

MAGNATAC[®]

MH7000 & MH4800 Compact Crawlers



MH7000



MH4800

Operator / Technical Manual

C.F. Struck Corporation - Cedarburg, WI 53012

***** **SERVICE BULLETIN** *****

C. F. STRUCK CORPORATION
Cedarburg, Wisconsin 53012

Dear Magnatrac Owner:

Working with thousands of customers over the last 38 years, I've gained some tips that I would like to share with you to make your Magnatrac experience as safe and rewarding as possible.

When a customer first receives his new Magnatrac he grabs the keys, fires-up the engine and dives into his first big job. This is human nature and quite understandable, but experience has shown that such action is DANGEROUS to the operator and can lead to unnecessary and costly damage to the Magnatrac.

As a Magnatrac Operator/Mechanic, you are expected to understand your crawler's operation & safety, basic mechanical construction, and proper maintenance. All the information you need is in the following Operator Manual! Take time NOW, before you start to operate your Magnatrac, to go over the complete Manual. Read in detail the operating, and safety instructions. Read for "background" other sections such as lubrication, service, etc...you can go back later for more detailed reading when you actually have to perform those operations.

In conclusion, I want to bring two critical topics to your attention: Periodic Maintenance & Tractor Operation. Experience shows that many operators let these areas go, creating either dangerous situations for themselves or needless damage and subsequently expensive repairs.

By taking the following three points seriously, you can make your Magnatrac experience satisfying, profitable, but above all...SAFE!

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. F. Struck", written in a cursive style.

#1 - PERIODIC MAINTENANCE:

Though periodic maintenance is well covered in the Operator's Manual, it seems that some operators have let some points "slide" and have suffered expensive repairs. In the hopes of saving you from premature failure in the future, due to forgotten maintenance, the following points are brought to your attention!

- 1) The #526 Bushings (steel) which restrains the #525 Torque Arms mounted to the #524 Track Drive Motors must be replaced before they wear through and damage their mating #202C Pin. [Check Drawings MH-2 & MH-3].
- 2) The #536 & 1090 Chains should be checked for proper tensioning. See "DRIVE CHAIN TENSIONING" in Service section of your Operator Manual for complete instructions. Failure to inspect and properly tension the chains can result in stripped sprocket teeth and extensive repair work.
- 3) #1210R & #1210L Right & Left Guards, must be periodically removed and cleaned. Located under the crawler, these guards protect the #1090 Chain from being damaged (see Photo MH-29).

Due to the varied materials your tractor operates in, there is no specific maintenance schedule for these #1210 Guards. Rather it is up to the operator to gain experience with the use of the Guards and create his own maintenance schedule...the Guards may require daily removal and cleaning if the tracks are run all day submerged in mud, or it may be monthly or quarterly maintenance because your tractor is working in a relatively clean environment like grass.

- 4) Grease is good. Consistent lubrication of all moving joints will greatly extend the life of your equipment, with one exception. The #536 & #1090 Drive Chains should not be lubricated with a thick or sticky lubricant as this will promote the adhesion of abrasive material.

#2 - CRAWLER OPERATION...Uphill and Downhill:

It can not be repeated too often that you must operate your Track Control handles **slowly** and **smoothly**...they control a hydraulic drive system that can produce literally "tons of physical force".

But in addition, the Track Controls can also produce an opposite force or "resistance to movement" when going up and down hills with heavy loads...in other words, they can provide a dynamic braking action!

EXAMPLE

Potentially, if you are going downhill with a load that exceeds factory recommendations, you may find that your "overload" is actually pushing you downhill faster than the crawler's drive system is propelling you down the hill. Under these circumstances you have basically two steps for safe control of your crawler:

First, slowly release the Track Controls so that they may go to neutral and provide a dynamic braking action. Again, it must be emphasized that you must operate your Track Controls slowly. Remember, you are controlling tons of force, and though significant overload strength has been built into the Controls, you still can do serious damage to your tractor's hydraulic drive by "snapping" the Controls into the neutral position. The act of snapping the Controls to

neutral is equivalent to driving your car down the highway at 65 miles per hour and then instantly shifting into reverse!

The **second** step in controlling your crawler is to apply your Parking/Emergency Brake. This is an over-ride braking action used to augment the hydraulic system's dynamic braking effect. Again, to protect your drive system from harmful shock loads, the brakes, like the Track Controls, must be applied with controlled force...never in a snapping action.

SUMMARY

Your crawler should always be operated with forethought, rather than in a series of sudden, and potentially damaging, starts and stops. Always plan your crawler movements so as to eliminate the need for any potentially damaging sudden Track Control or Brake operation. * **NEVER carry or move loads in excess of factory recommendations!** *

***** As always, you are encouraged to contact the factory if you have any questions regarding the above instructions, or for more information regarding other maintenance and operational procedures!

LIMITED WARRANTY FOR NEW STRUCK CRAWLERS and/or ATTACHMENTS

(Effective with shipments made after January 1 , 2004)

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

C.F. Struck Corp. will repair or replace, at its option, for the original purchaser of a new Struck Crawler and/or Attachment, any covered part or parts found upon examination at our factory in Cedarburg, Wisconsin, to be defective in material or workmanship or both; this is the exclusive remedy. Warranty service must be performed by the C. F. Struck Corp. at their factory in Cedarburg, Wisconsin 53012. Warranty service will be performed without charge for parts or labor. The purchaser will be responsible, however, for transportation charges to and from the factory.

B. WHAT IS WARRANTED

All parts of any new Struck Crawler and/or Attachment are warranted for one (1) year, with the following exceptions: Belts, which are warranted for 90 days (excludes normal wear and tear); Engines, which are warranted by their manufacturer; and Batteries, which are provided on a complimentary basis and carry no warranty whatsoever. C. F. Struck Corp. reserves the right to make product design and specification changes without notice and without obligation on their part to present product owners. The Warranty term begins on the date the product is delivered to the purchaser.

C. WHAT IS NOT WARRANTED

(1) Used Products; (2) Any product that has been altered or modified in ways not approved by C. F. Struck Corp.; (3) Depreciation or damage caused by normal wear, lack of reasonable and proper maintenance, failure to follow the product's Operator's/Technical Manual instructions, failure to upgrade crawler with parts furnished at no charge, misuse, lack of proper protection during storage, or accident (4) Normal maintenance parts and service; (5) Use of Struck Crawler and/or Attachments in certain industrial-type applications may affect Warranty coverage.

D. RETURNS AND REFUNDS

In the event of defective materials or workmanship the purchaser agrees to allow C.F. Struck Corp the opportunity to correct the defect in a timely manner at the expense of C.F. Struck Corp. It is at the discretion of C.F. Struck Corp to either correct the defect or refund the purchaser.

To return a Struck Crawler and/or attachment for reasons other than defect the purchaser will be financially responsible for an 8% restocking fee, and for shipping the Struck Crawler and/or Attachment to the C.F Struck Corp. factory in Cedarburg, Wisconsin 53012. No Returns after 90 days.

E. SECURING WARRANTY SERVICE

To secure Warranty service, the purchaser must:

- (1) Report the product defect to the factory in Cedarburg, Wisconsin (262) 377-3300.
- (2) Make the part available to the factory in a reasonable period of time.

F. LIMITATION OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND OTHER REMEDIES

To the extent permitted by law, neither C. F. Struck Corp. nor any company affiliated with it makes any Warranties, representations or promises as to the quality, performance or freedom from defect of the products covered by this Warranty. IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE, SHALL BE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE APPLICABLE PERIOD OF WARRANTY SET FORTH ON THIS PAGE. THE PURCHASER'S ONLY REMEDIES IN CONNECTION WITH BREACH OR PERFORMANCE OF ANY WARRANTY ON C. F. STRUCK CORP. PRODUCTS ARE THOSE SET FORTH ON THIS PAGE. IN NO EVENT WILL C. F. STRUCK CORP. OR ANY COMPANY AFFILIATED WITH IT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

(Note: Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied Warranty lasts or the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages so the above limitations and exclusions may not apply to you.) This Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1- TO THE OPERATOR .....	.1
Recognize Safety Information .....	.1
Understand Signal Words .....	.1
Follow Safety Instructions .....	.1
Service Records .....	.2
2- SAFETY RULES .....	.3
Safety Before Starting or Operating .....	.3
Operation Safety .....	.3
Service Safety .....	.4
Fire Prevention Maintenance .....	.4
Protection From Noise .....	.5
Avoid High-Pressure Fluids .....	.5
Install & Maintain ROPS Properly .....	.5
Start Engine From Operator Seat Only .....	.5
3- CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS .....	.6
4- OPERATION .....	.10
Pre-Starting Inspection .....	.10
Prepare For Engine Starting .....	.11
Starting the Engine .....	.11
Warm-up Period .....	.11
Use Seat Belt .....	.11
Traveling .....	.11
Parking Crawler .....	.12
5- FUELS AND LUBRICANTS .....	.13
6- LUBRICATION AND PERIODIC SERVICE .....	.14
Hour Meter .....	.14
Lubrication and Service Intervals .....	.14
Periodic Service Chart .....	.14
7- SERVICE .....	.16
Engine .....	.16
Starter .....	.16
Battery .....	.16
#441 Interlock Switches .....	.17
Safety Circuit Test .....	.18
Seat Weight Adjustment .....	.18
Drive Chain Tensioning .....	.19
Parking/Emergency Brake .....	.20
Track Maintenance .....	.21
Sprocket & Idler Lubrication .....	.25
Track Idler Maintenance .....	.25
Track Shoes .....	.26
Belt Tensioning & Replacement (MH7000 only) .....	.26
8- TROUBLE SHOOTING .....	.28
9- OPERATING TIPS & PROCEDURES .....	.30
10- PART IDENTIFICATION PHOTOS & DRAWINGS .....	.51
Drawing / Photo listing .....	.51
Index of Parts in Photos/Drawings .....	.52
Photos & Drawings .....	.55

IMPORTANT: Though the MAGNATRAC is offered completely assembled, it's still the customer's responsibility to provide competent service ability! The servicing can be provided either by the mechanically-inclined customer, or by a local mechanic. We provide manuals & drawings for complete service and repair so that anyone with reasonable mechanical skill can perform all required service work.

1- TO THE OPERATOR

RECOGNIZE SAFETY INFORMATION



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

UNDERSTAND SIGNAL WORDS

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

Safety signs with the signal word **DANGER** or **WARNING** are typically near specific hazards.

General precautions are listed on **CAUTION** safety signs. **CAUTION** also calls attention to safety messages in this manual.

FOLLOW SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Carefully read all safety messages in this manual and on your Crawler and Attachment safety signs. Follow recommended precautions and safe operating practices.

Keep safety signs in good condition. Replace missing or damaged safety signs.

To keep your Crawler running efficiently, read the instructions in this Operator's Manual.

Left side, right side, front, and rear are viewed by facing in the direction of the Crawler's forward travel.

Record your Crawler serial & model numbers in the spaces below. You need this information when you order parts or require technical support.

Crawler Records

Model: _____

Crawler Serial # _____

Engine Brand _____

Engine Serial # _____

Backhoe Serial # _____

Ship Date _____

Should questions or concerns arise regarding maintenance, service, or operation of your crawler that are not addressed in this manual please contact the factory by any of the following means.

Mail: **C. F. STRUCK CORPORATION**
W51 N545 STRUCK LANE
CEDARBURG, WI 53012

Phone*: (262) 377 - 3300

Fax: (262) 377 - 9247

email: techsupport@struckcorp.com

Web: www.struckcorp.com

**For immediate service always call the factory.*

Maintenance & Service Records

Proper service and maintenance work is critical to trouble free operation of your equipment. It is also critical to diagnosing problems should they arise. Use the space provided on the following page to record maintenance and service work performed.

2- SAFETY RULES

Reports on accidents show that careless use of machinery causes a high percentage of accidents. You can avoid many accidents by following the safety rules on these pages. Study these rules carefully and enforce them on the job.

SAFETY BEFORE STARTING OR OPERATING

- The Crawler should be operated only by persons approved to do so.
- Clothing worn by the operator should be fairly tight and belted.
- Fasten a first aid kit to the Crawler.
- Fasten a fire extinguisher to the Crawler. Keep the extinguisher fully charged. Learn to use it correctly.
- If the Crawler has an unsafe condition, do not operate. Put a tag on the Track Drive Controls.
- Do not start or operate the Crawler unless you are in the operator's seat.
- Before you start the Engine, be sure there is plenty of ventilation.
- Keep hands, feet, and clothing away from power-driven parts.
- Fasten a slow-moving vehicle sign to the rear of the Crawler.
- Do not change Backhoe or Loader relief valve setting without consulting factory.
- Before you operate Backhoe, be sure stabilizers are in correct position.
- Before you start or operate the Crawler, clear the area of all persons and obstacles.
- Guards, shields, and other protective devices must be in place and in good condition.




OPERATION SAFETY

- When you operate the Crawler, do not allow anyone to ride on the Crawler or its equipment.
- Drive at safe speeds at all times, especially on rough ground and hillsides.
- Carry the Bucket or Blade as low as possible at all times, especially when you work on a hillside or back up a steep hill.
- Do not lower a loaded Bucket or Fork with the control lever in float position.
- Do not drive too close to the edge of a ditch or excavation.
- Watch for overhead wires. Do not touch wires with any part of the Crawler or its Attachments.
- Do not leave your Crawler unattended with the Engine running.
- Keep work areas as level as possible.
- Do not operate the Crawler Loader without the minimum recommended counterweights.
- Do not dig under stabilizers of Crawler with the Backhoe.
- When loading logs with the Log Forks, make sure the logs are balanced.
- Before you transport the Backhoe, attach the safety chains provided.
- When you drive out of a ditch or excavation, or up a steep hillside, or when Crawler is hitched to a heavy load, engage Track Drive Controls slowly. If the front of the Crawler comes off the ground, release Track Controls immediately.
- When you operate the Backhoe on a hillside, avoid swinging Bucket downhill. If possible, dump Bucket on the uphill side.
- Before you lower any hydraulic equipment, be sure all persons are away from the Crawler.
- Do not use the Crawler as a battering ram.
- Do not guide cable onto Winch Drum with your hands.
- When you drive the Crawler on a road, use the correct lights to warn operators of other vehicles.
- Before you move any equipment, be sure all persons are away from the Crawler.

- When the Crawler is operating, **only** the operator should be on it.
- If it is necessary to make checks with the Engine running, **always use two people**...the operator at the controls, should be able to see the person doing the checking.

KEEP HANDS AWAY FROM MOVING PARTS.

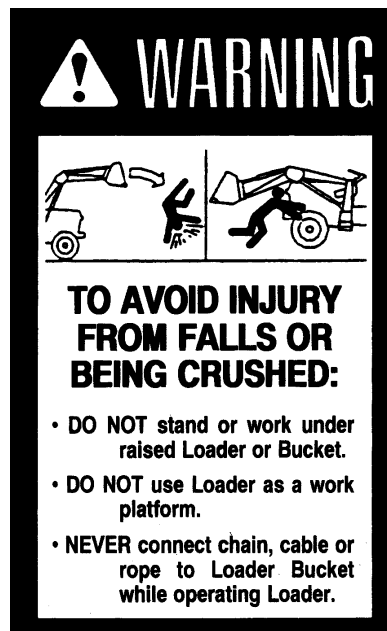
 **DANGER:** Never use “quick-disconnect” type couplings on this Crawler or any of its mating Attachments unless specified; to do so results in the potential of rupturing hydraulic fittings or even “blowing-up” your hydraulic pumps!

BEFORE YOU DISMOUNT:

- 1) Move Track Drive Controls to neutral.
- 2) Push down Parking Brake and Lock.
- 3) Lower all equipment to the ground.
- 4) Stop Engine and remove the key.

SERVICE SAFETY

- Be sure you understand a service procedure before you work on the Crawler.
- Unauthorized modifications to the Crawler may impair the function and/or safety and affect Crawler life.
- Do not work under raised equipment unless it is correctly supported.
- Before you work on the Engine or electrical system, disconnect the battery’s “ground” (-) terminal first! When work is



finished, connect battery’s “ground” terminal (-) last.

- When driving connecting pins, wear goggles or safety glasses.
- Do not run Engine while working on the Crawler.
- Be careful when handling any type of fuel. Do not smoke while filling the fuel tank or working on the fuel system.
- Check for faulty wiring or loose connections.
- Do not lubricate or work on the Crawler while it is moving.
- Release hydraulic pressure before working on hydraulic system. Move **every** hydraulic control lever back & forth until equipment does not move.
- Before using the hydraulic system, be sure that all connections are tight and that lines are in good condition.
- When you work near the Track Springs, **use extreme care**. Do not disassemble parts unless you know the correct procedure and have correct tools.

FIRE PREVENTION MAINTENANCE

- Be prepared if an accident or fire should occur. Know where the first aid kit and the fire extinguishers are located—know how to use them. Check fire extinguisher for correct charge.
- Do not smoke while refueling or handling highly flammable material.
- Shut off the Engine when refueling.
- Use care in refueling if the Engine is hot.
- Do not use open pans of gasoline or diesel fuel for cleaning parts. Use good commercial, nonflammable solvents.
- Provide adequate ventilation when charging battery.
- Do not check battery charge by placing metal objects across the posts.
- Do not allow sparks or an open flame near battery. Do not smoke near battery.
- Never check fuel, battery electrolyte, or

coolant levels with an open flame.

- Never use an open flame to look for leaks anywhere on the equipment.
- Never use an open flame as light anywhere on or around the equipment.
- When preparing Engine for storage, remember that inhibitor is volatile and therefore dangerous. Seal and tape openings after adding the inhibitor. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.
- Inspect electrical wiring for worn or frayed insulation. Install new wiring if wires are damaged.
- Temperature in Engine and cooling compartments may go up immediately after you stop the Engine. **Be on guard for fires.**
- Before you clean trash from the Engine compartment, wait until the Engine has cooled. Open Side Panels to cool the Engine faster. While the Engine cools, clean trash from other areas.
- Check for leaking fuel lines, hydraulic lines, hoses, or fittings with a piece of cardboard or wood. Do not use your hands. Tighten loose fittings. If lines are bent or hoses kinked, install new parts.

PROTECT AGAINST NOISE

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 noise.

AVOID HIGH-PRESSURE FLUIDS

Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. Relieve pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure. Keep hands and body away from pinholes and nozzles which eject fluids under high pressure. Use a piece of cardboard or paper to search for leaks. Do not use your hand.

If ANY fluid is injected into the skin, it must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this type of injury or gangrene may result.

INSTALL AND MAINTAIN ROPS PROPERLY

If Roll-Over Protective Equipment is loosened or removed for any reason, make certain all parts are reinstalled correctly. Tighten mounting bolts to proper torque. The protection offered by ROPS will be impaired if the ROPS is subject to structural damage, has been involved in an overturn incident or is in anyway altered. Damaged ROPS should be replaced, not reused.

- **DO** use your Seat Belt if your Crawler has a Roll-Over Protective Structure (ROPS).
- **DO NOT** use a Seat Belt if your Crawler does not have a ROPS.

START ENGINE ONLY FROM THE OPERATOR'S SEAT!

- Avoid possible injury or death from Crawler runaway.
- Do not start Engine by shorting across starter solenoid terminals. Crawler may start and move if normal circuitry is bypassed.
- **Never** start Engine while standing on ground. Start Engine only from operator's seat, with Parking Brake engaged.
- Inspect your Crawler carefully each day before you start it. See "Pre-Start Inspection".
- Clean your Crawler regularly.



WARNING: The Seat Assembly is equipped with an electrical safety switch to prevent starting and operating the crawler while not occupying the seat. Disabling this feature creates the potential for severe injury or death. See Chapter 7 - Service for test procedures to verify it is operating properly.

ROLL-OVER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE (ROPS)

To prevent serious injury in the event of tractor tipover:

- **Wear Seat Belt.**
- **Do not jump if tractor tips.**
- **Avoid crushing of operator.**
- **Keep this Roll-over Protective Structure in place.**
- **Replace damaged Protective Structure...don't repair!**

Any alterations to this Protective Structure must be approved by the factory!

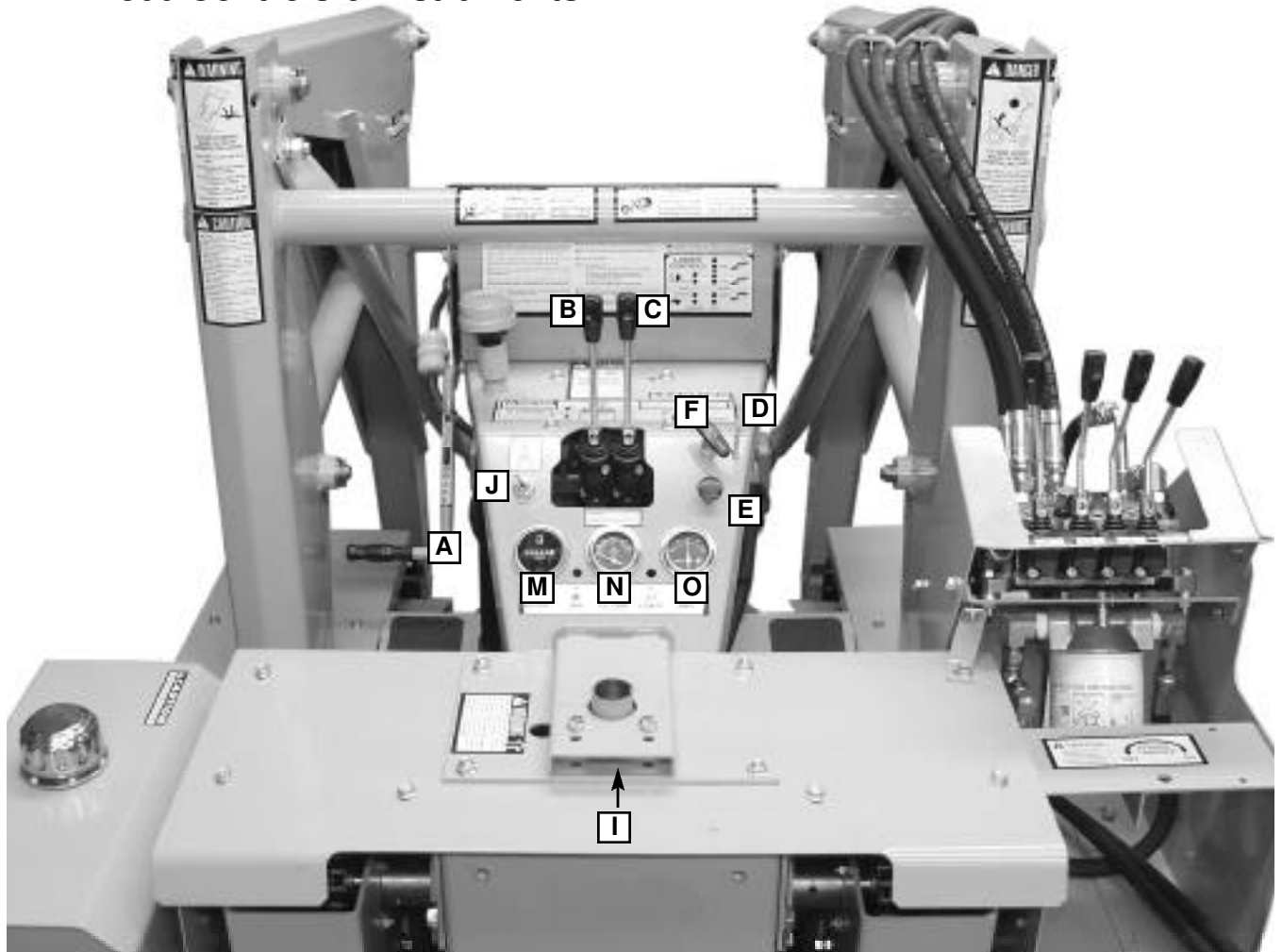
3- CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS

Learn the location and purpose of all controls, instruments, and warning labels.

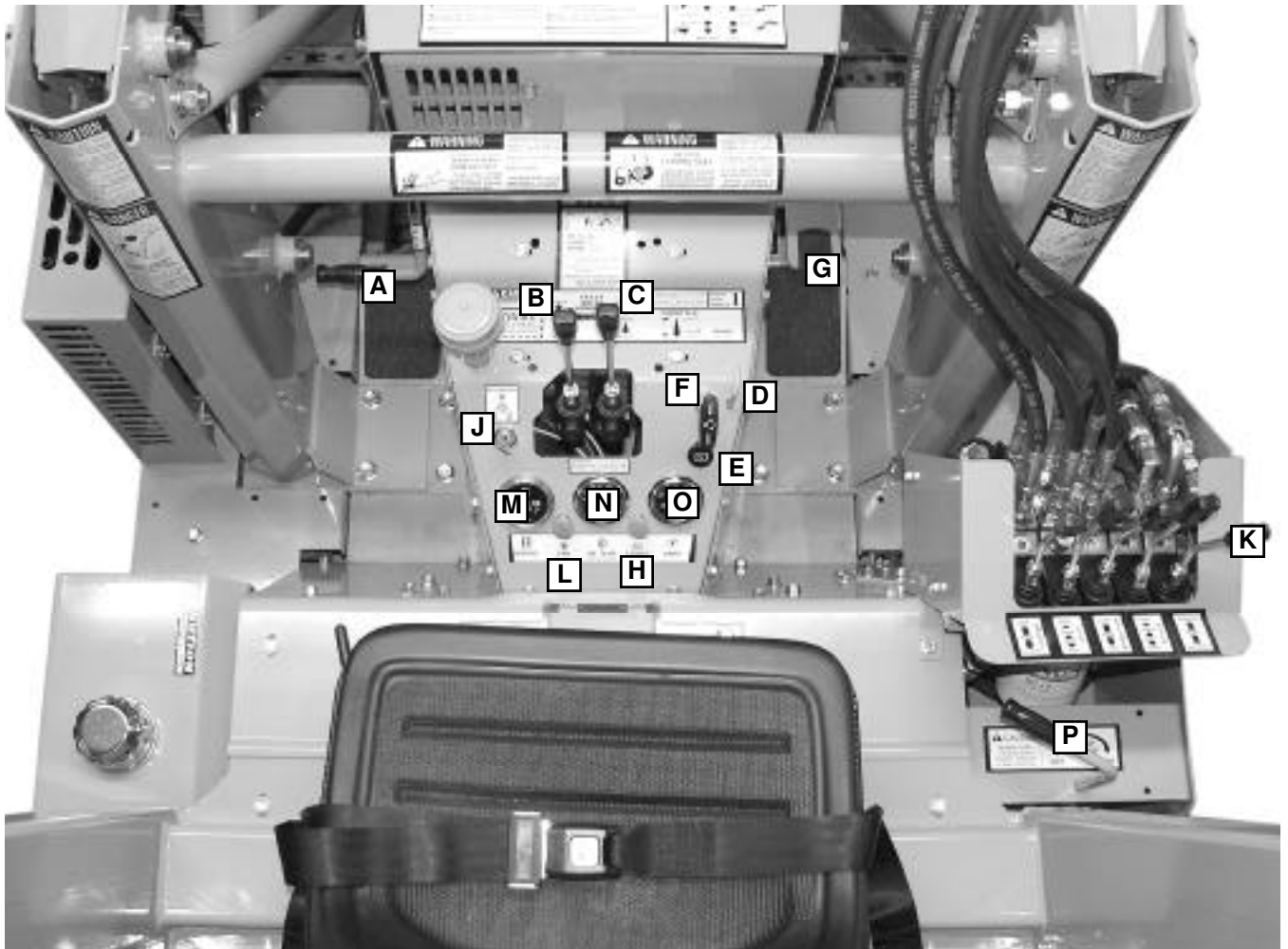
CONTROLS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) PARKING/EMERGENCY BRAKE | (J) IGNITION SWITCH |
| (B) LEFT TRACK CONTROL | (K) OVERDRIVE/ACCESSORY CONTROL |
| (C) RIGHT TRACK CONTROL | (L) FAN SWITCH |
| (D) BRAKE LOCK/RELEASE HANDLE | (M) HOUR METER |
| (E) CHOKE CONTROL | (N) HYDRAULIC OIL TEMPERATURE |
| (F) HAND THROTTLE CONTROL | (O) AMMETER |
| (G) FOOT THROTTLE CONTROL | (P) HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT CONTROL |
| (H) LIGHT SWITCH | |
| (I) SEAT SAFETY SWITCH | |

MH4800 Controls & Instruments



MH7000 Controls & Instruments



(A) PARKING/EMERGENCY BRAKE

Apply Brake by pushing forward on its pedal with left foot.

To lock brake lift up on Brake Lock/Release handle while Pedal (A) is fully depressed.

To release Parking brake push forward on Pedal (A) until Brake lock/Release handle drops



(B) LEFT and (C) RIGHT TRACK CONTROLS

- 1) To move **straight ahead**, push both Left and Right Track Controls forward.
- 2) To move **straight rearward**, pull both Left and Right Track Controls rearward.
- 3) To **turn right**, push forward on Left Track Control.

4) To **turn left**, push forward on Right Track Control.

5) To **counter-rotate Tracks** (shortest turn possible), push one Track Control forward while simultaneously pulling rearward on the other Track Control.

NOTE: When either Track Control lever is released, it will automatically return to neutral.



(D) BRAKE LOCK HANDLE

To release Brake, apply foot pressure to Brake Pedal (A) and lower Brake Lock Handle (D); slowly release foot pressure and allow Brake Pedal to come rearward to its natural unbraked position.

Press Brake Pedal and lower BRAKE LOCK HANDLE to “unlock” Parking Brake. Maintain Brake adjustment...see Operator’s Manual.

**BRAKE
LOCK
HANDLE**



(E) CHOKE CONTROL

Pull to open engine choke, push to close.

(F) HAND THROTTLE CONTROL

Pull control handle toward operator to increase Engine speed...turn handle 1/4 turn clockwise to lock throttle setting (Do not over-tighten!)

THROTTLE



pull out



1/4 turn
to lock

(G) FOOT THROTTLE CONTROL *(MH7000 only)*

The MH7000 is also equipped with a foot throttle control to facilitate changes in engine speed during operation. Locking the hand throttle at a desired engine RPM will set determine the lowest operating RPM when foot pedal is released.

(H) LIGHT SWITCH

Pull control handle toward operator to turn lights on. Push fully back to turn lights off.

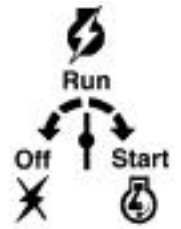


(I) SEAT SAFETY SWITCH

The seat safety switch prevents operation of the crawler when the operator is not positioned in the seat. The safety switch may need to be adjusted to the operator’s weight in order to operate correctly. See the Service section of this manual for adjustment procedures.

(J) IGNITION SWITCH

Switch is activated by rotating key clockwise. Turning it fully clockwise will engage Engine starter ... release key and it will return to the **Run** position. Turn fully counter-clockwise to **Off** position to stop Engine. Remove key.



AUXILIARY HYDRAULIC CONTROLS

An auxiliary bank of Control Valves is located to the operator’s right. These valves are used to control all attachments on your tractor. Your particular tractor will contain from one to five of these valves based on the attachments you have.

(K) OVERDRIVE/ACCESSORY CONTROL

This Overdrive/Accessory Control Valve has two functions.

1) **When pushed fully forward** and “locked” into the Overdrive position, this valve directs the oil flow of the attachment pump into the track drive system. When Track Drive Controls are activated, this feature allows your tractor to gain extra speed to get out of excavations or move quickly to dump locations.

In addition, you can travel in “overdrive” for lighter, higher speed operations. Your tractor will automatically shift down to regular drive speed whenever you change an attachment setting (raise loader, tilt bucket, etc.) then shift back to overdrive when you are through.

NOTE: The overdrive feature is not available on the MH4800.

2) **When pulled fully rearward** and “locked” into the Accessory position, it directs the oil flow to optional attachments like our Backhoe, log splitter, etc. Contact our Service Dept. for more information on specific hydraulic flow rates, pressures and various uses for this Accessory setting.



CAUTION: With Control in “accessory position” (and its mating Valve Port plugged), all power to the tracks is lost! **Do not** leave control in this position for any period of time!

(L) FAN SWITCH

Your Magnatrac Hydro 7000 comes equipped with an automotive type fan attached to its external radiator. Turn fan on by pulling switch to help reduce hydraulic oil temperature in hot conditions. Turn off fan during extensive use of headlights to prevent excessive battery drain.



A booster fan option is available for the internal radiator of the MH4800, in which case operation is as described above.

(P) HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT CONTROL *(optional)*

The Hydraulic Circuit Control distributes flow to the optional HC74 Hydraulic Circuit kit. This flow is utilized for the PTO70 Power Takeoff option as well as for other full flow and high pressure accessories (snow blower, auger, stump grinder, etc...).

(M) HOUR METER *(MH4800 option)*

Meter will begin recording time the moment the Ignition Switch (O) is switched to Run.



NOTE: The Engine does not have to be running for the Meter to record time...the Ignition Switch just has to be in the **Run** position. Always turn Ignition Switch **Off** and remove key when leaving Crawler. This will assure you that your Meter is recording only actual running hours!

HOURS

(N) TEMPERATURE GAUGE

This gauge records the hydraulic oil temperature just as it enters the Traction Drive Pump. Monitor this temperature so that it **does not exceed 180 degrees** Fahrenheit.



If the oil temperature exceeds 180 degrees, stop operating the Crawler, but allow the Engine to operate at medium speed to circulate the oil through the radiator and lower its temperature.

(O) AMMETER *(MH4800 option)*

Measures electrical charge or discharge to battery. If Ammeter shows a discharge, shut down electrical system by turning Ignition Switch to **Off** and determine the problem.



AMPS

4- OPERATION

PRE-STARTING INSPECTION

Before you start your Crawler for the first time each day, perform the following checks:

ENGINE COMPARTMENT

- Check oil level.
- Check air intake system.
- Check fuel filter.
- Remove trash and oil-dirt deposits.

GRILL AND SIDE PANELS

- Remove trash.
- Clean radiator.

TRACKS, ATTACHMENTS, SHEET METAL

- Check for bent, broken, or missing parts.
- Check Track Springs.

HARDWARE

- Check for loose or missing parts.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- Check for worn or frayed wires or loose connections.

LUBRICATION

- Check lubrication points shown in Periodic Service section of this manual.

GUARDS AND SHIELDS

- Check for tightness and condition.

BATTERY COMPARTMENT

- Remove trash.
- Check cables for tightness and corrosion.

FUEL TANK

- Check fuel level.

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

- Check for leaking lines and connections.
- Check for bent or kinked lines.
- Check for lines rubbing against each other or against other parts.
- Check oil level.

OPERATOR'S STATION

- Check levers for free movement.
- Check ROPS and Seat Belt.
- Clean floor and instrument panel.
- Adjust Seat to comfortable height for operator.



CAUTION - Before you start the engine:

- 1) Check the condition of the Crawler. (Pre-start inspection).
- 2) Be sure there is enough ventilation.
- 3) Be sure to know the correct starting and stopping procedure.
- 4) Sit in the operator's seat.
- 5) Clear the work area of people and obstacles.

IMPORTANT: Do not tow or push your Crawler to start it. You may damage the hydraulic drive system.



PREPARE FOR ENGINE STARTING


- 1) Fasten Seat Belt (only if you have ROPS installed).
- 2) Allow Left (**B**) and Right (**C**) Track Controls to assume their natural spring loaded center neutral positions.
- 3) Push forward on Parking/Emergency Brake (**A**) and lift up Lock/Release Handle (**D**) until brake locks into position.
- 4) Check that Loader or front-mounted Bulldozer Blade is in the fully lowered position, and that the Backhoe is either in the **chained** safe traveling position, or resting on the ground.
- 5) Check that all other hydraulic controls are in their centered neutral position.


NOTE: The hydraulic Accessory Control (T) does not have a **spring loaded** neutral centering device; therefore, you must move it back and forth to determine its **center-neutral** position.

- 6) Make sure you are properly seated so Seat Safety Switch will engage.

STARTING THE ENGINE

- 1) Place the Throttle Control (F) midway between the Slow and Fast positions.
- 2) Activate the Ignition Switch (J) by rotating it clockwise until starter engages. Release the switch as soon as the Engine starts...Switch will return to the Run position.

 **CAUTION:** Do not crank the Engine continuously for more than 10 seconds at a time. If the Engine does not start, allow a 60-second cool-down period between starting attempts. Failure to follow these guidelines can burn out the starter motor.

 **CAUTION:** If the Engine develops sufficient speed to disengage the starter but does not keep running (a “false start”), the Engine rotation must be allowed to come to a complete stop before attempting to restart the Engine.

If the starter is engaged while the flywheel is rotating, the starter pinion and flywheel ring gear may clash, resulting in damage to the starter.

If the starter does not turn the Engine over,

shut off starter immediately. Do not make further attempts to start the Engine until the condition is corrected.

If the battery charge is not sufficient to turn over the engine, recharge the battery.



CAUTION: Do not attempt to jump start the engine with another battery. Starting with batteries larger than those recommended can burn out the starter motor.

WARM-UP PERIOD

1. Run Engine at half speed for 5 minutes.
2. Do not run Engine at fast, or slow idle.
3. Operate Crawler at less-than-normal loads and speeds for the first 15 minutes.



WARNING: Lethal Exhaust Gases

Engine exhaust gases contain poisonous carbon monoxide. Avoid inhaling fumes, and never run the Engine in a closed building or confined area.

NOTE: Assembled Crawlers are “run in” under no load at the factory for 20 - 30 minutes to properly break-in their drive train and track drive motors, and to test hydraulic systems.

USE SEAT BELT



CAUTION: Use a Seat Belt when you operate with a Roll-Over Protective Structure (ROPS) to minimize chance of injury from an accident such as an overturn.

Do not use a Seat Belt if operating without a ROPS.

TRAVELING

Push forward on Parking Brake (A) and lower Brake Lock (D); slowly release pressure on Parking Brake and allow it to come back to its natural “rearward” position...remove foot from Brake!

Raise all attachments to their recommended traveling heights.

- A) **To move straight ahead**, simultaneously push Right Track Control (C) and Left Track Control (B) forward.

- B) **To move straight to the rear**, simultaneously pull both Right and Left Track Controls rearward.
- C) **To turn to the right**, push Left Track Control forward.
- D) **To turn to the left**, push Right Track Control forward.
- E) **To counter-rotate Tracks**, (shortest turn possible), push one Track Control forward while simultaneously pulling rearward on the other Track Control.

NOTE: The Right and Left Track Controls are of the self-centering (neutral) “deadman” type. This allows you to simply let go of both Track Controls to disconnect active power to the Tracks.

- F) **Parking/Emergency Brake (A)** will stop or hold Crawler in the neutral drive position.

PARKING THE CRAWLER

- 1) Lower all equipment to the ground.
- 2) Allow Right and Left Track Controls to go to neutral.
- 3) Push forward on Brake and lift lock handle to engage parking brake.
- 4) Run Engine at half speed 2 minutes without load.
- 5) Move Throttle Control to slow idle.
- 6) Turn Ignition Switch to Off.
- 7) Release hydraulic pressure by “rocking” all hydraulic controls back and forth.

