

ARIENS | ACADEMY

**Francis Ariens Service School 2022**





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# Product Overview

## Pro-Turn 600





# Learning Objectives

After completing this course, you will...

- Understand the key features of the Pro-Turn 600
- Identify differences from other products
- Identify serviceability components
- Know what accessories are available for the Pro-Turn 600

## Pro-Turn 600

- Three deck sizes
  - 992500 – 52"
  - 992501/992503 – 60"
  - 992502/992054 – 72"
- Engine configurations include
  - Kawasaki FX850, FX1000, FX1000 EFI
- Ogura GT3.5 PTO Clutch
- 15 mph / 7 mph capacity
- 12.7-gallon fuel capacity





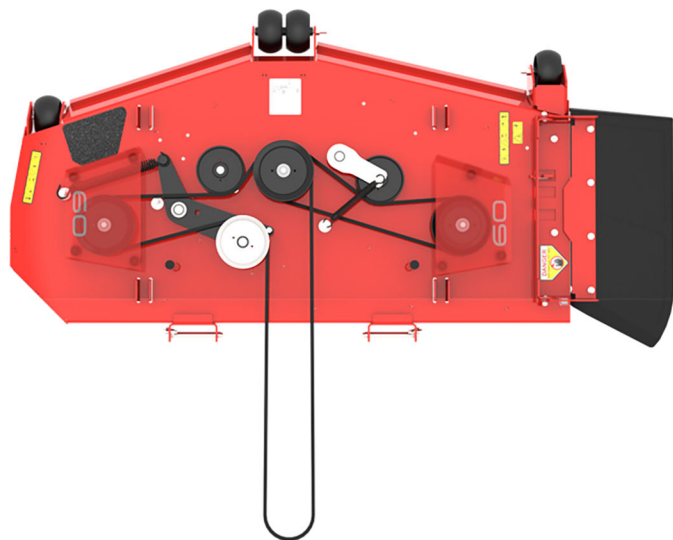
# Suspension Pod – General Information

- Weighs approximately 210lbs.
- Front and rear coil-over shocks.
- Removes with only 6 bolts.
- Adjustable foot platform.
- Foot platform lifts for access to deck system.
- Serviceable parts.



# X-Factor 3 Deck – General Information

- 7-gauge steel deck
- Uses same blades as other models
- Larger discharge opening
- Angled front nose
- New front baffle design
- Constant tension belt system



# Parker HTG Transaxles – General Information

- Speeds up to 15mph
- 1000hr service life
- Ability to carry heavier loads
- Easy access to bypass valves
- Disc brake parking brake
- Easy to view expansion tanks
- Service kits (p/n 70724100)



## Other Key Features

- 26" Low-profile Tires
- Digital fuel gauge
- 5 year or 1500 hour warranty
- HOC selector wheel
- Adjustable deck lift pedal





# Control Panels



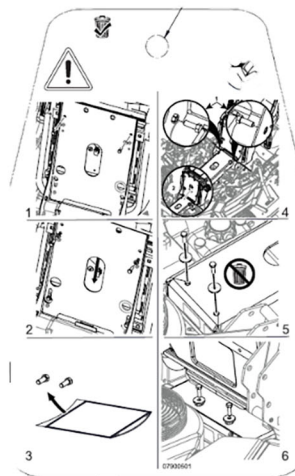
## Accessories

- Rear tweeel kit (p/n 79220500)
- LED light kit (p/n 79220900)
- Operator Control Discharge Baffle (p/n 79221600)
- Stripping Kit (p/n 79221800)
- 3-Bag bagger (p/n 89205300)
- Dump from seat bagger (p/n 89205400)
- All current accessories found on Dealer Extranet or Gravelly.com



# Assembly

- Critical assembly procedure to ensure operation
- Steps include:
  - Setup ROPs
  - Positioning seat into operating position
  - Mounting seat plate to suspension POD
  - Seat stop bolts
  - Setup steering control arms



## Key Take-Aways

- Understand general information of Pro-Turn 600 features
  - Suspension POD
  - Parker HTG transaxles
  - X-Factor 3 deck
- Current available accessories
- General service information



# Electrical Systems

## Pro-Turn 600



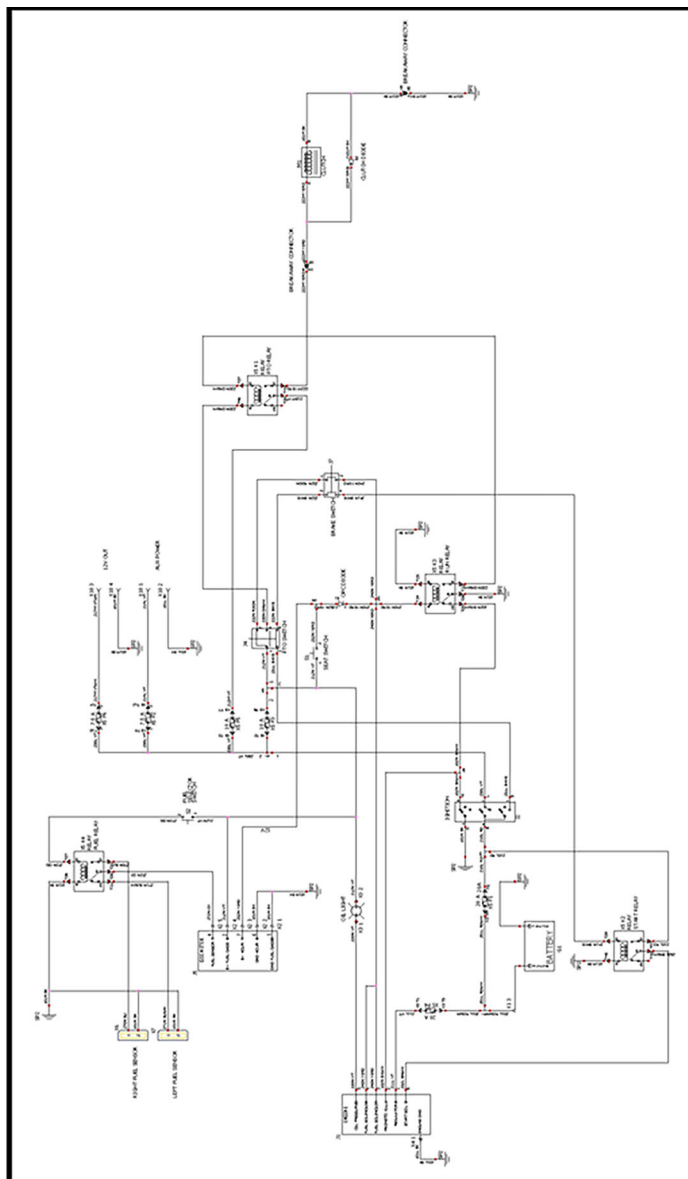
# Learning Objectives

After completing this course you will...

- Know how to Access a Service Report
- Understand the Information a Service Report Provides
- Know how to Save a Service Report.



