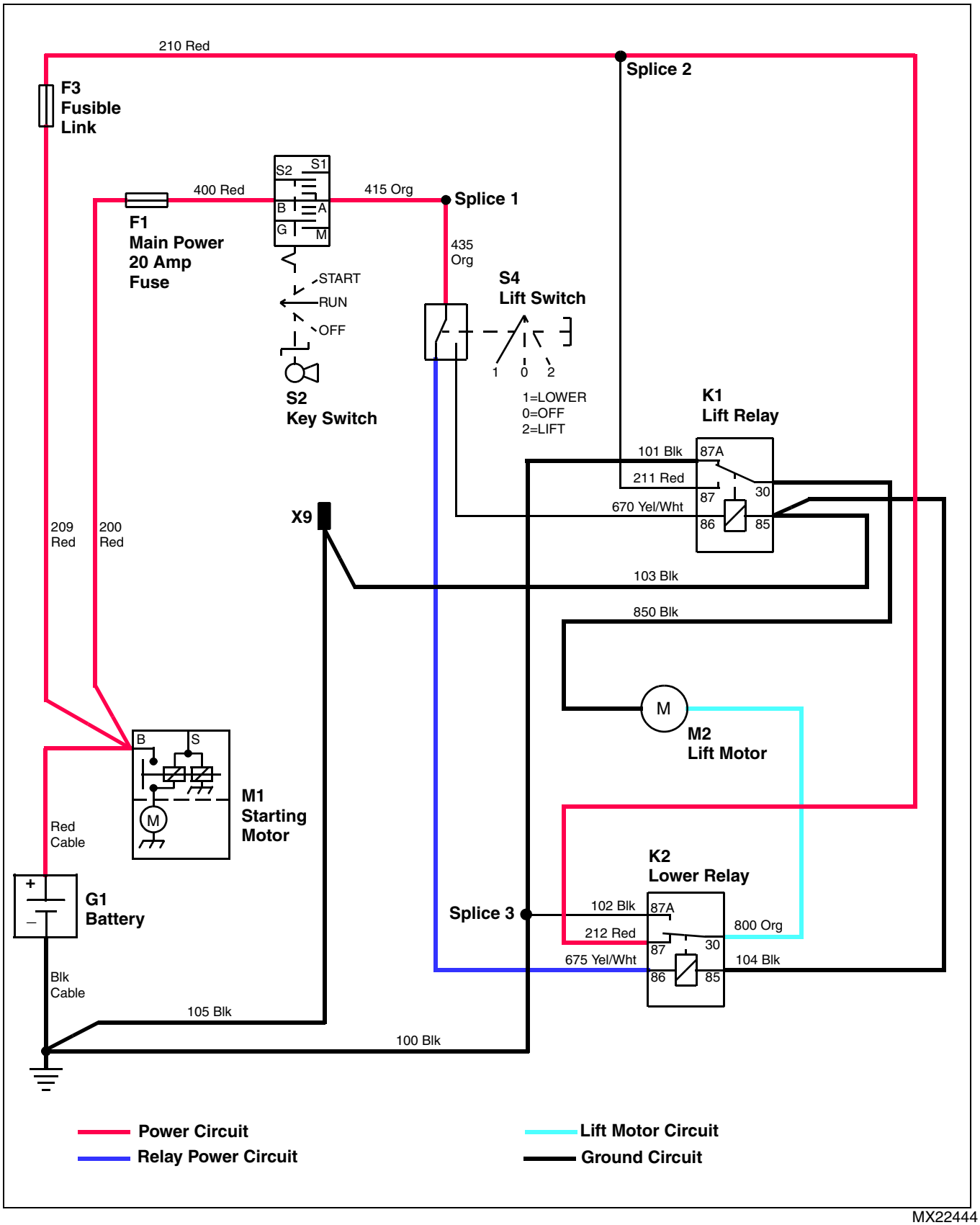
- Key switch (S2), terminal B.
- Lift relay (K1), terminal 87.
- Lower relay (K2), terminal 87.

With the key switch in the RUN position, current flows from the key switch (terminals B and A) to lift switch (S4) (wires 415 Org and 435 Org).

When the lift switch is moved to the LOWER position, current flows to terminal 86 of the lower relay (wire 675 Yel/Wht), energizing the relay. With the lower relay energized, current flows to lift motor (M2) (wire 800 Org), activating the motor. The motor will remain activated until the lift switch is released.

A path to ground for the lift motor is provided through the normally closed contacts of the lift relay (wires 850 Blk, 101 Blk, and 100 Blk).

Lift Circuit Schematic - Lower



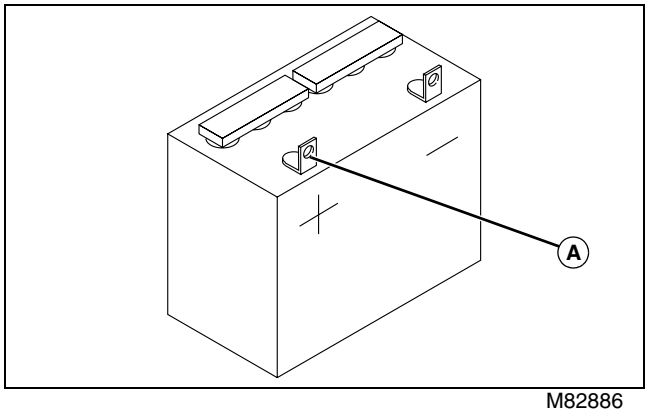
MX22444

Lift Circuit Diagnosis

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in OFF position.

System: Lift Circuit

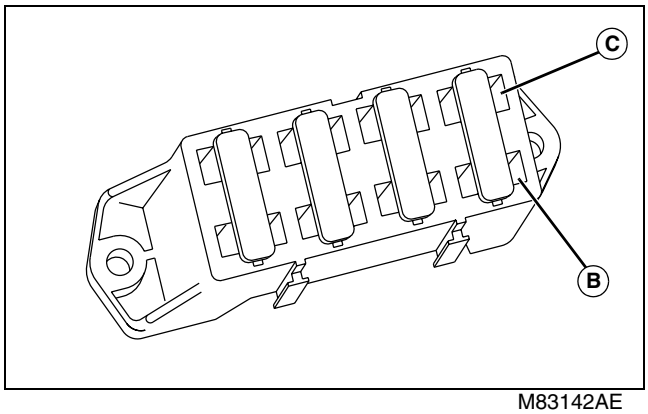


M82886

(1) Is there 11.8-13.2 volts at positive (+) terminal (A) of the battery?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test battery. (See “Test Battery” on page 133.)



M83142AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at main power 20 amp fuse (B)?

Yes - Go to step (3).

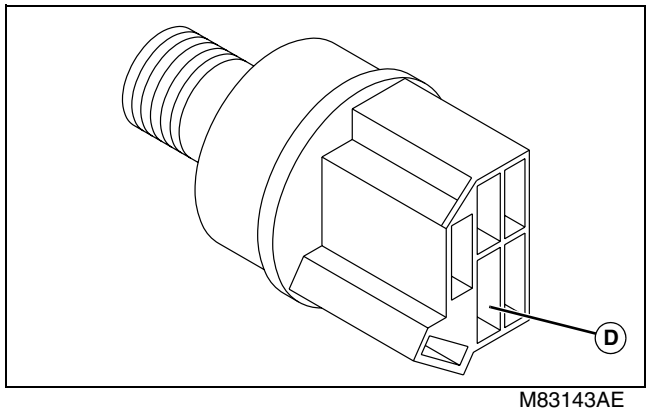
No - Check wire 200 Red and connections.

(3) Is there battery voltage at main power 20 amp fuse (C)?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Replace fuse.

System: Lift Circuit

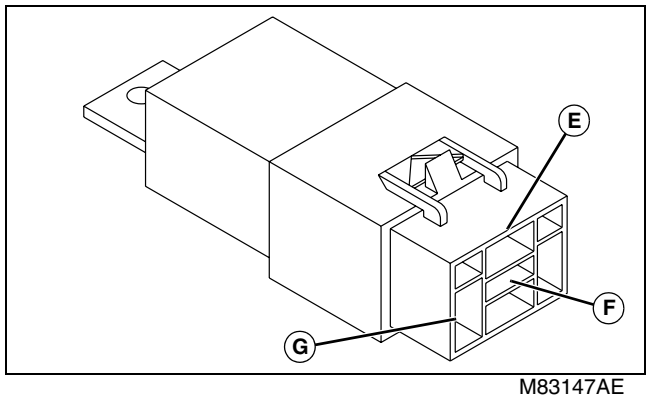


M83143AE

(4) Is there battery voltage at terminal B (D) of the key switch?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Check wire 400 Red and connections.



M83147AE

(5) Is there battery voltage at terminal 87 (E) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Check fusible link (F3), wire 209 Red, wire 210 Red, wire 212 Red, and connections.

(6) Is there less than 0.1 ohm of resistance between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 87A (F) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (7).

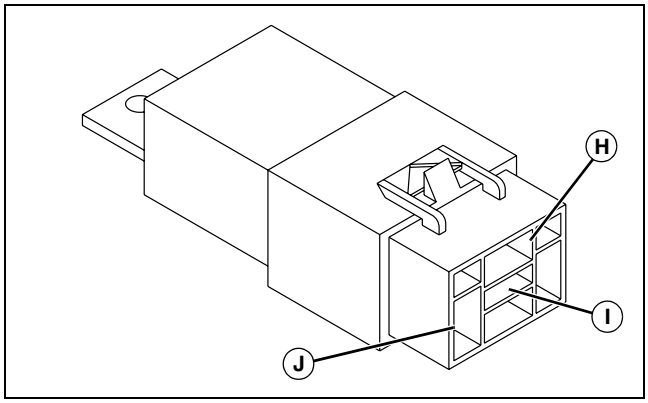
No - Check battery negative (-) cable, wire 100 Blk, and wire 101 Blk.

(7) Is there less than 0.1 ohm of resistance between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 85 (G) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (8).

No - Check battery negative (-) cable, wire 103 Blk, and wire 105 Blk.

System: Lift Circuit



M83147AE

(8) Is there battery voltage at terminal 87 (H) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (9).

No - Check fusible link (F3), wire 209 Red, wire 210 Red, wire 212 Red, and connections.

(9) Is there less than 0.1 ohm of resistance between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 87A (I) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (10).

No - Check battery negative (-) cable, wire 100 Blk, and wire 102 Blk.

(10) Is there less than 0.1 ohm of resistance between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 85 (J) of the lower relay?

Yes - Test complete.

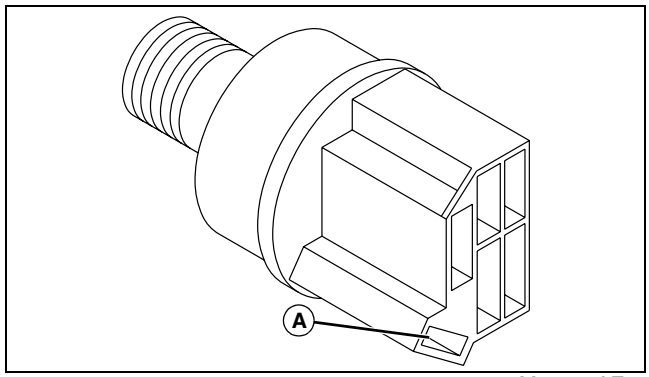
No - Check battery negative (-) cable, wire 103 Blk, wire 104 Blk, and wire 105 Blk.

Lift System Circuit - Raise

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in RAISE position.

System: Lift Circuit - Raise

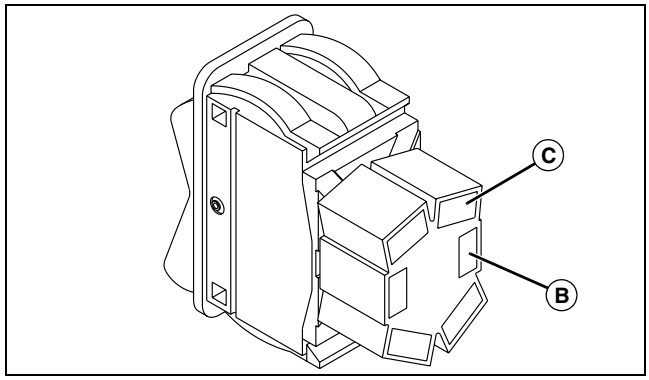


M83143AE

(1) Is there battery voltage at terminal A (A) of the key switch?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test key switch. (See “Test Key Switch” on page 142.)



M83149AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at wire 435 Org (B) of the lift switch?

Yes - Go to step (3).

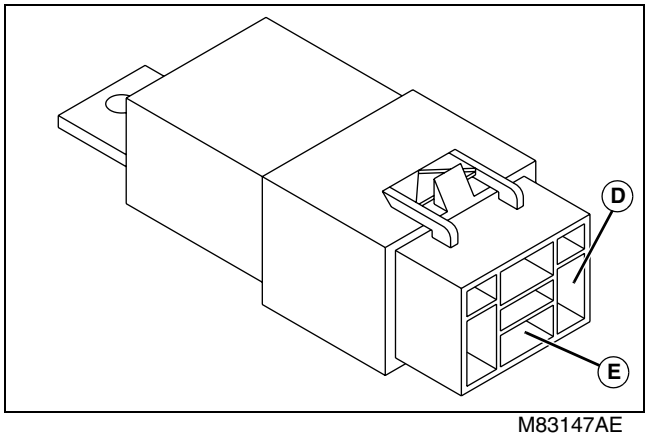
No - Check wire 415 Org, wire 435 Org, and connections.

(3) Is there battery voltage at lift switch terminal (C)?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Test lift switch. (See “Test Lift Switch” on page 143.)

System: Lift Circuit - Raise



M83147AE

(4) Is there battery voltage at terminal 86 (D) of the lift relay?

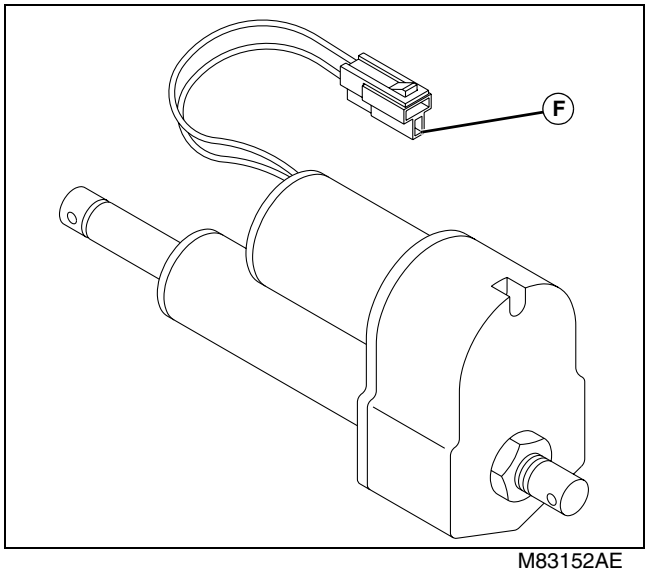
Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Check wire 670 Yel/Wht and connections.

(5) Is there battery voltage at terminal 30 (E) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Test lift relay. (See “Test Relay” on page 144.)



M83152AE

(6) Is there battery voltage at wire 850 Blk (F) of the lift actuator motor?

Yes - Test complete.

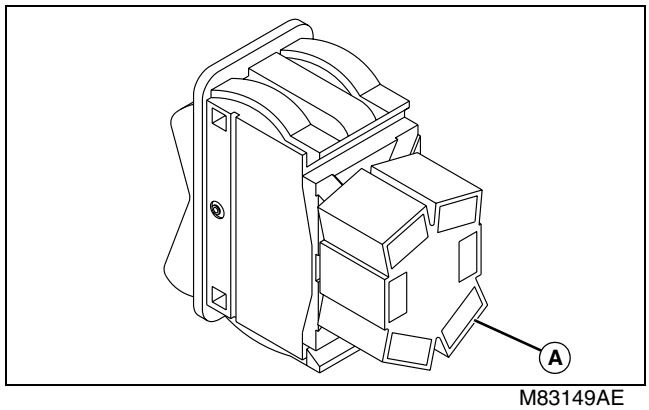
No - Check wire 850 Blk and connections.

Lift Circuit - Lower

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in LOWER position.

System: Lift Circuit - Lower

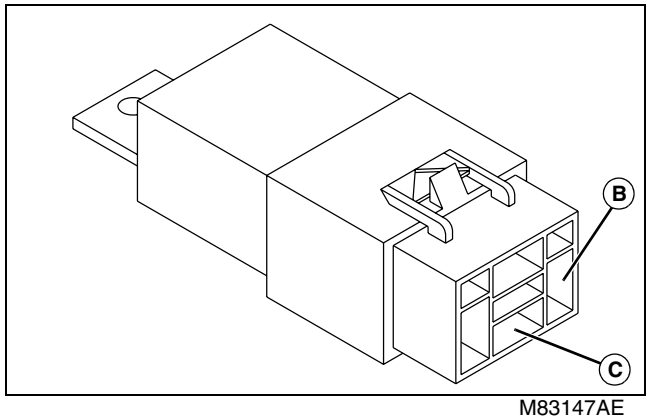


M83149AE

(1) Is there battery voltage at lift switch terminal (A)?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test lift switch. (See “Test Lift Switch” on page 143.)



M83147AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at terminal 86 (B) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (3).

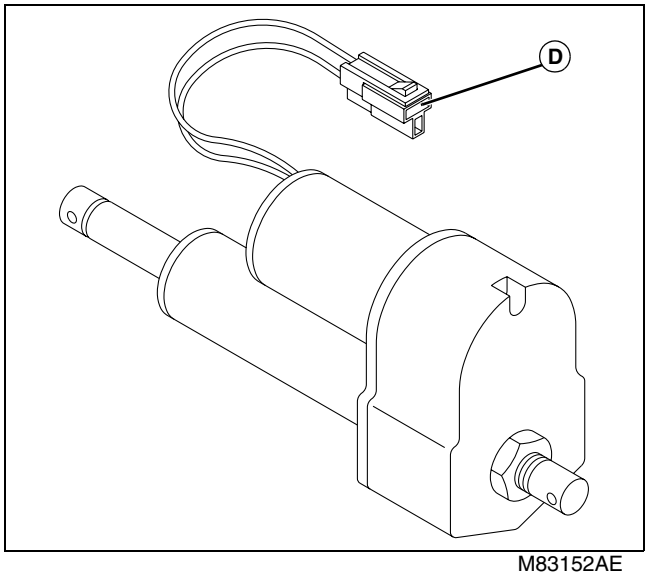
No - Check wire 675 Yel/Blk and connections.

(3) Is there battery voltage at terminal 30 (C) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Test lower relay. (See “Test Relay” on page 144.)

System: Lift Circuit - Lower



M83152AE

(4) Is there battery voltage at wire 800 Org (D) of the lift actuator motor?

Yes - Test complete.

No - Check wire 800 Org and connections.

No - Test lift relay. (See “Test Relay” on page 144.)

Pump Circuit Operation - Raise

Function

To provide power to a hydraulic pump used for lifting rear rake or pulled implement.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in RAISE position.

System Operation

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! When the hydraulic pump is used, the lift motor ground wire must be disconnected from ground and isolated with tape. The hydraulic pump motor harness ground is attached to frame ground. Failure to disconnect the lift motor ground wire will result in slow hydraulic pump operation, high current draw, and possible tripping of the circuit breaker.

The lift circuit is protected with main power 20 amp fuse (F1) and fusible link (F3). The power circuit provides unswitched power to the following components:

- Key switch (S2), terminal B.
- Lift relay (K1), terminal 87.
- Lower relay (K2), terminal 87.

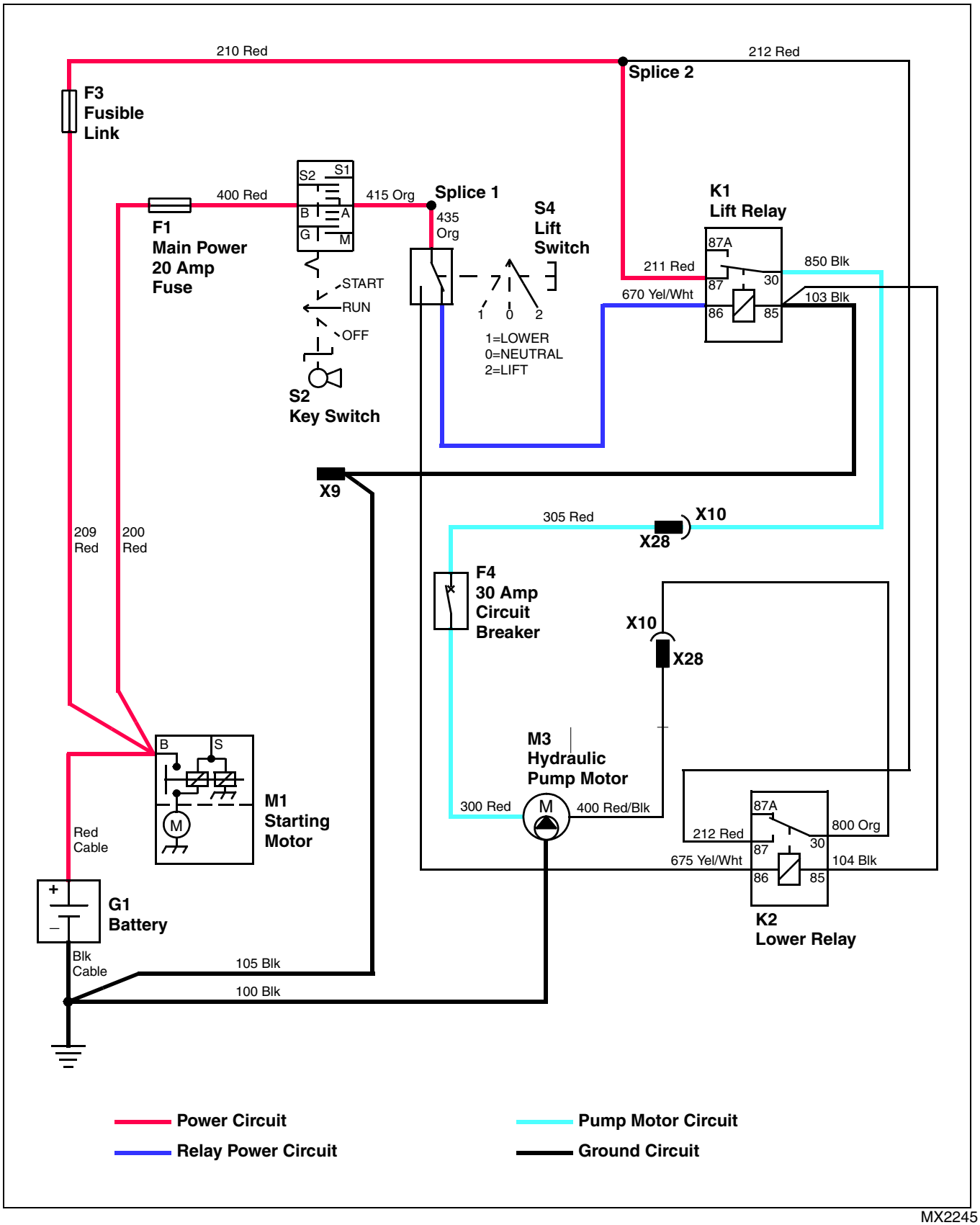
With the key switch in the RUN position, current flows from the key switch (terminals B and A) to lift switch (S4) (wires 415 Org and 435 Org).

When the lift switch is moved to the RAISE position, current flows to terminal 86 of the lift relay (wire 670 Yel/Wht), energizing the relay.

With the lower relay energized, current flows to 30 amp circuit breaker (F4) (wires 850 Blk and 305 Red) and to hydraulic pump motor (M3) (wire 300 Red). This activates the motor. The motor will remain activated until the lift switch is released.

A path to ground for the hydraulic pump motor is provided by wire 100 Blk. Wires 103 Blk and 104 Blk provide a path to ground for the lift relay.

Pump Circuit Schematic - Raise



MX2245

Pump Circuit Operation - Lower

Function

To provide power to a hydraulic pump used for lifting rear rake or pulled implement.

Operating Conditions

- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in LOWER position.

System Operation

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! When the hydraulic pump is used, the lift motor ground wire must be disconnected from ground and isolated with tape. The hydraulic pump motor harness ground is attached to frame ground. Failure to disconnect the lift motor ground wire will result in slow hydraulic pump operation, high current draw, and possible tripping of the circuit breaker.

The lift circuit is protected with main power 20 amp fuse (F1) and fusible link (F3). The power circuit provides unswitched power to the following components:

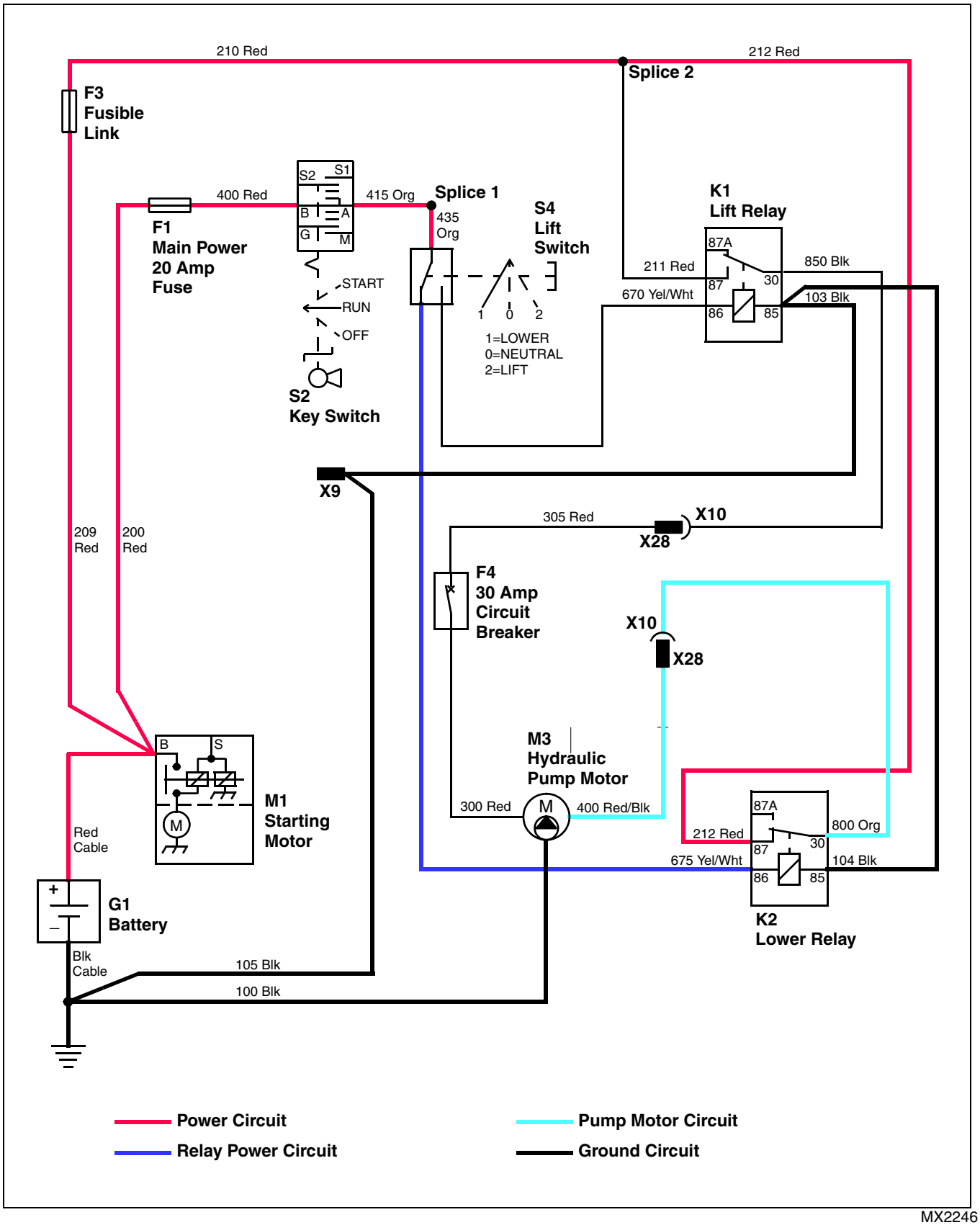
- Key switch (S2), terminal B.
- Lift relay (K1), terminal 87.
- Lower relay (K2), terminal 87.

With the key switch in the RUN position, current flows from the key switch (terminals B and A) to lift switch (S4) (wires 415 Org and 435 Org).

When the lift switch is moved to the LOWER position current flows to terminal 86 of the lower relay (wire 675 Yel/Wht), energizing the relay. With the lower relay energized, current flows to hydraulic pump motor (M3) (wires 800 Org and 400 Red/Blk), activating the motor. The motor will remain activated until the lift switch is released.

A path to ground for the hydraulic pump motor is provided by wire 100 Blk. Wires 103 Blk, 104 Blk, and 105 Blk provide a path to ground for the lower relay.

Pump Circuit Schematic - Lower



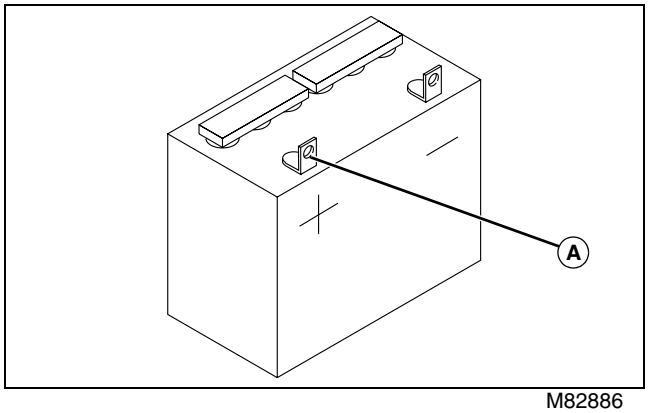
MX2246

Pump Circuit Diagnosis

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in OFF position.

System: Pump Circuit

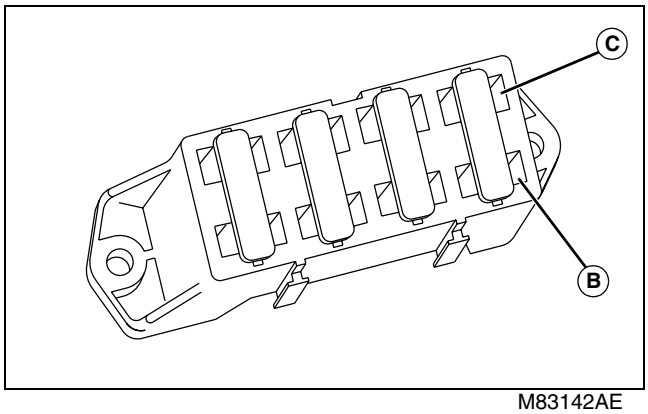


M82886

(1) Is there 11.8-13.2 volts at positive (+) terminal (A) of the battery?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test battery. (See “Test Battery” on page 133.)



M83142AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at main power 20 amp fuse (B)?

Yes - Go to step (3).

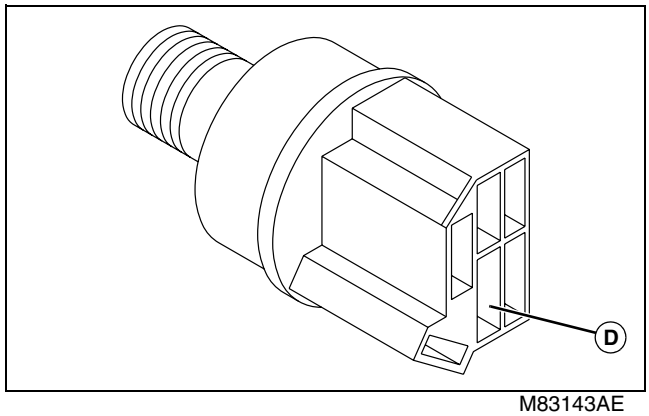
No - Check wire 200 Red and connections.

(3) Is there battery voltage at main power 20 amp fuse (C)?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Replace fuse.

System: Pump Circuit

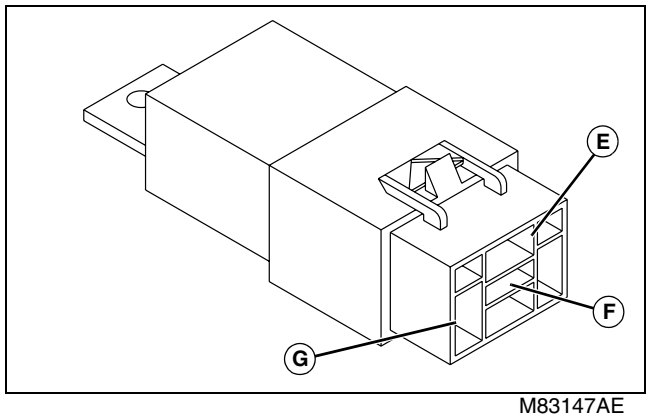


M83143AE

(4) Is there battery voltage at terminal B (D) of the key switch?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Check wire 400 Red and connections.



M83147AE

(5) Is there battery voltage at terminal 87 (E) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Check fusible link (F3), wire 209 Red, wire 210 Red, wire 212 Red, and connections.

(6) Is there an open circuit between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 87A (F) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (7).

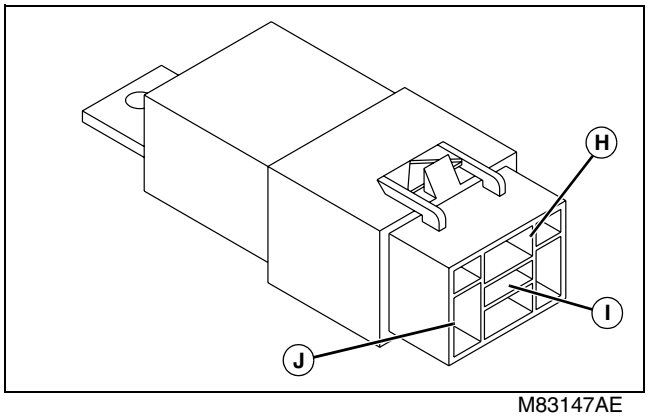
No - Disconnect wire 100 Blk from ground.

(7) Is there less than 0.1 ohm of resistance between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 85 (G) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (8).

No - Check battery negative (-) cable, wire 103 Blk, and wire 105 Blk.

System: Pump Circuit



M83147AE

(8) Is there battery voltage at terminal 87 (H) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (9).

No - Check fusible link (F3), wire 209 Red, wire 210 Red, wire 212 Red, and connections.

(9) Is there an open circuit between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 87A (I) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (10).

No - Disconnect wire 100 Blk from ground.

(10) Is there less than 0.1 ohm of resistance between the negative (-) terminal of the battery and terminal 85 (J) of the lower relay?

Yes - Test complete.

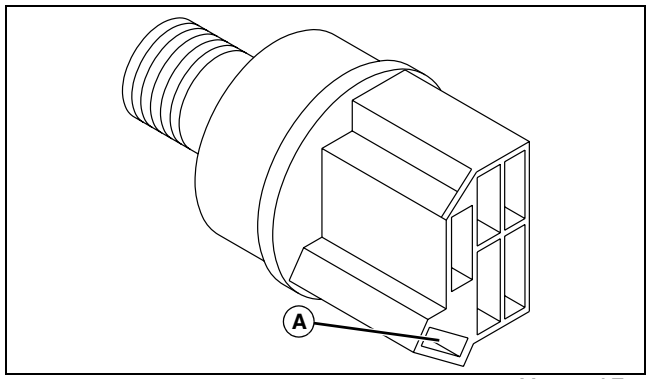
No - Check battery negative (-) cable, wire 103 Blk, wire 104 Blk, and wire 105 Blk.

Hydraulic Pump Circuit - Raise

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in RAISE position.

System: Pump Circuit - Raise

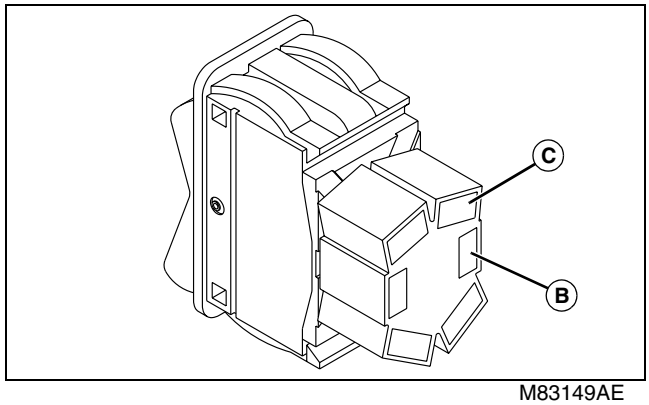


M83143AE

(1) Is there battery voltage at terminal A (A) of the key switch?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test key switch. (See “Test Key Switch” on page 142.)



M83149AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at wire 435 Org (B) of the lift switch?

Yes - Go to step (3).

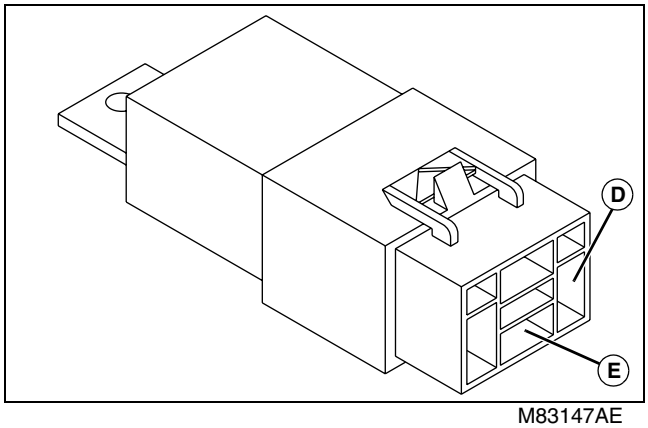
No - Check wire 415 Org, wire 435 Org, and connections.

(3) Is there battery voltage at lift switch terminal (C)?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Test lift switch. (See “Test Lift Switch” on page 143.)

System: Pump Circuit - Raise



M83147AE

(4) Is there battery voltage at terminal 86 (D) of the lift relay?

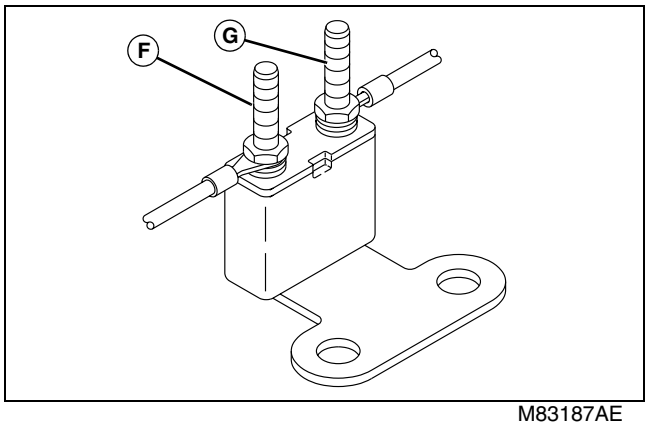
Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Check wire 670 Yel/Wht and connections.

(5) Is there battery voltage at terminal 30 (E) of the lift relay?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Test lift relay. (See “Test Relay” on page 144.)



M83187AE

(6) Is there battery voltage at terminal (F) of the circuit breaker?

Yes - Go to step (7).

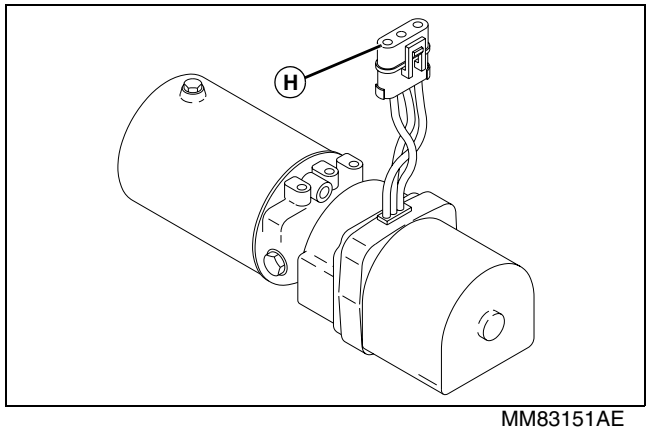
No - Check wire 850 Blk, wire 305 Red, and connections.

(7) Is there battery voltage at terminal (G) of the circuit breaker?

Yes - Go to step (8).

No - Replace circuit breaker.

System: Pump Circuit - Raise



MM83151AE

(8) Is there battery voltage at terminal (H) of the hydraulic pump motor?

Yes - Test complete.

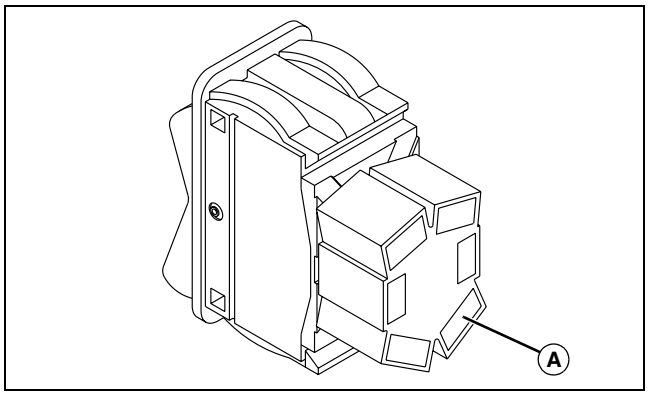
No - Check wire 300 Red and connections.

Pump Circuit - Lower

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked safely.
- Key switch in RUN position.
- Lift switch in LOWER position.

System: Pump Circuit - Lower

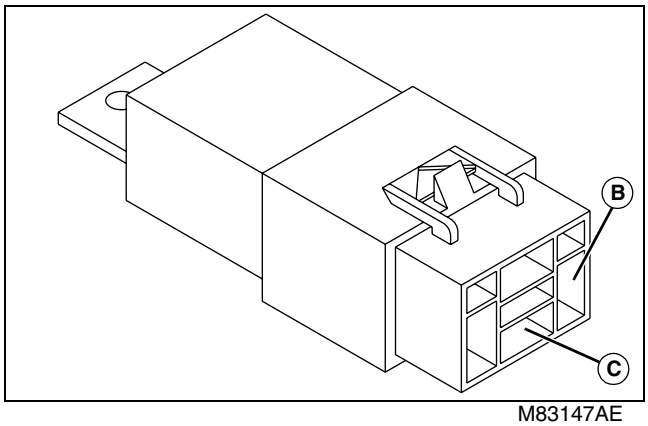


M83149AE

(1) Is there battery voltage at lift switch terminal (A)?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Test lift switch. (See “Test Lift Switch” on page 143.)



M83147AE

(2) Is there battery voltage at terminal 86 (B) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (3).

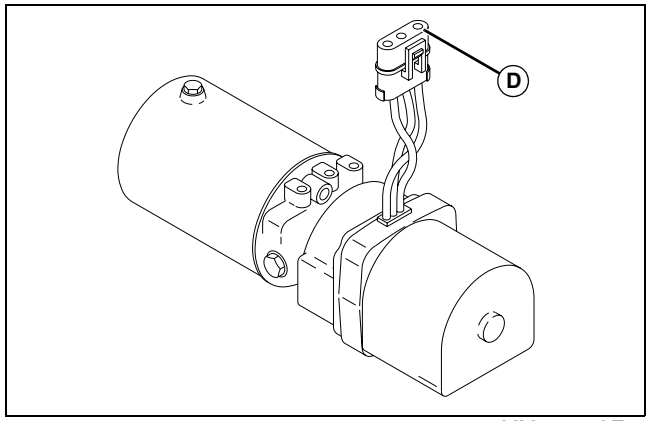
No - Check wire 675 Yel/Blk and connections.

(3) Is there battery voltage at terminal 30 (C) of the lower relay?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Test lower relay. (See “Test Relay” on page 144.)

System: Pump Circuit - Lower



MM83151AE

(4) Is there battery voltage at terminal (D) of the hydraulic pump motor?

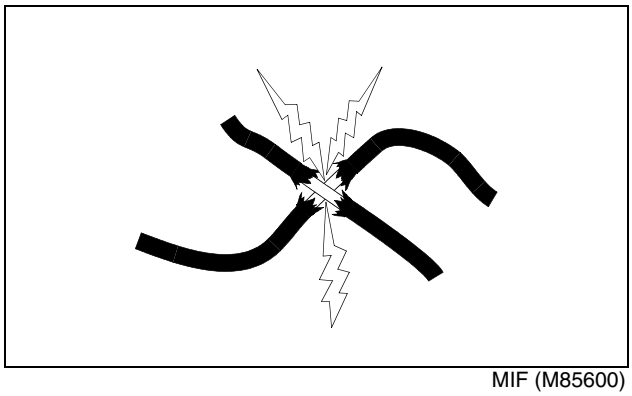
Yes - Test complete.

No - Check wire 800 Org, wire 400 Red/Blk, and connections.

Tests and Adjustments

Test Common Circuit

Shorted Circuit



MIF (M85600)

A shorted circuit may result in the wrong component operating (i.e., improper wire-to-wire contact). To test for a shorted or improperly wired circuit:

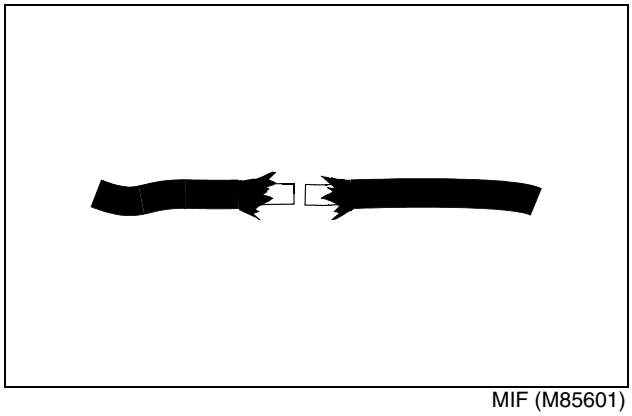
1. Turn component switch ON.

2. Start at the controlling switch of the component that should not be operating.

3. Follow the circuit and disconnect wires at connectors until component stops operating.

4. Shorted or improper connections will be the last two wires disconnected.

High Resistance or Open Circuit



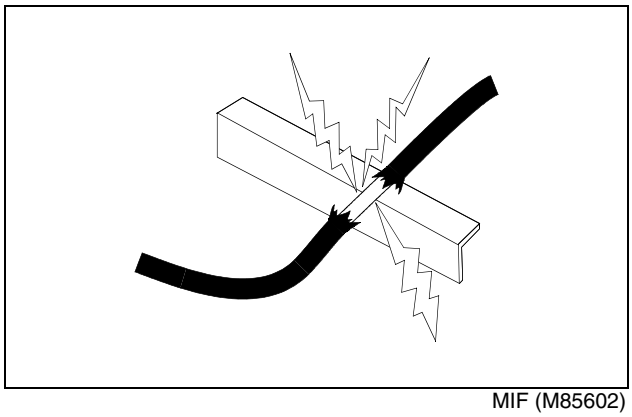
MIF (M85601)

High resistance or open circuits usually result in slow, dim or no component operation (i.e., poor, corroded, or disconnected connections). Voltage at the component will be low when the component is in operation. To test for high resistance and open circuits:

1. Check all terminals and grounds of the circuit for corrosion.

2. If terminals are not corroded or loose, the problem is in the component or wiring.

Grounded Circuit



MIF (M85602)

Grounded circuits usually result in no component operation or a blown fuse.

Test Ground Circuit

Reason

To check for open circuits, loose terminal wire crimps, poor connections, or corrosion in the ground circuit.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to read the resistance from battery terminals and check ground connections under load.

NOTE: The voltmeter method checks ground connections under load.