IMPORTANT: If Engine stops under load, remove load. Start Engine immediately. Run 30 seconds at half speed before adding load.

NOTE: If engine stops, you must turn key **Off** before you can start the engine.

IMPORTANT: In freezing weather, park on a hard surface to avoid freezing the Tracks to the ground. If Tracks are frozen to the ground, be careful to avoid damage to the Tracks and drive train when you try to move the Crawler.



CAUTION: When you park your Crawler on a slope, put blocks against tracks. **Do not** park Crawler with tracks pointed downhill.

5- FUELS and LUBRICANTS

FUELS

FUEL SPECIFICATIONS

Check enclosed Engine Owner's Manual and closely follow their recommendations.

FILLING FUEL TANK

The Fuel Tank is located to the left of the operator's seat.



CAUTION: Do not confuse the Fuel Tank with the Hydraulic Oil Tank which is filled through #620 Coupling on top of the Crawler's dash...remove #616 Breather for filling!

Fill Fuel tank at end of each day's operation.

Fuel tank capacity is 4.5 U.S. gallons.



CAUTION: Handle fuel carefully. Do not fill fuel tank when the Engine is running. Do not smoke while you fill fuel tank or work on fuel system.

STORING FUELS

Keep fuel in a container in a protected area. Water and sediment must be removed before fuel gets to the Engine. Do not depend on fuel filters to remove water.

If possible, install a water separator at the storage tank outlet.

Store fuel drums on their sides with plugs up.

IMPORTANT: Keep all dirt, scale, water, or other foreign matter out of fuel.

LUBRICANTS

ENGINE OIL

Check enclosed Engine Owner's Manual and closely follow their recommendations.

HYDRAULIC OIL

Use a premium quality hydraulic oil with maximum anti-wear properties, rust and oxidation treatment like Mobil-DTE Series 10 (ISO of 32). An ISO of 32 is good for "oil" temperature conditions of +5F to +170F which are considered standard.

If the above specifications can not be found consult with a local tractor/equipment dealership or oil supplier for other brands of hydraulic oil suitable for loaders, backhoe, and hydraulic drive systems.

Fill hydraulic reservoir through coupling on top left of dash, check level with #248 Dipstick...remove #616 Breather during filling!

Approximately 12.5 gallons of hydraulic fluid fill the hydraulic reservoir to the proper level.

GREASE

Use premium quality SAE Multi-Purpose Grease.

STORE LUBRICANTS in clean containers in area protected from dust, moisture, & contamination.

6- LUBRICATION and PERIODIC SERVICE

HOURLY METER

Use the Hour Meter (**M**) to determine when periodic services are required. Should the hour meter not be installed, keep a usage log for your equipment to maintain service intervals.

LUBRICATION AND SERVICE INTERVALS

IMPORTANT: Recommended service intervals are for normal conditions. Service more often if Crawler is operated under difficult conditions.

IMPORTANT: Use only quality lubricants at intervals specified in this manual.

PERIODIC SERVICE CHART

DAILY OR EVERY TEN HOURS

Air Cleaner - Service per instructions in Engine Owner's Manual.

Engine Oil - Service per instructions in Engine Owner's Manual.

Hydraulic Oil - Check level; with equipment on the ground (retract all possible cylinders), level should be between marks on #248 Dipstick (Dipstick can be found when you unscrew and remove #616 Breather).

Grease Zerks - Lubricate all zerks per location instructions in manual of each attachment you have mounted on your Crawler.

Radiator - With low pressure air, blow clean the "fins" of the Radiator (oil cooler).

Track Tension - Maintain 4-1/2" overall length of #233 Yellow and #234 Black Springs on each Track. In addition, check that 7/16" Washer against front face of each #215 Front Axle is not loose enough to be rotated with fingers. Check Service section of this manual for complete explanation and Track tensioning procedures.

Drive Chain Tension - Maintain chain tension in drive train. Check Service section of this manual for complete Drive Chain Tensioning procedures.

Fittings & Hoses - Check hydraulic fittings and hydraulic hoses for cracks, breaks, and leaks.

General Once-Over - Check for loose nuts and bolts and any signs of premature wear. Correct any problems immediately. **NOTE:** Check "NOTE" in Service Section of this manual for information on Track Idler wear!

EVERY FIFTY HOURS

Engine Oil - Drain and refill per recommendations in Engine Owner's Manual.

NOTE: Change Engine oil every 25 hours if you're working under constant heavy loads or extremely dirty conditions.

Pump Belt - (*MH7000 Only*) Remove the #1383 Belt Cover and inspect the #1361 belt for proper tension and signs of wear. Adjust tension or replace belt as needed.

Battery - Check electrolyte level and fill with distilled water to the bottom of the filler neck.

Filters -

- A) Replace Engine Filter with filter recommended in Engine Owner's Manual.
- B) Replace Hydraulic Oil Filter with a new #455B Filter Canister.
- C) Check Fuel Filter for dirt; if showing sediment, replace with new.

Tracks, Track Sprockets, and Idlers - Remove and pressure wash Track. Pressure wash Track Sprockets and Idlers. Lubricate bearings in Track Sprockets and Track Idlers following the procedure in the Service section of this manual.

EVERY 200 HOURS

Hydraulic Fluid - Completely drain system by removing plug in left rear corner on underside of Crawler's Upper Frame. **NOTE:** Drain when fluid is warm; block up the right front corner of Crawler a few

inches to get oil to flow completely to drain opening.

Fuel Filter - Replace with new #535 Fuel Filter at this time.

Fuel Tank - Remove and drain tank of any water or sediment.

7- SERVICE

ENGINE

Your Crawler comes with a complete Engine Service Manual. It provides troubleshooting tips along with complete rebuilding procedures. If further help is needed, contact your local Engine dealer. Consult the engine service guide provided with your tractor to locate the service center nearest you.

NOTE: Should service instructions within this manual conflict with the engine manufacturers service manual then default to the engine manufacturer's manual.

STARTER

IMPORTANT: Do not hold key in start position longer than 10 seconds at a time. If the Engine does not start within 10 seconds, wait 60 seconds before pushing starter button again. After a false start, **do not** turn key to start position until Engine has stopped turning.


If the starter will not operate or operates sluggishly, check for the following:

- 1) Run down battery.
- 2) Dirty, loose, or corroded cables and wires.
- 3) Engine oil viscosity too heavy.

BATTERY

Your Crawler has a 12 volt, negative-grounded system with one battery.

BATTERY PRECAUTIONS

 **CAUTION:** Sulfuric acid in batteries is a poison and could cause severe burns. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothes. When you work around batteries, protect eyes and face from battery fluid and explosion.

Antidotes for Sulfuric Acid:

EXTERNAL

1. Flush skin well with water.
2. Flush eyes for 15 minutes.
3. Get medical attention immediately.

INTERNAL

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



CAUTION: Keep flames and sparks away from batteries.

Do not use booster cables or adjust post connections unless you know the correct procedure.

When you charge a battery or use a battery in a closed space, be sure there is enough ventilation.

Keep batteries where children cannot reach them.

Keep vent caps tight and level.

COLD WEATHER BATTERY SERVICE

During cold weather, keep electrolyte in battery at correct level. Keep battery fully charged.

BATTERY STORAGE

If Crawler will be stored for more than 30 days, remove battery. Keep it fully charged.

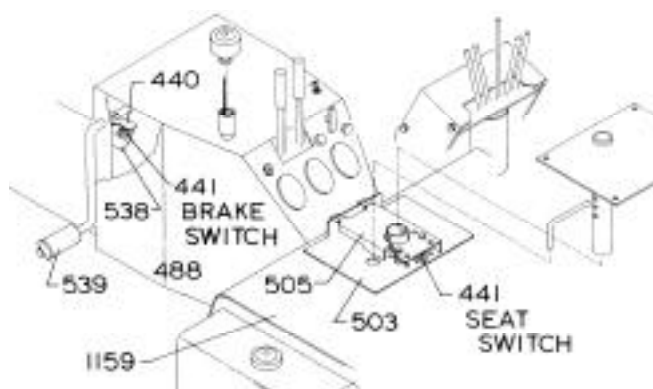
BATTERY MAINTENANCE

- 1) Remove corrosion from terminals with a stiff brush.
- 2) Clean battery with a baking soda solution (1/4 pound in a quart of water).
- 3) Flush battery and compartment with clear water.
- 4) Check electrolyte level. Fill each cell to bottom of filler neck with distilled water or clean, soft water (not hard water).
- 5) Put petroleum jelly on terminals. Maintain Protective Cover on "positive" (+) terminal of battery.

#441 INTERLOCK SWITCHES

Two #441 Switches are used in the Crawler's electrical system as safety devices to detect if the operator is properly seated and that the Parking Brake is engaged **before** the Crawler can start. The **plunger** in each #441 Switch has to be depressed for the Switch to **close** and activate the electrical circuits; the **plunger** has to be released for the switch to **open** and safely deactivate the circuit.

To check either the #441 Seat Switch or the #441 Brake Switch, you must remove the electrical plug attached to each switch's two terminals and connect a continuity tester to its terminals (a simple flashlight type would be fine).



OPTIONAL

A third #441 Interlock switch is included as part of the optional HC74 Hydraulic Circuit Kit. The switch is located adjacent to the #859 Handle for engaging the Hydraulic Circuit. This switch can be tested in a similar manner to the #441 Brake Switch.

#441 SEAT SWITCH TEST:

NOTE: To make this Test and subsequent adjustments, remove the 5/16" Cap Screws that hold the #1159 Pan in place. Raise the Pan a few inches and reach underneath to remove the electrical plug attached to the #441 Seat Switch's terminals. With Plug removed, the Pan can be fully raised and removed for the following tests and adjustments.

A. With the #505 Treadle resting **flat** on #503 Mount, the #441 Seat Switch should be **closed**. A continuity tester, attached to the terminals of the Switch, should have its light on at this time!

B. With the #505 Treadle released and allowed to rise to the height permitted by the two **restraining** Cap Screws, the Switch should be **open**; the light

should be **off**!

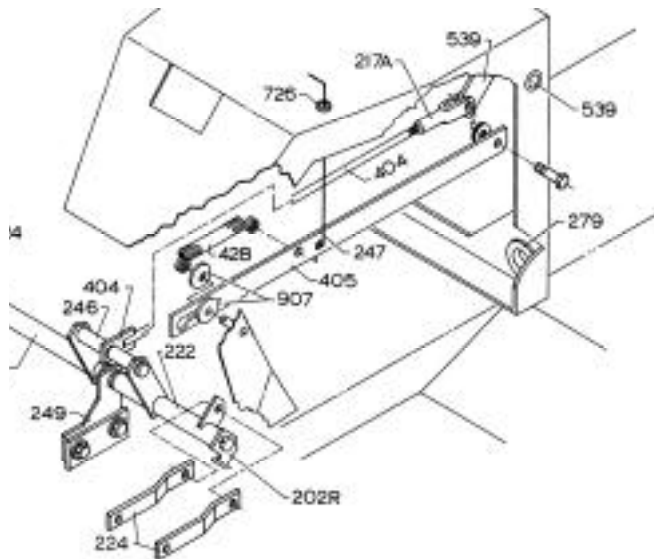
If **both** of the above conditions are not met, you must adjust the height of the #441 Seat Switch. The Switch is secured top and bottom of the #503A Mount with large hex nuts. Raise or lower the Switch's height to meet requirements **(A)** and **(B)** in Seat Switch Test (above) by relocating these hex nuts.

When adjustment is completed, tighten both hex nuts. Terminals of Switch should point directly to the left. Remove continuity tester and return #207 Pan back into position. Replace electrical plug on terminals of Switch and secure Pan with original Cap Screws.

At this time, following recommended safe starting procedures, start the Engine and check Switch's setting... readjust if necessary.

#441 BRAKE SWITCH TEST:

NOTE: For this Test remove the Cap Screws holding the #488 Left and #489 Right Side Panels. Remove the electrical plug from the #441 Brake Switch and connect a continuity tester to its two terminals.



A. Push #539 Brake Pedal forward, lift on the #247 Pull Rod until the frame pin drops into the **notch** in the end of the #405 Bar, the #441 Brake Switch should be **closed** (from contact with the rotated #440 Leaf Spring); the light of the continuity tester should be **on**!

B. Push the Brake Pedal forward to **unlock** and allow it to travel rearward until stopped by the frame pin reaching the forward end of slot in #405

Bar, the #441 Brake Switch should be **open** (the #440 Leaf Spring would have rotated up and away); the light of the continuity tester should now be **off!**

If **both** of the above conditions are not met, you must adjust the height of the #441 Switch.

The Switch is secured top and bottom of the #538 Bracket with large hex nuts. Raise or lower the Switch's height to meet requirements (A) and (B) in Brake Switch Test (above) by relocating these hex nuts. When adjustment is completed, tighten both hex nuts...terminals of Switch should point directly to the right. Remove continuity tester and replace electrical plug on terminals of Switch. Replace Left and Right Side Panels.

At this time, following recommended safe starting procedures, start the Engine and check Switch's setting...readjust if necessary.

SAFETY CIRCUIT TEST

The Safety Circuit is an electronic method to sense **safe starting** and **safe operating** conditions. The Circuit performs its **safe start** function by sensing the condition of the Seat Switch, Brake Switch, and optional Hydraulic Circuit. The Brake and Hydraulic circuit switches must be closed in order for the engine to crank. The seat switch must be closed in order for the engine to turn over and run.

The **safe stop** function is accomplished by sensing the condition of the Seat Switch. Once the Engine is started, the operator must remain seated thereby keeping the Seat Switch **closed** or the Engine will shut down.

An added safety feature is its **closed to operate** function which ensures that the Crawler will not function if the switch leads are broken or become disconnected.

TESTING SAFETY CIRCUIT

Conduct the following tests to check proper functioning of Safety Circuit & related switches:

A. Following recommended safe starting procedures, and with operator seated but Parking Brake not applied, attempt to start Engine. The Engine should not start. If it does, readjust #441 Switch on #538 Bracket; Switch is mounted too high in its Bracket and is closing too soon. If

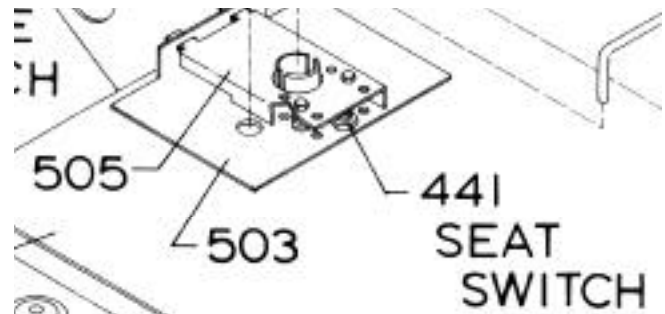
readjustment doesn't solve the problem, test #441 Switch and replace if necessary.

B. Following recommended safe starting procedures, and with Parking Brake **locked** but with operator standing in the operator's compartment (not seated), attempt to start the Engine. The Engine should not start. If it does, readjust #441 Switch on #503A Mount; it's mounted too **high** in its Mount and is **closing** too soon. If readjustment doesn't solve the problem, test #441 Switch and replace if necessary. Check "expanded" height of #506 Springs (see below).

C. Following recommended safe starting procedures, and with Parking Brake **locked** and operator properly seated, attempt to start Engine. The Engine should start. If it doesn't, recheck settings of #441 Switches in Tests (A) and (B) above. Replace Module if necessary.

SEAT WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

The weight of the operator required to activate the #441 Seat Switch can be adjusted by moving the pair of #506 Springs back and forth in the three sets of mating 3/8" holes located between #503A Mount and #505 Treadle.



The drawing above shows them installed in the "mid-weight" range. Use the set of holes forward for the lighter operator; use the set of holes rearward for the heavier operator.

NOTE: When reassembling the #506 Springs to a new position, tighten each 3/8" Cap Screw such that it will allow each Spring to expand to only 1" high (measure Spring length only).



DRIVE CHAIN TENSIONING

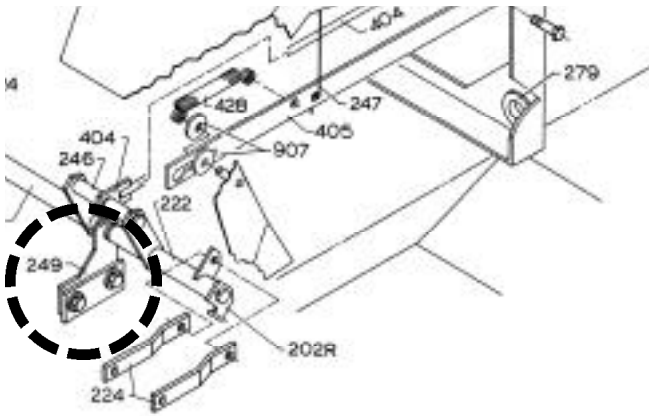
(#536 & 1090 Chains)

Tighten #536 Drive Chain (#50 roller chain) by increasing the center distance between the **movable** #223 shaft and the **fixed** #436 shaft... make this adjustment to both sides of Crawler!

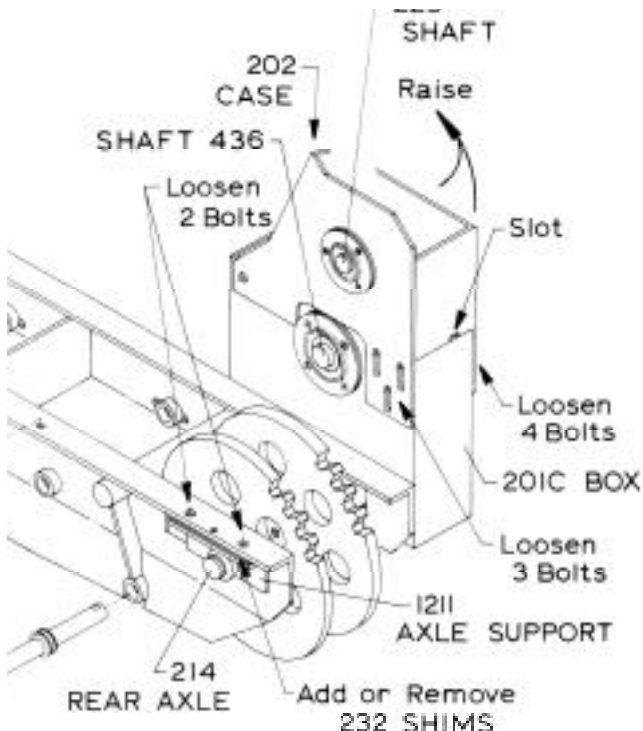


Consult the part photos and drawings at the back of tractor manual to assist in this procedure.

To tighten chain, first remove #1159 Pan (remember to remove electrical plug from #441 Seat Switch). Next, loosen the two 3/8" Cap Screws holding the #249 Support to the frame...fully loosen, but do not remove Cap Screws.



Then loosen the six bolts (three on the **outside** and three on the **inside**) on the #202 Case and rotate it upward (away from the frame box) until the **slack** has been removed from the Chain.



Do not make it "bow-string" tight. Secure in position by retightening the six Bolts loosened above. Make this #536 Drive Chain adjustment on **both** sides of Crawler! Now, retighten the two 3/8" Cap Screws holding the #249 Support to the frame.

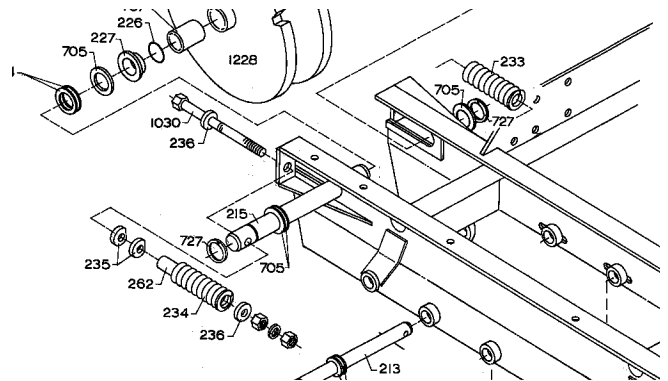
Replace #1159 Pan, electrical plug on Seat Switch and then start and operate Crawler. Check Drive Chain adjustment and readjust if necessary.

Tighten #1090 Drive Chain (#80 roller chain) by increasing the center distance between the **movable** #214 Rear Axle and the **fixed** #436 Shaft...do this to both sides of Crawler.



Consult the part photos and drawings at the back of tractor manual to assist in this procedure.

Block Crawler from beneath so that Tracks are a few inches above the ground. Loosen and remove the two 1/2" Nuts on the ends of each #1030 Rod. Remove the #233 & 234 Springs and allow the #215 Front Axle to slide back to the end of its slot in the Track Frame.



Remove the three Cap Screws holding the #1212R & #1212L Right & Left Guards mounted to the underside of the undercarriage...save bolts for later reassembly!

Thoroughly clean the #1212R & #1212L Guards and the interior compartments and roller chains they cover!

Loosen the two 1/2" Cap Screws and fully remove the #251 Cotter Pin holding each #1211 Axle Support...fully loosen Cap Screws so that the #214 Rear Axle will drop down evenly (horizontally), but do not remove Nuts from 1/2" Cap Screws

Add additional #232 Shims to the existing **pack** of #232 Shims mounted above each #1211 Axle Support on each end of #214 Rear Axle. Add

Shims until the #1090 Drive Chain is tight...you may lightly **tap in** the last shims but do not **drive** them in (that would indicate you are over-tensioning the Chain).

NOTE: Add the same number of Shims on each end of #214 Rear Axle to make sure the Rear Axle will stay horizontal. Replace Cotter pins removed above and secure them. Tighten both 1/2" Cap Screws that secure each #231 Axle Support. This tightening step will draw the Shim **packs** tight and create the proper slack in the #537 Drive Chain.

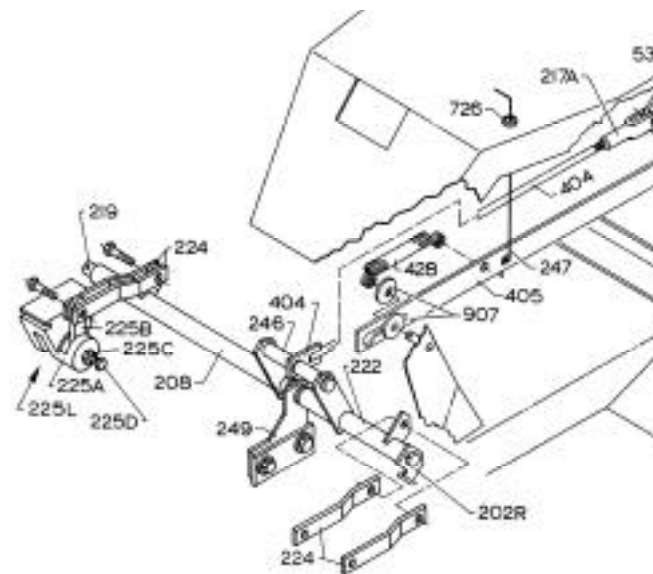
REMEMBER to make this #1090 Drive Chain Adjustment to both sides of Crawler!

Using original bolts, replace the #1212R & #1212L Guards and tighten.

Follow Track Tensioning procedure in this manual and re-tension both Tracks. Remove Crawler from blocks and test run. Check Drive Chain adjustment and readjust if necessary.

PARKING/EMERGENCY BRAKE

The Parking/Emergency Brake provides a force approximately equal to the strength of the Crawler's drive system and is used in a number of ways. One way, is as a Parking Brake. In this capacity, it holds the Crawler in position when the Engine and drive system is shut off.



In addition, it provides a **safe start mode**, as the Brake must be engaged before starting the Engine. If the operator inadvertently touches the Track Drive Controls during Engine starting, the

Brake will severely load the drive system and potentially kill the Engine (unless the Track Drive Controls are released immediately).

The Brake's other use is that of an Emergency Brake. If you should ever lose Engine or drive system power, the Brake can be activated instantly to hold the Crawler safely in position.

DISK BRAKE ADJUSTMENT



CAUTION: Read the following Disk Brake and Disk Puck instructions in their entirety before attempting any Disk Brake adjustments!



Consult the part photos and drawings at the back of tractor manual to assist in this procedure.

Release Parking Brake. Unscrew a few turns the #225C Jam Nut on #225R & #225L Right &

Left Disk Brakes to release each Jam Nut's respective #225D Threaded Adjuster Pin.

Rotate the Adjuster Pin on each Disk Brake **in** (clockwise when viewing **face** of Brake) until it stops...don't overtighten, just tighten to the point where it stops and the **pucks** (brake linings) are tight on the Brake Disk.

Now counter-rotate (counter-clockwise) the Adjuster Pin of each Disk Brake exactly 180 degrees. The pucks should have lost their grip on their respective Disks and both Brake assemblies should be free to move.

Push forward on the Parking Brake and watch as each Disk Brakes' #225B Lever begins to rotate forward, and tighten the pucks of each Brake on their respective Disk. The #246 Evener Rod is the **central pull device** that connects the two Disk Brakes together, and it **must be kept parallel** to the #219 Pivot Rod.

If it is not parallel, determine which of the two #208C Levers (connecting the #246 Evener) is further rearward. Release the Brake. Rotate just a few degrees counter-clockwise, the Adjuster Pin of the Disk Brake that is closest to the most rearward #208C Lever. Push forward on Brake and recheck for parallelism of #246 Evener & #219 Pivot...readjust if necessary. When satisfied, hold each #225D Adjuster with wrench and tighten its respective #225C Jam Nut.



DANGER: The proper adjustment and maintenance of your Disk Brakes can not be overemphasized! Double check your work for safety. Always call our Service Department with any doubts or questions you may have!

Push Brake fully forward and lift on #247 Brake lock handle to lock brake into Parking Brake Position.

At this point, the notch in slot in top rear of #405 Bar should lift over mating frame pin.

If it doesn't, then disconnect 5/16" Cap Screw holding #217A Clevis on forward end of #404 Pull Rod and screw Clevis further off Rod. Remount Clevis and check. If notch lifts over Pin before spring scale reaches 90 pounds, screw Clevis further on Rod and then reassemble and check.

When satisfied, secure 5/16" Cap Screw holding #217A Clevis and #405 Bar with 5/16" Lock Nut. Don't overtighten; Cap Screw must be able to rotate.

Release your Parking Brake by pushing fully forward until #247 handle drops (it may be necessary to push down on #247 to release brake). and check your final adjustment. It is **mandatory** that when the Brake Pedal is released, that each Disk Brake's **puck** is fully released and the Disk Brake assemblies are free to move without any appreciable **drag** on their respective Disks.

DISK PUCK WEAR

As the Brake System is your highest priority safety device, it is **mandatory** that you compensate for any Puck (brake lining) wear by repeating the DISK BRAKE ADJUSTMENT steps detailed above.

Check with factory Service Department with any questions you may have regarding when and how to replace Brake Pucks (brake linings) or other brake related parts.

TRACK MAINTENANCE

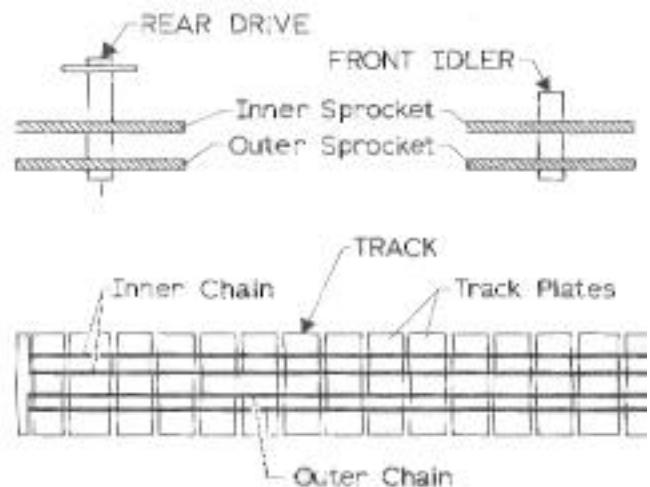
Before attempting to complete any of the three parts of this Track Maintenance section, it is recommended that you read all three parts completely to provide background on how the total Track System is adjusted and maintained.

Below are a series of drawings to aid you in parts identification as you follow the procedures described below. To aid clarity, only the parts described in the instructions are included in most of the drawings. In some cases, to lessen confusion, certain parts (such as Track Rods), do not appear in all drawings.



Consult the part photos and drawings at the back of tractor manual to assist in this procedure.

NOTE: When working with the Tracks, you will be dealing with some significant weights and will be required to hold some specific alignments. Though the Tracks can be successfully put on (and off) by a single person, it's strongly advised to have an able-bodied "helper" available both for assistance and safety reasons!



TRACK REMOVAL

Drive your Crawler onto a firm, level surface. Shut off engine and dismount. From below, block Crawler so that Tracks clear the ground by 2". Use solid blocking and place it under the Crawler so that it will give the Tractor the greatest support left to right and front to rear. When placing your blocking, analyze the total weight and balance of the Crawler as it will change as the Track is added and removed!

CAUTION: When blocking Crawler, be careful you are not putting any blocks under the #212C Sprocket of either #212 Rear Drive!!

NOTE: As you work with the Tracks, realize that the more you can support the "lower strand" of each Track and keep it flat and close to the #1218 Idler Wheels (4.5" diameter), the more slack you will have in the "upper strand" of the Track to work with!

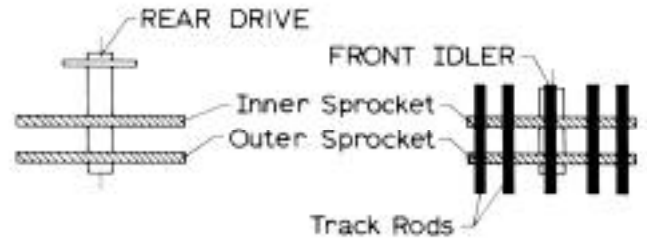
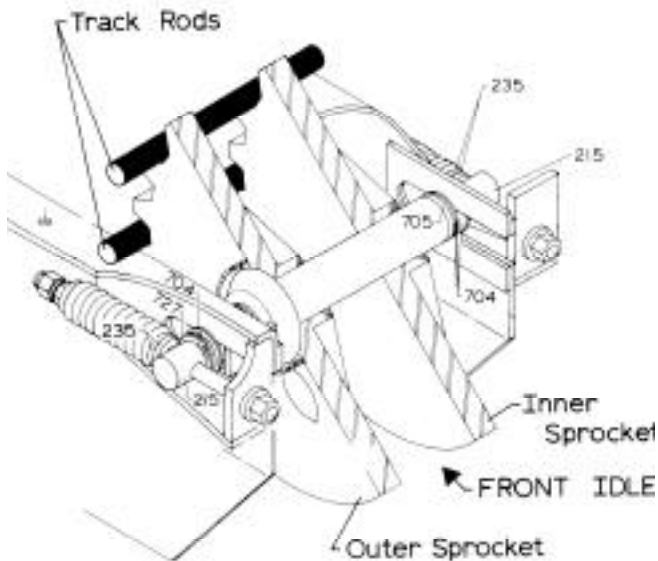
Remove the #1220 Spring Guard that covers the #234 Spring (black) on the Track you are preparing to remove...save Cap Screws and Nuts for later reassembly.

Loosen and remove the 1/2" Nut and 1/2" Lock Washer from the extreme end of each #1030 Rod that is tensioning the Track you wish to remove.

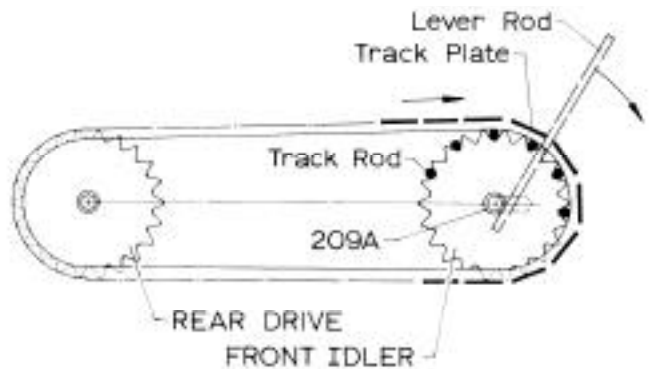
By rotating each #1030 Rod counter-clockwise, Loosen and remove each remaining 1/2" Nut and #236 Washer and its respective #233 or #234 Spring. Slide #215 Front Axle fully rearward.

With gloved hands begin to rotate the Track **forward**. Remember to periodically "rock" the Track's Control Handles forward & back to relieve any internal pressure on the Track's Motor. As the Track is rotated **forward**, insert Track Rods between alternate mating teeth of the Front Idler's Inner & Outer Sprockets...keep Rods centered over their respective Inner & Outer Sprockets.

To ease Track rotation insert a 5/8" diameter x 24" long Lever Rod between two Track Plates and fully engage the Rod's end on the **bottom** of the tube of the #1228 Front Idler.



NOTE: Insert the Rod between Track Plates located at about the 1:00 o'clock position and rotate Lever Rod downward.



CAUTION: Be careful where you locate the end of the Lever Rod on the Tube of Front Idler...you do not want to damage #2061 Grease Fitting. Remember to periodically "rock" the Track's Control Handle forward & back to relieve any internal pressure on the Track's Motor.

Depending on the amount of debris in your Track system, you should be able to insert 5 to 6 Track Rods between the alternate mating teeth of the Front Idler's Inner & Outer Sprockets...keep Track Rods centered over their respective Inner & Outer Sprockets!

When the last Track Rod you installed has rotated to the 12:00 o'clock position, remove the Lever Rod and force the **forward end** of the Track outward by sliding on the Track Rods.

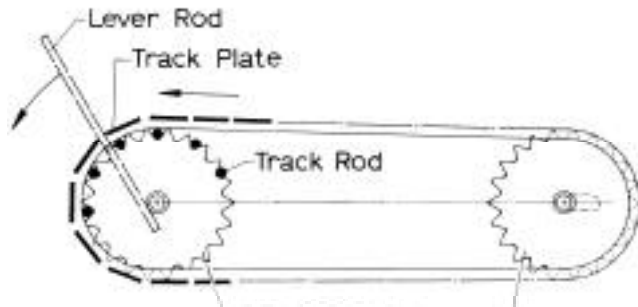


Stop sliding when the Track's Inner Chain is centered **between** the Inner & Outer Sprockets of the Front Idler...see drawing above. **NOTE:** For the sake of clarity the Track Rods are not shown in the drawing above.

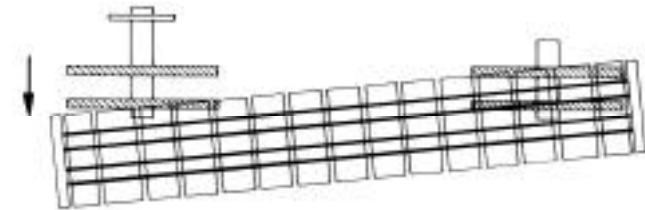
Now in a similar manner, using the Lever Rod on the Rear Drive, rotate the Track **rearward** and remove all the previously installed Track Rods

making sure that the Track's Inner Chain remains between the Inner & Outer Sprockets on the Front Idler.

With all the Track Rods removed from the Front Idler, continue rotating the Track **rearward** and in a similar manner as above, install the Track Rods between alternate mating teeth of the Rear Drive's Inner & Outer Sprockets...keep Rods evenly centered over their respective Inner & Outer Sprockets.



When the last Track Rod you have installed has rotated to the 12:00 o'clock position, you can force the rearward end of the Track outward and totally off the Inner & Outer Sprockets of the Rear Drive.



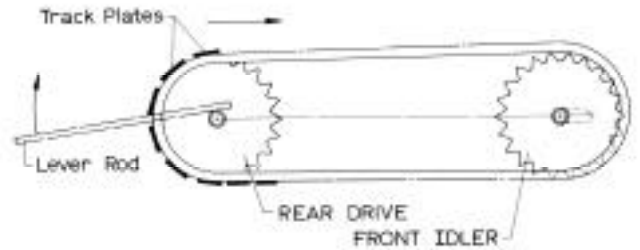
Pulling forward on the Track will allow you to loop the Track off the remaining Sprocket on the Front Idler allowing complete Track removal.

TRACK REPLACEMENT

Slip the **rearward end** of the Track around the Inner & Outer Sprockets of the Rear Drive engaging the Track's Inner Chain between the Inner & Outer Sprockets of the Rear Drive.



Loop the **forward end** of the Track around Inner & Outer Sprockets of Front Idler...push Track's Inner Chain against Front Idler's Outer Sprocket.



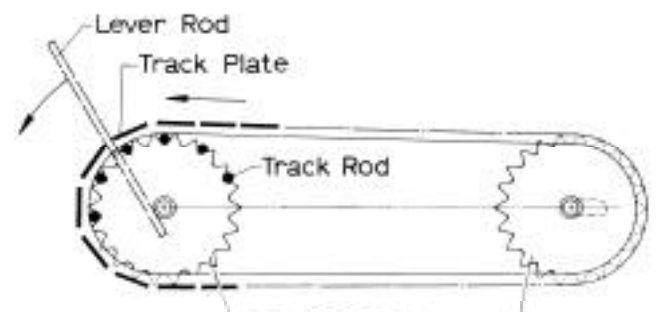
Using a Lever Rod on the Rear Drive, rotate the Track **forward** while "working" the Track's Inner Chain **up & over** the Front Idler's Outer Sprocket.

NOTE: The above step is probably the most difficult because the end of the Track you are working with is extremely heavy and except for your own lifting efforts is totally unsupported. Here is where your "helper" can be of assistance by using the Lever Rod or suitable crowbar to work the Track's Inner Chain over the teeth of the Outer Sprocket as you support it from above. Again, supporting the "lower strand" of the Track will give you additional slack to work with!

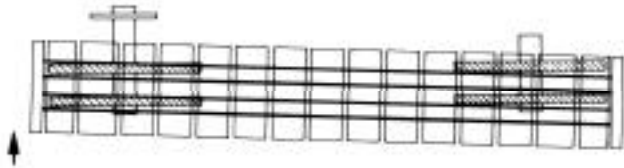
Stop when the Track's Inner Chain is located **between** the Inner & Outer Sprockets of the Front Idler and Rear Drive.



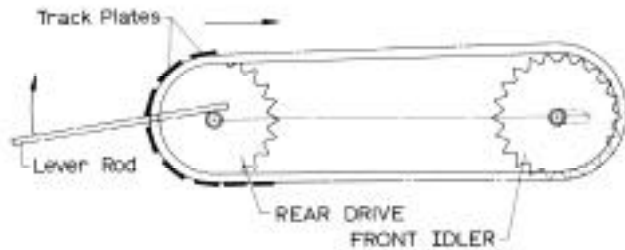
Relocate the Lever Rod and begin rotating the Track rearward. As the Track rotates rearward, insert Track Rods between the alternate mating teeth of the Rear Drive's Inner & Outer Sprockets...keep Rods centered over their respective Inner & Outer Sprockets.