# Wire Schematic Overview



Principles of Operation

Key Off – Live Circuits / Grounds

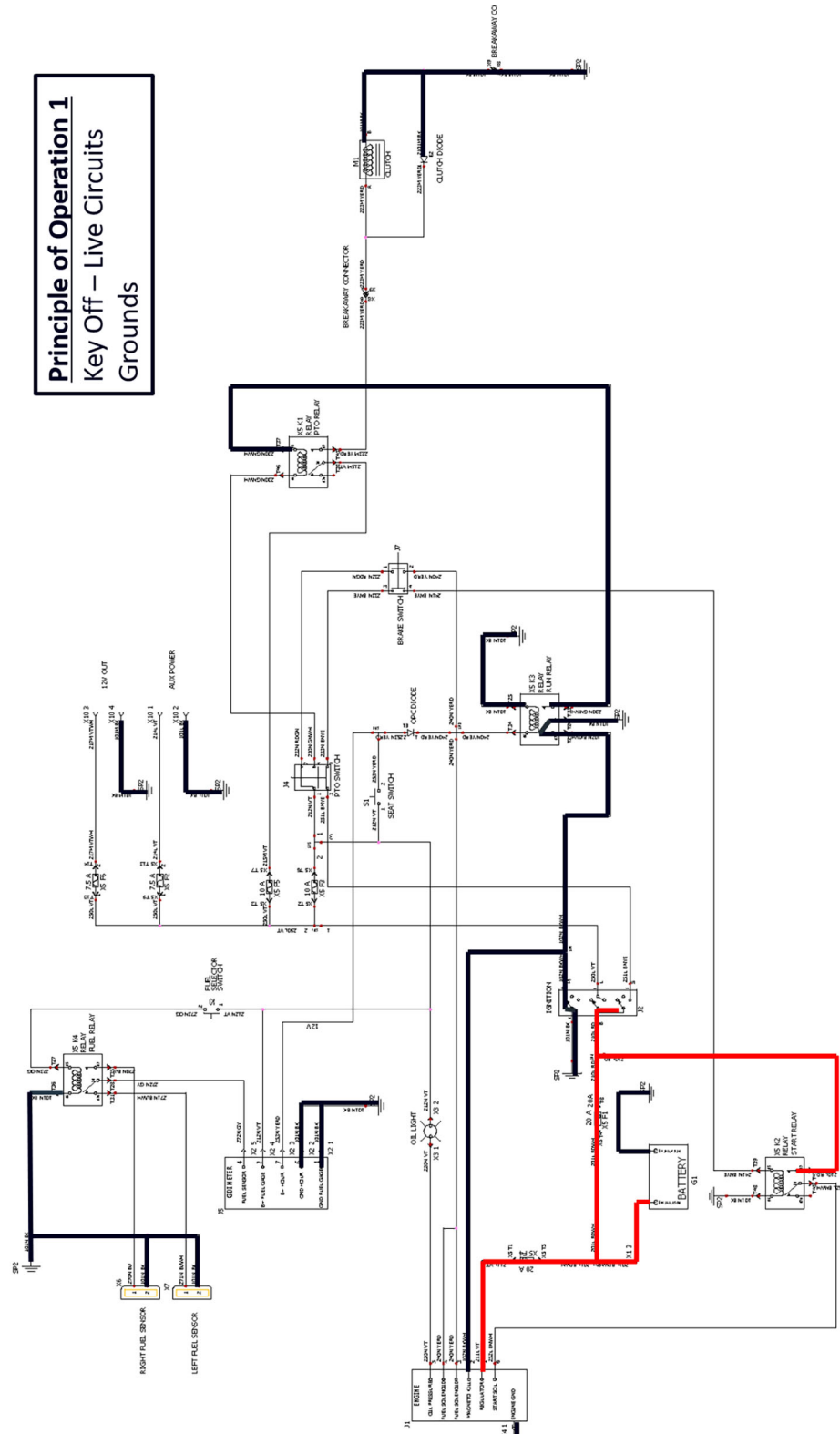
Cranking Circuit

Run Circuit: OPC Open, Brake Engaged, PTO Off

Run Circuit: OPC Closed, Brake Disengaged, PTO Off

Run Circuit: OPC Closed, Brake Disengaged, PTO On

# Principle of Operation 1 Key Off – Live Circuits Grounds

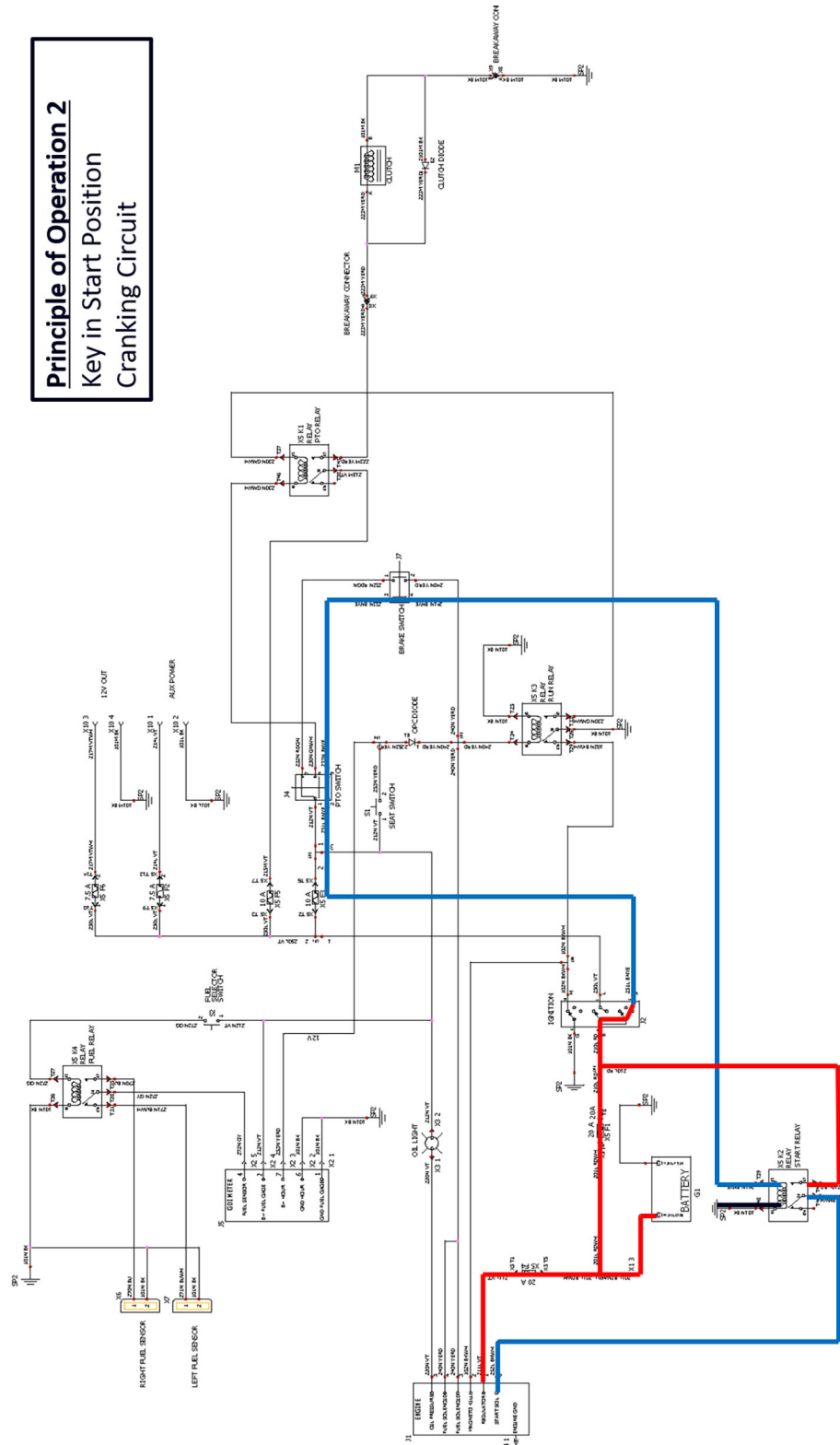




## Principle of Operation 2

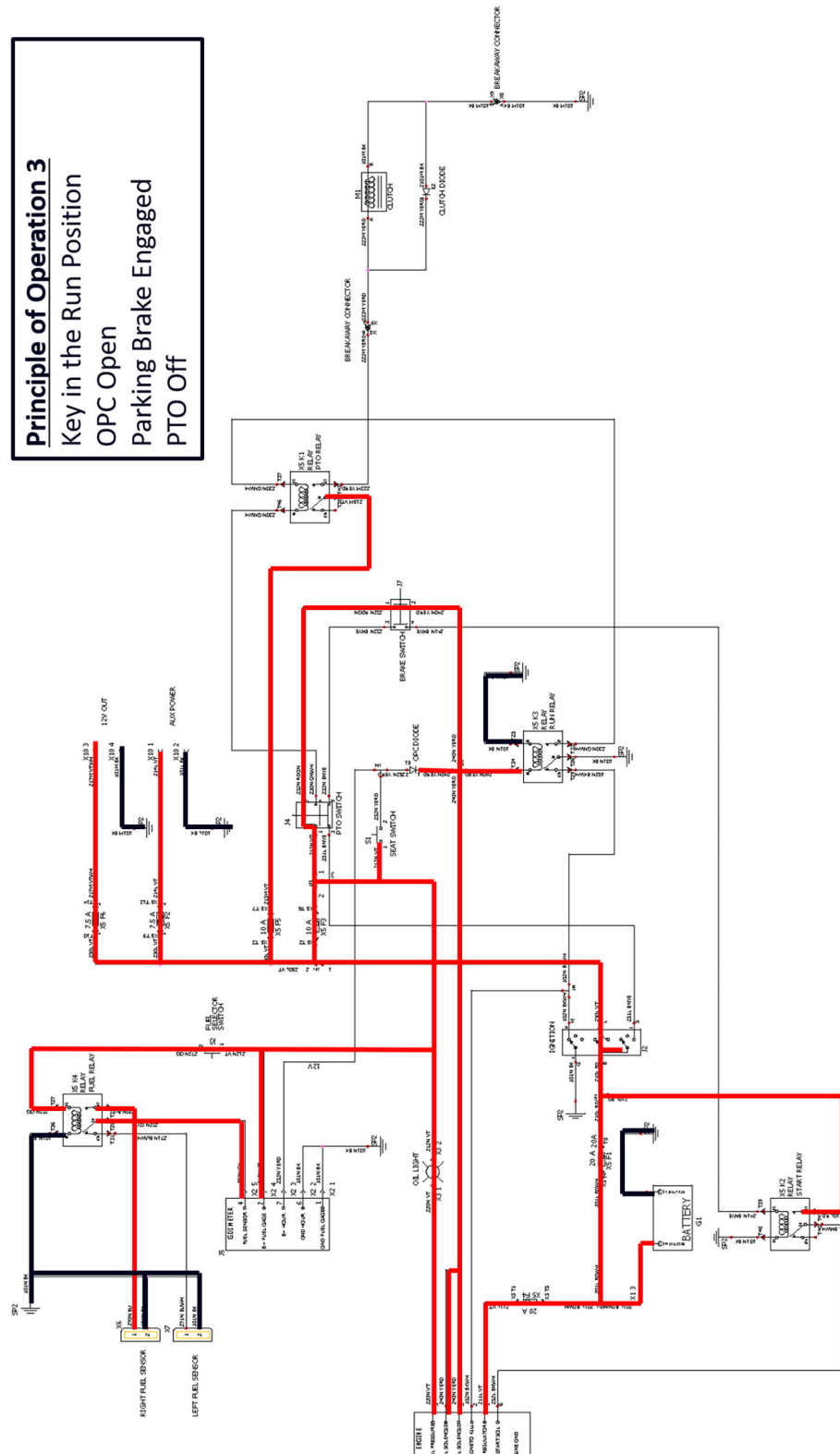
### Key in Start Position

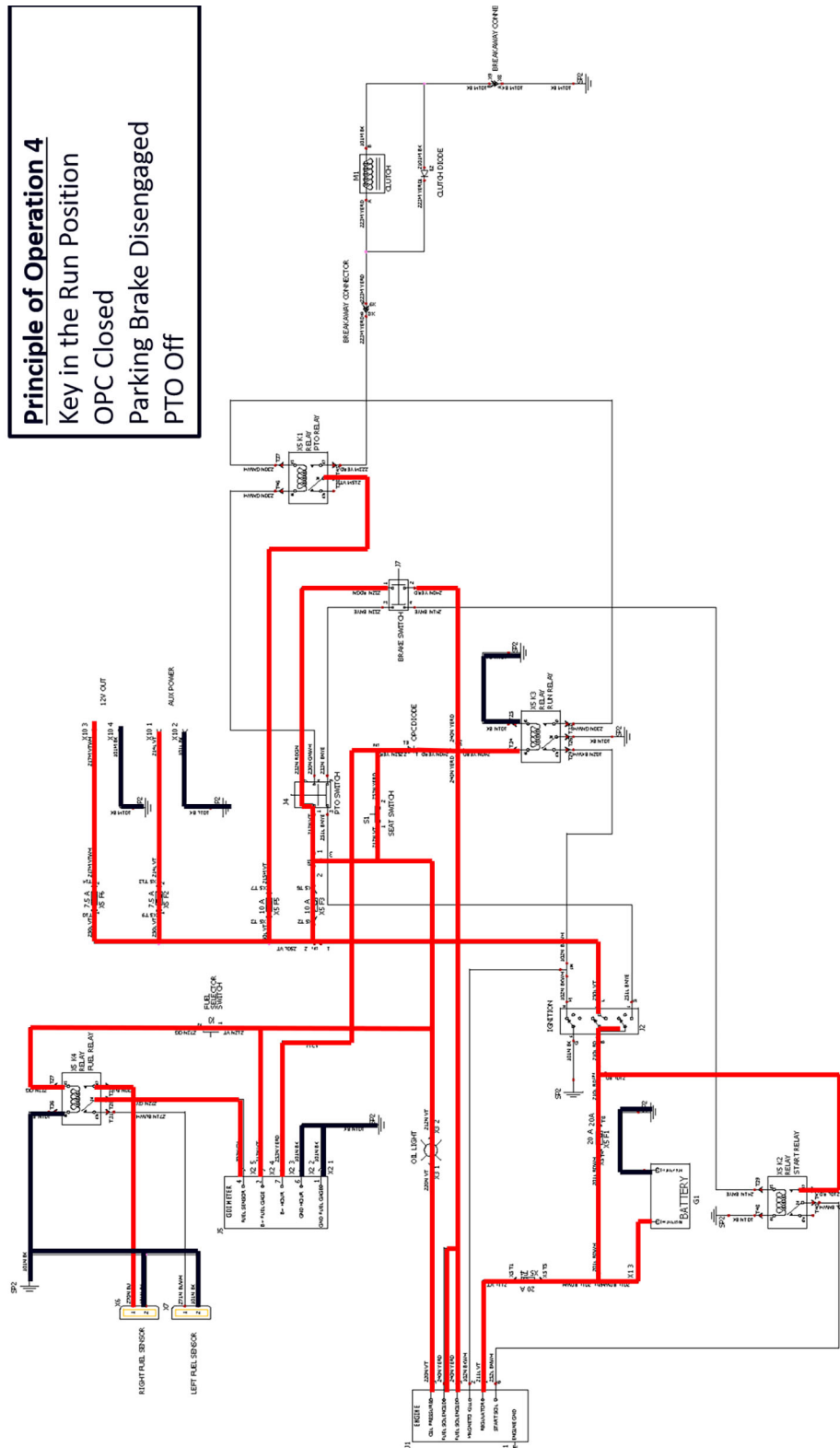
### Cranking Circuit



### Principle of Operation 3

Key in the Run Position  
OPC Open  
Parking Brake Engaged  
PTO Off







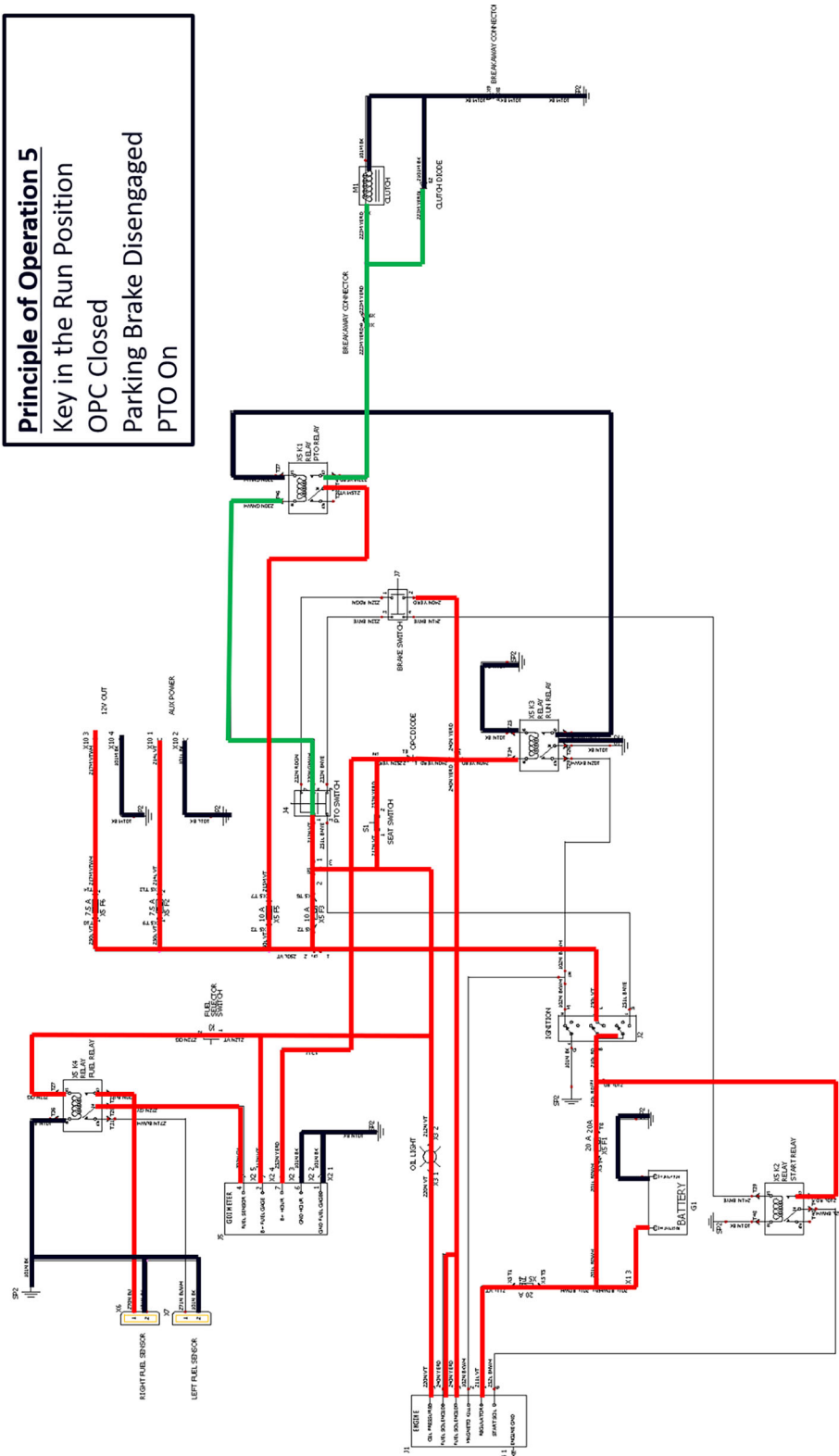
**Principle of Operation 5**  
Key in the Run Position  
OPC Closed  
Parking Brake Disengaged  
PTO On

Key in the Run Position  
OPC Closed  
Parking Brake Disengaged  
PTO On

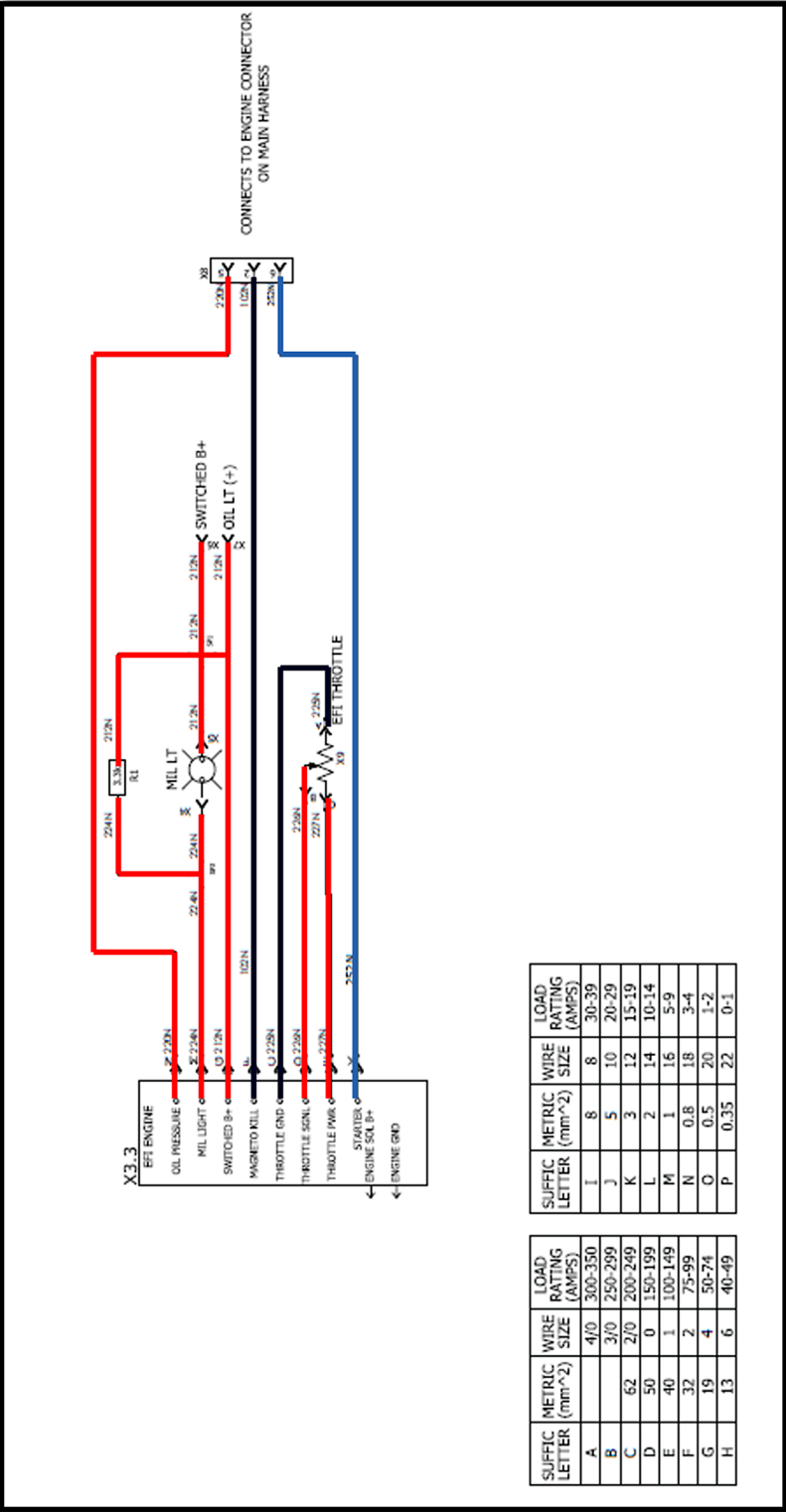
OPC Closed  
Parking Brake Disengaged  
PTO On

Parking Brake Disengaged  
PTO On

PTO On



# EFI Adaptor Schematic



# EFI Engine Connector

Oil Pressure connection: functions with the oil pressure light on the control panel. Determines if oil pressure is within specification during operation.

Mil light connection: reports any engine malfunction errors. The Mil Light on the control panel works with a resistor in the harness, identified as R1. Allows power to Switched B+ Connection.

Switched B+ connection: where power goes into the engine to power the ECU on the EFI system. Connects through the MIL light connection.

Magneto Kill connection: allows the engine to turn off when the ignition switch is turned off.

Throttle Power: runs on a 5-volt circuit. The Throttle Power connection is the output power from the ECU for the potentiometer.

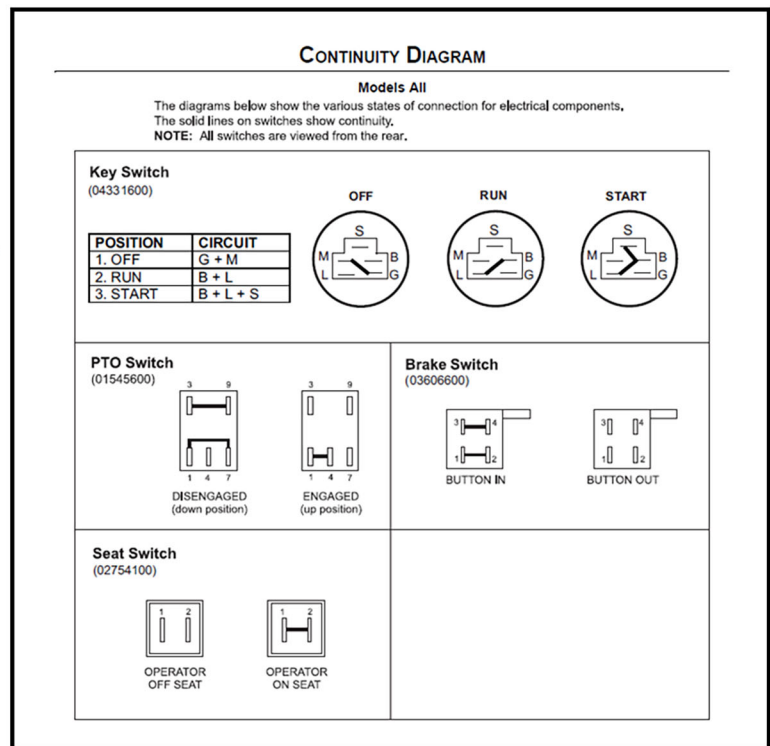
Throttle Signal: is the input power to tell the engine the desired throttle position from the potentiometer.

Throttle Ground: is the ground connection for this circuit.

Starter connection: is for the cranking circuit in the wire harness and allows the high amperage circuit from the battery to turn the engine over.

## Continuity Diagram

- Provided in the PT-600 Parts Manual
- 5-Position Key Switch
  - Can conduct continuity checks in each position to verify function.
- 5 Pin PTO Switch – standard to Gravely Zero-Turns.
  - Can conduct continuity checks in both positions.
  - Part of safety interlock system
- Brake Switch
  - Can conduct continuity checks in both positions.
  - Part of the safety interlock system
- Seat Switch
  - Normally open
  - Can conduct continuity checks in both positions.





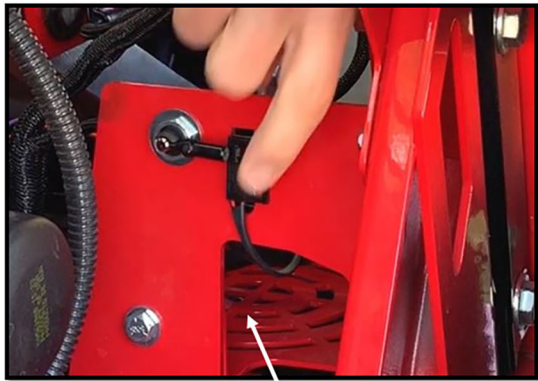
# Fuel Selector Switch & Magnetic Pick-up

- Fuel Valve Switch with magnet – 09389900
  - Manually select which fuel tank to pull fuel from during operation.
  - Connects right and left tanks to engine.
  - Has simple ball valve style internals.
  - Has magnetic handle.
- Magnetic Switch – 09197300
  - Uses magnetic pick-up to allow power to reach the Fuel Relay and send power to right or left sender.
  - Must be within 3/16" from valve selector magnet to activate.
  - Is adjustable up and down.

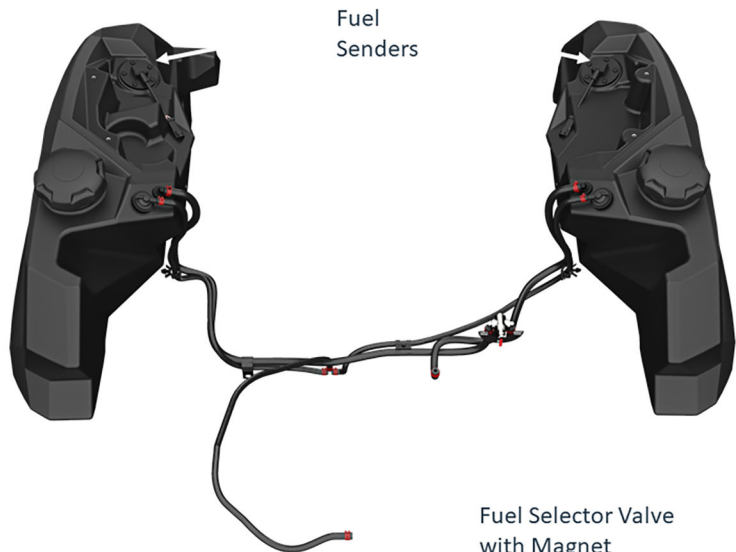
\*If the magnet or magnetic switch fail, the fuel gauge will default to the left tank readings.



## Fuel System



Magnetic Pickup Switch



# Fuel Sender

- Located at the front of both gas tanks.
- Part # - 09361600
- Takes a resistance reading based on float level/gas level.
- Resistance measurement tracks gas level on GDI meter.
- Range is from 32 – 301 ohms.
- 10 increments on the fuel gauge for each resistance levels.
- Uses 2-pin Deutsch connector.



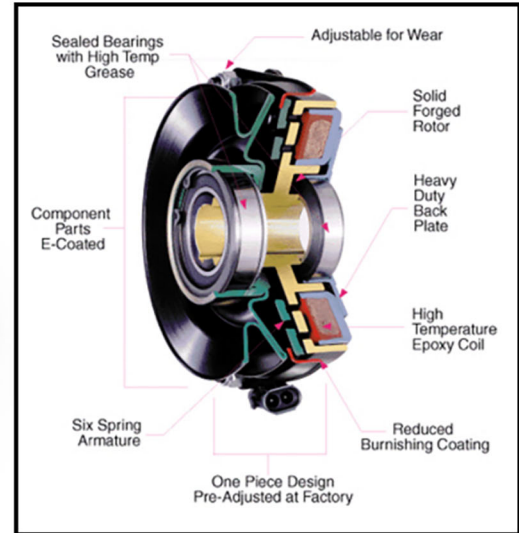
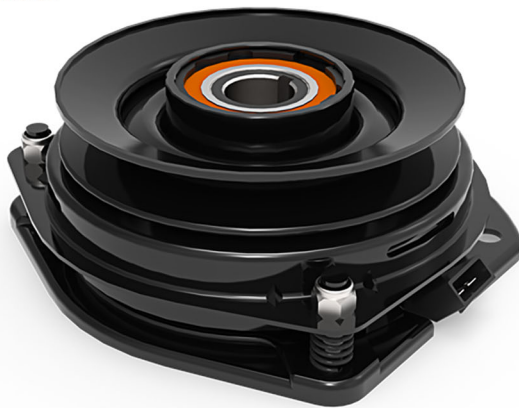
# GDI Meter

- Same meter used on the Mammoth 850.
- Part # 09377100
- Will record hours whenever OPC is closed.
- Will show fuel level based on resistance reading from the fuel sender.
- Has five insulated terminals that plug into underside of meter.



# Ogura Clutch

- Ogura GT3.5 Electric PTO Clutch
- Standard armature, rotor, and field coil.
- Armature engages rotor when PTO Switch is engaged, closing air gap.
- Adjustable air gap model. No reversible brake plates.
- Video on Ogura's website.



## Clutch Troubleshooting

- Use Ogura's Clutch Checklist for troubleshooting.
- Conduct visual inspection.
- Conduct mechanical inspection.
- Check resistance in the field coil. Should have 2.12 ~ 2.88 Ohms.
- Resistance reading is specified in Parts Radar.