Procedure - Ohmmeter Method

1. Park machine on level surface.

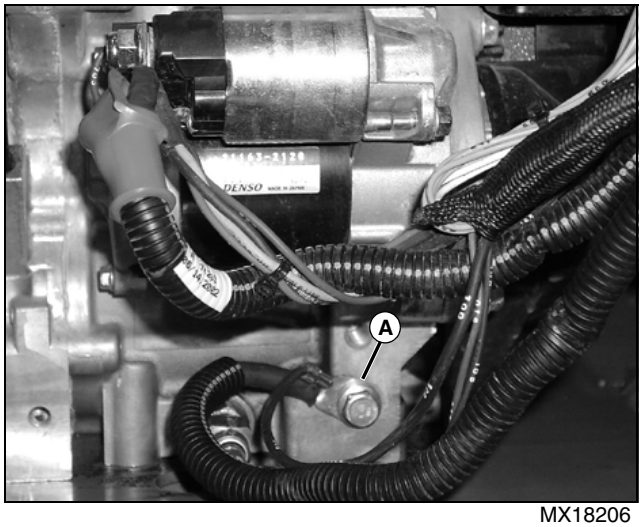
2. Move control levers to NEUTRAL position.

3. Turn key switch to OFF position.

4. Lock park brake.

5. Raise and latch seat platform.

6. Connect both ohmmeter negative (black) lead and positive (red) lead to the negative (-) terminal of battery. Record reading.



MX18206

7. Connect ohmmeter red lead to ground terminal (A) while leaving black lead on battery. Resistance reading must be the same or very close to the battery negative terminal reading. Work backward from the battery on the ground side of the problem circuit until the resistance reading increases above 0.1 ohm. The problem is between the last two test points. If a problem is indicated, disconnect the wiring harness connector to isolate the wire or component and check resistance again. Maximum allowable resistance in the circuit is 0.1 ohm. Check both sides of the connectors closely, because disconnecting and connecting may temporarily solve problem.

Procedure - Voltmeter Method

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Move control levers to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Raise and latch seat platform.
6. Connect voltmeter negative (black) lead to negative terminal of battery.
7. Connect voltmeter positive (red) lead to ground terminal of circuit or component to be tested. Be sure that component circuit is activated (key ON, switches CLOSED) so that voltage will be present at the component. Record voltage. Voltage must be greater than 0, but less than 1 volt. Some components will have a very small voltage reading on the ground side and still be operating correctly.

Results

- If voltage is 0, the component is open.
- If voltage is greater than 1 volt, the ground circuit is bad. Check for open wiring, loose terminal wire crimps, poor connections, or corrosion in the ground circuit.

Test Battery

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte is poisonous. It is strong enough to burn skin, eat holes in clothing, and cause blindness if splashed into the eyes.

Avoid the hazard by:

1. Filling batteries in a well-ventilated area.

2. Wearing eye protection and rubber gloves.

3. Avoiding breathing fumes when electrolyte is added.

4. Avoiding spilling or dripping electrolyte.

5. Using proper jump start procedure.

If you spill acid on yourself:

1. Flush your skin with water.

2. Apply baking soda or lime to help neutralize the acid.

3. Flush your eyes with water for 15-30 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

If acid is swallowed:

1. Do not induce vomiting.

2. Drink large amounts of water or milk, but do not exceed 1.9 L (2 qts).

3. Get medical attention immediately.

NOTE: Machine comes with sealed battery and is not serviceable. This procedure is for a serviceable battery that has replaced the original sealed battery.

Reason

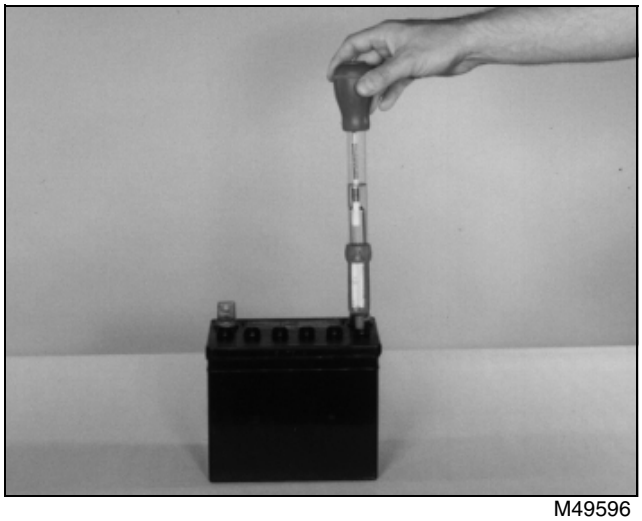
To check condition of battery and determine battery voltage.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Hydrometer	N/A	Used to check specific gravity.
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.
Battery Tester	JT05685	Used to test battery performance.

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Move control levers to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Clean cable ends, battery terminals, and top of battery. (See “Clean Battery” on page 146.)
6. Remove battery. (See “Remove and Install Battery” on page 146.)
7. Inspect battery terminals and case for breakage or cracks.
8. Check electrolyte level in each battery cell. Add clean, distilled water as needed. If water is added, charge battery for 20 minutes at 10 amps.
9. Remove surface charge by placing a small load on the battery for 15 seconds.



M49596

10. Use a hydrometer to check for a minimum specific gravity of 1.225 with less than a 50-point variation in each cell. If specific gravity is not within range, perform one of the following:
    - If all cells are less than 1.175, charge battery at 10-amp rate.
    - If all cells are less than 1.225 with less than 50-point variation, charge battery at 10 amps.
    - If all cells are more than 1.225 with less than 50-point variation, load test battery.
    - If more than 50-point variation, replace battery.
11. Use a multimeter or JT05685 Battery Tester to check for a minimum battery voltage of 12.4 volts. One of the following may result:
    - If battery voltage is less than 12.4 VDC, charge battery.
    - If battery voltage is more than 12.4 VDC, test specific gravity. (Go to step 10.)
12. Install battery. (See “Remove and Install Battery” on page 146.)

Charge Battery

Reason

To increase battery charge after the battery has been discharged.

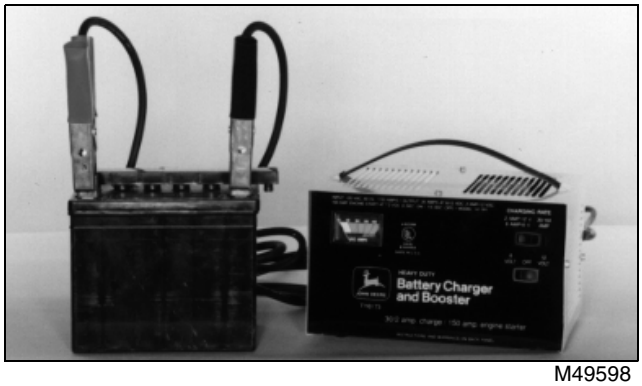
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Battery Charger (Variable Rate)	N/A	Used to charge battery.

Procedure

NOTE: Before charging serviceable battery, check electrolyte level. (See “Test Battery” on page 133.)

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Move control levers to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Clean cable ends, battery terminals, and top of battery.
6. Remove battery. (See “Remove and Install Battery” on page 146.)



M49598

7. Connect variable rate charger to battery.

8. Start charger at SLOW rate. Increase charge rate ONE setting at a time. Check charger ammeter after 1 minute at each setting. Maintain 10-amp charge rate. Use boost setting as necessary.

9. Check if battery is accepting 10-amp charge rate after 10 minutes at boost setting. One of the following may result:

- If battery WILL NOT accept 10-amp charge after 10 minutes at boost setting, replace battery.
- If battery WILL accept 10-amp charge after 10 minutes at boost setting, go to step 10.
- **Serviceable batteries only:** If battery is accepting 10-amp charge after 10 minutes at boost setting, and battery did NOT need water, go to steps 12 and 13.
- **Serviceable batteries only:** If battery is accepting 10-amp charge after 10 minutes at boost setting, but battery DID need water or all cells were BELOW 1.175, go to steps 11 and 12.

10.Set charger at 15-25 amps.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Decrease charge rate if battery gases or bubbles excessively or becomes too warm to touch.

11.**Serviceable batteries only:** Check specific gravity after 30 minutes. One of the following problems may result:

- If MORE THAN 50-point variation between cells, replace battery.
- If LESS THAN 50-point variation between cells, go to steps 12 and 13.

NOTE: Serviceable batteries: If battery was discharged at slow or unknown rate, charge battery at 10-15 amps for 6-12 hours.

Maintenance-free batteries: Follow battery charger manufacturer's recommendations.

12.Load test battery.

13.Install battery. (See "Remove and Install Battery" on page 146.)

Specifications

Battery Specific Gravity . . . . . 1.230-1.265 points

Test Battery Load

Reason

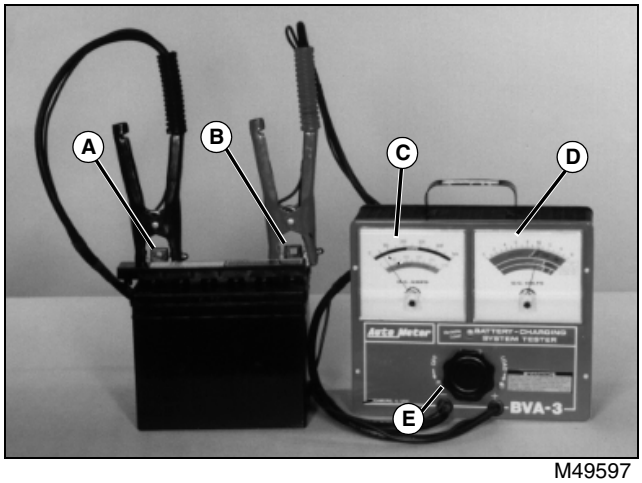
To check condition of battery under load.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Battery Tester	JT05685	Used to test performance of battery.

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Move control levers to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Clean cable ends, battery terminals, and top of battery. (See "Clean Battery" on page 146.)
6. Remove battery. (See "Remove and Install Battery" on page 146.)



M49597

7. Turn load knob (E) counterclockwise to OFF position.
8. Connect tester positive (red) cable to battery positive (+) terminal (B).
9. Connect tester negative (black) cable to battery negative (-) terminal (A).
10.Turn load knob of tester clockwise (in) until amperage scale (C) reading is equal to:

- Cold cranking amperage rating of battery (use blue scale).

or

- Three times ampere hour rating (use black scale).

11.Hold for 15 seconds and turn load knob of tester counterclockwise (out) to OFF position.

12.Repeat steps 8 and 9 above and read condition of battery on DC volts scale (D).

Results

- If battery DOES NOT pass test and has NOT been charged, charge battery and retest.
- If battery DOES NOT pass test and HAS BEEN charged, replace battery.

Test Regulated Amperage Output

Reason

To determine the amperage output of the charging system.

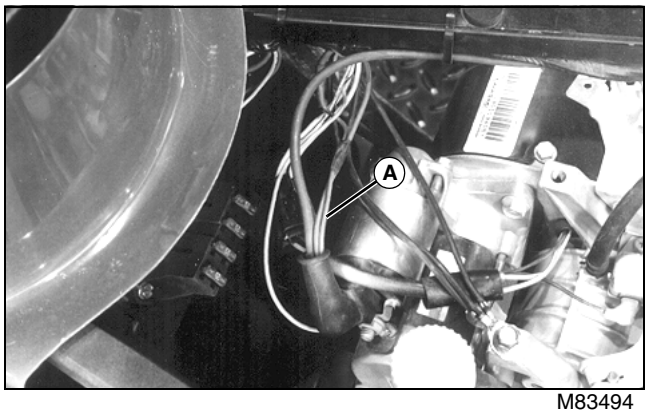
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Battery Tester	JT05685	Used to load-test battery.
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.
Current Clamp (or Ammeter)	JT02153	Used to measure current.

Procedure

NOTE: The battery should be in good condition and fully charged before performing test. (See "Test Battery" on page 133.)

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See "Parking Safely" on page 5.)
2. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
3. Lock park brake.
4. Turn key switch to OFF position.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.



M83494

7. Connect ammeter in series with wire 200 Red (A), or clamp jaws of current clamp around wire. When using a current clamp:

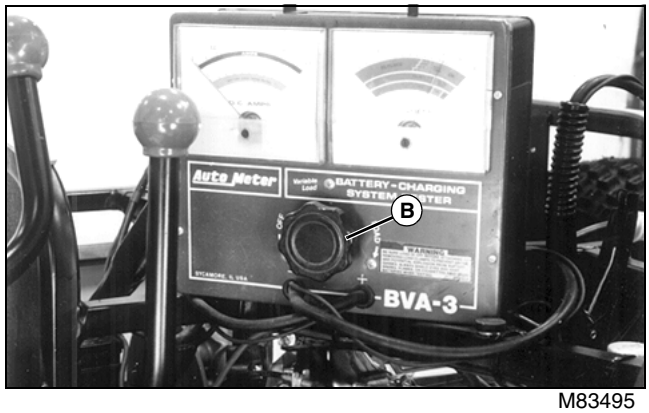
   a. Connect current clamp RED lead to the VOLTS jack of the multimeter and the BLACK lead of the current clamp to the COM jack on the multimeter.

NOTE: If using a multimeter other than JT05791A, use a meter that will read millivolts. Millivolts = current in amps; 1 mV = 1 amp.

   b. Set the current clamp to 2000 A and the multimeter to 300 mV.

NOTE: The core of the jaws may hold some magnetic force after the current clamp has been used for measurement. If you cannot zero adjust the display, open the jaws and snap them closed several times.

   c. Adjust the DCA ZERO ADJUST dial on the current clamp for a zero reading on the multimeter.



M83495

8. Turn knob (B) of battery tester to OFF position (fully counterclockwise).
9. Connect red clamp of JT05685 Battery Tester to positive (+) terminal of battery and black clamp to frame.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Perform this test as quickly as possible to prevent damage to electrical system components. DO NOT apply a full load to the battery for more than 10 seconds.

10.Start and run engine at fast idle.

11.Turn load knob until voltage reads 11 VDC.

12.Read and record amperage reading. Amperage should read a minimum of 13 amps at fast idle.

13.Turn load knob OFF (fully counterclockwise).

Results

- If the amperage output is below minimum specification, perform unregulated voltage test. (See "Test Unregulated Voltage" on page 137.)

Test Regulated Voltage

Reason

To determine regulated voltage output of the regulator/ rectifier.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Raise rear body cowling.
6. Remove surface charge from battery by placing a small load on the battery for 15 seconds.
7. Set multimeter to 50 DC volt scale.
8. Connect multimeter positive (red) lead to battery positive (+) terminal.
9. Connect multimeter negative (black) lead to battery negative (-) terminal.
10. Start and run engine at fast idle. Read multimeter several times during 5 minutes of running time.
11. Voltage should remain between 12.2 and 14.7 volts DC.

Results

- If the DC voltage remains below the minimum specification, test stator voltage output.
- If the DC voltage goes above the maximum specification, replace the regulator/rectifier.

Test Unregulated Voltage

Reason

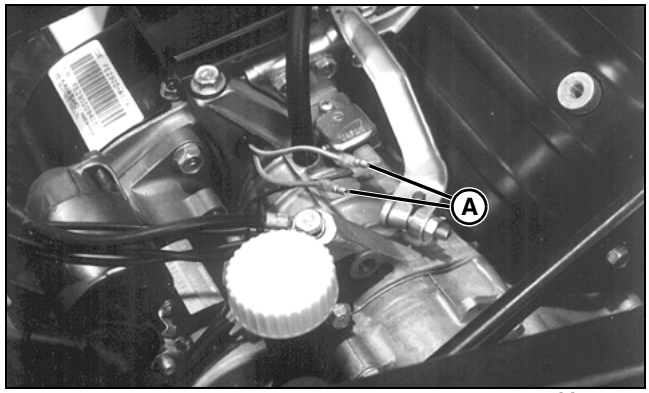
To measure stator voltage output to determine stator condition.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.



M83182

7. Disconnect stator wire leads (A).
8. Set multimeter to 50 AC volt scale.
9. Connect multimeter leads to engine side of stator wire leads.
10. Start and run engine at fast idle. Read voltmeter several times during 5 minutes of running time.
11. Voltage should be a minimum of 34 volts AC.

Results

- If the voltage is less than specifications, test flywheel magnet and then replace stator. (See “Test Flywheel Magnet” on page 142.)

Test Starting Solenoid

Reason

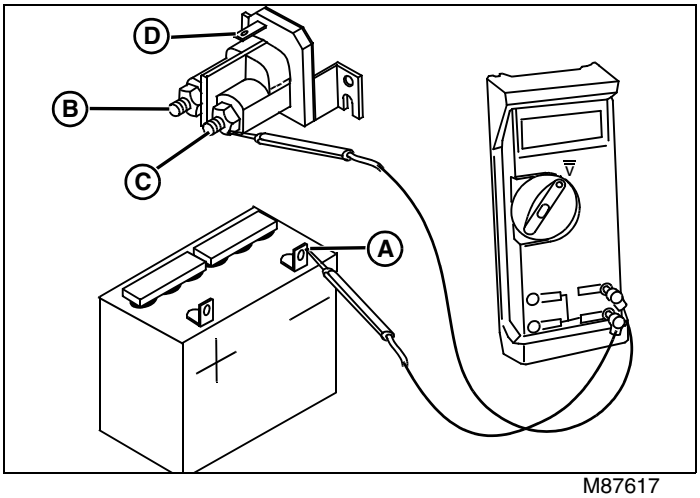
To determine if starting solenoid is defective.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.
7. Disconnect and ground spark plug leads.



M87617

8. Connect multimeter to negative (-) battery terminal (A) and positive battery cable terminal (B) of solenoid. Check for battery voltage.
   - No battery voltage - Check battery positive (+) terminal and starting motor solenoid terminal (B) for loose connections. Clean any corrosion.
   - Battery voltage - Go to step 9.
9. Connect multimeter to negative (-) battery terminal (A) and starting motor cable terminal (C) of solenoid.
10. Momentarily turn ignition key to START position and check for battery voltage.
    - Battery voltage - Starting motor solenoid is not defective.
    - No battery voltage - Go to step 11.
11. Connect multimeter to negative (-) battery terminal (A) and terminal (D) (Blk wire) of starting motor solenoid.
12. Momentarily turn ignition key to START position and check for battery voltage.
    - No battery voltage - Check Blk wire and connections.
    - Battery voltage - Check Blk wire and connections between starting motor solenoid and frame ground. If OK, starting motor solenoid is defective. Replace solenoid.

Starting Motor Amperage Draw - Loaded

Reason

To determine amperage needed to crank the engine.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.
Current Clamp	JT02153	Used to measure current.

Procedure

1. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
2. Lock park brake.

Remove spark plug lead and ground to engine.

3. Connect current clamp RED lead to the VOLTS jack of the multimeter and the BLACK lead of the current clamp to the COM jack on the multimeter.
4. Clamp jaws of current clamp around the positive battery cable.
5. Set the current clamp to 2000 A and the multimeter to 300 mV.

NOTE: The core of the jaws may hold some magnetic force after the current clamp has been used for measurement. If you cannot zero adjust the display, open the jaws and snap them closed several times.

6. Adjust the DCA ZERO ADJUST dial on the current clamp for a zero reading on the multimeter.

NOTE: If using a multimeter other than JT05791A, use a meter that will read millivolts. Millivolts = current in amps; 1 mV = 1 amp.

7. Crank the engine and read the starting motor amperage draw.

Result

• If amperage is above specification, check starting motor for binding or damaged wires or windings.

• If starting motor is good, check internal engine, traction or PTO drive for binding or damage.

Specifications

Maximum Starting Motor Draw . . . . 51 amps at 750 rpm

Starting Motor Amperage Draw - No Load

Reason

To determine starting motor condition under no-load conditions.

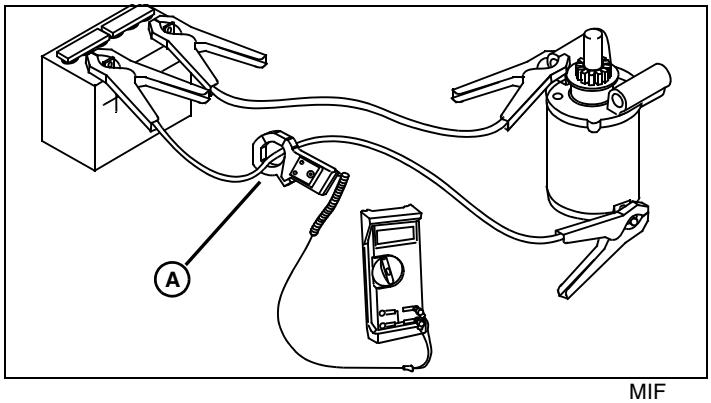
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.
Current Clamp	JT02153	Used to measure current.
12-Volt Battery	N/A	Used to provide power.
Jumper Cables	N/A	Used to connect staring motor to battery.

Procedure

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Do not clamp starting motor housing in vise or strike with a hammer. Clamp only on the mounting bracket. Starting motors contain two ceramic magnets that can be broken or cracked if the motor housing is hit, deformed or dented.

1. Clamp the starting motor mounting bracket in a vise.



MIF

2. Connect current clamp (A) RED lead to the VOLTS jack of the multimeter and the BLACK lead of the current clamp to the COM jack on the multimeter.

3. Connect the negative jumper cable to the battery negative post and the frame of the starting motor.

4. Connect the positive jumper cable to the positive post of the battery.

5. Clamp jaws of current clamp around the positive jumper cable.

6. Set the current clamp to 2000 A and the multimeter to 300 mV.

NOTE: The core of the jaws may hold some magnetic force after the current clamp has been used for measurement. If you cannot zero adjust the display, open the jaws and snap them closed several times.

7. Adjust the DCA ZERO ADJUST dial on the current clamp for a zero reading on the multimeter.

NOTE: If using a multimeter other than JT05791A, use a meter that will read millivolts. Millivolts = current in amps; 1 mV = 1 amp.

8. Momentarily touch the positive jumper cable lead to the starting motor positive post and read the starting motor amperage draw.

Result

• If amperage is above specification, check starting motor for binding or damaged wires or windings.

Specifications

Maximum Starting Motor Draw . . . 50 amps at 6000 rpm

Test Lift Motor Amperage Draw

Reason

To determine the condition of the lift motor and actuator assembly.

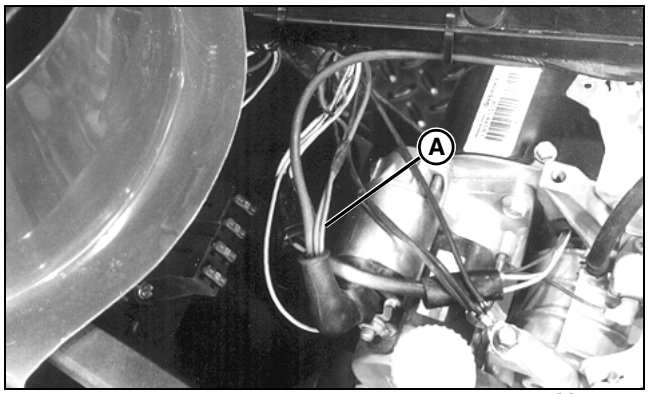
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.
Current Clamp	JT02153	Used to measure current.

Procedure

NOTE: The battery should be in good condition and fully charged before performing test. (See "Test Battery" on page 133.)

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See "Parking Safely" on page 5.)
2. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
3. Lock park brake.
4. Lower rear implement to the ground.
5. Turn the key switch to the OFF position.
6. Lower front blade (if equipped).
7. Raise rear body cowling.



M83494

8. Connect multimeter in series with lift circuit power lead (A), or clamp jaws of current clamp around wire. When using a current clamp:

   a. Connect current clamp RED lead to the VOLTS jack of the multimeter and the BLACK lead of the current clamp to the COM jack on the multimeter.

NOTE: If using a multimeter other than JT05791A, use a meter that will read millivolts. Millivolts = current in amps; 1 mV = 1 amp.

   b. Set the current clamp to 2000 A and the multimeter to 300 mV.

NOTE: The core of the jaws may hold some magnetic force after the current clamp has been used for measurement. If you cannot zero adjust the display, open the jaws and snap them closed several times.

   c. Adjust the DCA ZERO ADJUST dial on the current clamp for a zero reading on the multimeter.

9. Turn key switch to the RUN position.
10. Raise rear implement and record amperage reading.
11. Lower rear implement and record amperage reading.

Results

- If amperage is below specifications and unit does not lift, check for stripped gears or worn clutch.
- If amperage is zero, check control circuit or fusible link. If control circuit and fusible link are OK and motor will not run, thermal protector or motor may be defective. Replace motor.
- If amperage is above specification, check lift actuator gears, worn gears or bearings for binding, causing excessive load.
- Repair or replace lift actuator.

Specifications

Amperage Draw

Raise (No Load) . . . . . 3-6 amps
Lower (No Load). . . . . 3-4 amps
Raise (Maximum Load) . . . . . 28 amps

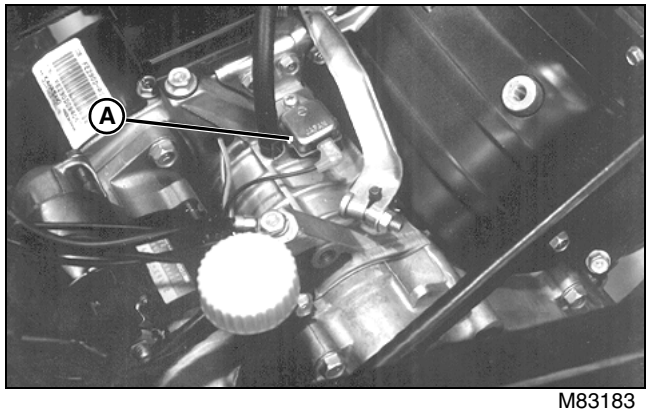
Test Ignition Module

Reason

To determine if the ignition module is defective.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See "Parking Safely" on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.



M83183

7. The ignition module (A) is very sensitive to the type of meter used to check resistance. Due to variations in meters, the best way to determine if the ignition module is good is to replace the questionable ignition module with a known good module.

Results

- If the new ignition module does not solve the problem, check other ignition components.

Test Stator

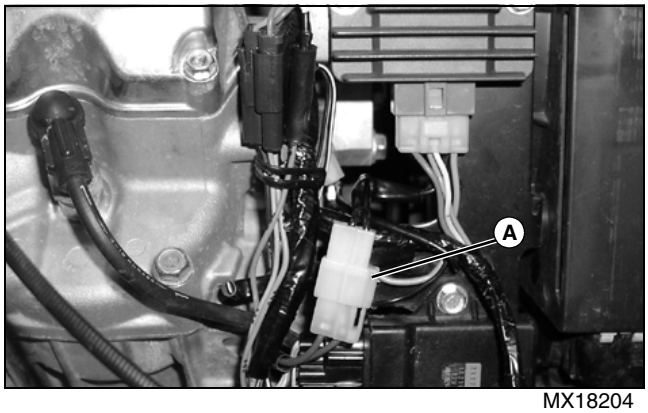
Reason

To check stator coil resistance to determine the stator condition.

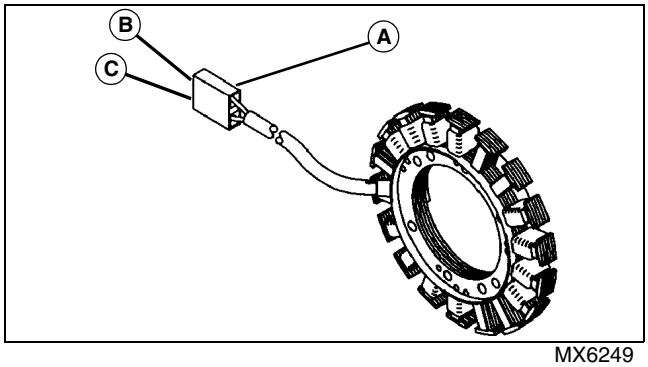
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure



MX18204



MX6249

1. Disconnect the stator wire connector (A) at voltage regulator/rectifier.

2. Test stator between connector pins (B and C) for resistance. Stator coil resistance should meet specifications.

3. Test stator for continuity between each connector pin and ground. There should be no continuity (infinite resistance).

Results

If readings do not meet specifications, replace stator.

Specifications

Stator Coil Resistance (Maximum) . . . . . 0.1 ohm

Test Spark

Reason

To determine condition of the ignition system.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Spark Tester	D05351ST	Used to test ignition system.

Procedure

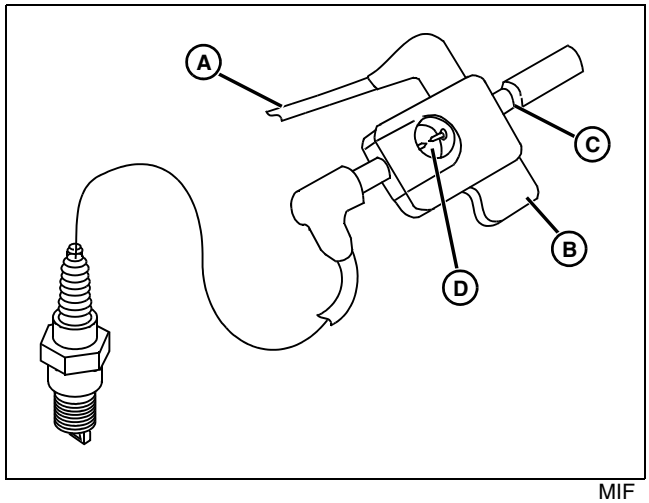
1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)

2. Turn key switch to the OFF position.

3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.

4. Lock park brake.

5. Raise rear body cowling.



MIF

6. Remove high tension lead (A) from spark plug and connect to spark tester (B).

7. Connect spark tester lead to spark plug.

8. Adjust spark tester gap to 4.2 mm (0.166 in.) with screw (C).

NOTE: Do not adjust spark tester gap beyond 5.0 mm (0.200 in.) because damage to ignition system components could occur.

9. Start engine and watch spark (D) at tester.

10.If there is no spark:

- Check for proper safety interlock setup.
- Check for shorted stop switch.
- Check for closed engine diodes.
- Check for armature failure.

Results

- If engine will start, watch spark with engine running. There should be a strong, steady, blue spark.
- If spark is weak, or if no spark, install new spark plug and test again.
- If spark is still weak, or still no spark, check armature air gap and adjust as needed.
- If spark is still weak, or still no spark, perform ignition system diagnosis. (See “Ignition Circuit Diagnosis” on page 113.)
- Replace coils as needed.

Test Flywheel Magnet

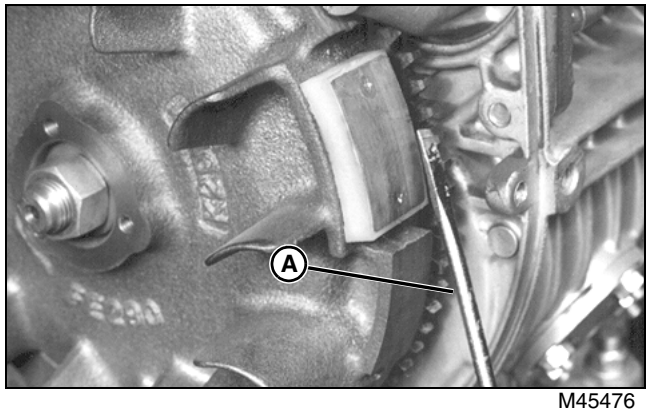
Reason

To make sure flywheel magnet(s) has enough force to induce current into ignition coil.

Procedure

NOTE: This is a rough test and should be used to determine flywheel magnet strength only if no other cause for weak or no spark is found.

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Raise rear body cowling.
6. Remove flywheel blower housing from engine. (See “Remove and Install Blower Housing” on page 51.)
7. Rotate flywheel so magnet is away from coil.



M45476

8. Loosely hold screwdriver blade (A) about 25 mm (1.0 in.) away from magnet.

Results

- Magnet should attract blade to it.
- If blade is NOT attracted to magnet, flywheel must be replaced.

Test Key Switch

Reason

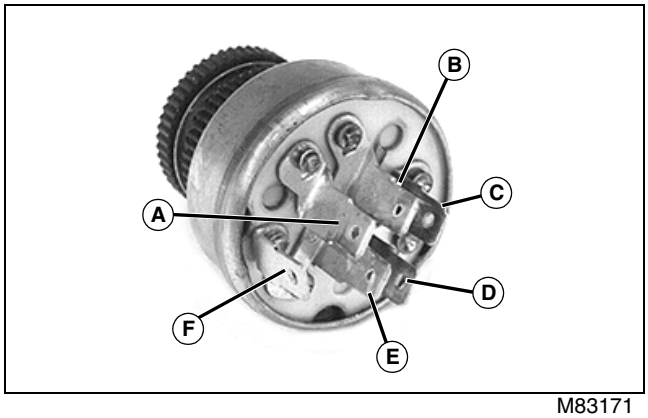
To verify that the key switch is operating properly.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Move control levers to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Remove right-side control console cover.
6. Disconnect key switch connector.



M83171

7. Use a multimeter to test switch continuity in OFF, RUN, and START positions.

NOTE: DO NOT refer to markings if stamped on terminals. Identify by callouts on art above ONLY. Terminal combinations other than those listed should not have continuity.

Key Switch Continuity

Switch Position	Terminal Continuity
OFF	C and D
RUN	E and F
START	E and F; A and B

Results

- If any continuity is NOT correct, replace the switch.

Test Neutral Start Switch

Reason

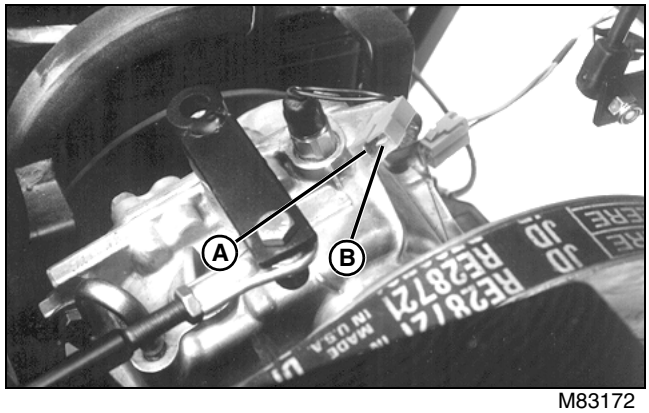
To verify that the neutral start switch has continuity when the transaxle is in neutral.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTREAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.
7. Disconnect neutral start switch wiring connector.



M83172

8. Check continuity across terminals (A and B). There should be continuity.
9. Depress and hold forward or reverse pedal to engage transaxle.
10. Check continuity across terminals (A and B). There should be no continuity.

Results

- If continuity is not correct, replace switch and retest.
- If after replacing switch, there is still no continuity when the transaxle is in the NEUTRAL position, inspect transaxle linkage.

Test Lift Switch

Reason

To verify that the lift switch is operating properly.

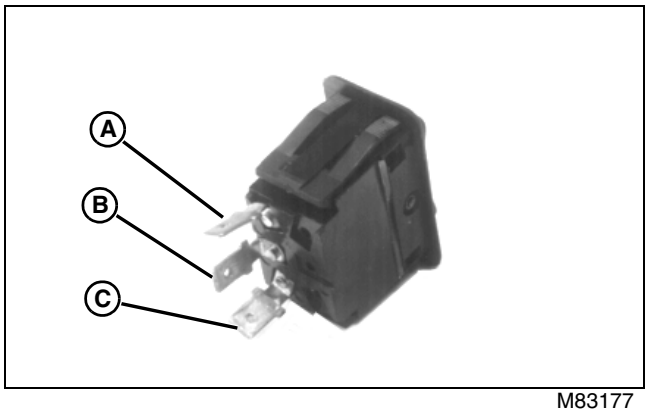
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Remove dash panel. (See “Remove and Install Dash Panel” on page 244.)

6. Disconnect lift switch wiring connector.



M83177

7. With switch in LIFT position, use a multimeter to check for the following:

- Continuity exists between terminals (B and C).
- No continuity exists between terminals (A and B).

8. With switch in LOWER position, use an ohmmeter or continuity tester to check for the following:

- Continuity exists between terminals (A and B).
- No continuity exists between terminals (B and C).

Results

- If switch fails any continuity tests, replace switch.

Test Relay

Reason

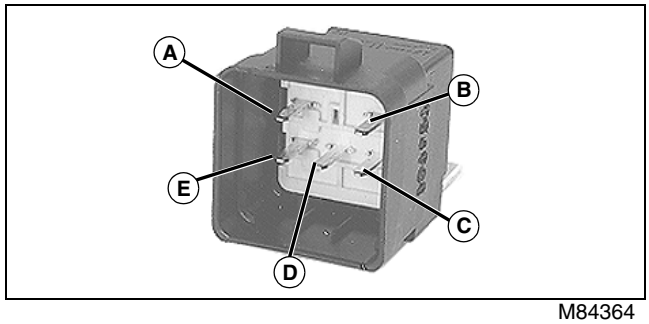
To check relay terminal continuity in the energized and de-energized conditions.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on a level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Move key switch to OFF position.
3. Lock park brake.
4. Remove right-side control console cover.
5. Raise and latch seat platform.
6. Disconnect relay(s) from harness.



M84364

7. Using a multimeter, check for continuity between terminals 87A (D) and 30 (A). There should be continuity between terminals 87A and 30.
8. Using a multimeter, check for continuity between terminals 87 (C) and 30 (A). There should NOT be continuity between terminals 87 and 30.
9. Using a multimeter, check for continuity between terminals 85 (E) and 86 (B). There should be continuity between terminals 85 and 86.
10. Connect a jumper wire from battery positive (+) to relay terminal 85 (E). Connect a jumper wire from battery negative (-) to relay terminal 86 (B). The relay should energize with an audible click.
11. Using a multimeter, check for continuity between terminals 87 (C) and 30 (A). There should be continuity between terminals 87 and 30.

Results

- If continuity is not correct, replace relay.

Test Fuse

Reason

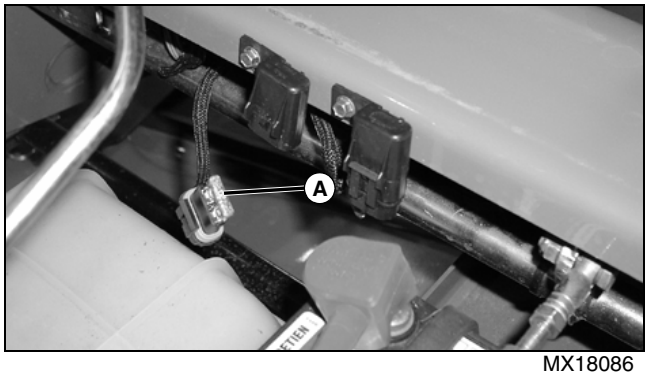
To verify that the fuse has continuity.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

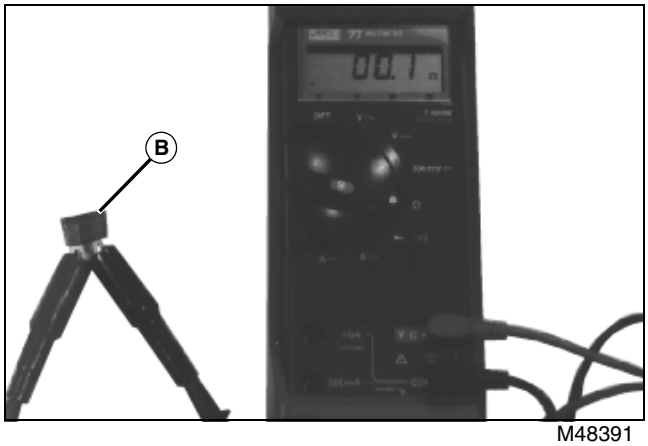
Procedure

1. Park machine safely on a level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Move key switch to OFF position.
3. Lock park brake.
4. Raise and latch seat platform.



MX18086

5. Remove fuse (A) from fuse harness connector.



M48391

6. Check visually for broken filament.
7. Connect multimeter to each end of fuse (B).
8. Check for continuity.

Results

- If continuity is not indicated, replace fuse.

Test Circuit Breaker

Reason

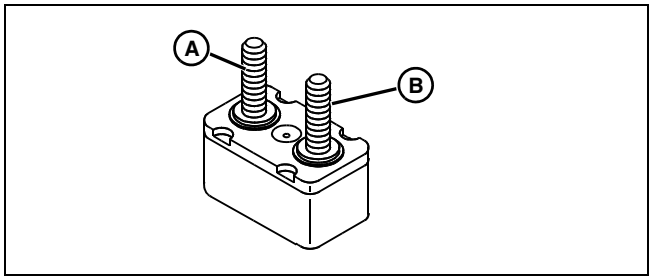
To check circuit breaker condition.

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Digital Multimeter	JT05791A	Used to measure resistance, current, and voltage.

Procedure

1. Park machine safely on level surface. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Disconnect one wire from the circuit breaker.



MIF

4. Check terminal continuity using a multimeter.
   - There should be continuity between terminals (A and B).

NOTE: This is a thermal circuit breaker. If continuity is not present, allow circuit breaker to cool and reset.

Results

- If continuity is NOT present, replace circuit breaker.

Repair

Remove and Install Battery

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte is poisonous. It is strong enough to burn skin, eat holes in clothing, and cause blindness if splashed into the eyes.

Avoid the hazard by:

1. Filling batteries in a well-ventilated area.

2. Wearing eye protection and rubber gloves.

3. Avoiding breathing fumes when electrolyte is added.

4. Avoiding spilling or dripping electrolyte.

5. Using proper jump start procedure.

If you spill acid on yourself:

1. Flush your skin with water.

2. Apply baking soda or lime to help neutralize the acid.

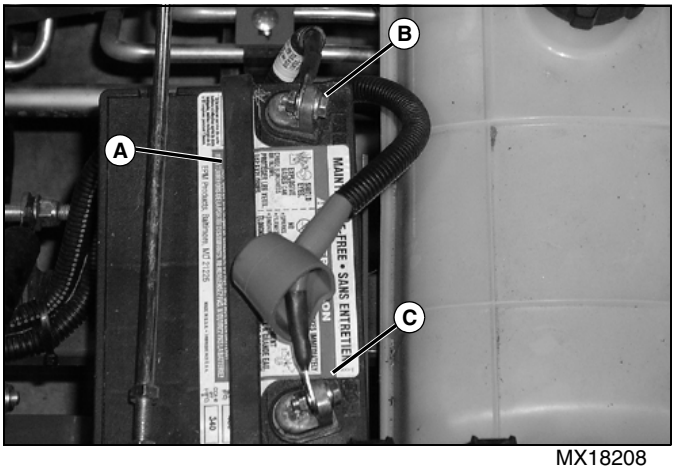
3. Flush your eyes with water for 15-30 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

If acid is swallowed:

1. Do not induce vomiting.

2. Drink large amounts of water or milk, but do not exceed 1.9 L (2 qt).

3. Get medical attention immediately.



MX18208

1. Disconnect negative (-) cable (B) first, then positive (+) cable (C).

2. Remove strap (A).

3. Remove battery.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Clean battery if dirty. (See “Clean Battery” on page 146.)
- Inspect battery terminals and case for breakage or cracks. Replace if needed.
- Test battery condition. (See “Test Battery” on page 133.)
- Connect negative (-) cable last.

Clean Battery

1. Remove battery from machine. (See “Remove and Install Battery” on page 146.)

NOTE: Keep cleaning solution out of battery cells.

2. Clean battery, battery terminals, cable ends, bracket and battery box with a solution of one part baking soda and four parts water.

3. Rinse all parts with clean water. Let dry thoroughly.

4. Apply petroleum jelly to battery terminals to prevent corrosion.

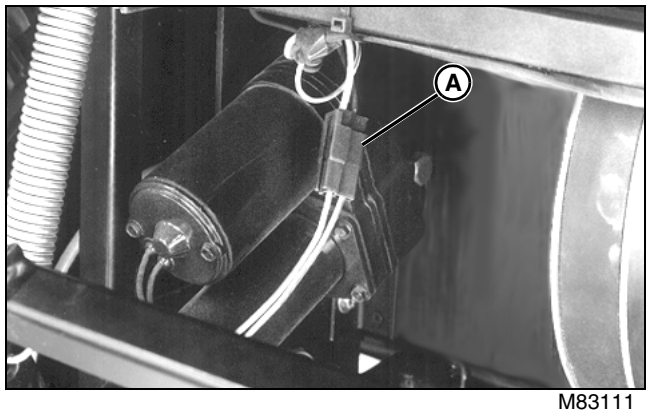
Remove and Install Lift Actuator

Removal

NOTE: Lift actuator mounting position and orientation may vary depending on the implement being used. (See “Attachments” on page 225.)

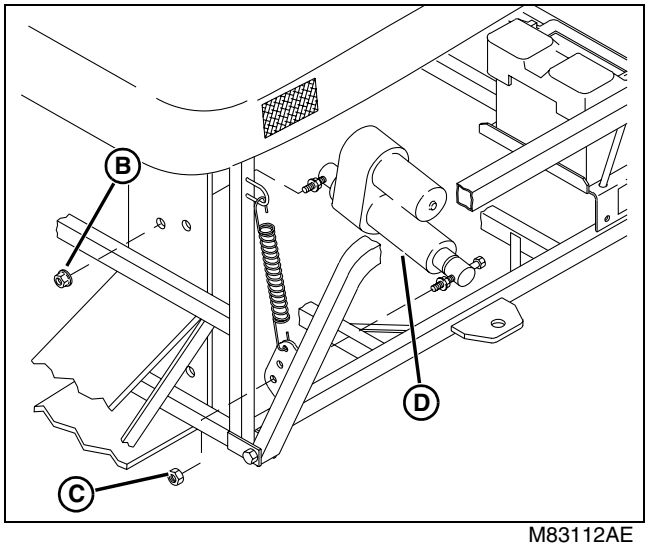
1. Remove rear implement. (See “Attachments” on page 225.)

2. Raise lift bar to full UP position.



M83111

3. Disconnect wiring connector (A).



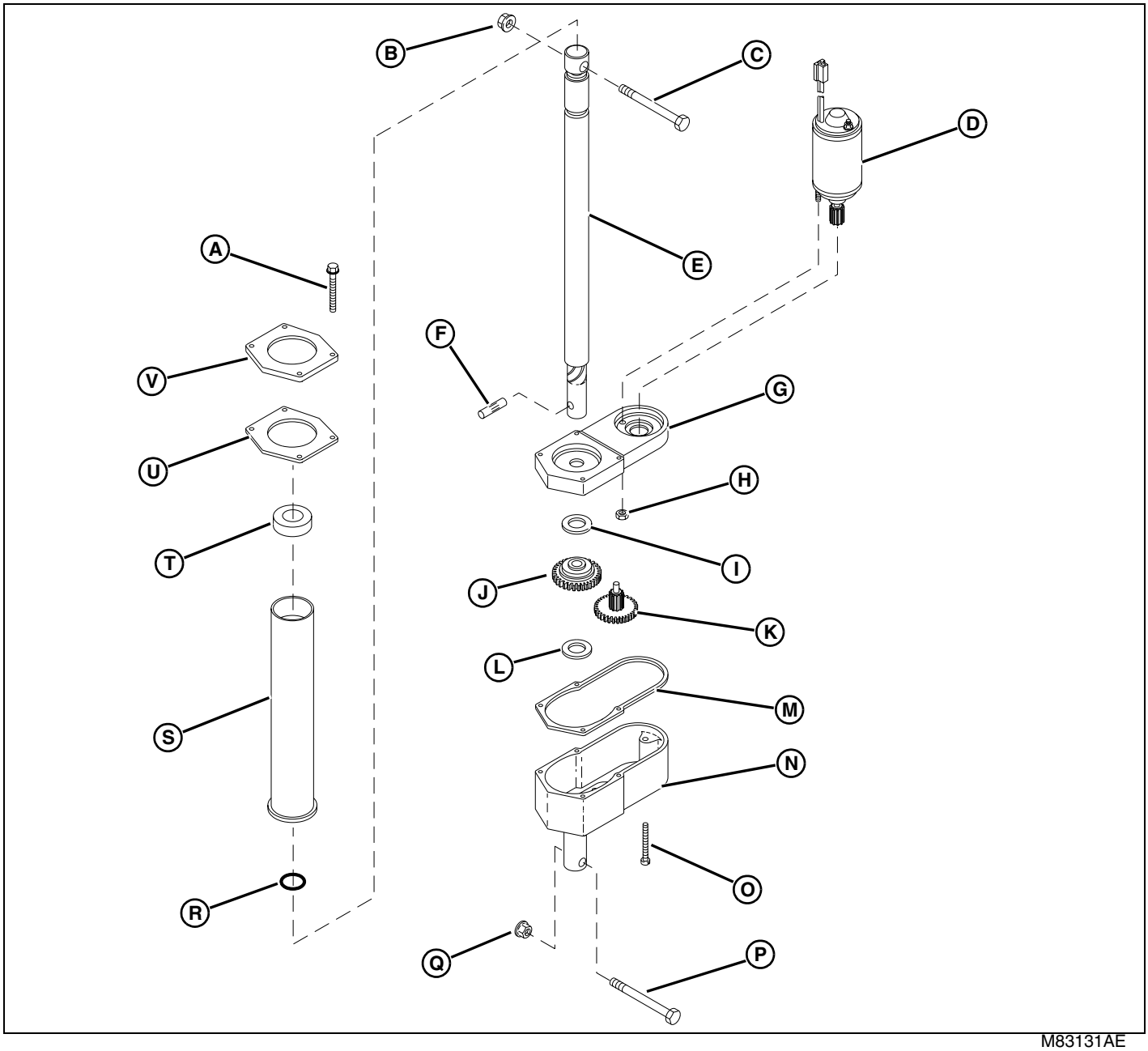
M83112AE

4. Remove nuts (B and C).
5. Remove lift motor (D).

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Disassembly



M83131AE

A - Retaining Plate-to-Lower Gear Housing Cap Screw (4 used)
B - Flange Nut
C - Cap Screw
D - Lift Motor
E - Actuator Screw Assembly
F - Pin
G - Upper Gear Housing
H - Motor Nut (2 used)
I - Thrust Washer
J - Clutch
K - Intermediate Gear
L - Thrust Washer
M - Gasket
N - Lower Gear Housing
O - Lower Gear Housing-to-Upper Gear Housing Cap Screw
P - Cap Screw
Q - Flange Nut
R - O-Ring
S - Cover Tube
T - Seal
U - Gasket
V - Retaining Plate

NOTE: Remove seal only if replacement is necessary.