When the last Track Rod you inserted rotates to the 12:00 o'clock position, remove the Lever Rod and force the Track **inward** until the Track's Inner & Outer Chains align with their mating Inner & Outer Sprockets on the Rear Drive.

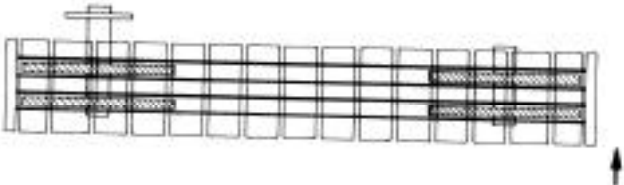


Reinsert Lever Rod and rotate the Track **forward**. Hold the above alignment and allow the Sprocket's teeth to enter their respective Track's Inner & Outer Chain. While rotating Track, remove all Track Rods as they drop free.



Continue rotating Track **forward** while inserting Track Rods into the alternate mating teeth of the Front Idler's Inner & Outer Sprockets...keep Rods centered over their respective Inner & Outer Sprockets.

When the last Track Rod inserted rotates to the 12:00 o'clock position, remove the Lever Rod and force the Track **inward** until the Track's Inner & Outer Chains align with their mating Inner & Outer Sprockets on the Front Idler.

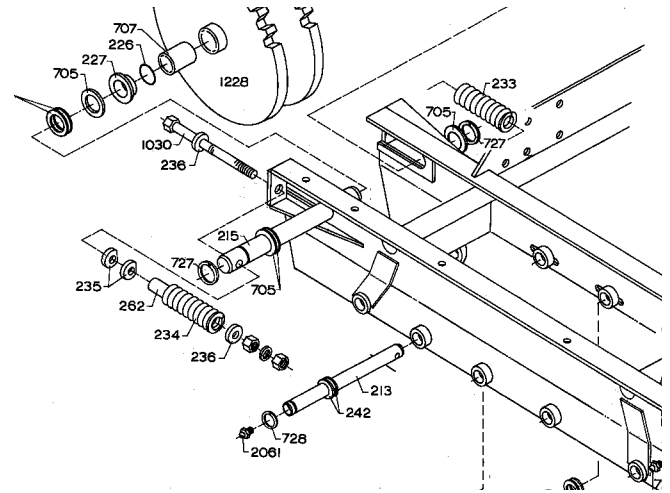


Rotate the Track **rearward** while holding the above alignment and allow the Sprocket's teeth to engage their respective Inner & Outer Track Chains. Remove all the Track Rods as they drop free; save them for next time.

Replace the #234 Spring (black) by slipping it over the end of its respective #1030 Rod (on outside of Track) and over its #262 Tube, which should still be in place on #1030 Rod. Secure Spring with a #236 Washer followed by a 1/2" Nut (fine thread).

In a similar manner replace the #233 Spring (yellow) over its respective #1030 Rod & #262 Tube (on inside of Track)...secure with #236 Washer followed by 1/2" Nut (fine thread).

By rotating each #1030 Rod **clockwise**, draw the 1/2" Nut & #236 Washer (on each Rod's end) against its respective #233 or #234 Spring such that each Spring is compressed to a total length of 4.5".



NOTE: Tighten the pair of #233 & #234 Springs 1/4" at a time. Tighten the #234 Spring (black) 1/4", then stop and go to the #233 Spring (yellow) and tighten it 1/4". Work back and forth from #234 Spring to #233 Spring 1/4" at a time until **both** Springs are 4.5" in total length. Measure Spring length only...do not include the #235 & #236 Washers in your measurement).

At this time, slowly and safely remove all "support" blocking from underneath your Crawler so that the Crawler rests firmly on only its Tracks. Go on to the next section for instructions on Track Tensioning.

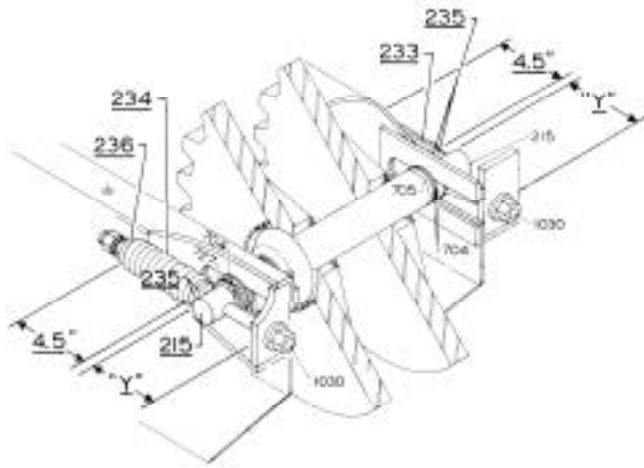
TRACK TENSIONING

Before starting your tensioning procedure, make sure your Track System is relatively clean and free of debris...a high-pressure wash job is an excellent idea.

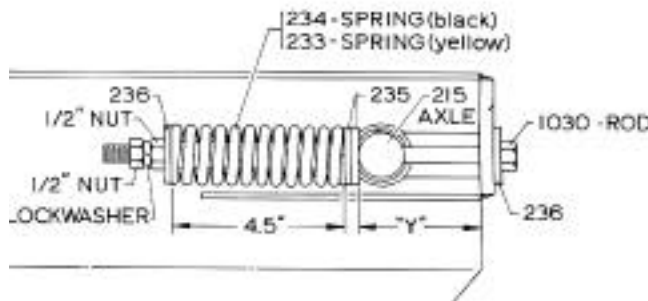
Drive your Crawler through a "clean" area to work out debris that may have lodged between Track Sprocket teeth or in the Track's Chain Links. Park your Crawler on a firm level surface, shut off engine and dismount.

On the side of the Track you are going to tension, remove its respective #1220 Spring Guard...save Cap Screws & Nuts for reassembly.

Remove the 1/2" Nut and 1/2" Lock Washer at the extreme end of each #1030 Rod.



Begin your tensioning procedure by checking the overall length of the #234 Spring (black) and #233 Spring (yellow). Both Springs should be compressed to an overall length of 4.5". The length measured is only the Spring; do not include the #235 & #236 Washers in your measurement!



If your Springs have lost this 4.5" dimension, or you have replaced a broken #1030 Rod, follow this procedure:

With a wrench, rotate each #1030 Rod so that its respective #236 Washer is drawn **forward** (or released **rearward**) thereby adjusting its respective #234 Spring (black) or #233 Spring (yellow) to a final length of 4.5". Work back and forth tightening each Spring 1/4" at a time until you have achieved a 4.5" overall length for both Springs. Measure Spring length only; don't include #235 and #236 Washers in your measurement.

At this time remount and safely restart your Crawler. Drive it approximately 25 feet forward and then go in reverse back to your starting point. Shut off the engine and dismount. Check the overall length of your #233 & #234 Springs for any changes in length. Readjust to proper 4.5" overall length if necessary. When satisfied, secure each 1/2" Nut (on end of each #1030 Rod) with a 1/2" Washer and 1/2" Nut...fully tighten.

NOTE: To achieve ideal Track alignment, the

"Y" distance (the distance from the rear face of the #215 Front Axle forward to the **rear face** of the frame block) should be reasonably equal on each end of the #215 Axle you are adjusting.

To accomplish this, loosen the 1/2" Nut and 1/2" Lock Washer on the end of the #1030 Rod holding the #233 Spring (yellow) and "fine tune" the overall length of the #233 Spring using the procedure described above. Don't change the previous 4.5" setting of the #234 Spring (black).

When equal "Y" distances have been achieved, replace and tighten the 1/2" Lock Washer and 1/2" Nut on extreme end of #1030 Rod holding the #233 Spring (yellow).

Using original Cap Screws and Nuts, replace the #113 Spring Guard removed above...tighten.

Lubricate system.

TRACK SPROCKET & TRACK IDLER LUBRICATION

Lubrication of the #1218 Idlers is accomplished by greasing through #2061 Zerk Fittings. The Zerk Fittings are "submerged mounted" in the outside ends of all eight of the #213 Idler Axles and the two #214 Rear Axles and are lubricated from the sides of the Crawler (See drawing above)

The Front Idler Sprocket assemblies have #2061 Zerks mounted in their Tubes and are lubricated from the front of the track through the 1/2" track shoe gap.

It is a good idea to clean out the track system of debris each time you lubricate to spot problems before they become expensive maintenance items.

TRACK IDLER MAINTENANCE

NOTE: The #1218 Track Idlers are made of a slightly softer steel than the Track Chain. This has been done to allow the inevitable wear to be concentrated on the less expensive Idlers thereby protecting and greatly extending the life of the much more expensive Track Chain.

The Track Idlers, after a few hours of running time, will have their inside walls **hard-peened** into a configuration that will precisely mate with the contour of the Track Chain they are guiding. This

peening process creates not only a mating inside surface on each Idler, but also rolls a wider extended edge around each Idler's circumference. In addition, the Idler surfaces are "work hardened" by being **peened** against the harder Track Chain.

The #1218 Track idler are equipped with two internal oilite bushings. As these bushings wear the idler will become loose on the axle. These bushings can be replaced to extend the life of the idler.

The 4.5" diameter flanges of the #1218 idlers will continue to wear over time. Individual idlers should be replaced when track chains begin wearing into the tube connecting the flanges.

TRACK SHOES

Your Crawler comes from the factory without any Track Shoes being installed. You can safely run your Crawler without Track Shoes, but under average soil conditions you will be able to attain only about 70% of your Crawler's tractive ability.

To gain more traction, you can add the TSO40 GROUSER SHOE KIT or TSO45P NON-MARKING SHOE KIT. Under average soil conditions, the addition of Non-Marking Shoes to your Track will increase traction to approximately 80% of your Crawler's tractive ability. Adding Grouser Shoes will give you the greatest tractive ability your Crawler can deliver.

GROUSER SHOE INSTALLATION

Grouser Shoes are applied to the top outside face of each Track Plate and held in position with 3/8x1" Carriage Bolts and 3/8" Flange Lock Nuts.

NOTE: The Carriage Bolts are inserted into the 3/8" square holes in top outside face of each Grouser Shoe and the 3/8" Flange Lock Nut is applied to the protruding end of each Carriage Bolt on lower inside face of each mating Track Plate.

NON-MARKING SHOE INSTALLATION

See instructions for optional TSO45P Non-Marking Shoes.

BELT TENSIONING & REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

The #1361 Belt drives the MH7000's attachment pump. Over time the belt will wear and/or stretch, which will result in decreased power to the attachments and/or a squealing noise under high loads to the attachments. The belt should be inspected and adjusted/replaced upon such behavior. The belt should be regularly inspected according to the service guidelines in this manual.

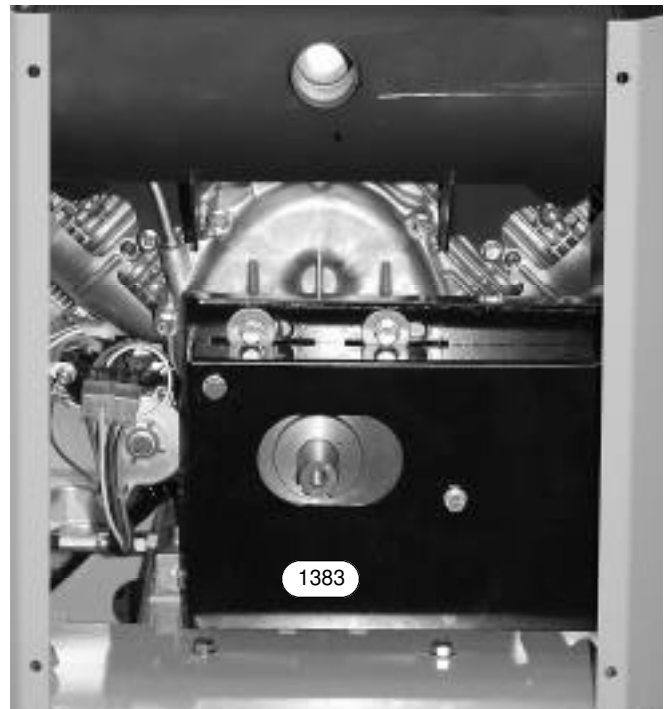


Consult the part photos and drawings at the back of tractor manual to assist in this procedure.

To inspect / replace the belt:

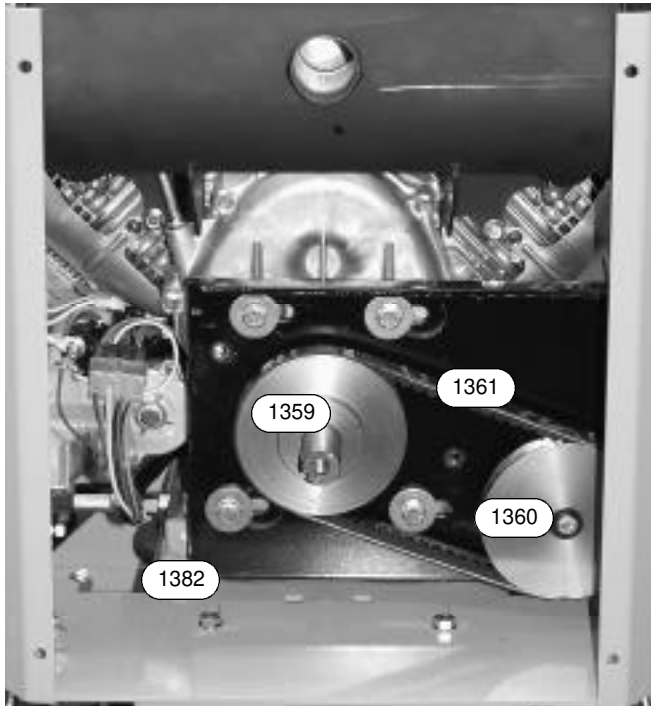
- 1) Shutoff tractor, apply parking brake, lower attachments to ground, and remove key.
- 2) Remove the #1380 Grill. Remove the #1383 Cover by removing the two bolts securing it to the #1382 Pump Mount.

NOTE: Spacer tubes are located over these two bolts between the #1383 Cover, and #1382 Pump Mount. Take care to not lose these spacer tubes during removal.



- 4) Loosen, but not remove, the four bolts securing the #1382 Pump Mount to the Engine.
- 5) To replace the belt. Slide the #1382 Pump mount to the left until belt tension is relieved

enough to allow removal. Replace the belt.



- 6) To Tension the belt. Using hand pressure only, slide the #1382 Pump Mount to the right until the #1362 Belt is drawn tight. Tighten the four bolts securing the #1382 Pump mount to the engine while maintaining belt tension.

NOTE: Do not use a pry bar or leverage device to tighten the belt as over-tightening could result in bearing damage to the pump and/or engine.

- 7) Replace the #1383 Cover making sure to install the spacer tubes over the bolts between the #1383 Cover and the #1382 Pump Mount.
- 8) Replace the #1380 Grill.

8 - TROUBLESHOOTING

Below are tips and guidelines for troubleshooting some problems or concerns, which may occur during the life of your equipment. Should these guidelines not solve a problem please contact the factory for further instruction.

Engine won't crank.

- There are 2 electrical safety switches on every crawler (seat safety switch and brake pedal safety switch), and a third when the HC74 Hydraulic Circuit option is installed. Only the brake safety switch and the HC74 Hydraulic circuit safety switch will prevent the tractor from cranking.

Verify the HC74 handle on the right-rear fender is rotated completely into the OFF position and the safety switch is depressed. Vibration during operation can result in the HC74 Hydraulic Circuit kit handle rotating slightly and de-activating the safety switch.

With a conductivity meter verify both the Brake safety switch and the HC74 Hydraulic circuit safety switch are operating properly.

- Verify the electrical fuse is in tact.

Engine cranks but won't start

- Verify there is adequate fuel & fuel filter is in good condition.
- Verify seat safety switch is being engaged and operating properly.

Engine dies when not in the seat.

- This is a normal operating characteristic to safeguard against accidental engagement of the tractor and/or attachments while not properly located in the operator's seat.

Do Not Bypass this safety feature.

Tractor drive and/or attachments behave erratically.

- Verify hydraulic fluid level is within the required operating range. Low fluid levels can result in air intake to the hydraulic system, which can result in erratic operating characteristics.
- Verify the large suction lines for hydraulic pumps are properly secured by their hose clamps. Loose suction lines can result in air intake and erratic operation.

Track tensioning adjustment has reached its limit, but tracks are still loose.

- It is possible to remove links from the track chain to shorten the track loop. Contact factory for details.
- Tracks need to be replaced.

One cylinder function of an attachment is not responding.

- A non-functioning cylinder can result from either a problem with the cylinder or the valve section operating the cylinder. To test, take the two hoses of the non-functioning cylinder and switch their connection at the operating valve with those of the adjacent valve section.
 - If the non-functioning cylinder continues to not operate the cylinder is faulty.
 - Should the cylinder now work, but the cylinder of the control that was switched stops working problem lies in the valve section.

Tractor has little power.

- Verify engine throttle is adequate.
- Verify hydraulic fluid level is adequate.
- Verify there are not external loads draining engine power (e.g. the PTO is operating although not needed).
- Turn off overdrive function (MH7000 only), or accessory (backhoe).

Tracks are making a popping sound.

- It is not uncommon in the initial operating hours for the track system to make popping noises as the initial wear-in occurs.
- Debris (rocks, branches, etc...) drawn into the track system will most likely be crushed, broken, or shattered resulting in popping noises.
- Verify the track tension on the front idler sprockets is evenly adjusted on the inside and outside of the track. Unequal tensioning can result in the front idler sprocket running at an angle not parallel to the track line. This results in tracks riding up the teeth of the sprocket and snapping back down to produce a popping noise.
- Check track sprockets for heavily worn teeth that would allow the sprocket to jump inside the tracks.
- Verify there the tracks are tensioned. Excessively loose tracks can result in the drive sprocket jumping inside the tracks.

One track drive responds only intermittently.

- Inspect sprockets of the #715 Disk Drive and #724 Primary Drive for broken teeth. This can result from inadequate tensioning of the #50 and/or #80 drive chains, which allows the chains to ride up and break the tips of the sprocket teeth. Call the factory for repair instructions.

Tractor does not drive perfectly straight.

- Due to normal inefficiencies in the hydraulic valve system each track must be individually controlled to achieve a straight travel path. Operating both drive handles equal distance will naturally result in a slightly curved travel path.

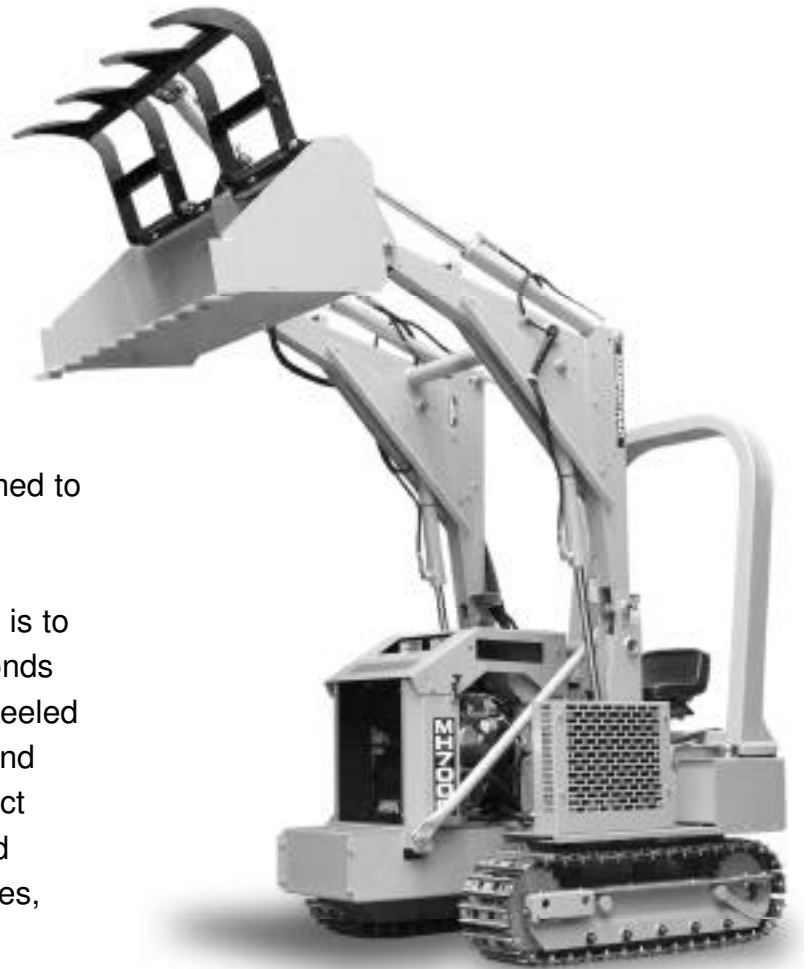
Chapter 9

SAFETY & WORK PROCEDURES

for Compact Crawlers

The following material is designed to familiarize you with the basic characteristics of a compact Crawler Tractor (tracked Vehicle). Its purpose is to teach you how a crawler tractor responds in comparison to the more familiar wheeled tractors. In addition, it outlines safe and efficient work procedures for a compact crawler tractor equipped with standard attachments (loaders, backhoes, blades, etc.)

Each crawler operator encounters dramatically different working conditions than another. For this reason the following drawings and descriptions are general in nature. They illustrate general points rather than details which may apply to only one operator's working conditions. You are encouraged to contact the factory at anytime for help or advice for any job you have in mind.



A tracked Vehicle, by its very nature, requires the use of operating techniques and procedures that are unfamiliar to most people used to driving wheeled vehicles.

This means that a person intending to operate a Tracked Vehicle must allow himself ample opportunity to familiarize himself with the controls and characteristics of the machine.

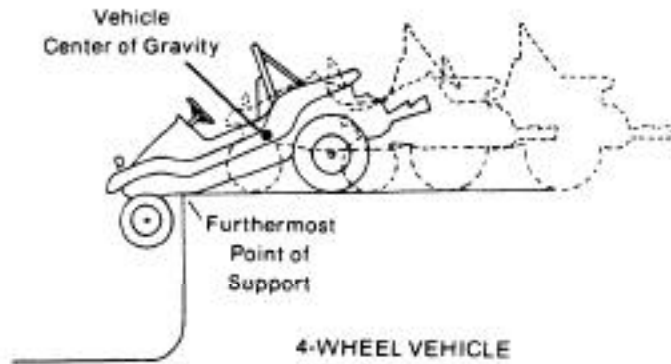
It is the purpose of this booklet to inform and instruct prospective Track Vehicle operators in an effort to help them use it safely.



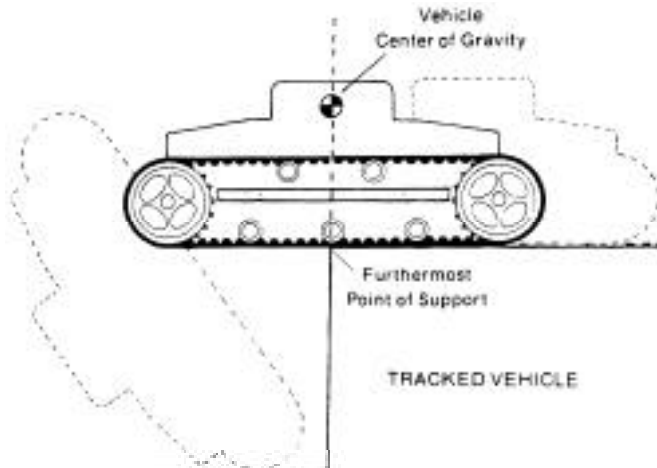
SAFETY WARNING: NO PERSON SHOULD ATTEMPT TO OPERATE A TRACKED VEHICLE BEFORE READING THIS BOOKLET THOROUGHLY. IF ANY PORTION OF THIS BOOKLET IS NOT CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD, WRITE TO US AT THE ADDRESS ON THE FRONT COVER.

TRACKED VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS

Tracked vehicles possess certain inherent features not found on standard four-wheel vehicles. For instance, a standard vehicle will hit bottom when the wheels on either end are driven over a drop-off. In most cases this will stop vehicle motion and give immediate warning.

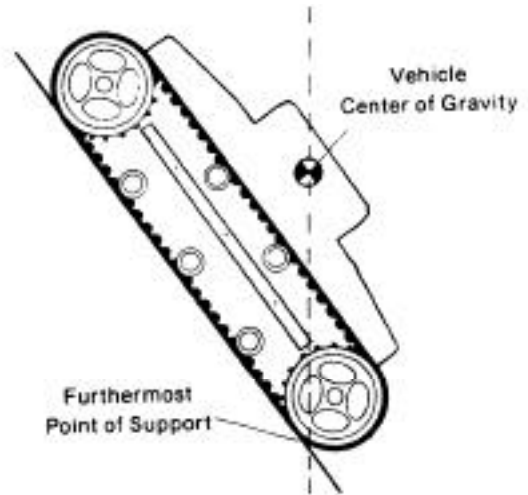


A tracked Vehicle, however will continue on without any warning until its center of gravity passes across an imaginary line drawn straight up from the furthestmost point of support with ground. It will drop **SUDDENLY**. (See illustration upper right). **THIS WILL HAPPEN EVEN AT THE VERY SLOWEST SPEEDS.**



SAFETY WARNING: ANYTIME A PORTION OF THE TRACK IS NOT IN CONTACT WITH THE GROUND, STABILITY IS REDUCED. NEVER ATTEMPT TO 'JUMP' A TRACKED VEHICLE OVER DROP-OFFS, HILL CRESTS, OR OTHER OBSTACLES. THIS CAN BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS.

A Tracked Vehicle can climb or descend steep slopes, so steep in fact that the vehicle can tip over forward or backward, before it loses traction.



Tipover occurs when the Vehicle's center of gravity passes across an imaginary line drawn straight up from the furthestmost point of support with ground.

When the vehicle's center of gravity passes this point the vehicle will tip over **SUDDENLY**.

TRACKED VEHICLE OPERATION

A Tracked Vehicle, by its very nature, is a vehicle requiring a great degree of care and judgment during operation. It should be kept in mind that while your Tracked Vehicle is designed to operate in rough terrain, this same fact allows for the possibility of a hazardous condition developing at any time. Safe operation of your Tracked Vehicle must be based on the understanding of the vehicle's limitations, thorough knowledge of the controls and their functions, and the operator's good judgment and experience.



SAFETY WARNING: WHERE THE OPERATOR IS NOT CERTAIN OF THE VEHICLE'S ABILITY TO TRAVERSE AN OBSTACLE OR TERRAIN SITUATION, OR, IS NOT CERTAIN OF HIS OWN ABILITY TO SAFELY OPERATE THE VEHICLE, AN ALTERNATE ROUTE MUST BE TAKEN.

OPERATION ON SLOPES

Tracked Vehicle operation on slopes presents an obvious opportunity for the vehicle to tip over. This type of operation demands constant attention to changes in terrain and the ability to anticipate and avoid possible hazards.

This ability can only be developed through careful study of the points noted in this section and a slow, planned effort on the operator's part to become proficient.

The most effective guard against hazards while operating on slopes, especially during downhill operation is to keep vehicle speed very slow.



SAFETY WARNING: WHEN OPERATING ON SLOPES VEHICLE SPEED SHOULD BE KEPT VERY SLOW AND THE OPERATOR SHOULD BE EXTREMELY ALERT FOR CHANGES IN TERRAIN.

Vehicle stability on a hill, for example, is determined not only by the general slope of the hill but also by terrain conditions (rocks, ditches, logs, drop-offs, etc.) and by the nature of the hill surface (gravel, sand, grass, snow, rock, etc.), the payload which the vehicle is carrying, the manner in which the payload is distributed within the vehicle, attachments and accessories which have been added to the vehicle, and so forth.

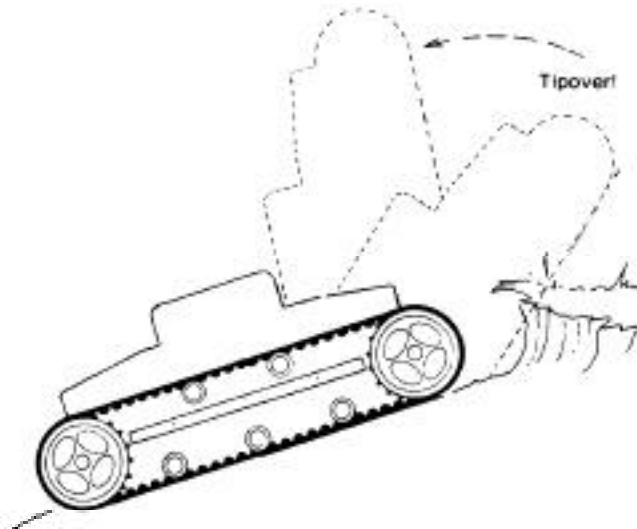
Similarly, driving technique and its effect on vehicle stability enters into any determination of what constitutes a safe slope. Excessive speed, sudden braking, choice of path - all can be critical.

UPHILL OPERATION

The following illustrations depict some situations in which a Tracked Vehicle can be expected to tip over.

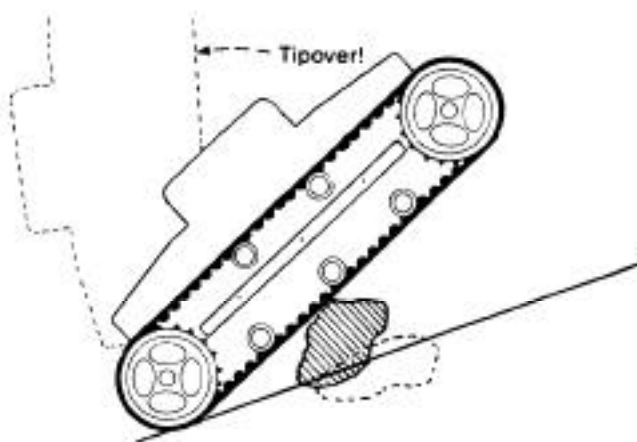
Variations in speed, loading, terrain and vehicle condition must all be analyzed to determine whether or not a specific obstacle can be traversed. If in doubt, do not attempt.

SAFETY WARNING: ON STEEPER SLOPES SMALLER OBSTACLES WILL CAUSE A TRACKED VEHICLE TO TIP OVER.



It is common to see a situation where a natural erosion has caused the very top of a bank or hill to rise sharply. Always check for this condition before attempting to climb any such type of terrain. A Tracked Vehicle could climb up to a point at which it falls over backward.

It is also very important to check for this terrain condition before going down over the edge of a bank or dropoff.



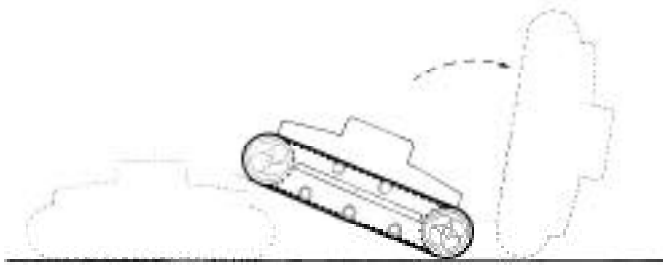
The same situation can occur where an embedded object is pulled from the ground. The vehicle track may 'grab' a rock or log. As the object emerges from the ground, rolling under the track, the vehicle could climb to the point at which it falls over backward.

DOWNHILL OPERATION SUDDEN STOPS

If a Tracked Vehicle is driven down a slope and the tracks are stopped suddenly, the vehicle's exceptional traction may cause it to tip over forward.

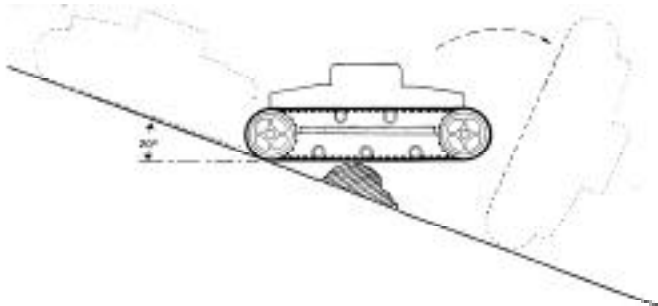


SAFETY WARNING: IF VEHICLE MOTION IS ABRUPTLY DECREASED OR STOPPED, A TRACKED VEHICLE CAN TIP OVER FORWARD. THIS POSSIBILITY BECOMES GREATER AS THE VEHICLE SPEED AND/OR DOWN SLOPE INCREASES.



CROSSING OVER AN OBJECT

This illustration is drawn to depict an obstacle situation in which a Tracked Vehicle can be expected to tip over. Variations likely to occur in natural terrain, the approach to the obstacle, operator skill and loading of a Tracked Vehicle may reduce the size of obstacle or steepness of the slope required, which could cause tipover.



SAFETY WARNING: IF THE VEHICLE'S CENTER OF GRAVITY PASSES THE POINT OF SUPPORT, A TRACKED VEHICLE WILL BEGIN TO TIP. UNLESS THE TERRAIN ON THE DOWNSIDE OF THE OBJECT PROVIDES A NEW POINT OF SUPPORT, FAR ENOUGH AHEAD OF THE VEHICLE CENTER OF GRAVITY TO NEGATE THE EFFECT OF INERTIA, A TRACKED VEHICLE WILL TIP OVER FORWARD.



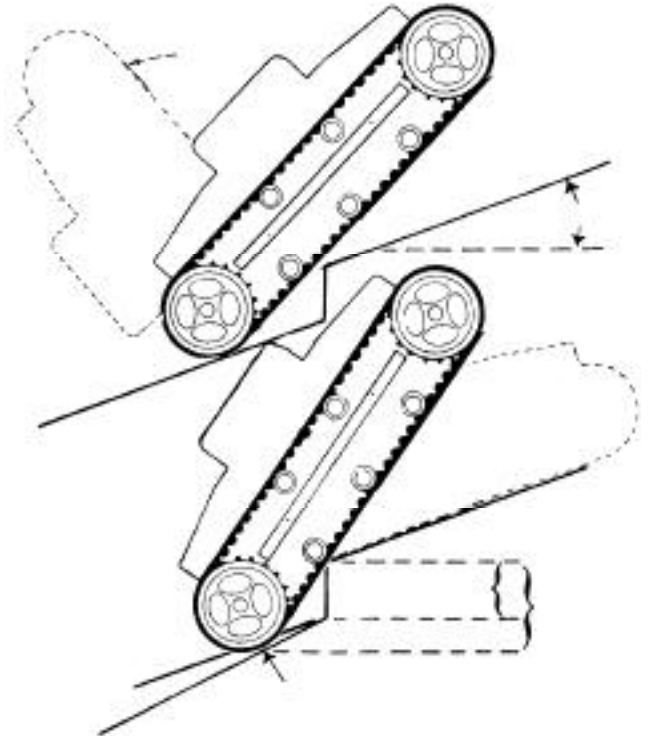
SAFETY WARNING: ON STEEPER SLOPES, SMALLER OBSTACLES WILL CAUSE A TRACKED VEHICLE TO TIP OVER.



SAFETY WARNING: OBSTACLES, SOME OF WHICH MIGHT BE DRIVEN OVER SAFELY WHILE ON LEVEL TERRAIN, CAN CAUSE A HAZARD WHILE OPERATING ON SLOPES.

DROPOFFS

This illustration is drawn to depict a dropoff situation in which a Tracked Vehicle can be expected to flip. Variations occurring in natural terrain, the approach to the obstacle, operator skill, and loading of a Tracked Vehicle may reduce the size of the dropoff or the steepness of the slope, which could cause tipover.



SAFETY WARNING: A TRACKED VEHICLE MUST BE OPERATED WITH GREAT CARE AT ALL TIMES AND ON ANY SLOPE. SLOPES STEEPER THAN 20° SHOULD BE REGARDED AS ULTRA-HAZARDOUS AND APPROACHED WITH EXTREME CAUTION. EVEN ON SLOPES OF LESS THAN 20°, A TRACKED VEHICLE CAN BE TIPPED OVER BY A SUDDEN STOP, EXCESSIVE SPEED, UNEVEN TERRAIN, OR OTHER SPECIAL CONDITIONS OR COMBINATIONS OF SUCH CONDITIONS.

An important variable in determining if a give obstacle will cause a Tracked Vehicle to tip over is the vertical distance between the last point of contact and the new point of support. Note that the new point of support can be on level ground, a downhill slope, or a steeper downhill slope. The apparent size of the obstacle or dropoff is not the same as the drop it causes. Among the

many other variables are the steepness of the slopes, size of the obstacle causing the drop, the shape of the last point of support, the load on the Tracked Vehicle, initial speed, tightness of the track, traction, symmetry of the obstacle to the Tracked Vehicle and operator skill and judgment.

SIDEHILL OPERATION

The illustrations show how driving over an obstacle with the uphill track or into a hole with the downhill track will cause the vehicle to tip over sideways.

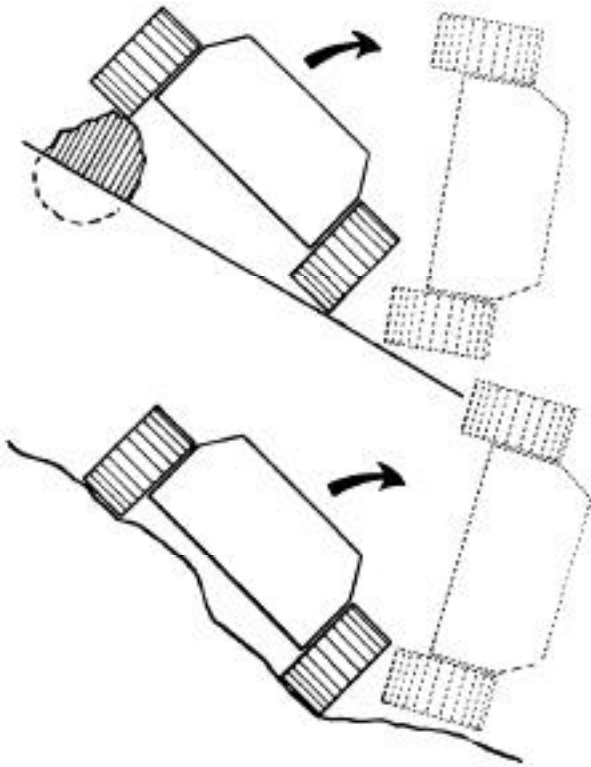
A slippery surface, like snow, ice, frozen sand, and loose gravel can also be dangerous. It is possible to slide into a tree or rock or to slide off the edge of a cliff.

OPERATING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. Keep hands and feet inside vehicle.
2. Never attempt to operate the vehicle from anywhere other than the driver's seat.
3. Avoid unnecessary quick stops.
4. Avoid quick turns.
5. Shut off engine and engage parking brake when leaving vehicle.
6. Park sideways on slopes.



SAFETY WARNING: REGARD ALL OPERATIONS ON SLOPING TERRAIN AS HAZARDOUS.