**"What you Need in a Clutch"™**

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**CLUTCH CHECKLIST**

*Before removing the clutch from the mower, identify the clutch symptoms:*

**Clutch doesn't engage or engagement is intermittent:**

- Check battery, charging system, PTO switch and fuse of the mower.
- Check voltage at the clutch for 12V minimum.
- With power off, check for breaks in lead wires by running lead wires through fingers along entire length of wires.
- Check resistance at the clutch (refer to resistance chart below).  
Ohm reading should remain constant even if wires are moved.
- Visually check if there is any physical damage to the clutch.
- Check if center bolt is securely tightened and the clutch does not move along the shaft.
- Check if washer is large enough to cover bearing inner race, is at least 1/4" thick and is not deformed/cupped.
- Check back plate has approximately 1/16" of play axially and radially.
- Check that there is no oil on clutch.

**Resistance values.....taken at room temperature, +/- 5%**

Clutch Size	Resistance (Ohms)	Air Gap (inches)
GT1 / GT1A	2.88	0.012 ~ 0.024
GT2 / GT2.5 / GT2.75	2.40 ~ 2.88	0.014 ~ 0.024
GT3 / GT3.5	2.12 ~ 2.88	0.012 ~ 0.024
GT1.5	2.79 ~ 3.22	0.014 ~ 0.024



**Clutch is noisy:**

- Visually check for physical damage to clutch, mounting hardware, or anti-rotation bracket. Also check for loose mounting bolt.
- Does the noise go away when the clutch is engaged (pulley bearing) or is it present all the time (coil bearing)?
- Check the air gap. (There could be drag on the brake shroud or rotor)

*After removing the clutch from the mower*

**1) Conduct a Close Visual Check of the Clutch**

- Look for any physical damage, heat marks/discolorations and other abnormalities.

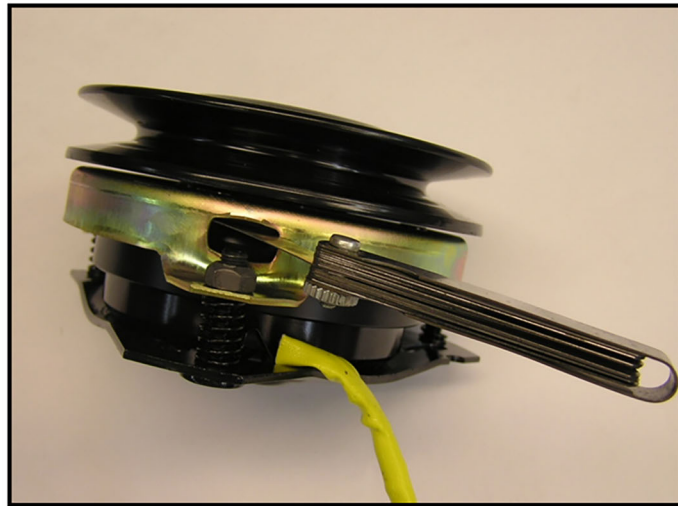



Ogura Industrial Corp. 100 Randolph Road Somerset, NJ 08873  
www.ogura-clutch.com info@ogura-clutch.com



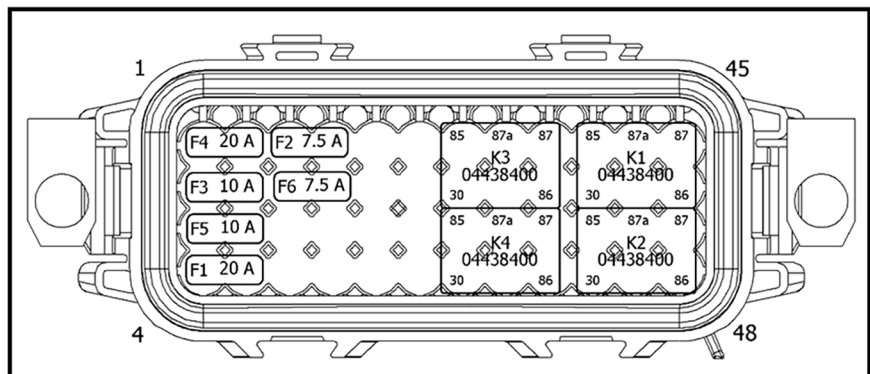
# Air Gap Adjustment

- Measure air gap through inspection slots on brake shroud.
- Adjust the air gap by turning the 3 adjustment nuts.
- Gap should be 0.012" ~ 0.024". Do not over tighten the nuts as this may force the rotor and armature into contact.
- After adjustment, the rotor should spin freely by hand with no power supplied.
- If there is drag, loosen the adjustment nuts 1/4 turn until drag is removed.



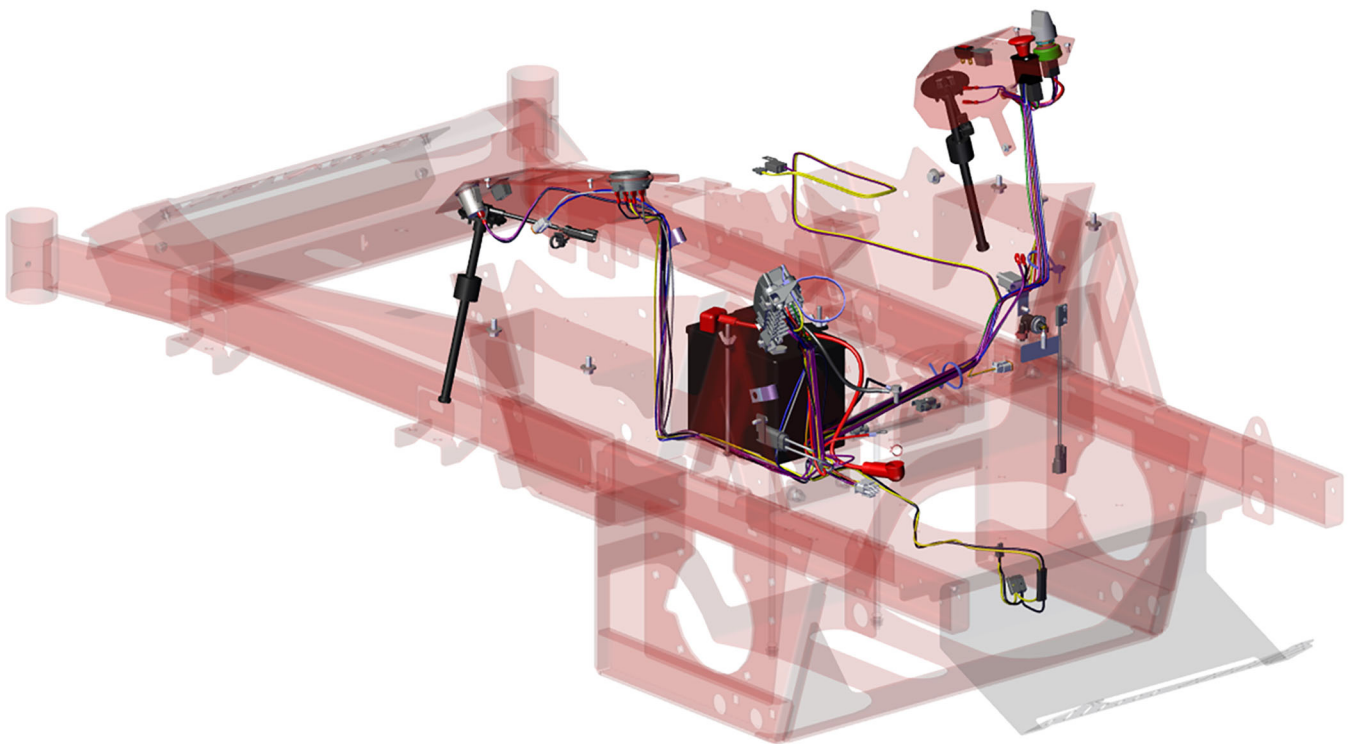
## Fuse Block

Component	Function
F1 20A	Main Fuse
F2 7.5A	Aux Power Fuse
F3 10A	Controls Fuse
F4 20A	Regulator Fuse
F5 10A	PTO Fuse
F6 7.5A	12V Out Fuse
K1	PTO Relay
K2	Start Relay
K3	Run Relay
K4	Fuel Relay





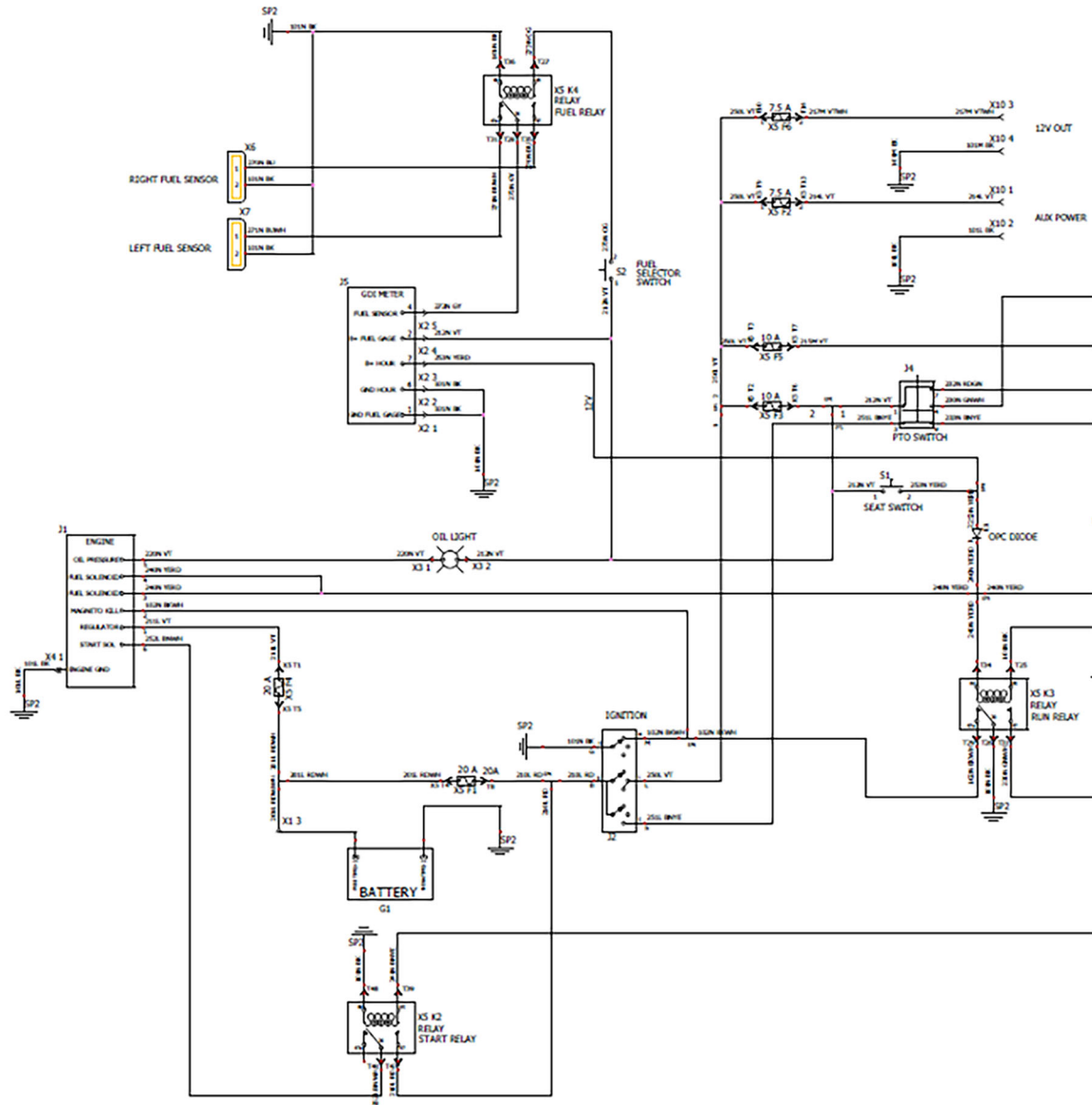
# Harness Routings





# Electrical Diagnostics

## Pro-Turn 600



# Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will...

- Understand diagnostic bench testing of any individual electrical components.
- Verifying ground circuits and understanding voltage drop in the harness.
- Know how to conduct electrical diagnostics on the wire harness based on a variety of electrical issues.

## Voltage Drop

- Always confirm battery voltage first as a starting reference. Conduct a load test.
- Natural Voltage Drop: gradual reduction in voltage that occurs in the electrical circuit/components due to natural resistance in the circuit.
- Induced Voltage Drop: reduction in voltage that occurs in the circuit/components due to corrosion, damaged wires, and burnt contacts. This will cause voltage readings from the harness to reduce in higher amounts.
- Voltage drop tests can be effective in diagnosing electrical issues.

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

### Ignition Switch – 4331600

Terminal	Off Position	Run Position	Start Position
B – Red	Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
A – Purple		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
S1 – Brown			Battery Voltage
S2 – Red/ Violet		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
M – White/ Black	Connected to Ground		
G – Black	Connected to Ground	Connected to Ground	Connected to Ground

- Contact Resistance is 0.1 – 0.3 Ohms when correct.

### PTO Relay – 432100

Terminal	Off Position	Run Position	Start Position
86 – Green/ White			
30 – Purple		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
87a – Open			
87 – Purple/ White			
85 Black	Connected to Ground	Connected to Ground	Connected to Ground

- Pins 85-86 Coil Resistance 87-100 Ohms.
- Pin 30-87 Normally Open
- Pin 30-87a Normally Closed
- Contact Resistance is 0.1-0.3 Ohms when correct.

### PTO Switch – 1545600

Terminal	Off Position	Run Position	Start Position
3 – Purple		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
9 – Brown/ Yellow		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
1 – Yellow/ Red		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
4 – Green/ White			
7			

- Contact Resistance is 0.1 – 0.3 Ohms when correct.
- Pin 1 is common between Pins 4 and 7.
- Pins 1 and 7 are connected in the Off Position.
- Pins 1 and 4 are connected in the On Position.
- Pins 3 and 9 are connected in the Off Position.

### Seat Switch

Terminal	Off Position	Run Position	Start Position
Purple		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage
Yellow/Red Orange		Battery Voltage	Battery Voltage

- Contact Resistance is 0.1 – 0.3 Ohms when correct.
- Contacts are closed when operator is on seat.

### PTO Clutch – 05118900

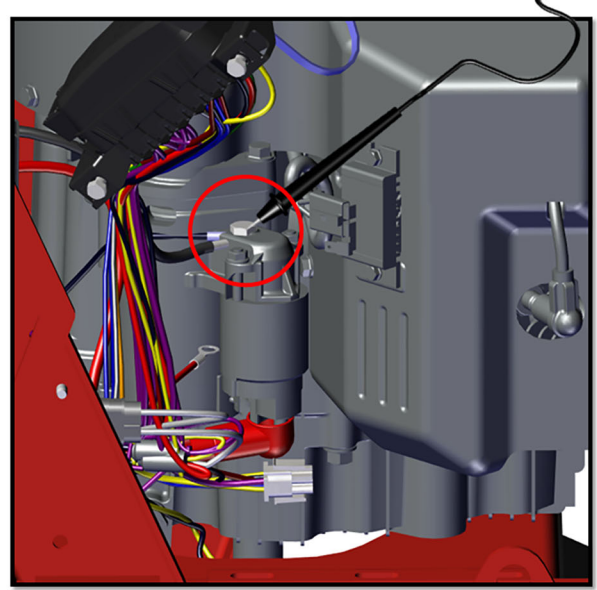
	Off Position	Run Position	Start Position
Purple/ White			
Black			

- Coil Resistance is 3.22 Ohms.
- Amp draw is 3.73 Amps.



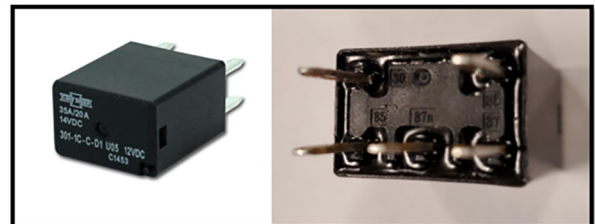
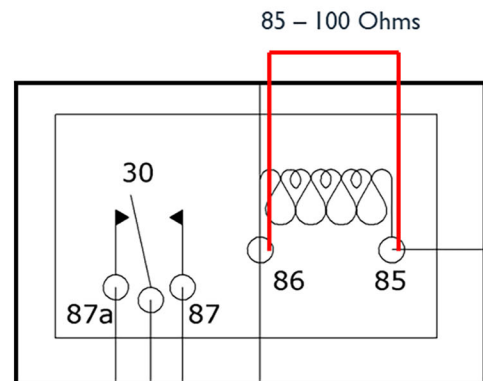
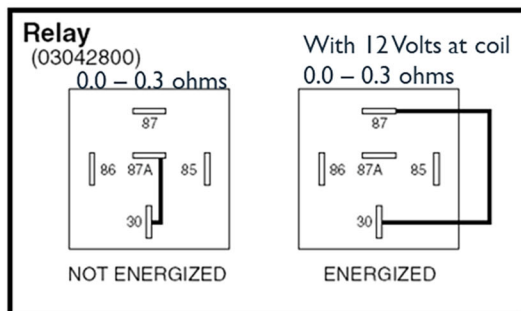
# Verifying Ground Connection

- Identify the ground circuit you want to test.
- Key Switch in the Off Position.
- Multimeter on Continuity test setting.
- Red probe to the contact of the electrical component you want to test (for example, fuse block contact for pin 85 of any Relay).
- Black probe on the main ground contact on the engine block or negative battery terminal.
  - Pro-Turn 600 main ground is located directly above the Starter Solenoid.
- You should hear an audible beep to verify a good ground. If there is no beep/OL is present on the meter, you have a bad ground wire.



## Relay Bench Test

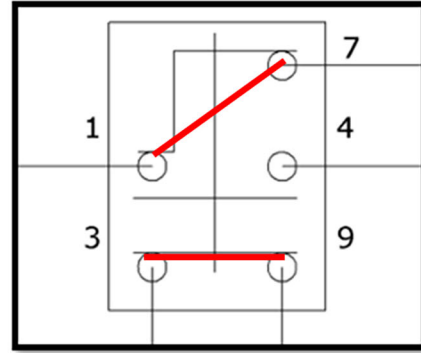
- Isolated from the harness, the coil should read 85 – 100 ohms.
- Resistance at 87A and 30 should be 0.0 – 0.3 ohms.
- Supply voltage to listen for activation.
- With 12 volts at coil, resistance at 87 and 30 should be 0.0 – 0.3 ohms.



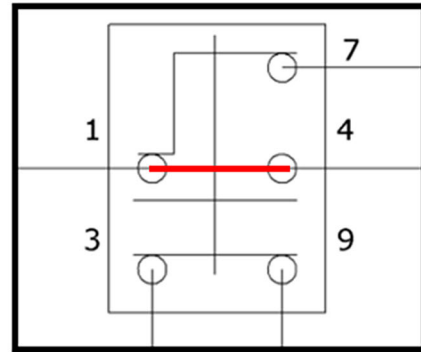
# PTO Switch Bench Test

- Isolate PTO Switch from wire harness.
- Resistance Testing: all should read between 0.0 – 0.3 for clean contacts.
- PTO Disengaged
  - Test from Pins 1 and 7
  - Test from Pins 3 and 9
- PTO Engaged
  - Test from Pins 1 and 4
- Verify open circuits between pins in both positions.