1. Inspect all parts for wear or damage.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! When replacing motor, note direction that the motor is installed. Intermediate gear should ride close to the center of motor gear.

2. Replace parts as necessary.
3. Install new gaskets.

Assembly

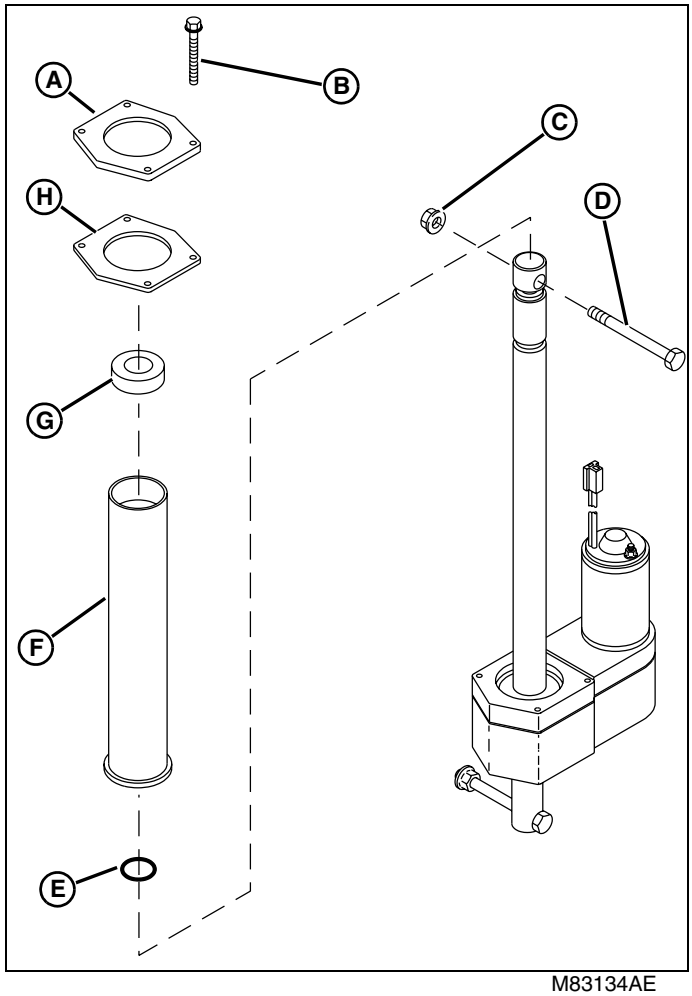
Assembly is done in the reverse order of diassembly.

Specifications

Lift Actuator

Retaining Plate Cap Screw Torque . . . 8 N•m (70 lb-in.)
Lower Housing Cap Screw Torque . . 2.3 N•m (20 lb-in.)
Motor Nut Torque . . . . . 8 N•m (70 lb-in.)

Replace Cover Tube Seal



M83134AE

A - Retaining Plate
B - Retaining Plate-to-Lower Gear Housing Cap Screw (4 used)
C - Flange Nut
D - Cap Screw
E - O-Ring
F - Cover Tube
G - Seal
H - Gasket

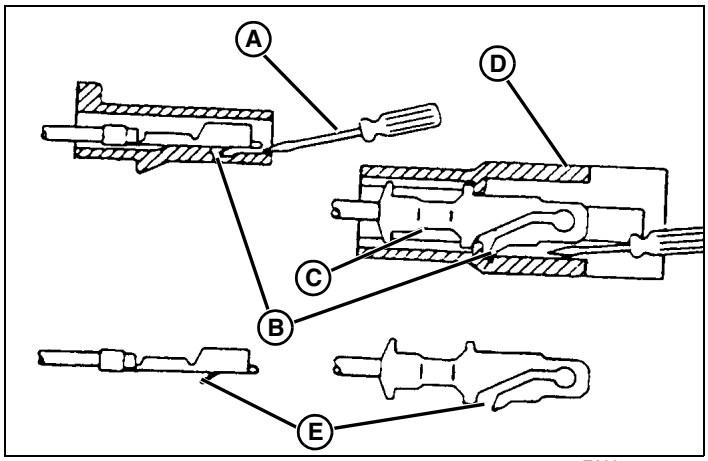
1. Remove cover tube (F).
2. Remove seal (G) from cover tube using a disk and driver set.
3. Install seal and O-ring (E) until flush with end of tube.
4. Install cover tube using new gasket (H).

Specifications

Lift Actuator

Retaining Plate Cap Screw Torque . . . . 8 N•m (70 lb-in.)

Connector Body - Blade Terminals



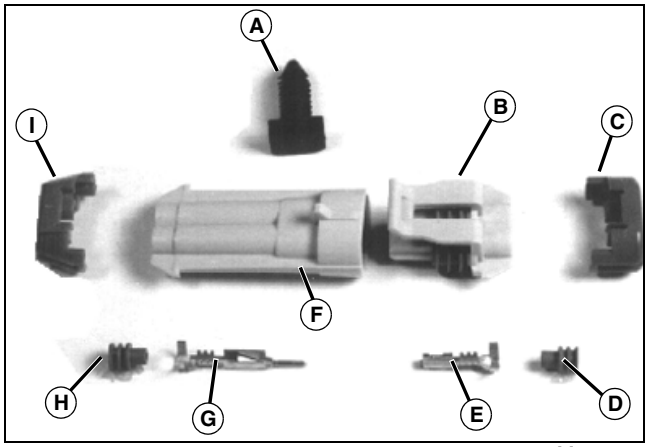
RW4218

1. Use a small screwdriver (A) to depress locking tang (B).
2. Slide terminal (C) from connector body (D).
3. Be sure to bend locking tang back to original position (E) before installing connector body.

Remove METRI-PACK™ Connector

Special or Required Tools

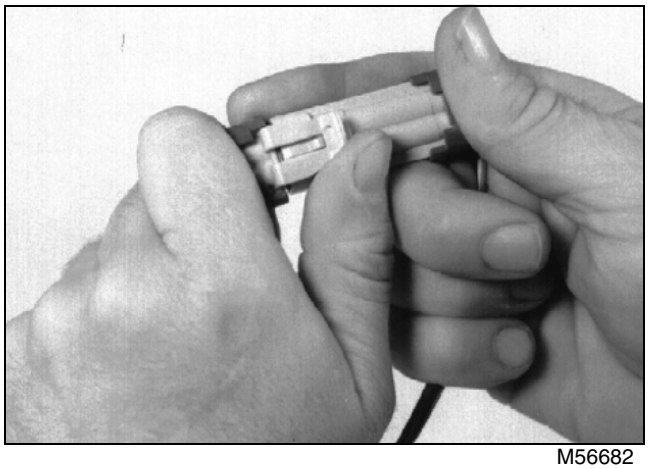
Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Terminal Removal Tool	JDG777	Used to depress locking tang and remove contact.



M56685

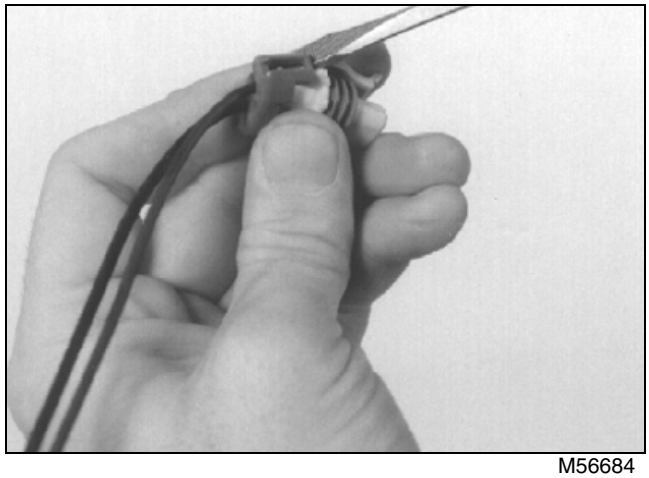
A - Mounting Post (Optional)
B - Socket Body
C - Wire Retainer
D - Cable Seal
E - Socket Contact
F - Pin Body
G - Pin
H - Cable Seal
I - Wire Retainer

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Identify wire number/color locations with connector terminal letters.



M56682

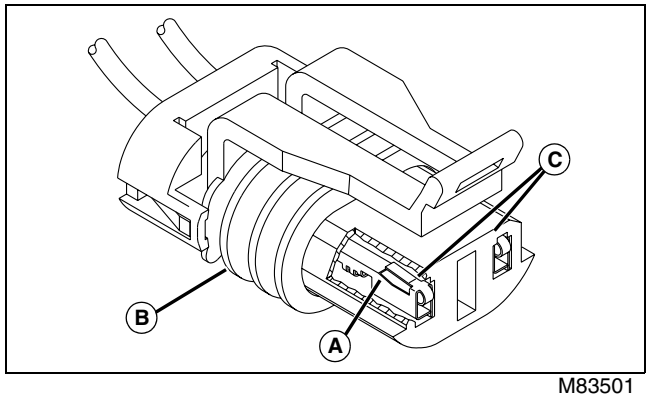
1. Open connector body.



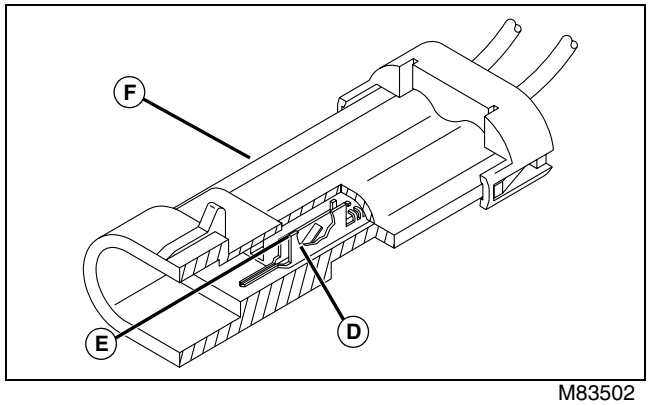
M56684

2. Remove retainer on wire end of connector with a screwdriver.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Insertion of the tool in the correct location is critical when removing contact from connector body. Incorrect insertion can damage connector.



M83501



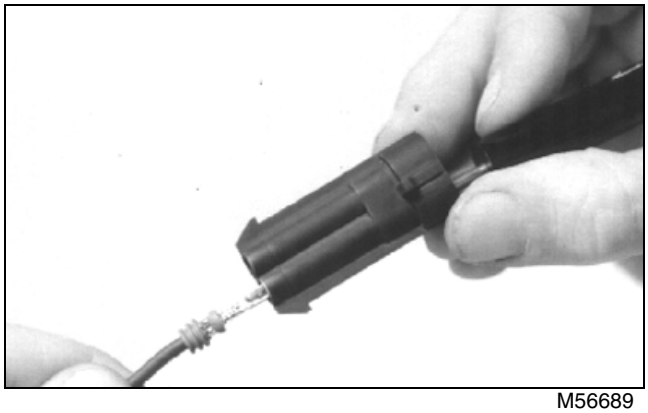
M83502

A - Socket Contact
B - Socket Body
C - Tool Insertion Point
D - Pin Contact
E - Pin Body
F - Tool Insertion Point

3. Use JDG777 Terminal Removal Tool to depress locking tang. Remove contact from connector body.

a. To remove socket contact (A) from socket body (B), insert the tool in slot between terminal contact and connector body (C).

b. To remove pin contact (D) from pin body (E), insert tool in center of contact (F).



M56689

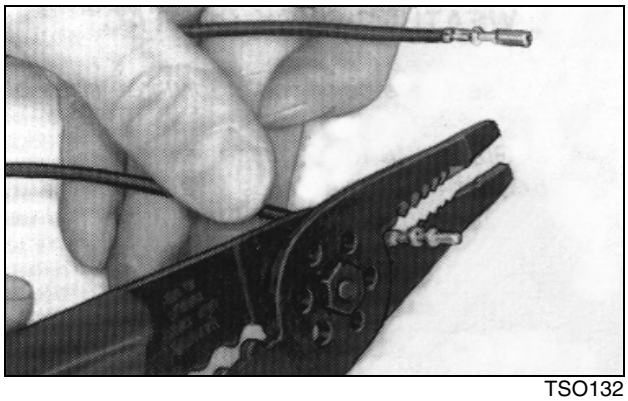
4. Hold the removal tool fully seated and pull wire from connector body.

Replace METRI-PACK™ Connector

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Universal Electrical Pliers	JDG145	Used to cut wires and strip insulation.
Crimper	JDG865	Used to attach contacts and seals.

1. Remove wire from connector.



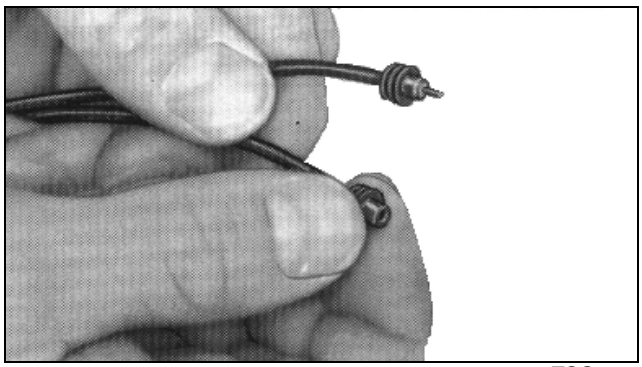
TSO132

2. Use JDG145 Universal Electrical Pliers to cut wire as close as possible to terminal.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! METRI-PACK™ connectors are "keyed" (A, B, C, etc.) for proper contact mating. Be sure contacts and wire color/ numbers match and are in proper alignment.

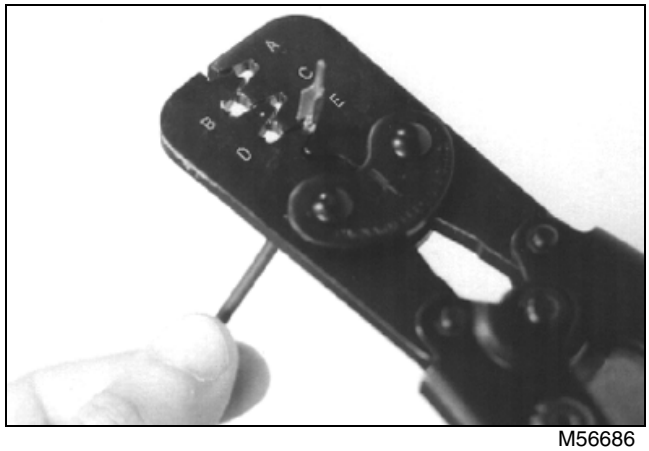
NOTE: Cable seals are available for three sizes of wire:

- ***Large - 1.0 mm (16 gage) wire***
- ***Medium - 0.8 mm (18 gage) wire***
- ***Small - 0.5 mm (20 gage) wire***



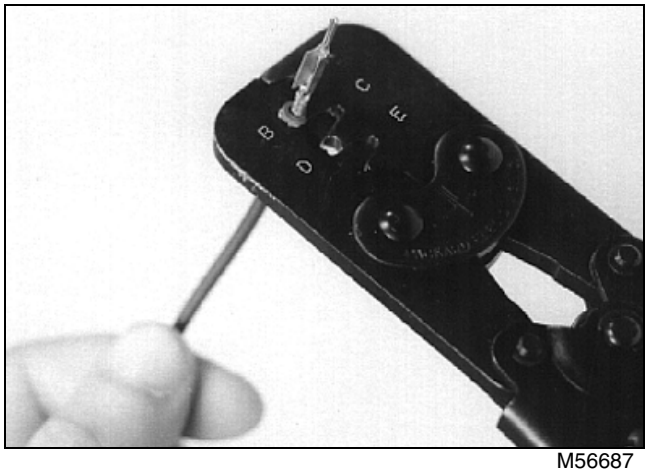
TSO136

3. Remove enough insulation to expose 6 mm (0.25 in.) of wire. Align cable seal with edge of insulation.



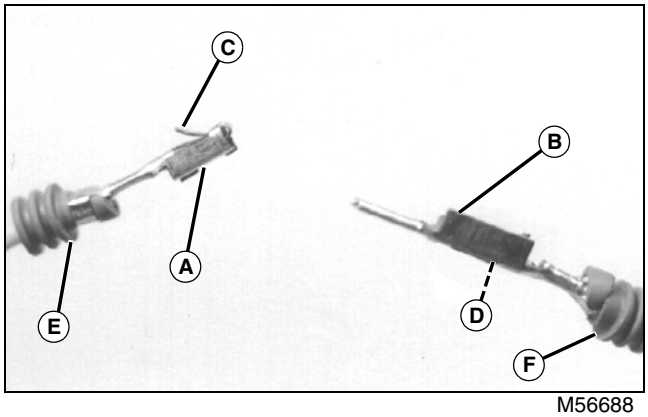
M56686

4. Place proper size contact on wire and use JDG865 Crimper to crimp contact in place with a "W" type crimp.



M56687

5. Use JDG865 Crimper to secure cable seal to contact as shown.

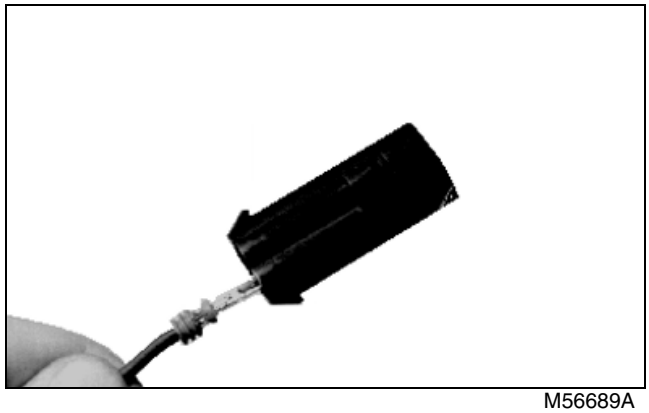


M56688

A - Socket Contact
B - Pin Contact
C - Locking Tang
D - Locking Tang (Inside)
E - Cable Seal
F - Cable Seal

6. Inspect for damage to contacts (A and B), locking tangs (C and D), and cable seals (E and F).

NOTE: Connector bodies are "keyed" for proper contact mating. Be sure contacts are in proper alignment.

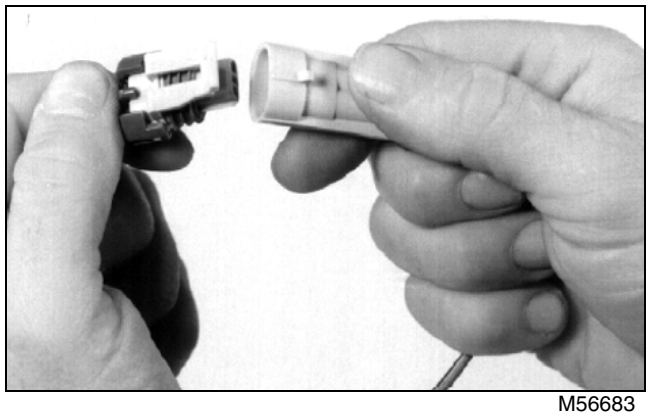


M56689A

7. Push contact into connector body until fully seated.

8. Pull on wire slightly to be certain terminal is locked in place.

9. Install wire retainer.



M56683

10.Close connector body.

Table of Contents

GEAR POWER TRAIN SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications

Test and Adjustment Specifications

Drive Belt Width (Minimum)	27 mm (1.0625 in.)
Drive (Primary) Clutch Engagement Speed	1550 rpm

Vehicle Driving Check

Standing Start Through 15.2 m (50 ft) Time	7.0 seconds
Standing Start Through 30.5 m (100 ft) Time	10.0 seconds
Travel Time Through 30.5 m (100 ft) (at Full Throttle)	6.0 seconds
Driven (Secondary) Clutch Spring Torsion Standard Wrap	22-40 N (5-9 lb)

Repair Specifications

Drive (Primary) Clutch

Mounting Cap Screw Torque	50 N•m (37 lb-ft)
Spider Torque	135 N•m (100 lb-ft)

Driven (Secondary) Clutch

Mounting Cap Screw Torque	24 N•m (18 lb-ft)

Transaxle

Oil Capacity	2.3 L (2.5 qt)
Axle Shaft Bearing Carriage Screw Torque	25 N•m (216 lb-in.)
Transaxle-to-Frame Cap Screw Torque	50 N•m (37 lb-ft)
Transaxle Case Cap Screw Torque	
(Same Case)	25 N•m (228 lb-in.)
(New Case)	29 N•m (21 lb-ft)
Neutral Start Switch Torque	39 N•m (29 lb-ft)
Breather Torque	10 N•m (90 lb-in.)
Shift Shaft	
Cap Screw	(25 N•m (228 lb-in.)
Shift Shaft OD	16.96-17.00 mm (0.668-0.669 in.)
Shift Shaft Bore ID	17.02-17.04 (0.670-0.671 in.)
Shift Shaft-to-Bore Clearance (Maximum)	0.2 mm (0.01 in.)
Shift Block Width	13.7-13.9 mm (0.054-0.055 in.)
Shift Block-to-Collar Clearance (Maximum)	2.0 mm (0.08 in.)
Input Shaft Assembly	
Drive Gear Washer Thickness	1.45-1.55 mm (0.057-0.061 in.)
Reverse Sprocket Washer Thickness	1.55-1.65 mm (0.061-0.064 in.)
Drive Gear ID	24.01-24.02 (0.945-0.946 in.)
Input shaft OD (Reverse Gear)	19.987-20.00 mm (0.7868-0.7874 in.)
Input shaft OD (Driver Gear)	19.99-20.01 mm (0.787-0.788 in.)
Reverse Sprocket ID	24.01-24.02 mm (0.945-0.946 in.)
Shift Collar Groove Width	14.1-14.3 mm (0.55-0.56 in.)
Detent Spring	
Free Length	24.2 mm (0.95 in.)
Free Length (Minimum)	20.0 mm (0.79 in.)

GEAR POWER TRAIN SPECIFICATIONS

Working Load Length	**15.8 mm@ 53 N (0.62 in. @ 12 lb)**
Differential Assembly	
Differential Nut Torque	**27 N•m (19 lb-ft)**
Differential Lock Collar Groove Width	**7.1-7.3 mm (0.28-0.29 in.)**
Washer Thickness	**0.74-0.86 mm (0.28-0.29 in.)**
Bevel Pinion ID	**0.93-1.04 mm (0.631-0.632 in.)**
Pinion Shaft OD	**15.95-15.97 mm (0.628-0.629 in.)**
Pinion Shaft-to-Bevel Pinion Clearance	**0.2 mm (0.01 in.)**
Differential Lock Shaft	
Lock Fork Finger thickness	**6.7-6.9 mm (0.26-0.27 in.)**
Lock Fork-to-Shift Lock Collar Groove Clearance (Maximum)	**2.0 mm (0.08 in.)**
Lock Fork ID	**20.05-20.10 mm (0.789-0.791 in.)**
Differential Lock Shaft OD (at Fork Seating Area)	**0.5 mm (0.02 in.)**
Differential Lock Spring	
Free Length	**77.6 mm (3.06 in.)**
Working Length	**52 mm@ 511 N•m (2.07 in. @ 15 lb)**

Special or Essential Tools

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Clutch Removal Tool	JDG813-1	Used to remove primary clutch.
Spanner Wrench	JDG813-2	Used to disassemble primary clutch.
Tapered Holding Tool	JDG813-3	Used to hold primary clutch while performing service.
Hand-Held Digital Tachometer	N/A	Used to measure engine rpm.
Tapered Holding Tool	N/A	Used to measure spring tension.

Other Materials

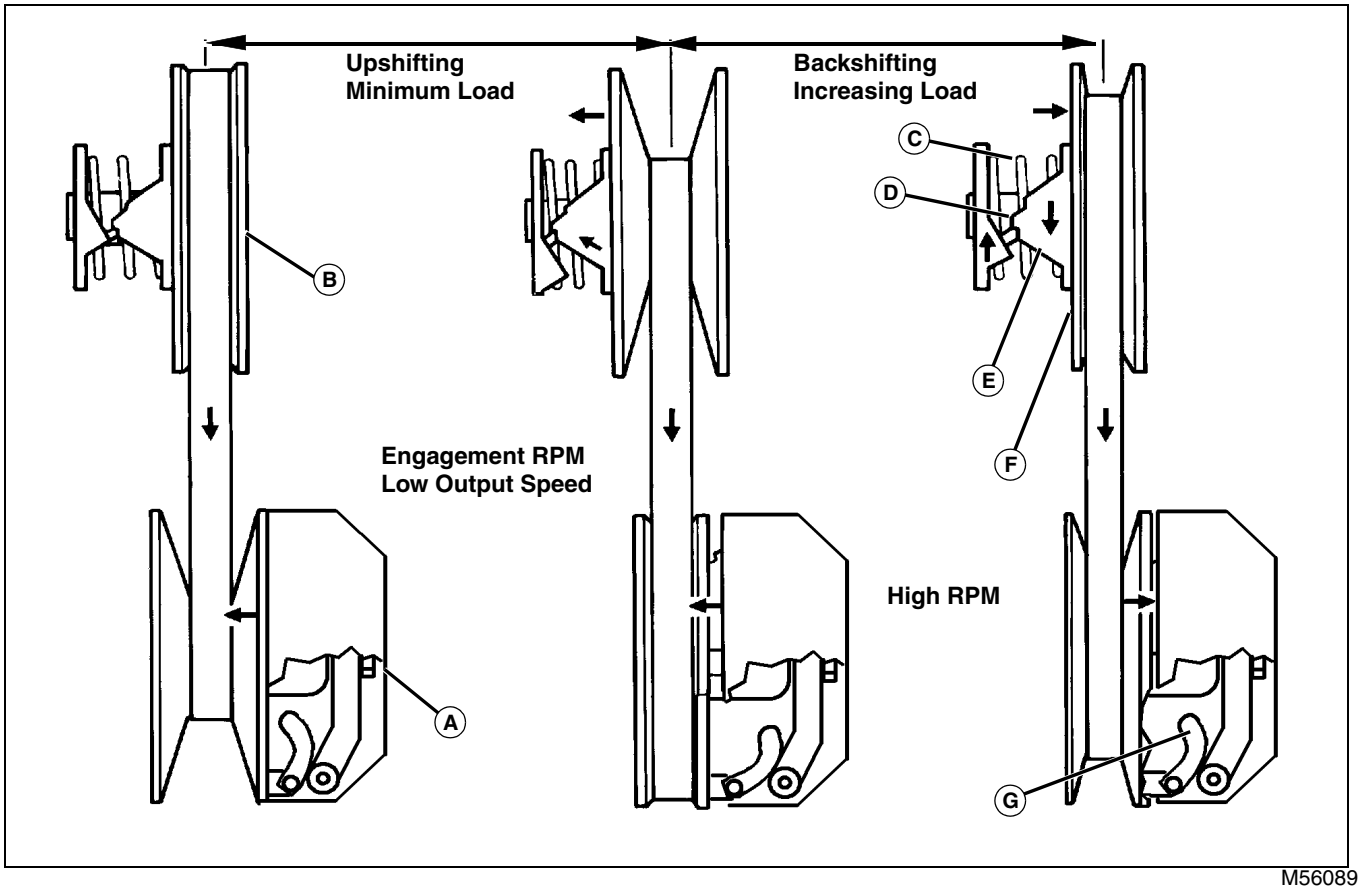
Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2®[1] Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Prevents parts from seizing. Apply to transaxle axles shafts.
TY22034	John Deere SUPERLUBE®	Apply to rollers and cam weight pivots of drive clutch.
T43512	Thread Lock and Sealer (Medium Strength)	Apply to various fasteners.
TY6305/TY9485/764	Clean and Cure Primer	Clean transmission case mating surfaces.
TY6304/TY94854/518	Flexible Sealant	Seal transmission case.

1. MPG-2 is a registered trademark of DuBois USA.

Component Location and Operation

Clutch System Component Location and Operation



M56089

A - Drive (Primary) Clutch
B - Drive (Secondary) Clutch
C - Spring
D - Wear Buttons
E - Ramp
F - Movable Sheave
G - Flyweights

Function

To transmit engine power to the transaxle.

Theory of Operation

The variable clutch system is speed and load sensitive. The primary and secondary clutches work together, automatically upshift and backshift. This shifting changes the ratio between the clutches, allowing the engine to operate at optimum efficiently, at the peak of its power curve.

The primary drive clutch is mounted on the engine crankshaft and operates on the principle of centrifugal force, and is sensitive to engine speed. The secondary clutch, mounted on the transaxle input shaft, is load sensitive.

Engagement RPM, Minimum Load, Low Output Speed

Primary clutch sheaves are moving closer together, just starting to move the drive belt. Belt is running at the top of the secondary clutch. A high ratio between the clutches exists, similar to a low gear as long as there is a minimum load.

High Engine RPM, Light Load, High Output Speed

As engine speed increases, centrifugal force acting on the flyweights forces the primary clutch to upshift, moving the belt to the outer pulley diameter, overcoming secondary clutch spring. The belt is then pulled deep into the secondary clutch, resulting in a low ratio, similar to a high gear.

High Engine RPM, Increasing Load, Lower Output Speed

Backshifting occurs as a load such as a hill or soft terrain is encountered. The stationary side of the secondary clutch resists forward movement of the wheels; at the same time, torque from the belt moves the movable sheave up the ramp. The ramp and spring force the belt to the outside diameter of the secondary clutch and overcome centrifugal forces of the primary, clutch causing backshifting.

Transaxle Component Location and Operation

Function

The transaxle provides:

- A means for shifting into forward, neutral and reverse.
- Differential action between axles for turning.
- Differential lock, allowing axles to be locked together for better traction.

Neutral Power Flow

In neutral the shift levers center the shift collar between the forward and reverse gears so that neither is engaged. The input shaft rotates freely and no power is transferred to the intermediate shaft.

In this position, the shift fork engages the neutral start switch. The switch will allow the engine to be started only when the transaxle is in neutral.

Forward Power Flow

Power to the transaxle is supplied by the clutch system. The driven clutch and the shift collar are splined to the transaxle input shaft. When the transaxle is shifted to the forward position, the shift collar engages the forward gear. Power is transmitted from the input shaft through the shift collar, the forward drive gear, and the forward driven gear to the intermediate shaft. A gear on the intermediate shaft is in constant mesh with the differential gear. The differential gear and housing rotate together transmitting power through the bevel and pinion gears to the axles.

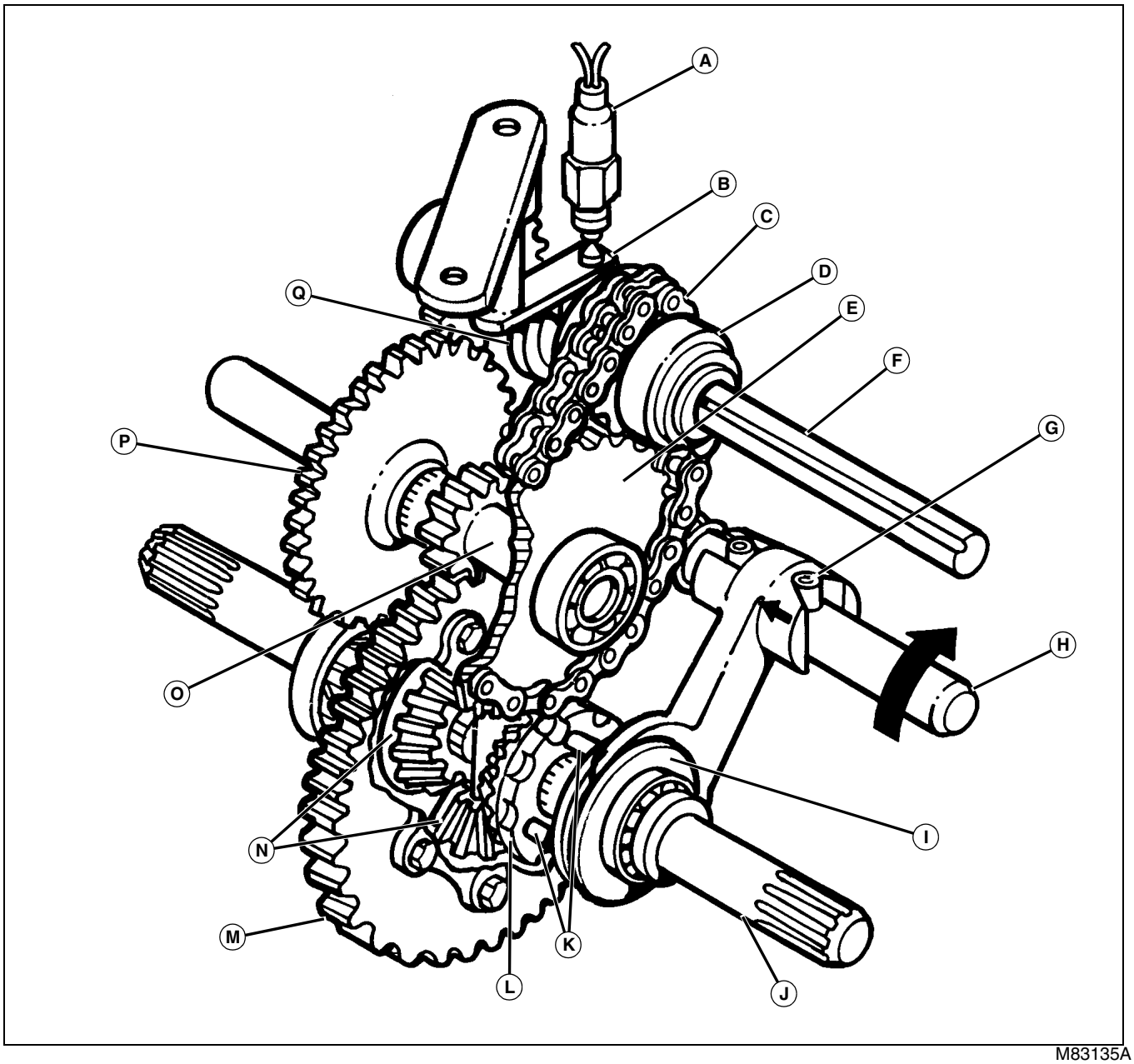
Reverse Power Flow

When shifted into reverse, the shift collar engages the reverse sprocket and transmits power through the reverse chain and driven sprocket to the intermediate shaft. The chain drives the intermediate shaft in the opposite direction from the forward gear, rotating the differential gear in the reverse direction. Power is transmitted through the differential to the axle.

Differential Lock

The differential lock is engaged by depressing the pedal at the operator station. As the pedal is depressed, the differential lock shaft turns. As the shaft turns, the shaft pins ride against the locking fork cam and push the locking collar and pins inward.

The locking pins slide into the bevel gear. This locks the differential gears to the housing, resulting in both axles turning at the same speed. As the pedal is released, the pedal return spring disengages the locking collar by pushing the fork outward.



M83135A

A - Neutral Start Switch
B - Shift Fork
C - Reverse Drive Chain
D - Reverse Drive Sprocket
E - Reverse Driven Sprocket
F - Transaxle Input Shaft
G - Shaft Pin
H - Differential Lock Shaft
I - Locking Collar
J - Output Shaft
K - Locking Collar Pins
L - Differential Housing
M - Differential Drive Gear
N - Bevel Gears
O - Intermediate Shaft
P - Forward Driven Gear
Q - Shift Collar

Diagnostics

Machine Will Not Drive Straight

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked on a level surface.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Park brake unlocked.
- Control lever in NEUTRAL position.

Symptom: Machine Will Not Drive Straight

(1) Are both drive tires inflated to proper psi?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Inflate evenly to proper pressure.

(2) Is park brake unlocked?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Unlock park brake.

(3) Is drive belt free from damage (broken, worn, frayed, glazed, or stretched)?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Replace drive belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)

(4) Is drive clutch operating properly?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Check for debris or binding. (See “Remove and Install Drive (Primary) Clutch” on page 170.)

(5) Are transmission output sheaves secure?

No - Check setscrews and keyway. (See “Remove and Install Driven Pulley” on page 171.)

Machine Will Not Move in Reverse

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked on a level surface.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Park brake unlocked.
- Control lever in forward NEUTRAL position.

Symptom: Machine Will Not Move in Reverse

(1) Is park brakes unlocked?

Yes - Go to step (2).

Symptom: Machine Will Not Move in Reverse

No - Unlock park brake.

(2) Is the park brake adjusted properly?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Adjust park brake. (See “Adjust Brake Linkage” on page 220.)

(3) Is gearshift selector lever in reverse?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Move gearshift selector lever into reverse.

(4) Is gearshift linkage adjusted properly?

No - See “Adjust Gearshift Linkage” on page 164.)

Machine Will Not Reach Maximum Speed

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked on a level surface.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Park brake unlocked.
- Control levers in NEUTRAL position.

Symptom: Machine Will Not Reach Maximum Speed

(1) Is park brake unlocked?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Unlock park brake.

(2) Is drive belt free from damage (broken, worn, frayed, glazed, or stretched)?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Replace drive belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)

(3) Is drive clutch operating properly?

No - Check for debris or binding. (See “Remove and Install Drive (Primary) Clutch” on page 170.)

Machine Will Not Move When Controls Are Engaged

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked on a level surface.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Park brake unlocked.
- Control levers in NEUTRAL position.

Symptom: Machine Will Not Move When Controls Are Engaged

(1) Is park brake unlocked?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Unlock park brake.

(2) Is engine to transmission drive belt free from damage (broken, worn, frayed, glazed, or stretched)?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Replace engine-to-transmission drive belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)

(3) Are engine output sheave and keyway free of damage?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Replace sheave and/or key.

(4) Are transmission input sheave and keyway free of damage?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Replace sheave and/or key.

(5) Is transmission working properly?

No - Check transmission housing for cracks or damage.

Jerky or Erratic Operation

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked on a level surface.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Park brake unlocked.
- Control levers in NEUTRAL position.

Symptom: Jerky or Erratic Operation

(1) Is park brake unlocked?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Release park brake.

(2) Is brake assembly free of debris?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Clear debris from brake assembly.

(3) Is brake caliper in working order?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Check that brake caliper is free of any debris.

(4) Is engine-to-transmission drive belt free from damage (broken, frayed, glazed, or stretched)?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Replace belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)

(5) Is transmission shift lever adjusted correctly?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Adjust transmission shift lever. (See “Check Drive Belt” on page 164.)

(6) Is motor running properly?

No - See “Diagnostics” on page 31.

Sluggish Operation Under Load

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked on a level surface.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Park brake unlocked.
- Control levers in NEUTRAL position.

Symptom: Sluggish Operation Under Load

(1) Is park brake unlocked?

Yes - Go To Step (2)

No - Release park brake.

(2) Is park brake adjusted properly?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Adjust brake. (See “Adjust Brake Linkage” on page 220.)

Symptom: Sluggish Operation Under Load

(3) Are tires and axles free of debris?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Remove any foreign objects from wheel area and axle. (See “Remove and Install Rear Wheel” on page 246.)

(4) Is transmission running properly?

No - Check external housing for cracks or damage. (See “Remove and Install Transaxle” on page 173.)

Excessive Noise

Test Conditions:

- Machine parked on a level surface.
- Key switch in OFF position.
- Park brake unlocked.
- Control levers in NEUTRAL position.

Symptom: Excessive Noise

(1) Is park brake unlocked?

Yes - Go to step (2).

No - Unlock park brake.

(2) Is park brake linkage adjusted properly?

Yes - Go to step (3).

No - Adjust brake linkage. (See “Adjust Brake Linkage” on page 220.)

(3) Is brake assembly free of damage?

Yes - Go to step (4).

No - Check for damaged or missing components.

(4) Are axles lubricated?

Yes - Go to step (5).

No - Grease axles.

(5) Are transmission output bearings in good operating condition?

Yes - Go to step (6).

No - Replace transmission. (See “Remove and Install Transaxle” on page 173.)

(6) Is transmission the source of the noise?

Yes - Replace transmission assembly.

Checks, Tests, and Adjustments

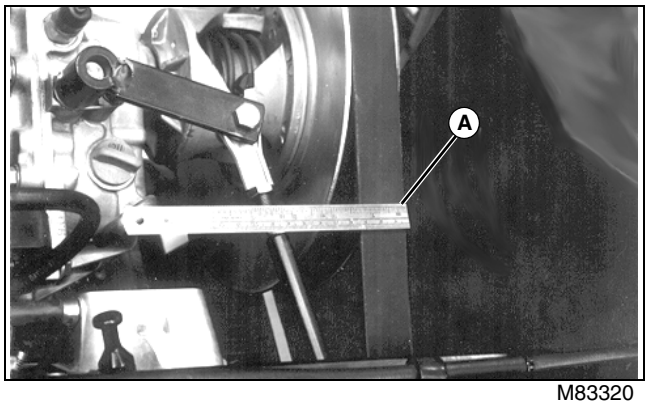
Check Drive Belt

Reason

To check belt wear and condition of belt.

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.



M83320

7. Measure belt width (A). Belt must not be less than specifications.
8. Check drive belt condition. Belt must not be glazed or cracked.

Results

- If belt is less than specification, replace.
- If belt is within specifications and there is a performance complaint, check clutches and perform POWER TRAIN PERFORMANCE TESTS.

Specifications

Drive Belt Width . . . . . 27 mm (1.0625 in.)

Adjust Gearshift Linkage

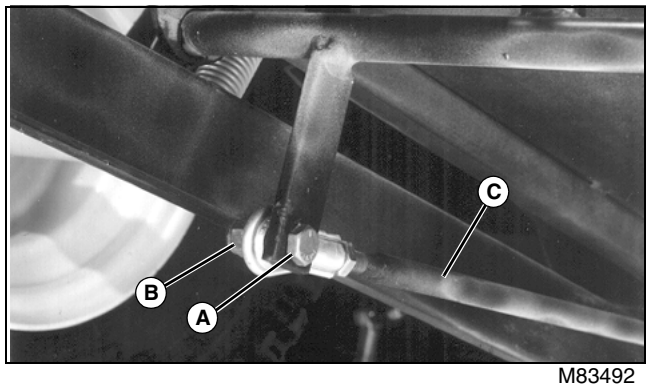
Reason

To ensure gearshift pedals are at the proper height when transaxle is in neutral.

To ensure both forward and reverse gears will be completely engaged.

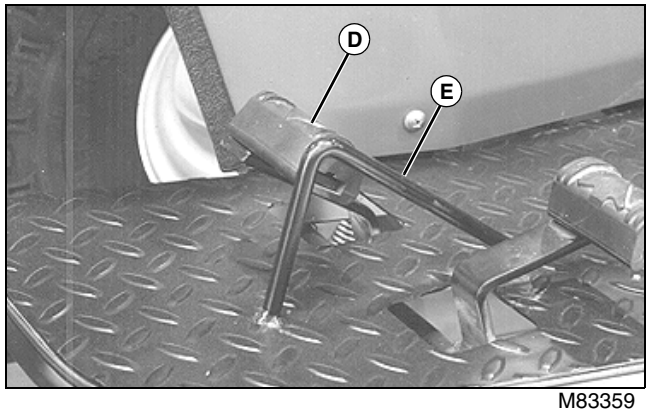
Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.



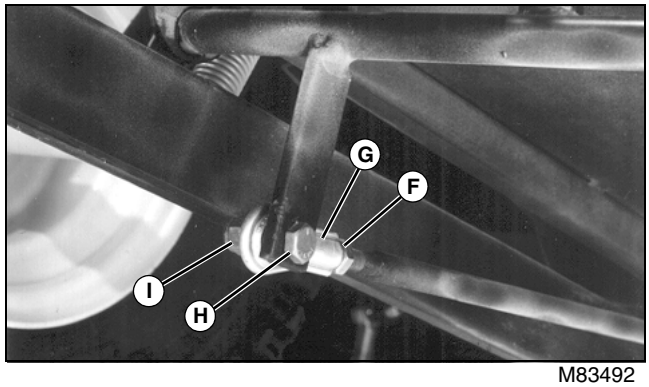
M83492

4. Lock park brake.
5. Remove cap screw (A) and nut (B) to disconnect shift rod (C) at pedal assembly.
6. Lower front blade (if equipped).
7. Raise rear body cowling.
8. Verify that the transaxle is in NEUTRAL position.



M83359

9. Align forward pedal (D) even with guide (E).



M83492

10. Loosen jam nut (F).

11.Rotate tie rod end (G) until it aligns with hole in pedal assembly.

12.Install and tighten cap screw (H) and nut (I).

13.Tighten jam nut.

Check Engagement and Full Upshift

Reason

To determine if the engine and drive train are operating at peak performance.

Procedure

NOTE: Engine slow and fast idle speeds must be set to specifications before performing tests. (See "Adjust Fast Idle Speed" on page 34. See "Adjust Slow Idle Speed" on page 35.)

1. Park machine on level surface.

2. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.

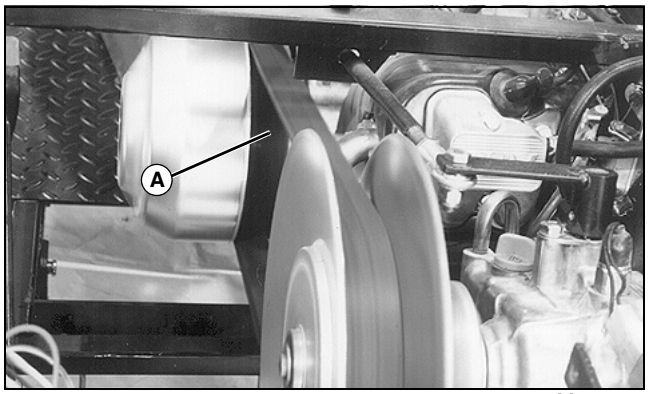
3. Lock park brake.

4. Inspect drive belt. Belt should be in good condition and within specification.

5. Lower front blade (if equipped).

6. Raise rear body cowling.

7. Start and run engine at MEDIUM idle for 5 minutes to heat engine oil to normal operating temperature.



M83493

8. Slowly increase engine rpm. Observe engine rpm when clutch starts to grab and move belt (engagement).

9. Accelerate from idle to wide-open throttle and back to idle several times. Watch belt for smooth transition from bottom to top of primary clutch. Watch closely for any hesitation or engine surging. Observe gap between drive (primary) clutch movable sheave and stationary sheave. Gap (A) should close completely.

10.When approaching idle, watch for a positive disengagement from belt.

NOTE: On clutches with some hours of use, system may not disengage smoothly due to drive clutch spring taking a set and other wear in the drive components.

11.Turn off engine.