PARKING THE VEHICLE

When a Tracked Vehicle is parked on a sufficient slope, failure to engage the parking brake, or failure of the parking brake to function properly-can result in the vehicle rolling down the slope, out of control.

LOADER OPERATION

Suggested operating techniques for loader operation are outlined in this section. Practice the lever movements as you operate the loader through the various jobs described.

Filling the Bucket

Set the bucket to the level position. Approach, then enter the pile.

Ease the control levers to lift and roll back the bucket.

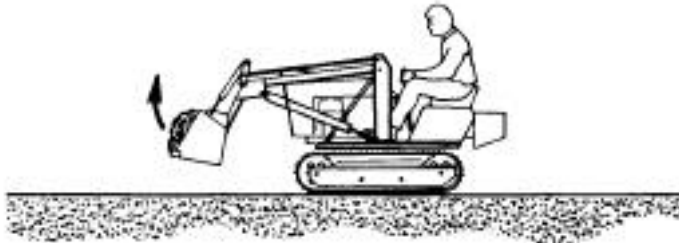
Lift and roll back of the bucket will increase efficiency because a level bucket throughout the lifting cycle resists bucket lift and increases breakaway effort.



NOTE: Do not be concerned if the bucket is not completely filled during each pass. Maximum productivity is determined by the amount of material loaded in a given period of time. Time is lost if two or more attempts are made to fill the bucket on each pass.

LIFTING THE LOAD

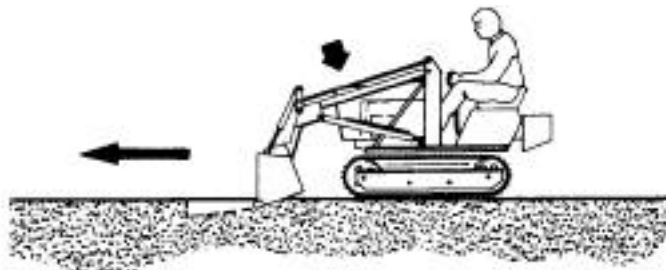
To lift and carry the load, without spillage, fully roll the bucket back after filling and before moving the unit.



NOTE: Do not attempt to lift bucket loads in excess of loader capacity.

PEELING AND SCRAPING

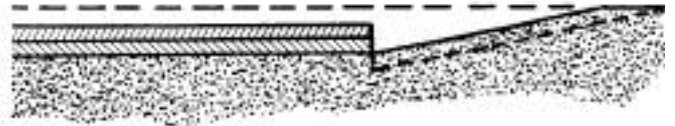
Use down pressure and a slight bucket angle to start long cuts. Make a short angle cut and break out cleanly.



With the bucket level, start a cut at the notch approximately 2 inches (50.8 mm) deep. Hold the depth by feathering the bucket to adjust the cutting lip up or down. When the front of the tracks enter the notch, adjust the lift arms to maintain the proper depth.



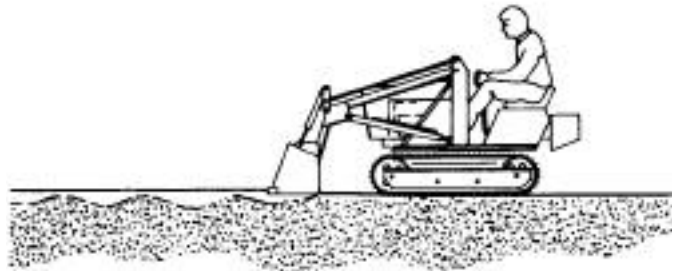
Make additional cuts until the desired depth is reached.



After reaching the desired depth, actuate the loader control lever to compensate for bucket lip action only; do not move the lever for lift cylinder action. Doing this allows you to concentrate on maintaining a precise cut.



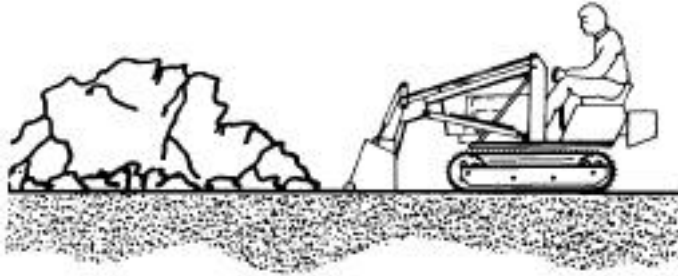
If the lever is moved for lift cylinder action without controlling the bucket angle, the bucket may gouge and leave a series of ruts in the surface.



OPERATING WITH FLOAT CONTROL

During hard surface operation, place the control lever in "float" (held by the detent), and keep the bucket level. This will permit the bucket to "float" on the contour of the working surface. If hydraulic down pressure is exerted, the bucket will wear faster than normal.

The "float" position will prevent the mixing of surface material with stockpile material. It will also reduce the chance of surface gouging when removing snow or other material.

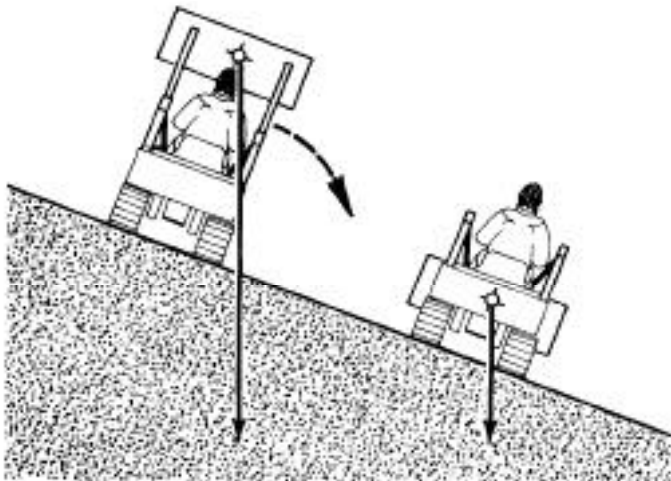


CARRYING THE LOAD

Position the bucket in the full roll back position and the lift arms as low as possible for maximum stability and visibility whether the bucket is loaded or empty.



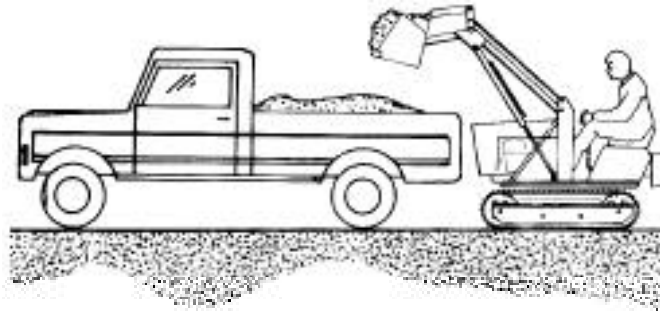
CAUTION: When operating on a hill or slope, keep the bucket as low as possible. This keeps the bucket center of gravity (C/G) as low as possible, giving maximum stability.



When transporting the load, keep the bucket as low as possible to resist tipping, in case a track drops in a rut.

DUMPING THE BUCKET

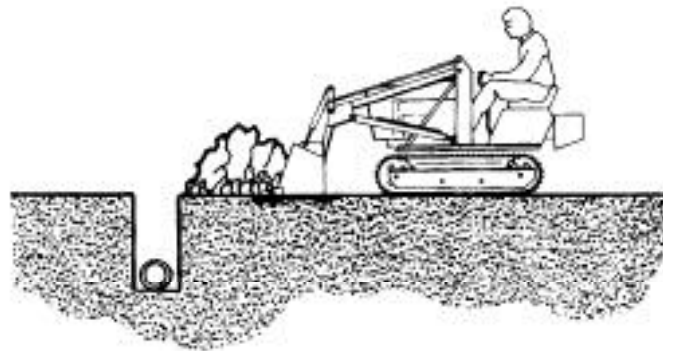
Lift the bucket high enough to clear the side of the vehicle. Move unit in as close to the side of the vehicle as possible, then dump the bucket.



After the bucket is dumped, back away from the vehicle while lowering and leveling the bucket.

BACKFILLING

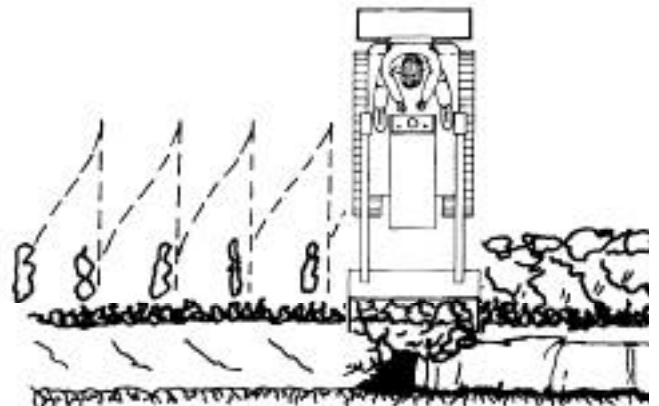
Efficient backfilling occurs by pushing maximum amounts of soil without losing speed or "stalling." If a "stall" occurs, downshift or reduce the depth. If the unit not working at capacity in the gear selected, increase the depth of the cut.



Approach the pile with a level bucket. When adjusting the depth of cut to a load that can be handled without going into a "stall," actuate the control lever for lift and bucket action simultaneously, or separately as required, to maintain a level bucket.

Leave the soil in the bucket, as dumping on each pass is time consuming. Lift and level the bucket for the next pass while backing from the excavation.

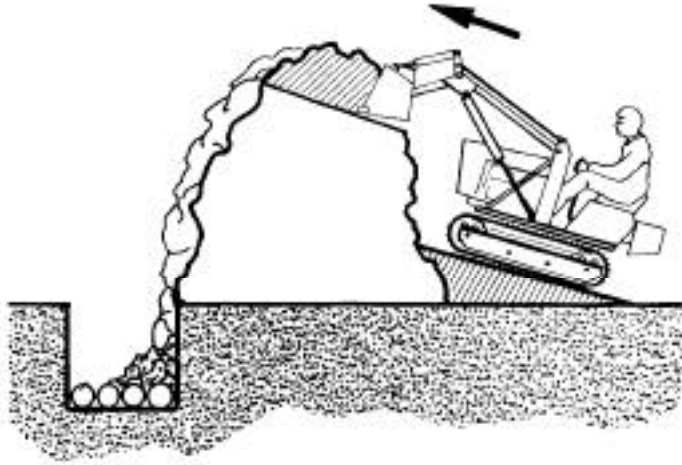
Operate at right angles to the ditch.



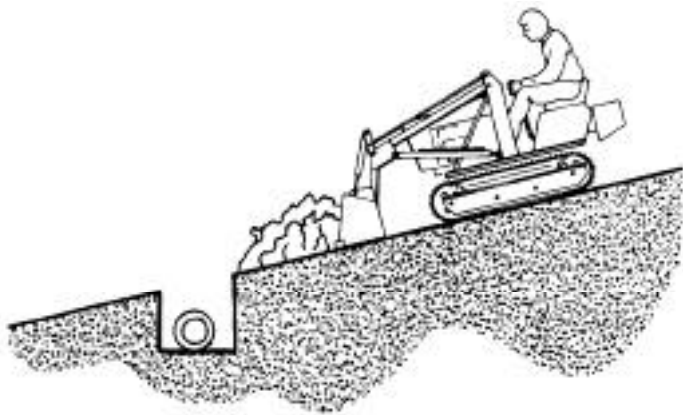
Leave soil that drifts over the side of the bucket for final cleanup.

One lengthwise cleanup pass will usually leave the backfill at an acceptable grade.

When backfilling from a large pile, shovel off the top of the pile, pushing toward the excavation. Drag some soil rearward to form a work ramp of convenient grade.

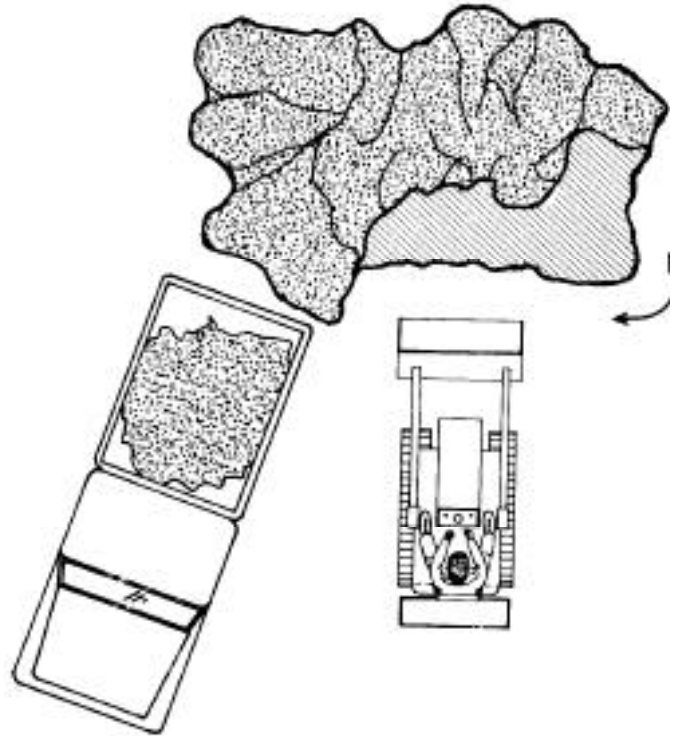


When backfilling on a slope, have the soil piled on the high side for easier backfilling.



LOADING FROM A STOCKPILE

Initially approach the stockpile with the bucket approximately 6 inches (152.4 mm) off of the ground. Lower the bucket to ground level when the stockpile height has been reduced so the bucket will break out easily.

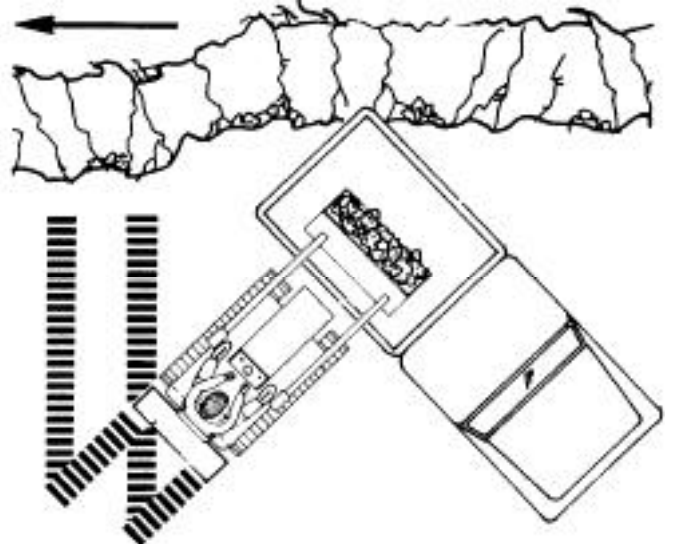


Keep an area clean so the truck or trailer can back up close to the work area. This will minimize travel distance from the pile to the truck. Keep the truck in close and work around the pile.

LOADING FROM A BANK

Select the highest forward gear that provides the most efficient loading operations without going into a "stall."

For faster loading, maintain a 45° turn angle, and work as close to the truck as possible.

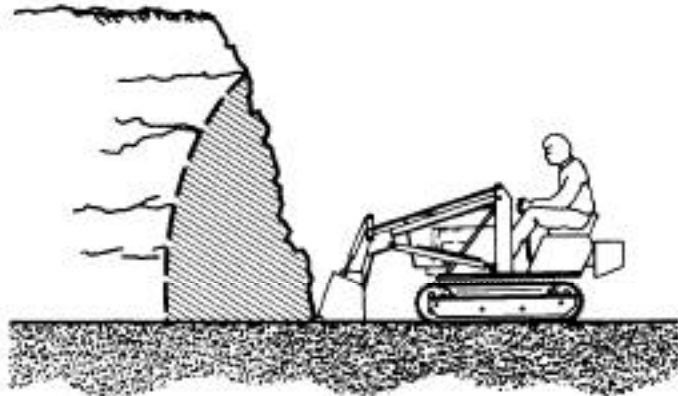


Always keep the truck close to the operation and keep cutting depth half the length of the truck bed.

Backgrade with the bucket occasionally, and approach the bank with the bucket flat. Slight down pressure with the bucket level helps keep the working area smooth. Use the heel or low rear edge of the bucket for back-grading ruts, etc.

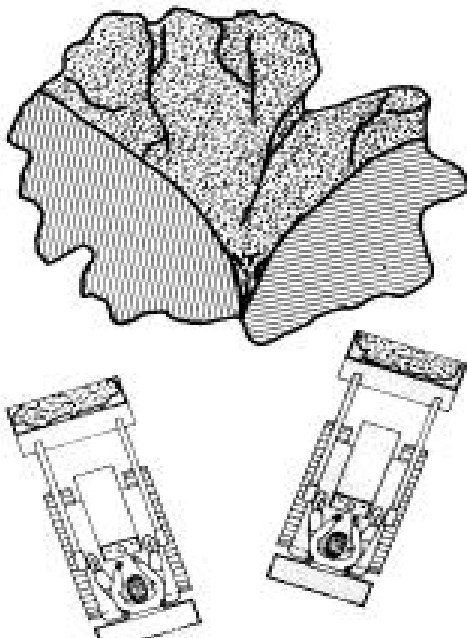


CAUTION: Exercise care when undercutting high banks. Soil slides can be dangerous. Load from the banks as low as possible for maximum efficiency. Remember that loader lift and break-away capacities diminish rapidly as loading height is increased.

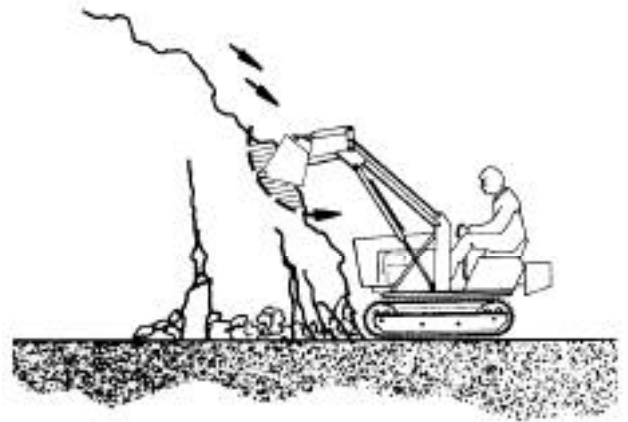


BREAKING AND SPREADING LARGE PILES.

Side-cutting is a good technique for cutting down a large stockpile.



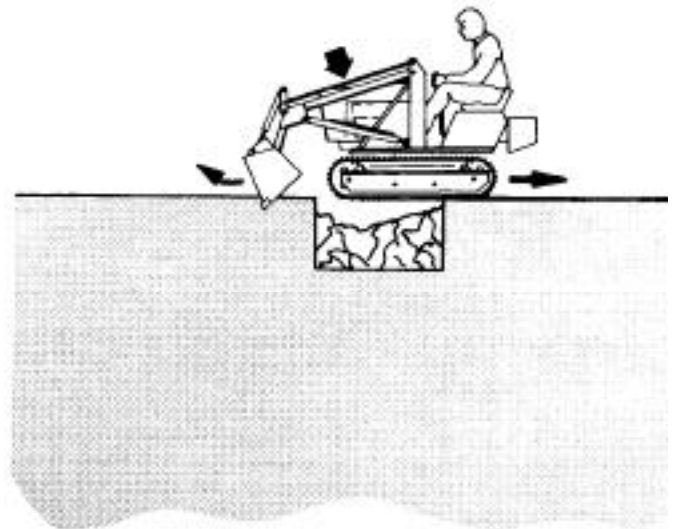
If the pile sides are too high and are likely to cave in use the loader to break them down.



Then, build a ramp by shovel-loading material from the top until a work area is cut through the pile.

If stuck in a ditch...

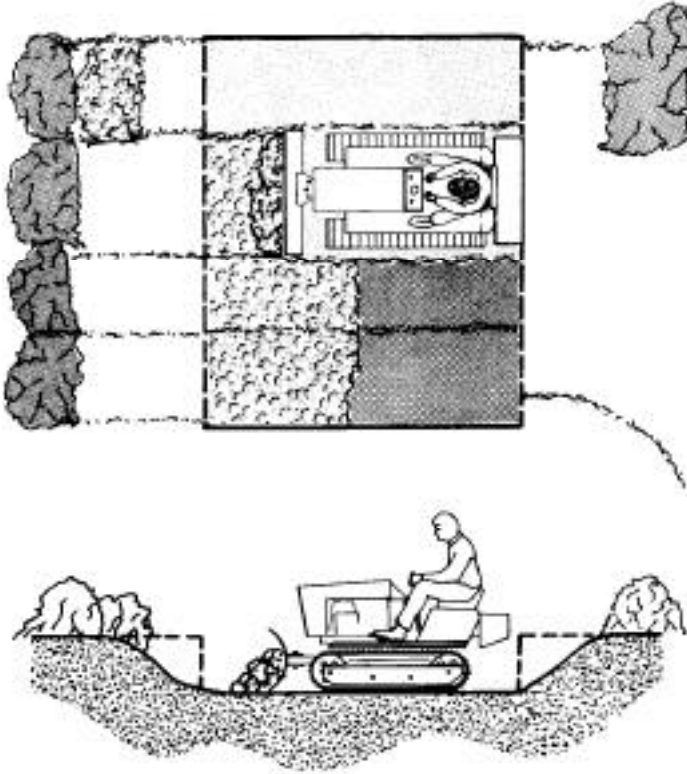
...dump the bucket and apply down pressure to lift the front of the tracks from the ditch. Actuate the bucket as engine power is applied to move the unit backward.



BULLDOZING

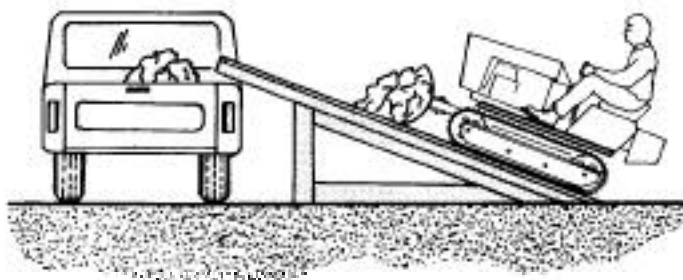
DOZER EXCAVATION

When dozing out a pit with a blade or bucket, make cross cuts working from South to North in overlapping swaths. When the bucket or blade fills, lift and push contents over the undug ground which will later be dozed to the opposite side and then out.



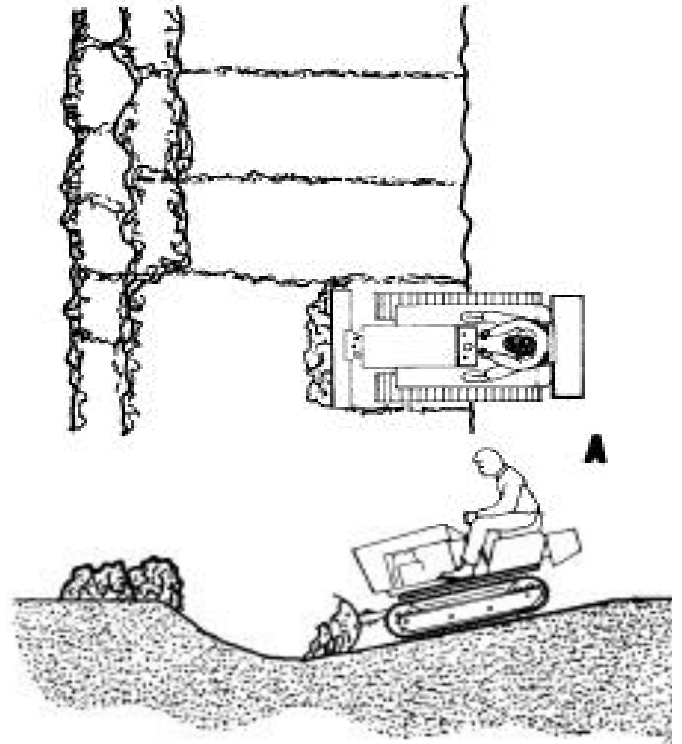
You have to work down from ramps on either side of opening until the desired depth and area are achieved. You should leave one ramp intact so that trucks can deliver foundation materials where they will be used. If soil is excessively hard, loosen it with a ripper or plow. The remaining ramp can be cut out with either a backhoe or by hand.

When regular loading tools are not available it is possible to utilize bulldozers for filling tracks and trailer. Inclined ramps, built of earth, steel or wood, are a means to assist loading economically when level terrain predominates.

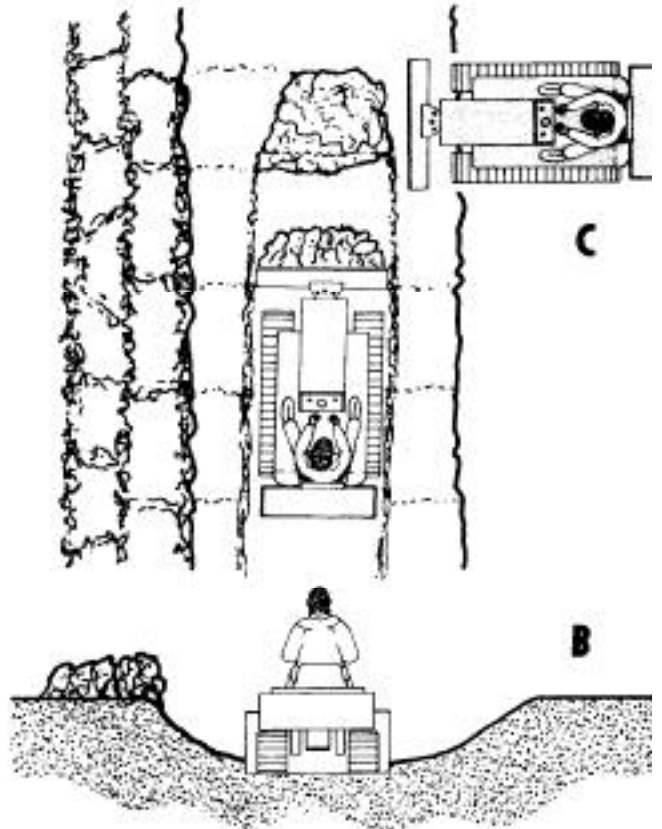


DOZER DITCHING

A dozer and blade can dig wide, shallow ditches effectively as shown in the following illustrations. When the limits for side excavation are reached (A)...



...the unit can work in the trench pushing the material forward into mounds (B), that can then be pushed to the side (C).

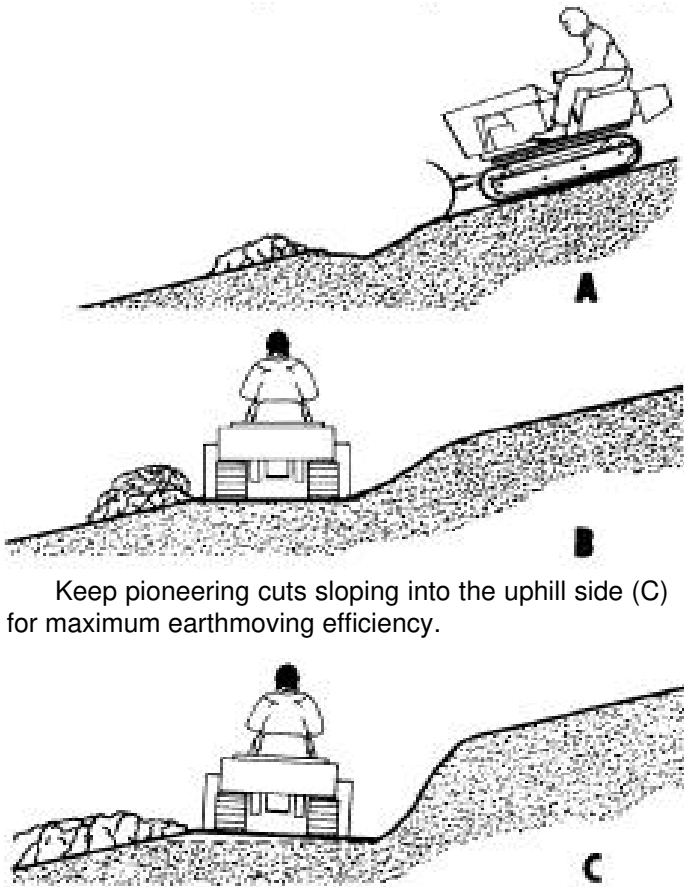


SIDE HILL CUTS

Always start or pioneer all side hill cuts from the top of hills and then work your way down with the cut. It may be necessary to reach the starting point by climbing up a more gradual slope on the opposite side of the hill. Working downhill gives you the advantage of gravity.

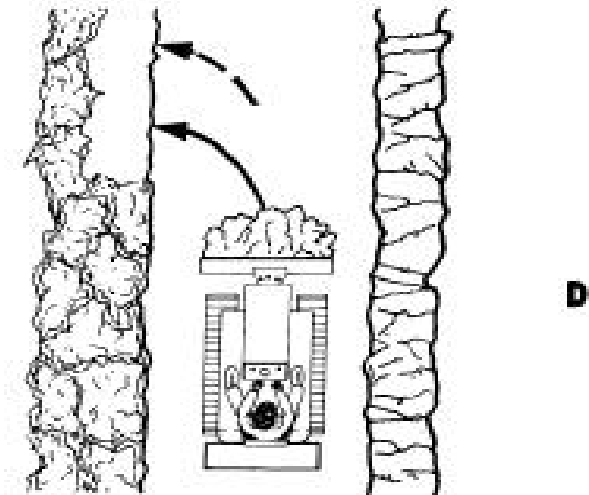
1. Working from above

On average terrain start cuts working straight down the hill making short passes to bench out an area (A) large enough so that the tractor can eventually turn and work parallel to the road (B).



Keep pioneering cuts sloping into the uphill side (C) for maximum earthmoving efficiency.

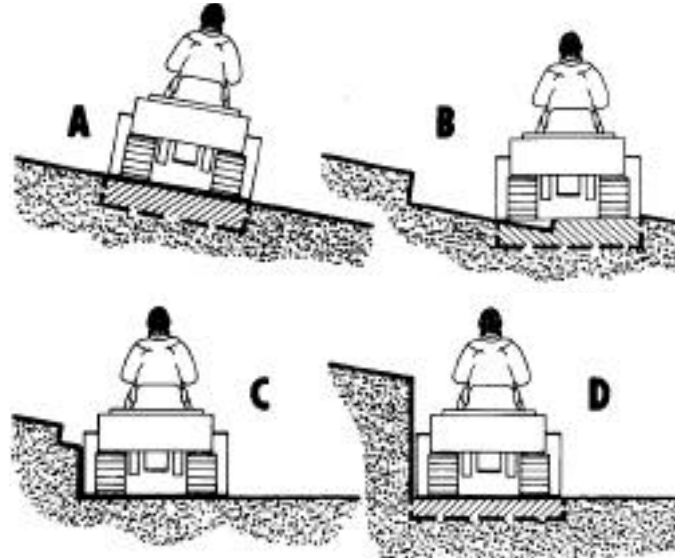
Make short swinging passes as you work downhill to drift material over the side of the cut 9(D).



2. Working from Side (only)

A short, wide shelf may also be cut in a hillside, working from the side only as illustrated below.

The first cut (A) is made parallel to the hillside, followed by a second cut (B) in which the tractor's inside track rides in the trough formed by the previous cut. This tilts the tractor to a more level position (depending on depth of trough) and allows succeeding cuts C, & D to be made parallel to the desired finish level.

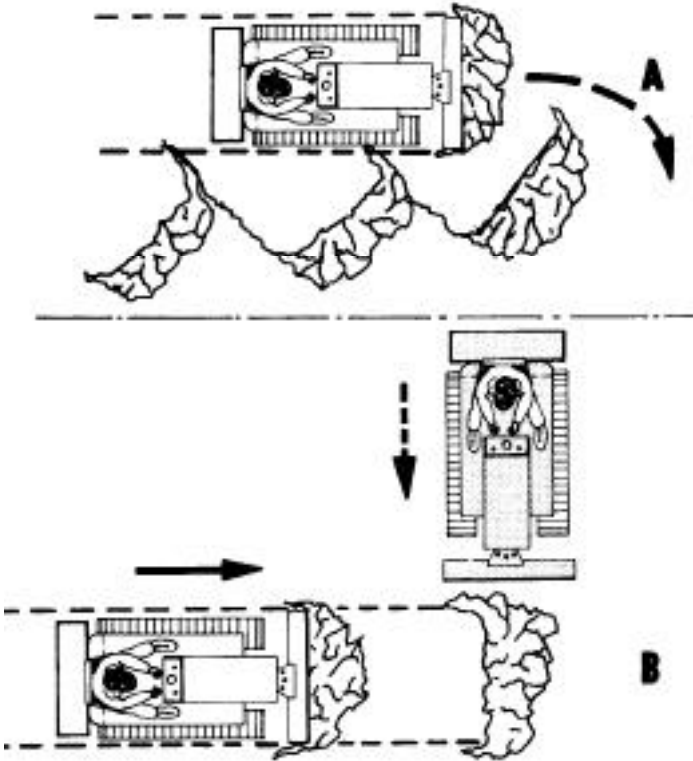


Always keep the fill end high, as the tractor will mire less if it can back up going down grade.

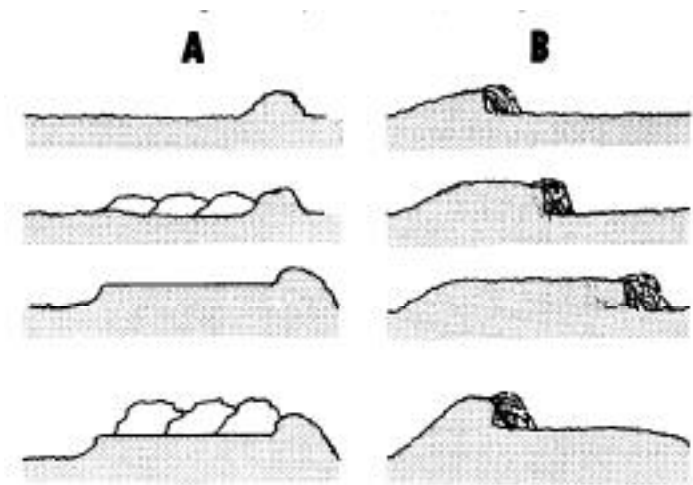
Do not push material further than absolutely necessary in order to stay on firm footing. When backing up, do not raise blade. Raising the blade puts extra weight on the front idlers causing greater track penetration. Let blade float as you back away from the edge of soft fills.

EARTH MOVING

When stripping soil from a road or driveway, either push it forward and angle it to the side (A) or push it forward, then perpendicularly push it to the side (B).



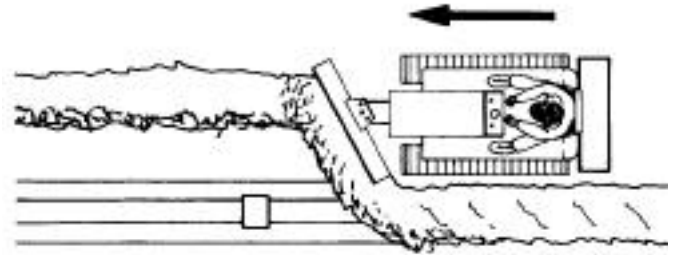
Dirt can be piled by dropping successive loads together, then leveling this material and repeating the process at a higher plane (A). In the alternative, loads can be dumped in the opposite direction, creating the new plateau while pushing loads forward (B).



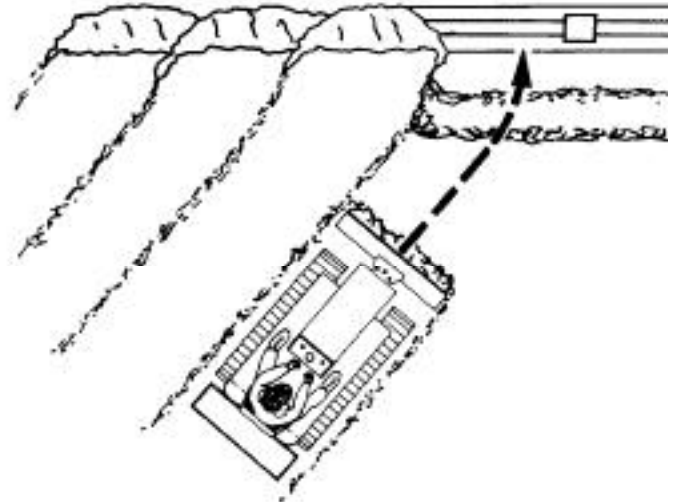
Both methods will work. When working in heavy growth or particularly hard soils, plow or rip the area prior to dozing.

BACKFILLING

Angling blade bulldozers are excellent for backfilling ditches as they can drift material into the trench while maintaining forward motion.

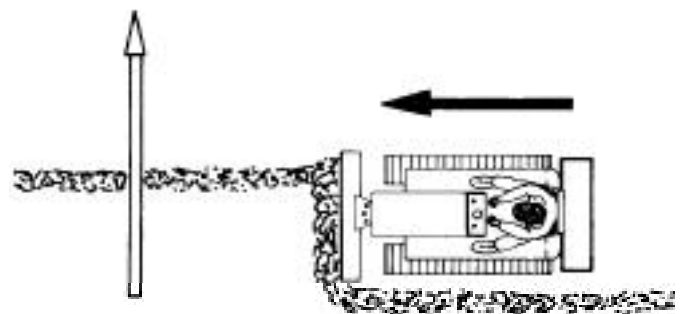


With straight blade dozers, approach at an angle and end up each pass by swinging into the structure or curve for smooth, fast results.



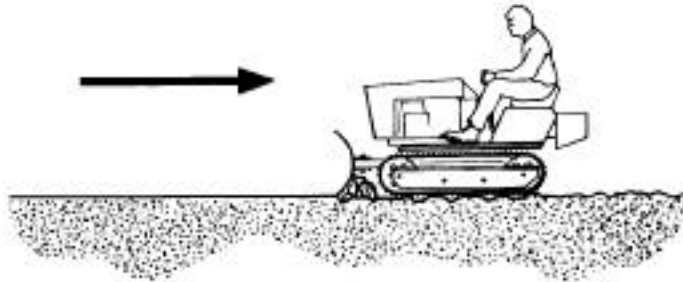
FINISH DOZING

Side slopes can be finished with a dozer by starting at the top and traveling parallel to the right-of-way. Earth from each pass will fall to the lower side of the blade and form a windrow. This material is then picked up on succeeding passes filling up irregularities in terrain. Do not allow blade corner to dig as the slope will steepen beyond job specifications.



Another method commonly used: Start at the bottom and travel diagonally up the slope. In this way a windrow will be continually drifted to one side and will tend to fill low spots or irregularities.

When finishing in non-solid materials, such as earth, drag the blade backwards for a smooth job. Rock, of course, may damage the blade base, so such practice is not to be recommended where abrasive material is common.