Disengaged

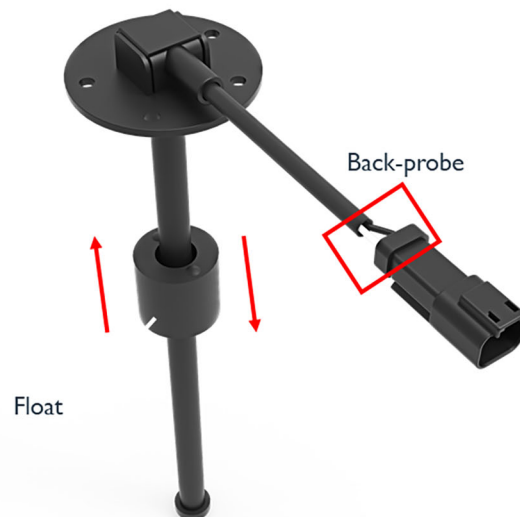


Engaged



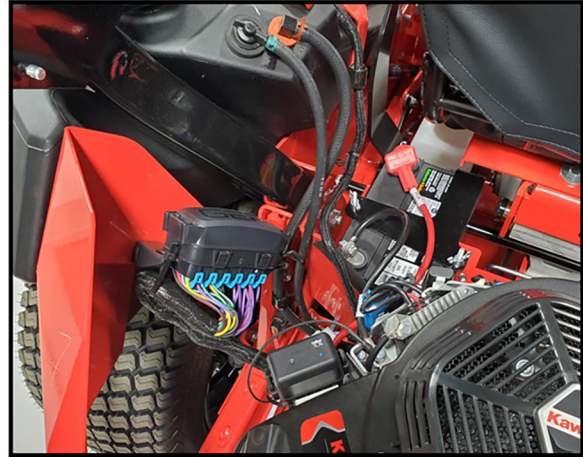
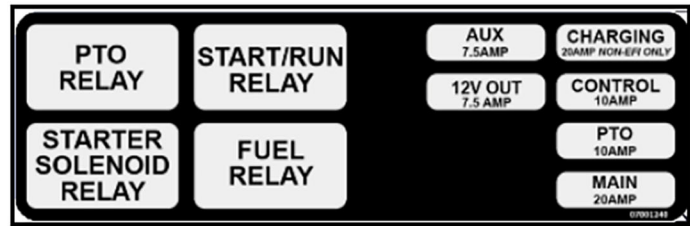
# Fuel Sender Bench Test

- Set multimeter to check resistance(Ohm).
- Use back-probes to test both wires on backside of Deutsch connector.
- The resistance ranges
  - Empty: 237-250 Ohm
  - Full: 28-33 Ohm
- Sweep the float across the sender and check for a consistent resistance interval range.
- You should not see fluctuations in the resistance reading such as OL, Mega-Ohms, or low Ohm.



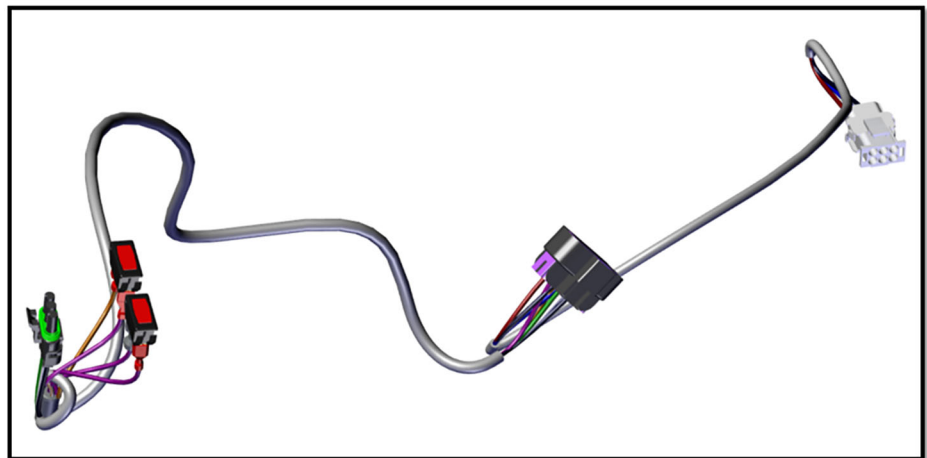
# Fuse Block

- Located behind the operator seat on the left side of the engine.
- Easily accessible for electrical diagnostics.
- Fuse Block Decal is located under the cover.
- Six fuses and four relays.
- Early models did not have 20 in fuse block

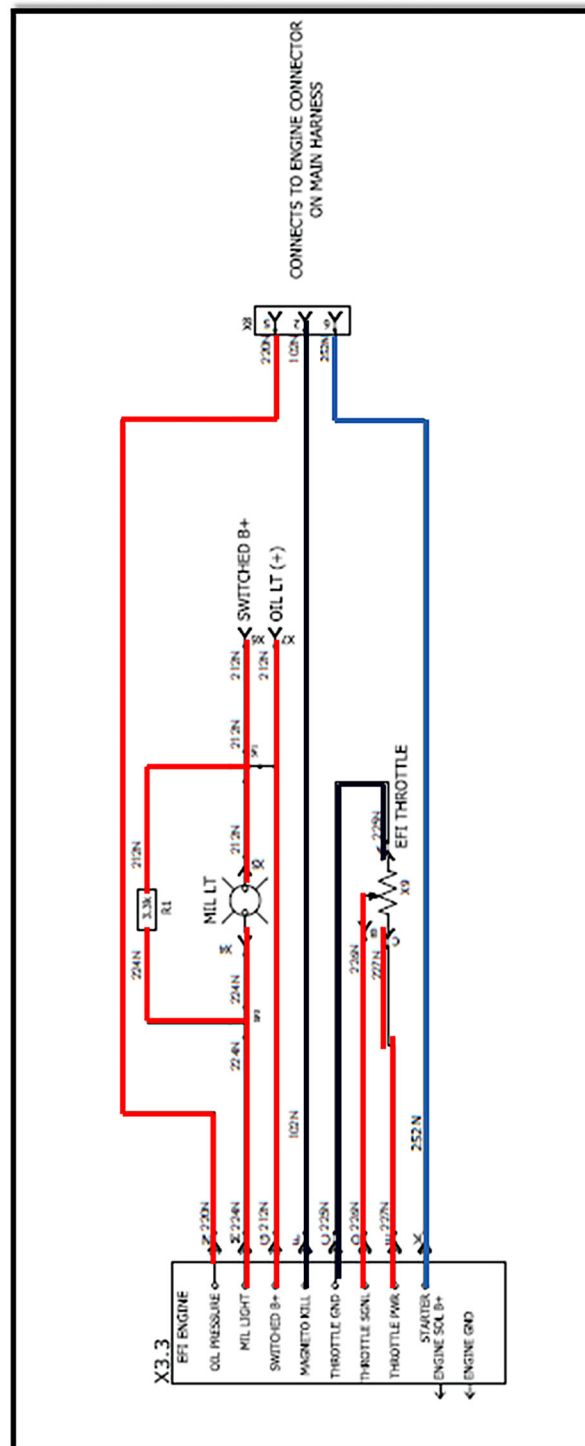


# EFI Adapter Overview

- Used only on models with EFI engines (992503, 992504)
- Purpose is to integrate electrical connections between:
  - Main harness – Engine harness
  - Engine harness – MIL light
  - Engine harness – Oil light
  - Engine harness – Throttle control
- Main source of power to the EFI components on engine.



# EFI Adapter Overview Continued

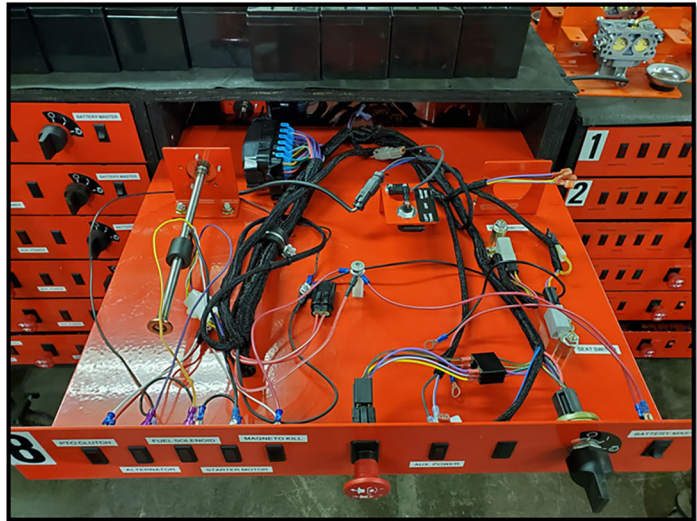


# Diagnostics on Wire Harness Board

- 10 boards with the Pro-Turn 600 harness and electrical components.
- Groups of 3 technicians.
- 4 different electrical issues.

## Symptoms

- 1) Engine will not crank. No power to the starter motor. (3 boards)
- 2) Engine will crank but not start. (3 boards)
- 3) Engine will die when the operator disengages the brake or when the PTO switch is engaged with the brake on. (2 boards)
- 4) Accessories will not work. (2 boards)



**Goal:** Diagnose all different symptoms with your group to determine the electrical issue. Write down the issue. Determine the solution/repair.

# Diagnosing Electrical Issues on PT-600

- 3 Gravely Pro-Turn 600s
- 3 group rotation
- 3 different electrical issues

## Symptoms

- 1) Fuel gauge will always read full or inaccurate.
- 2) Engine will crank but not start.
- 3) GDI Meter only reads one tank.



**Goal:** Review additional electrical failures on the Pro-Turn 600 units and discuss diagnostics and repairs.



# Key Take-Aways

- Focus on the symptom to direct the diagnostics.
- Use your schematic and multimeter to rule out circuits and isolate the failures.
- Test easy to access components first (fuse block, safety interlock components).
- Look for electrical diagnostic information in the Pro-Turn 600 Interactive Service Manual this spring.

# Parking Brake System

## Pro-Turn 600



# Learning Objectives

After completing this course, you will...

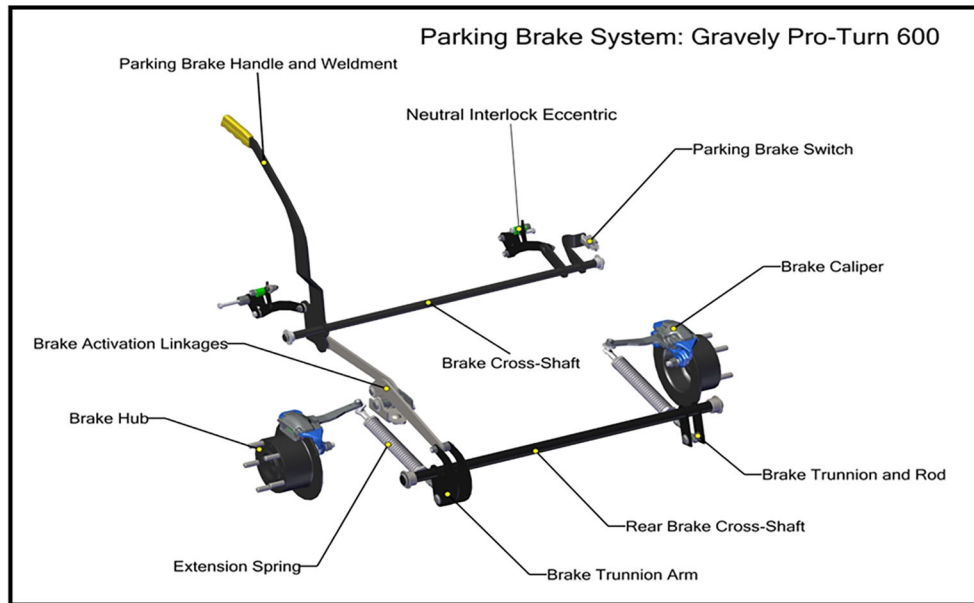
- Know how the parking brake system on a Pro-Turn 600 functions
- Understand how to adjust parking brake interlock (mechanical neutral) and parking brake force
- Understand key troubleshooting and diagnostic points of the parking brake system

## Parking Brake Overview

- Disc brake system
- Spring controlled tension
- Cam style caliper design
- Rotor/hub are integrated
- Mechanical neutral engagement to steering controls
- Serviceable parts

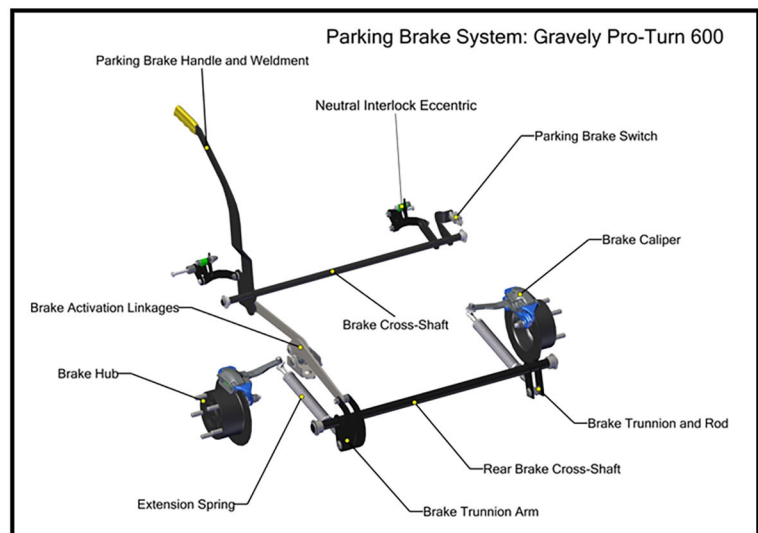


# Component Overview



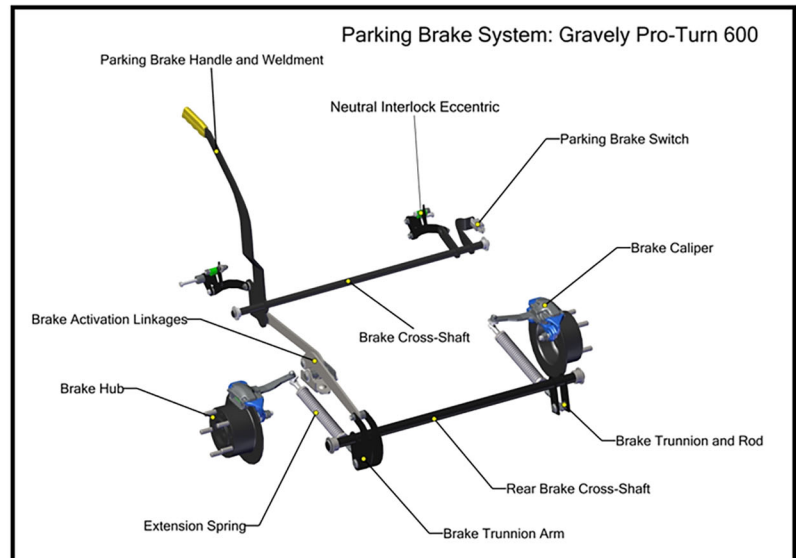
## Parking Brake Operation – Engaged

- Handle in upright position
- Brake cross-shaft rotated to engage neutral interlock arm
- Activation linkages pulled forward
  - This has cam feature to keep parking brake engaged
- Rear cross-shaft is rotated
- Extension spring assembly extended
- Caliber arm pulled rearward
  - Rotates cam in caliper to engage brake pads with rotor



# Parking Brake Operation – Disengaged

- Handle in low position
- Brake cross-shaft rotated to disengage neutral interlock arms
- Activation linkages moved rearward
  - This has cam to limit travel
- Rear cross-shaft to remove pressure from extension spring assembly
- Extension spring assembly in pre-loaded state
- Caliber arm in neutral state
  - Allows for no pressure on brake pads to ensure no pad wear
  - Extension spring assembly length sets neutral position



## Extension Spring Assembly Overview

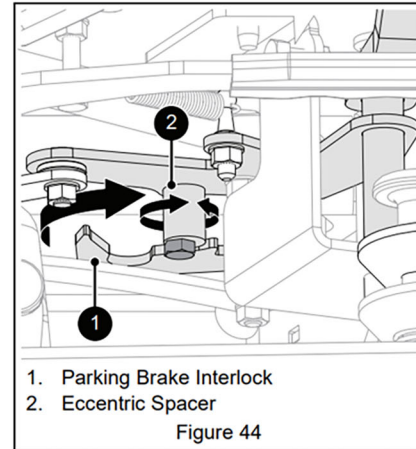
- Controls neutral state of caliper arm
- Has factory set preload for normal spring state
- Ensures continuous force to keep caliper arm engaged
- Ability to adjust brake holding force





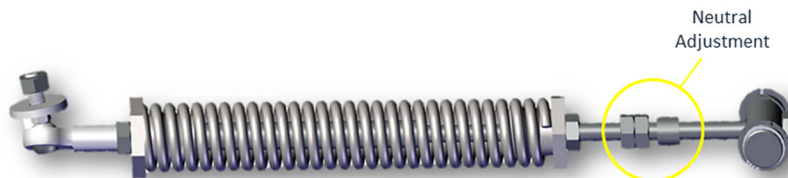
# Parking Brake Adjustments

- Parking brake interlock (mechanical neutral) is set by eccentrics mounted to steering controls.
- Adjustment Steps:
  1. Ensure transaxle neutral is adjusted properly
  2. Release parking brake and loosen eccentric(s)
  3. Engage parking brake
  4. Rotate eccentric(s) until it aligns with interlock
  5. Holding eccentrics, tighten hardware
  6. Operate the parking brake to ensure proper setting for mechanical neutral



# Parking Brake Adjustments

- Disengaged Adjustment
  - Should never need adjustment per life of the machine
  - Uses 2 jam nuts to set
    - Move jam nuts towards trunnion – pushes caliper arm forward
    - Move jam nuts away from trunnion – pulls caliper arm back
  - Uses a small spacer to avoid wear against trunnion



# Parking Brake Adjustments

## Engagement Adjustment

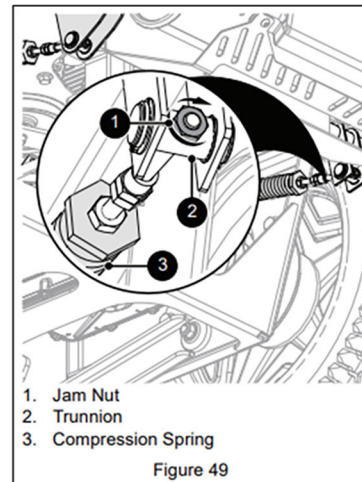
- Uses single lock nut to set
  - Increase holding tension – tighten lock nut
  - Decrease holding tension – loosen lock nut
- Tension measured but extended spring length when parking brake engaged
- Adjustment procedure in owner's manual



# Parking Brake Adjustments

## Adjustment Steps:

1. Engage parking brake
2. Tighten lock nut until spring length measures 8.25" +/- 0.06"  
- **Tech tip:** Hold spring from rotating with wrench on spring plug
3. Engage and disengage parking brake several time.
4. Verify spring length again to ensure it is within specified adjustment length



# Key Take-Aways

- Understand parking brake components
- Understand how to set the parking brake interlock (mechanical neutral)
- Know that the extension spring is adjusted to a specified length
- Understand how the parking brake operates



# Suspension Pod Removal / Install

## Pro-Turn 600





# Learning Objectives

After completing this course you will...

- Know how to remove and install the suspension pod on a Pro-Turn 600.
- Understand the tools required for the procedure.
- Identify safe and proper lifting practices for removal and installation.