Results

- Clutch should slowly start to engage and move primary belt at 1550 rpm. Belt should be riding high in the primary clutch and low in the secondary clutch.
- Clutch has harsh engagement, erratic transition or hesitation or clutch noise (chirping), perform primary clutch lubrication. Check primary clutch for flyweights binding, pivot pins worn, flat spots on roller or rollers sticking. No groove in sheave. Repair or replace primary clutch as necessary.
- Engine surging, check engine and governor performance.
- Smooth engagement and transition (upshift). Drive clutch is good. Perform DRIVEN (SECONDARY) CLUTCH BACKSHIFTING CHECK.

Check Driven (Secondary) Clutch Backshifting

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Hand-Held Digital Tachometer	JT05719	Measures engine rpm.

Reason

To determine condition of driven clutch and backshifting performance.

Procedure

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Rear wheels will rotate during test. Keep clear.

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch OFF.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lift machine high enough to raise rear wheels off the floor. Support with jackstands.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.
7. Engage differential lock.
8. Start and run engine at full throttle.
9. Read engine rpm using JT05719 Hand-Held Digital Tachometer.

Results

- Engine and wheel speed should remain at constant speed. Belt should be riding high in the drive (primary) clutch and low in the driven (secondary) clutch.
- Momentarily load power train by slowly applying brake until downshift is made.
- Quickly observe engine speed and release the brake.
- Drive belt should not squeal or slip.
- If engine speed drops below 3000 rpm or if clutches do not backshift, perform DRIVEN CLUTCH SPRING TORSION CHECK.

Check Driving

Reason

To determine operating performance of vehicle.

Procedure

CAUTION: Avoid injury! When operating vehicle to observe any clutch problems, find and operate vehicle in an area flat and free of obstacles so that you can concentrate on observing performance safely.

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
3. Lock park brake.
4. Start and run engine at MEDIUM idle for 5 minutes to heat engine oil to normal operating temperature.
5. Move gearshift pedals to FORWARD position. Unlock park brake.
6. From a standing start, accelerate through 15.2 m (50 ft.). This should take approximately 7 seconds.
7. Stop vehicle.
8. From a standing start, accelerate through 30.5 m (100 ft.). This should take approximately 10 seconds.
9. Once at maximum speed, travel time through 30.5 m (100 ft) should be approximately 6 seconds.

Results

- If performance is not to specifications, check engine performance: engine rpm, governor, compression and valve clearance. (See “Engine - Gas” on page 23.)
- Check driven clutch for correct spring tension and that all ramp shoes are in place and against ramp. Repair driven clutch.

Check Driven Clutch Spring Torsion

Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Spring Scale	N/A	Used to measure spring tension.

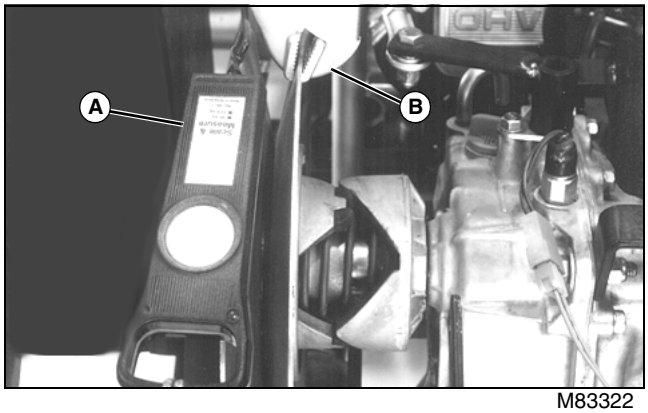
Reason

To verify condition and spring adjustment of driven clutch.

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to FORWARD position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower front blade (if equipped).
6. Raise rear body cowling.
7. Remove belt.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not damage sheave when clamping pliers. Use protective strips of brass or aluminum.



M83322

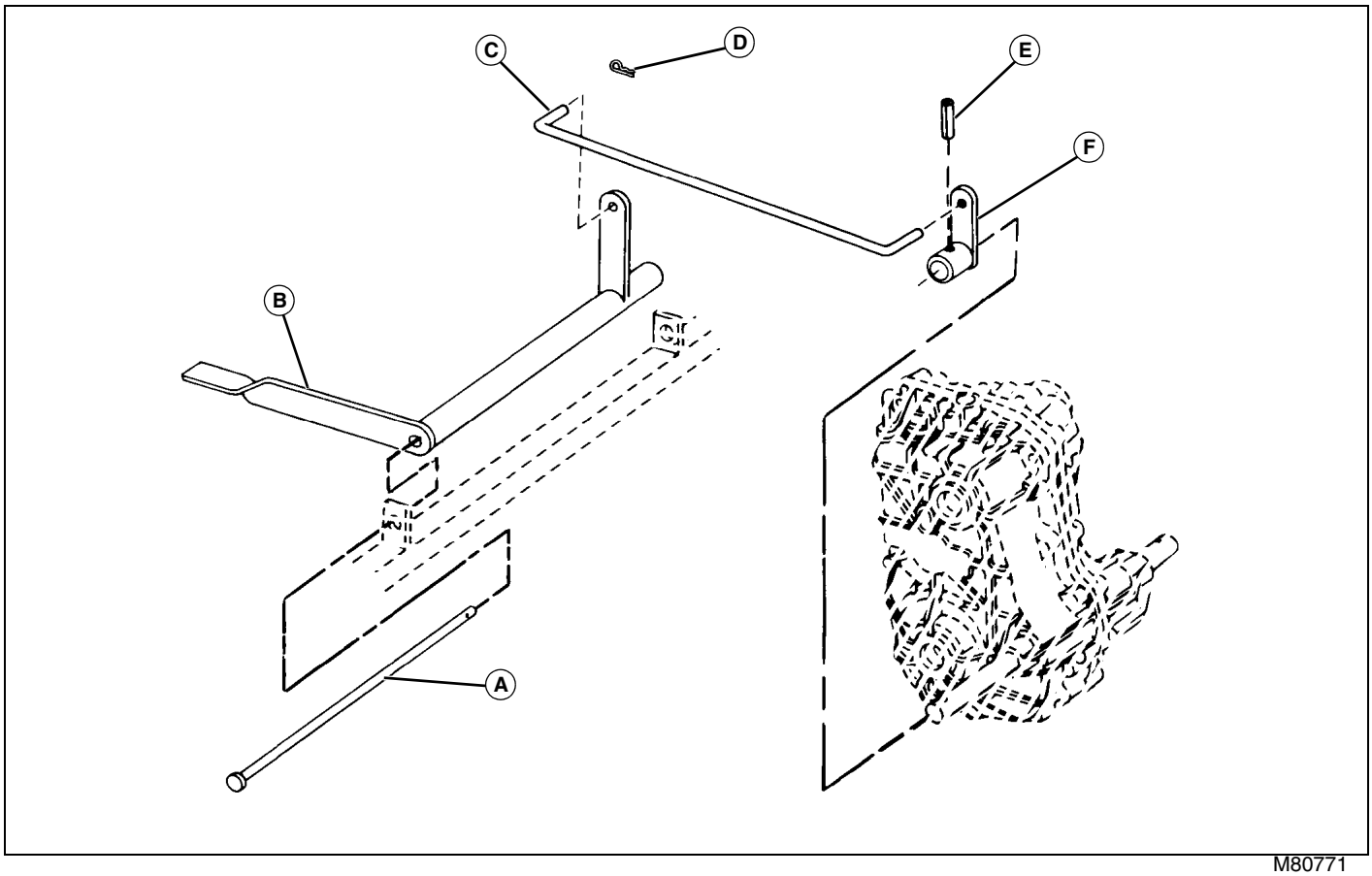
8. Clamp locking-type pliers (B) to movable sheave.
9. Use a spring scale (A) to measure force at the point sheave is returning and almost contacting ramp. Standard wrap should be within specifications.

Results

- If spring force is within specifications, secondary or driven clutch is operating normally. Check engine rpm and performance.
- Spring force is less than specification, upshift will be faster and engine load greater, reducing engine rpm and response time. Check spring position or replace.
- Spring force higher than specification, upshift or acceleration will be slower, reducing engine load, increasing engine rpm and response time. Check spring position or replace spring. Spring position is hole 2.

Repair

Differential Lock Pedal and Linkage

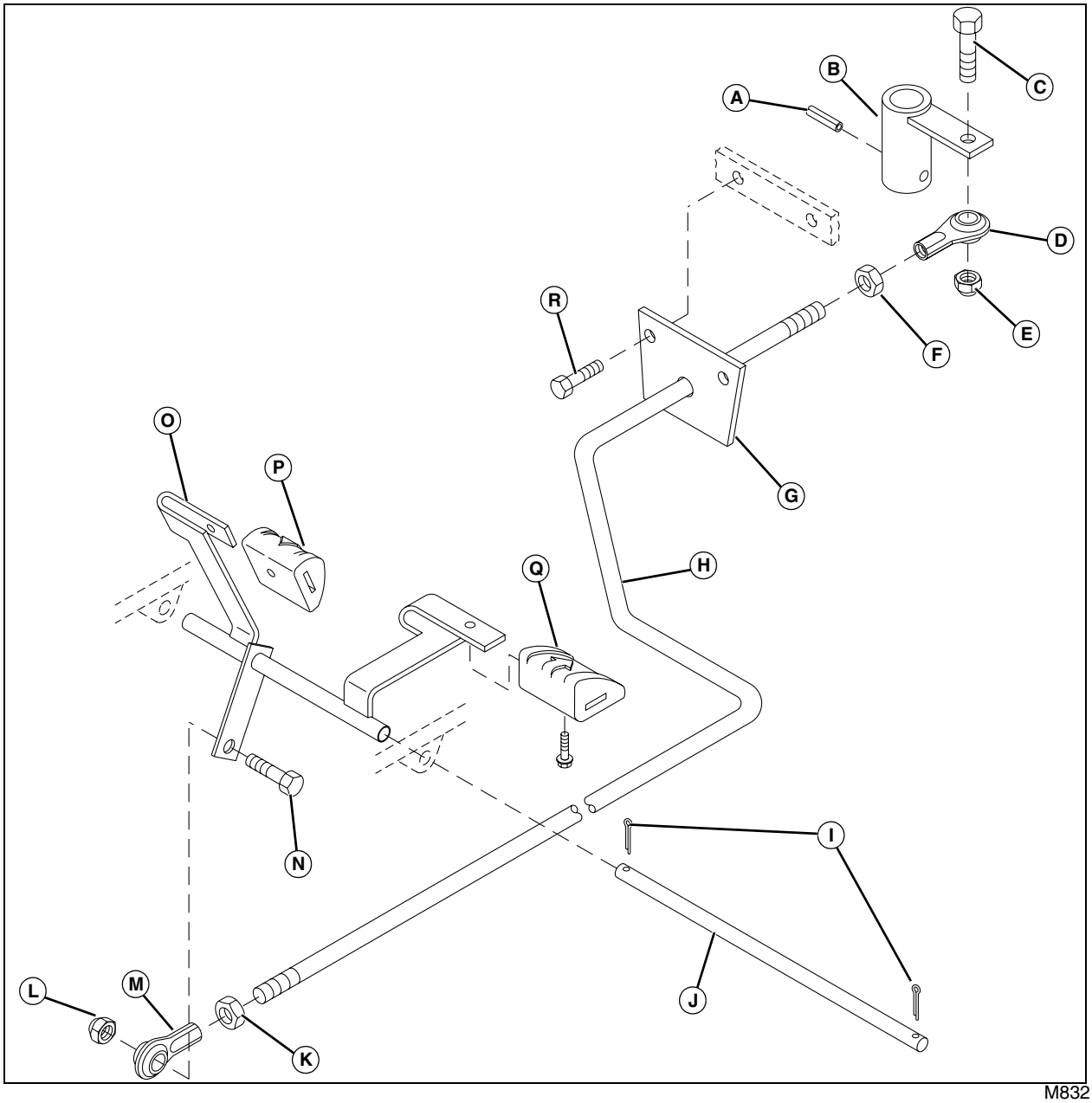


M80771

A - Rod
B - Differential Lock Pedal
C - Link Rod
D - Spring Locking Rod (2 used)
E - Spring Pin
F - Lever

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

Gearshift Pedals and Linkage



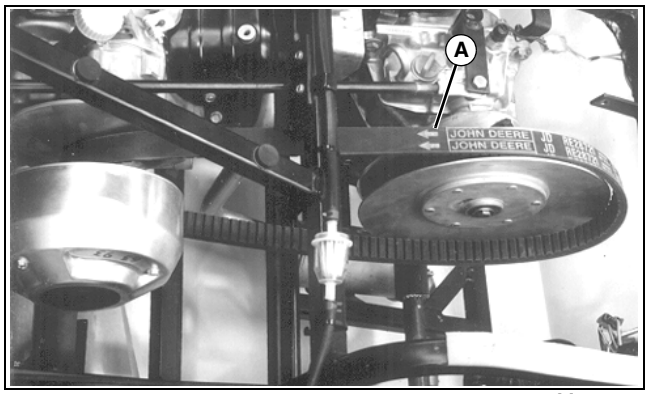
M83219AE

A - Spring Pin
B - Control Arm
C - Cap Screw
D - Tie Rod End
E - Locknut
F - Jam Nut
G - Bracket
H - Shift Rod
I - Spring Pin (2 used)
J - Pivot Rod
K - Jam Nut
L - Locknut
M - Tie Rod End
N - Cap Screw
O - Gearshift Pedal Assembly
P - Forward Pedal Pad
Q - Reverse Pedal Pad
R - Cap Screw

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.
- Adjust linkage. (See “Adjust Gearshift Linkage” on page 164.)

Remove and Install Drive Belt

1. Lower front blade (if equipped).
2. Raise rear cowling.



M83462

Picture Note: Fuel tank removed for photo clarity.

3. Loop slack in belt over driven pulley.
4. Rotate driven pulley to remove drive belt.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Install belt with arrows (A) pointing forward.

Remove and Install Drive (Primary) Clutch

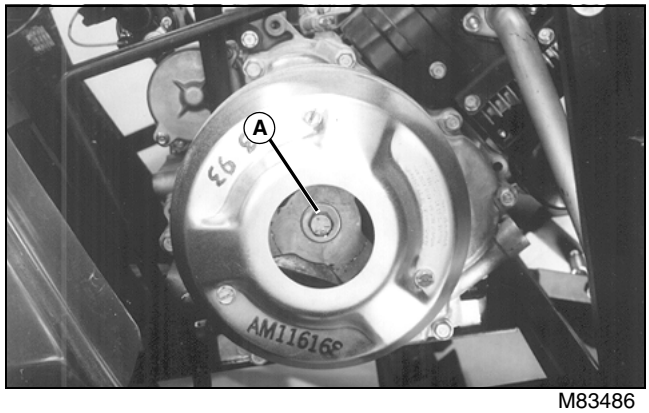
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
Clutch Removal Tool	JDG813-1	Used to pull clutch from crankshaft.
Spanner Wrench	JDG813-2	Used to remove spider from clutch housing.
Tapered Holding Tool	JDG813-3	Used to hold clutch assembly in place for disassembly.

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
TY22034	John Deere SUPERLUBE®	Apply to rollers and cam weight pivots of drive clutch.
T43512 (US)	Thread Lock and Sealer (Medium Strength)	Applied to spider threads.

1. Remove drive belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)
2. Remove drive (primary) clutch center cover.

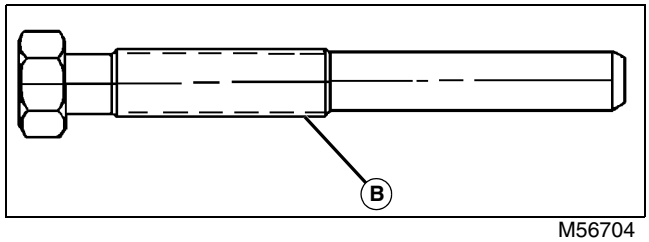


M83486

3. Remove cap screw (A).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Lightly grease end of puller to prevent puller wear. To prevent clutch thread damage, DO NOT thread bolt in any farther than necessary to remove clutch.

NOTE: An air impact wrench works well to remove the drive clutch.



M56704

4. Remove cap and install JDG813-1 Clutch Removal Tool (B). Thread puller into clutch and against crankshaft until clutch loosens. Leave puller in clutch to remove cover.

Installation

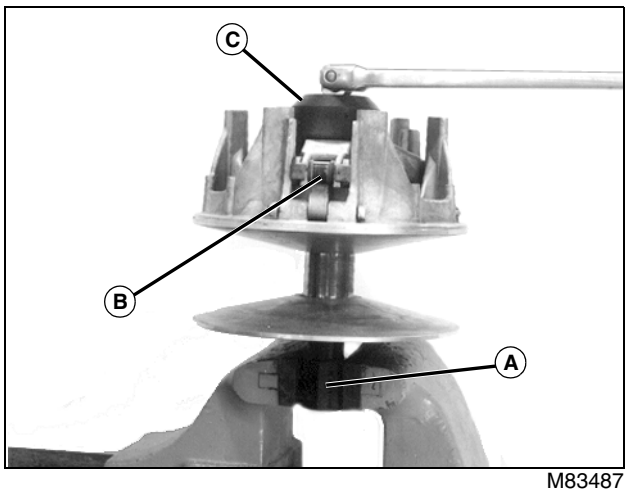
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Specifications

Drive (Primary) Clutch
Cap Screw Torque . . . . . 50 N•m (37 lb-ft)

Disassemble and Assemble Drive (Primary) Clutch

1. Remove clutch cover bolts. Rap end of puller bolt sharply; cover should pop off. Do not pry on the cover.

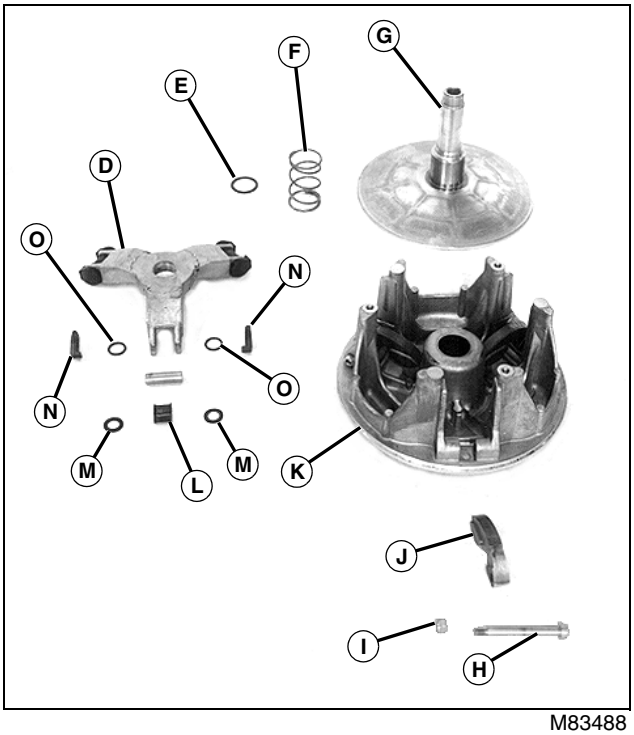


M83487

2. Install JDG813-3 Tapered Holding Tool (A) and retain it with M10x1.5x150 mm hex head bolt.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Always use a spanner wrench to remove spider. Unequal pressure on clutch towers could cause stress fractures or break them off. A medium strength thread locking compound is used on spider threads.

3. Use JDG813-2 Spanner Wrench (C) to remove spider (B).



M83488

D - Spider
E - Washer
F - Spring
G - Stationary Sheave
H - Pivot Bolt
I - Nut
J - Flyweights
K - Clutch Sheave
L - Roller
M - O-Ring (2 used)
N - Button
O - O-Ring (2 used)

4. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

Assembly

Assembly is done in the reverse order of disassembly.

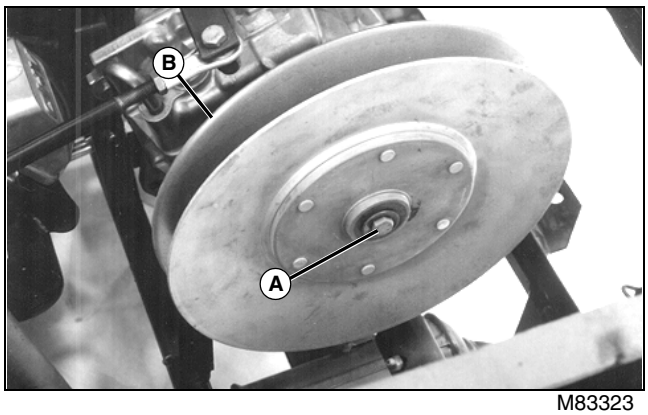
- Lubricate cam weight pivot area using SUPERLUBE® spray or equivalent. Slide bolts to side to allow lubricant to penetrate pivot area. Bolt may need to be removed to lubricate properly. Replace bolt if worn through plating. Check flyweight for binding.
- Apply T43512 Thread Lock and Sealer (Medium Strength) to spider threads.

Remove and Install Driven Pulley

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
T43512 (US)	Medium Strength Thread Lock and Sealer	Applied to threads of drive pulley cap screw and ramp shoe tabs.

1. Remove:
   - Drive belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)
   - Fuel tank. (See “Remove and Install Fuel Tank” on page 43.)



M83323

2. Hold clutch with a strap wrench and remove cap screw (A).

3. Tap on inside of driven clutch (B) with a rubber mallet.

4. Remove driven clutch.

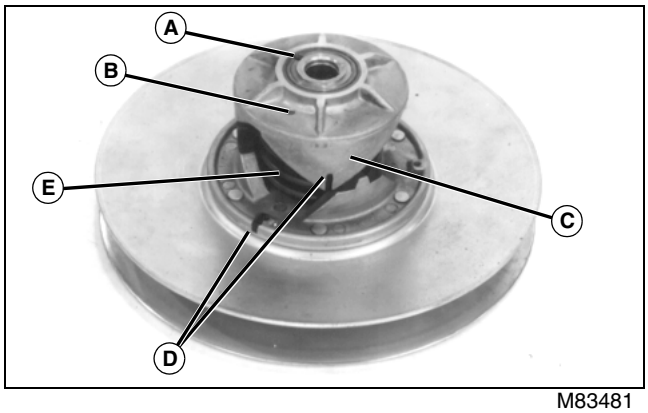
Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Do not tighten cap screw beyond 24 N•m (18 lb-ft). Damage to transaxle will result if over-tightened.

- Install new mounting cap screw or apply J43512 Thread Lock and Sealer to original cap screw. New cap screw will have Thread Lock and Sealer applied.

Disassemble and Assemble Driven Pulley



M83481

1. Release tension on spring using a punch in hole (A) of cam (C).

2. Remove set screw (B). Clean bore of sheave with a non-oily cleaner and dry thoroughly.

3. Put alignment marks (D) on cam and movable sheave half to aid in assembly.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Hold cam securely to prevent sudden spring release.

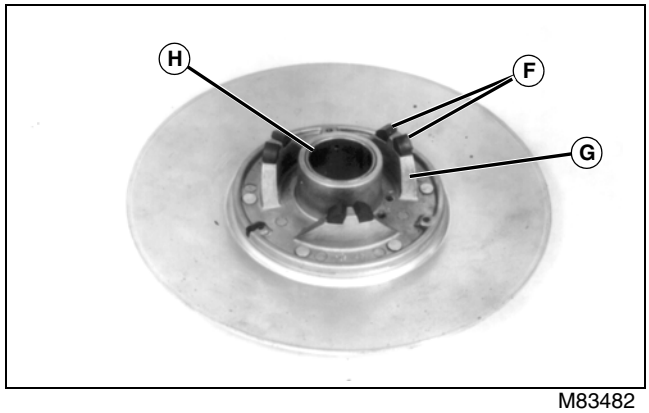
4. Cam is press-fit on shaft. Use a three-jaw puller and an impact wrench at low speed to remove.

5. Remove spring (E), movable sheave half and spacer.

NOTE: Ramp shoes are interference-fit. Remove shoes only if replacement is necessary.

6. Inspect ramp shoes for wear or cracks. Replace if necessary. (See “Ramp Shoe Replacement” on page 172.)

Ramp Shoe Replacement



M83482

1. Inspect ramp shoes (F) for wear or cracks.

2. Apply heat to movable sheave ramp (G) and pull off shoes. If shoe mounting tabs break off inside sheave ramp, remove tabs using a drill bit.

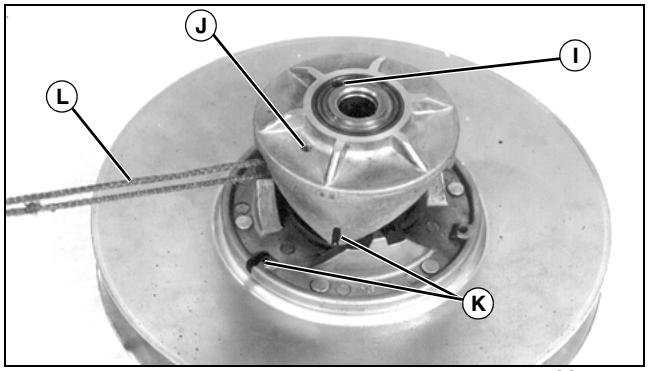
3. Install ramp shoe tabs into ramp holes.

   - If shoes are too difficult to install, sand tabs as necessary.
   - If tabs are loose, apply T43512 Thread Lock and Sealer (Medium Strength) on tabs.

4. Inspect bushing (H) for wear or damage. Replace movable sheave if necessary.

Assembly

1. Install spacer and movable sheave on fixed sheave.



M83483

2. Install spring. Insert spring tab in hole (I) marked “2” in movable sheave half. Place cam on spring.

3. Align setscrew (J) bores and alignment marks (K). Press cam on shaft until it stops.

4. Apply Thread Lock and Sealant (Medium Strength) to threads of setscrew and install until flush with surface.

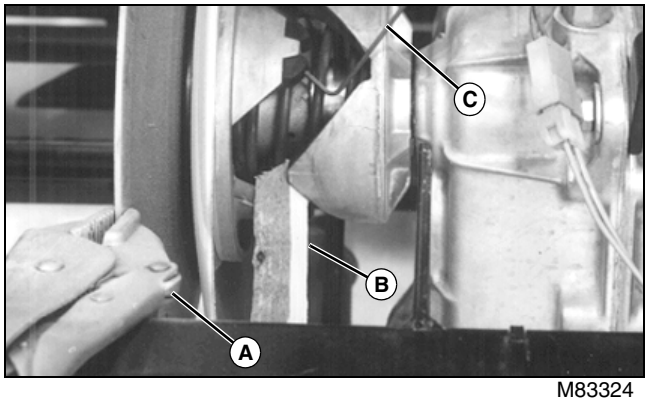
5. Pry spring away from cam and loop a piece of string (L) around top spring tab. Pull on string until tab seats in hole in cam.

Replace Ramp Shoes (Clutch Mounted on Machine)

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
T43512 (US)	Medium Strength Thread Lock and Sealer	Applied to threads of drive pulley cap screw and ramp shoe tabs.

1. Remove drive belt. (See “Remove and Install Drive Belt” on page 170.)



M83324

2. Install locking pliers (A) on outer edge of fixed sheave half. Move pliers against frame.

3. Turn movable sheave half until shoes are away from ramps. Install a small block of wood (B) between other ramps and shoes to hold sheave half in position.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Prevent burns. Hold allen wrench with locking pliers.

4. Heat short end of a 2 mm (0.078 in.) hex key wrench (C) until red. Insert wrench into center of ramp shoe as plastic melts. Hold wrench in place until plastic hardens.

5. Twist and pull on hex key wrench to remove ramp shoe.

6. Install ramp shoe tabs into ramp holes.

- If shoes are too difficult to install, sand tabs as necessary.
- If tabs are loose, apply Thread Lock and Sealant (Medium Strength) on tabs.

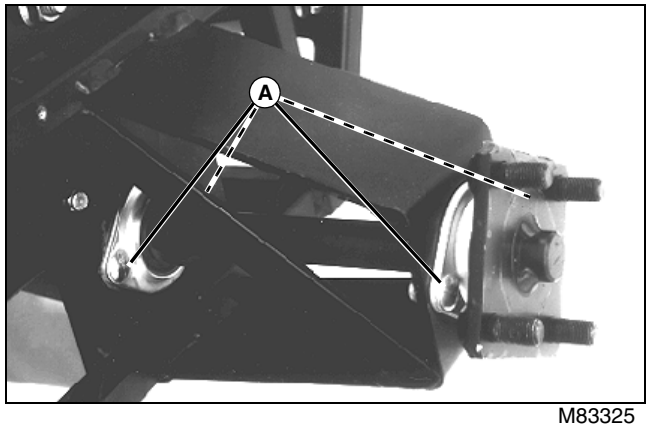
Remove and Install Transaxle

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2®Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Applied to axle shafts.

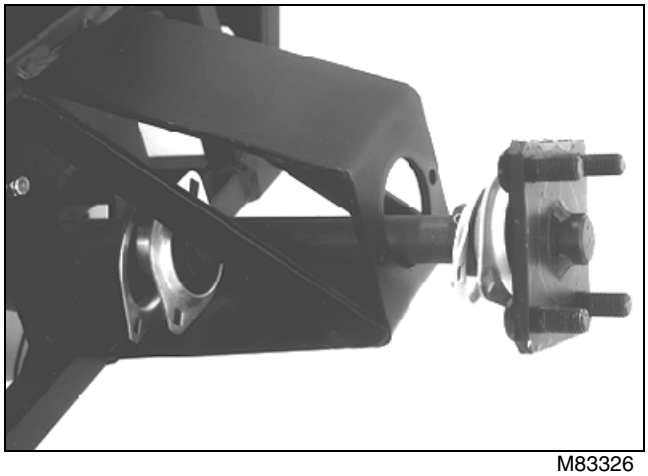
1. Remove:

- Rear body cowling. (See “Remove and Install Rear Body Cowling” on page 245.)
- Rear wheels. (See “Remove and Install Rear Wheel” on page 246.)
- Driven pulley. (See “Remove and Install Driven Pulley” on page 171.)
- Brake disk. (See “Remove and Install Brake Disk” on page 223.)



M83325

2. Remove four carriage bolts and nuts (A) from axle bearing flanges.

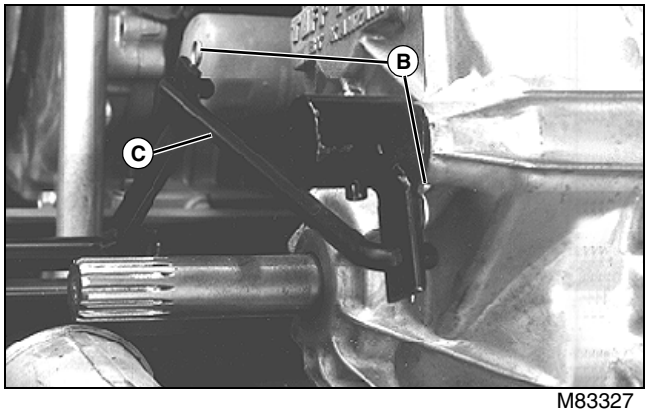


M83326

3. Pull axle shaft out of coupler, both sides.

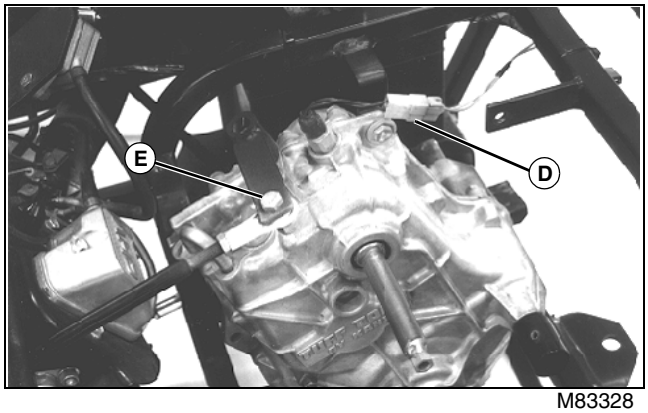
NOTE: Transaxle oil capacity is approximately 2.3 L (2.5 qt).

4. Drain transaxle.



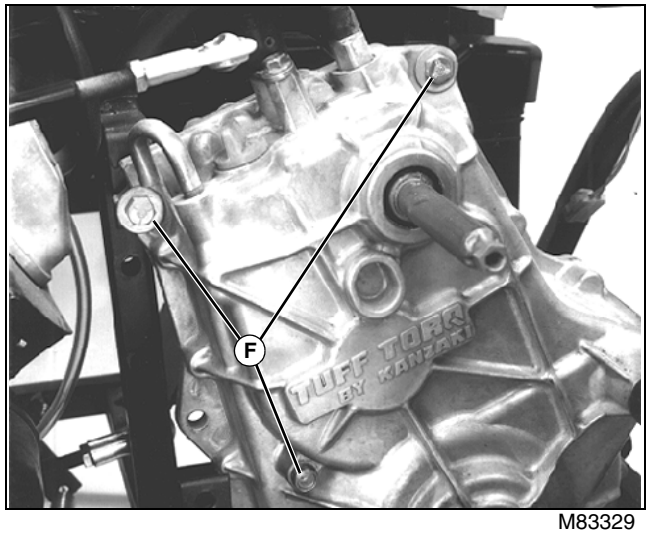
M83327

5. Remove both locking pins (B). Remove rod (C).



M83328

6. Disconnect neutral start switch wire connector (D).
7. Remove shift rod and cap screw (E).



M83329

8. Remove cap screws, washers and nuts (F). Remove transaxle.

Installation

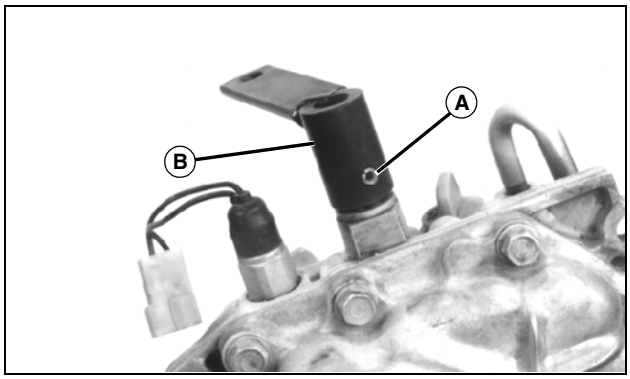
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Fill transaxle to proper level with clean John Deere 85W140 API GL-5 gear oil. (See “Specifications and Information” on page 7.)
- Apply M79292 MPG-2® multipurpose polymer grease to axle shafts.

Disassemble and Inspect Transaxle

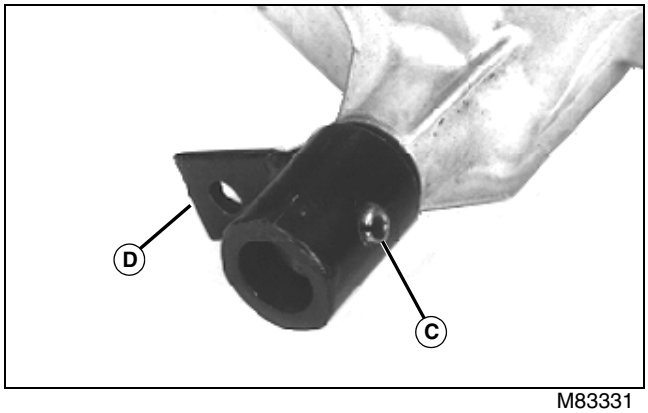
Transaxle Case Disassembly

1. Thoroughly clean the outside of the transaxle.



M83330

2. Drive spring pin (A) from shift arm (B). Remove shift arm.

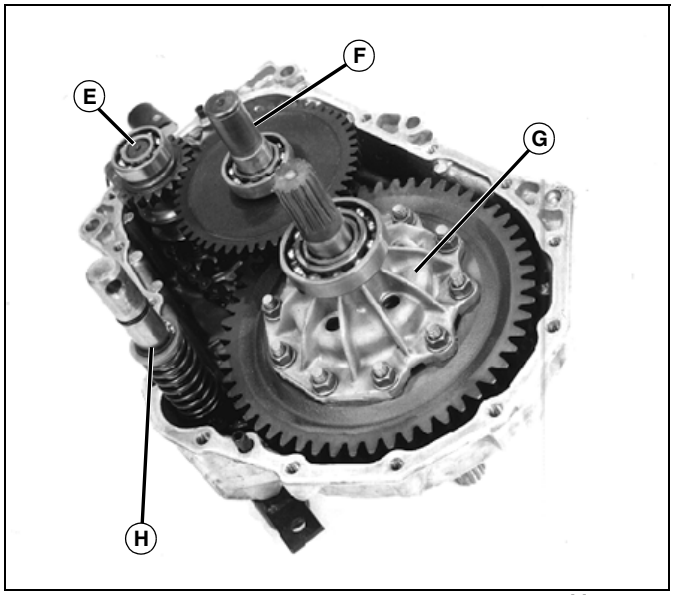


M83331

3. Remove spring pin (C) and differential arm (D).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Grease shafts to avoid tearing seals and O-rings when separating case.

4. Remove cap screws from housings and separate using a screwdriver and rubber hammer.

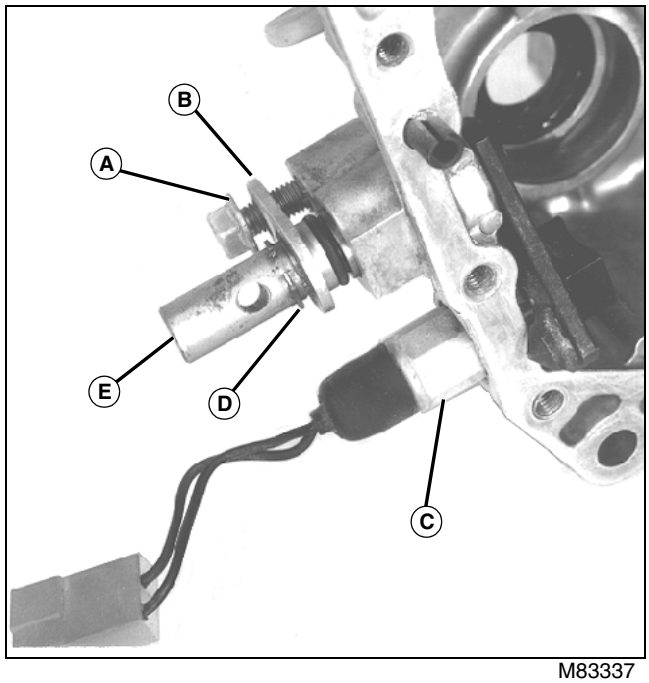


M83332

5. Tap on end of input shaft (E) and pry gear of intermediate shaft (F) out to remove as one unit.

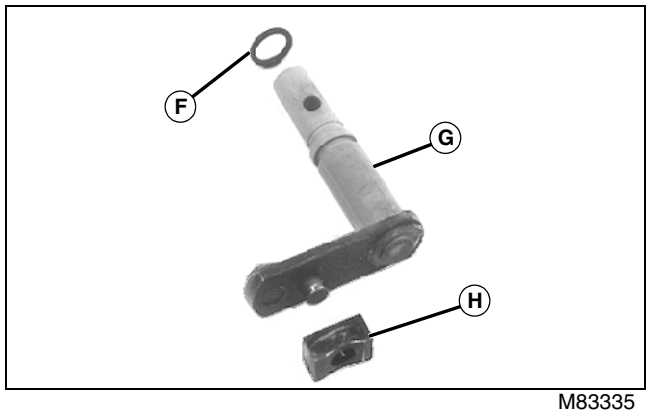
6. Remove differential (G) and differential lock assembly (H) together.

Shift Shaft



M83337

1. Remove cap screw (A), snap ring (D) and retainer (B).
2. Remove shifter shaft (E).
3. Remove neutral start switch (C) (if necessary).



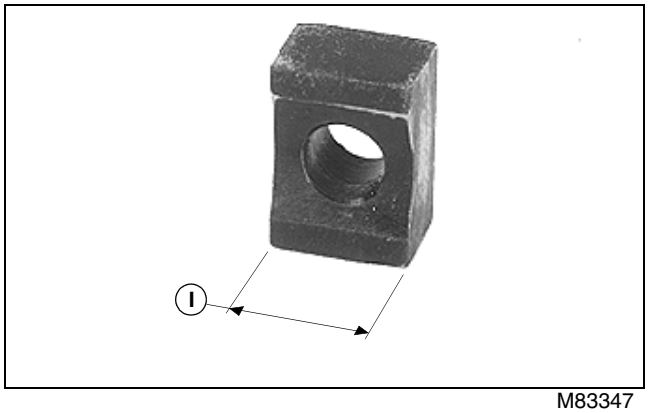
M83335

4. Clean and inspect shift shaft (G), shifter block (H), and O-ring (F) for wear or damage.

5. Measure OD of shift shaft. Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

6. Measure ID of shift shaft bore in case. Replace if measurement is greater than specifications.

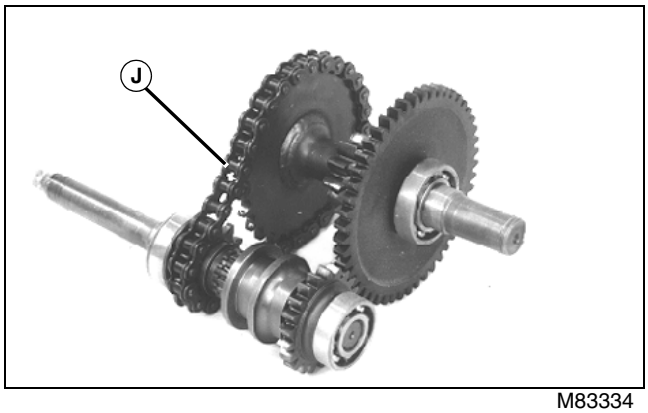
7. Subtract shift shaft OD from ID of shaft bore in case to find clearance. Replace shift shaft and case if clearance is greater than specifications.



M83347

8. Measure shift block width (I). Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

9. Subtract block width from shift collar groove width to find clearance. Replace shift block and collar if clearance is greater than specifications.

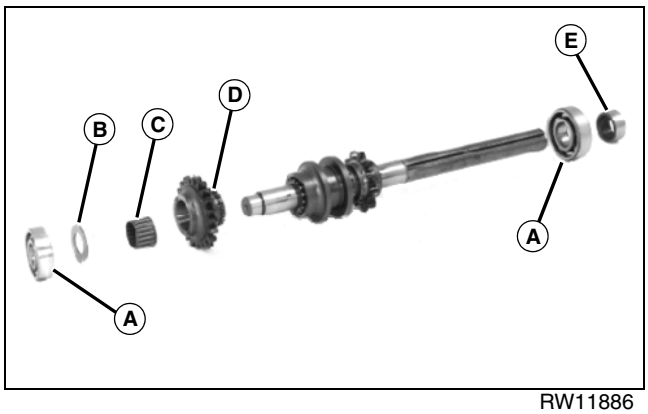


M83334

10.Remove reverse drive chain (J).

11.Inspect chain for worn or loose links.

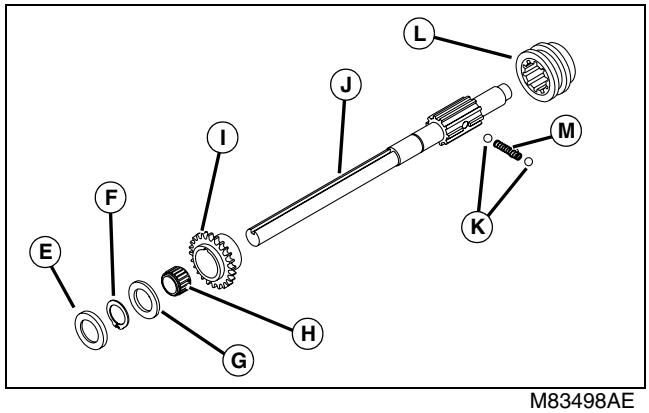
Input Shaft



RW11886

1. Remove sleeve (E) and bearings (A) using a knife-edge puller.

2. Remove washer (B), needle bearing (C) and drive gear (D).

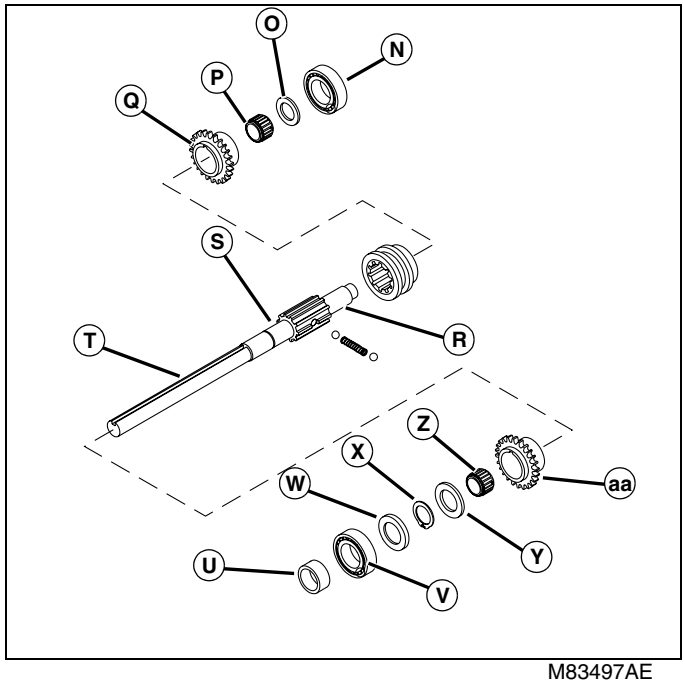


M83498AE

3. Remove step washer (E), sprocket retaining snap ring (F), washer (G), needle bearing (H), and reverse chain sprocket (I).

NOTE: Detent spring (M) and balls (K) will fly out from holes in shaft when shift collar is removed.

4. Remove shift collar (L) carefully to avoid losing detent spring (M) and balls (K).



M83497AE

N - Ball Bearing
O - Drive Gear Washer
P - Needle Bearing
Q - Drive Gear
R - Diameter "B"
S - Diameter "A"
T - Input Shaft
U - Wear Sleeve
V - Bearing
W - Step Washer

X - Snap Ring

Y - Reverse Sprocket Washer

Z - Needle Bearing

AA- Reverse Sprocket

5. Inspect bearings (N and V) for scoring or pitting. Replace if necessary.

6. Inspect drive gear washer (O) for scoring. Replace if necessary.

7. Measure drive gear washer thickness. Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

8. Inspect needle bearings (P and Z) for wear or pitting. Replace if necessary.

9. Measure reverse sprocket washer (Y) thickness. Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

10.Inspect drive gear (Q) teeth and chamfer of splines for wear or damage.

11.Measure ID of drive gear. Replace if measurement is greater than specifications.

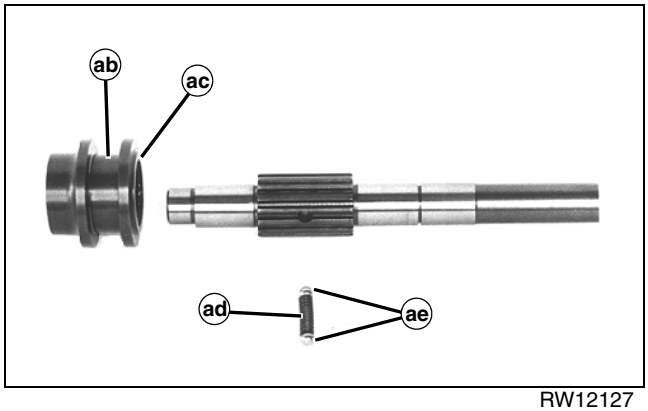
12.Measure diameter “B” (R) of input shaft (T). Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

13.Measure diameter “A” (S) of input shaft. Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

14.Inspect reverse sprocket (aa) teeth and chamfer of splines for wear or damage.

15.Measure ID of reverse sprocket. Replace if measurement is greater than specifications.

16.Inspect input shaft for wear or scoring. Replace if necessary.



RW12127

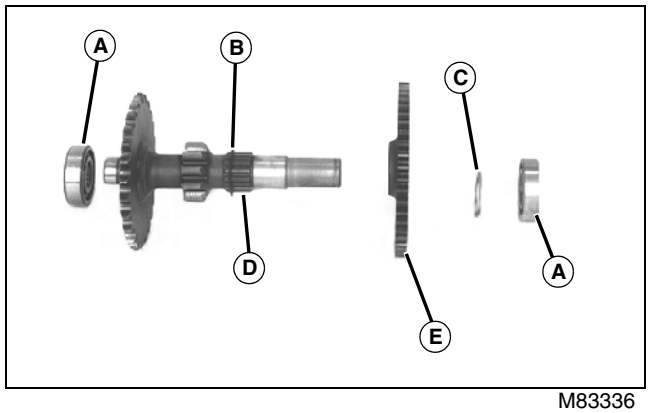
17.Inspect chamfered spline of shift collar (ac) for wear.