CRAWLER TIPS

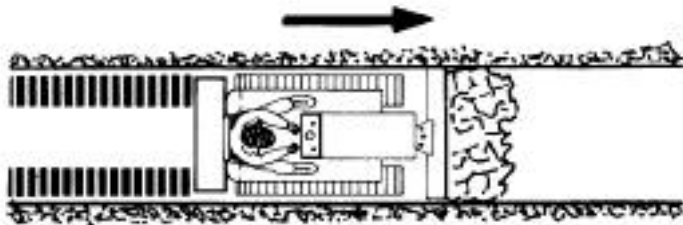
For Safety & Dozing Success

Don't back up further than necessary and don't push earth for greater distances than required. These are common faults of inexperienced operators. Always have a plan of operation!

When dropping down a steep hill or over the side of a fill, use blade for a brake.

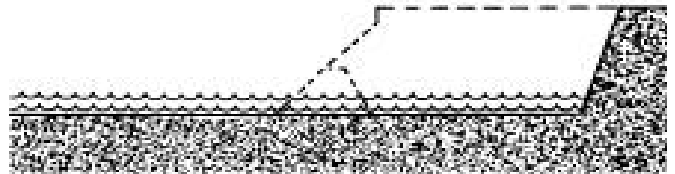
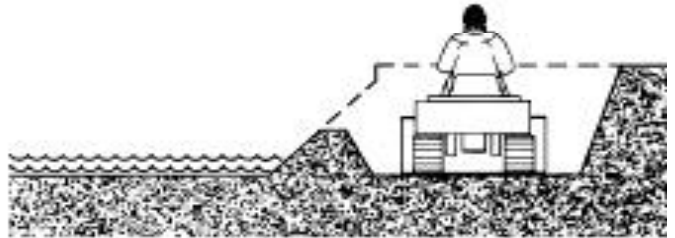
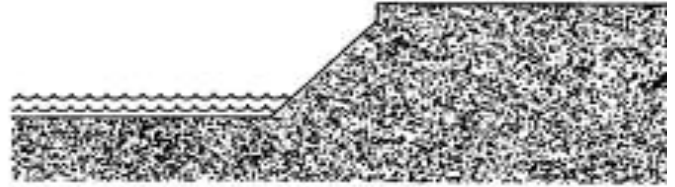
When traveling, carry the blade low. This practice helps protect drivetrain and other vital parts of the tractor.

If possible "slot doze" to keep load from spilling around the sides of the blade.



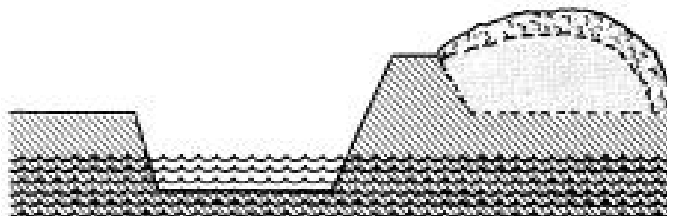
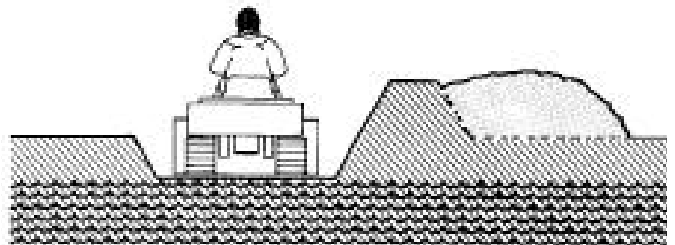
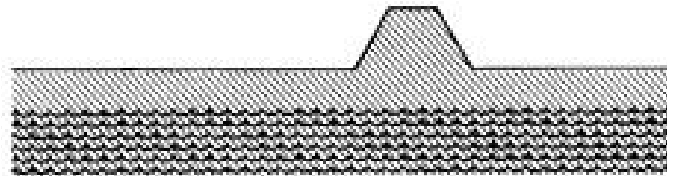
TECHNIQUES FOR COMPLETING VARIOUS PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS

When enlarging ponds or streams, leave a ridge between the water and the excavation. When a desired depth is reached, dig out the ridge.



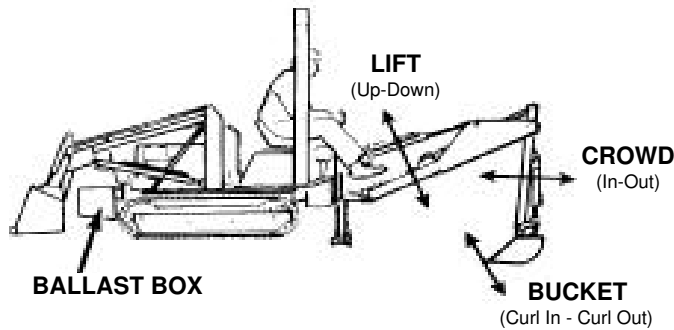
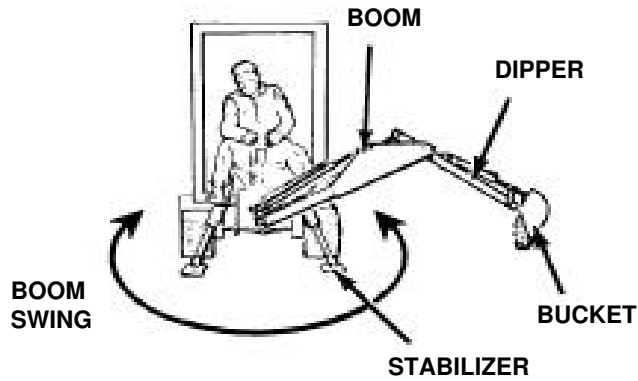
When excavating ponds or streams, leave a ridge between the water and the excavation. When a desired depth is reached, dig out the ridge.

When excavating wet soupy material construct a dry soil dike and place watery mud behind this structure to keep it from running back in the work area.



BACKHOE OPERATION

TERMINOLOGY



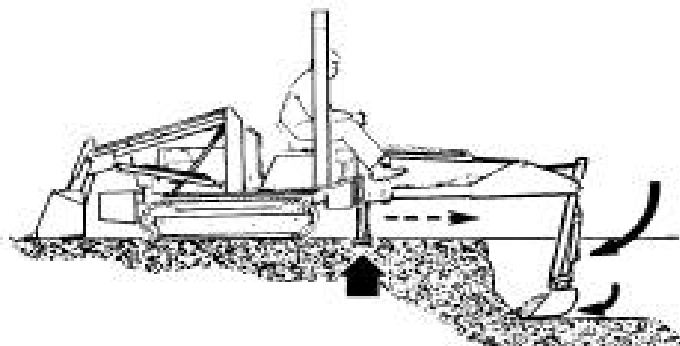
STABILITY

Stability is the key to backhoe performance. The following information and illustrations pertaining to stability should be carefully studied prior to operating the backhoe.

To increase stability for a digging operation, position the loader bucket flat on the ground. Apply sufficient down pressure on the bucket to transfer weight from the front of the tractor to the loader bucket.

IMPORTANT: The loader bucket must be flat on the ground. Rolling the bucket forward so the cylinders are extended may cause bucket cylinder or rod damage.

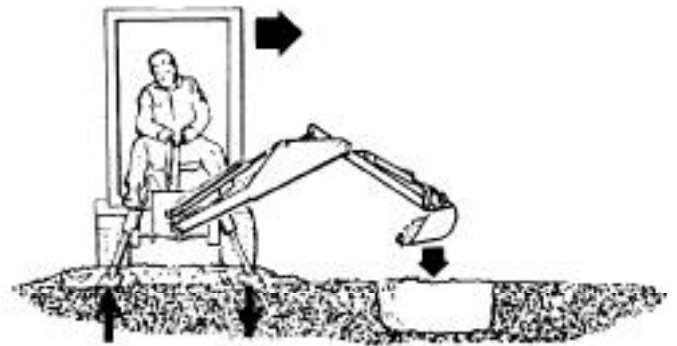
During normal digging, as the bucket penetrates the ground and is filled, there is a tendency for the rear of the Tractor to raise off the ground and move toward the bucket. Properly set, the stabilizers anchor the Tractor and prevent it from moving toward the bucket. The ability of the stabilizers to hold depends on the amount of weight acting on them.



When lifting a full bucket, there is a tendency for the front of the tractor to rise. Counterweight in the form of ballast box is required to overcome this tendency. The backhoe should not exert more lift force than the effective counterweight can balance. Effective counterweight is the weight of the tractor from the stabilizer pads to the loader.

Set the stabilizers to remove weight from the rear track wheels. The tracks are to remain touching the ground as this provides for the widest stabilizer stance and the lowest center of gravity. Raising the tracks off the ground will not only reduce stability and digging depth, but will impair performance and impose unnecessary stress on the unit.

Stability is particularly important when operating the backhoe at the extreme swing positions, because the tendency is to lift one stabilizer and transfer the total weight of the unit to the other stabilizer.



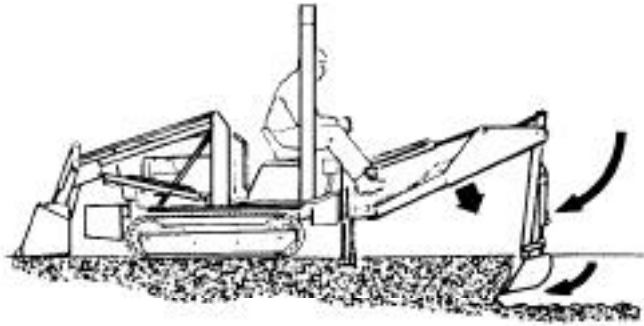
FILLING THE BUCKET

Operate two or more levers at the same time throughout the filling cycle for smooth action and maximum performance.

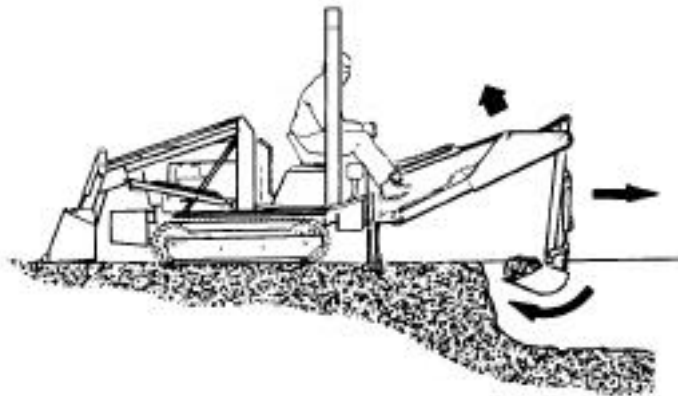


Control the bucket attitude throughout the digging cycle to keep the teeth at the proper angle for best penetration. This will minimize dragging and scraping of bucket through the ground.

When digging in hard-packed soil, bucket penetration can be increased by applying down pressure with the boom while crowding in and curling the bucket. If the crowd action "stalls," it may be necessary to apply lift occasionally during the digging cycle to correct the bucket depth.



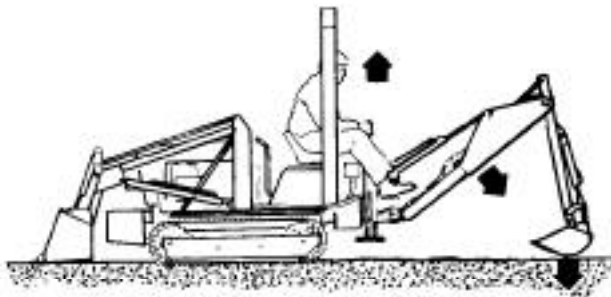
To obtain a cleaner trench and avoid the buildup of material directly in front of the backhoe, crowd out and completely curl the bucket while starting to lift it from the excavation. In this way, excess material will fall back into the excavation.



MOVING THE TRACTOR TO THE SIDE

Lift stabilizers clear of the ground, curl the bucket approximately halfway and crowd in so the dipstick is nearly vertical.

NOTE: The dipstick pivot, bucket pivot, and the point where the bucket contacts the ground should be aligned to reduce stress on the bucket and crowd cylinders. (Bucket forward of the boom-to-dipstick pivot).

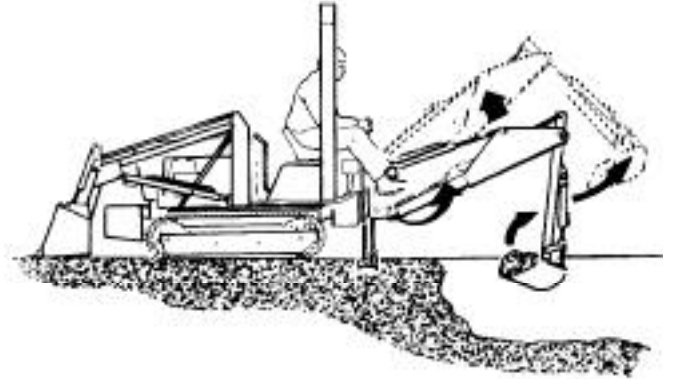


Apply sufficient down pressure with the boom to raise the rear of the tracks off the ground. Slowly actuate the swing control lever to move to the right or left as required. Reset stabilizers and continue digging.

DUMPING THE BUCKET

To dump the bucket at the end of the digging cycle, lift the bucket clear of the trench while crowding it out and swinging it to the spoil pile.

As the pile is approached, dump the bucket. When the bucket is empty, the dipstick and bucket are in position to resume digging upon return to the trench.

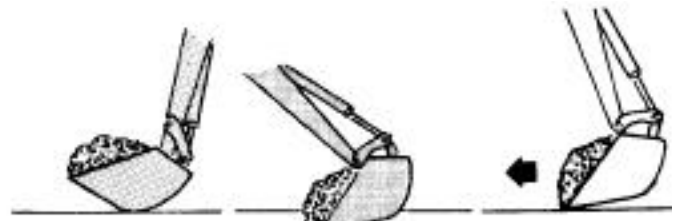


IMPORTANT: Avoid constant jarring or hammering type contact between the spoil pile and the loaded bucket as this may cause premature wear to the backhoe pins and bushings.

TRENCHING

Trenching is the most basic backhoe digging operation. Other digging operations are merely variations of this basic function (i.e. filling the bucket, dumping the bucket, and moving the unit forward).

While trenching, it is generally important to maintain level trench bottom. This is accomplished by setting the bucket at the proper angle of approach. As the bucket is crowding in, continuously push on the bucket lever to maintain the correct cutting angle. At the same time, push on the lift lever to relieve down pressure and keep the bucket in the same plane.

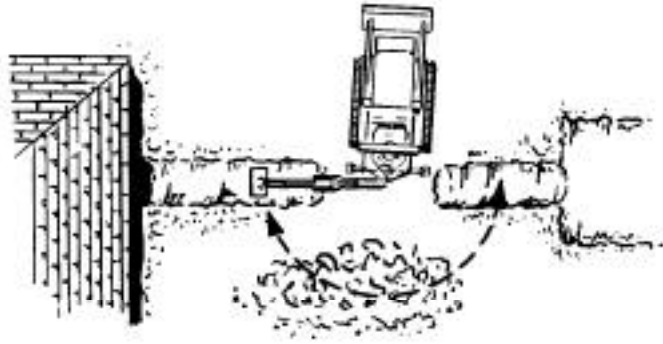


TRENCHING BETWEEN A BUILDING AND OPEN EXCAVATIONS.

Start the trench at the building. Trench out halfway the excavation. Then, start trenching from excavation to the first trench. Dig toward the first trench until there is just enough room to move the unit out from between the two trenches.

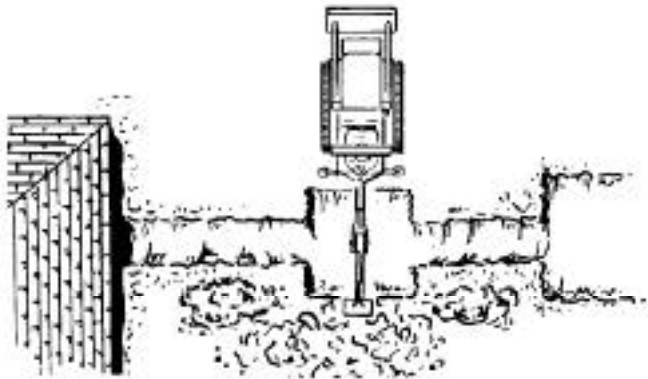
Position the unit so the backhoe swing post is over the centerline of the trench connection. Dig with the

backhoe at extreme swing position, and in close to the stabilizers as possible. Pile the spoil on the opposite side of the trenches.



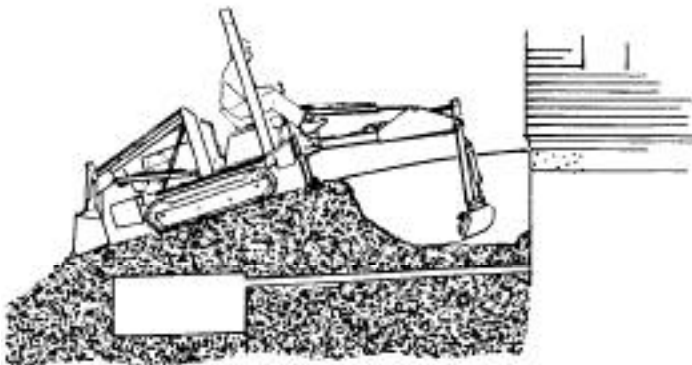
Continue the trench by moving the Tractor forward. Moving too far will require excessive down pressure for digging, plus hand clean-up of the trench bottom. It is better to move a lesser amount than to move too far.

Position the unit forward so the two trenches can be connected. Pile the spoil on the opposite side of the trench.

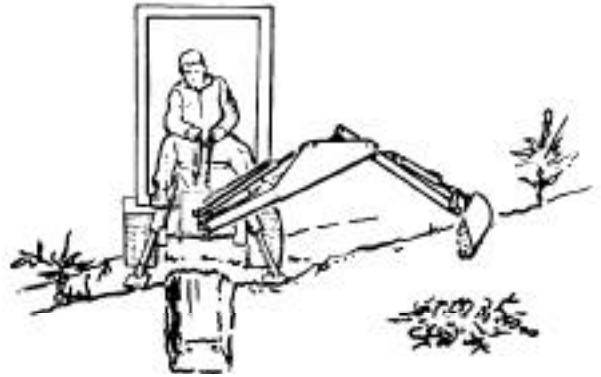


SIDE SLOPE EXCAVATING OR TRENCHING

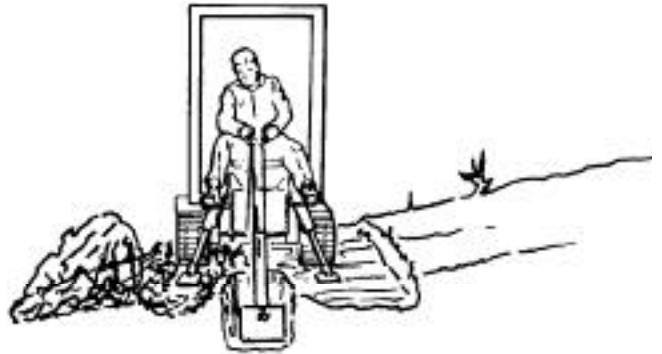
Dig with the backhoe uphill whenever possible.



Level the backhoe on slopes with the stabilizers to c plumb trenches, or...



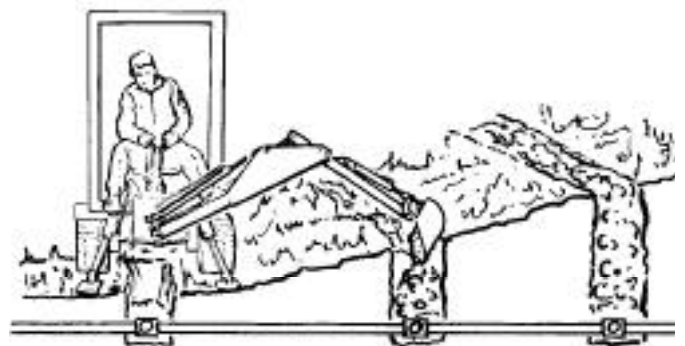
...use the backhoe or loader to cut a level slot for the uphill track and stabilizer. Pile ten spoil from the slot on the low side.



When on the side of a steep slope, cut a level surface along the uphill side of the trench with the loader. Pile the spoil of the cut downhill. When digging, pile the spoil of the trench uphill.

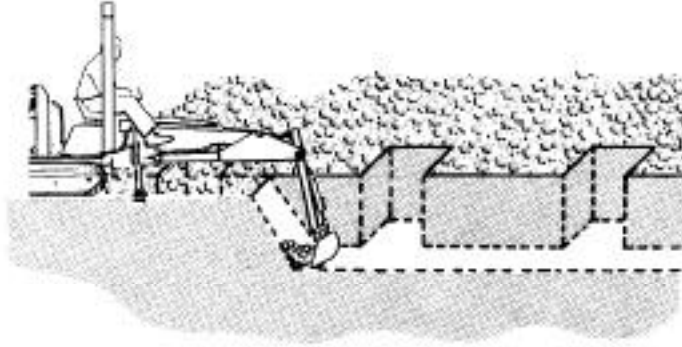


Dig field tile trenches progressively. As soon as one trench is completed, have the workmen lay the tile. Start the next trench, using the spoil to fill the previous trench.

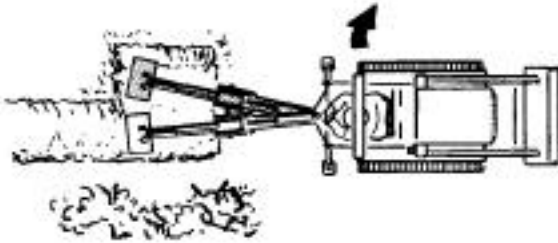


CONTINUOUS TRENCHING WITH SPACED BELLHOLES

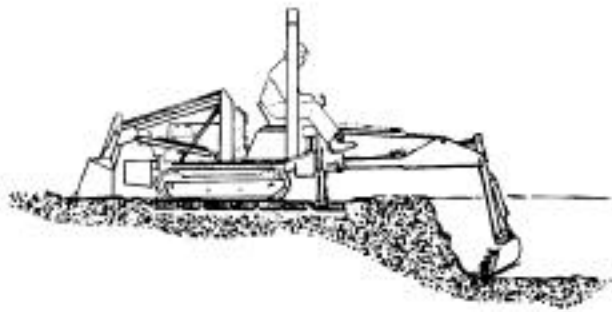
Begin by digging the trench to the desired grade. Progress along the trench to the bellhole locations and dig as much of the bellhole as possible without moving the backhoe from the trench line setting.



Move to the side as previously described and complete the bellhole. Realign the backhoe with the trench, and proceed trenching to the next bellhole.

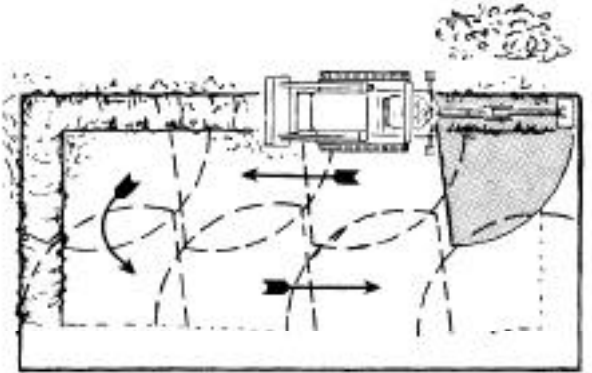


When finishing straight walls or bellholes in sandy soil, use a platform under the rear of tracks and the stabilizers. The platform distributes the load over a larger area and lessens the possibility of a cave-in. The platform also tends to keep the unit from creeping rearward if hard digging is encountered.



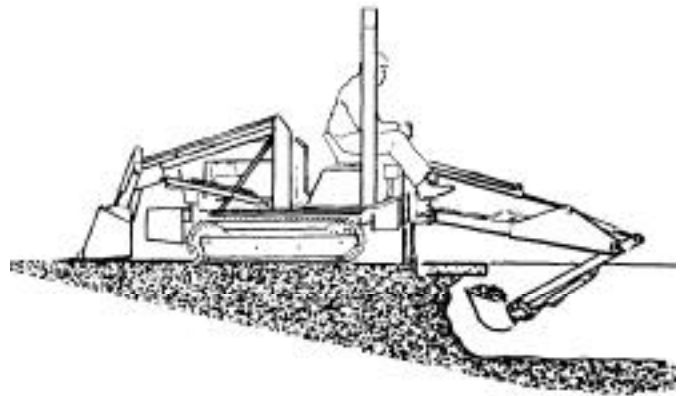
DIGGING STRAIGHT WALL SHALLOW BASEMENTS

Begin at one corner, removing as much material as possible to grade level. Then, reset the unit forward and continue digging to grade. Progress around the edge of the basement, finishing each corner as you come to it.



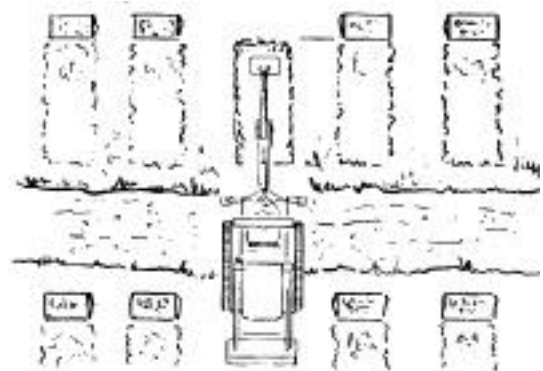
DIGGING UNDER A SIDEWALK OR CURB

To continue a trench or excavation under a sidewalk or curb, position the backhoe as shown.

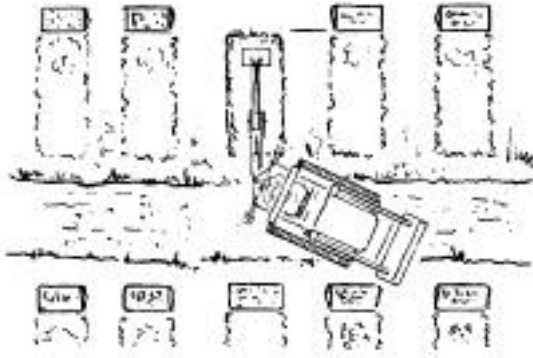


GRAVE DIGGING

For the best grave digging position, back the tractor straight in toward the grave site.



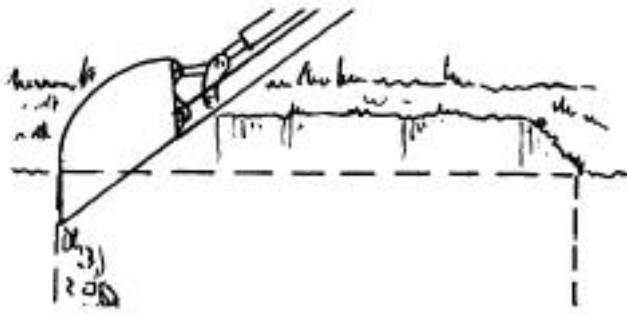
When grave markers prevent a straight-in position back the tractor in at a 45° or 90° angle to the grave site.



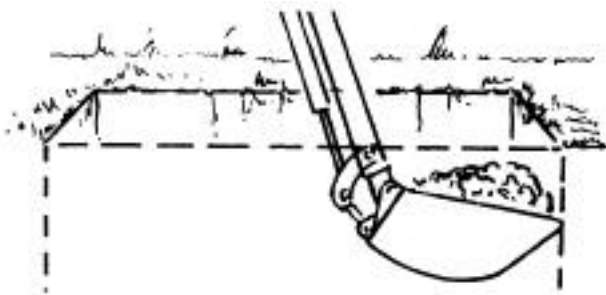
Position the tractor close enough to the grave to dig a full depth straight wall at the far end of the grave.

Start digging in the middle of the grave. At first, take shallow bites around the edges to avoid damage to the surrounding sod. After a one-foot (304.8 mm) depth is reached, full buckets can be removed, wherever possible.

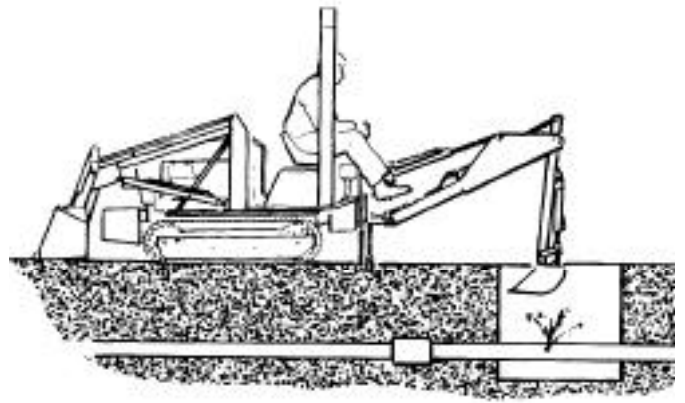
When the desired depth is reached, finish the end walls. Finish the far wall by crowding out and forcing down.



Lift up and crowd in to finish the close end wall.



PIPELINE LEAK REPAIR



Locate the pipeline with a bellhole about six feet (18 cm) wide and ten feet (304 cm) long. Then dig lengthwise along the pipeline to locate the leak.

When the leak is located, position the unit to dig at grade level on both sides of the pipeline.

If a length of pipe must be replaced, strip the soil for both ends of the bellhole. Dig the bellhole or trench large enough to allow the workmen adequate space in the leak area.

BACKFILLING

Backfill by lifting the bucket over the spoil pile and then crowding in. Pull both the crowd and lift levers for smooth, even backfilling.



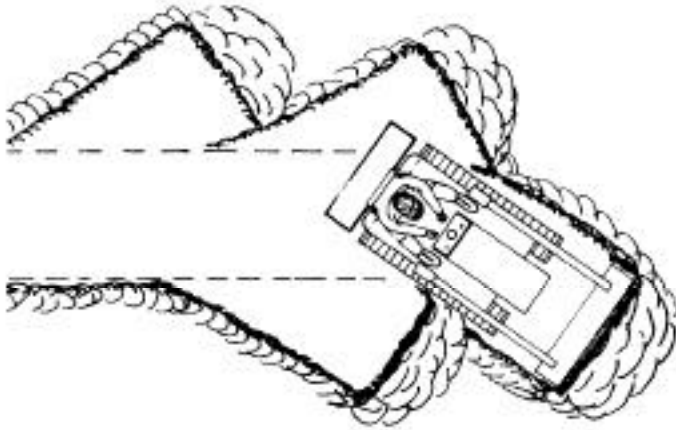
IMPORTANT: Do not backfill by using the swirl circuit and dragging the bucket sideways. Doing so can cause damage to the dipstick, boom, swing cylinders, or main-frame.

MISCELLANEOUS

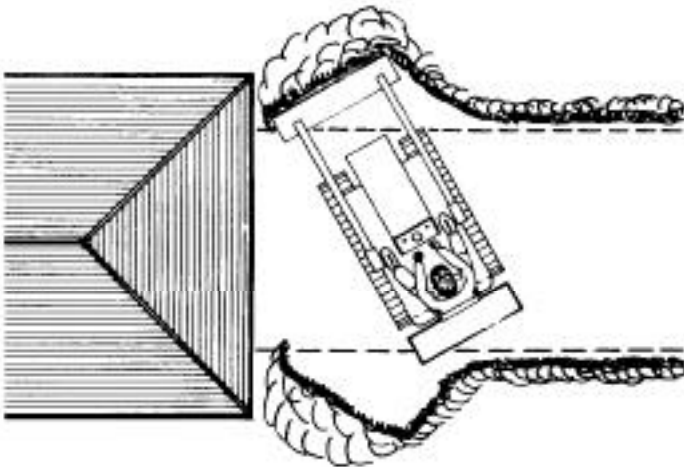
SNOW PLOWING

Snow is bulkier than dirt and its slippery consistency diminishes traction. When clearing snow, it is important to push the load to the back of the piling area because it cannot be reached again.

When snow is particularly heavy, paths can be cut with a straight blade in a herring bone pattern. Passes can be curving to the sides or straight and are stopped as soon as the load gets too heavy to push.

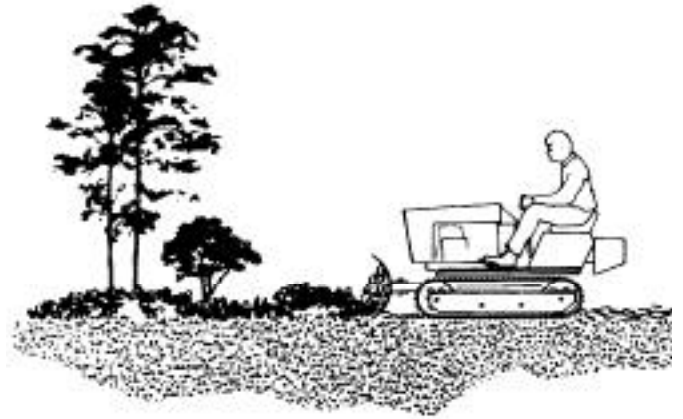


When plowing a garage drive, make consecutive passes to the side of the garage entrance, the obvious objective being to avoid piling snow against the door.



TREE REMOVAL

Light trees and brush are removed by lowering the blade a few inches into the ground just enough to strike and cut roots...usually done in first or second gear. An occasional backing up may be necessary to clear the blade so it can always cut cleanly. Otherwise the blade will slide over root and accomplish little.



Heavier trees and brush require more care and time to uproot. First contact tree with blade high and centered for maximum leverage. Make contact gently...push a few times at half throttle while watching the top carefully. Look for dead limbs - they're widow makers! If tree seems in good condition open the throttle and try again.



Lower blade into the ground and doze exposed root and tree completely clear of the ground.

To remove the larger trees follow a 3 step procedure. First, determine the direction of fall...usually in the direction of lean...and then make a few passes on the opposite side to a depth of say, 2 feet, or enough to cut some of the larger roots.

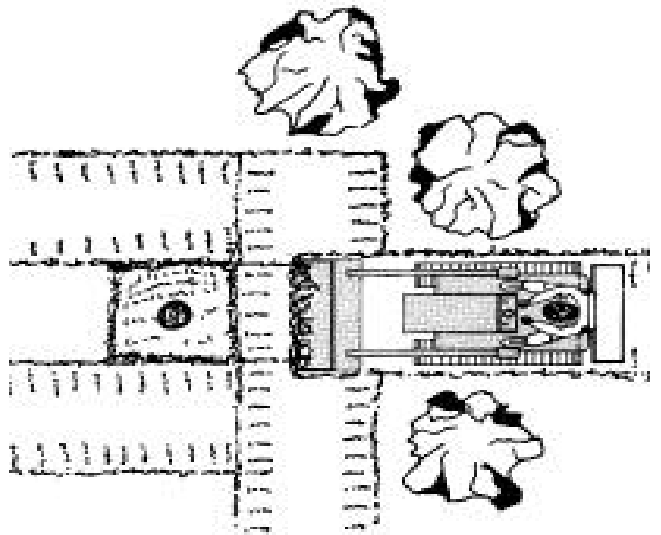
Second, cut roots on both adjacent sides in a similar manner.

Build an earth ramp up to the starting side of the tree to get still more leverage and then push. As the tree

starts over, reverse tractor quickly, for the roots pulling out of the ground may damage the machine. Next fill stump hole and then lift entire root section clear of the ground.



When the tree is too large to lift in a bucket, dig around the tree (as previously described) and then push over the ground to its new destination. (Note below)



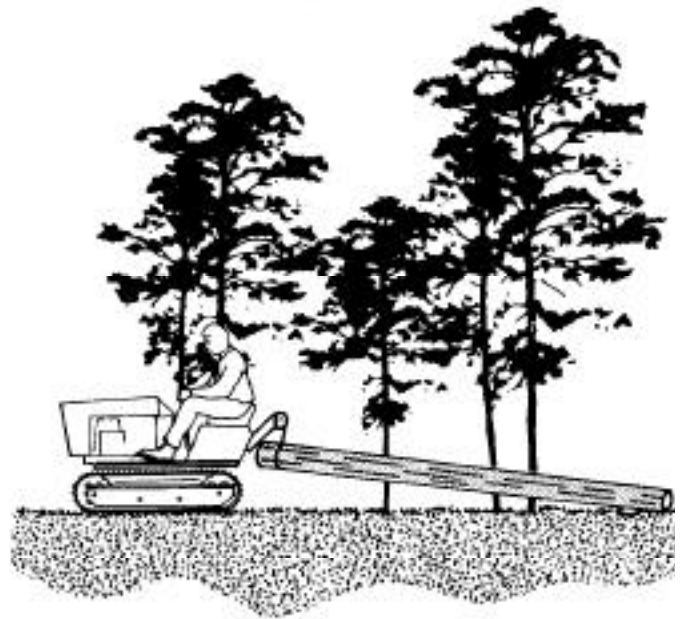
LOGGING

When pulling timber or poles, the front end should be lifted to maintain traction and reduce drag.



DON'T charge into big trees at full throttle. And don't push too long at a time. Track spinning is wasted effort.

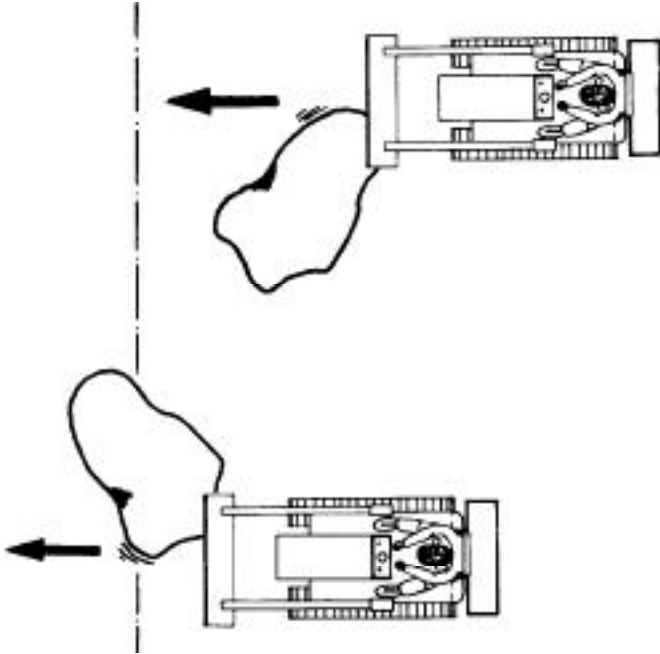
TRANSPLANTING



When transplanting trees of suitable size, place bucket under the dirt ball and lift it to a new site - securing the trunk to the bucket.

MOVING BOULDERS AND STONE

Dozers can move large rocks on firm ground perhaps several times its own weight. If the stone is too large for direct pushing, it can be pushed first on one side and then on the other.