## Required Tools

- Overhead hoist or other safe lifting mechanism.
- Socket wrench and sockets
- Bungee cords or rope

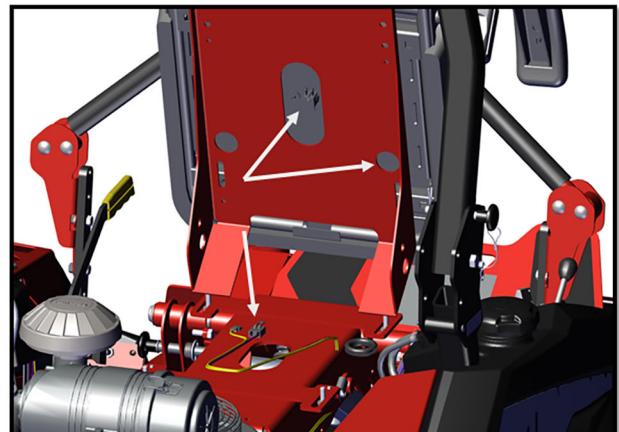
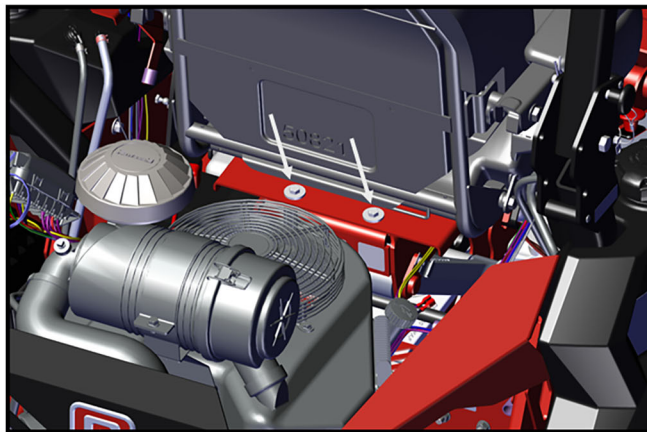


# Suspension Pod – General Information

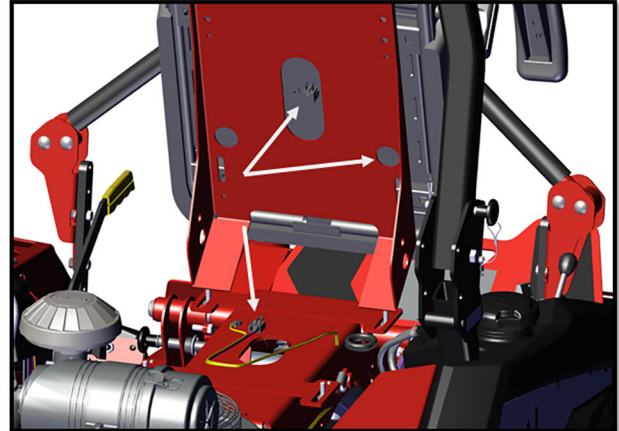
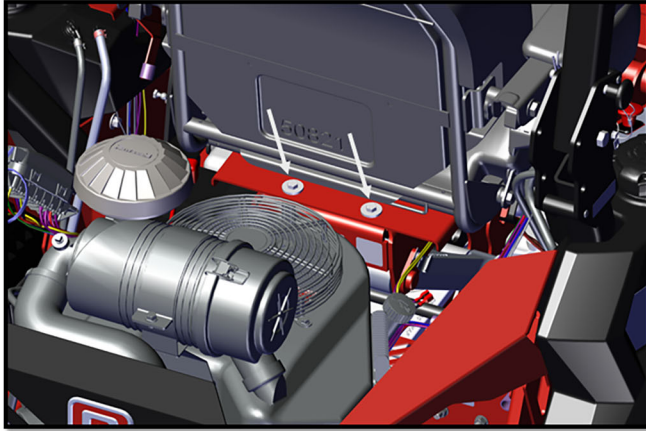
- Weighs approximately 210lbs.
- Front and rear coil-over shocks.
- Removes with only 6 bolts.
- Adjustable foot platform.
- Foot platform lifts for access to deck system.
- Serviceable parts.



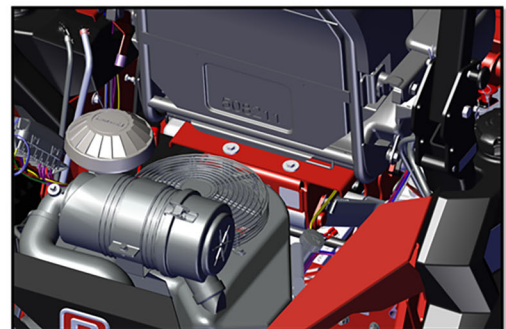
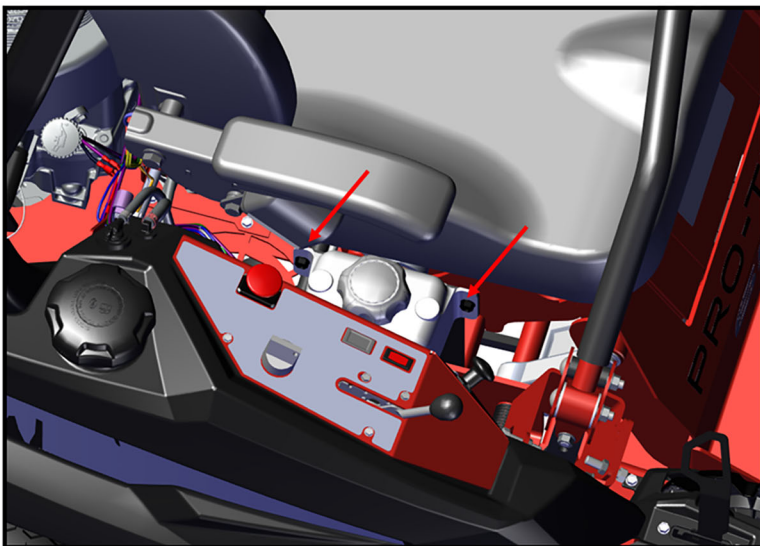
## Removal Procedure



- Remove the two rear seat bolts with a ½" socket wrench to allow the seat to flip forward into the service position.
- Then disconnect the seat switch and guide the harness through the opening with the grommet and J-Clip.
- At this point it is recommended to remove the battery for clearance to avoid damage during pod removal.

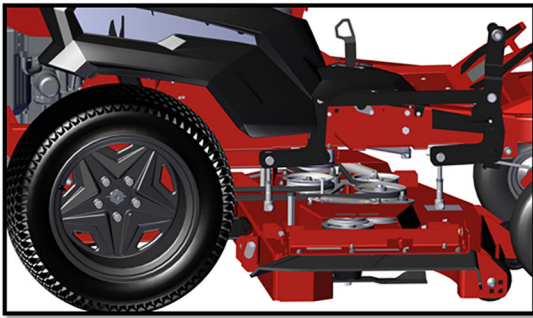


- Remove the two rear seat bolts with a ½" socket wrench to allow the seat to flip forward into the service position.
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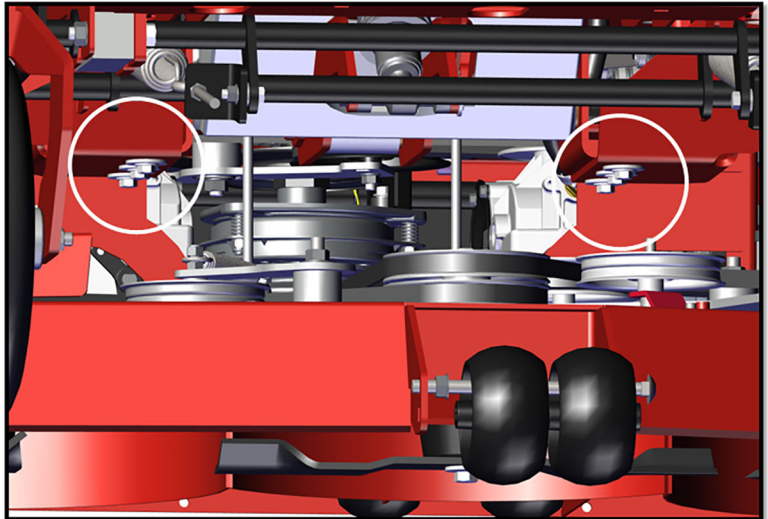
- Place seat back into operator position and reinstall the rear seat bolts.
- On both sides of the pod there are oil expansion tanks. Remove the two ½" mounting bolts for the left and right tanks and then it is recommended to bungee the expansion tanks to the ROPS so oil will not spill.





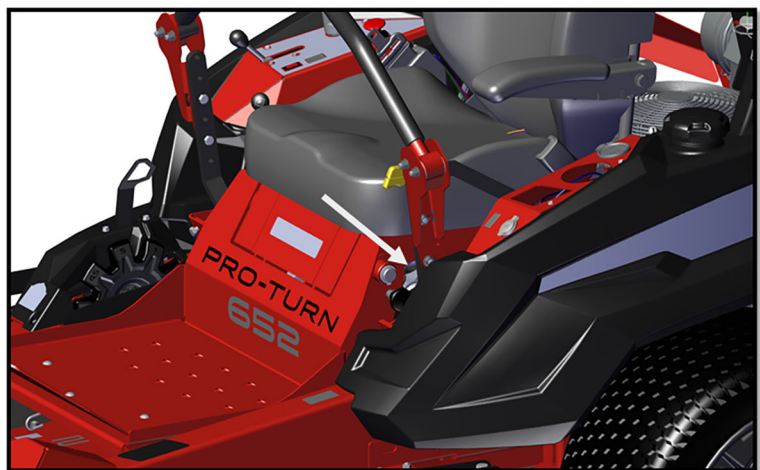
1. Lower the deck to the lowest position for access to underneath the Zero-Turn.

2. There are six 9/16" hex bolts and washers that secure the pod to the frame, three on each side. These hex bolts need to be removed from the bottom side of the machine. Retain all hardware for reinstallation.

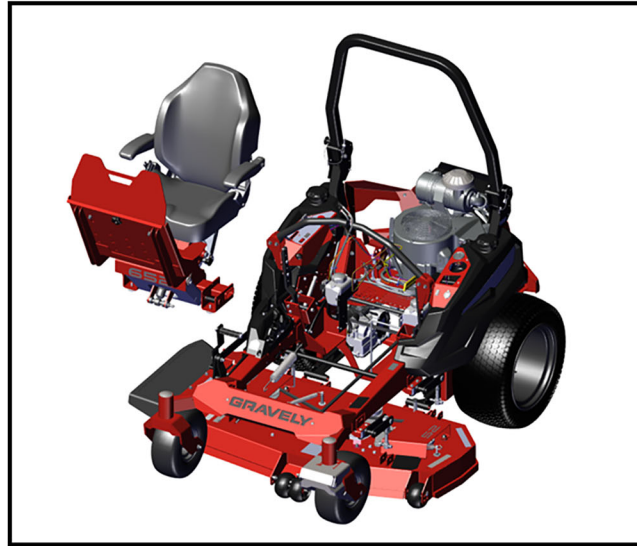


Lift the spring-loaded foot plate up into the locking position. The foot plate will self-lock.

For this next step you will need two operators and a hoist. With the hoist hooks you will want to find a center of gravity point to balance the pod as it is lifted from the machine.



- One operator should help guide the removal of the suspension pod while the other operates the hoist controls.
- Lift and safely guide the pod up from the unit and bring forward to the front of the unit passed the fenders. Then set the pod aside.



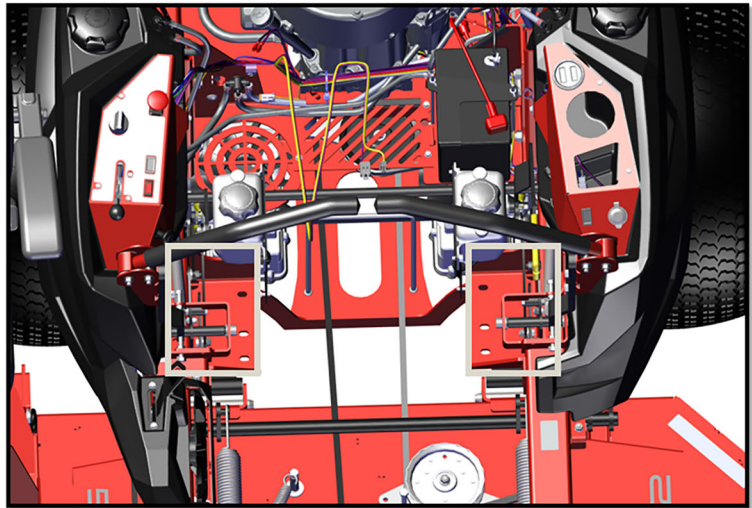
## Suspension Pod Install

- Prior to install, ensure that the expansion tanks are securely moved out of the way for clearance of the pod.

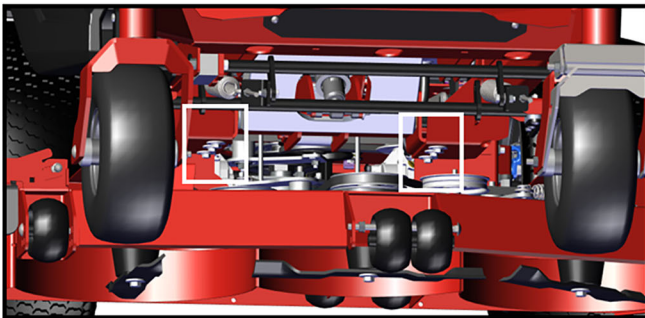




- Two operators should be used again for this step.
- Using the same lift points, safely lift and guide the suspension pod in front of the unit, over the deck.
- Rotate the pod so it is facing forward and carefully guide the pod downwards over the pod base while aligning the 6 mounting holes.
- Keep the pod stable with the hoist during this process and make sure the expansion tanks are properly routed to their mounting brackets.



*View of Pod Base*

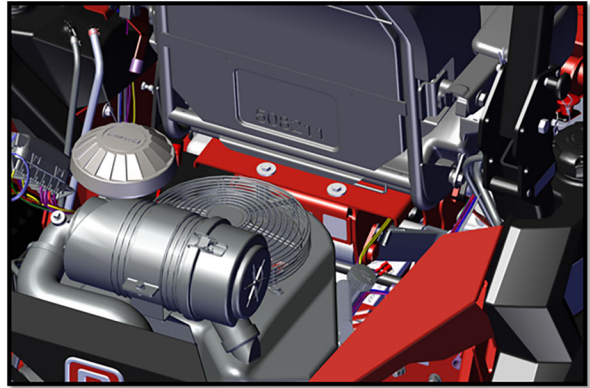
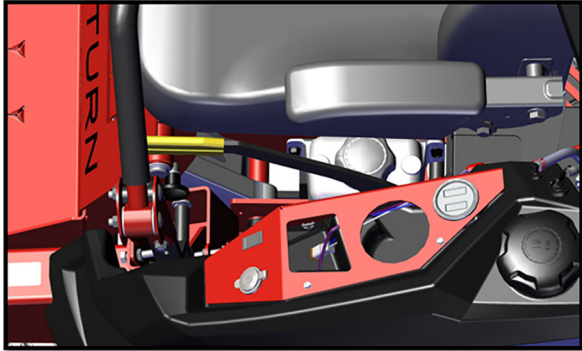


- Install the six 9/16" hex bolts and washers that secure the pod to the pod base on the frame.



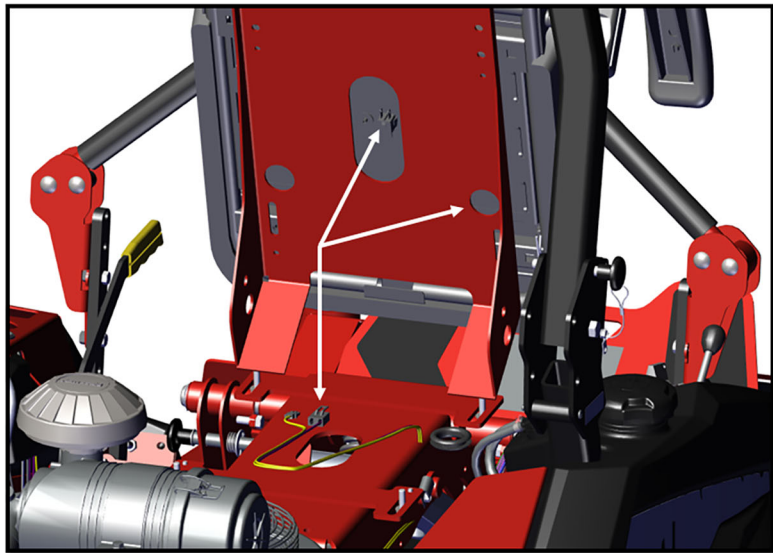
Lower the spring-loaded foot plate to operating position by releasing the locking pin.

Mount both expansion tanks on the left and right side of the suspension pod to each bracket with a ½" socket.



Remove the two ½" rear seat bolts to allow the seat to flip forward in the service position.

- Route the wire harness in the J-Clips and through the grommet so that it connects to the seat switch. Ensure that the seat can properly close without pinching the wire harness.
- Place the operator seat back into operating position and install the two rear seat bolts.
- Reinstall the battery (if it was removed).



# Key Take-Aways

- Use a second technician to help remove and install the suspension pod.
- Use safe and proper lifting practices with an overhead hoist or comparable lifting mechanism.
- Take caution with the oil expansion tanks so they do not get damaged during install and removal.
- It is recommended to remove the battery to avoid damage during this procedure.



# Suspension Pod Disassembly

## Pro-Turn 600





# Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson you will...

- Know how disassemble and assemble the suspension pod on the Gravely Pro-Turn 600.
- Understand the primary serviceable parts on the suspension pod assembly.
- Identify Tech Tips to help with the procedure.

## Suspension Pod Disassembly

- Goal is to disassemble pod to access serviceable components (for example: upper and lower shocks).
- Begin with the pod fully removed from the unit and on a level surface.
- Operator seat is still in place.



- Remove the two hex bolts and washers that mount the operator seat to the pod with a ½" wrench.



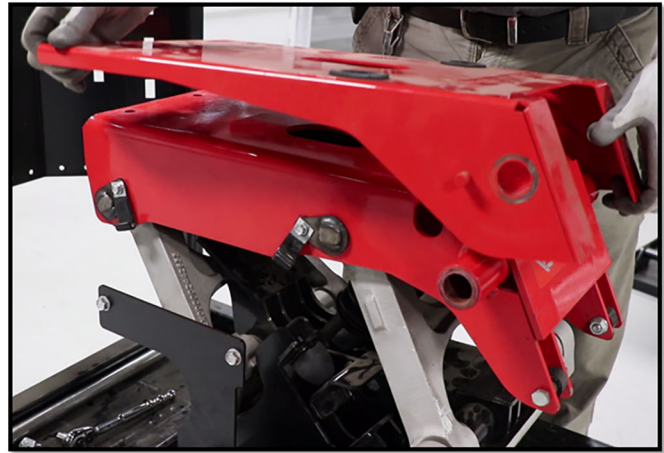
- Pivot the operator seat up at approximately 90 degrees and remove the four hex bolts and four washers that secure the seat to the seat plate. Set the seat aside and retain hardware.

- Remove both snap rings and washers on each end of the front pivot-shaft.