18.Measure width of shift groove (ab). Replace if measurement is greater than specifications.

19.Inspect detent spring (ad) and balls (ae) for nicks or cracks.

20.Measure detent spring length. Replace if measurement is not within specifications.

Intermediate Shaft



M83336

A - Bearing

B - Snap Ring

C - Washer

D - Reduction Gear Splines

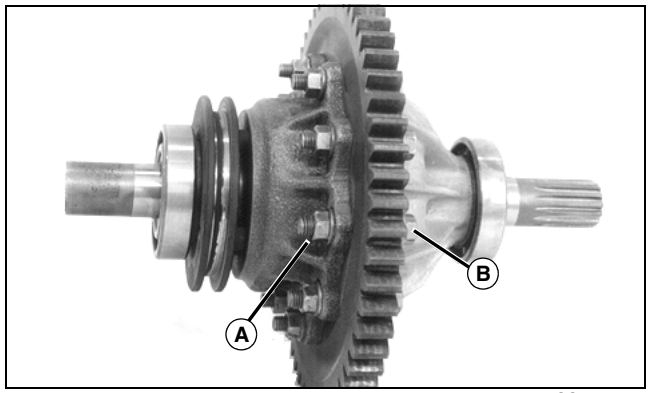
E - Intermediate Drive Gear

1. Remove bearings (A) from intermediate shaft using a knife-edge puller.

2. Remove washer (C), intermediate drive gear (E) and snap ring (B).

3. Inspect all parts for wear or pitting. Replace parts if necessary.

Differential

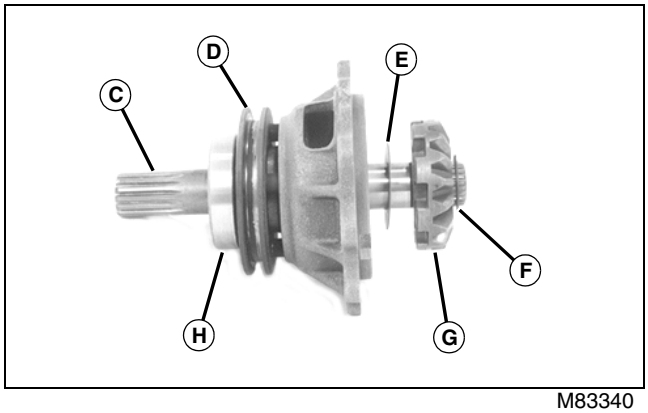


M83339

NOTE: New nuts and bolts will be used when assembling differential.

1. Remove nuts (A) and bolts (B) from differential housing. Discard nuts and bolts.

2. Separate housings. Note position of bevel pinion for reassembly.

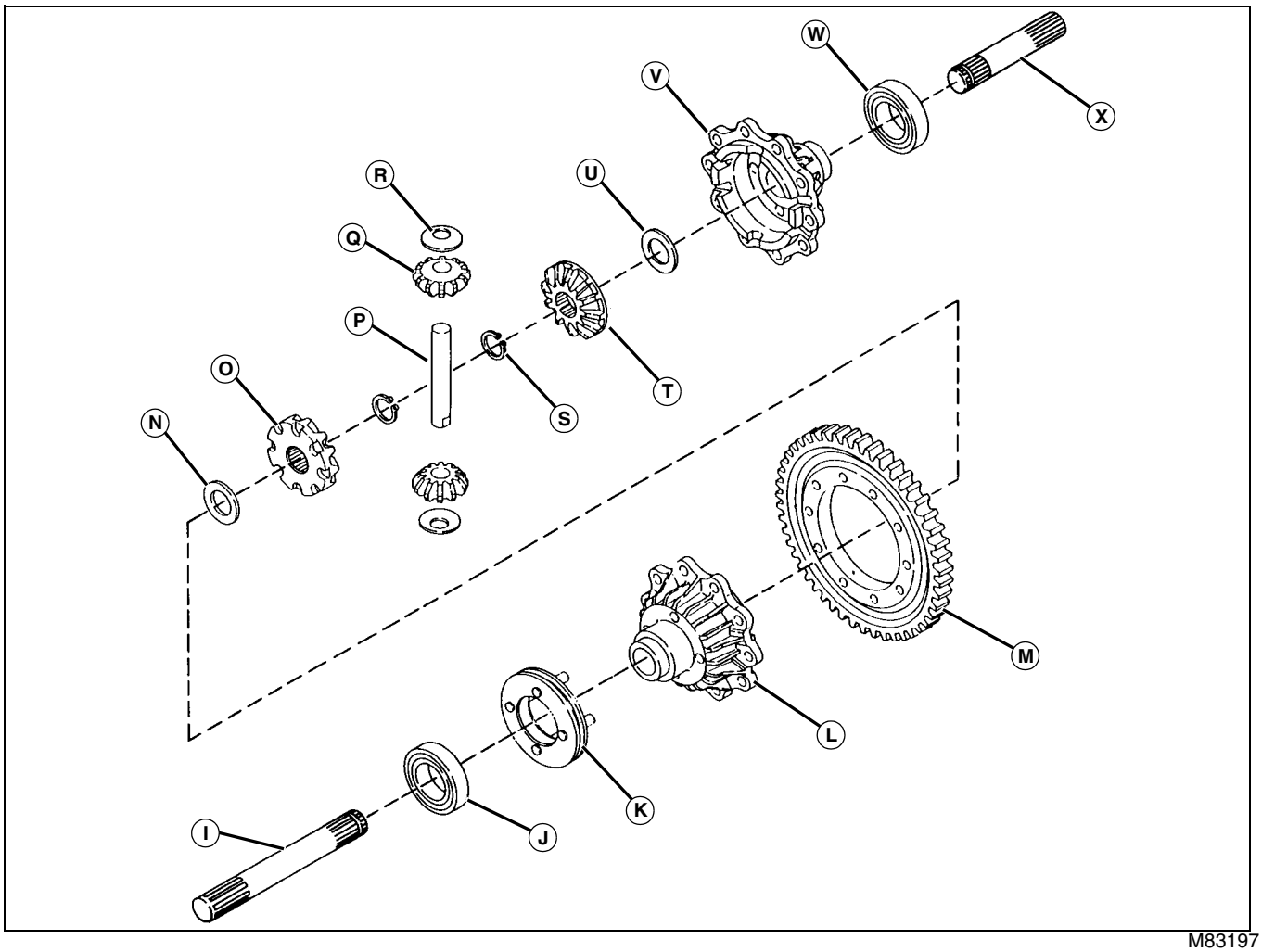


M83340

3. Remove output shaft (C) from both carriers.

4. Remove washer (E), snap ring (F), and gear (G) from output shaft.

5. Press bearings (H) from both carrier housings and remove differential lock collar (D) from left carrier.



M83197

I - Left Axle Shaft
J - Bearing
K - Differential Lock Collar
L - Left Differential Housing
M - Differential Gear
N - Washer
O - Left Bevel Gear
P - Pinion Shaft
Q - Bevel Pinion Gear (2 used)
R - Bevel Pinion Washer (2 used)
S - Snap Ring (2 used)
T - Right Bevel Gear
U - Washer
V - Right Differential Housing
W - Bearing
X - Right Axle Shaft

6. Clean differential parts and inspect for wear or scoring.

7. Measure differential lock collar groove width. Replace if measurement is not within specifications.

8. Measure washer thickness. Replace if measurement is not within specifications.

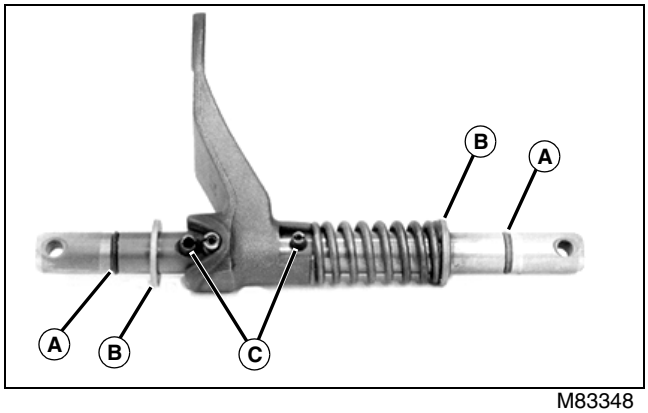
9. Measure bevel pinion washer thickness. Replace if measurement is not within specifications.

10.Measure bevel pinion ID Replace if measurement is not within specifications.

11.Measure pinion shaft OD Replace if measurement is not within specifications.

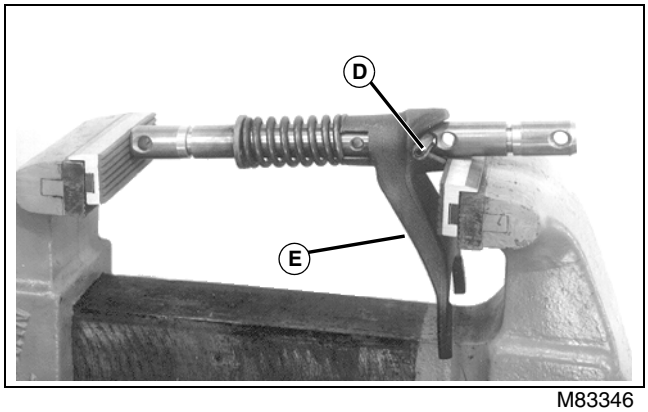
12.Subtract pinion shaft OD from bevel pinion ID to find clearance. Replace bevel pinion and pinion shaft if clearance is greater than specifications.

Differential Lock Shaft



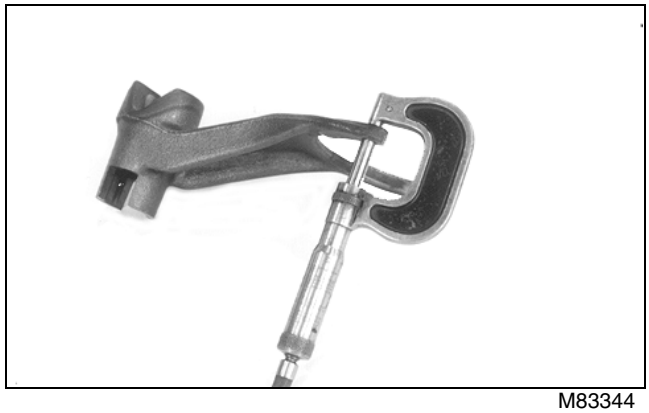
M83348

1. Remove O-rings (A) and washers (B).
2. Drive out outer spring pins (C).



M83346

3. Mount lock shaft in vice to compress spring.
4. Drive out inner spring pin (D).
5. Release pressure. Remove lock fork (E).

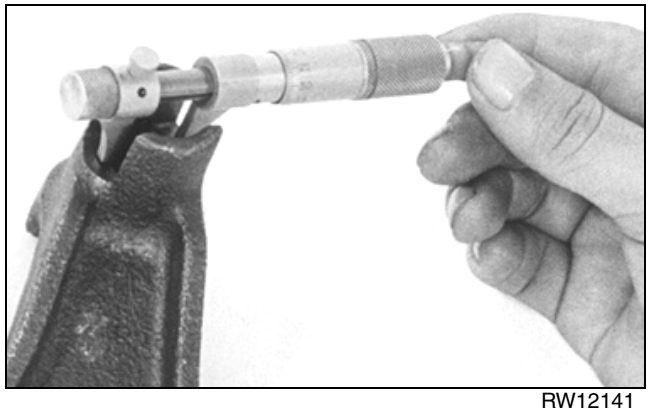


M83344

6. Inspect lock fork fingers for scoring or wear.

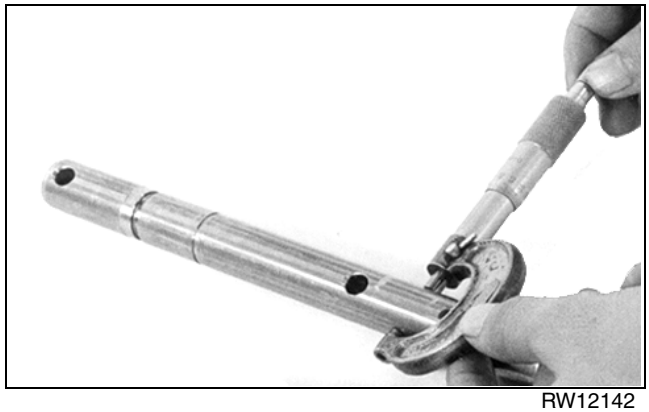
7. Measure thickness of lock fork fingers. Replace if measurement is not within specifications.

8. Subtract lock fork finger thickness from lock collar groove width to find clearance. Replace lock fork and lock collar if clearance is greater than specifications.



RW12141

9. Measure ID of lock fork. Replace if measurement is greater than specifications.

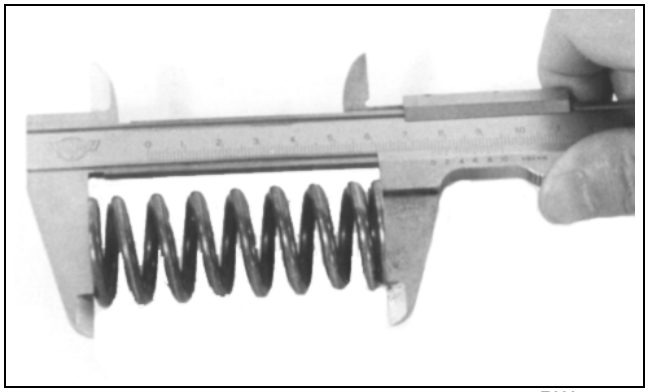


RW12142

10.Inspect lock shaft for scoring or wear. Replace if necessary.

11.Measure OD of shaft at fork seating area. Replace if measurement is less than specifications.

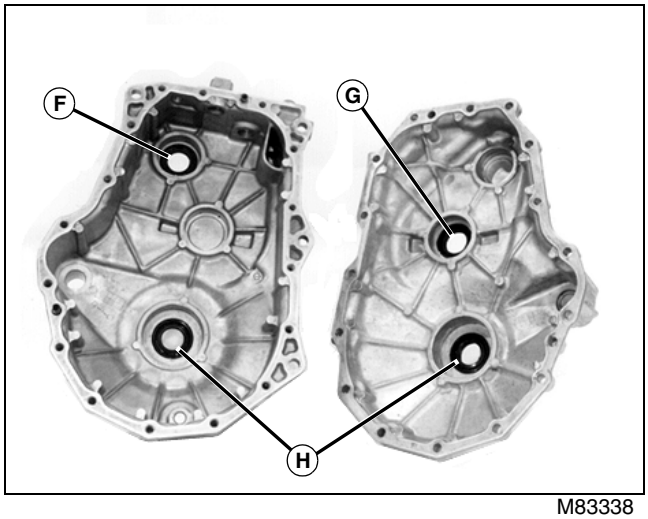
12.Subtract shaft OD from lock fork ID to find clearance. Replace shaft and lock fork if clearance is greater than specifications.



RW12140

13.Measure free length of lock spring. Replace if measurement is less than specification.

14.Measure working length of lock spring. Replace if measurement is less than specifications.



M83338

15.Clean sealant from case mounting surfaces.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Reduce compressed air to less than 210 kPa (2 bar) (30 psi) when using for cleaning purposes. Clear area of bystanders, guard against flying chips, and wear personal protection equipment including eye protection.

16.Clean all metal parts with solvent and blow dry with compressed air.

17.Inspect input shaft seal (F), output shaft seals (H) and intermediate shaft seal (G). Replace if necessary.

18.Inspect case halves for wear or damage. Replace as necessary.

Assemble Transaxle

Other Material

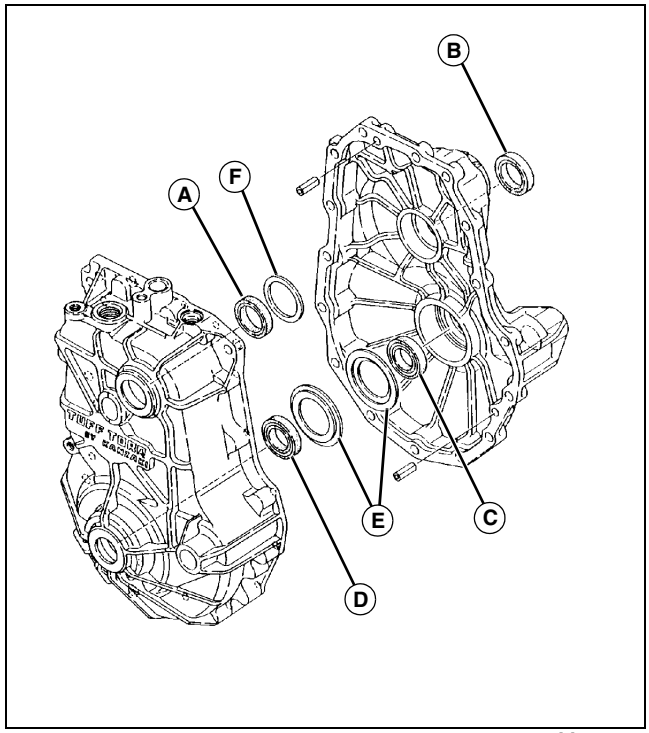
Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
T43512 (US)	Medium Strength Thread Lock and Sealer	Applied to fastener threads.
M79292	MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Lubricates seals and transaxle parts.

Case Assembly

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Always use new seals and O-rings. Damaged or used parts will leak.

NOTE: Lubricate all seals and O-rings with petroleum jelly during assembly.

Apply clean John Deere 85W140 API GL-5 gear oil to all internal parts during assembly.



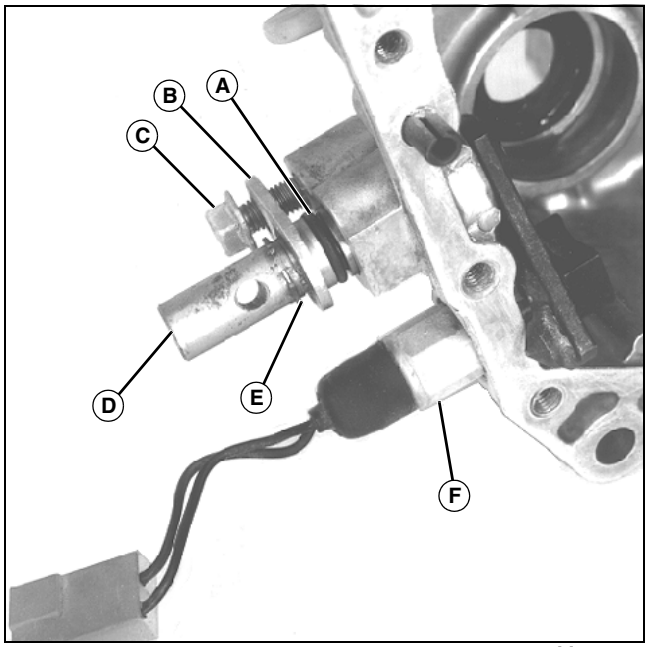
M80781

1. Apply MPG-2® multipurpose grease to inside lips of seals (A-D).

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Install output shaft spacers (E) as shown.

2. Apply MPG-2® multipurpose grease to spacers (F) to hold in place. Install spacers.

Shift Shaft

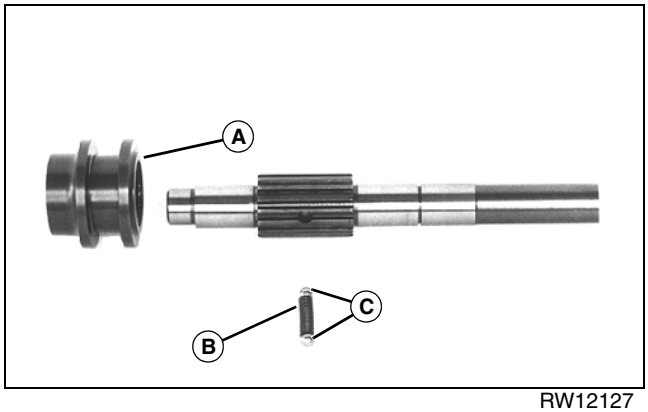


M83337

NOTE: Coat shift shaft and bore in case half with MPG-2® multipurpose grease before assembly.

1. Install shifter shaft (D) in bore in case.
2. Install O-ring (A).
3. Install retaining plate (B), snap ring (E) and cap screw (C).
4. Install neutral start switch (F).

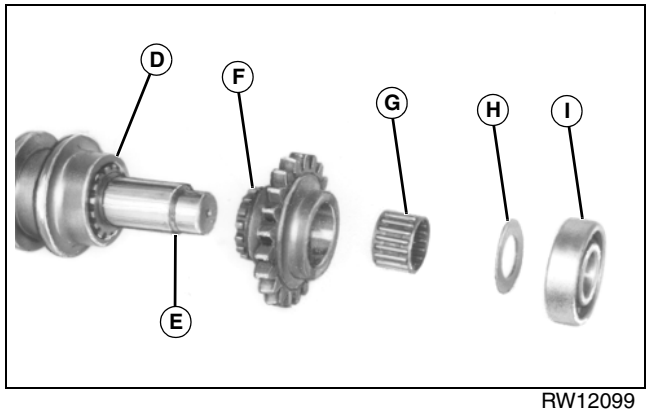
Input Shaft



RW12127

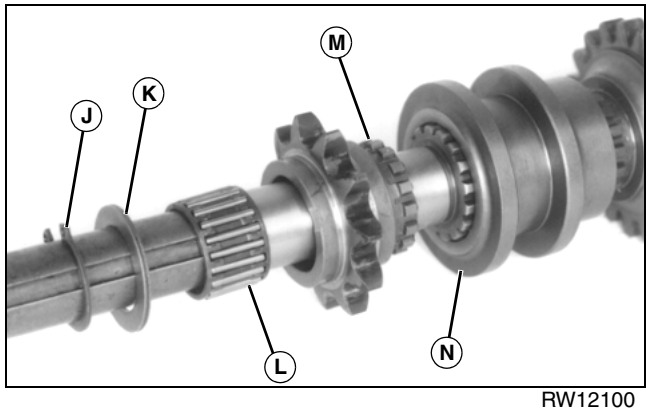
NOTE: Apply a light coat of MPG-2® multipurpose grease to detent balls to hold in place.

1. Position detent spring (B) and balls (C) through input shaft.
2. Install shift collar (A) to neutral position with shoulder toward short end of input shaft.



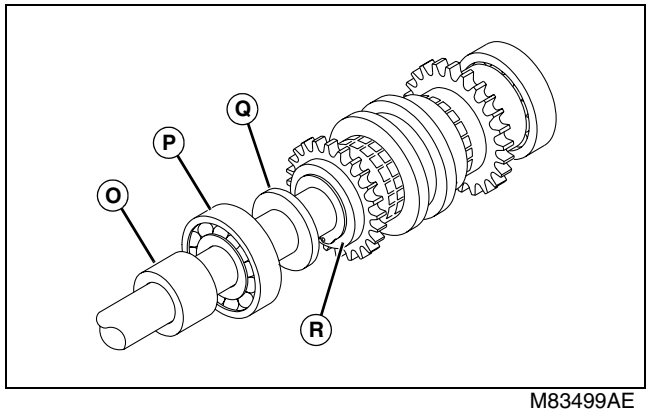
RW12099

3. Install drive gear onto short end of input shaft with shift splines (F) facing shift collar (D).
4. Install needle bearing (G) and washer (H). Press bearing (I) tight against shoulder (E) of input shaft.



RW12100

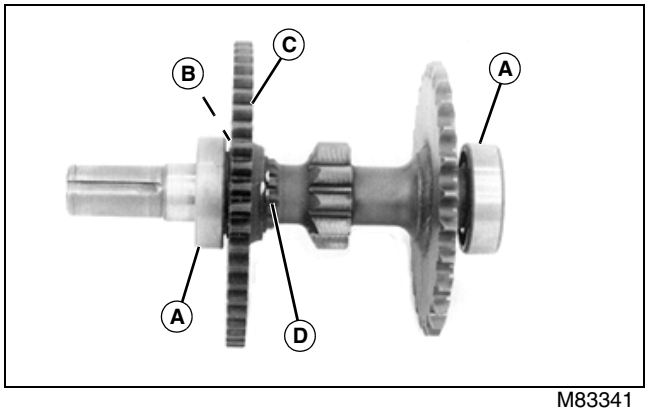
5. Install sprocket to keyed end of input shaft with shift splines (M) facing shift collar (N).
6. Install needle bearing (L), washer (K) and snap ring (J).



M83499AE

7. Press bearing (P) onto shaft against step washer (Q) and snap ring (R).
8. Apply a light coat of MPG-2® multipurpose grease to shaft and wear sleeve (O).
9. Press wear sleeve (O) onto shaft against bearing (P).

Intermediate Shaft

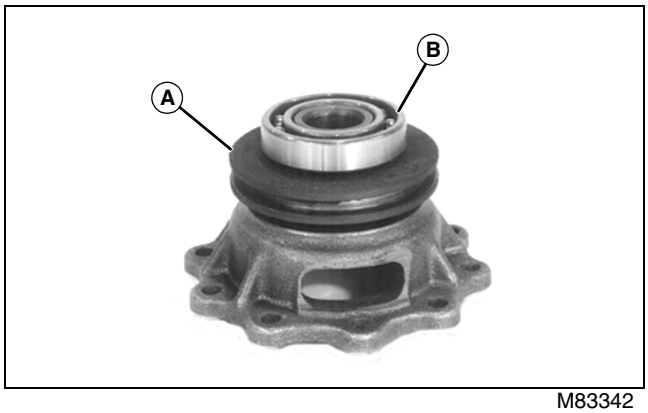


M83341

1. Install snap ring (D) and gear (C) with gear shoulder facing snap ring (D).

2. Press bearings (A) onto intermediate shaft with washer (B) between bearing and gear.

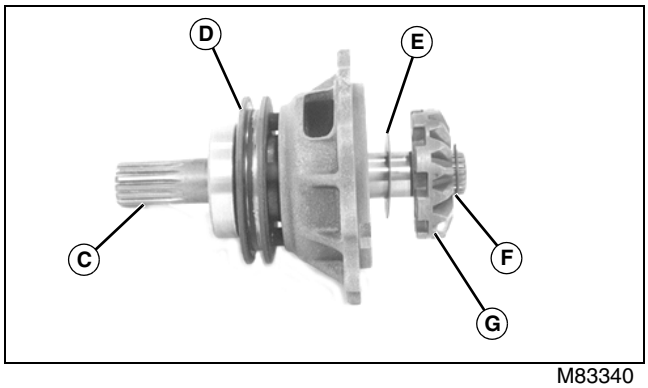
Differential



M83342

1. Assemble differential lock collar (A) onto left differential housing half.

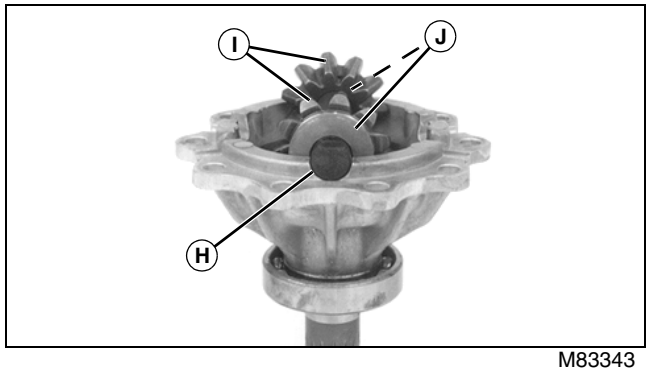
2. Press carrier bearings (B) onto both differential housing halves.



M83340

3. Install long input shaft (C), washer (E), and notched differential gear (G) with snap ring (F), into left housing half with lock collar (D).

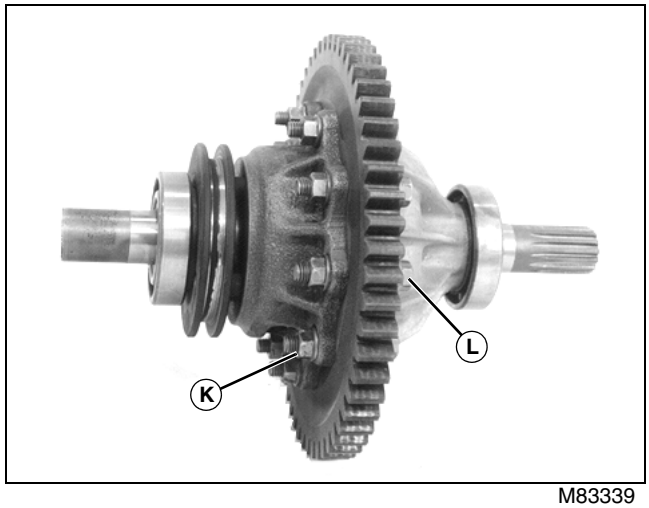
4. Install short output shaft, gear, and snap ring assembly in right housing half.



M83343

NOTE: Be sure bevel pinion is seated into correct housing notch.

5. Install pinion shaft (H) with gears (I) and washers (J) into right differential carrier half.



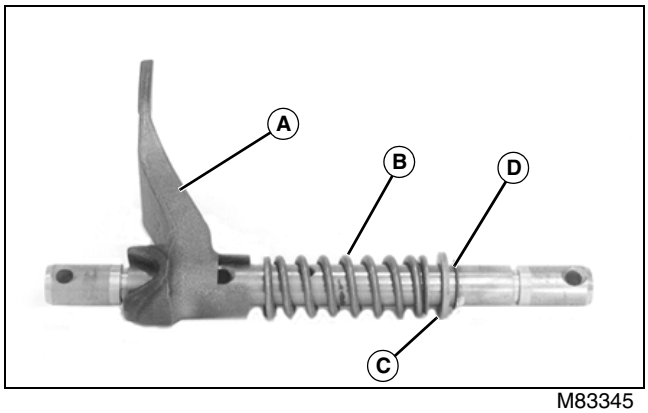
M83339

6. Assemble two differential halves to differential gear.

NOTE: Use new bolts (L) and nuts (K) to secure differential halves.

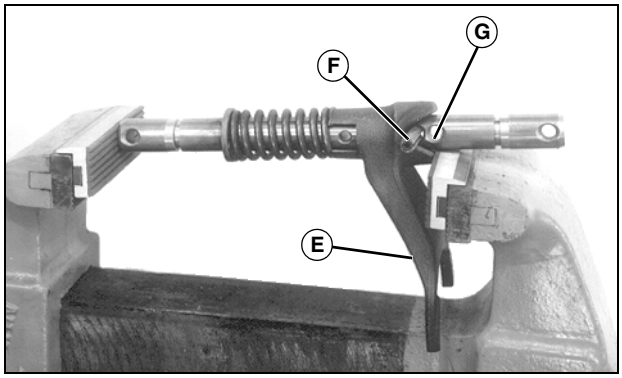
7. Apply T43512 Thread Lock and Sealer (Medium Strength) to bolts. Tighten nuts.

Differential Lock Shaft



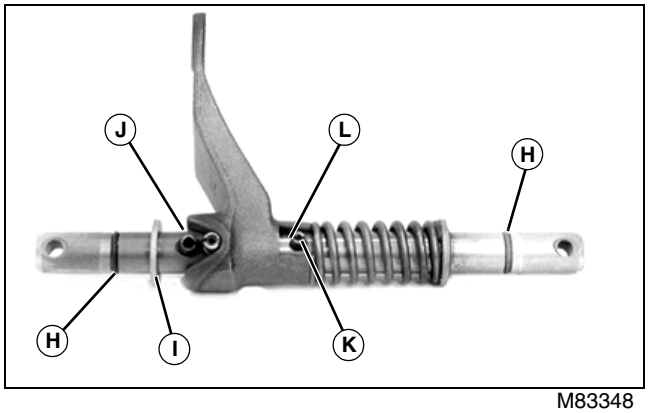
M83345

1. Install snap ring (D), washer (C) and spring (B).
2. Install fork (A) on shaft.



M83346

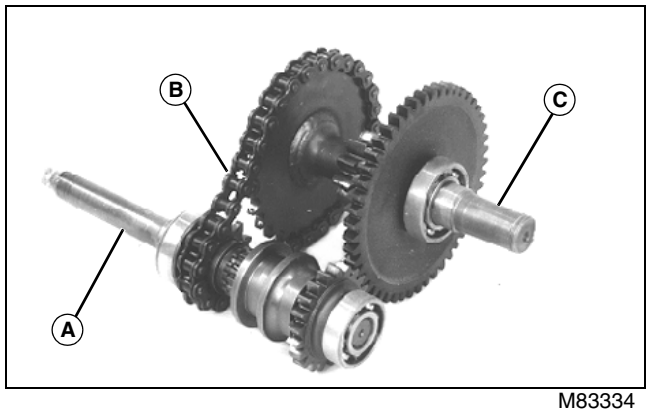
3. Compress spring in vice.
4. Install double spring pin (F) with split (G) facing away from lock fork (E).



M83348

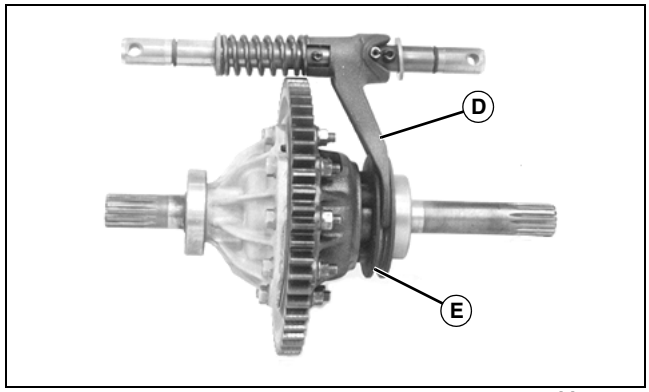
5. Install double spring pins (K) with split (L) facing spring.
6. Install single spring pin (J) with slit facing toward fork.
7. Install washer (I) onto shaft until seated against spring pin.
8. Install O-rings (H).

Final Assembly



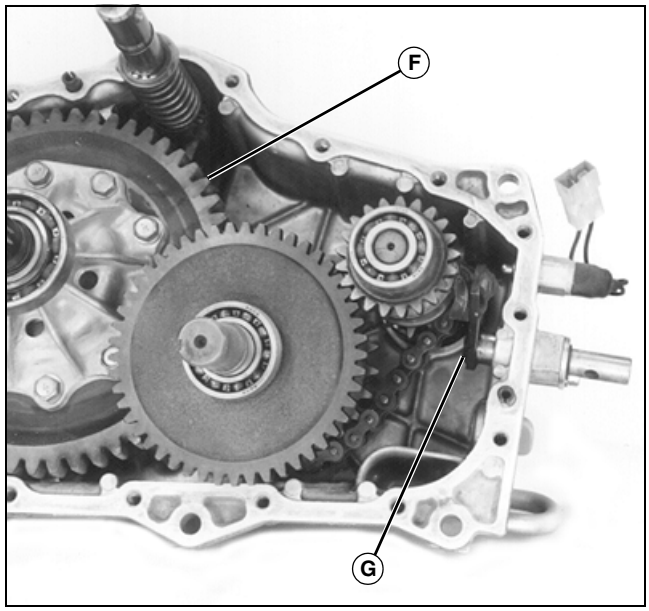
M83334

1. Assemble input shaft (A) and intermediate shaft (C) with reverse drive chain (B).



M83349

2. Assemble differential lock shaft fork (D) into collar (E).



M83350

NOTE: Apply MPG-2® multipurpose grease to input and output shafts and seals before assembly.

3. Install differential (F) and differential lock shaft into left case half.

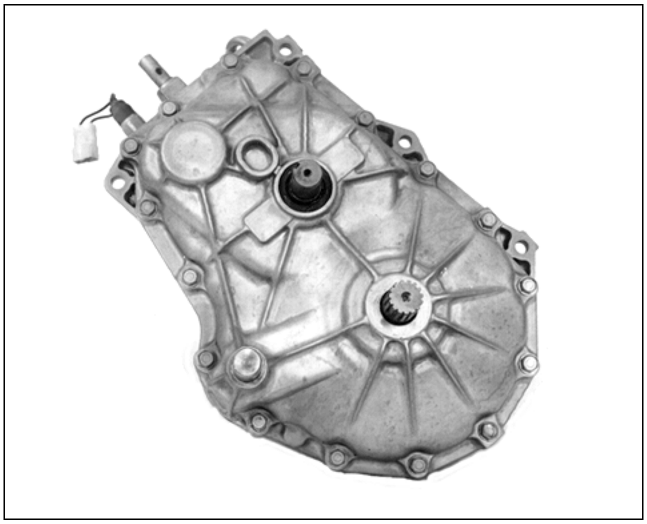
4. Start input shaft through case while working sprocket and chain behind differential gear.

5. Align shift block (G) with shift collar.

6. Align intermediate shaft with case bore.

7. Tap intermediate and input shafts with a rubber mallet to seat bearings.

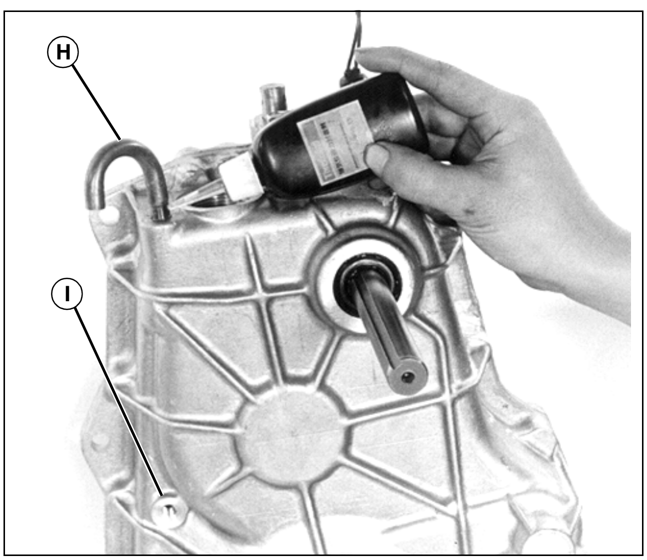
8. Clean case mating surfaces using Clean and Cure Primer. Apply a coat of TY6304 Flexible Sealant or equivalent to mating surfaces of case halves.



M83351

9. Assemble right case half to left case half carefully to avoid tearing seals and O-rings.

10. Install cap screws. Tighten to specifications.



RW12150

11. If breather (H) has been removed, apply T43512 Thread Lock and Sealant (Medium Strength) to threads.

12. Install drain plug.

13. Install check plug (I) and oil fill cap.

Specifications

Axle Bearing Flange
Carriage Bolt Torque . . . . 25 N•m (216 lb-in.)
Transaxle Cap Screw Torque . . . . 50 N•m (37 lb-ft)

Driven Clutch Spring Force. . . . . 22-40 N (5-9 lb)

Transmission Output Sheave
Setscrew Torque. . . . . 24 N•m (18 lb-ft)

Shift Shaft OD. . . . . . . 16.96-17.00 mm (0.668-0.669 in.)
Shift Shaft Bore ID . . . 17.02-17.04 mm (0.670-0.671 in.)
Shift Shaft-to-Bore
Clearance (Maximum) . . . . 0.2 mm (0.01 in.)

Shift Block Width . . . . 13.7-13.9 mm (0.08 in.)
Shift Block-to-Collar
Clearance (Maximum) . . . . 2.0 mm (0.08 in.)

Drive Gear Washer
Thickness . . . . 1.45-1.55 mm (0.057-0.061 in.)
Reverse Sprocket
Washer Thickness . . . . . 0.65-0.75 mm (0.026-0.029 in.)
Drive Gear ID . . . . 24.01-24.02 mm (0.945-0.946 in.)
Input Shaft OD
(Diameter "B") . . 19.987-20.000 mm (0.7868-0.7874 in.)
Input Shaft OD
(Diameter "A") . . . . . . 19.99-20.01 mm (0.787-0.788 in.)
Reverse Sprocket ID . . . .
. . . . 24.01-24.02 mm (0.945-0.946 in.)

Shift Grove Width. . . . . 14.1-14.3 mm (0.55-0.56 in.)
Detent Spring
Free Length. . . . . 24.2 mm (0.95 in.)
Free Length (Minimum) . . . . 20.0 mm (0.79 in.)
Working Load Length . . . .
. . . . 15.8 mm @ 53 N (0.62 in. @ 12 lb)

Differential Lock Collar
Groove Width . . . . 7.1-7.3 mm (0.28-0.29 in.)
Washer
Thickness . . . . 0.74-0.86 mm (0.029-0.034 in.)
Bevel Pinion
Washer Thickness . . . . . 0.96-1.04 mm (0.038-0.041 in.)
Bevel Pinion ID. . . . . . 16.03-16.05 mm (0.631-0.632 in.)
Pinion Shaft OD . . . . . 15.95-15.97 mm (0.628-0.629 in.)
Pinion Shaft-to-Bevel
Pinion Clearance (Maximum) . . . . 0.2 mm (0.01 in.)

Lock Fork Finger Thickness . . . .
. . . . . 6.7-6.9 mm (0.26-0.27 in.)

Lock Fork Finger-to-Lock Collar Groove Width Clearance . . . . . 2.0 mm (0.08 in.)
Lock Fork ID . . . . . 20.05-20.10 mm (0.789-0.791 in.)
Lock Shaft OD. . . . . 19.95-20.00 mm (0.785-0.787 in.)
Lock Shaft OD to Lock Fork ID Clearance . . . . . 0.5 mm (0.02 in.)
Lock Spring Free Length . . . . . 77.6 mm (3.06 in.)
Lock Spring Working Length. . . . . 52 mm @ 511 N•m (2.07 in. @ 115 lb)

Shift Shaft Cap Screw . . . . . 25 N•m (228 lb-in.)
Neutral Start Switch . . . . . 39 N•m (29 lb-ft)
Differential Halves to Differential Gear Nuts. . . . . 27 N•m (19 lb-ft)

Cap Screw Torque Same Case . . . . . 25 N•m (228 lb-in.)
New Case. . . . . 29 N•m (21 lb-ft)
Breather. . . . . 10 N•m (90 lb-in.)

Table of Contents

Specifications

Test Specifications

Raise Relief Valve Pressure. . . . . 4826-5516 kPa (700-800 psi)
Lower Relief Valve Pressure . . . . . 2413-3103 kPa (350-450 psi)

Repair Specifications

Hydraulic Pump

Reservoir Oil Capacity . . . . . 367 mL (12.4 oz)
Reservoir Breather/Plug Torque . . . . . 5 N•m (45 lb-in.)
Gear Pump Screw Torque . . . . . 8 N•m (70 lb-in.)
Hex Plug Torque . . . . . 59 N•m (44 lb-ft)
Lower Relief Valve Nut Torque . . . . . 2 N•m (20 lb-in.)
Raise Relief Valve Nut Torque . . . . . 2 N•m (20 lb-in.)
Thermal Relief Valve Torque . . . . . 7 N•m (60 lb-in.)

Special or Essential Tools

NOTE: Order tools according to information given in the U.S. SERVICEGARD™ Catalog or in the European Microfiche Tool Catalog (MTC).

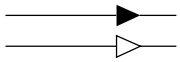
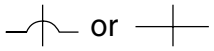
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
0-6900 kPa (0-1000 psi) Gage	JT05471	Used to check hydraulic relief valve pressures.

Hydraulic Schematic and Harnesses

JIC Hydraulic Circuit Symbols

LINES

1		Working (Main) Lines
2		Pilot Control Lines
3		Drain Line
4		Hydraulic / Pneumatic } Flow Direction
5		Crossing Lines
6		Joining Lines
7		Flexible Line

PUMPS

8		Fixed Displacement
9		Variable Displacement

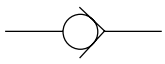
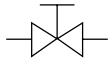
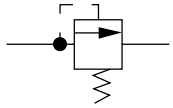
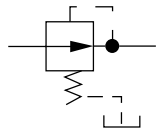
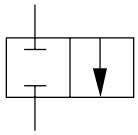
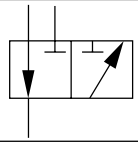
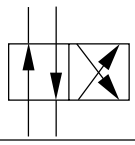
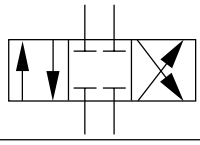
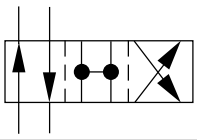
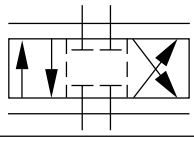
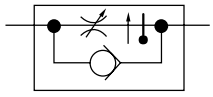
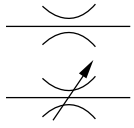
MOTORS

10		Fixed Displacement
11		Variable Displacement

RESERVOIR

12		Vented Reservoir
13		Pressurized Reservoir
14		Reservoir Return -Above Fluid Level
15		Reservoir Return -Below Fluid Level

VALVES

16		Check Valve
17		Manual On/Off Valve
19		Pressure Relief Valve
20		Pressure Reduction Valve
21		Two Position, Two Connection Valve
22		Two Position, Three Connection Valve
23		Two Position, Four Connection Valve
24		Three Position, Four Connection Valve
25		Two Position, Four Connection Valve with Transmission
26		Three Position, Four Connection Valve with Infinite Positioning
27		Adjustable Flow Control Valve (Temperature and Pressure Compensated)
18		Fixed / Variable } Orifice

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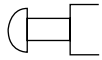
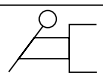
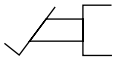
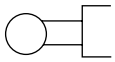
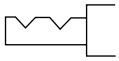
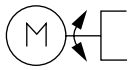
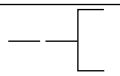
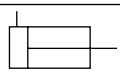
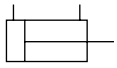
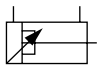
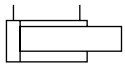
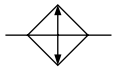
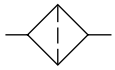
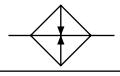
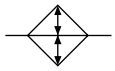
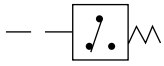
VALVE OPERATORS

28		Spring
29		Manual
30		Push Button
31		Push/Pull Lever
32		Pedal or Treadle
33		Mechanical
34		Detents
35		Pressure Compensated
36		Solenoid-Single Winding
37		Reversing Motor
38		Pilot Pressure -Remote Supply
39		Pilot Pressure -Internal Supply

CYLINDERS

40		Single Acting
41		Double Acting, Single Rod
42		Double Acting, Double Rod
43		Double Acting, Adj. Cushion, Extend Only
44		Double Acting, Differential Piston

MISCELLANEOUS

45		Cooler
46		Filter, Strainer
47		Heater
48		Temperature Controller
49		Pressure Switch
50		Pressure Indicator
51		Temperature Indicator
52		Pressure Compensated
53		Variable Component (Symbol Thru Component)
54		Plug, Test Port, Pressure Supply Test
55		Gas Charged Accumulator
56		Spring Loaded Accumulator
57		Electric Motor
58		Shaft Rotation (Arrow on Near Side of Shaft)
59		Component Outline

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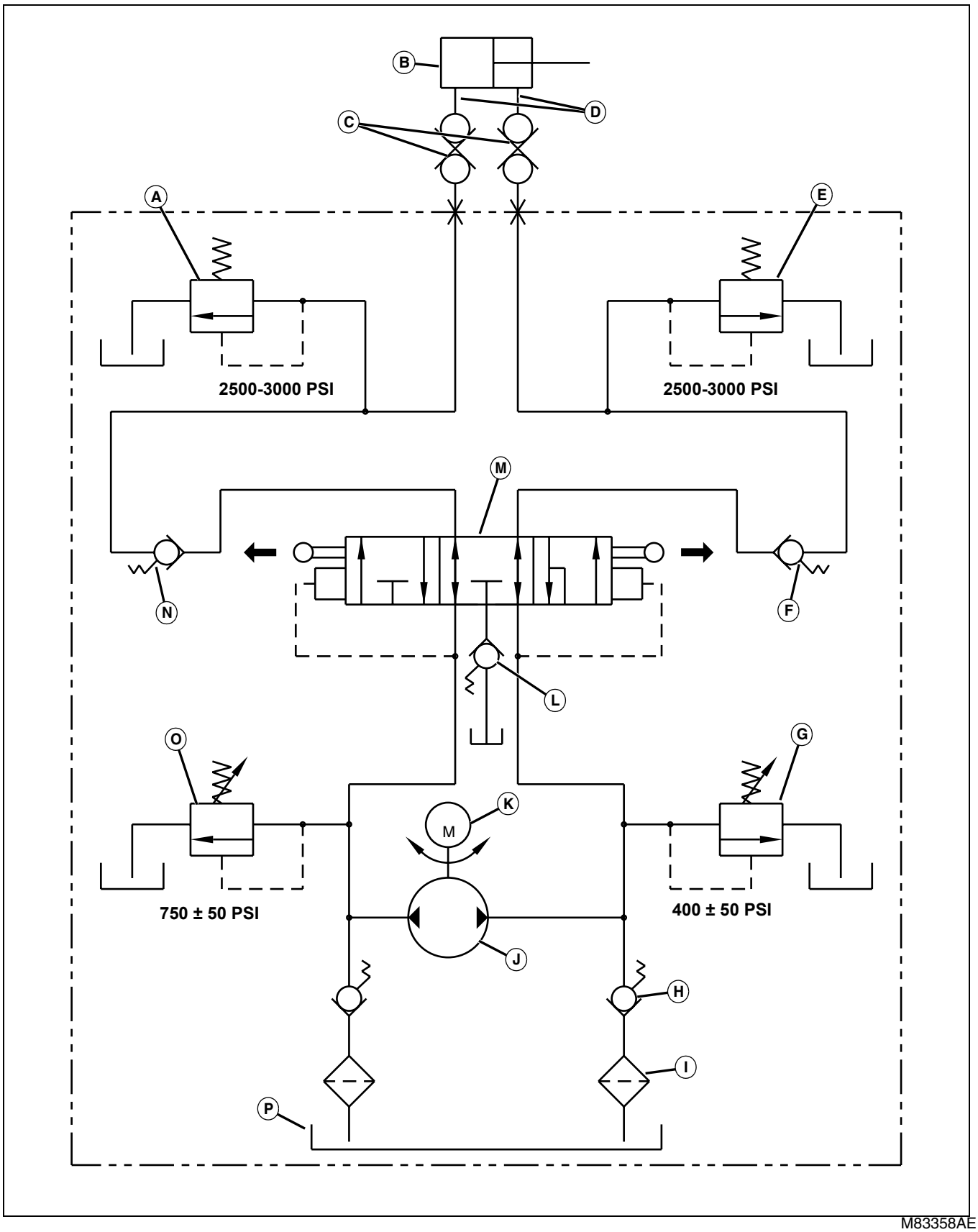
HYDRAULICS/POWER TRAIN HYDRAULIC SCHEMATIC AND

Hydraulic Schematic



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A - Thermal Relief Valve
B - Lift Cylinder (Customer-supplied)
C - Quick Disconnect Couplers
D - Lift Cylinder Hoses (Customer-supplied)
E - Thermal Relief Valve
F - Lower Check
G - Lower Relief Valve
H - Inlet Check
I - Suction Screen
J - Gear Pump
K - Motor
L - Added Flow Lower Check
M - Shuttle
N - Raise Check
O - Raise Relief Valve
P - Reservoir

Component Operation

Optional Hydraulic Pump Operation

Function

The hydraulic pump supplies hydraulic pressure to raise or lower the implement. The hydraulic pump is a dealer-installed option.