ROCKS

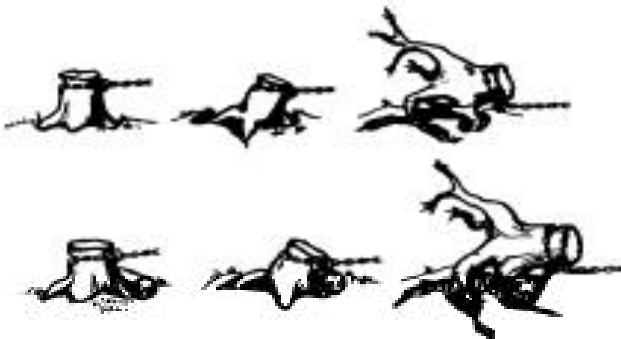
When a large rock is imbedded in a group of smaller ones, loosen and remove the smaller ones before attacking the big one. Operators should remember that if a rock doesn't move, something is holding it. Before proceeding, find cause and remedy it to prevent machine damage.

Many rocks such as shale and sandstone are found in tipped position. Always dig under the outcrop, lift, and break it out rather than try to penetrate from the opposite side. Sometimes driving a tractor on top will crush such rocks making removal easy.

STUMPS

Small dozers can tackle big stumps if you dig first. Make consecutive cuts around the stump until it is loose enough to pull out by a chain or blade.

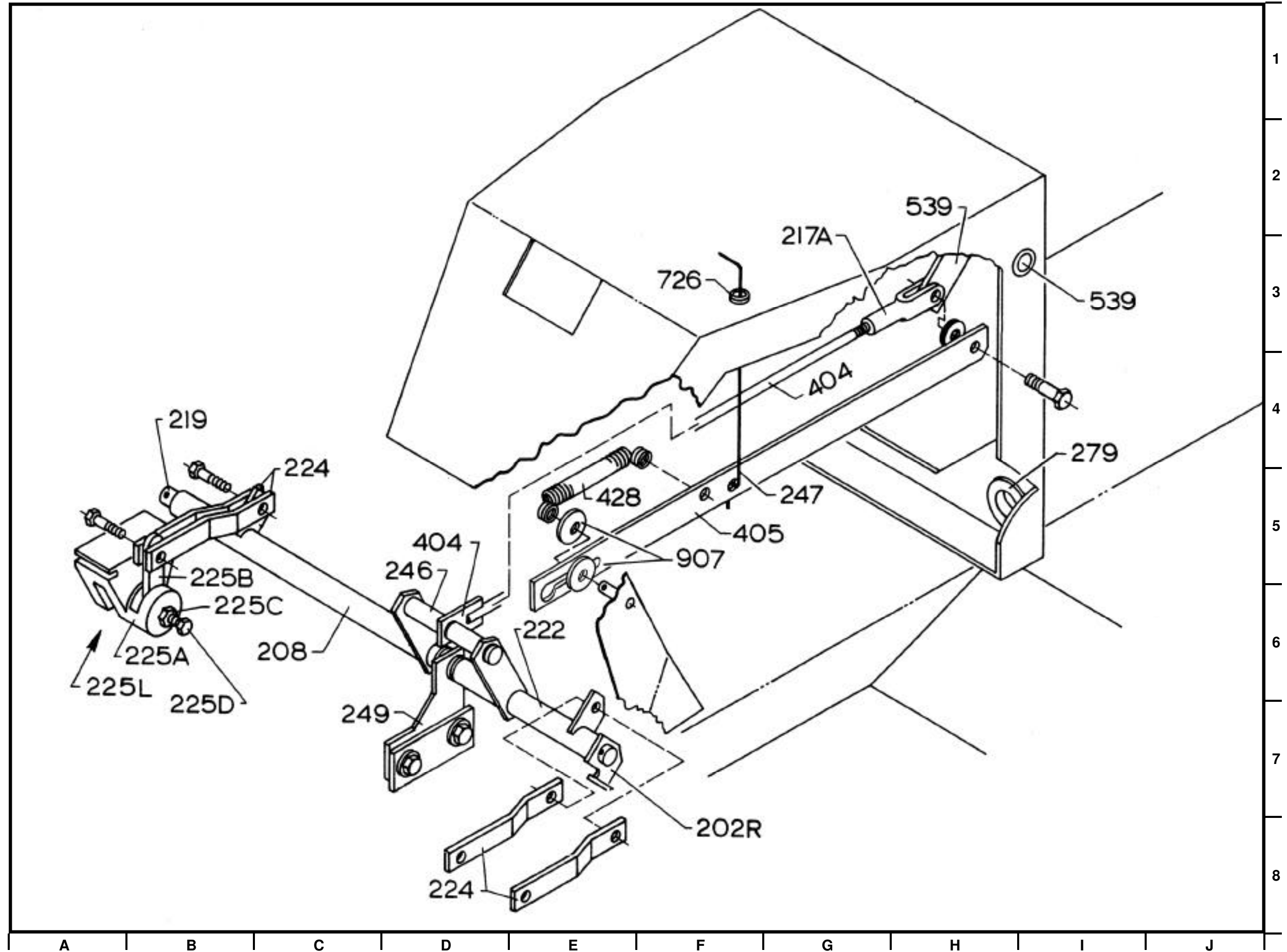
Notch the stump and leverage it out using a log or railroad tie.



Part Drawing MH-1

Parts Identified

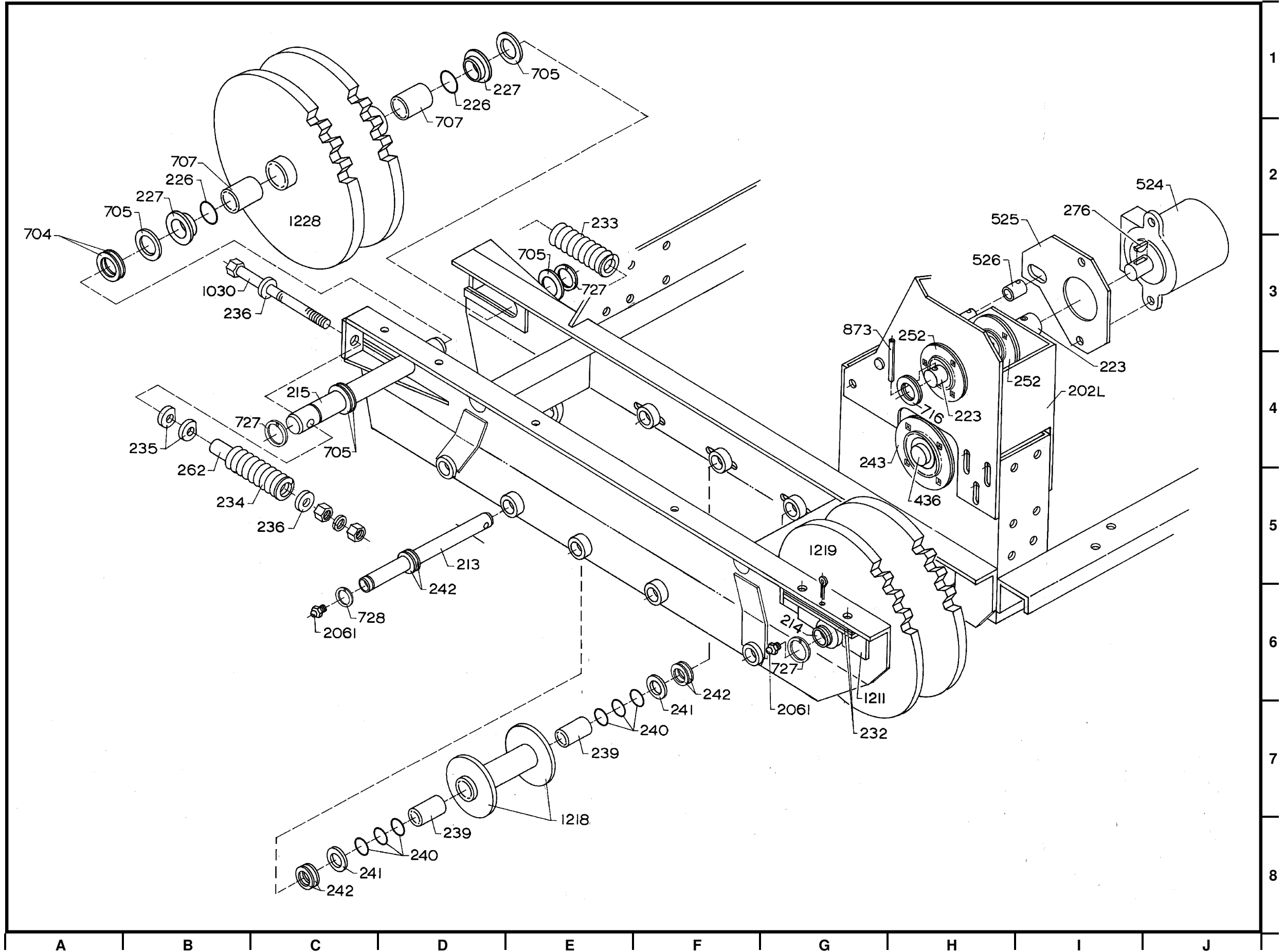
- 208 Rocker assembly, left
- 217A Clevis
- 219 Pivot rod
- 224 Pull, brake (4)
- 225A Brake, body
- 225B Brake, lever
- 225C Brake, jam nut
- 225D Brake, adjuster pin
- 225L Brake Assembly, left
- 246 Evener rod
- 247 Pull
- 249 Support (#219 rod)
- 279 Grommet
- 404 Pull
- 405 Bar
- 428 Spring
- 539 Pedal assembly, brake
- 726 Grommet
- 907 Washer



Part Drawing MH-2

Parts Identified

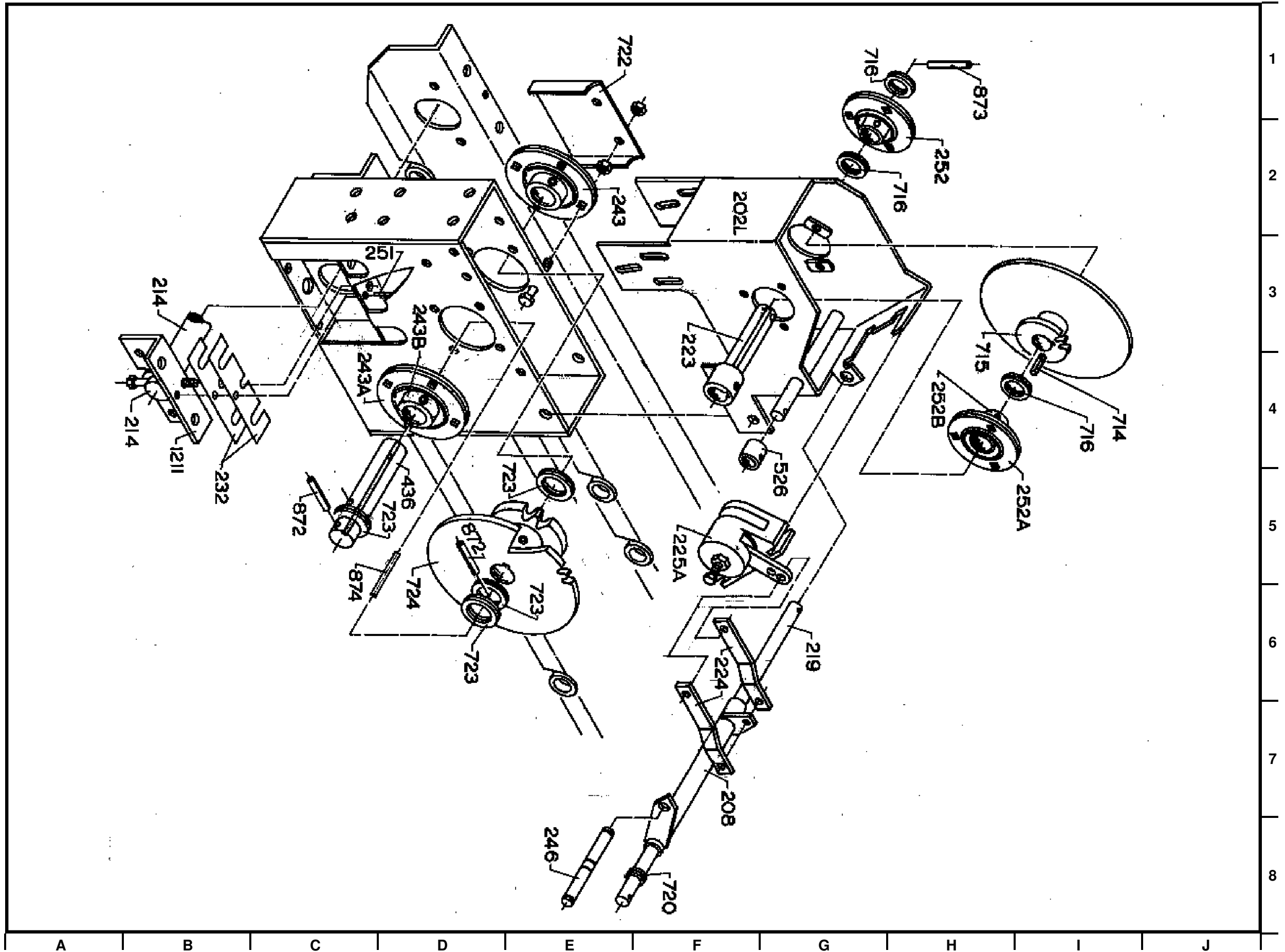
- 202L Motor Box, left
- 213 axle, idler
- 223 Shaft
- 226 O-ring
- 227 Knurled Washer
- 232 Shim
- 233 Spring, inside - yellow
- 234 Spring, outside, black
- 235 Washer
- 236 Washer
- 239 Bushing, oilite
- 240 O-ring
- 241 Washer
- 242 Washer
- 243 Bearing
- 252 Bearing
- 262 Tube
- 276 Key, woodruff
- 436 Shaft
- 524 Motor
- 525 Torque Arm
- 526 Bushing
- 704 Washer
- 705 Washer, thick
- 707 Bushing, oilite
- 716 Washer
- 727 Snap Ring
- 728 Snap Ring
- 873 Roll Pin
- 1030 Tension Rod
- 1211 Axle Support
- 1228 Idler Sprocket
- 2061 Zerk



Part Drawing MH-3

Parts Identified

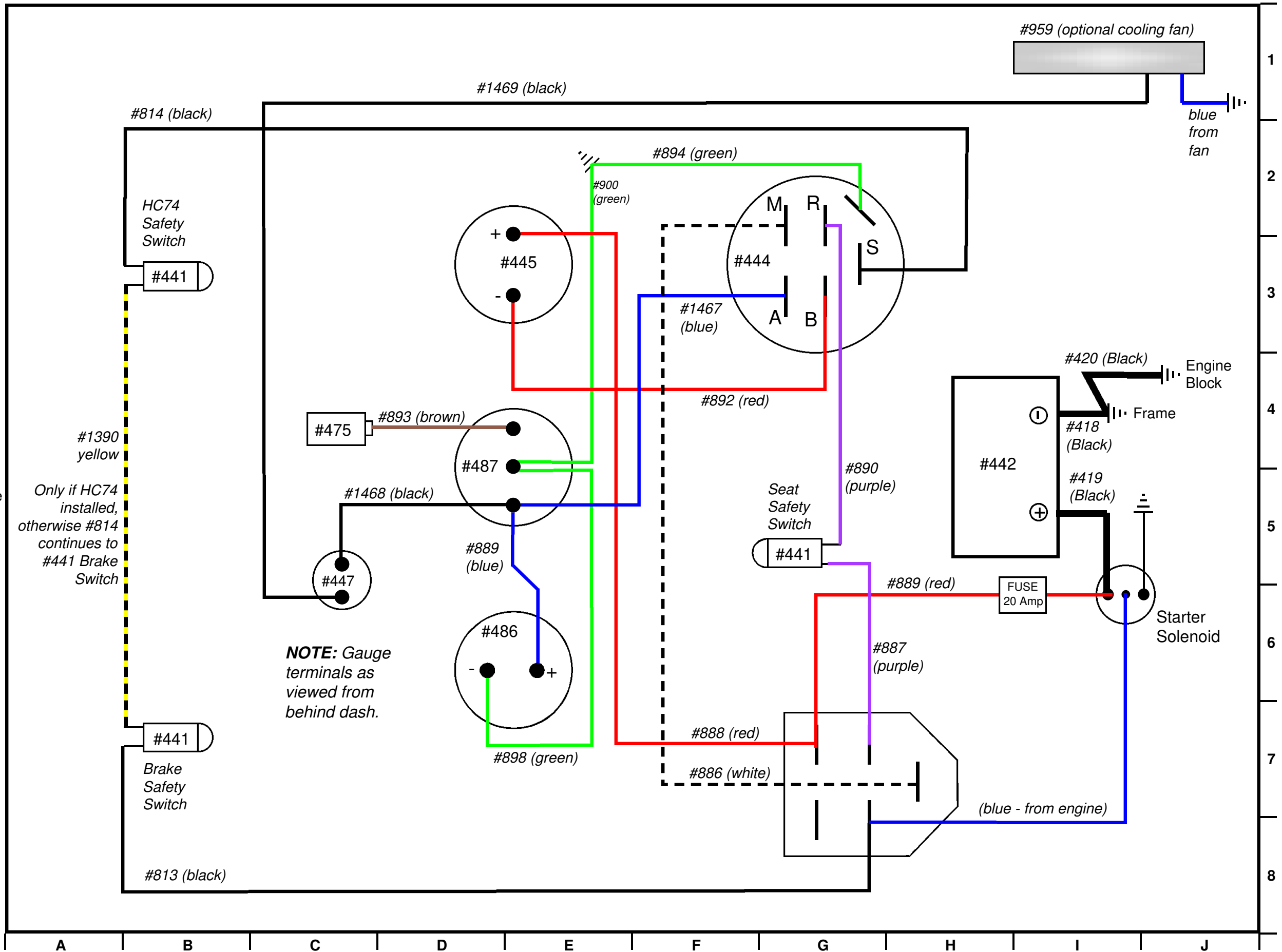
202L	Motor Box, left
208	Rocker assembly, left
214	Rear Axle
219	Pivot rod
223	Shaft
225L	Brake Assembly
232	Shim
243	Bearing Assembly
243A	Bearing Shell
243B	Bearing
246	Evener rod
251	Cotter Pin
252	Bearing Assembly
252A	Bearing Shell
252B	Bearing
526	Bushing
714	Key
715	Disk Drive
716	Washer 1"
720	Washer 1/2"
722	Guard
723	Washer
724	Primary Drive
872	Roll Pin
874	Key
1211	Axle Support



Part Drawing MH-4 4800 Wiring

Parts Identified

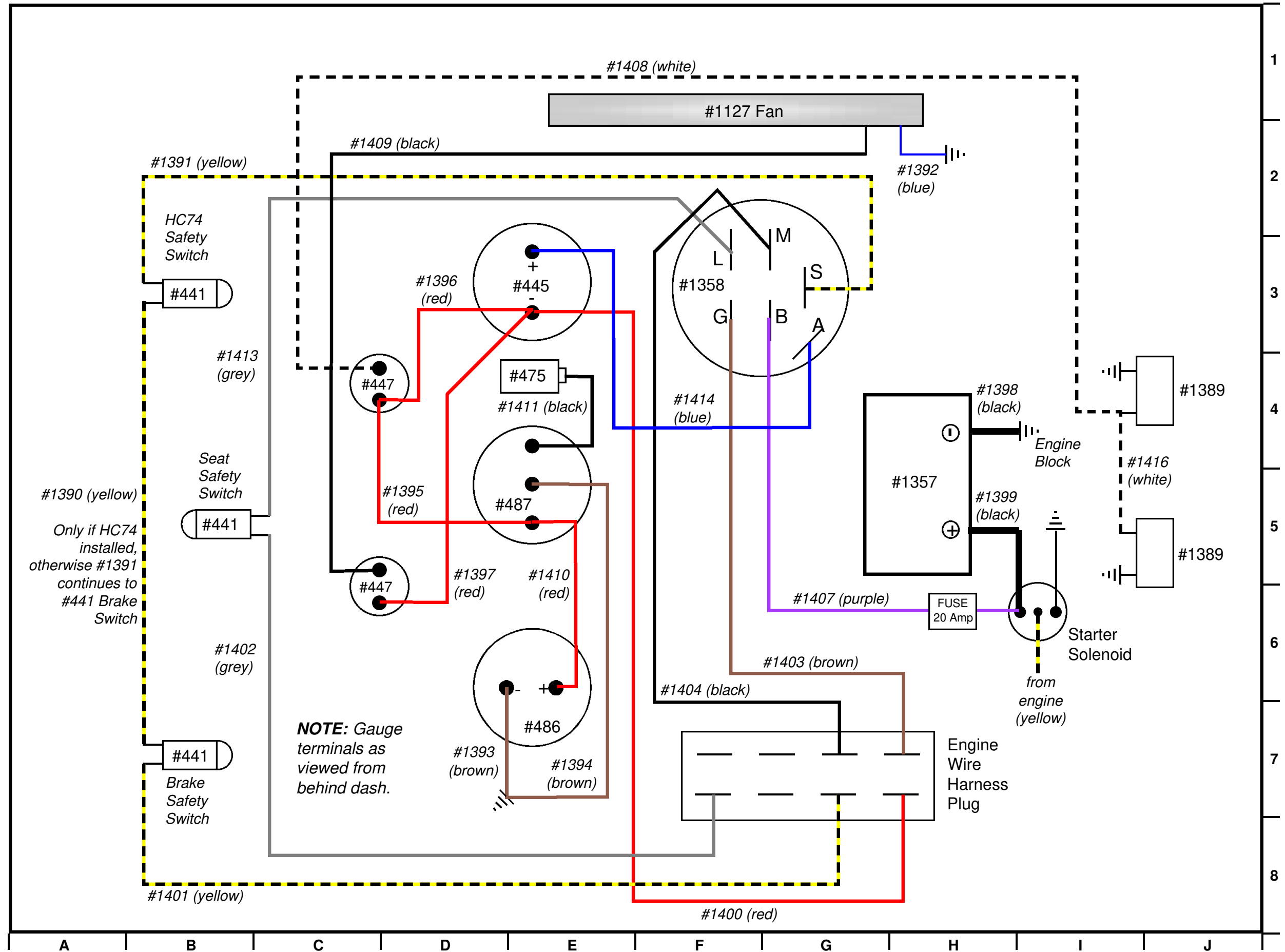
- 418 Wire, black 6 ga
- 419 Wire, black 6 ga
- 420 Wire, black 6 ga
- 441 Interlock Switch
(2) for MH4800
(1) for optional HC74
- 442 Battery
- 444 Ignition Switch
- 445 Amp Meter
- 447 Switch
- 475 Oil Temp Sender
- 486 Hour Meter
- 487 Oil Temp. Gauge
- 813 Wire, black
- 814 Wire, black
- 886 Wire, white
- 887 Wire, purple
- 888 Wire red
- 889 Wire, blue w/ 20 amp fuse
- 890 Wire, purple
- 892 Wire, red
- 898 Wire, green
- 900 Wire, green
- 959 Fan, 9 inch (optional)
- 1390 Wire, black
- 1467 Wire, blue
- 1468 Wire, black
- 1469 Wire, black



Part Drawing MH-5 7000 Wiring

Parts Identified

- 441 Interlock Switch
(2) for MH4800
(1) for optional HC74
- 445 Amp Meter
- 447 Switch (2)
- 475 Oil Temp Sender
- 486 Hour Meter
- 487 Oil Temp. Gauge
- 1127 Fan, 16"
- 1357 Battery
- 1358 Ignition Switch
- 1389 Headlight (2)
- 1390 Wire, yellow
with optional HC74
- 1391 Wire, yellow
- 1392 Wire, blue
- 1393 Wire, brown
- 1394 Wire, brown
- 1395 Wire, Red
- 1396 Wire, red
- 1397 Wire, red
- 1398 Wire, black 6 ga
- 1399 Wire, black 6 ga
- 1400 Wire, red
- 1401 Wire, yellow
- 1402 Wire, grey
- 1403 Wire, brown
- 1404 Wire, black
- 1407 Wire, purple w/ 20 amp fuse
- 1408 Wire, white
- 1409 Wire, black
- 1410 Wire, red
- 1411 Wire, black
- 1413 Wire, grey
- 1414 Wire, blue
- 1416 Wire, white



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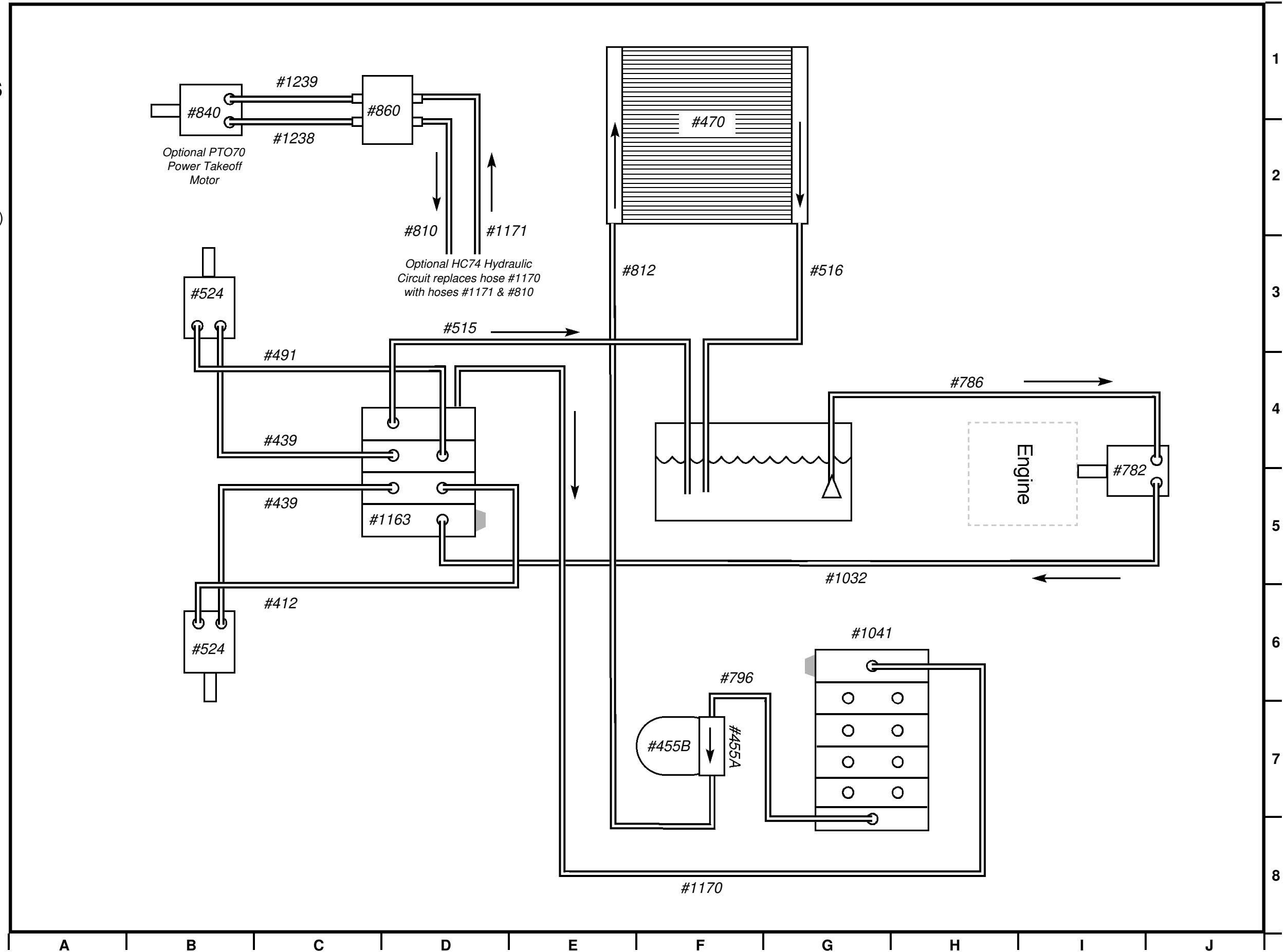
Part Drawing MH-6 4800 Hydraulics Serial #400159 & below

Parts Identified

- 412 Hose, 1/2" X 21-1/4"
- 439 Hose, 1/2" X 24-1/4" (2)
- 455A Hydraulic Filter Head
- 455B Hydraulic Filter Canister
- 470 Radiator
- 491 Hose 1/2" X 20-1/4"
- 515 Hose, 1" X 14" soft
- 516 Hose, 5/8" X 16" soft
- 524 Motor (2)
- 782 Pump
- 786 Hose, 1-1/4" X 22" soft
- 796 Hose, 1/2" x 31"
- 810 Hose, 1/2" X 35"
- 812 Hose, 1/2" X 47"
- 840 Motor, optional PTO70
- 860 Valve, optional HC74
- 1032 Hose, 1/2" X 41"
- 1041 Valve, attachments
- 1163 Valve, tracks
- 1170 Hose, 1/2" X 50"
- 1171 Hose, 1/2" X 25"
- 1238 Hose, 1/2" X 30"
- 1239 Hose, 1/2" X 25"

Not shown are tank vent lines

- 468 Hose, 3/8" X 31" soft
- 469 Hose, 3/8" X 37" soft



Part Drawing MH-7 4800 Hydraulics

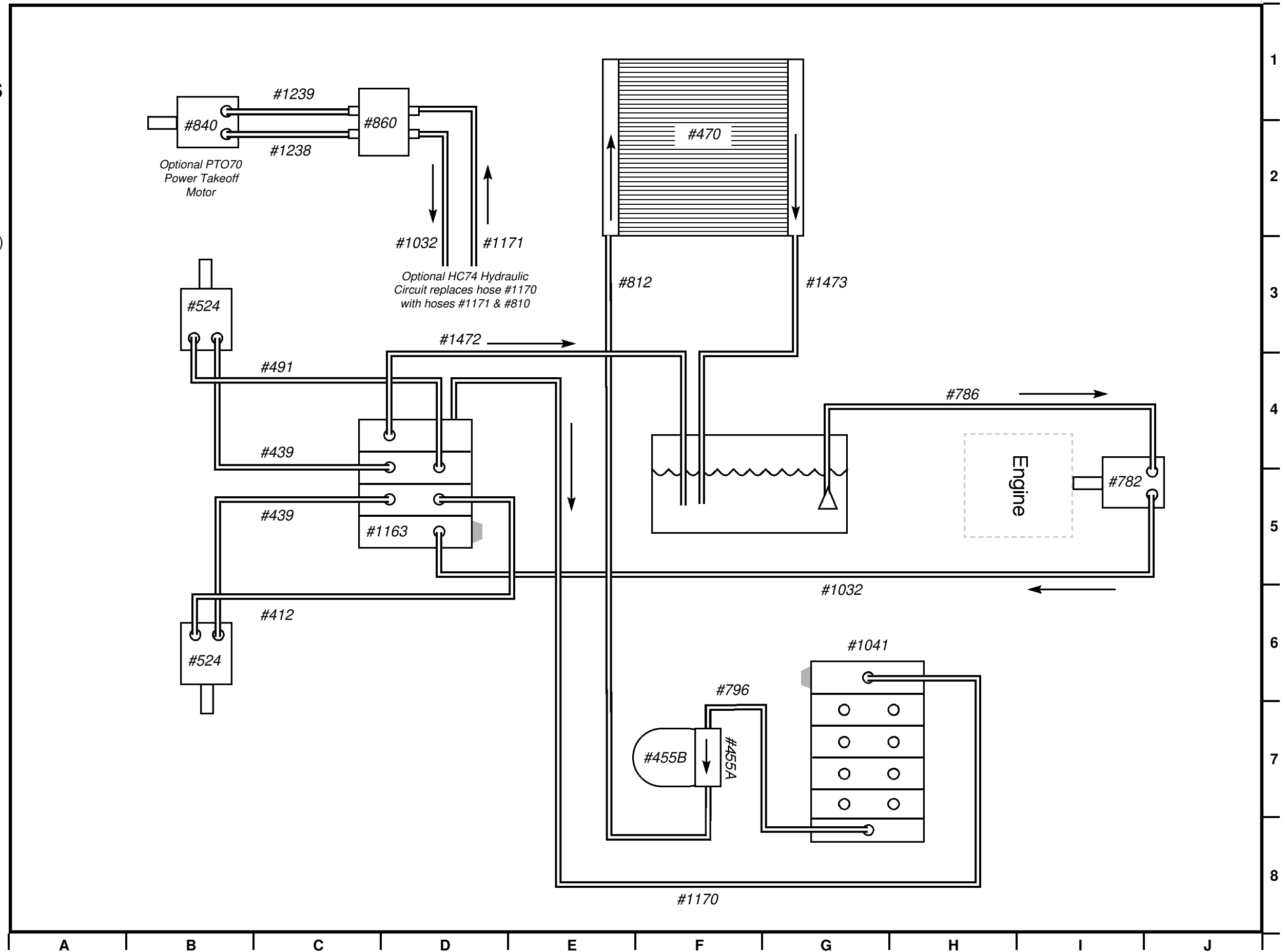
Serial #400160 to
#400190

Parts Identified

- 412 Hose, 1/2" X 21-1/4"
- 439 Hose, 1/2" X 24-1/4" (2)
- 455A Hydraulic Filter Head
- 455B Hydraulic Filter Canister
- 470 Radiator
- 491 Hose 1/2" X 20-1/4"
- 524 Motor (2)
- 782 Pump
- 786 Hose, 1-1/4" X 22" soft
- 796 Hose, 1/2" x 31"
- 812 Hose, 1/2" X 47"
- 840 Motor, optional PTO70
- 860 Valve, optional HC74
- 1032 Hose, 1/2" X 41" (2)
- 1041 Valve, attachments
- 1163 Valve, tracks
- 1170 Hose, 1/2" X 50"
- 1171 Hose, 1/2" X 25"
- 1238 Hose, 1/2" X 30"
- 1239 Hose, 1/2" X 25"
- 1472 Hose, 1" X 9" soft
- 1473 Hose, 5/8" X 18" soft

Not shown are tank vent lines

- 468 Hose, 3/8" X 31" soft
- 469 Hose, 3/8" X 37" soft



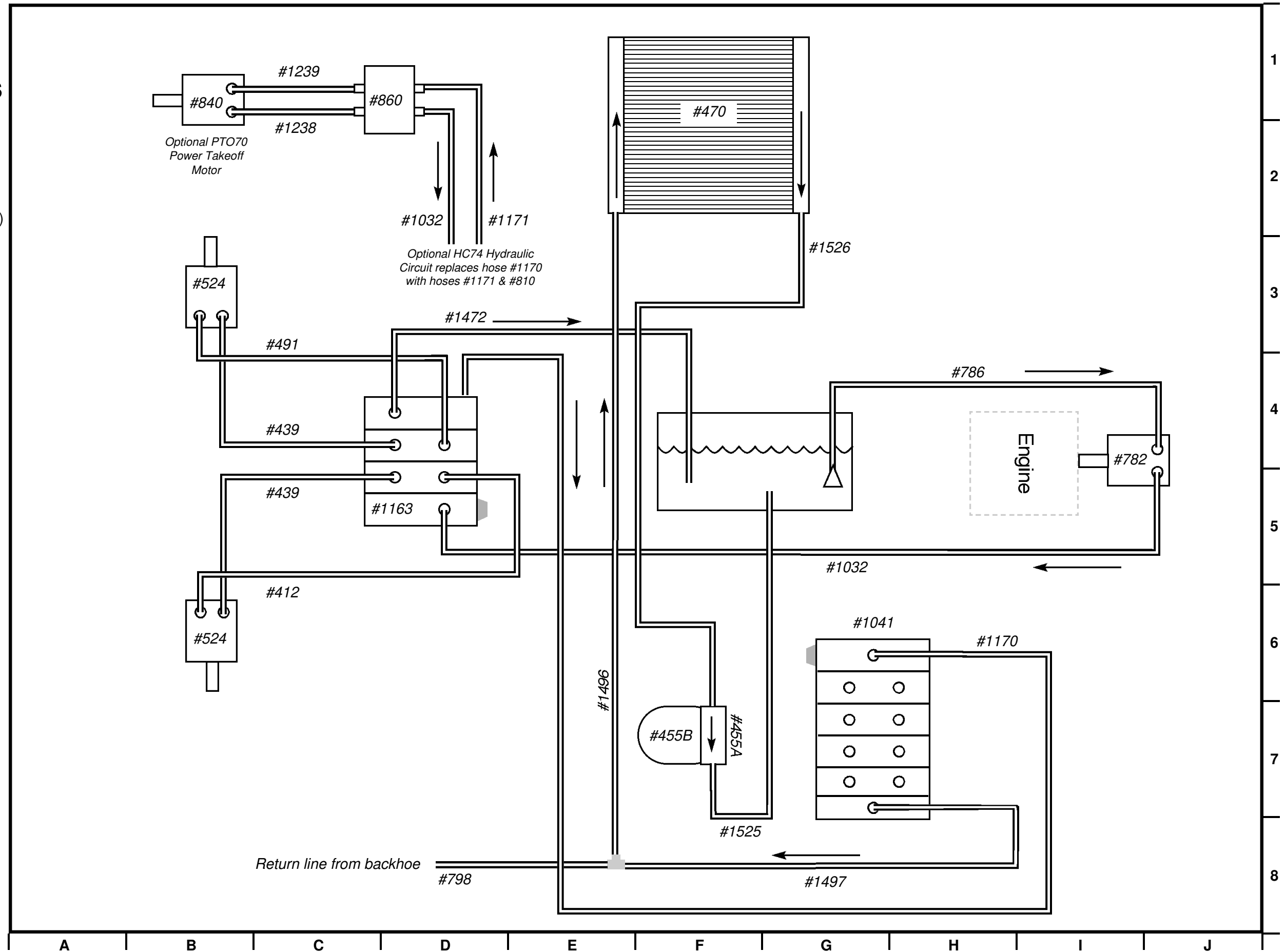
Part Photo MH-7a 4800 Hydraulics Serial #400191 & above

Parts Identified

- 412 Hose, 1/2" X 21-1/4"
- 439 Hose, 1/2" X 24-1/4" (2)
- 455A Hydraulic Filter Head
- 455B Hydraulic Filter Canister
- 470 Radiator
- 491 Hose 1/2" X 20-1/4"
- 524 Motor (2)
- 782 Pump
- 786 Hose, 1-1/4" X 22" soft
- 840 Motor, optional PTO70
- 860 Valve, optional HC74
- 1032 Hose, 1/2" X 41" (2)
- 1041 Valve, attachments
- 1163 Valve, tracks
- 1170 Hose, 1/2" X 50"
- 1171 Hose, 1/2" X 25"
- 1238 Hose, 1/2" X 30"
- 1239 Hose, 1/2" X 25"
- 1472 Hose, 1" X 9" soft
- 1496 Hose, 1/2" X 34"
- 1497 Hose, 1/2" X 21"
- 1525 Hose, 1/2" X 25"
- 1526 Hose, 1/2" X 38"