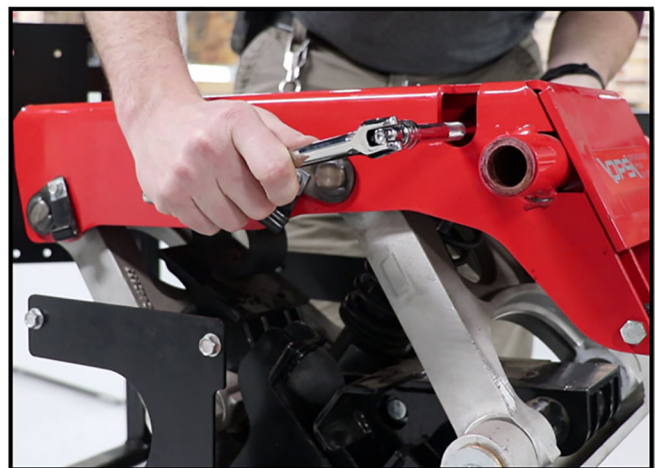
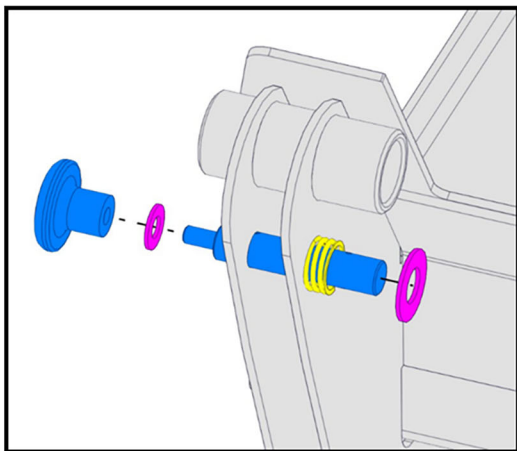
- Then use a long metal rod and hammer to drive the pivot-shaft free from the assembly on one side.
- It is recommended to lift on the footrest assembly to relieve pressure on the shaft.

- Set the footrest assembly and pivot shaft aside unless service is required.



- Set the seat plate aside.

- Unless service is required, the footrest locking pin assembly, which includes a push/pull knob, pin, compression spring, and two washers, and cotter pin, can remain in place.



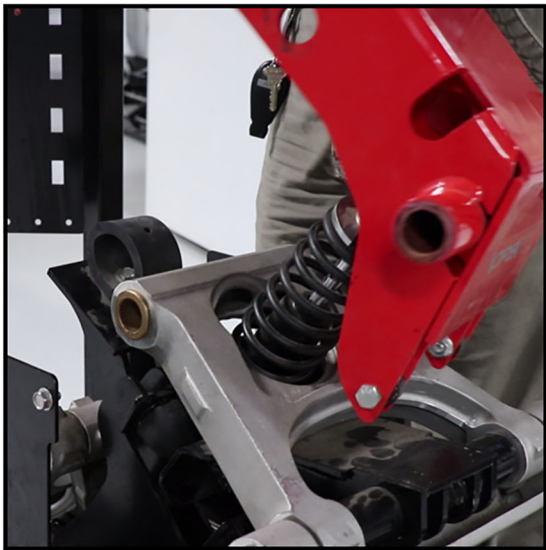
- Then remove the upper shock mount hardware which includes the hex bolt, washers, and center locking flange nut. Retain hardware.



- Remove both seat support pivot shafts by removing both socket head retaining screws and sliding the shafts out the same side of the J-clip.
- The J-clips will also be removed during this step.

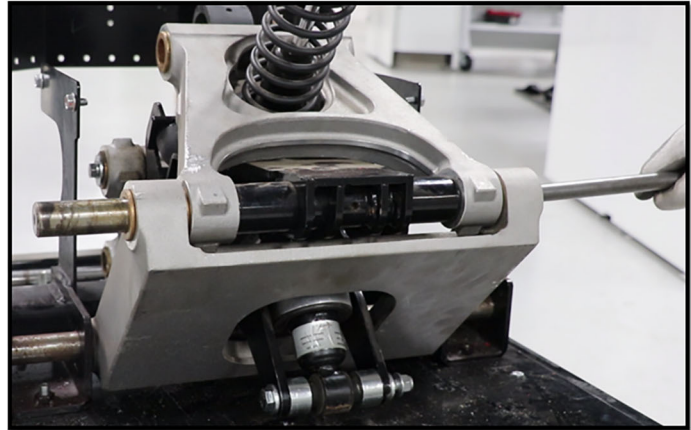
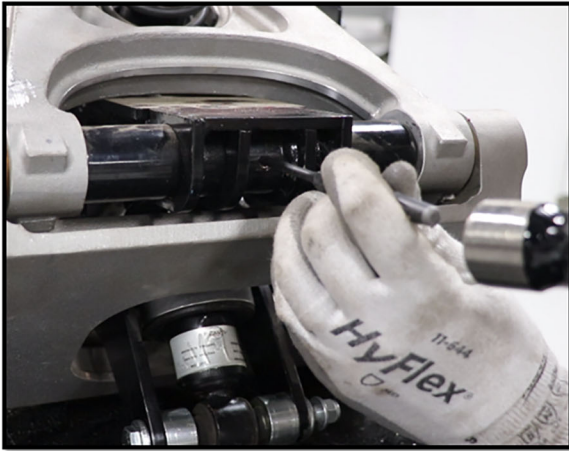


- Next, remove the seat plate assembly and set it aside.



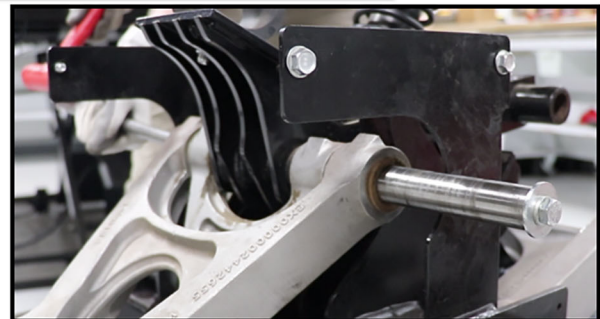
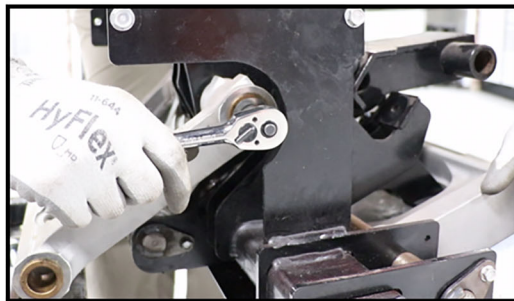
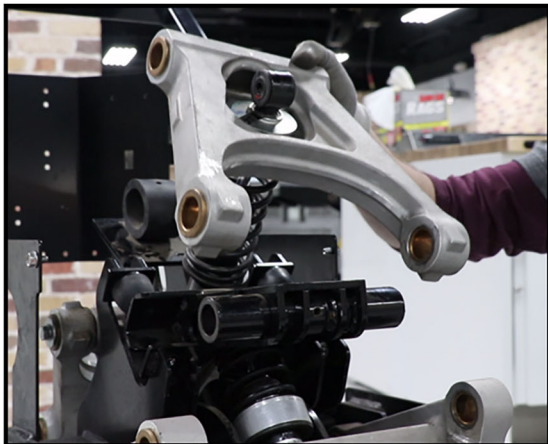
- Remove both cap screws and washers from the front pivot shaft as shown here.

- Then remove the roll pin with a punch and a hammer from the center of the pivot shaft.



- The pivot shaft can now be removed from either side by using the long metal rod and hammer.

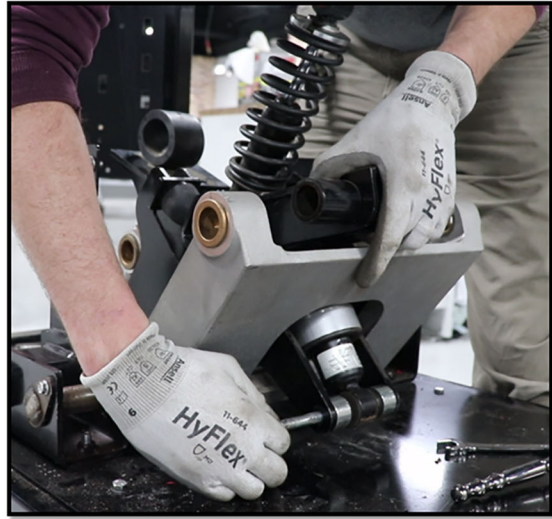
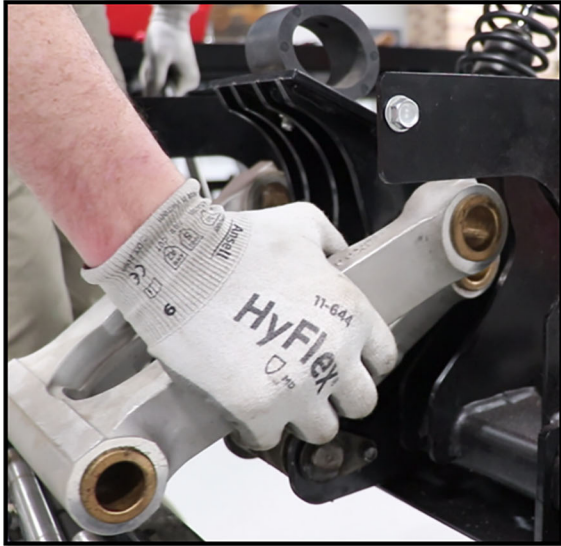
- The upper link of the suspension pod can now be removed from around the upper shock.



- Next you will need to remove the rear mid-level link from the pod. Remove a cap screw and washer from one end and use the long metal rod and hammer to drive the pivot shaft through the assembly.

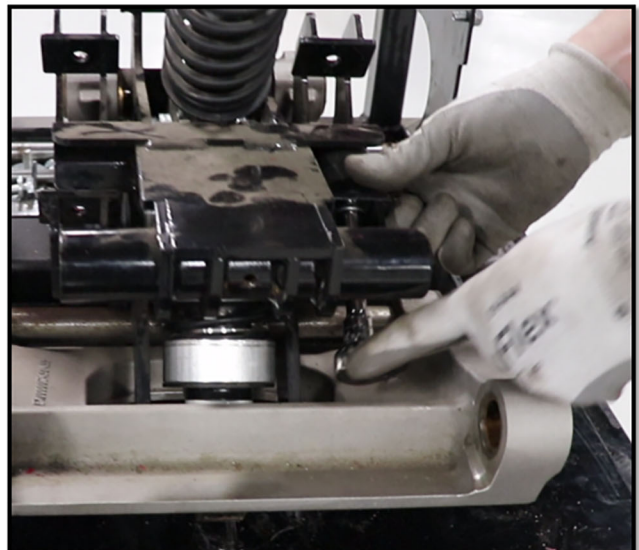


- Then remove the mid-level link from the pod as shown here.

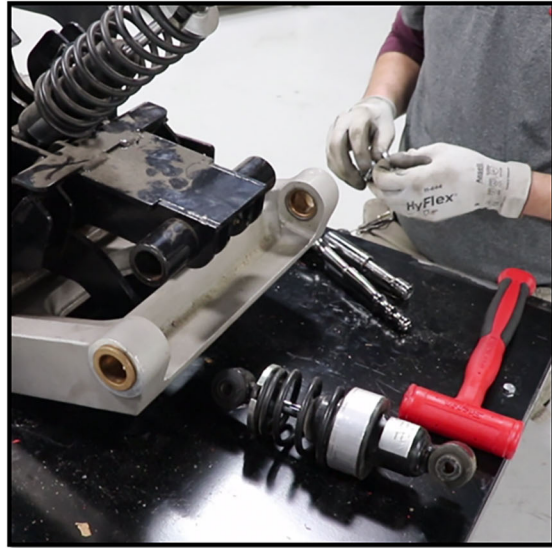
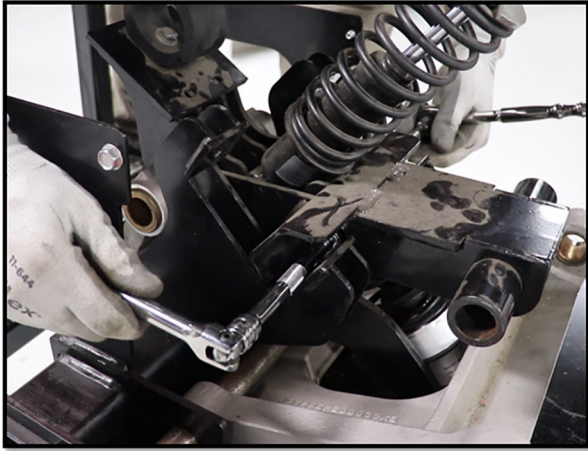


- Then you will want to free the lower shock lower mount by removing the hex bolt, two spacers, washer, and center locking flange nut.
- As a tech tip, pull upwards on the front side of the black center weldment as shown here to release the pressure on the spring.

- Remove the four bump stop retaining nuts securing the four bump stops from the pod.

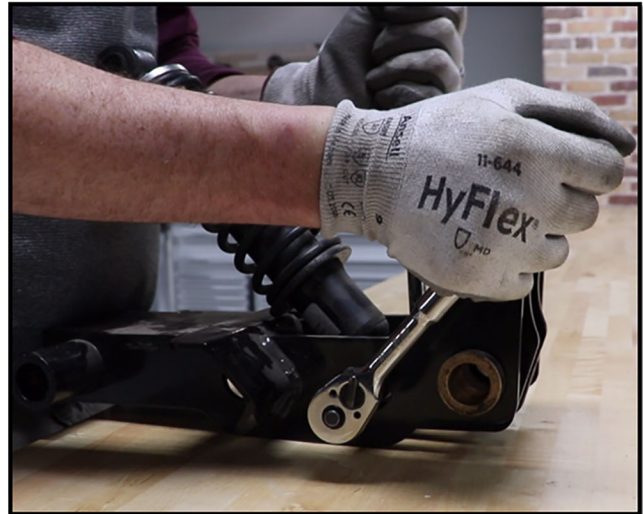
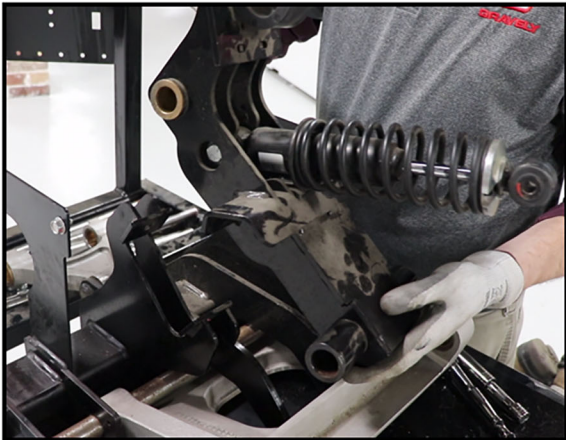


- Next, remove the hex bolt and nut retaining the upper mount for the lower shock.



- Inspect and service the lower shock as needed upon removal.

- The center black weldment and upper shock can be removed from the base assembly.



- Remove the lower mounting hardware for the upper shock. Remove the hex bolt, washers, and center locking flange nut.

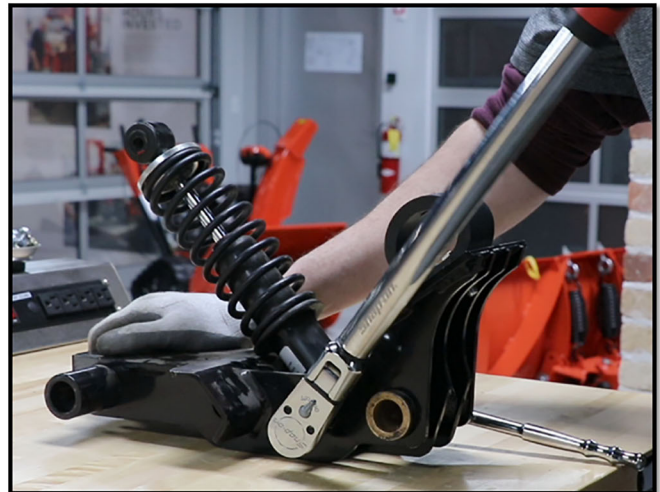


- Then remove the upper shock and inspect and service as needed.
- Inspect all components and replace as needed.
  - ✓ Bushings
  - ✓ Bumpers
  - ✓ Shocks
  - ✓ Springs
  - ✓ Weldments
  - ✓ cross-shafts
  - ✓ Hardware



## Suspension Pod Reassembly

- Position the upper shock in the correct orientation between the shock plates on the black center weldment and insert the lower mounting hardware into to the weldment. This includes the hex bolt, washers, and center locking flange nut.



- Torque to 35-45 ft.-lbs.

- Prior to installing the upper shock and weldment assembly, re-install the top two bump stops onto the pod frame.
- Torque each bolt for the bump stops to 40-50 in.-lbs.



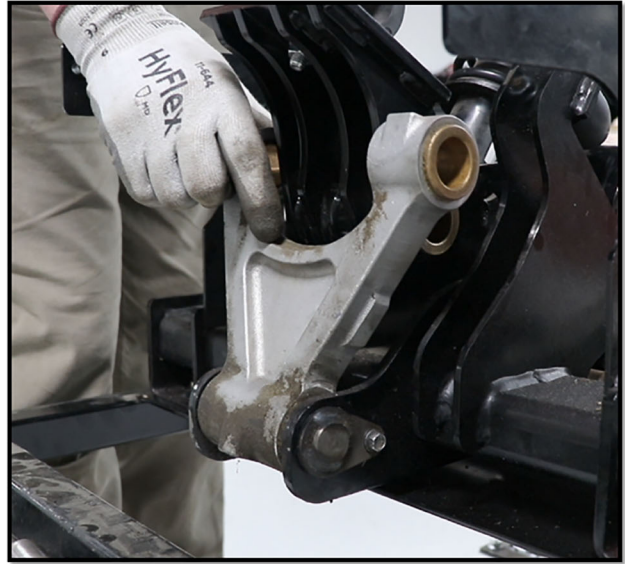
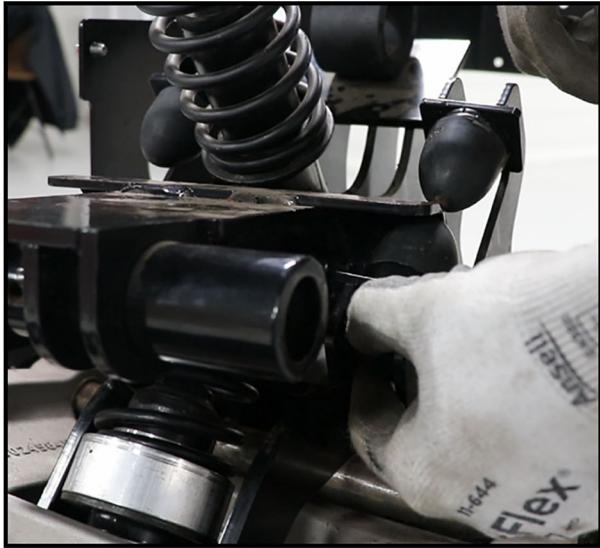
- Then position the upper shock and black weldment assembly onto the pod frame as shown here.



- Position the lower shock in the correct orientation and insert the upper mounting hardware, which includes the hex bolt and nut.
- Torque the hardware to 35-45 ft.-lbs.