Theory of Operation

Raise

When the lift switch is in the RAISE position and the motor is operating, the gear pump draws oil from the reservoir through the suction screen. The inlet check valve opens, allowing oil to flow to the inlet side of the gear pump.

The gear pump produces high pressure on the outlet side of the gear pump. This high-pressure oil closes the inlet check valve so oil can not flow back to the reservoir. High pressure acts against the shuttle, moving the shuttle toward the down port check valve, opening the down port check valve.

As pressure increases, the UP check valve opens by overcoming the spring force. This allows high-pressure oil to flow to the lift cylinder (customer-supplied) to extend the cylinder. The raise relief valve prevents the pressure from exceeding 5271 ± 345 kPa (750 ± 50 psi).

Oil from the head of the cylinder flows back to the pump, through the open DOWN port check valve, and to the suction side of the pump.

Neutral

NOTE: The following operation describes lift-to-neutral operation. Lower-to-neutral operation is similar with oil flow reversed.

When the lift switch is released, the motor and gear pump stop operating. The oil pressure at the outlet side of the gear pump decreases. As oil pressure decreases, spring tension closes the UP check valve. Oil returning from the cylinder overcomes the DOWN check valve spring pressure, closing the down check valve. As the DOWN check valve closes, it pushes the shuttle to the NEUTRAL position.

Oil in the lift cylinder is now trapped, maintaining the implement in its desired position. Oil remaining in the shuttle and gear pump overcome inlet check valve spring pressure, closing the inlet check valves.

Lower

When the lift switch is moved to the LOWER position, the motor and gear pump rotate in the opposite direction as in the raise operation. The gear pump draws oil from the reservoir through the suction screen and inlet check valve.

The gear pump produces high-pressure oil on the outlet side of the gear pump. The high-pressure oil closes the inlet check valve, preventing oil flow back to the reservoir. High-pressure oil acts on the shuttle, moving the shuttle toward the UP port check valve. The shuttle contacts the UP port check valve, opening the check valve.

As oil pressure increases, the DOWN check valve spring pressure is overcome, opening the check valve. This allows high-pressure oil to flow to the rod end of the lift cylinder. The lower relief valve prevents the lower pressure from exceeding 2758 ± 345 kPa (400 ± 50 psi).

Oil from the lift cylinder flows through the UP port check valve, past the shuttle, and to the inlet side of the gear pump. More oil is present in the head end of the cylinder than in the rod end, so to allow the greater volume of oil to return to the pump, the return oil unseats the added flow check valve, allowing a portion of the oil to return directly to the reservoir.

Relief Valve Operation

If the load being raised is too heavy or if an oil passage becomes blocked, oil pressure will increase at the outlet side of the gear pump. When oil pressure overcomes the raise relief valve spring, the relief valve opens, allowing high-pressure oil to relieve directly to the reservoir. This protects the gear pump from damage. The raise relief valve is set at approximately 5171 kPa (750 psi). The raise relief valve is adjustable by turning the relief valve body.

When the lift cylinder is lowered and the implement contacts the ground, cylinder bottoms or an oil passage becomes blocked, oil pressure will increase on the down side of the gear pump. When oil pressure overcomes the lower relief valve spring, the relief valve opens, allowing high-pressure oil to relieve directly to the reservoir. The lower relief valve is set at approximately 2758 kPa (400 psi). The lower relief valve is also adjustable.

With the lift system in the neutral position, the check valves are closed. If the cylinder encounters a shock load, oil pressure in the cylinder will increase because it is blocked by the lift check. When oil pressure overcomes the thermal relief valve spring, the relief valve opens, allowing high-pressure oil to relieve to the reservoir. This protect the lift cylinder from damage. The thermal valve is set at approximately 17237-20684 kPa (2500-3000 psi). The thermal relief valve is not adjustable.

Diagnostics

System Diagnosis

Symptom: Hydraulic System

(1) Implement does not raise?

Yes - Check to see if maximum load is being exceeded.

Yes - Check to see if oil is low.

Yes - Check for correct oil viscosity.

Yes - Check relief valve for damage.

Yes - Check shuttle valve for binding or O-ring damage.

Yes - Check suction filter.

Yes - Check gear pump for wear or damage.

No - Go To Step (2).

(2) Implement does not lower?

Yes - Check to see if oil level is low.

Yes - Check for correct oil viscosity.

Yes - Check shuttle valve for binding or O-ring damage.

Yes - Check suction filter.

Yes - Check gear pump for wear or damage.

No - Go To Step (3).

(3) Noisy operation?

Yes - Check to see if oil level is low.

Yes - Check for correct oil viscosity.

Yes - Check shuttle valve for binding or O-ring damage.

No - Go To Step (4).

(4) Implement lowers/leaks down during operation?

Yes - Check to see if oil level is low.

Yes - Check shuttle valve for O-ring damage.

Yes - Actuator/housing worn or damaged.

No - Go To Step (5).

(5) Implement lowers/raises slowly?

Yes - Check to see if oil level is low.

Yes - Check shuttle valve for O-ring damage.

Tests and Adjustments

Test Raise Relief Valve Pressure

Reason

To check raise relief valve pressure setting.

Test Equipment

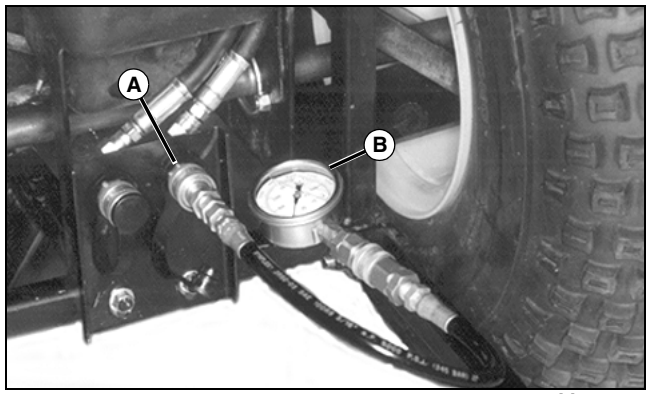
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
0-6900 kPa (0-1000 psi) Gage	JT05471	Measure hydraulic pressure.

Procedure

NOTE: Hydraulic oil should be at room temperature when performing test.

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower rear implement.



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6. Connect JT054710 0-6900 kPa (0-1000 psi) Gage (B) to quick coupler - UP port (A).
7. Turn key switch to RUN position.
8. Move lift switch to LIFT position. Record raise relief valve pressure. Release switch.

Results

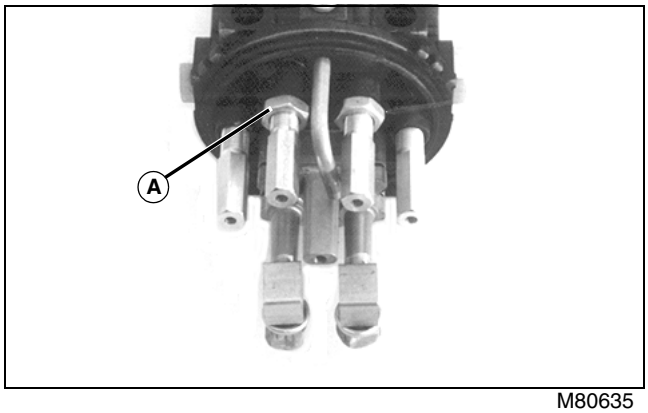
- If pressure is not within specifications, adjust raise relief valve.

Specifications

Raise Relief Valve Pressure . . . . . 4826-5516 kPa . . . . . (700-800 psi)

Adjust Raise Relief Valve Pressure

Drain and remove reservoir.



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Loosen nut. Turn relief valve body:

- Clockwise to increase pressure.
- Counterclockwise to decrease pressure.

Hold relief body and tighten nut.

Install reservoir and fill with John Deere Low Viscosity HY-GARD® (J20D) transmission/hydraulic oil.

Test Lower Relief Valve Pressure

Reason

To check lower relief valve pressure setting.

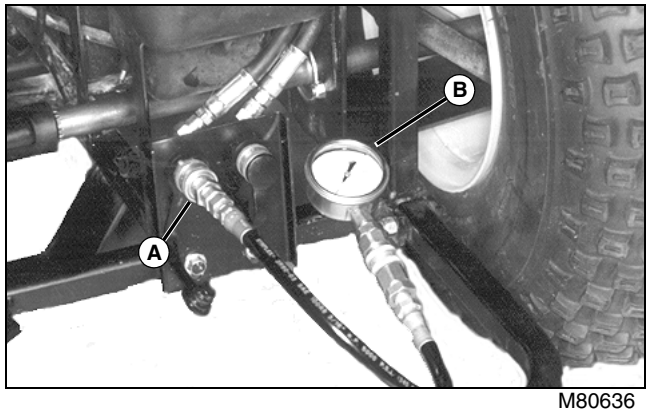
Special or Required Tools

Tool Name	Tool No.	Tool Use
0-6900 kPa (0-1000 psi) Gage	JT05471	Measure hydraulic pressure.

Procedure

NOTE: Hydraulic oil should be at room temperature when performing test.

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Turn key switch to OFF position.
3. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
4. Lock park brake.
5. Lower rear implement.



M80636

6. Connect JT05471 0-6900 kPa (0-1000 psi) Gage (B) to quick coupler-DOWN port (A).
7. Turn key switch to RUN position.
8. Move lift switch to LOWER position. Record raise relief valve pressure. Release switch.

Results

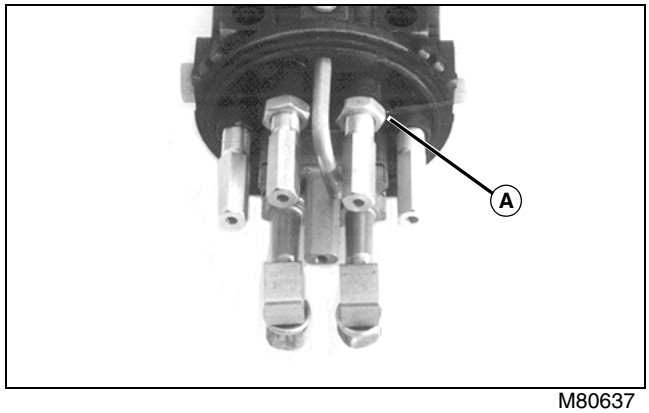
- If pressure is not within specifications, adjust lower relief valve.

Specifications

Lower Relief Valve Pressure . . . . . 2413-3103 kPa . . . . . (350-450 psi)

Adjust Lower Relief Valve Pressure

Drain and remove reservoir.



M80637

Loosen nut. Turn relief valve body:

- Clockwise to increase pressure.
- Counterclockwise to decrease pressure.

Hold relief body and tighten nut.

Install reservoir and fill with John Deere Low Viscosity HY-GARD® (J20D) transmission/hydraulic oil.

Repair

Remove and Install Hydraulic Pump (Optional)

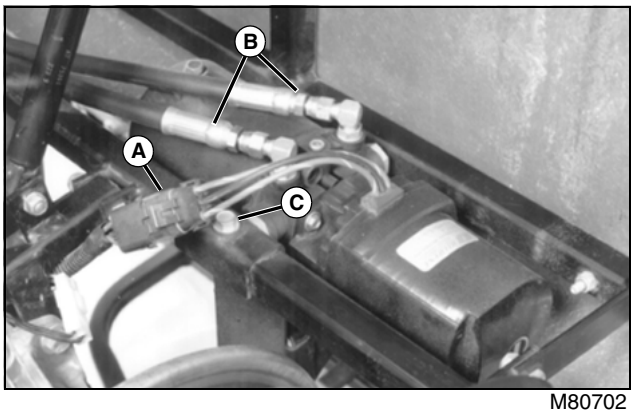
Removal

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure. Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard. Protect hands and body from high pressure fluids.

If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury may call Deere & Company Medical Department in Moline, Illinois, or other knowledgeable medical source.

Always lower all attachments to the ground before you work on the machine. If must work on a lifted machine or attachment, securely support the machine or attachment. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Lower all implements (if equipped).
3. Raise rear body cowling.



M80702

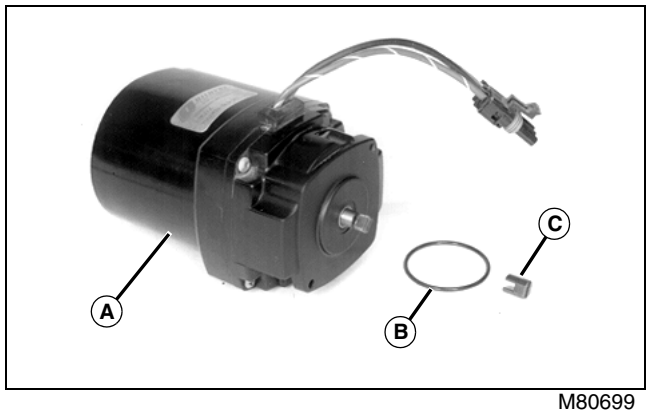
4. Disconnect wiring connector (A).
5. Disconnect hoses (B).
6. Remove two cap screws and washers (C) and remove pump.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

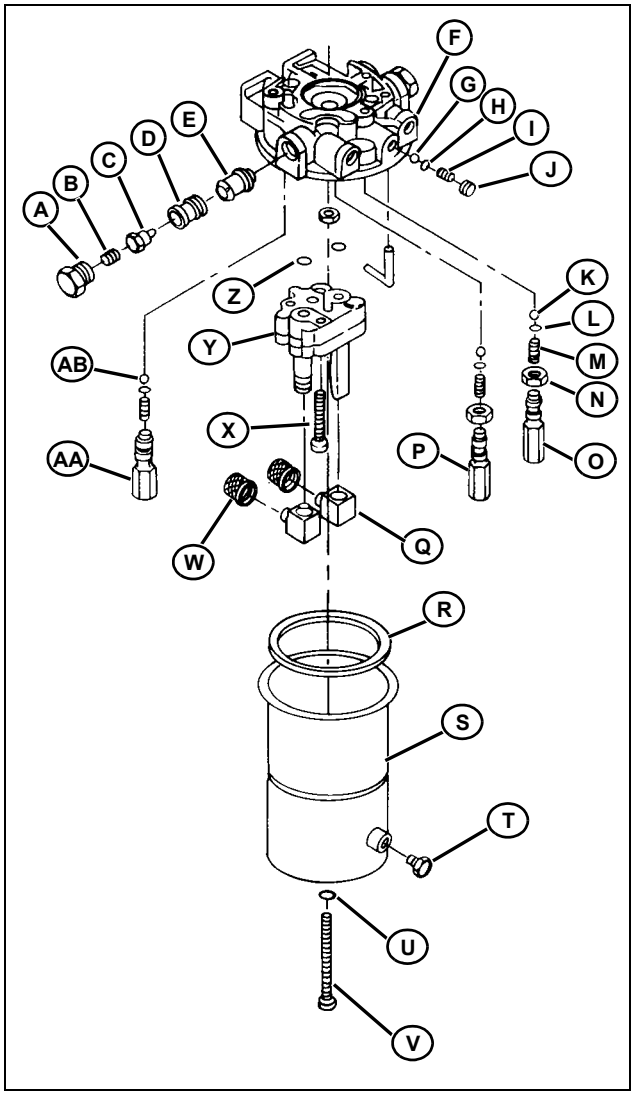
Repair Hydraulic Pump

Disassembly, Inspection, and Assembly



M80699

1. Remove two cap screws.
2. Remove pump motor (A), O-ring (B), and coupler (C).



M80705

A - Hex Plug
B - Spring
C - Lift Check Assembly
D - Lift Check Body
E - Shuttle Valve
F - Adapter
G - Ball
H - Eyelet
I - Spring
J - Setscrew
K - Steel Ball (2 used)
L - Eyelet (3 used)
M - Spring (3 used
N - Nut (2 used)
O - Lower Relief Valve
P - Raise Relief Valve
Q - Fitting
R - Seal
S - Reservoir
T - Breather/Plug
U - O-Ring
V - Screw
W - Suction Screen (2 used)
X - Screw
Y - Gear Pump
Z - O-Ring (2 used)
AA- Thermal Relief Valve (2 used)
AB- Plastic Ball (2 used)

3. Remove breather/plug (T) and drain reservoir.

NOTE: Reservoir oil capacity is 367 mL (12.4 oz).

4. Remove parts (R-V).

NOTE: Gear pump (Y), relief valves (O, P and AA) and adapter assembly (F) are serviced as assemblies.

5. Mark relief valves (O, P and AA), nuts (N) and adaptor (F) for each relief valve assembly prior to removal to aid in assembly. Also measure the length of each relief valve from the adapter to the end of the relief in case the relief valve must be replaced.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Mark the position of the relief valves before removal. Failure to install the relief valves in their original position will change the relief pressures, which may damage components.

6. Inspect relief valve springs (M), balls (K and AB), and seat for debris, cracks, wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

7. Inspect gear pump (Y) teeth for nicks or burrs. Inspect pump housing for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

8. Check shuttle valve (E) for free movement in bore and O-ring for damage. Replace parts as necessary.

9. Inspect passages for plugged conditions.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Absolute cleanliness is essential when working on pump. Contamination can result in serious damage or inadequate operation.

DO NOT use shop towels or rags to dry clean parts. Lint will clog passages in hydrostatic system and cause damage.

10.Clean components in solvent and dry with compressed air. Be sure all passages are clear.

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Reduce compressed air to less than 210 kPa (2 bar) (30 psi) when using for cleaning purposes. Clear area of bystanders, guard against flying chips, and wear personal protection equipment including eye protection.

Assembly

Assembly is done in the reverse order of disassembly.

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Always use new O-rings. Damaged or used parts will leak.

- Lubricate O-rings with petroleum jelly during assembly.
- Apply a light coating of clean hydraulic oil to all internal parts before assembly.

NOTE: Install fittings (Q) and screens (W) pointing 180× to set screw (J).

Install reservoir (S) with breather/plug (T) in alignment with setscrew (J).

- Tighten components to specifications.
- Fill reservoir with John Deere Low Viscosity HY-GARD® (J20D) transmission/hydraulic oil.

Specifications

Reservoir Breather/Plug Torque	**5 N•m (45 lb-in.)**
Gear Pump Screw Torque	**8 N•m (70 lb-in.)**
Hex Plug Torque	**59 N•m (44 lb-in.)**
Lower Relief Valve Nut Torque	**2 N•m (20 lb-in.)**
Raise Relief Valve Nut Torque	**2 N•m (20 lb-in.)**
Thermal Relief Valve Torque	**7 N•m (60 lb-in.)**

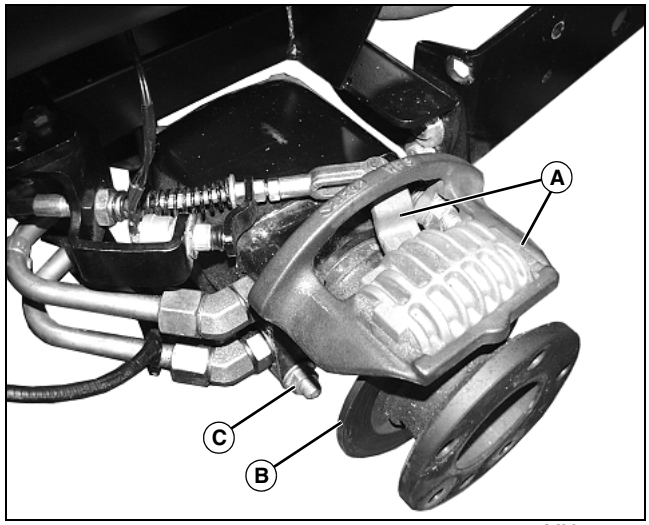
Remove and Install Rear Wheel Motor

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure. Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard. Protect hands and body from high-pressure fluids.

If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury should reference a knowledgeable medical source. Such information is available from Deere & Company Medical Department in Moline, Illinois, U.S.A. Information may be obtained in the United States and Canada only by calling 1-800-822-8262.

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)



MX32679

2. Remove park brake assembly (A) and rotor (B). (See “Remove and Install Brake Disk” on page 223.)
3. Disconnect hydraulic hoses.
4. Remove mounting cap screws and nuts (C).
5. Inspect parts for wear or damage. Replace seals as necessary.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Apply MPG-2® Multi-Purpose Grease to wheel motor shaft and key.
- Tighten the nut securing the rotor to the wheel to specifications.
- Tighten hydraulic line nuts to specifications.
- Check oil reservoir before operating machine.

Specifications

Rotor Nut Torque . . . . . 407 N•m (300 lb-ft)
Hydraulic Line Nut Torque. . . . . 50 N•m (37 lb-ft)

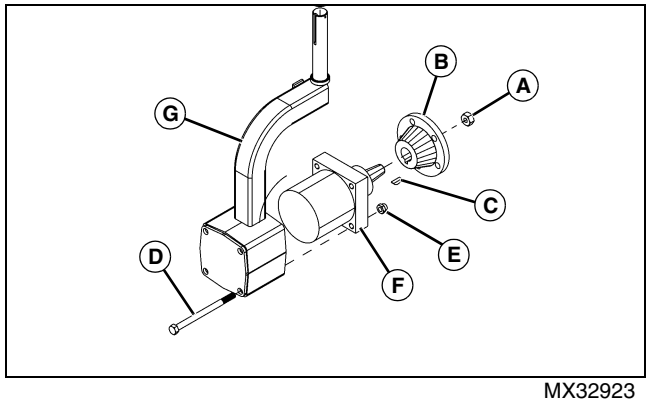
Remove and Install Front Wheel Motor

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure. Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard. Protect hands and body from high-pressure fluids.

If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury should reference a knowledgeable medical source. Such information is available from Deere & Company Medical Department in Moline, Illinois, U.S.A. Information may be obtained in the United States and Canada only by calling 1-800-822-8262.

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Remove front wheel.



MX32923

3. Remove nut (A) to remove front hub (B), being sure to retain key (C).
4. If necessary, remove bolts (D) and nuts (E) and remove front wheel motor (F) from front steering fork (G).
5. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace seals as necessary.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Apply MPG-2® Multi-Purpose Grease to wheel motor shaft and key.
- Tighten the nut securing the front hub to the wheel to specifications.
- Tighten hydraulic line nuts to specifications.
- Check oil reservoir before operating machine.

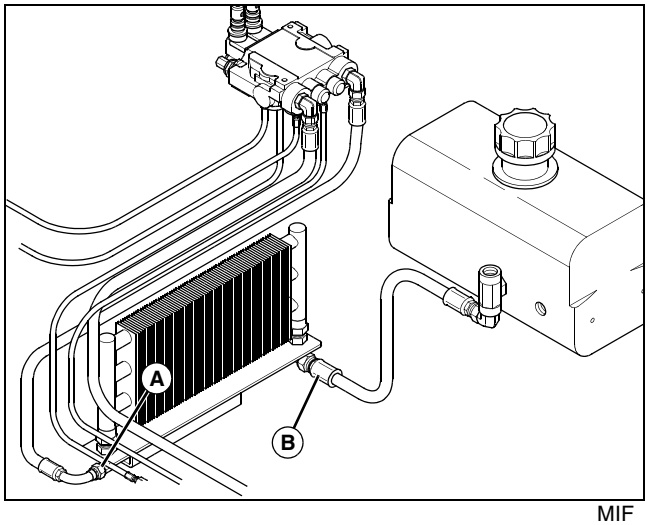
Specifications

Rotor Nut Torque . . . . . 407 N•m (300 lb-ft)
Hydraulic Line Nuts Torque. . . . . 50 N•m (37 lb-ft)

Remove and Install Oil Cooler

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Raise rear body cowling.



MIF

3. Remove lower left line (A) from oil cooler (line connected to control valve).

4. Remove lower right line (B) from oil cooler (line connected to oil reservoir).

5. Remove hardware securing oil cooler to machine frame, and raise oil cooler from machine.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Tighten line nuts (A and B) to specifications.
- Check oil reservoir before operating machine.

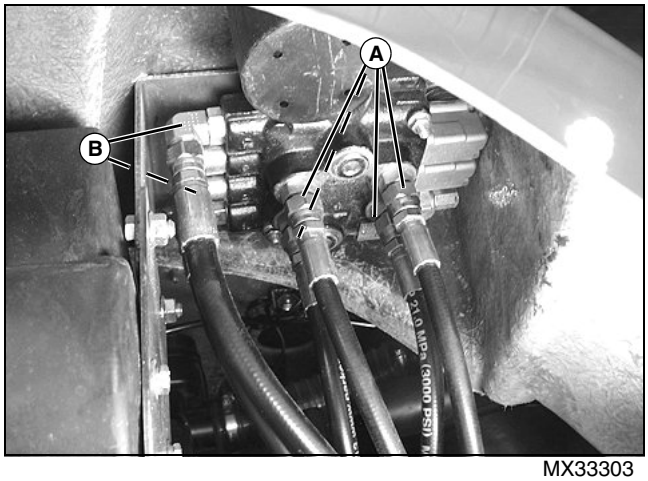
Specifications

Hydraulic Line Nut Torque. . . . . 50 N•m (37 lb-ft)

Remove and Install Lower/Lift Levers

Removal

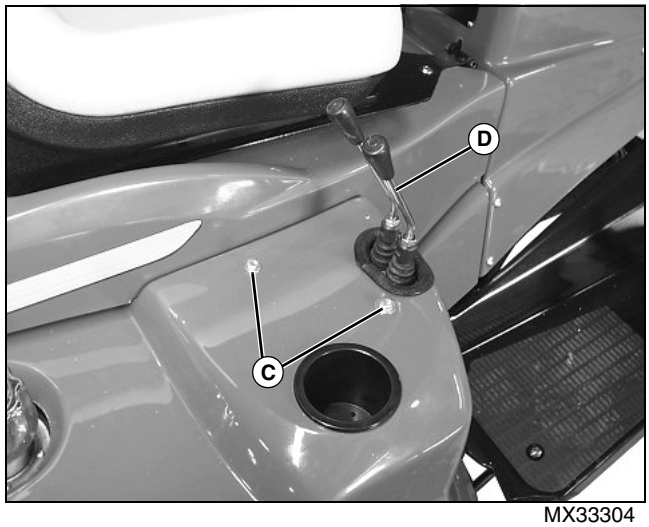
1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)



MX33303

2. Disconnect four lines (A).

3. Disconnect two lines (B).



MX33304

4. Remove two bolts (C) holding valve in position.

5. Lower valve assembly (D) from bottom of right fender.

Installation

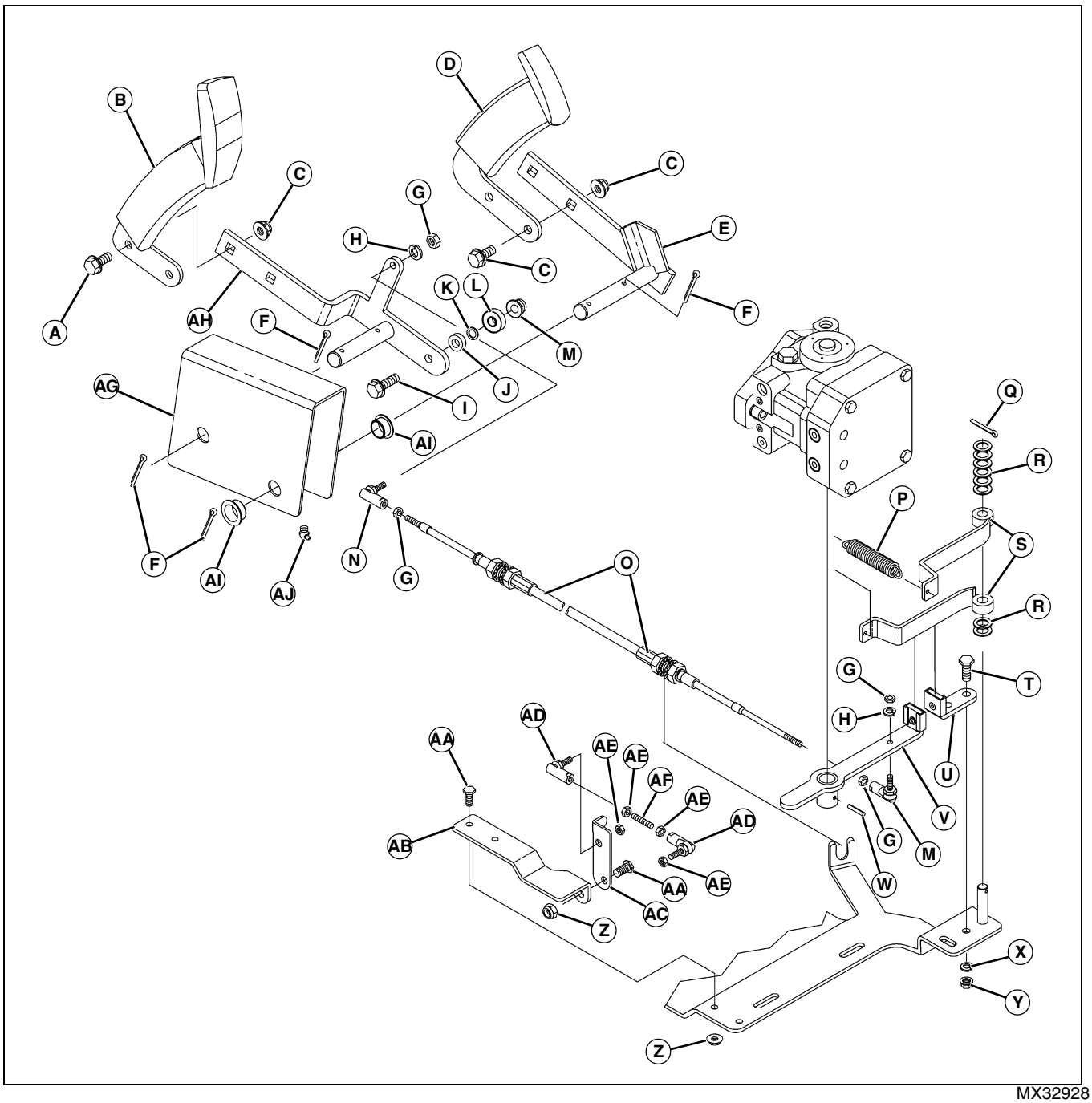
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Tighten all line connections to specifications.
- Check oil reservoir before operating machine.

Specifications

Hydraulic Line Nut Torque. . . . . 50 N•m (37 lb-ft)

Remove and Install Forward and Reverse Pedals and Linkage



MX32928

A - Screw (M8x25)
B - Pedal, Forward
C - Locknut (M8)
D - Pedal, Reverse
E - Shaft, Reverse
F - Cotter Pin (4 x 25 mm)
G - Nut, 1/4 in.
H - Lock washer, 1/4 in.
I - Bolt
J - Bushing
K - Washer
L - Bearing
M - Nut
N - Tie Rod End
O - Cable
P - Spring
Q - Cotter Pin (1/8 x 1 in.)
R - Washer

S - Arm, Centering
T - Cap Screw (3/8 x 1 in.)
U - Stop
V - Control Arm
W - Spring Pin
X - Washer
Y - Nut
Z - Locknut
AA- Cap Screw (5/16 x 1 in.)
AB- Bracket
AC- Arm
AD- Tie Rod End
AE- Nut
AF- Linkage
AG- Pivot (Part of floorboard assembly)
AH- Shaft, Forward
AI - Bushing
AJ- Lubrication Fitting

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.
- Adjust linkage. (See “Test Raise Relief Valve Pressure” on page 195.)

Table of Contents

STEERING TABLE OF CONTENTS

STEERING SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications

General Specifications

Type . . . . . Mechanical, roller-chain and sprocket
Ratio 8:1
Steering Wheel Diameter . . . . . 355 mm (14 in.)
Turns (Lock to Lock) 3.0
Maximum Torque Required to Turn . . . . . 14 N•m (10 lb-ft)
Expected Operating Grade . . . . . 20% (11.3 degrees)

Repair Specifications

Locking Collar Setscrew Torque . . . . . 8 N•m (64 lb-in.)
Steering Disk Cap Screw Torque . . . . . 33 N•m (24 lb-ft)
Steering Wheel-to-Shaft Nut Torque . . . . . 33 N•m (24 lb-ft)

Other Materials

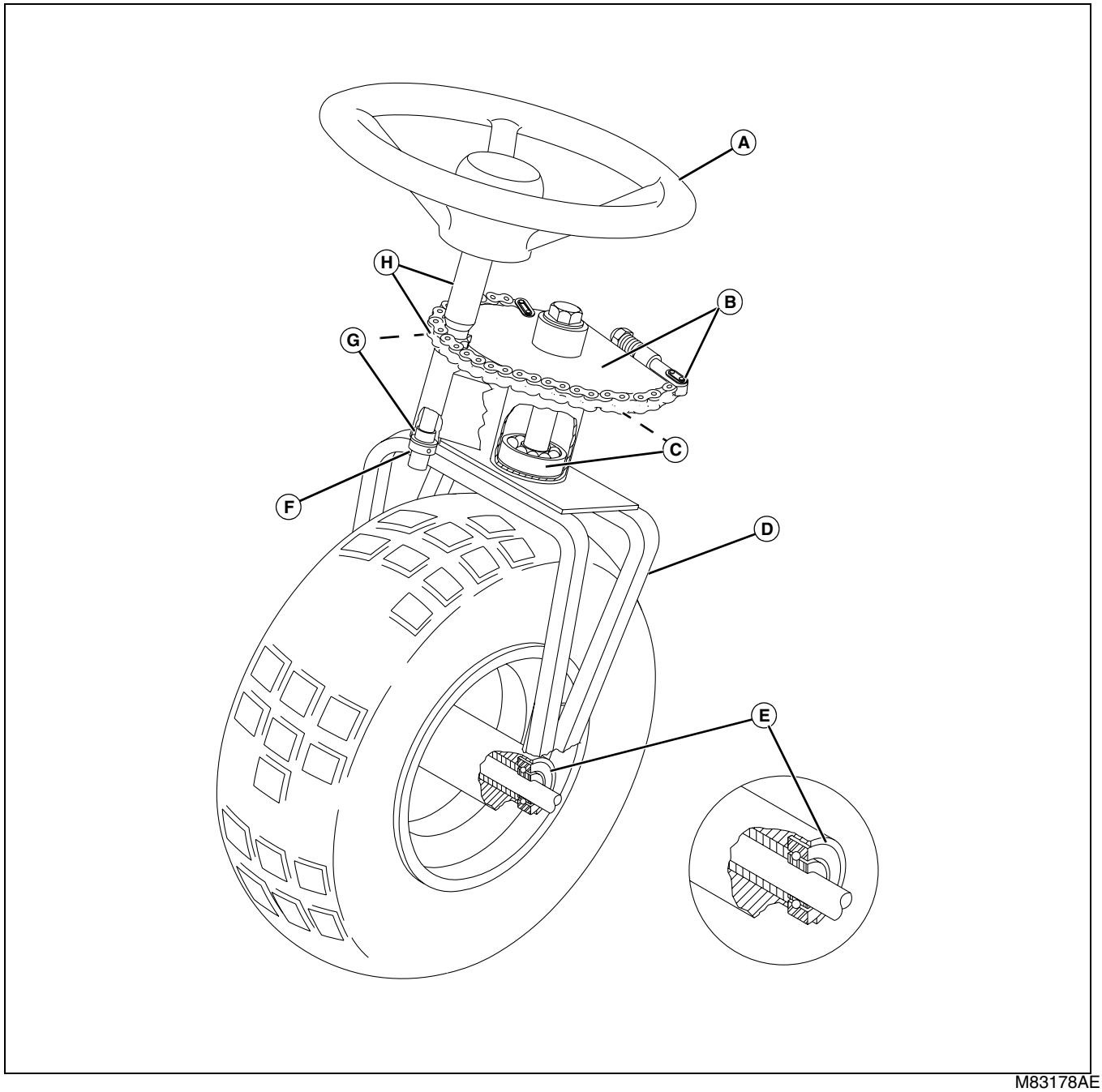
Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2® Multipurpose Polymer Grease	Apply to steering shaft and steering fork shaft.

MPG-2®is a registered trademark of DuBois USA.

Component Location and Operation

Steering System



M83178AE

A - Steering Wheel
B - Steering Disk and Chain
C - Bearing
D - Steering Fork
E - Wheel Bearing
F - Locking Collar
G - Bushing
H - Steering Shaft and Sprocket

Theory of Operation

Steering System Operation

Function

To direct movement of the machine in forward or reverse.

Theory of Operation

When the steering wheel is turned, the steering shaft and sprocket rotate. The sprocket is connected to the steering disk by a chain. The steering disk is splined to the steering fork. As the sprocket turns, the chain causes the steering disk/steering fork to rotate, turning the front wheels.

Steering effort is quite low due to the 8:1 reduction between the steering shaft and the fork shaft. There are two mechanical stops between the fork and frame, which limits the steering angle of the front wheel.

Diagnostics

System Diagnosis

Symptom: Steering System

(1) Does steering wander?

Yes - Check to see if steering chain is loose or worn.

Yes - Check sprocket teeth for wear or damage.

Yes - Check wheel bearings for wear or damage.

Yes - Check for a bent rim.

Yes - Check to make sure tire is mounted correctly on rim.

No - Go To Step (2).

(2) Does steering feel loose or unresponsive?

Yes - Check to see if steering wheel is loose on column.

Yes - Check to see if steering chain is loose or worn.

Yes - Check sprocket teeth for wear or damage.

No - Go To Step (3).

(3) Is there vibration at steering wheel?

Yes - Check wheel bearings for wear or damage.

Yes - Check fork shaft bearings for wear or damage.

Yes - Check wheel motor components for wear or damage.

Yes - Check for a bent rim.

Yes - Check to make sure tire is mounted correctly on rim.

No - Go To Step (4).

(4) Does the steering wheel turn hard?

Yes - Check fork shaft bearings for wear or damage.

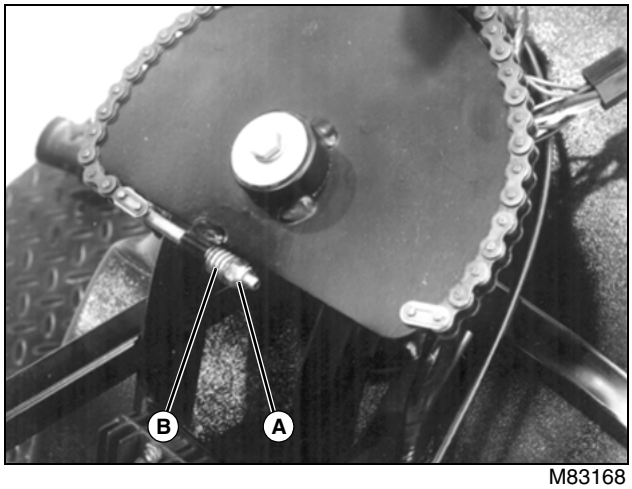
Yes - Check wheel motor components for wear or damage and that hoses are correctly installed.

Adjustments

Adjust Steering Chain Tension

Procedure

1. Park machine on level surface.
2. Move forward/reverse pedals to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.
4. Remove front cowling. (See “Remove and Install Front Cowling” on page 244.)



M83168

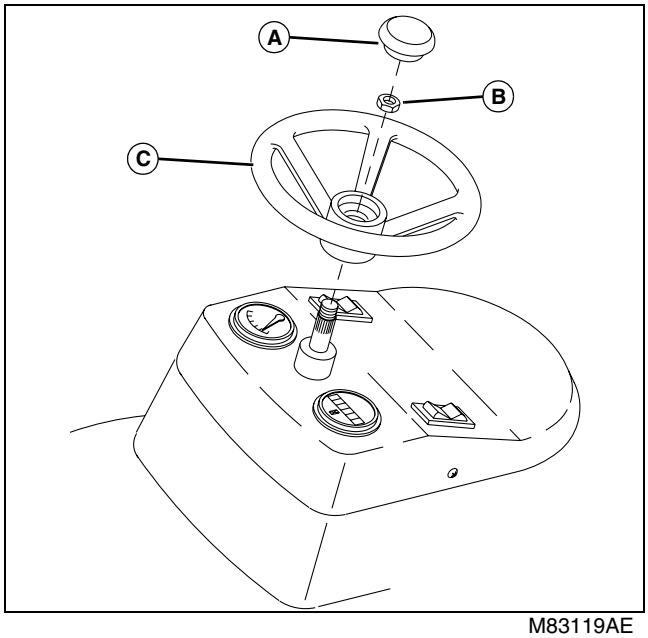
5. Tighten locknut (A) until spring (B) is fully compressed. Loosen locknut (A) 1/2 turn.

Repair

Remove and Install Steering Wheel

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)



M83119AE

2. Remove cap (A).
3. Remove locknut (B).
4. Remove steering wheel (C).

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Specifications

Steering Wheel Locknut Torque . . . . . 33 N•m (24 lb-ft)

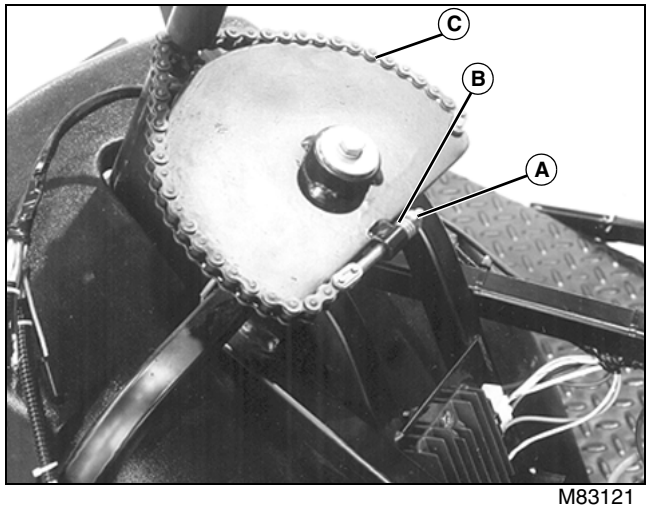
Remove and Install Steering Shaft

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Applied to lower steering shaft.

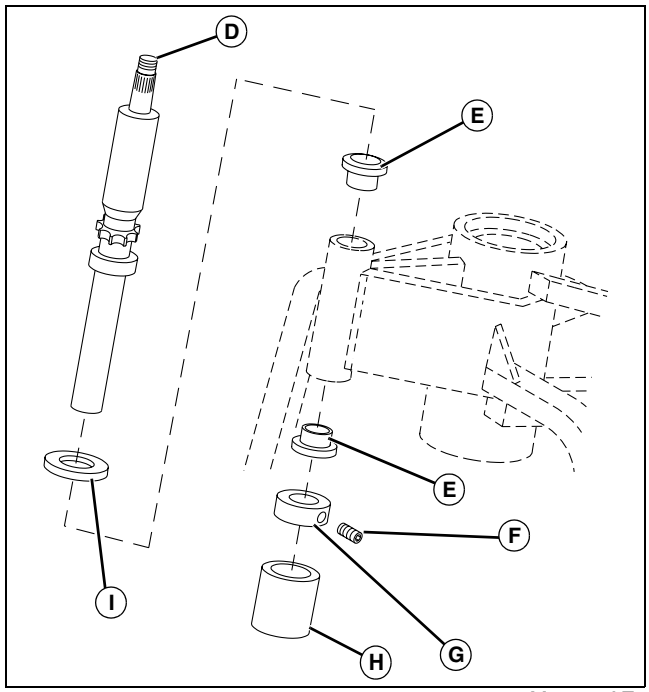
Removal

1. Park machine safely.
2. Remove steering wheel. (See “Remove and Install Steering Wheel” on page 212.)
3. Remove front cowling. (See “Remove and Install Front Cowling” on page 244.)



M83121

4. Remove locknut (A) and spring (B).
5. Disconnect chain (C).



M83136AE

6. Remove cap (H).
7. Loosen setscrew (F) and remove locking collar (G).
8. Remove shaft (D) and washer (I).
9. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

NOTE: Remove bushings only if replacement is necessary.

10. Inspect bushings (E) for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.
11. Remove bushings using a blind hole puller set.

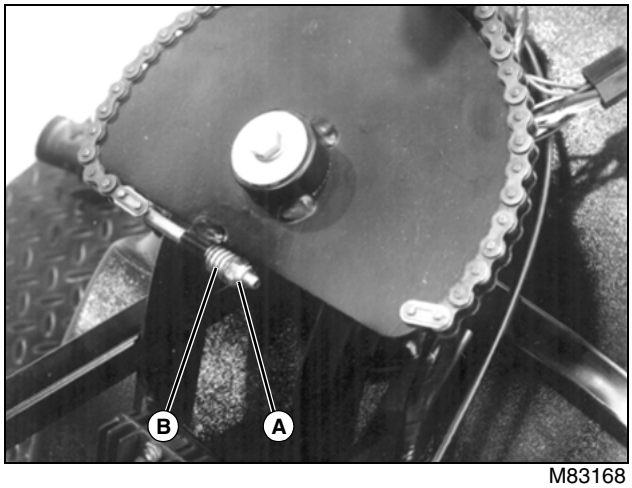
Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

1. Apply MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease to lower half of steering shaft.

2. Install bushings using a driver set.

3. Install locking collar with recessed side facing down. Do not install locking collar tight against frame.



M83168

4. Tighten locknut (A) until spring (B) is fully compressed. Loosen locknut 1/2 turn.

Specifications

Locking Collar Setscrew Torque . . . . . 8 N•m (64 lb-in.)