Not shown are tank vent lines

- 468 Hose, 3/8" X 31" soft
- 469 Hose, 3/8" X 37" soft



Part Drawing MH-8 7000 Hydraulics

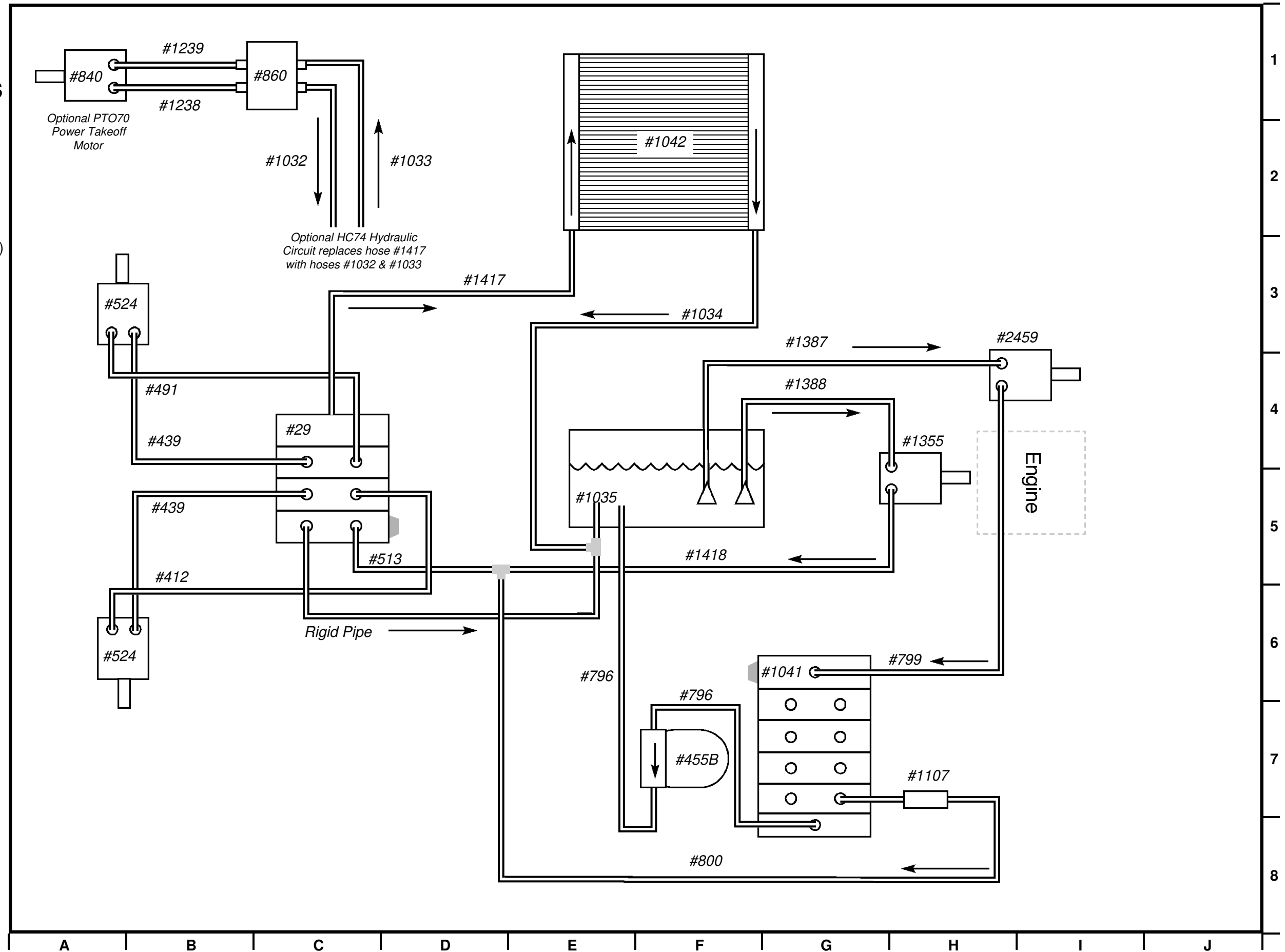
Serial #700049 & below

Parts Identified

- 29 Valve, tracks
- 412 Hose, 1/2" X 21-1/4"
- 439 Hose, 1/2" X 24-1/4" (2)
- 455B Hydraulic Filter Canister
- 491 Hose 1/2" X 20-1/4"
- 513 Hose, 1/2" X 7-3/4"
- 515 Hose, 1" X 14" soft
- 524 Motor (2)
- 796 Hose, 1/2 X (2)
- 799 Hose, 1/2" X 74"
- 800 Hose, 1/2 X 43"
- 840 Motor, optional PTO70
- 860 Valve, optional HC74
- 1032 Hose, 1/2" X 41"
- 1033 Hose, 1/2" X 78"
- 1034 Hose, 1/2" X 31"
- 1035 Hose
- 1041 Valve, attachments
- 1042 Radiator
- 1107 Check Valve
- 1238 Hose, 1/2" X 33"
- 1239 Hose, 1/2" X 28"
- 1355 Pump, tracks
- 1387 Hose, 3/4" X 37"
- 1388 Hose, 1-1/4" X 19" soft
- 1417 Hose, 1/2" X 62-1/2"
- 1418 Hose, 1/2" X 12"
- 2459 Pump, attachment

Not shown are tank vent lines

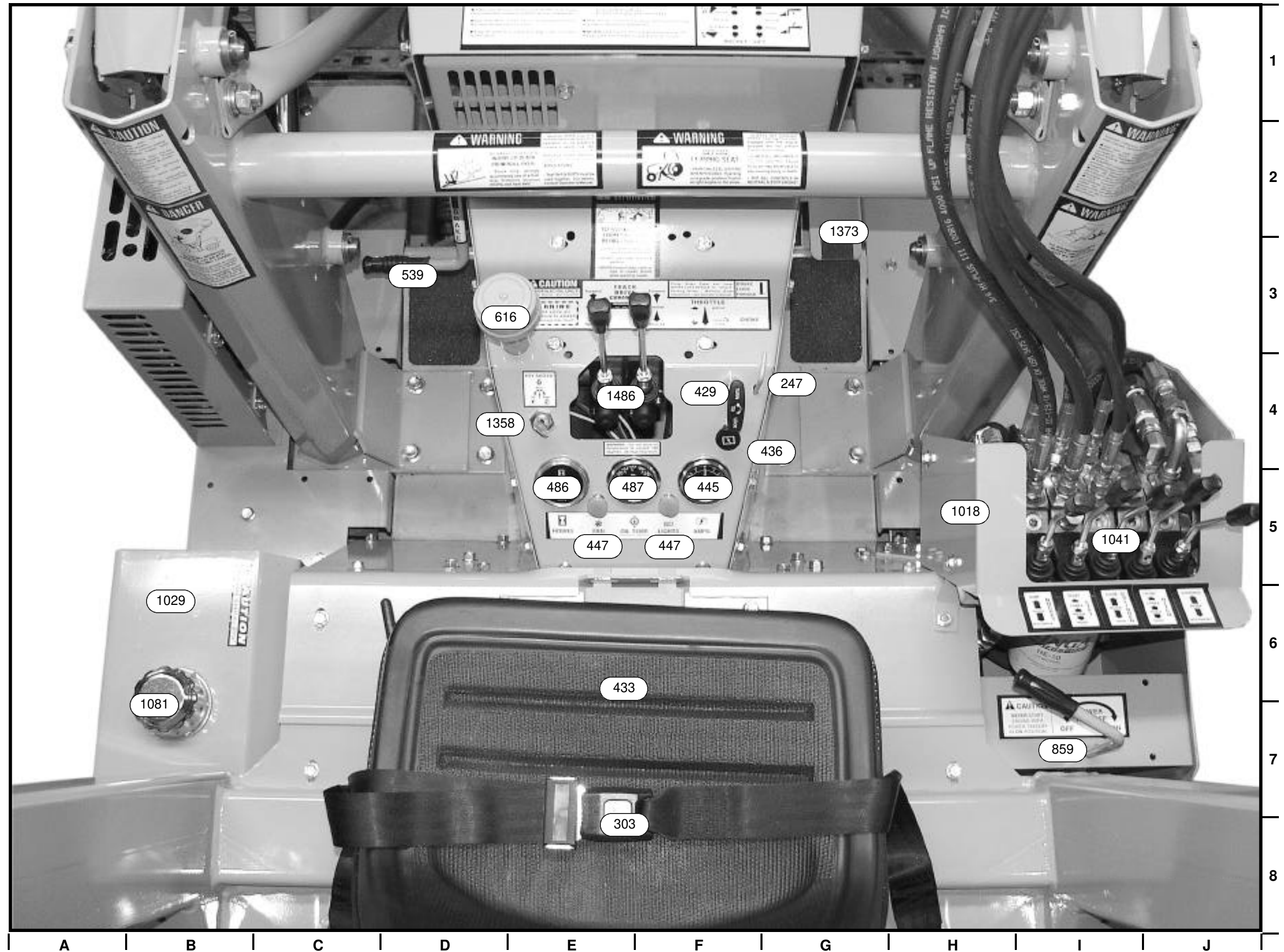
- 468 Hose, 3/8" X 31" soft
- 469 Hose, 3/8" X 37" soft



Part Photo MH-11

Parts Identified

- 247 Handle, brake lock
- 303 Seat belt
- 429 Throttle (hand)
- 433 Seat
- 436 Choke
- 445 Amp meter
- 447 Switch (fan & light)
- 486 Hour meter
- 487 Oil temp gauge
- 539 Pedal, brake
- 616 Cap, breather
- 859 Handle, HC74 (optional)
- 1018 Valve cover
- 1029 Tank, fuel
- 1041 Valve, attachment
- 1081 Cap, fuel
- 1358 Ignition switch
- 1373 Throttle, foot
- 1486 Valve, track drive



Part Photo MH-12

Parts Identified

- 441 Interlock Switch
- 502 Seat Mount
- 503 Post Mount
- 504 Seat Pin
- 505 Treadle
- 506 Spring
- 933 Seat
- 933D Spacer
- 933B Seat Glide
- 1105 Z-Bracket
- 1159 Seat Pan



The seat system shown here is standard on an MH7000, and part of the optional CP48 Convenience Package for the MH4800.

Part Photo MH-13

Parts Identified

- 432 Terminal Cover
- 1357 Battery
- 1370 Hood
- 1371 Mount, Headlights
- 1377 Dash
- 1378 Air Box
- 1389 Headlight



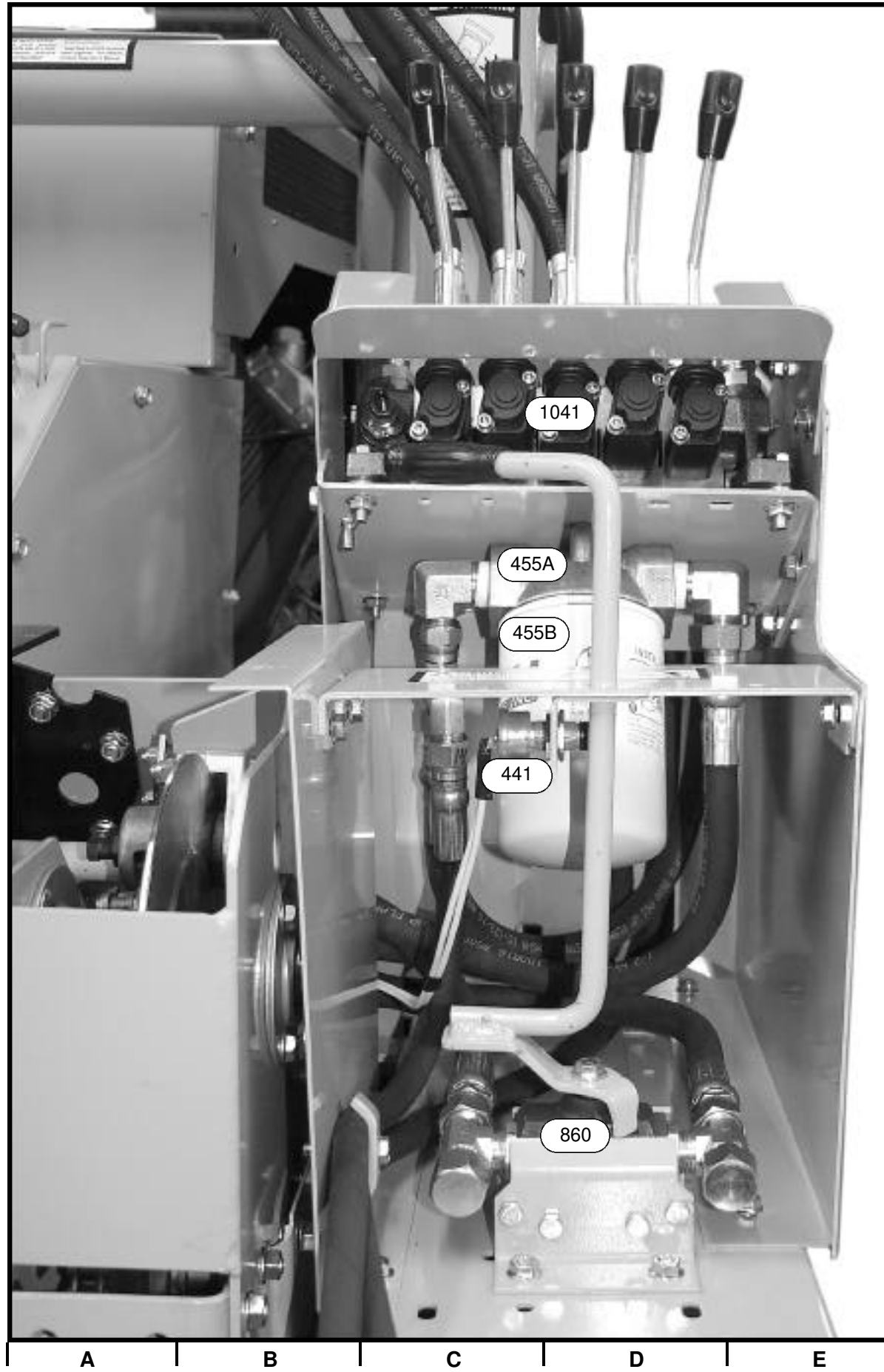
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Part Photo MH-14

Parts Identified

- 268 Petcock, fuel
- 441 Interlock switch, HC74
- 455A Filter head, hydraulic
- 455B Filter canister, hydraulic
- 799 Hose, 1/2" X 74"
- 860 Valve, HC74
- 1364 latch, hood
- 1366 Filter, fuel
- 1367 Filter, engine oil
- 1376 Mount, grill
- 1480 Hose, 1" X 16-1/2" soft
- 2459 Pump, attachment



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Part Photo MH-15

Parts Identified

- 268 Petcock, fuel
- 441 Interlock switch, brake
- 475 Sender, oil temp
- 1355 Pump, track
- 1356 Hub, pump mount
- 1366 Filter, fuel
- 1480 Hose, 1" X 16-1/2" soft



This picture MH7000 only.

Part Photo MH-16

Parts Identified

1359	Pulley
1360	Pulley
1361	Belt
1376	Mount, grill
1380	Grill
1382	Mount, pump
1383	Cover

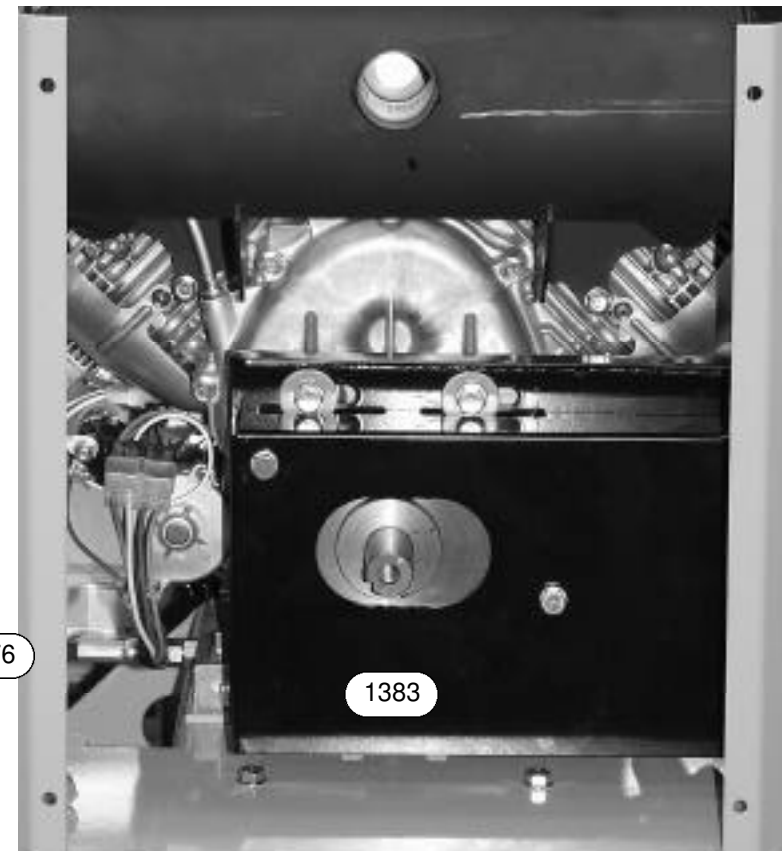


1376

Belt Tensioning & Replacement Procedure

- 1) Shutoff tractor, apply parking brake, lower attachments to ground, and remove key.
- 2) Remove the #1380 Grill. Remove the #1383 Cover by removing the two bolts securing it to the #1382 Pump Mount.

NOTE: Spacer tubes are located over these two bolts between the #1383 Cover, and #1382 Pump Mount. Take care to not lose these spacer tubes during removal.



1376

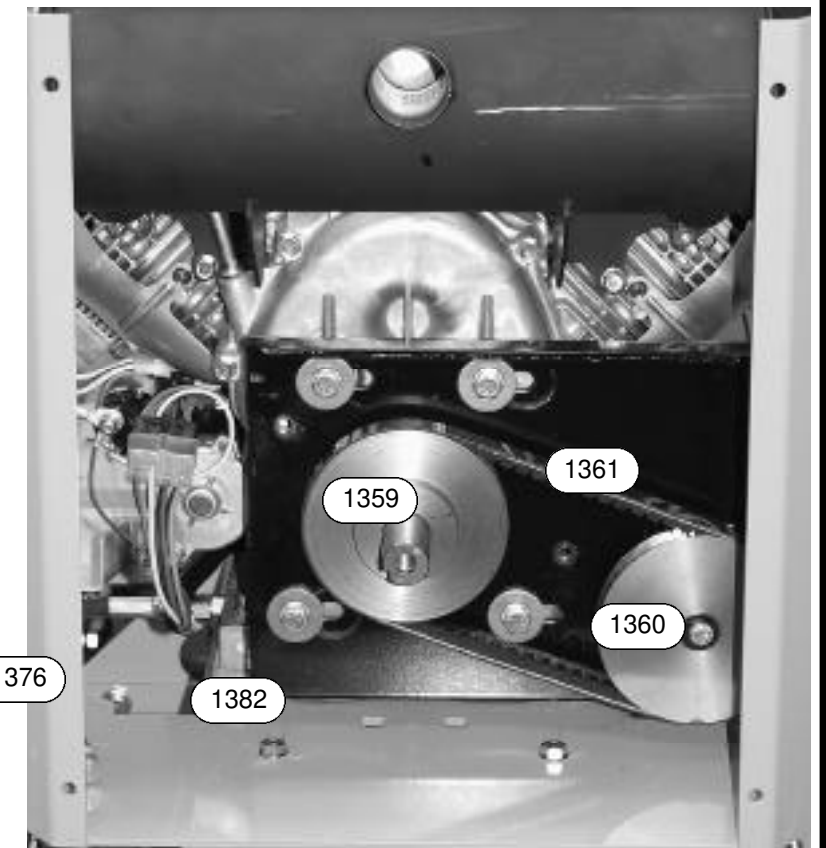
1383

- 4) Loosen, but not remove, the four bolts securing the #1382 Pump Mount to the Engine.
- 5) To replace the belt. Slide the #1382 Pump mount to the left until belt tension is relieved enough to allow removal. Replace the belt.

- 6) To Tension the belt. Using hand pressure only, slide the #1382 Pump Mount to the right until the #1362 Belt is drawn tight. Tighten the four bolts securing the #1382 Pump mount to the engine while maintaining belt tension.

NOTE: Do not use a pry bar or leverage device to tighten the belt as overtightening could result in bearing damage to the pump and/or engine.

- 7) Replace the #1383 Cover making sure to install the spacer tubes over the bolts between the #1383 Cover and the #1382 Pump Mount.
- 8) Replace the #1380 Grill.



1376

1359

1361

1360

1382

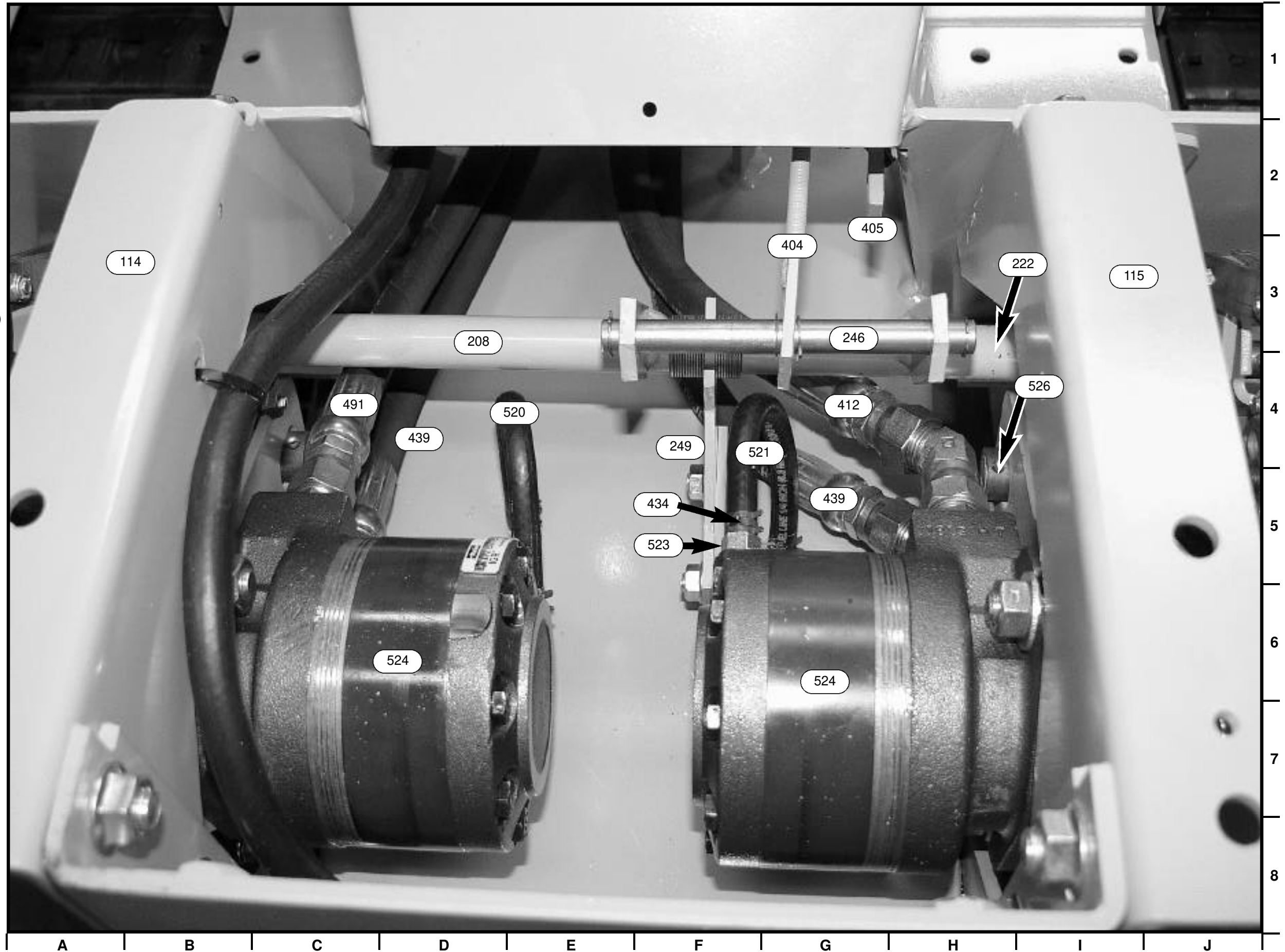
A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Part Photo MH-17

Parts Identified

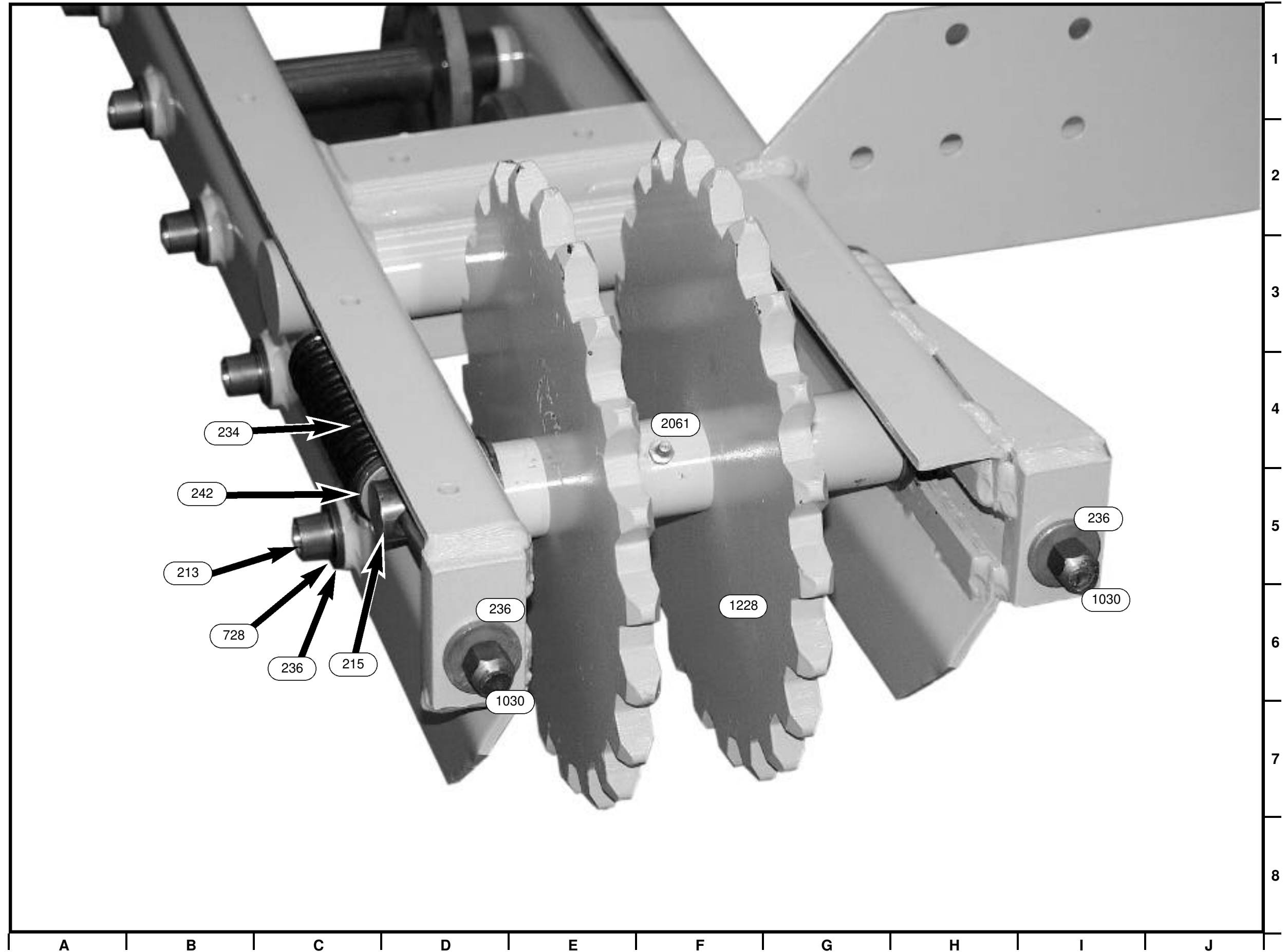
- 114 Brace, left
- 115 Brace, right
- 208 Rocker Assembly, left
- 222 Rocker Assembly, right
- 246 Evener Rod
- 249 Support
- 404 Pull Assembly
- 405 Bar
- 412 Hose, 1/2" X 21-1/4"
- 434 Clamp, hose
- 439 Hose, 1/2" X 24-1/4" (2)
- 491 Hose 1/2" X 20-1/4"
- 520 Hose, case drain
- 521 Hose, case drain
- 523 Fitting
- 524 Motor (2)



Part Photo MH-18

Parts Identified

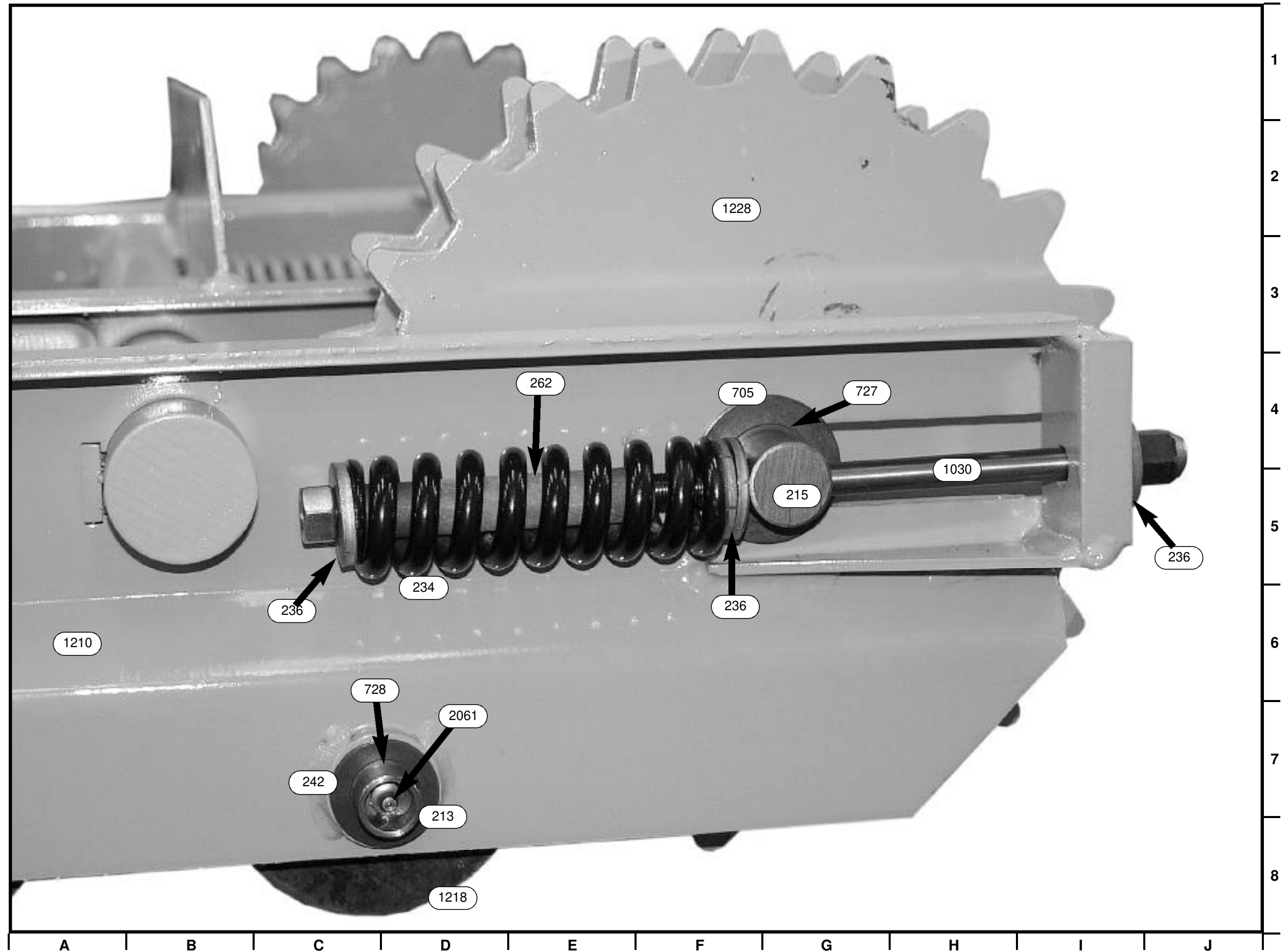
- 213 Axle, Idler
- 215 Axle, Idler Sprocket
- 234 Spring, Black
- 236 Washer
- 242 Washer
- 728 Snap Ring
- 878 Lynch Pin
- 1030 Tension Rod
- 1228 Idler Sprocket
- 2061 Zerk



Part Photo MH-19

Parts Identified

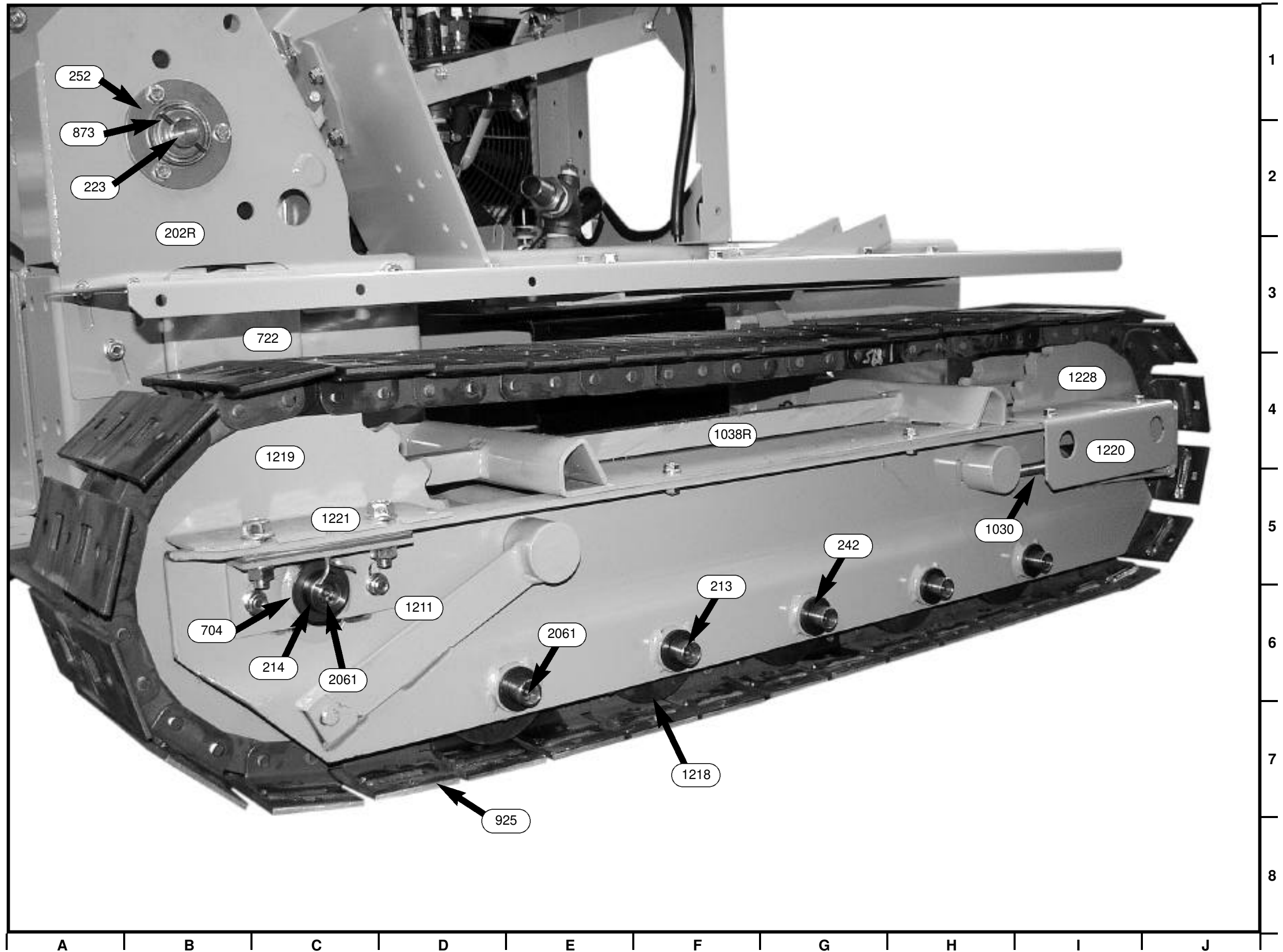
- 215 Front Axle
- 234 Spring, outer-black
- 236 Washer
- 242 Washer
- 262 Tube
- 705 Washer
- 728 Snap Ring
- 1030 Tension Rod
- 1218 Idler
- 1228 Idler Sprocket
- 2061 Zerk



Part Photo MH-20

Parts Identified

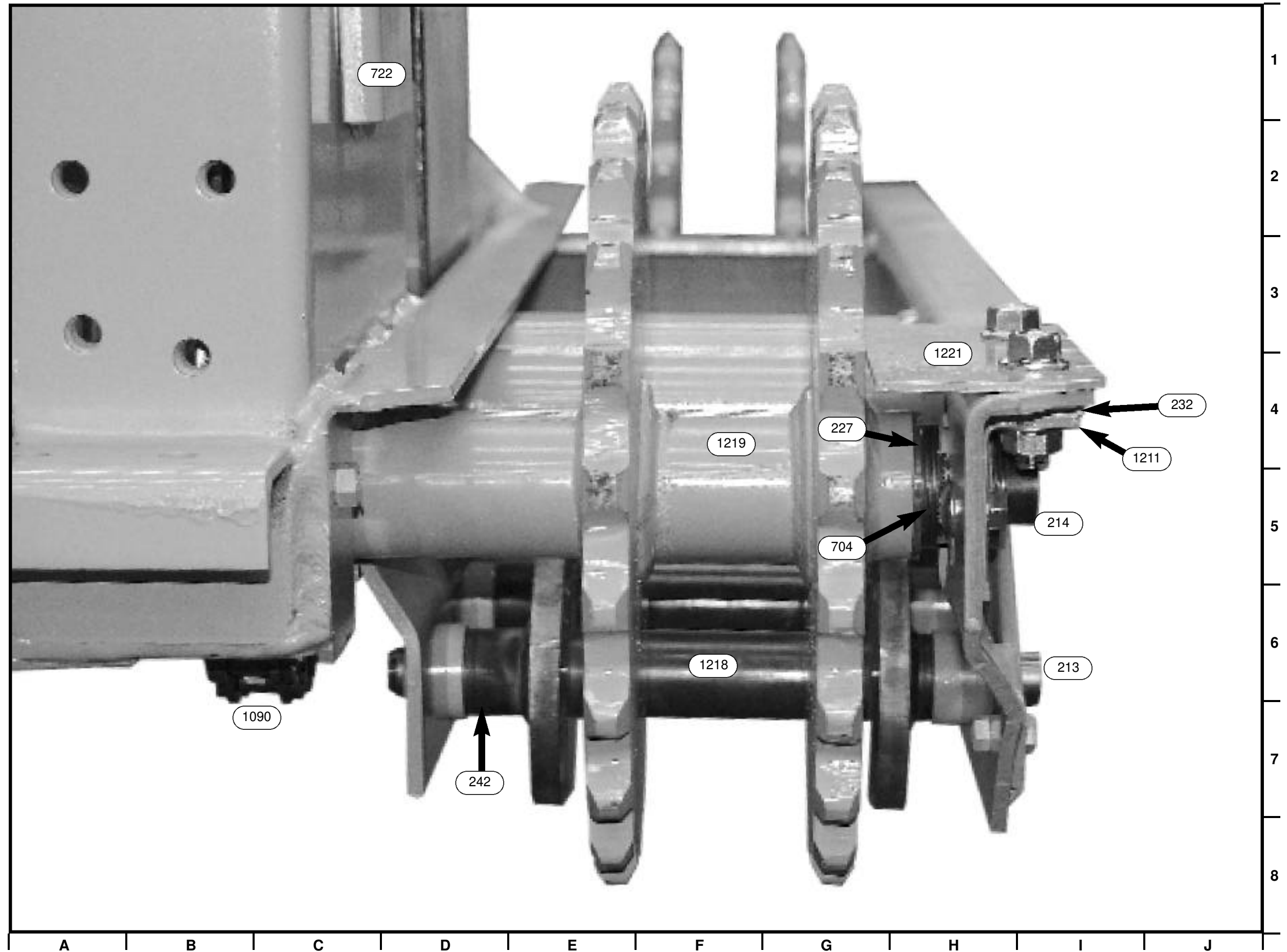
- 202R Motor Box, right
- 223 Shaft
- 242 Washer
- 252 Bearing
- 704 Washer
- 722 Guard
- 873 Roll Pin
- 925 Track, Heavy-Duty
- 1030 Tension Rod
- 1038R Mud Scraper (optional)
- 1211 Axle Support
- 1218 Idler
- 1219 Rear Drive
- 1220 Guard, spring
- 1221 Guard
- 1228 Idler Sprocket
- 2061 Zerk