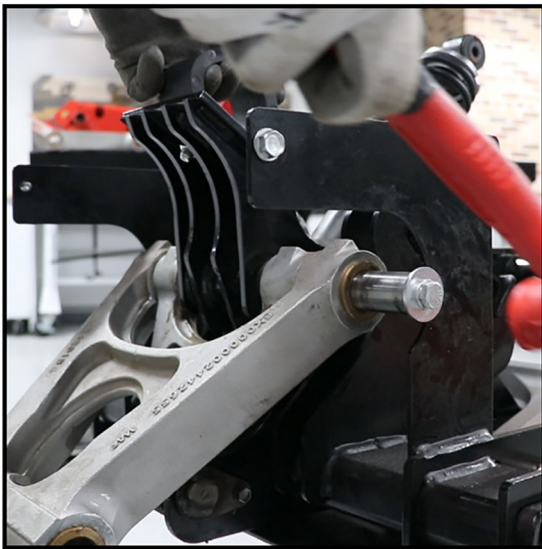


- Install the bottom two bump stops and torque the bolt for each to 40-50 in.-lbs.



- Pivot the rear lower linkage toward the center of the pod.

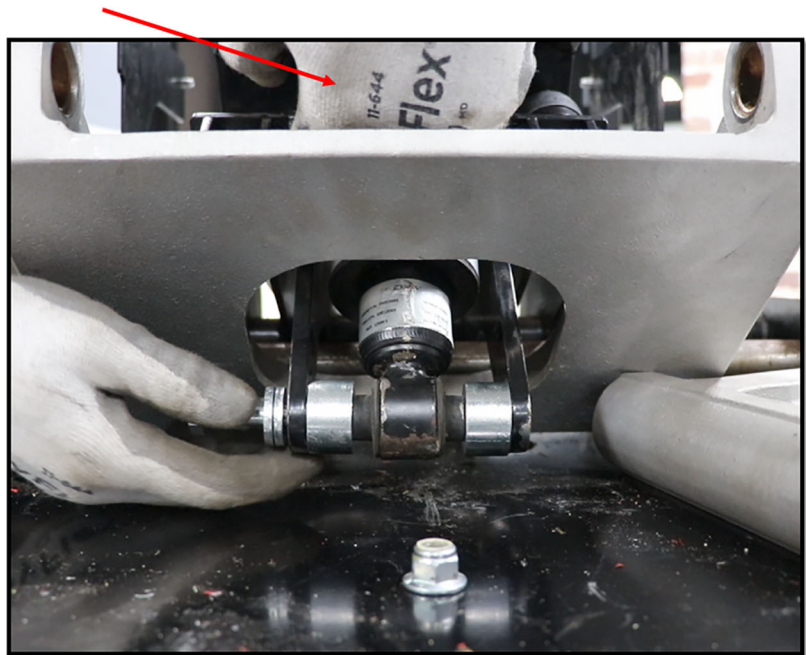
- Insert the rear mid-level link and then insert rear pivot shaft as shown here.



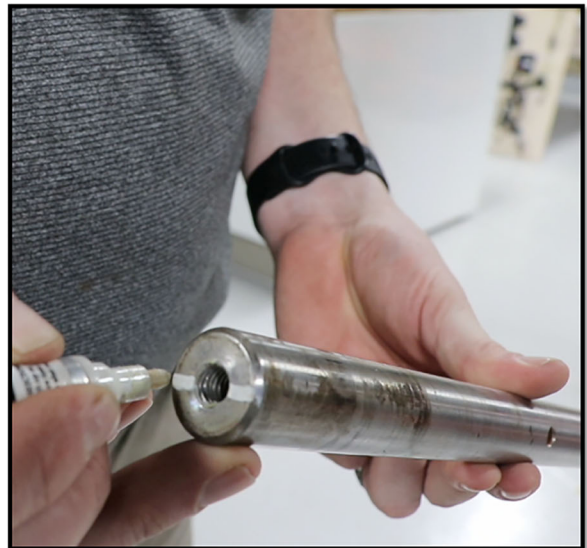
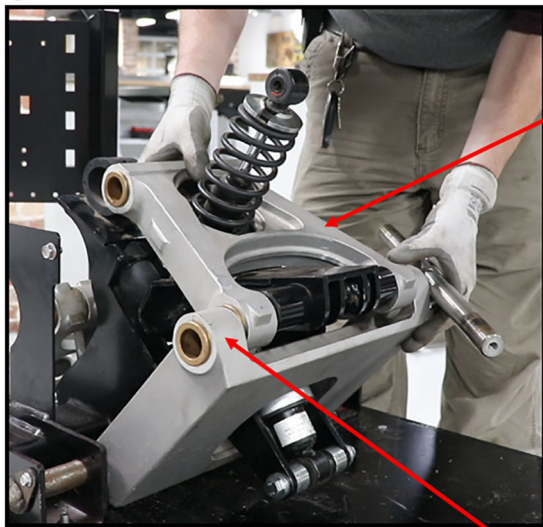
- Once installed, install the washer and cap screw and torque the hardware to 23-27 ft.-lbs.



- Install the hardware securing the lower mount of the lower shock.
- Guide the hex bolt through the two spacers, shock opening, washer, and secure with a center locking flange nut.
- Tech Tip: pull the center black weldment away from the shock mount to align for hardware.
- Torque the hardware to 69-79 ft.-lbs.

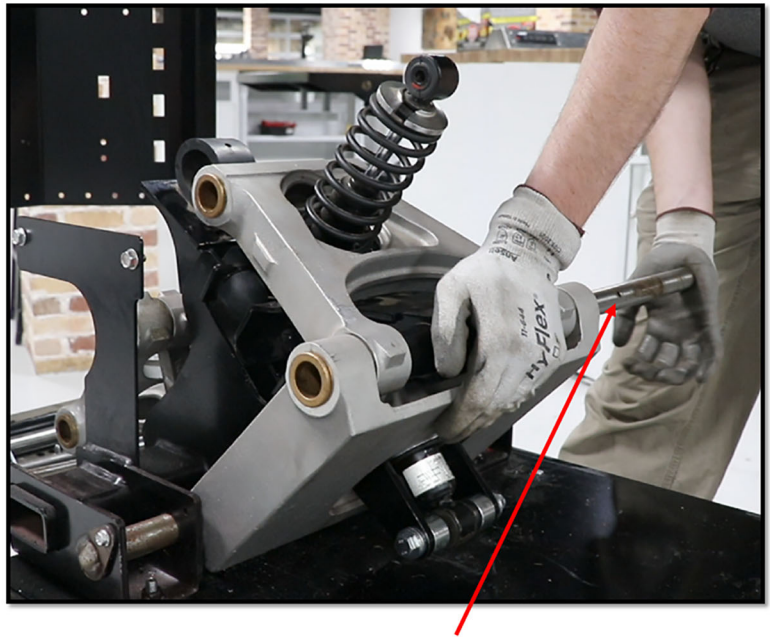


- Position the upper link of the suspension pod in the proper orientation around the upper shock.
- Pivot the lower front link towards the center of the pod and align both links with the cross-shaft of the black weldment.

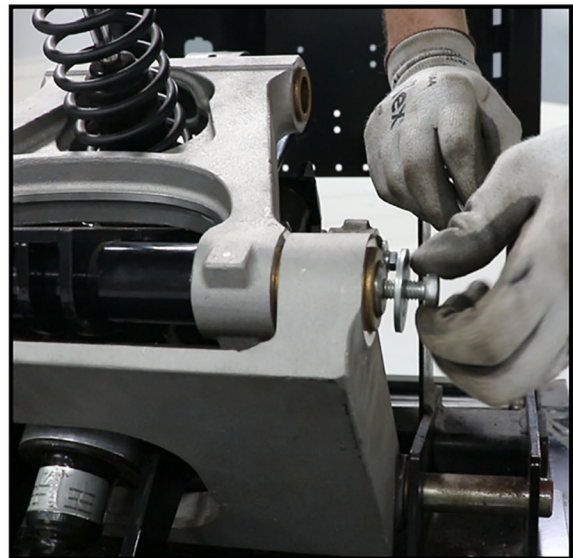


- Tech Tip: prior to installing the front pivot shaft, mark the end with a paint pin to help align the roll pin in the next step. Insert the front pivot shaft through the openings to retain the linkages as shown here.

- Insert the front pivot shaft through the openings to retain the linkages as shown here.



- Install the roll pin in place with a punch and hammer in the center of the front pivot shaft.



- Then install both washers and cap screws on each end of the front pivot shaft.
- Torque the hardware to 23-27 ft.-lbs.

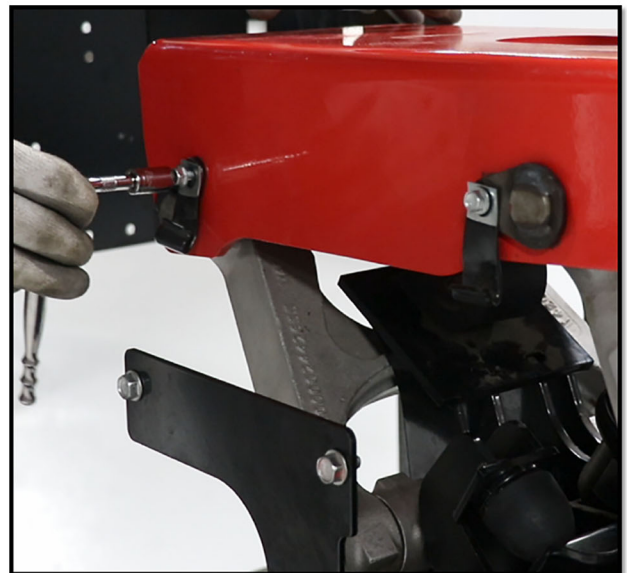
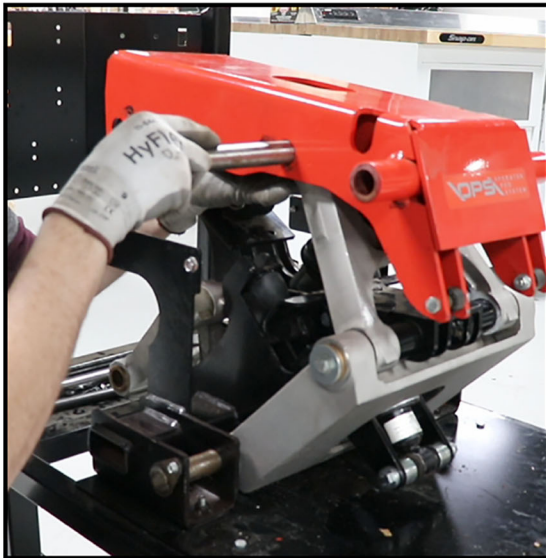


- Guide the seat plate assembly back on top of the suspension pod until the upper shock mount aligns with the assembly.



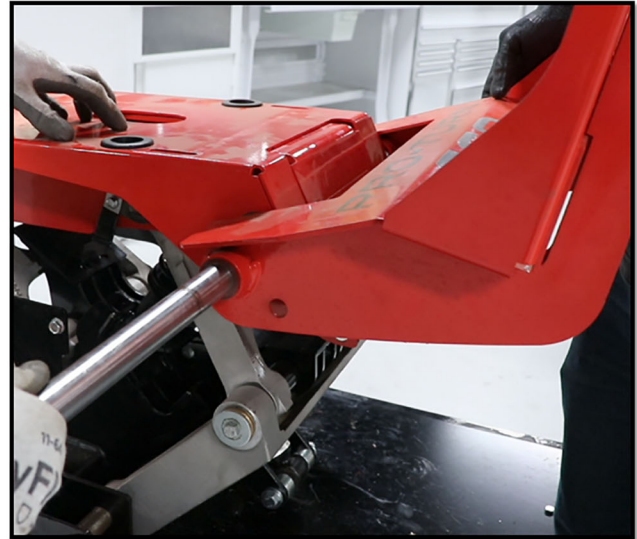
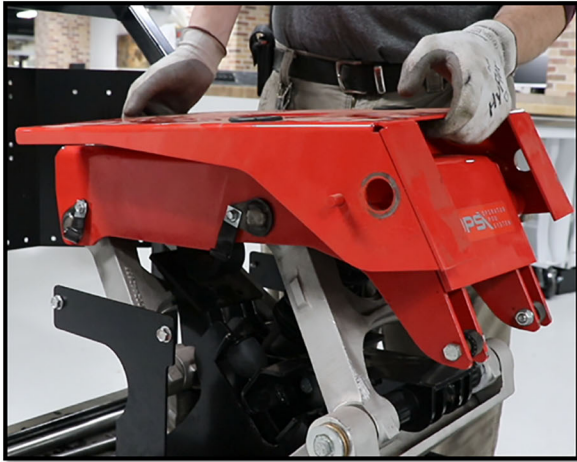
- Install the upper shock mounting hardware, which includes the hex bolt, washers, and center locking flange nut.
- Torque the hardware to 35 – 45 ft.-lbs.

- Insert both seat support pivot shafts on the side where the J-Clip goes. This is the same side as the grommet.



- Place the end caps on the other end of the pivot shafts.
- On the J-Clip side, install both socket head retaining screws to secure the pivot shafts in place.

- Position the seat plate back on top of the assembly.



- Then, with the footrest assembly aligned in the front pivot shaft opening, install the front pivot shaft.
- Use a long metal rod and hammer if required to install the shaft and lift on the footrest assembly to relieve pressure on the shaft.

- Once the shaft is fully installed, place washers on both ends and install both snap rings to secure the shaft in place.



- Pivot the seat plate assembly up at approximately 90 degrees and align the mounting holes on the bottom of the operator seat with the slots on the seat plate assembly.
- Then install the 4 washers and four bolts to mount the seat to the seat plate.

- Lower the seat and seat plate onto the pod and install the two hex bolts and washers that mount the seat plate to the pod.
- Assembly is now complete.



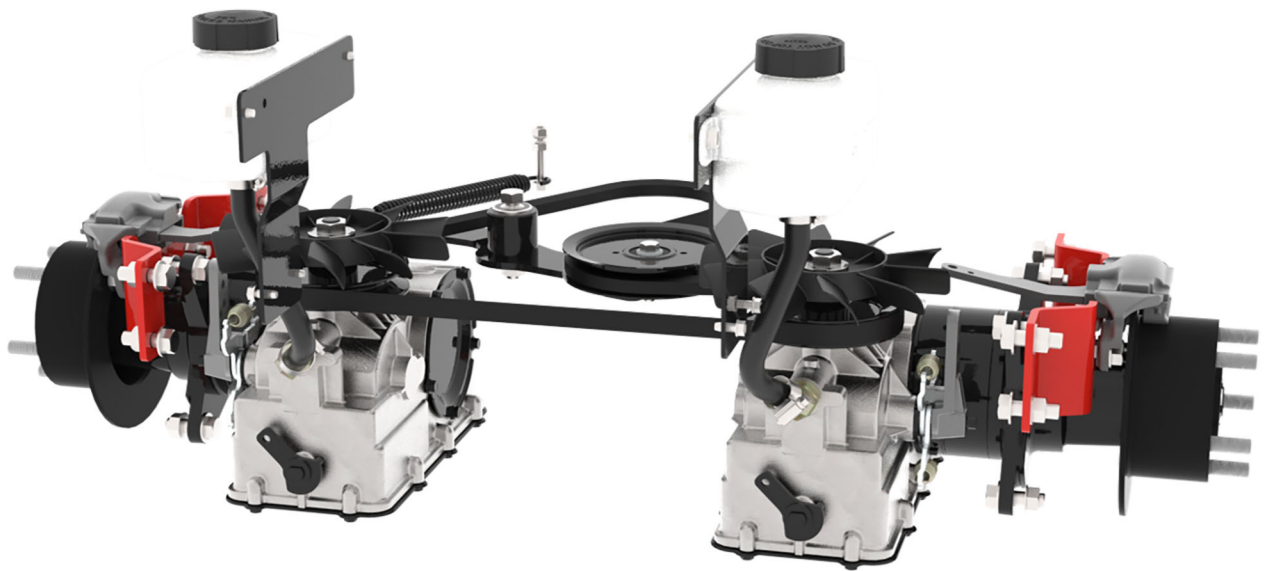
## Key Take-Aways

- Inspect all serviceable components during disassembly and replace as necessary.
- Torque all hardware for lower and upper shock mounts as well as cross-shaft hardware.
- All suspension pod parts are saleable items found on Parts Radar.



# HTG Transmission Replacement

## Pro-Turn 600



# Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will...

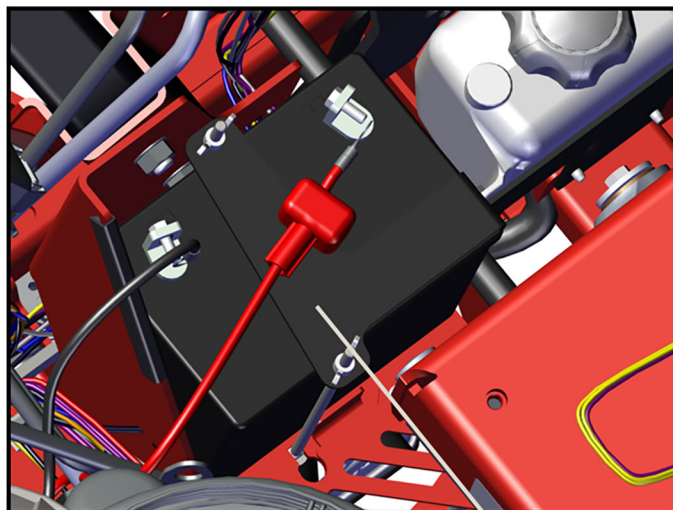
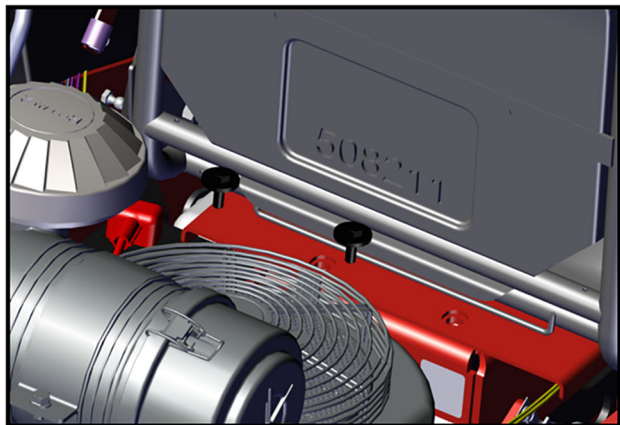
- Understand the benefits to HTG removal through the bottom of the chassis with the fan off.
- Know how to remove and replace a parker HTG transmission on a PT600.

## Prior to Removal

- Ensure proper PPE is worn.
- Key off, engage parking brake, and let all hot parts cool.
- Chock front wheels.
- Jack up and support rear of unit making certain to use correct lifting points.
- Remove rear tire and wheel spacer from transaxle that is getting service.



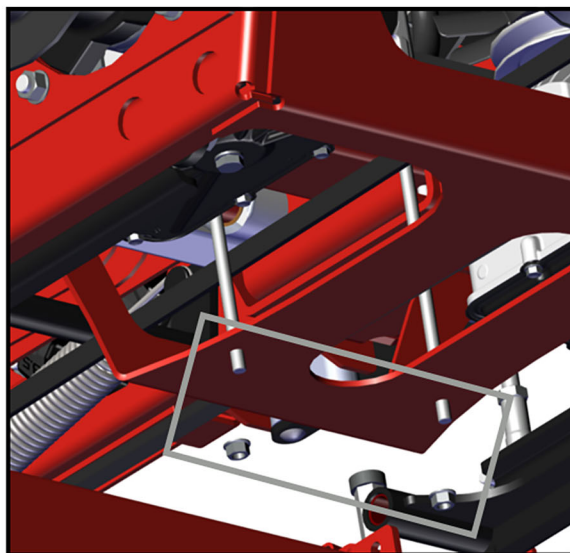
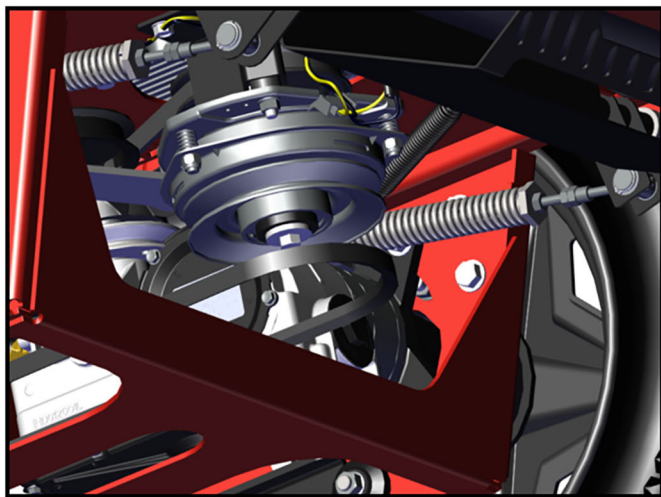
- Remove the two seat plate bolts behind the seat.