Remove and Install Steering Fork

Other Material

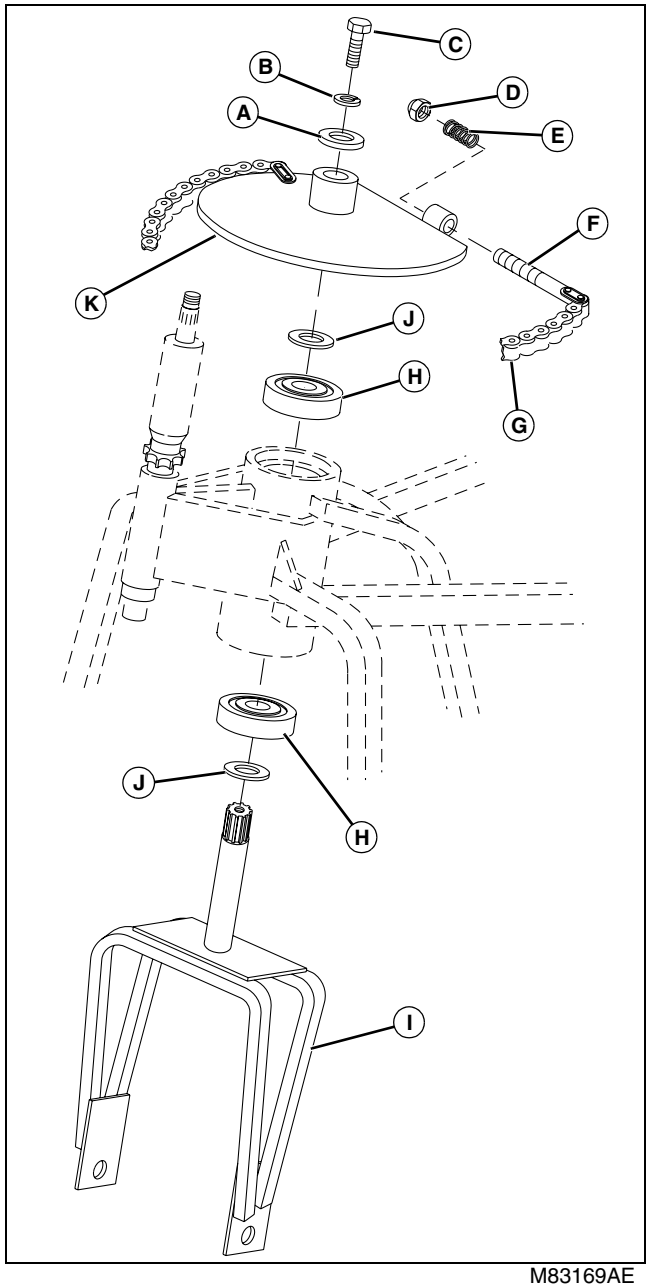
Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Applied to steering fork shaft.

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)

2. Remove front cowling. (See “Remove and Install Front Cowling” on page 244.)

3. Remove front wheel. (See “Remove and Install Front Wheel” on page 245.)



M83169AE

4. Remove locknut (D), spring (E), and disconnect stud (F) and chain (G).

5. Support steering fork (I).

6. Remove cap screw (C), lock washer (B), washer (A), steering disk (K), and thrust washer (J).

7. Remove steering fork (I).

8. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

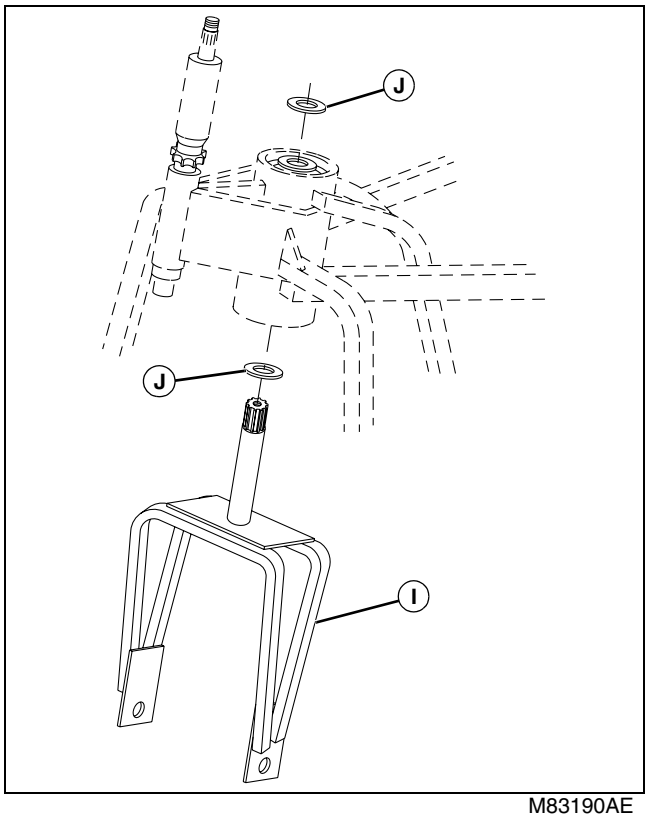
NOTE: Bearings (H) are press-fit. Remove only if replacement is necessary.

9. Inspect bearings (H) for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.

Installation

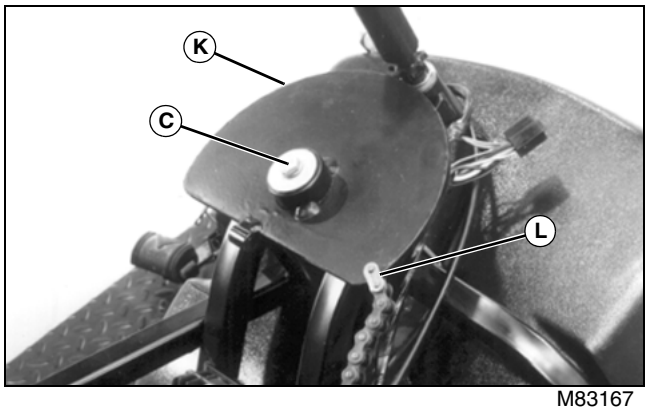
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Apply MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease to steering fork shaft.



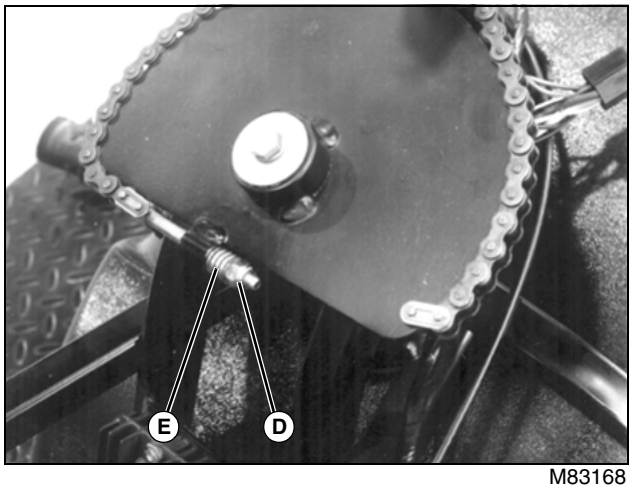
M83190AE

1. Install thrust washer (J) on steering fork shaft and install steering fork (I).
2. Support steering fork.
3. Install thrust washer (J).
4. Rotate steering fork until parallel to frame.



M83167

5. Position disk with chain end (L) in 4 o'clock position as shown.
6. Align disk (K) ID splines with steering fork shaft and install.
7. Install flat washer, lock washer and cap screw (C).



M83168

8. Tighten locknut (D) until spring (E) is fully compressed. Loosen locknut 1/2 turn.

Specifications

Steering Fork Cap Screw Torque . . . . . 33 N•m (24 lb-ft)

Table of Contents

BRAKES TABLE OF CONTENTS

Specifications

General Specifications

Brake Location/Type . . . . . Transaxle, internal
Park Brake . . . . . Brake locking lever

Adjustment Specifications

Brake Pad Contact Adjustment Screw . . . . . Tighten, then turn counterclockwise 1/2 turn
Brake Pedal Lock Tab-to-Lock Lever Notch Gap . . . . . 3.2 mm (0.125 in.)

Repair Specifications

Brake Caliper-to-Frame Nut Torque . . . . . 33 N•m (24 lb-ft)
Axle Shaft Bearing Carriage Bolt Torque . . . . . 25 N•m (216 lb-in.)

Other Materials

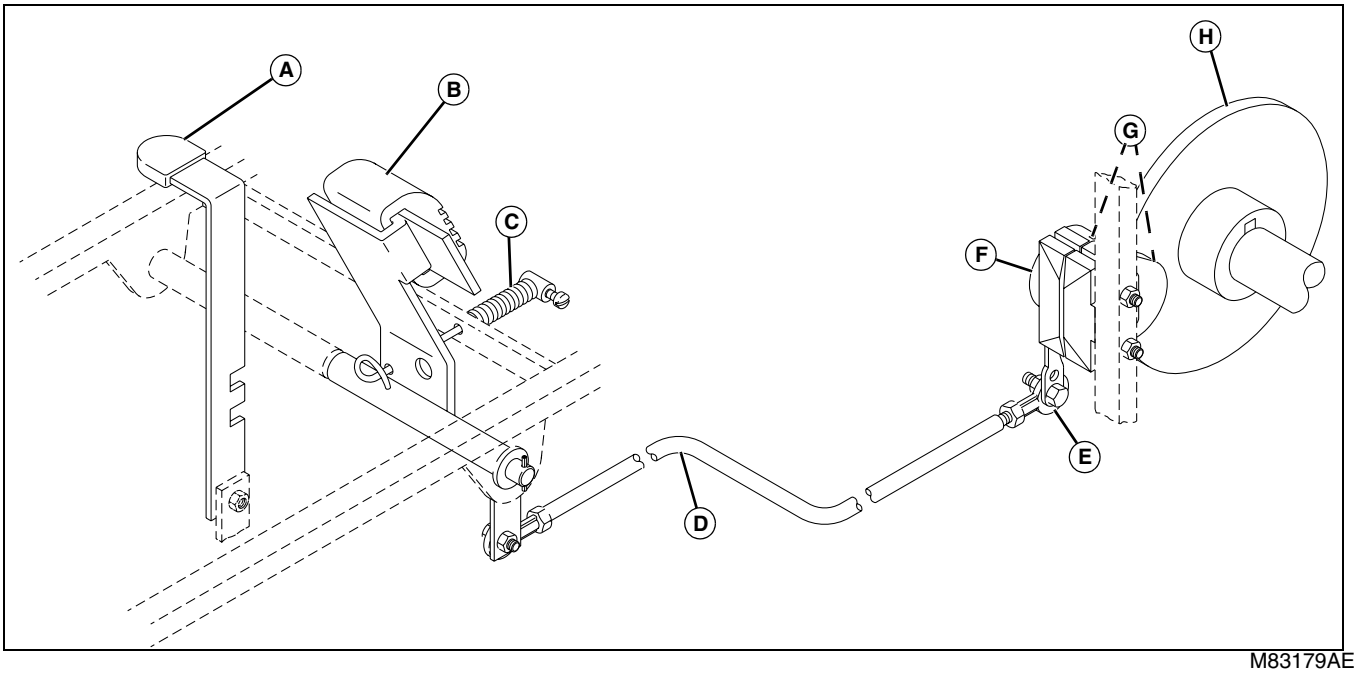
Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
M79292	MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Prevents parts from seizing. Apply to transaxle axle shaft splines and brake actuator pin.
AR31790	Adhesive	Attaches brake lining to caliper housing.

MPG-2® is a registered trademark of DuBois USA.

Component Location

Brake System Components and Operation



M83179AE

A - Park Brake Lock Lever
B - Pedal Assembly
C - Return Spring
D - Brake Rod
E - Brake Actuator Arm
F - Caliper Assembly
G - Brake Linings
H - Disk

Function

To provide a means of stopping the machine and also prevent movement when machine is not in use.

Theory of Operation

The brakes are a mechanical disk type mounted on the intermediate shaft of the transaxle.

When the brake pedal is pressed, the brake rod moves to the rear, pushing the brake actuator arm to the rear. As the actuator arm moves, it forces a pin within the caliper assembly against the brake linings, pushing the linings against the brake disk, slowing vehicle motion.

As the brake lever is released, the return spring pulls the pedal assembly back, releasing pressure on the brake linings, allowing the transaxle gears to rotate freely.

The brake can be locked for parking by depressing the pedal and locking the park brake locking lever.

Diagnostics

System Diagnosis

Symptom: Brake Problems

(1) Steering pulls in one direction?

Yes - Brakes improperly adjusted.

Yes - Brakes worn or no longer serviceable.

Yes - Brake friction/stationary plates worn or damaged.

Yes - Brake linkage damaged/binding.

No - Go To Step (2).

(2) Brakes drag or slow to release?

Yes - Brakes improperly adjusted.

Yes - Brake return spring weak/damaged/missing.

Yes - Brake linkage damaged/binding.

No - Go To Step (3).

(3) Brakes not effective?

Yes - Brakes improperly adjusted.

Yes - Brakes worn or no longer serviceable.

Yes - Brake friction/stationary plates worn or damaged.

Yes - Brake linkage damaged/binding.

Yes - Brake lever cam and/or actuator worn.

Yes - Actuator/housing worn or damaged.

No - Go To Step (4).

(4) Excessive brake lever travel?

Yes - Brakes improperly adjusted.

Yes - Brakes worn or no longer serviceable.

Yes - Brake friction/stationary plates worn or damaged.

Yes - Brake lever cam and/or actuator worn.

Yes - Actuator/housing worn or damaged.

No - Go To Step (5).

(5) Noise during braking?

Yes - Brakes worn or no longer serviceable.

Yes - Brake friction/stationary plates worn or damaged.

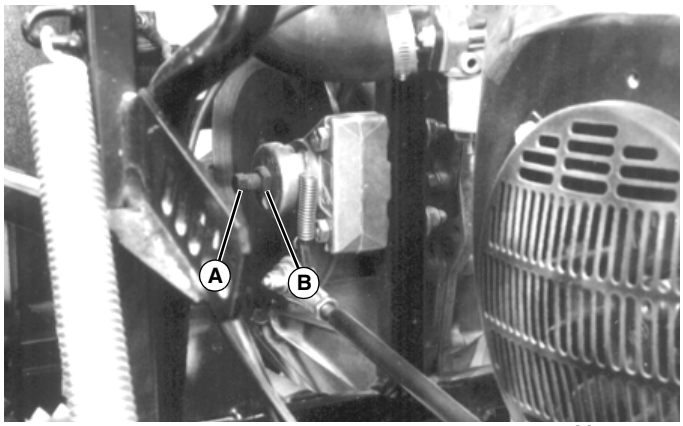
Yes - Brake lever cam and/or actuator worn.

Yes - Actuator/housing worn or damaged.

Adjustments

Adjust Brake Lining Contact

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.
4. Lower front blade (if equipped).
5. Raise rear body cowling.



M83154

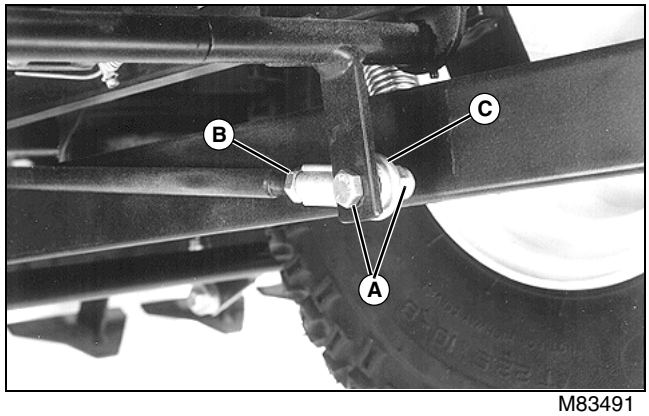
6. Loosen jam nut (B).
7. Turn screw (A) clockwise until tight.
8. Turn screw counterclockwise 1/2 turn.
9. Tighten jam nut.
10. Adjust brake linkage.

Adjust Brake Linkage

Procedure

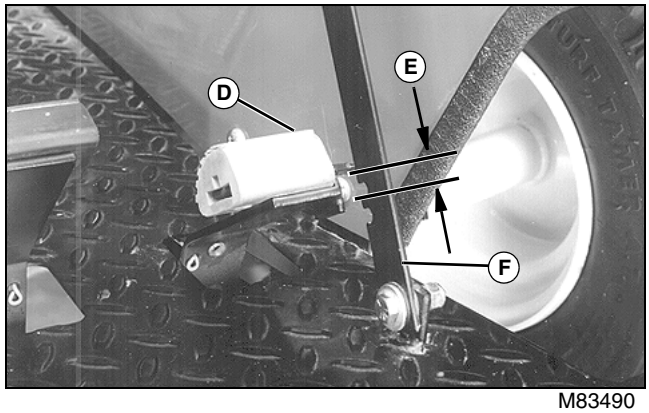
NOTE: Perform brake lining contact adjustment before adjusting brake linkage.

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Move gearshift pedals to NEUTRAL position.
3. Turn key switch to OFF position.



M83491

4. Remove cap screw and nut (A) to disconnect brake rod at pedal assembly.



M83490

5. Rotate park brake lock lever against brake pedal.
6. Depress brake pedal (D) until there is a gap (E) between the bottom of the brake lock tab and the first notch on the park brake lock lever (F).
7. Loosen jam nut (B).
8. Hold brake rod in the fully actuated position.
9. Rotate tie rod end (C) until it aligns with hole in pedal assembly.
10. Install and tighten cap screw and nut.
11. Tighten jam nut.

Specifications

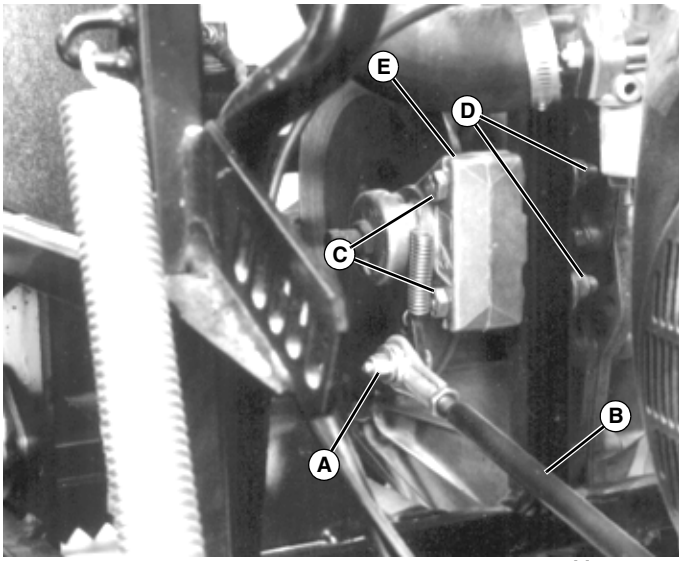
Gap (E) . . . . . 3.2 mm (0.125 in.)

Repair

Remove and Install Brake Caliper

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Raise rear body cowling.



M83154

3. Remove cap screw, washer, and nut (A).
4. Remove brake rod (B).
5. Remove cap screws (C), nuts (D), and brake caliper (E).

Installation

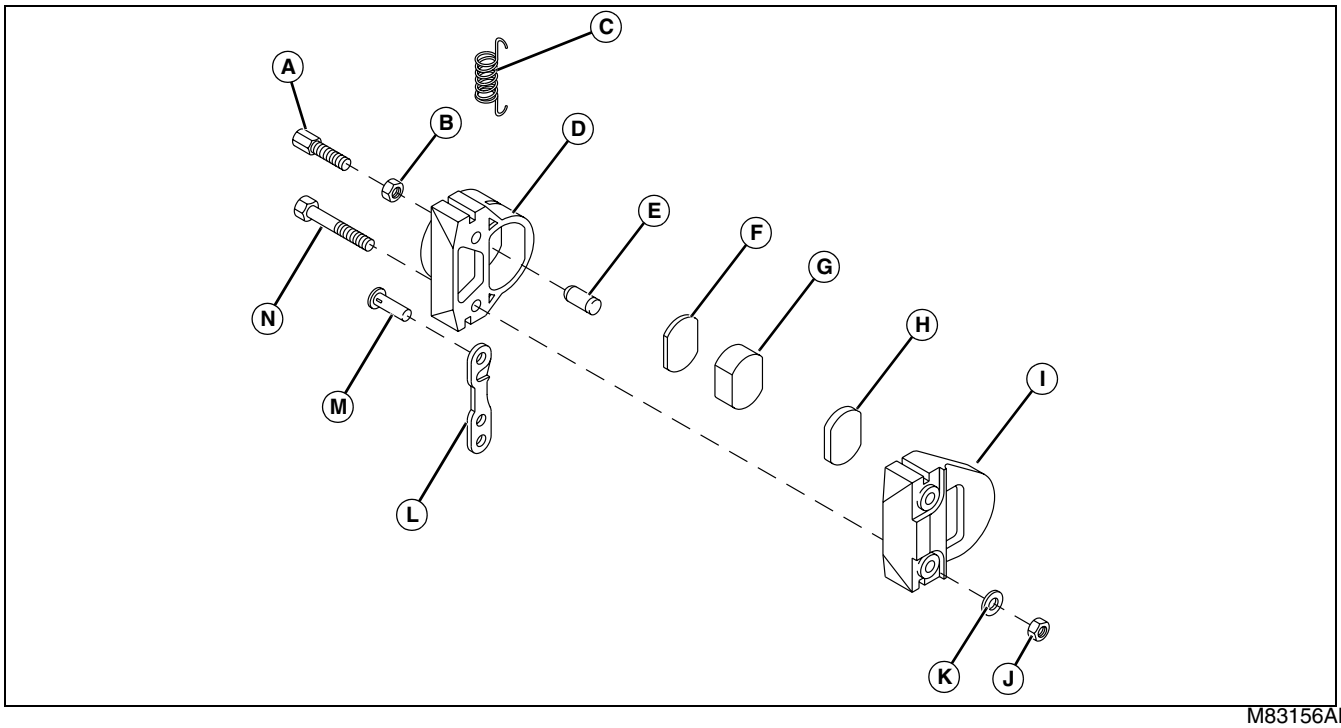
Adjust brake pad contact. (See “Adjustments” on page 220.)

Specifications

Brake Caliper Cap Screw and Nut Torque . . . . . 33 N•m (24 lb-ft)

Disassemble, Inspect, and Assemble

Brake Caliper

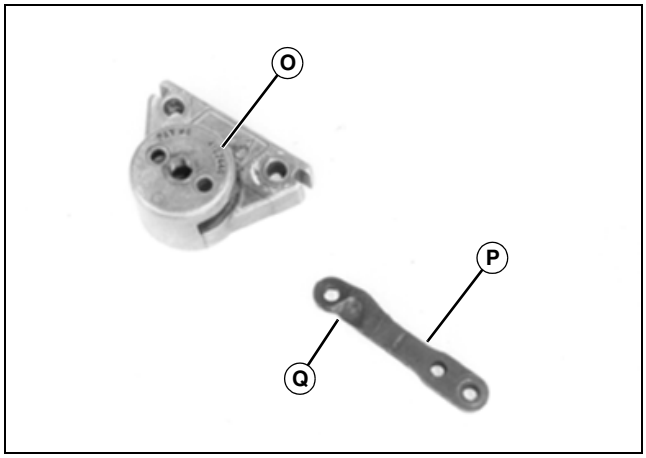


M83156AE

A - Adjustment Screw
B - Jam Nut
C - Spring
D - Housing Half
E - Actuator Pin
F - Wear Plate
G - Lining
H - Lining (Glued to housing half)
I - Housing Half
J - Nut (2 used)
K - Washer (2 used)
L - Lever
M - Pin
N - Cap Screw (2 used)

NOTE: Lining is glued to housing half. Replace only if necessary.

Remove pin using a hammer and a punch.



M83165

O - PAT No. Characters
P - Lever
Q - Thin Area

Other Material

Part No.	Part Name	Part Use
AR31790	Adhesive	Used to attach brake lining to caliper housing.
M79292	MPG-2® Polymer Multipurpose Grease	Applied to actuator pin.

Removal

- Disassemble parts.
- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts if necessary.
- Inspect linings for excessive wear. Replace if necessary.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Apply AR31790 Adhesive, or an equivalent to lining.
- Apply M79292 MPG-2® Multipurpose Polymer Grease to spherical end of actuator pin.

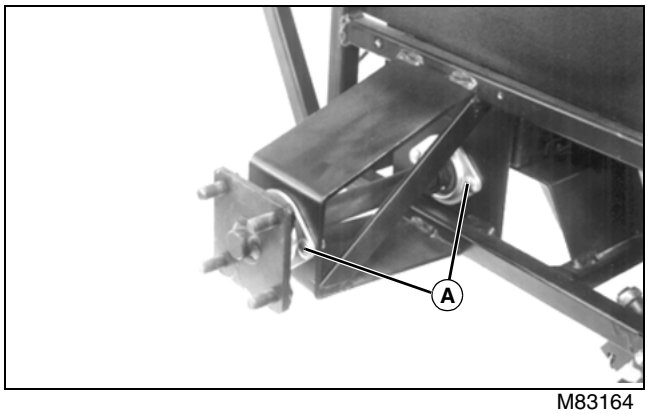
NOTE: Install lever with thin part away from PATENT No. characters.

- Do not tighten adjustment screw. Adjust brake pad contact. (See “Adjustments” on page 220.)

Remove and Install Brake Disk

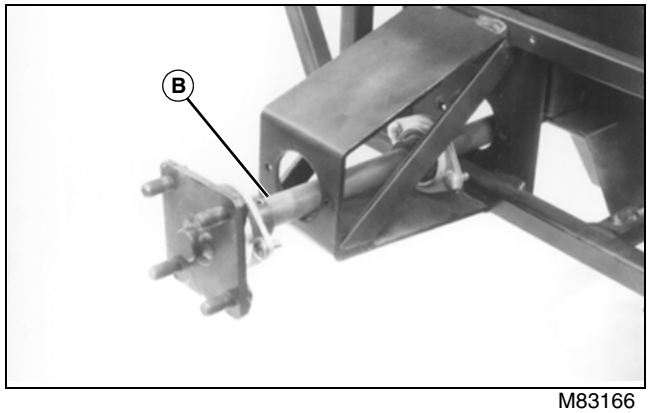
Removal

1. Remove battery.
2. Remove rake attachment. (See “Remove and Install Rake Assembly (Optional)” on page 238.)
3. Remove brake caliper. (See “Remove and Install Brake Caliper” on page 221.)
4. Remove right side rear wheel. (See Miscellaneous section.)



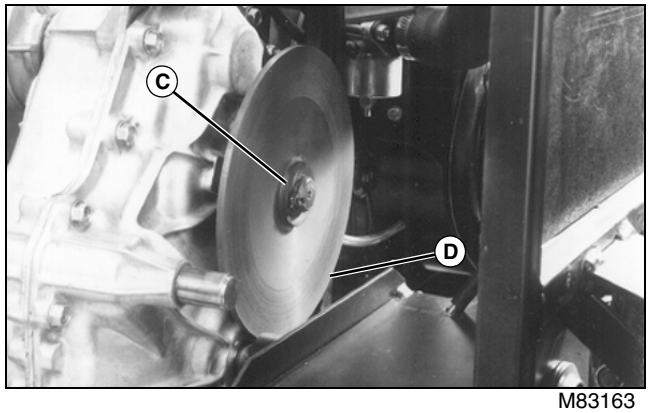
M83164

5. Remove four carriage bolts and locknuts (A).



M83166

6. Pull axle shaft (B) out of coupler. Remove coupler.



M83163

7. Remove snap ring (C).
8. Remove disk (D) and key.

Installation

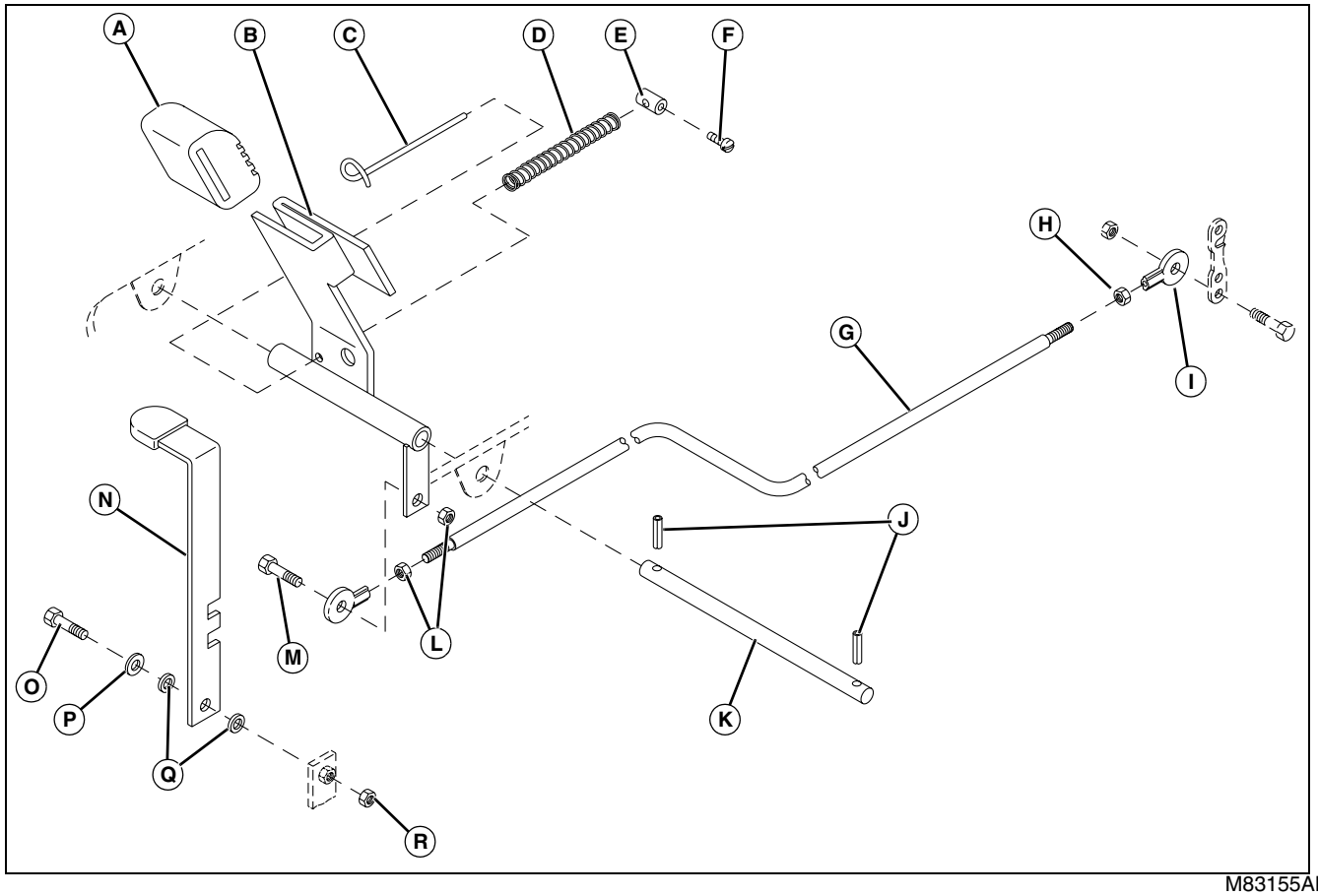
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.
- Apply MPG-2® Multipurpose Polymer Grease or an equivalent to transaxle shaft and axle splines.

Specifications

Carriage Bolt Torque . . . . . **25 N•m (216 lb-in.)**

Brake Pedal and Linkage



M83155AE

A - Pedal Pad
B - Brake Pedal
C - Pin
D - Return Spring
E - Clamp
F - Screw
G - Brake Rod
H - Nut
I - Tie Rod End (2 used)
J - Spring Pin
K - Pivot Rod
L - Nut
M - Cap Screw
N - Park Brake Locking Lever
O - Cap Screw
P - Washer
Q - Washer (2 used)
R - Nut

NOTE: Spring pins may be replaced with cotter pins.

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Apply multipurpose grease to pivot rod.
- Adjust brake linkage. (See “Adjustments” on page 220.)

Table of Contents

Specifications

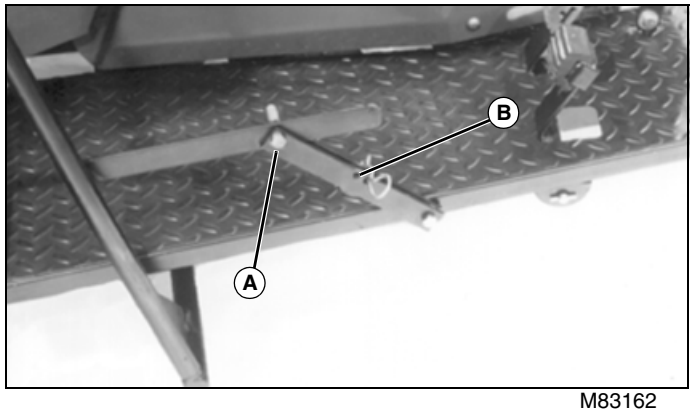
Repair Specifications

Mid-Mounted Lift Handle Return Spring Length	**89 mm (3.50 in.)**

Repair

Remove and Install 40-Inch Front Blade Assembly (Optional)

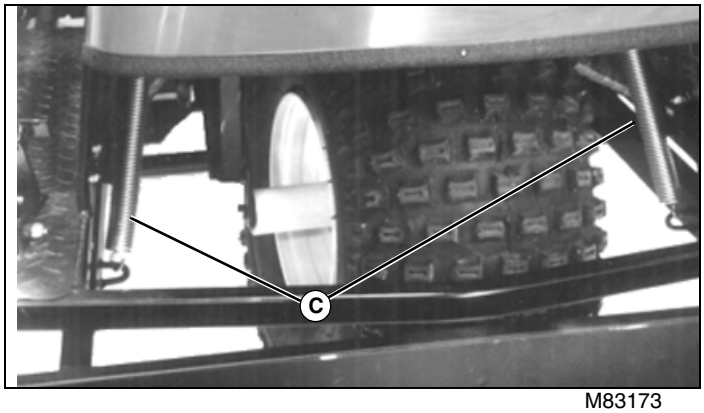
Removal



M83162

NOTE: Storage hole (B) is used to store spring lock pin during blade operation.

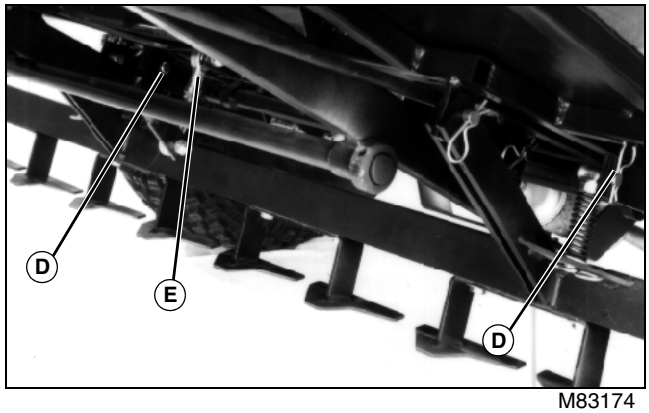
1. Remove cap screws, washers and locknut (A).



M83173

CAUTION: Avoid injury! Front blade will drop when springs (C) are removed. Support blade before removing springs.

2. Support front blade.
3. Disconnect springs (C) from blade frame.



M83174

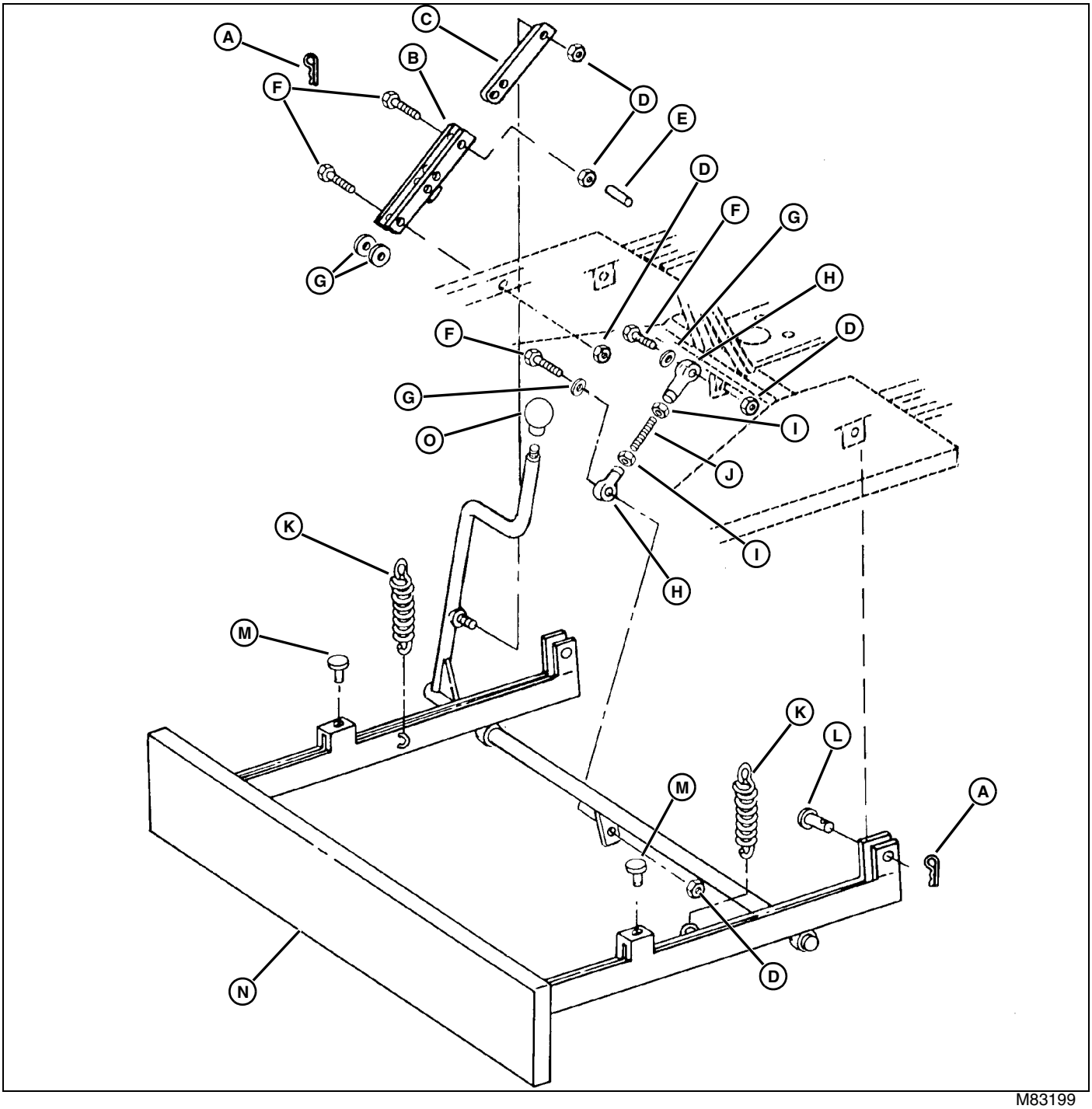
4. Disconnect turnbuckle (E) from frame.
5. Remove pins (D).
6. Raise handle above platform.
7. Remove front blade and framework from under machine.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Connect springs to blade frame last.

Disassemble, Inspect, and Assemble 40-Inch Front Blade Assembly (Optional)

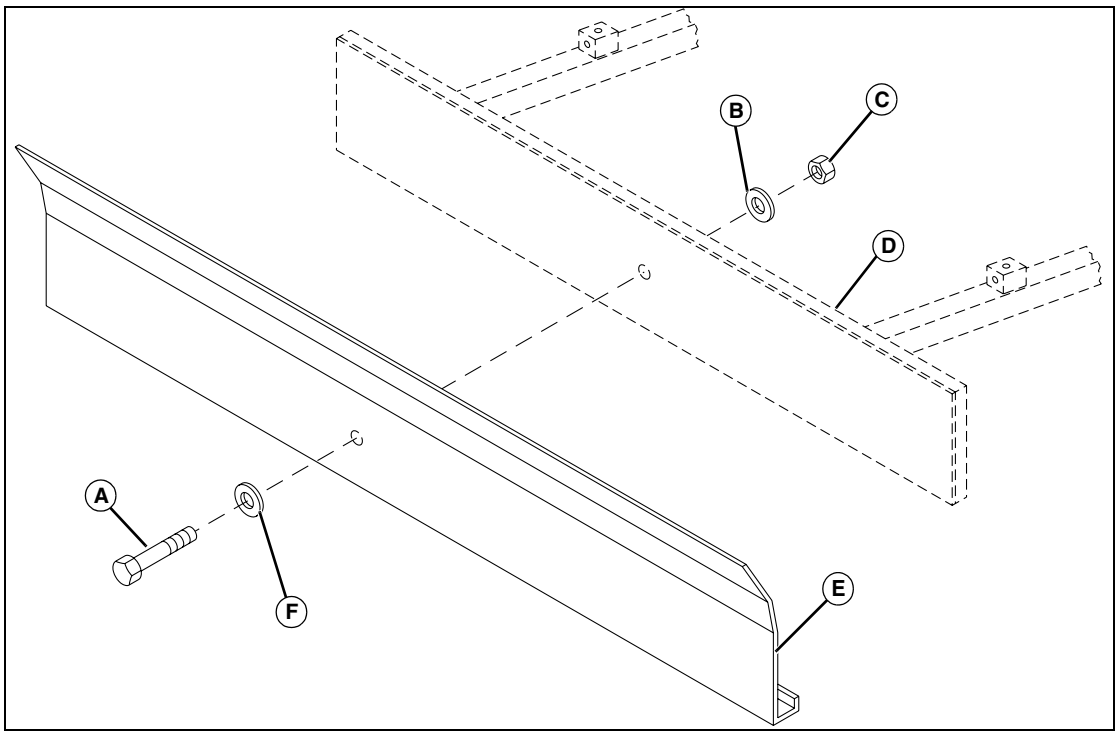


M83199

A - Spring Locking Pin
B - Bracket
C - Strap
D - Locknut
E - Cover
F - Cap Screw
G - Flat Washer
H - Ball Joint
I - Nut
J - Stud
K - Spring
L - Stud
M - Bumper
N - Front Blade
O - Knob

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.
- Do not overtighten locknuts. Parts must be free to pivot.
- Adjust ball joints as necessary.

Disassemble, Inspect, and Assemble 60-Inch Front Aluminum Blade (Optional)



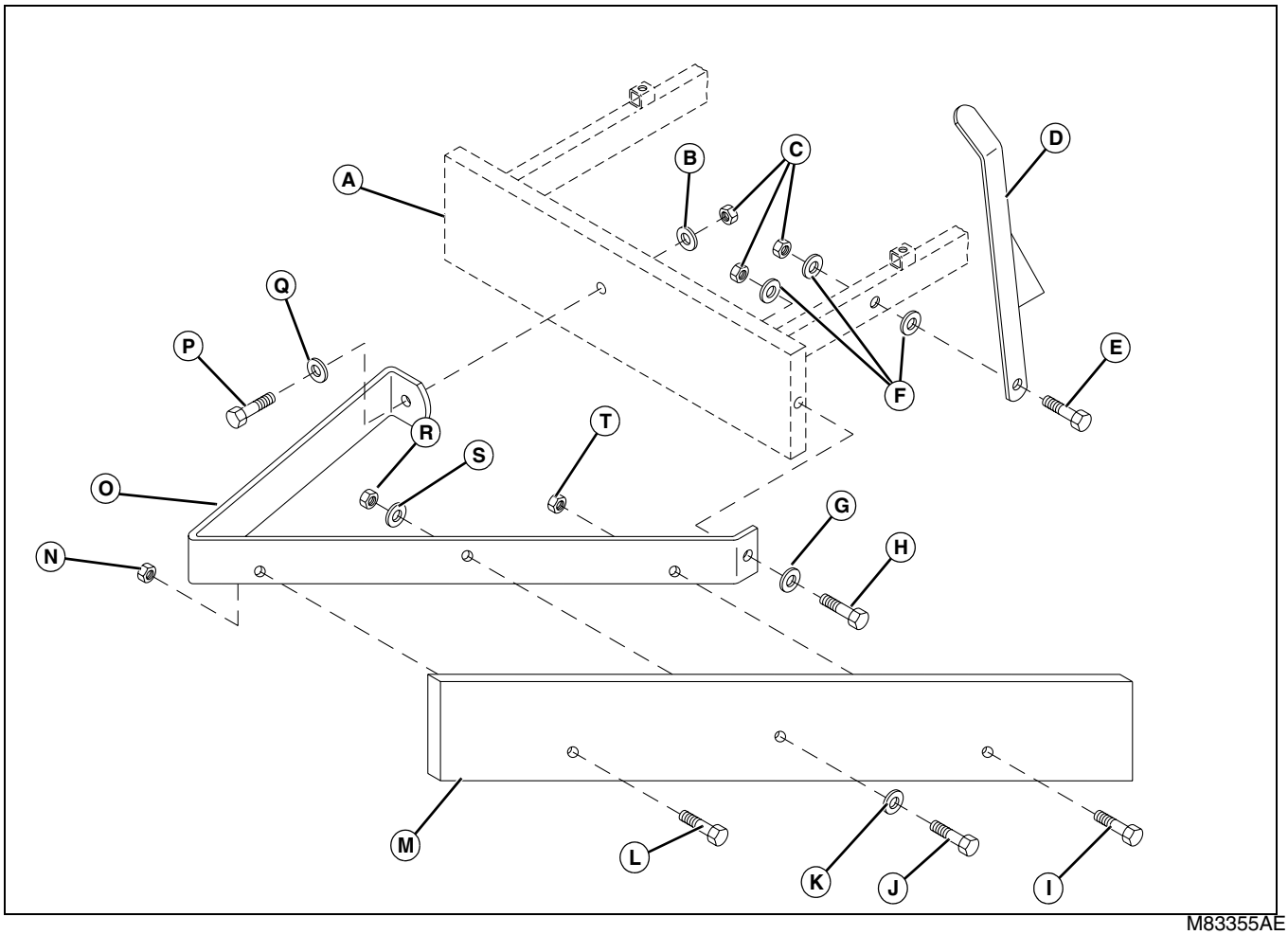
M83353AE

A - Cap Screw
B - Washer
C - Locknut
D - 40-Inch Blade
E - 60-Inch Blade
F - Washer

NOTE: 60-inch front aluminum blade attaches to optional 40-inch front blade assembly.