Part Photo MH-21

Parts Identified

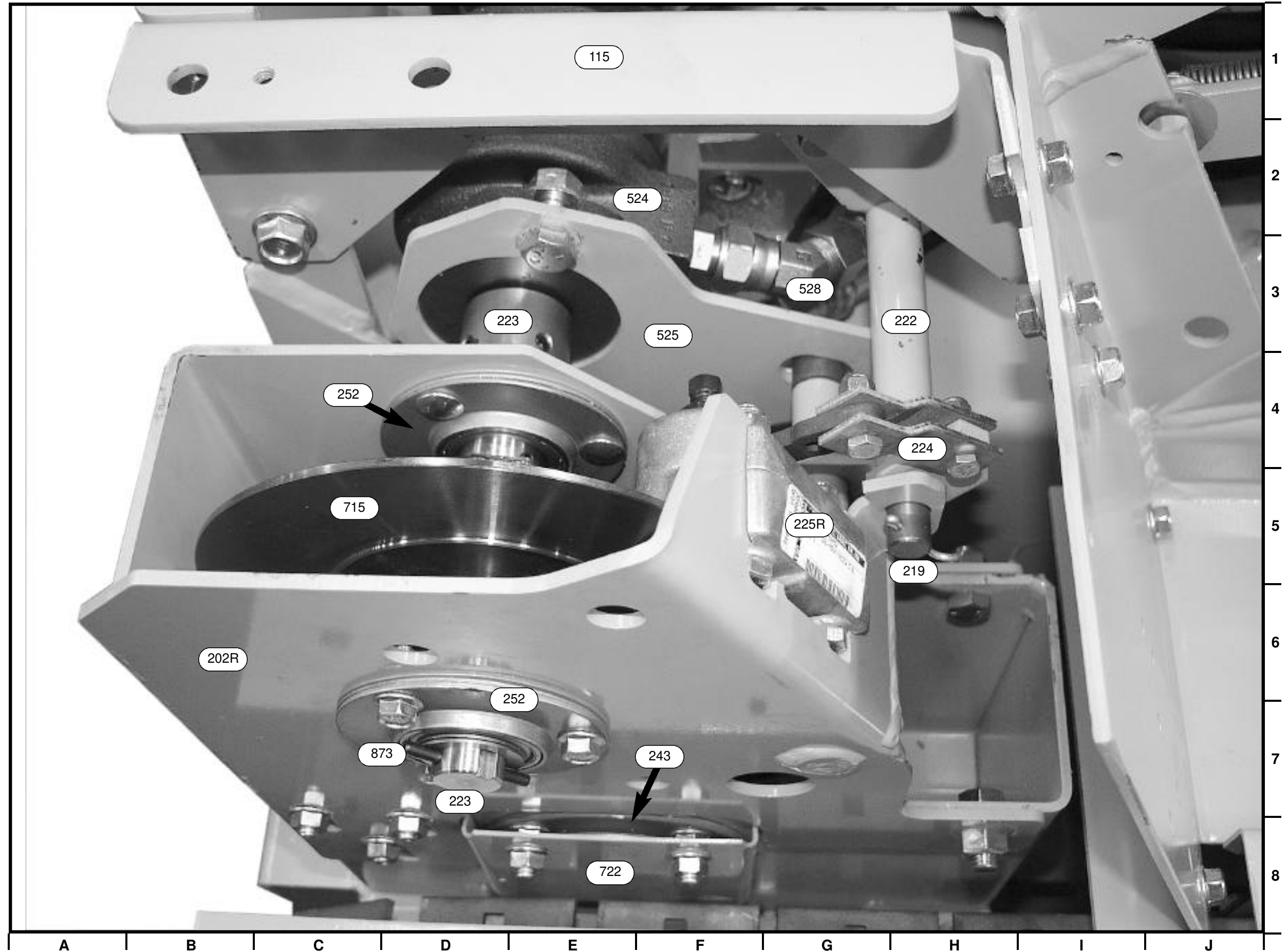
- 213 axle, idler
- 214 Rear Axle
- 227 Knurled Washer
- 232 Shim
- 242 Washer
- 722 Guard
- 1090 Chain, #80
- 1211 Axle support
- 1218 Idler
- 1219 Rear Drive
- 1221 Guard



Part Photo MH-22

Parts Identified

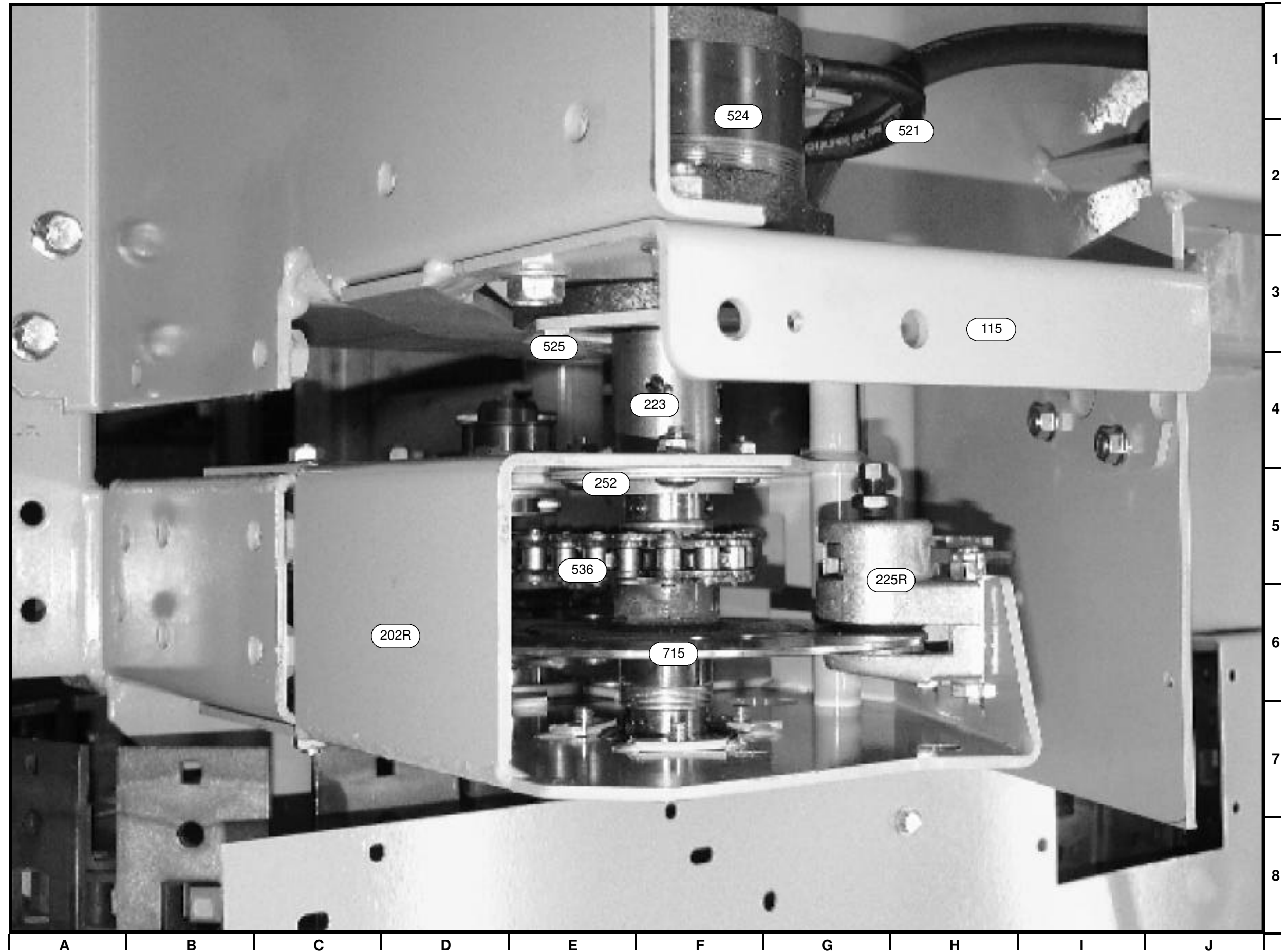
115	Brace, Right
202R	Motor Box, Right
219	Rod
222	Rocker Assembly, Right
223	Shaft
224	Pull, brake
225R	Brake Caliper, Right
243	Bearing
252	Bearing
524	Track Motor
525	Torque Arm
528	Fitting
715	Disk Drive
722	Guard
873	Roll Pin



Part Photo MH-23

Parts Identified

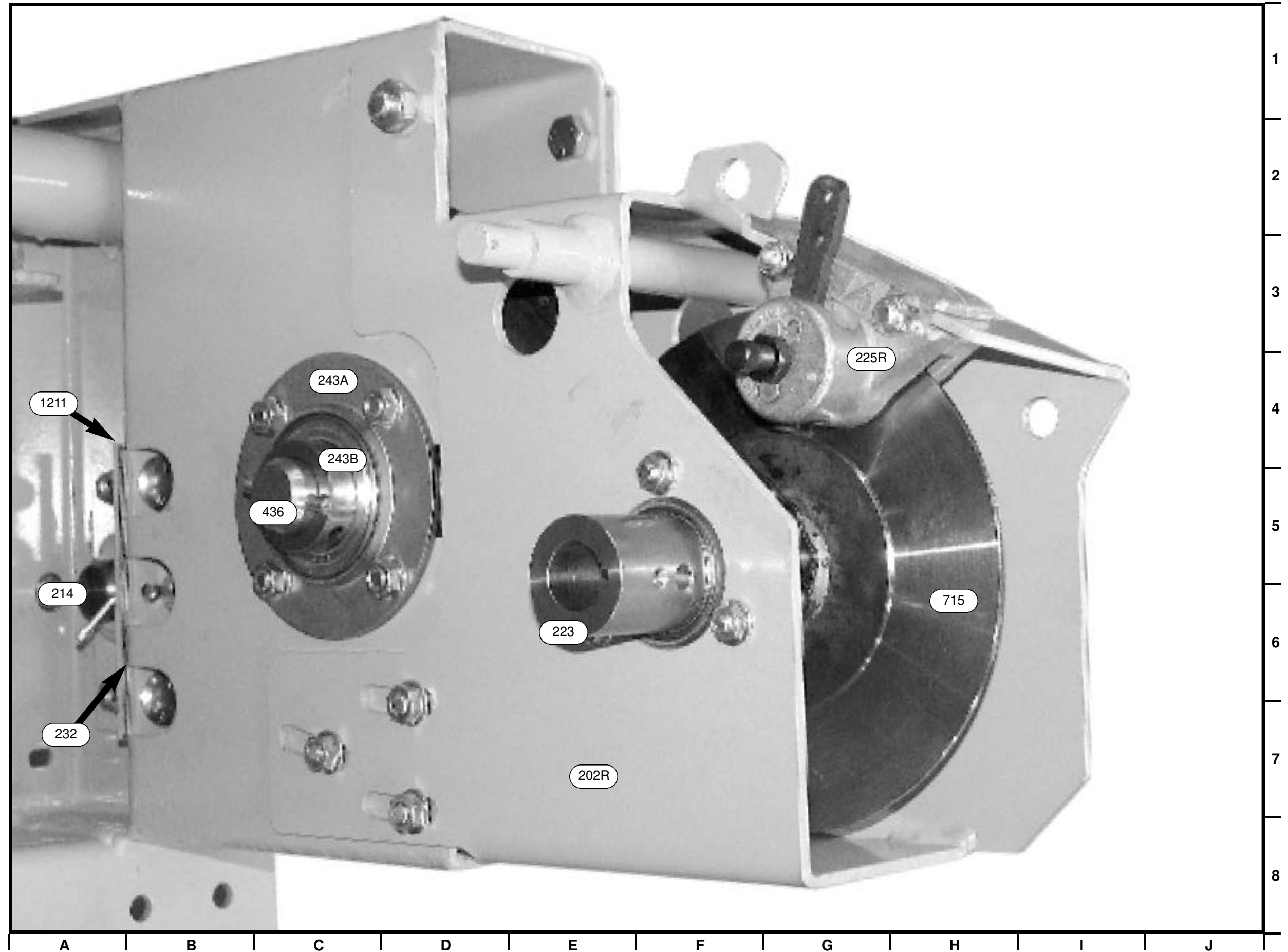
115	Brace, right
202R	Motor Box Right
223	Shaft
225R	Brake Caliper, right
252	Bearing
521	Hose, 1/4"
524	Motor
525	Torque Arm
536	Chain, #50
715	Disk Drive



Part Photo MH-24

Parts Identified

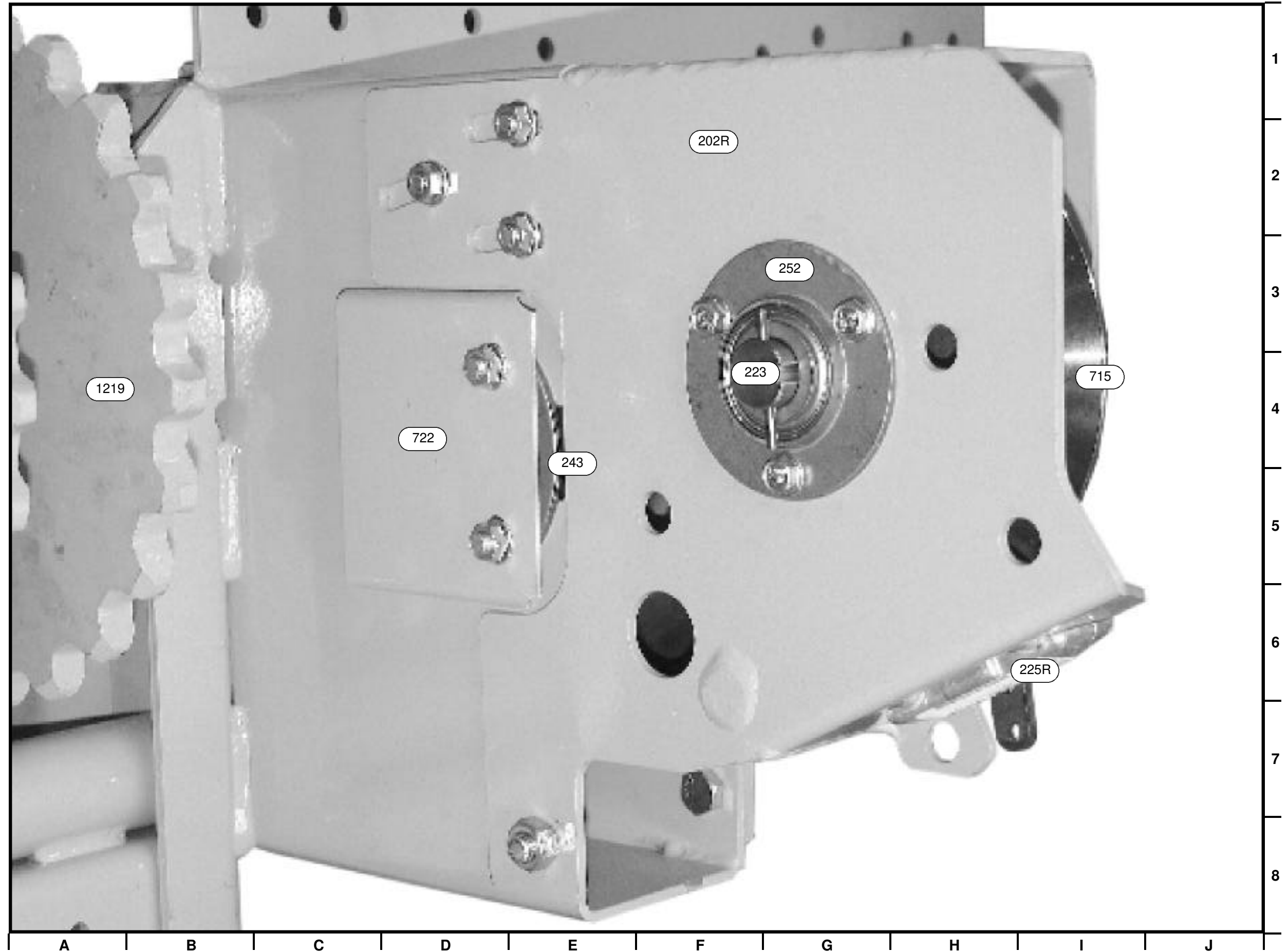
- 202R Motor Box Right
- 214 Axle, rear drive
- 223 Shaft
- 225R Brake Caliper, right
- 232 Shims
- 243A Bearing Shells
- 243B Bearing
- 436 Shaft
- 715 Disk Drive
- 1211 Axle Support



Part Photo MH-25

Parts Identified

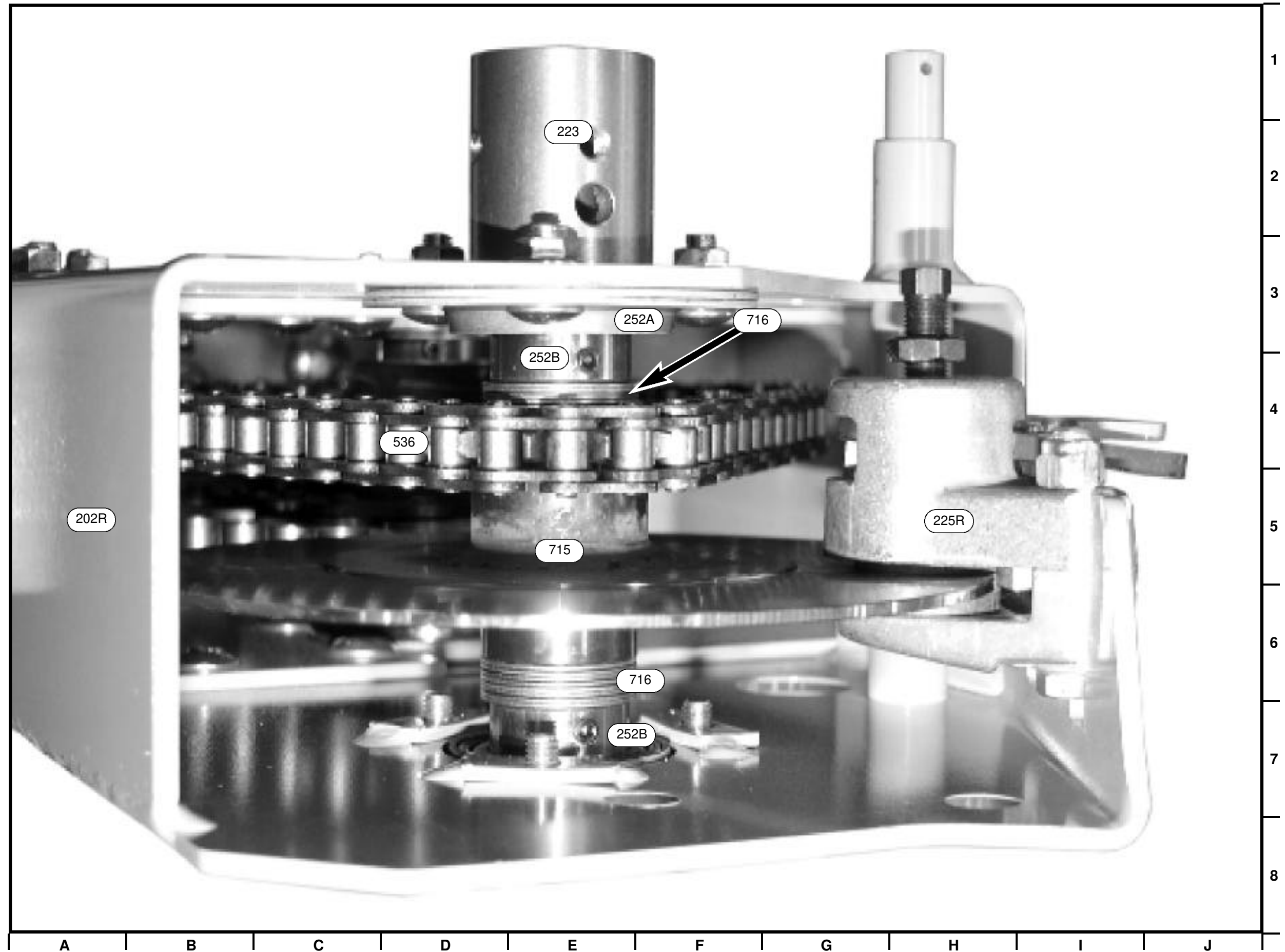
202R	Motor Box, right
223	Shaft
243	Bearing
252	Bearing
715	Disk Drive
722	Guard
1219	Rear Drive



Part Photo MH-26

Parts Identified

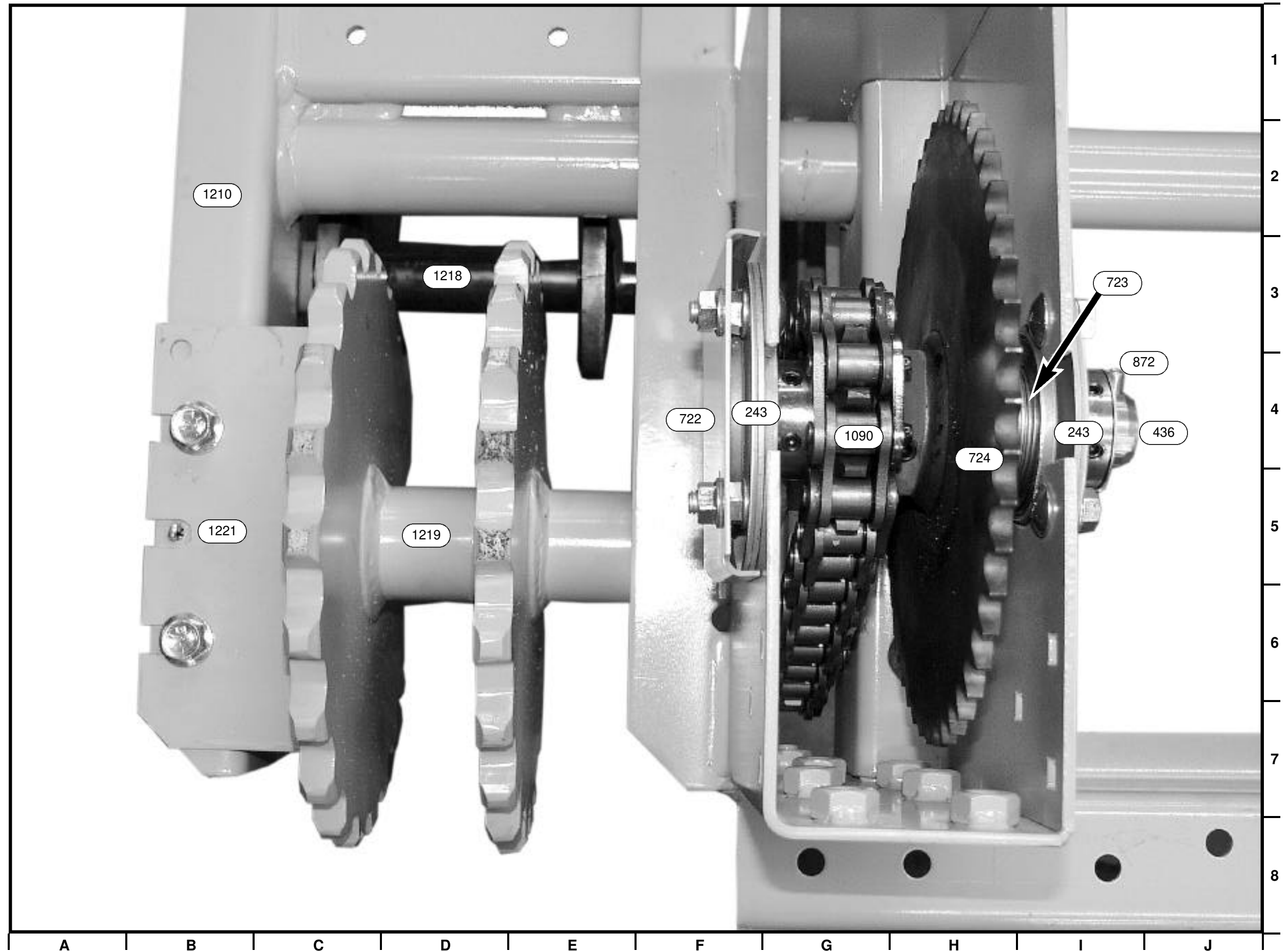
- 202R Motor Box, right
- 223 Shaft
- 225R Brake Caliper Right
- 252A Bearing Shells
- 252B Bearing
- 536 Chain, #50
- 715 Disk Drive
- 716 Washer



Part Photo MH-27

Parts Identified

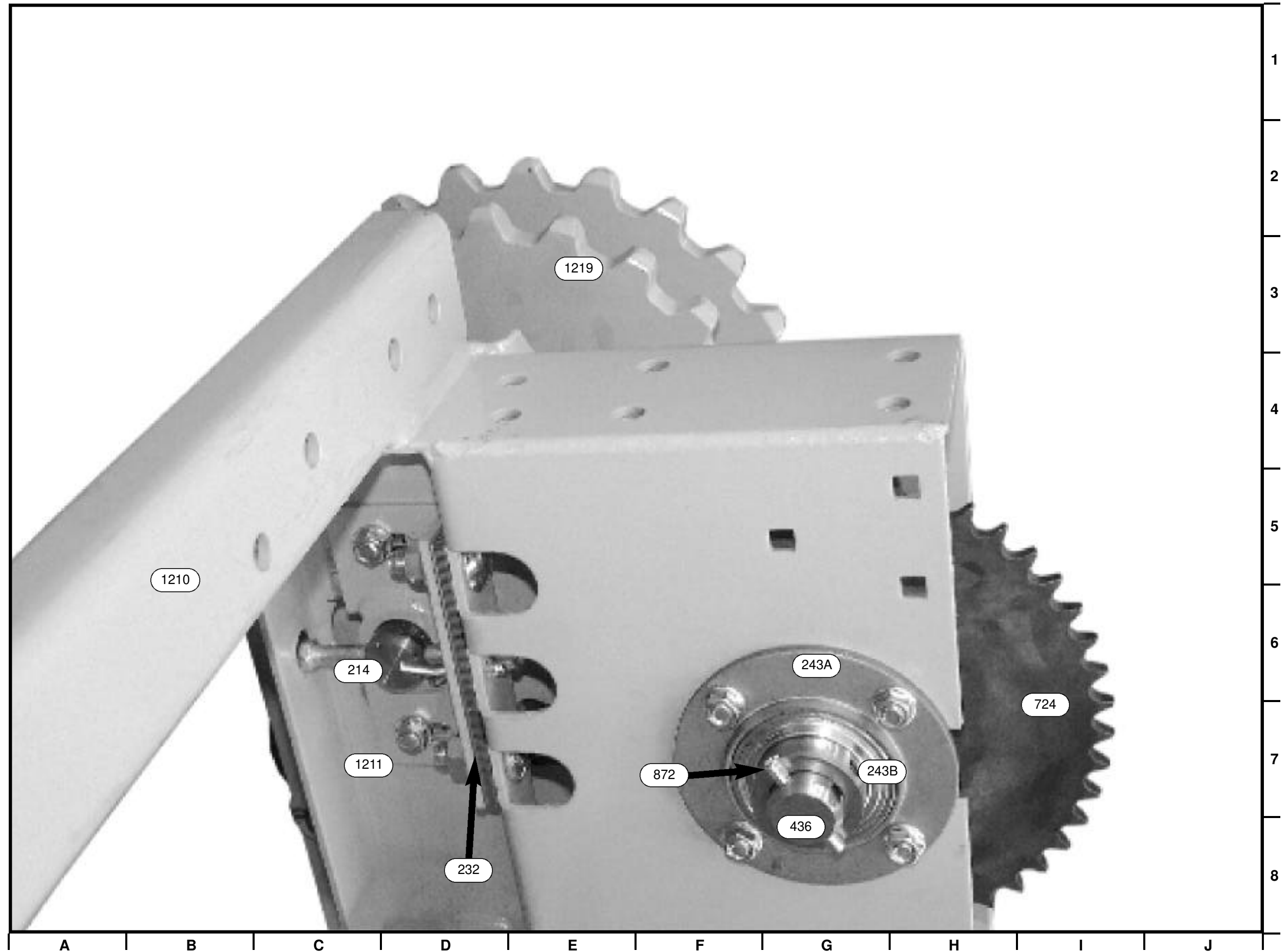
- 243 Bearing
- 436 Shaft
- 722 Guard
- 723 Washer
- 724 Primary Drive
- 872 Roll Pin
- 1090 Chain, #80
- 1218 Idler
- 1219 Rear Drive
- 1221 Guard



Part Photo MH-28

Parts Identified

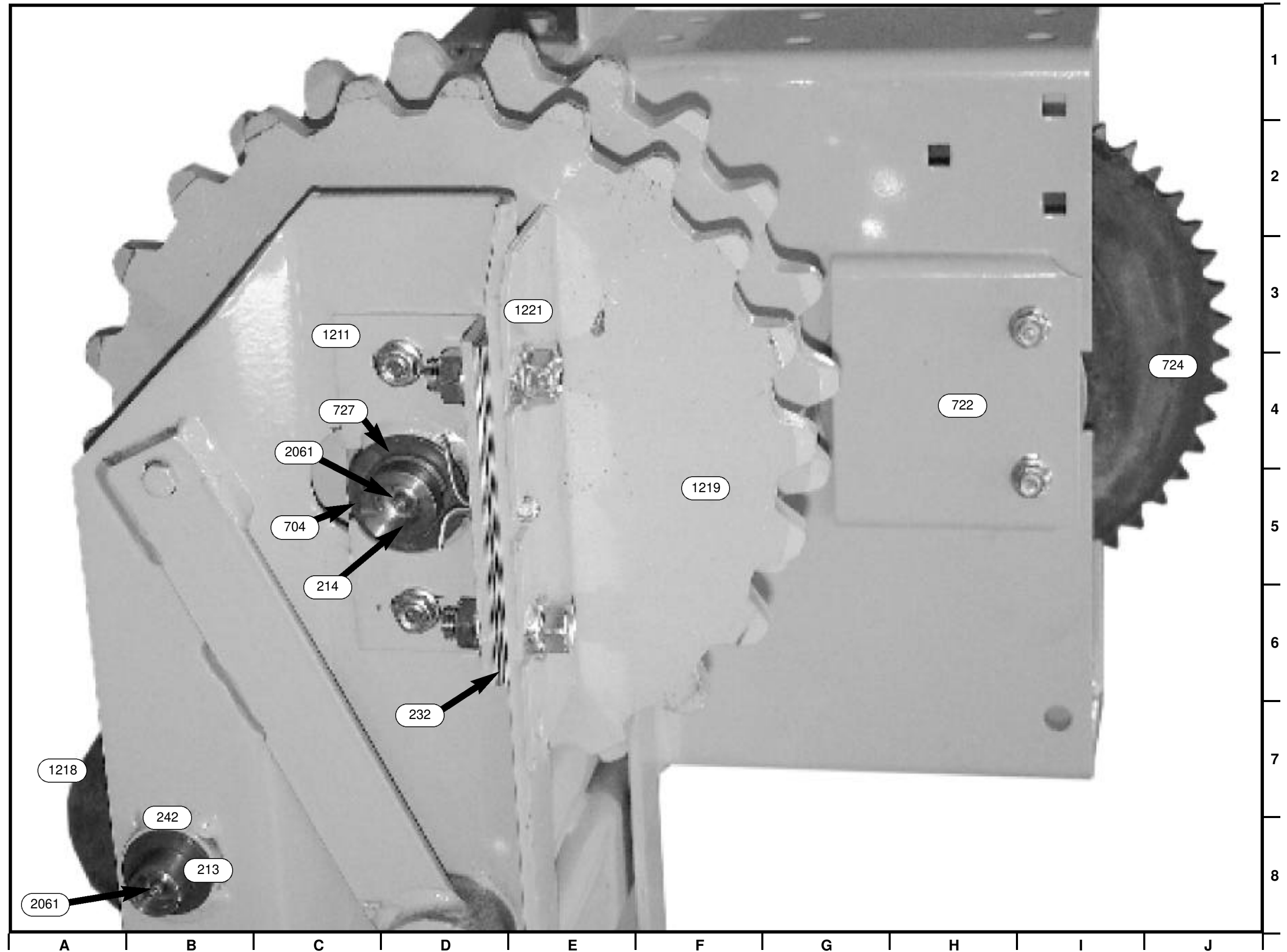
214	Rear Axle
232	Shim
243A	Bearing Shell
243B	Bearing
436	Shaft
724	Primary Drive
872	Roll Pin
1210	Lower Frame
1211	Axle Support
1219	Rear Drive



Part Photo MH-29

Parts Identified

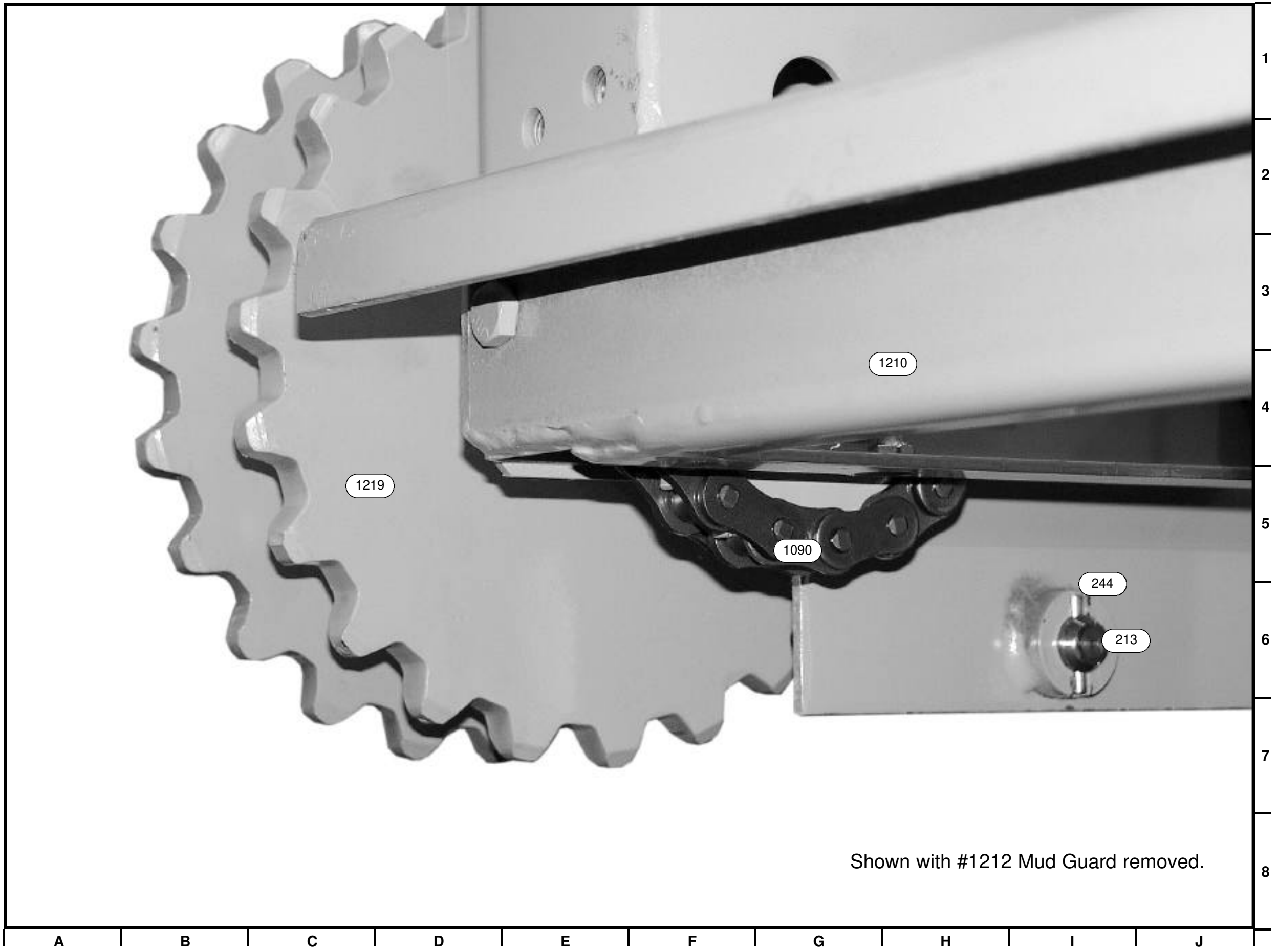
- 213 Axle, idler
- 214 Rear Axle
- 232 Shim
- 242 Washer
- 704 Washer
- 722 Guard
- 724 Primary Drive
- 727 Snap Ring
- 1211 Axle Support
- 1218 Idler
- 1219 Rear Drive
- 1221 Guard
- 2061 Zerk



Part Photo MH-30

Parts Identified

- 213 Axle, idler
- 244 Spring Pin
- 1090 Chain, #80
- 1210 Lower Frame
- 1219 Rear Drive



Shown with #1212 Mud Guard removed.