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

Disassemble, Inspect, and Assemble Front Core Removal Blade (Optional)



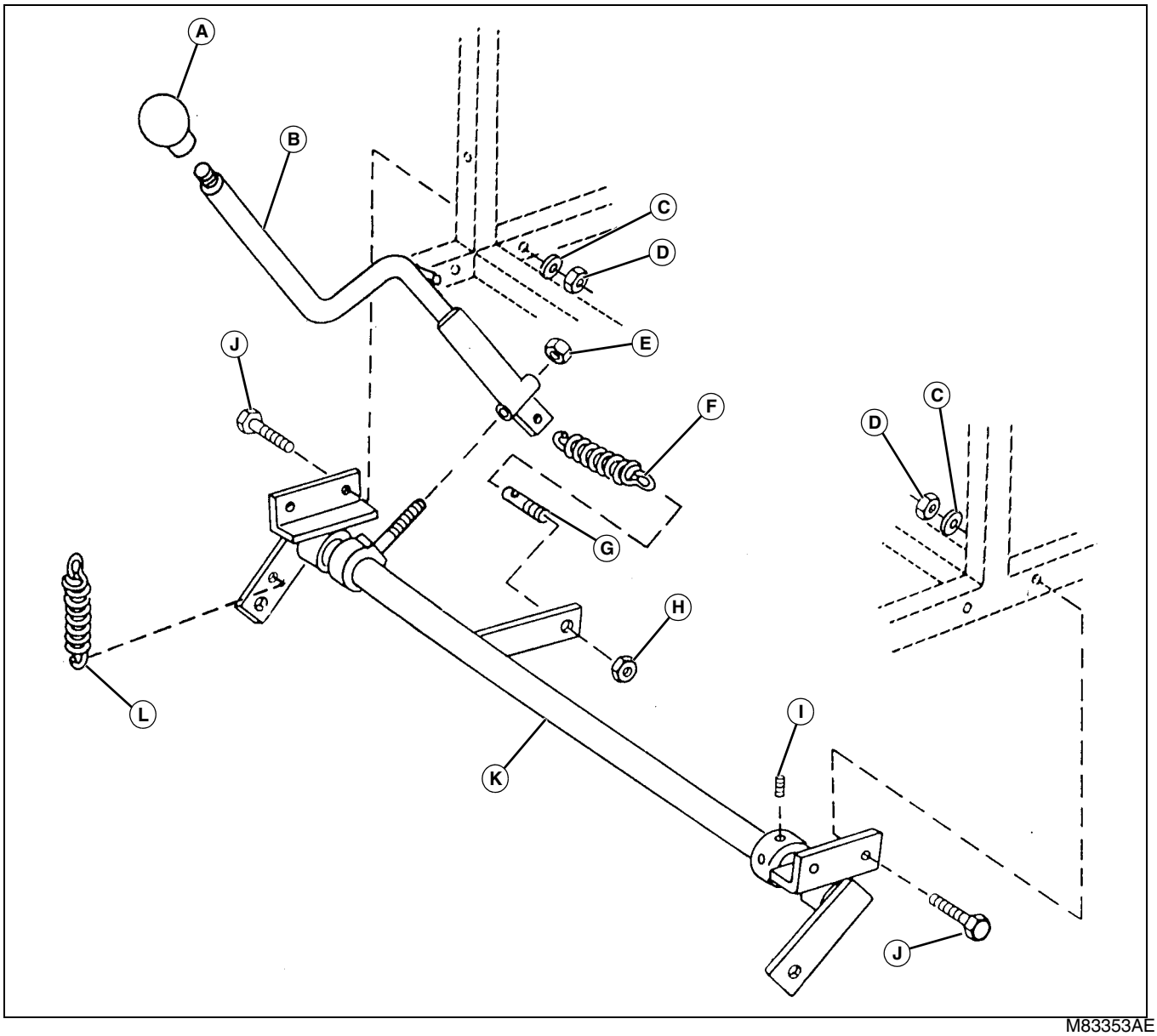
M83355AE

A - 40-Inch Blade
B - Washer
C - Locknut
D - Lock Lever
E - Cap Screw (3/8 in. x 2 in.)
F - Washer
G - Washer
H - Cap Screw (3/8 in. x 1-1/4 in.)
I - Cap Screw (1/4 in. x 2 in.)
J - Cap Screw (3/8 in. x 2-1/2 in.)
K - Washer
L - Cap Screw (1/4 in. x 2 in.)
M - Core Removal Blade
N - Locknut
O - Frame
P - Cap Screw (3/8 in. x 2-3/4 in.)
Q - Washer
R - Locknut
S - Washer
T - Locknut

NOTE: Front core removal blade attaches to optional 40-inch front blade assembly.

Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

Disassemble, Inspect, and Assemble Mid-Mounted Lift Linkage



M83353AE

A - Knob
B - Lift Handle
C - Washer
D - Locknut
E - Locknut
F - Return Spring
G - Stud
H - Locknut
I - Setscrew
J - Cap Screw
K - Support
L - Lift Spring

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.
- Install right rear cap screw with head to inside of frame.
- Adjust handle locknut until length of return spring is to specifications.
- Do not overtighten handle locknut. Handle must be free to pivot.

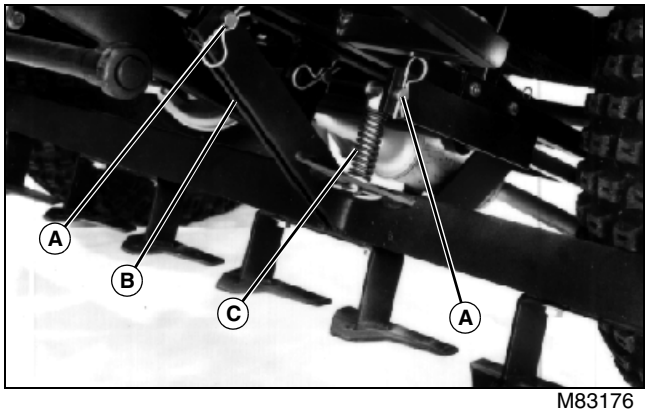
Specifications

Mid-Mount Lift Handle Return Spring Length . . . . . 89 mm (3.50 in.)

Remove and Install Cultivator Assembly (Optional)

Removal

1. Lower cultivator to the ground.



M83176

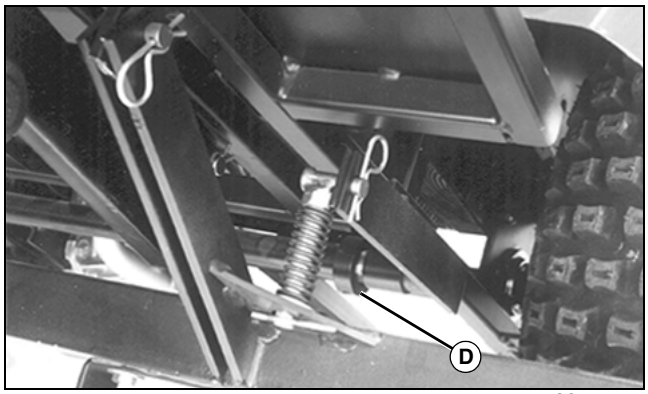
2. Remove spring locking pin (A) and disconnect hook bolt (C) from pivot strap (B). Repeat on opposite side.

3. Remove spring locking pin (A) and drilled pin from strap (B). Repeat on opposite side.

4. Remove cultivator from under machine.

Installation

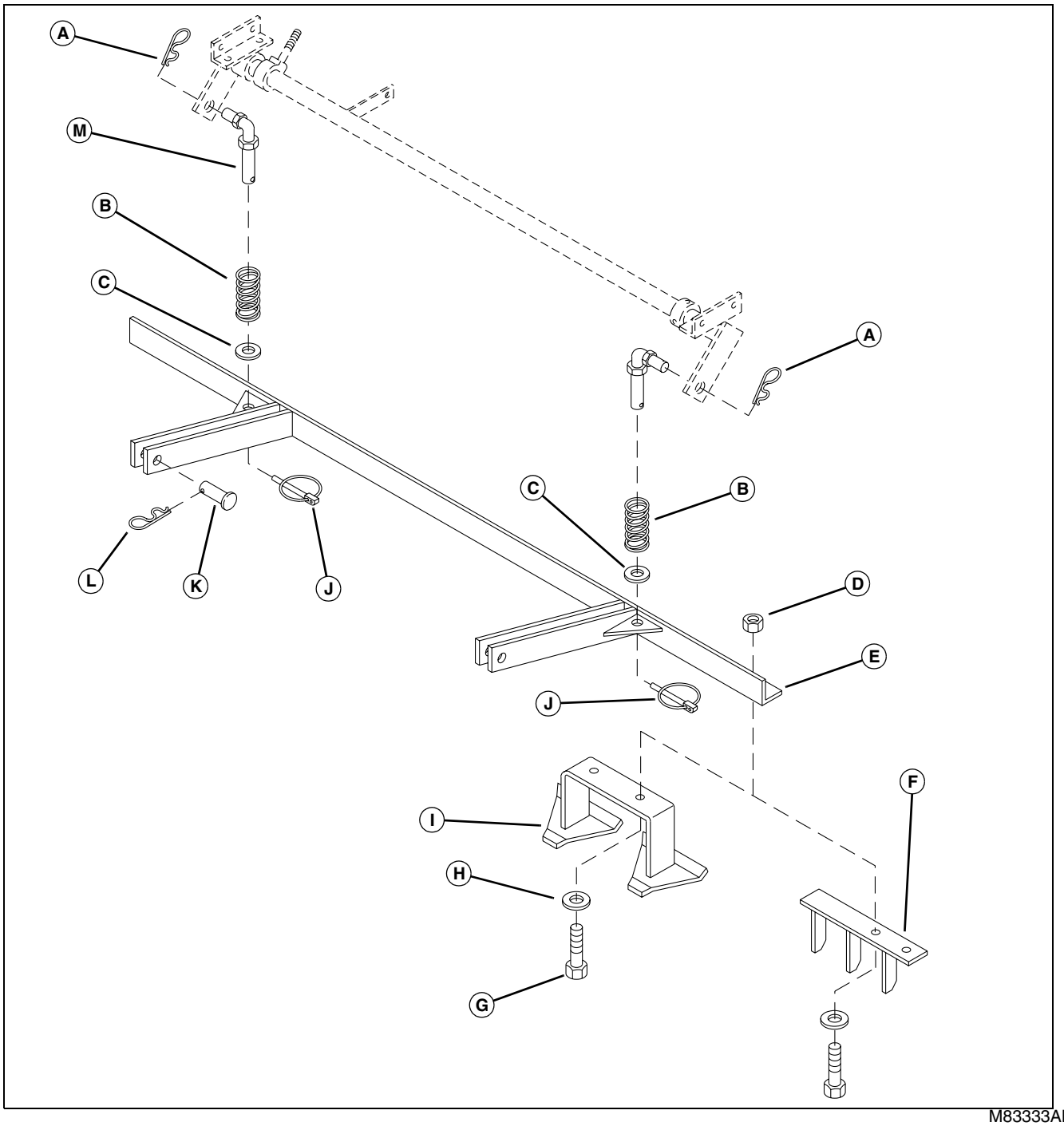
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.



M83175

NOTE: If hook bolt does not line up with pivot strap, move left collar (D) to adjust pivot shaft.

Disassembly, Inspection, and Assembly

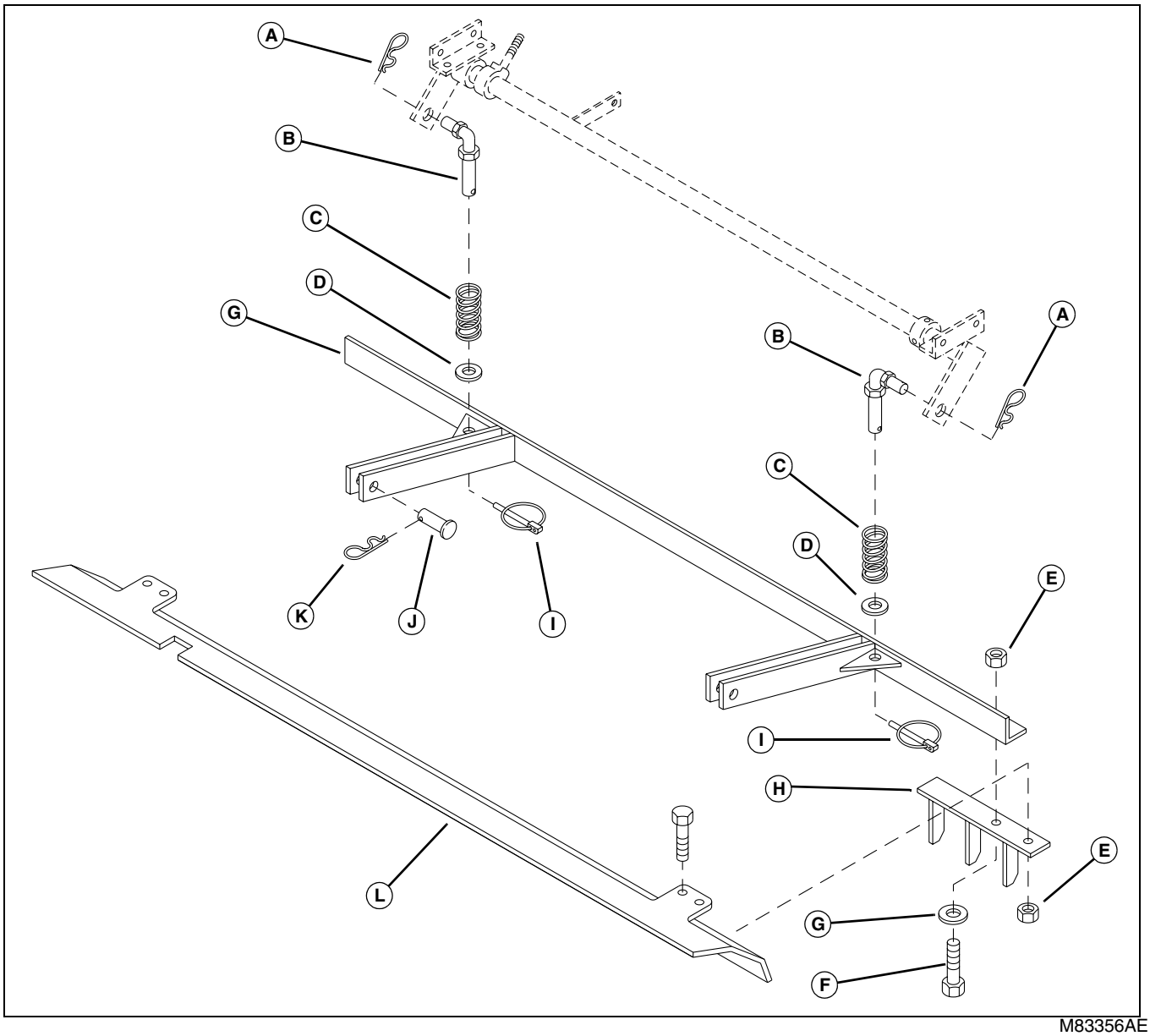


M83333AE

A - Spring Locking Pin
B - Spring
C - Washer
D - Locknut (10 used)
E - Angle
F - Scarifier Tines, Wide or Narrow (5 used)
G - Cap Screw (10 used)
H - Washer (10 used)
I - Blade (5 used)
J - Quick Locking Pin
K - Pin (2 used)
L - Spring Locking Pin (2 used)

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

Disassemble, Inspect, and Assemble Scraper Blade (Optional)



M83356AE

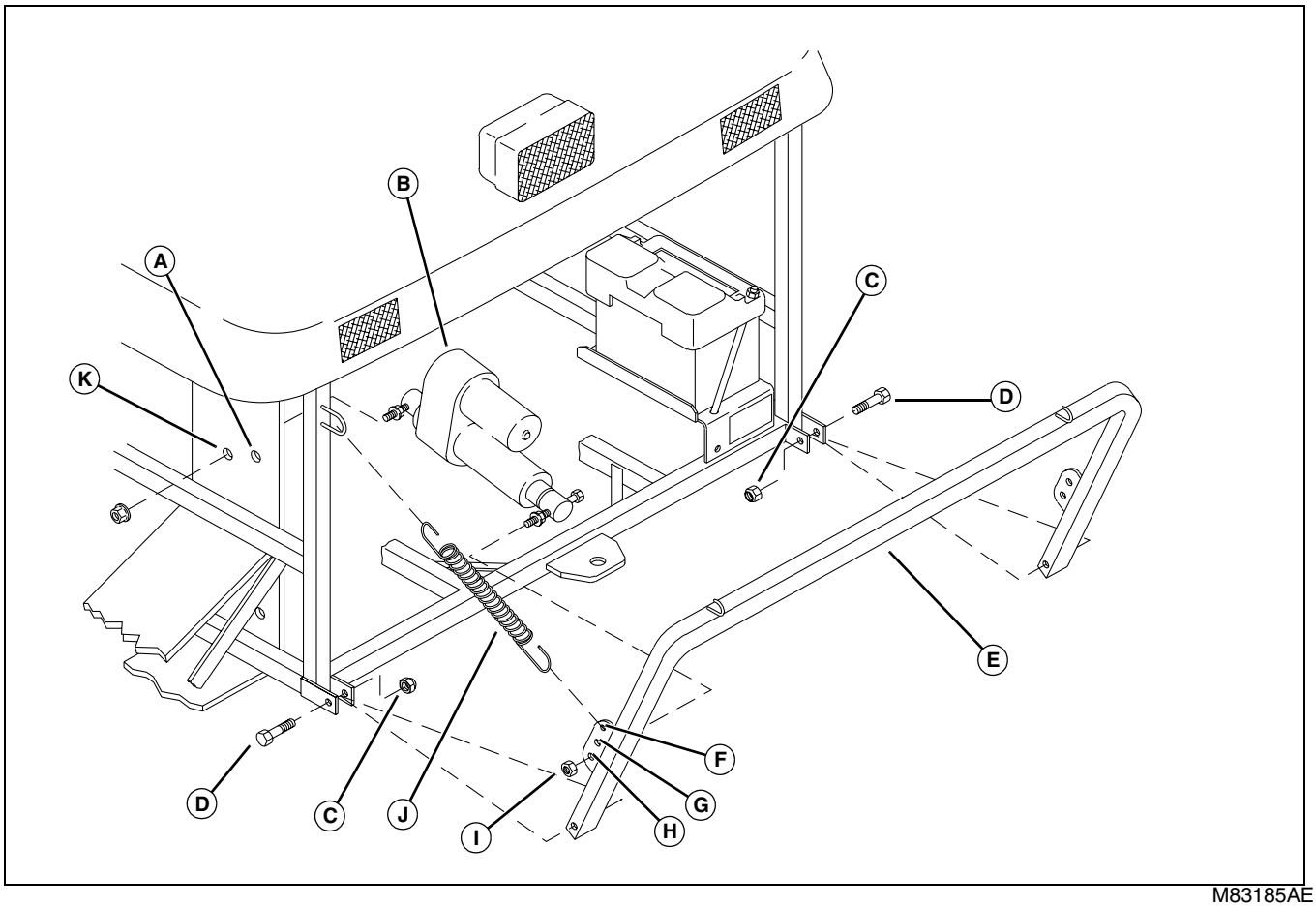
A - Spring Locking Pin
B - Hook Bolt
C - Spring
D - Washer
E - Locknut (12 used)
F - Cap Screw (12 used)
G - Angle
H - Scarifier Tines, Wide or Narrow (5 used)
I - Quick Locking Pin
J - Pin (2 used)
K - Spring Locking Pin (2 used)
L - Scraper Blade

NOTE: Scraper blade is removed and installed in the same manner as cultivator. (See "Remove and Install Cultivator Assembly (Optional)" on page 233.)

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

Remove and Install Rear Implement Lift Linkage

Removal and Installation



M83185AE

A - Field Finisher Hole
B - Lift Actuator
C - Locknut
D - Cap Screw
E - Lift Bar
F - Spring Hole
G - Field Finisher Hole
H - Rear Rake Hole
I - Locknut (Actuator-to-bar)
J - Spring
K - Rear Rake Hole

NOTE: When using field finisher attachment, lift actuator must be repositioned. (See "Reposition Lift Actuator" on page 237.)

1. Remove rear implement.
2. Raise lift bar (E) to UP position.
3. Remove lift actuator-to-lift bar locknut (I).
4. Disconnect spring (J) from lift bar (E).
5. Remove cap screws (C), locknuts (D) and lift bar (E).
6. Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.

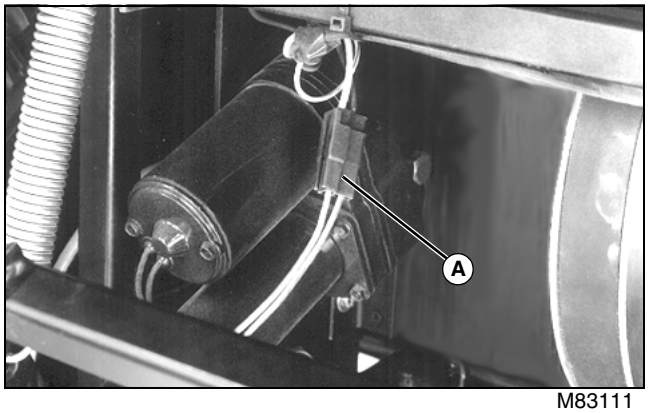
Installation

- Do not overtighten locknuts. Handle must be free to pivot.

Reposition Lift Actuator

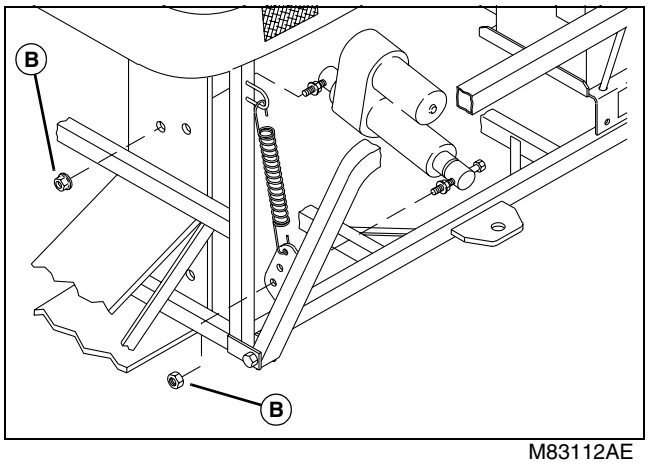
NOTE: Lift actuator is positioned at the factory for bunker and field rake operation. In this position, the actuator motor is located above the cylinder. When using the field finisher, the actuator MUST be repositioned with the motor below the cylinder to prevent interference with electrical relay mounted on side frame.

1. Remove rear implement.
2. Raise lift bar to full UP position.



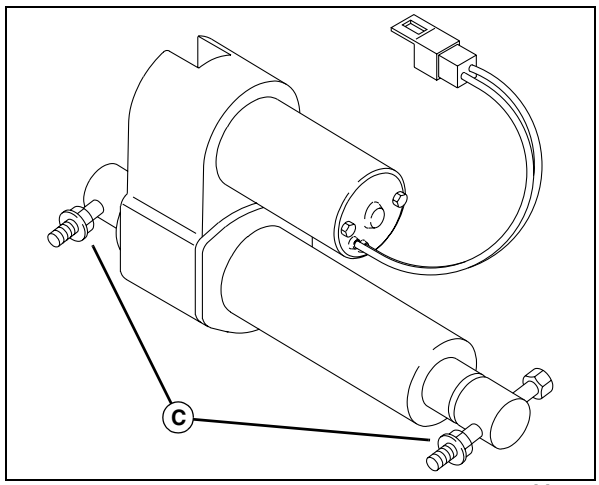
M83111

3. Disconnect wiring connector (A).



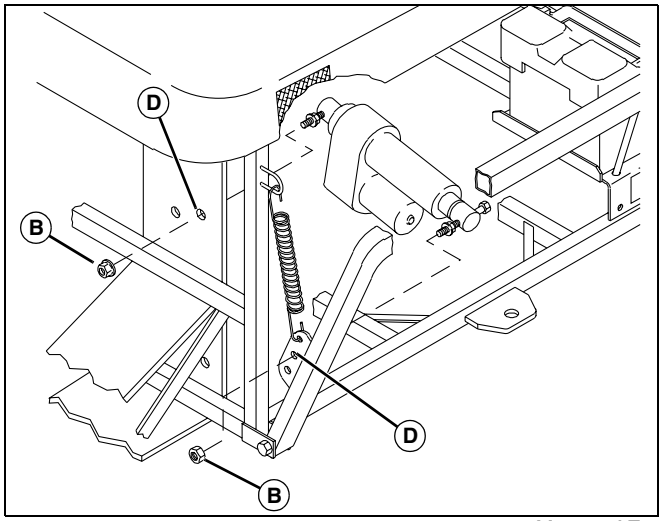
M83112AE

4. Remove nuts (B).
5. Remove lift actuator.



M83500

6. Remove nut (C) from bolt at each end of the cylinder. Remove bolts and install from opposite side into cylinder shaft holes. Install nuts (C) on bolts.



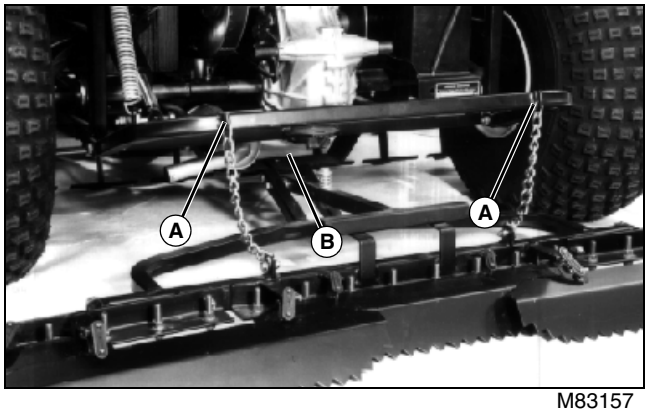
M83477AE

7. Rotate actuator so that the motor is below the cylinder.
8. Install bolts in field finisher holes (D) in frame and lift bar. Secure with nuts (B).
9. Connect wiring connector (A).

Remove and Install Rake Assembly (Optional)

Removal

1. Lower rake assembly to the ground.

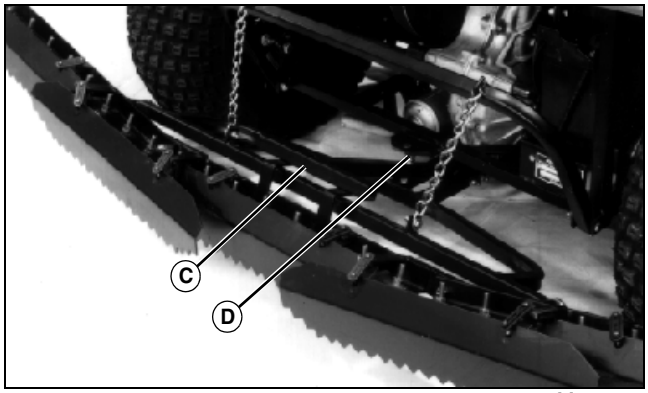


M83157

2. Remove chains from lift hooks (A).
3. Remove pin (B). Remove rake hitch from frame.

Installation

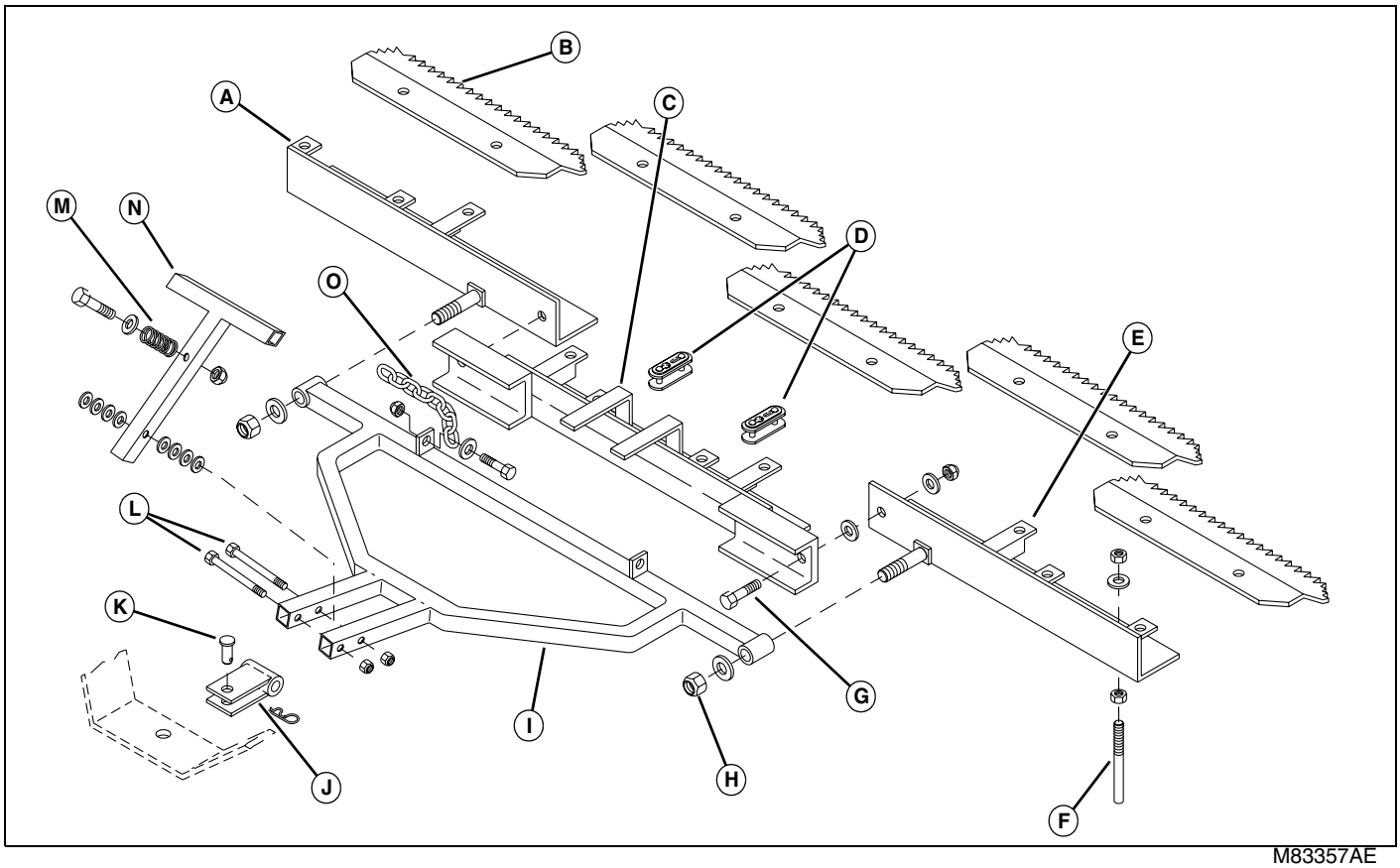
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.



M83158

- Raise rake. Guide (C) must have spring (D) compressed and touching frame. Adjust chain length if necessary.

Disassembly, Inspection, and Assembly

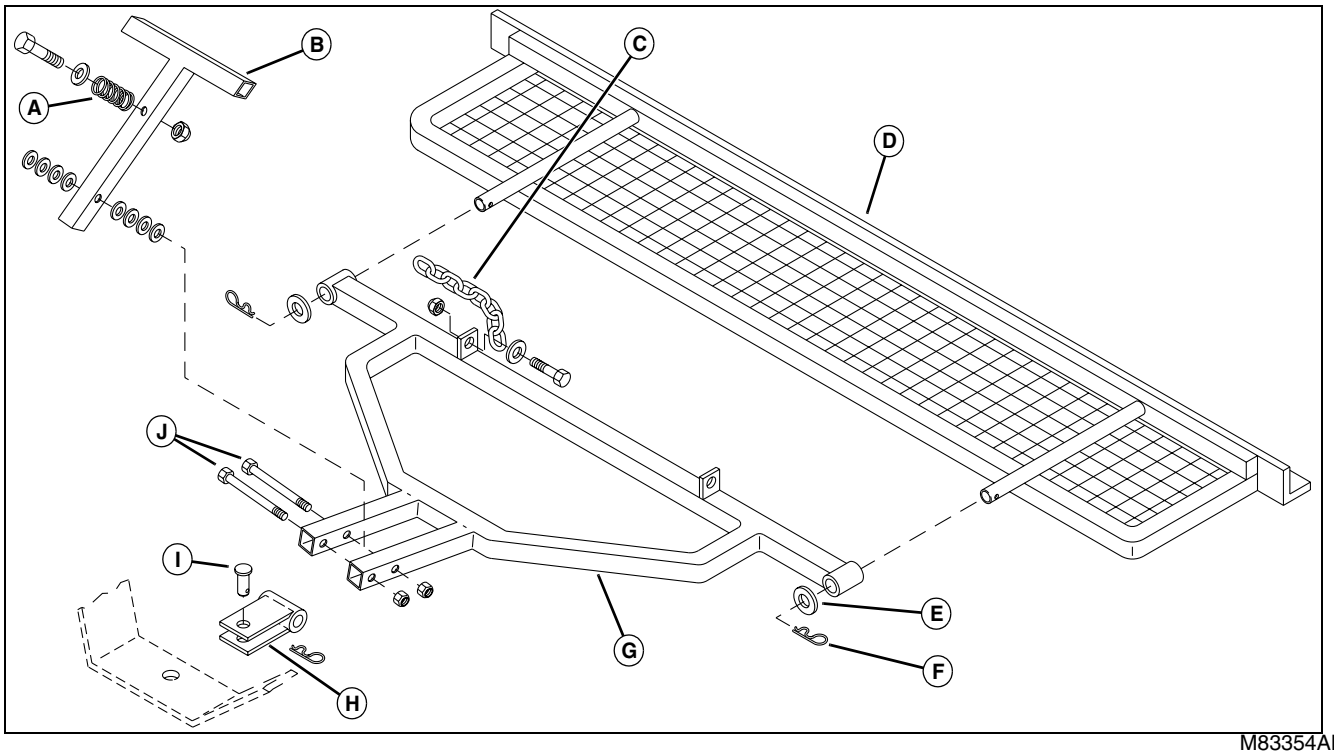


M83357AE

A - Right Angle
B - Rake Blade (5 used)
C - Center Angle
D - Chain Link
E - Left Angle
F - Prong Rake Bolt (24 used)
G - Cap Screw (2 used)
H - Locknut (2 used)
I - Frame
J - Hitch
K - Pin
L - Cap Screw (2 used)
M - Compression Spring
N - Guide
O - Chain (2 used)

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.
- Do not overtighten hitch cap screws. Hitch must be free to pivot.
- Do not overtighten right and left angle cap screws and locknuts. Angles must be free to pivot.

Disassemble, Inspect, and Assemble Field Finisher (Optional)



M83354AE

A - Compression Spring
B - Guide
C - Chain (2 used)
D - Field Finisher
E - Washer (2 used)
F - Spring Locking Pin (2 used)
G - Frame
H - Hitch
I - Pin
J - Cap Screw (2 used)

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Correct machine setup is critical for optimum field finisher performance.

(See "Field Finisher Setup" on page 240.)

NOTE: Field finisher is removed and installed in the same manner as rake assembly. (See "Remove and Install Rake Assembly (Optional)" on page 238).

- Inspect all parts for wear or damage. Replace parts as necessary.
- Do not overtighten hitch cap screws. Hitch must be free to pivot.

Field Finisher Setup

IMPORTANT: Avoid damage! Correct air pressure is necessary to ensure proper field finishing performance. Tire pressure is 27.6-41.4 kPa (4-6 psi). Rear tire pressure MUST be equal for finisher to provide optimum performance.

For most field conditions:

- Lower field finisher to the ground and make sure frame is in lowest position.
- Make sure field finisher is squared with vehicle.
- Pull chains tight without lifting the field finisher and fasten chains to the frame hooks.
- If chain has clack when connected to the frame, twist chain one revolution and reattach to frame.

NOTE: To prevent dirt buildup on the finisher screen in muddy soil or other conditions, shorten both chains equally to raise the front of the screen attachment slightly.

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MISCELLANEOUS TABLE OF CONTENTS

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications

General Specifications

Tire Size (All)	**22 x 11 x 8**
Tire Operating Pressure	**34.5 kPa (5 psi)**

Repair Specifications

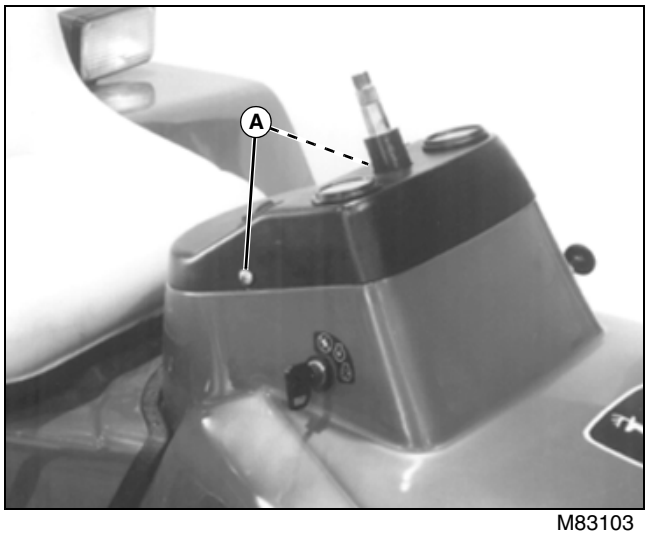
Front and Rear Wheel Cap Screw Torque	**80 N•m (60 lb-ft)**

Repair

Remove and Install Dash Panel

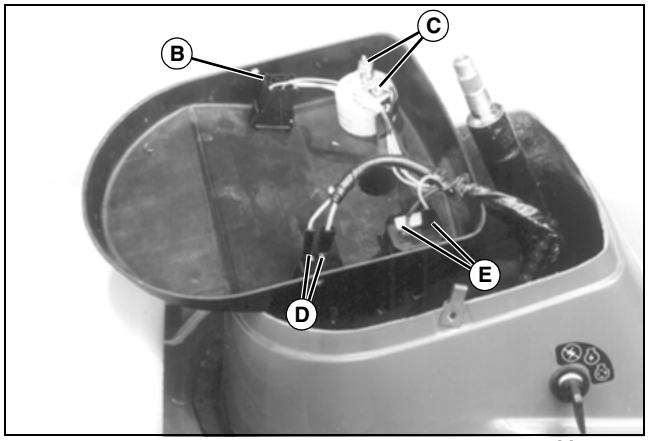
Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Remove steering wheel. (See “Remove and Install Steering Wheel” on page 212.)



M83103

3. Remove cap screws (A) from both sides of panel.



M83104

4. Disconnect lift switch wiring connector (B).
5. Disconnect voltmeter leads (C).
6. Disconnect light switch connectors (D).
7. Disconnect hour meter wiring connectors (E).

Installation

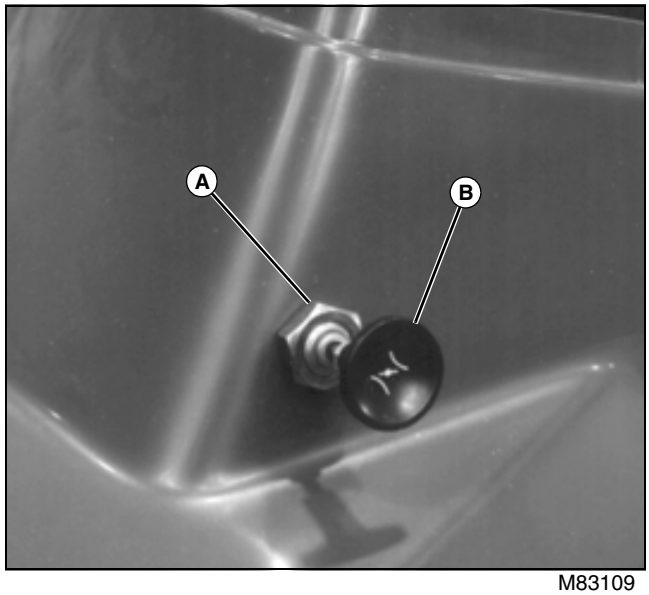
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

- Install steering wheel as marked during removal.
- Ensure that all electrical lights and components work correctly.

Remove and Install Front Cowling

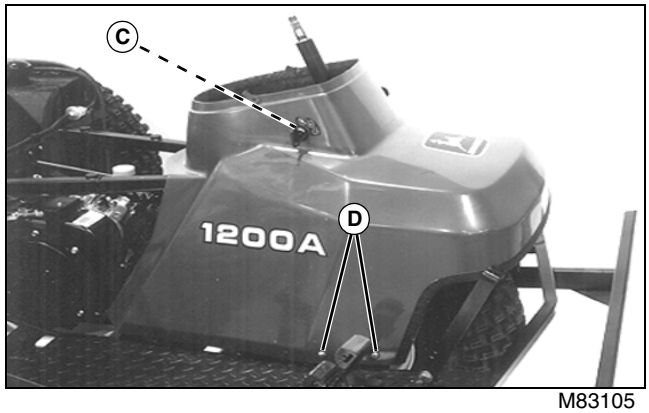
Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Lower front blade (if equipped).
3. Raise rear body cowling.



M83109

4. Remove dash panel. (See “Remove and Install Dash Panel” on page 244.)
5. Remove retaining nut (A) and choke knob (B).



M83105

6. Disconnect wiring connector (C) from key switch.
7. Remove screws, washers, and nuts (D) from both sides of hood.
8. Remove front hood.

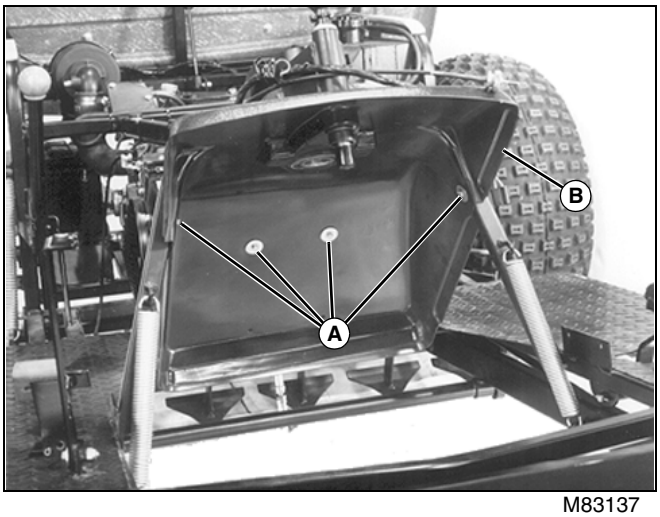
Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Remove and Install Splash Guard

Removal

1. Remove steering fork. (See “Remove and Install Steering Fork” on page 213.)



M83137

2. Remove four screws and washers (A).
3. Remove splash guard (B).

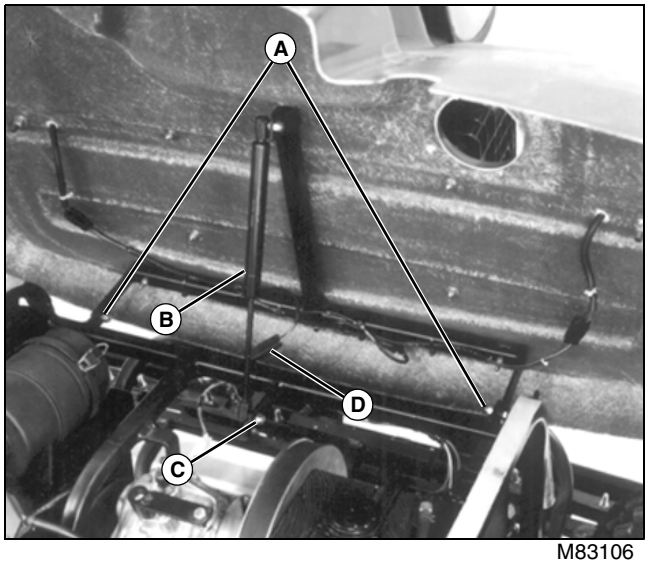
Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Remove and Install Rear Body Cowling

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)



M83106

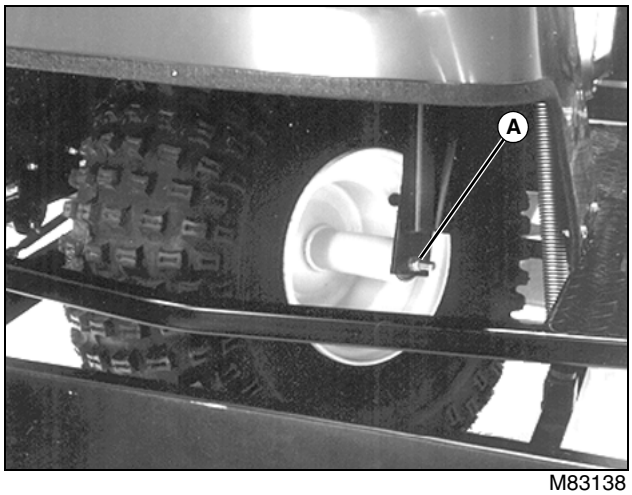
2. Lower front blade (if equipped).
3. Raise rear body cowling. Attach a lifting strap to support cowling.
4. Disconnect lighting harness (D), if equipped.
5. Remove locknut (C) and disconnect support cylinder (B).
6. Remove cap screws and locknuts (A).
7. Remove rear body cowling.

Installation

Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Remove and Install Front Wheel

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)
2. Raise vehicle with a safe lifting device. Place support stands under vehicle.



M83138

3. Remove locknut (A), cap screw, and wheel.
4. Inspect wheel bearings for wear or damage. Replace if necessary. (See “Inspect and Replace Wheel Bearings” on page 245.)

Installation

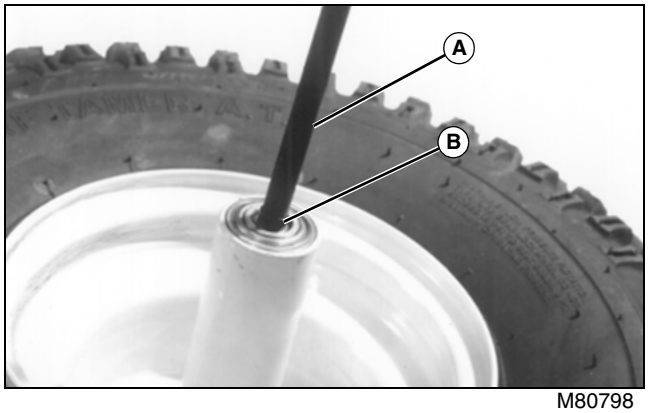
Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.

Inspect and Replace Wheel Bearings

NOTE: Remove bearings only if replacement is necessary.

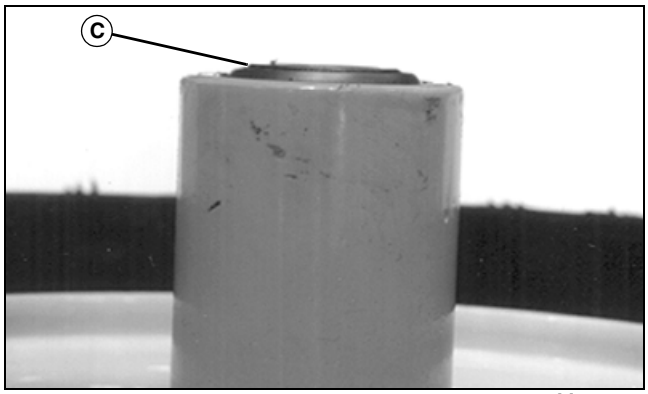
NOTE: Bearings are press-fit in wheel and slip-fit on axle tube.

1. Inspect bearings for wear or damage. Replace if necessary.



M80798

2. Remove wheel bearing from wheel by driving axle tube (A) from opposite side using a driver set (B). Turn wheel over and repeat process for remaining bearing.



M80799

NOTE: Install bearings with raised side (C) facing away from wheel. Press on outer race only.

3. Install one bearing in wheel until seated using a driver set. Turn wheel over and repeat process for remaining bearing.

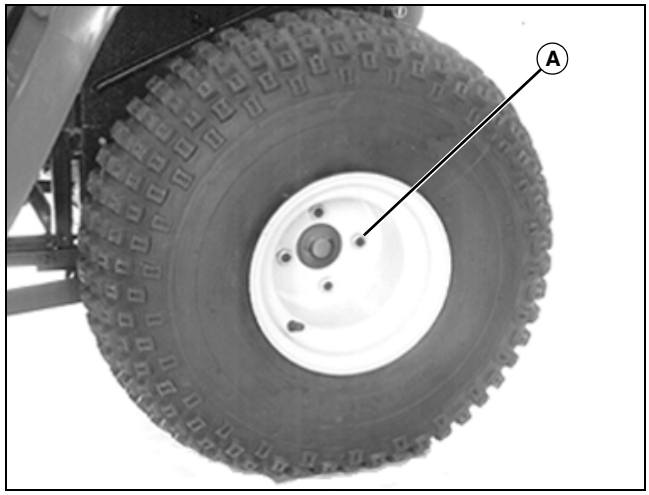
4. Install front wheel.

Remove and Install Rear Wheel

Removal

1. Park machine safely. (See “Parking Safely” on page 5.)

2. Raise vehicle with a safe lifting device. Place support stands under vehicle.



M80861

3. Remove cap screws (A) and rear wheels.

Installation

- Installation is done in the reverse order of removal.
- Install wheels with valve stems facing away from machine.
- Tighten cap screws to specification.

Specification

Wheel Cap Screw Torque . . . . . 80 N•m (60 lb-ft)

Numerics

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

K

L

M

N

T

U

V

W