- Pivot seat plate forward
- Disconnect Battery
- If completing R&R on LH transaxle remove battery and hold down bracket

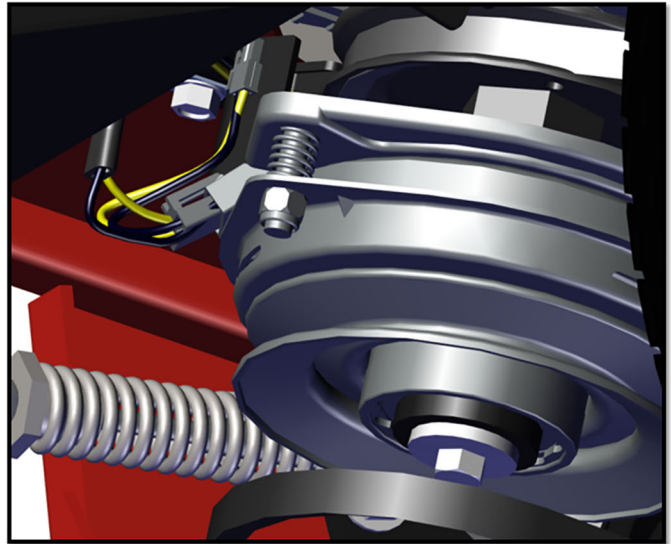
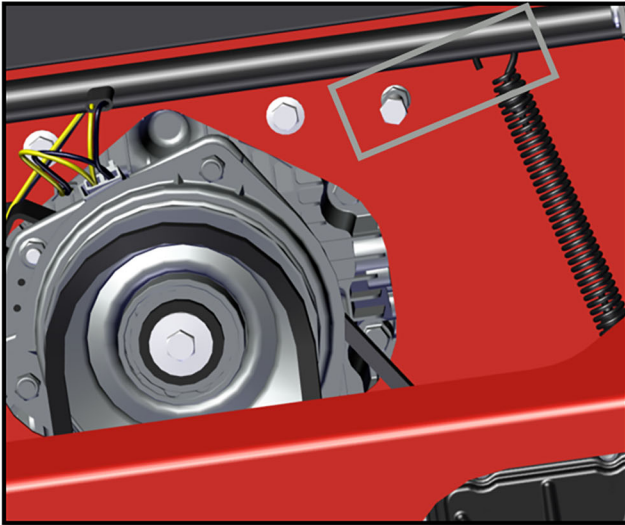
Hold down bracket

- Release tension from the deck belt and remove belt from PTO clutch.



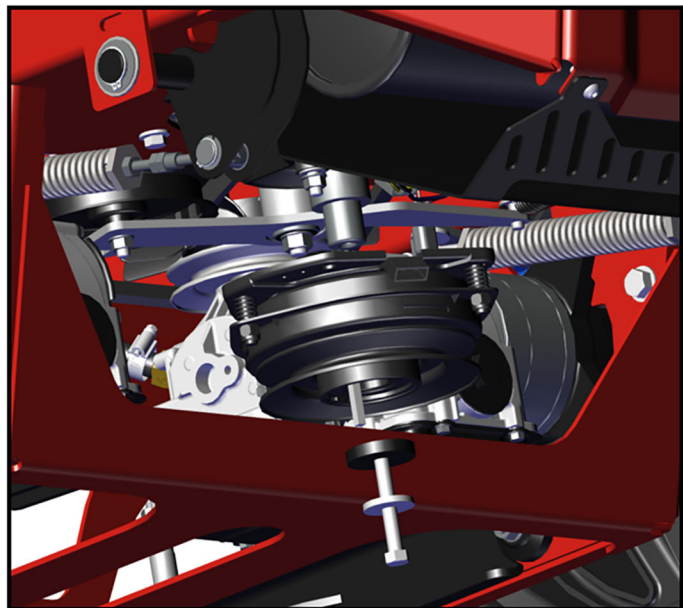
- Remove deck belt finger from frame.

- Release tension from the transmission drive belt by removing the tensioner spring from the anchor bolt.



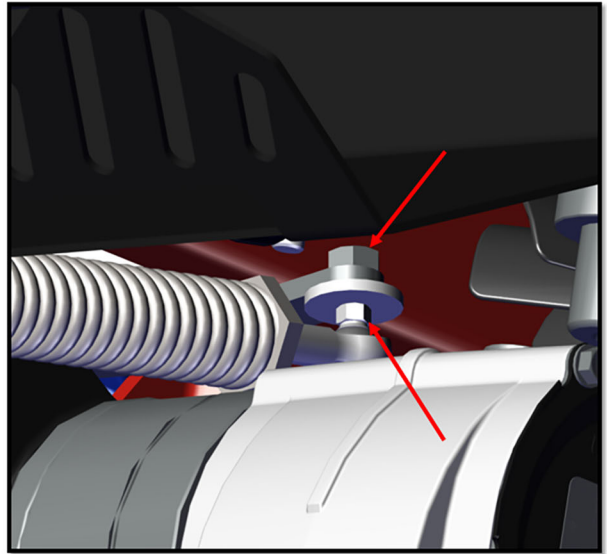
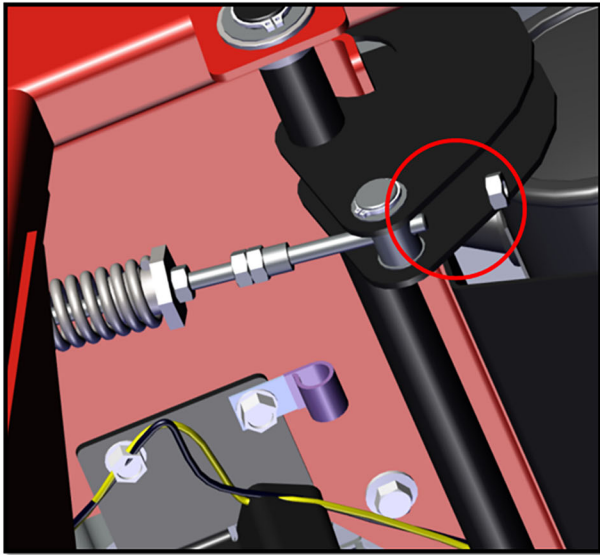
- Disconnect the PTO Clutch Connector from the wire harness.

- Remove the clutch bolt and clutch from the crankshaft.
- Retain for reassembly.
  - Clutch bolt
  - Clutch spacer
  - Keyway
  - And washers



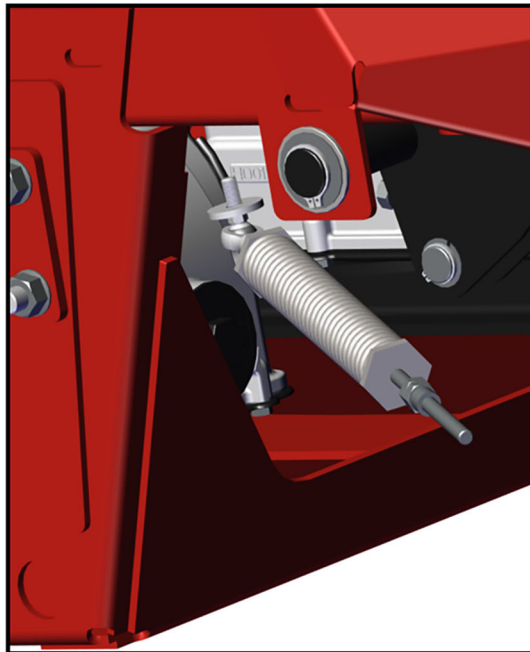


- Disengage parking brake and remove rear adjustment nut using a 1/2" wrench.



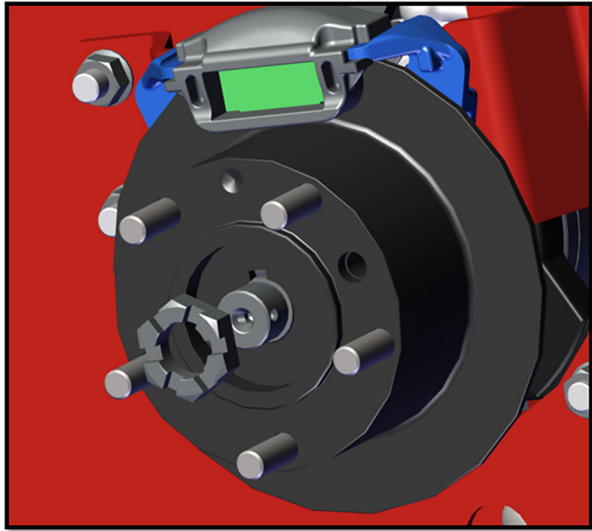
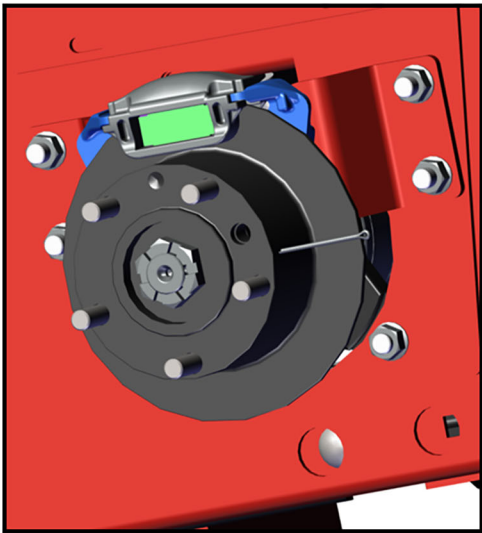
- Disconnect the ball stud on the brake spring from the caliper arm using 2- 1/2" wrenches.

- Remove the Parking Brake spring and rod once the ball stud is disconnected.
- Lift the caliper linkage off the ball stud.
- Slide the rod out of the trunnion.





- Next remove the axle nut cotter pin from the transaxle being serviced. Discard cotter pin.



- Using an impact and a 1 1/2" impact socket remove the axle nut.
- Using the hub removal tool and impact, separate the hub from the tapered axle shaft (do not pull hub completely off axle at this time).

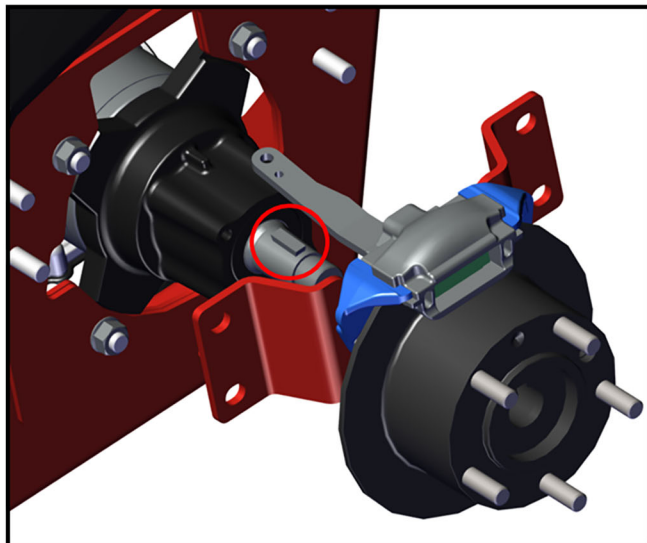
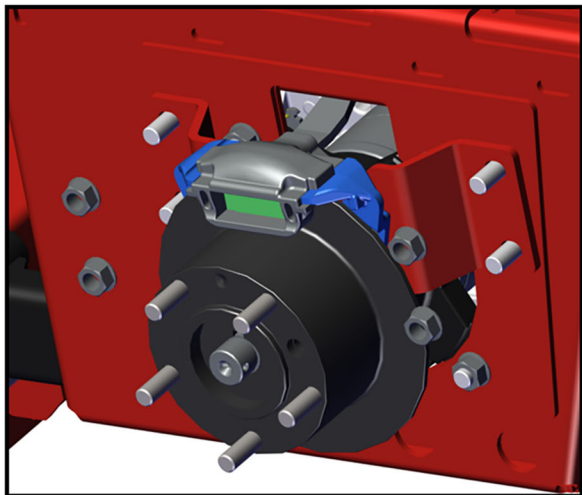
- Using the hub removal tool and impact, separate the hub from the tapered axle shaft (do not pull hub completely off axle at this time).

- Hub Removal Tool: use Part Number 21544008

- 5 Bolt Hub Puller supplied by HydroGear

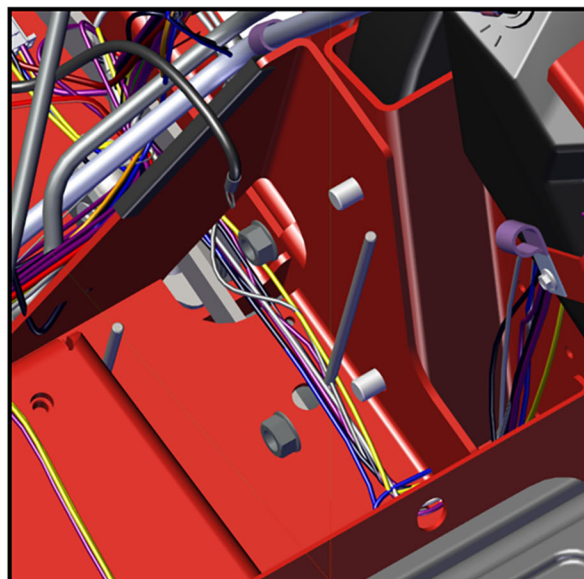
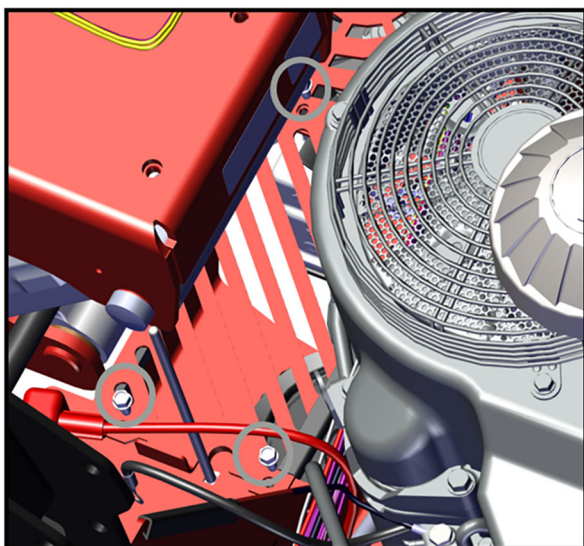


- Remove 4 through bolts and nuts holding the caliper mounting bracket to the frame (3/4" wrench/socket).



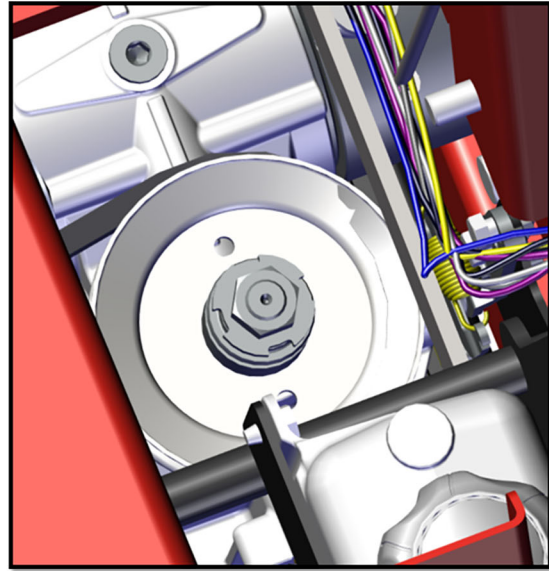
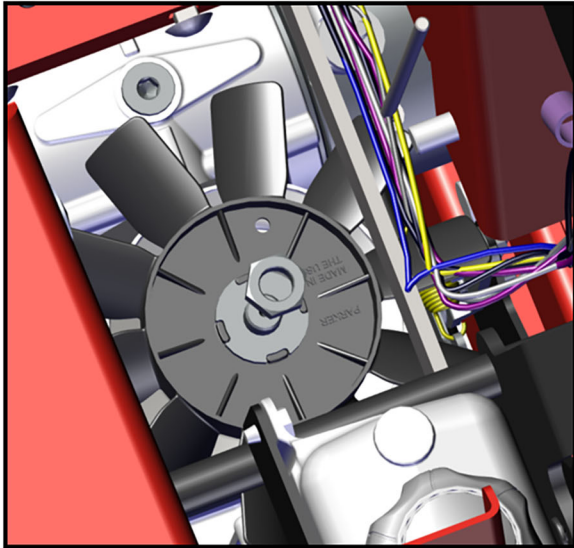
- Remove hub, caliper and caliper bracket as one assembly. Retain keyway for reassembly.
  - Note: brake pads can fall out when the rotor is removed from the caliper.

- Remove the corresponding frame bracket from R&R location.



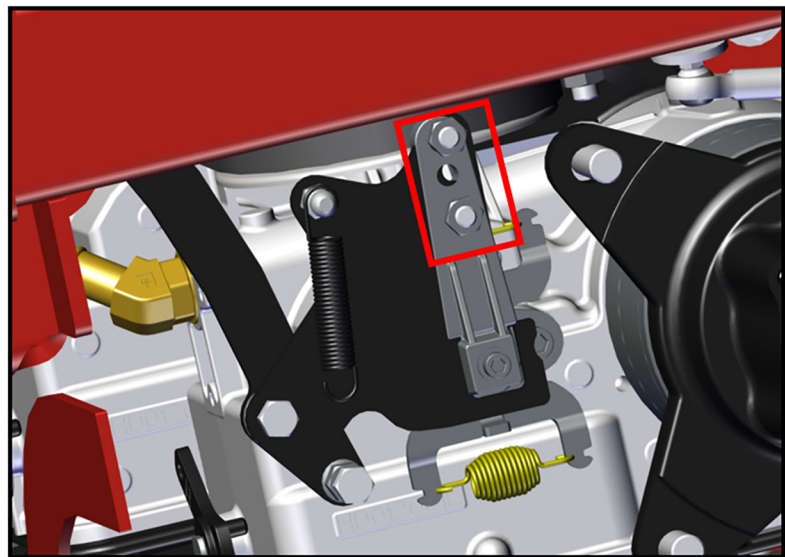
- If completing left-hand transaxle remove the battery tray.
- If completing the right-hand transaxle remove the fan guard/ ROPS gusset. Be cautious of the fuel lines when working on the right side of unit

- Now with access to the transaxle cooling fan, remove the input shaft lock nut with an impact.



- Remove the fan (loosely reinstall the nut onto input shaft in order to protect shaft threads during removal and installation).

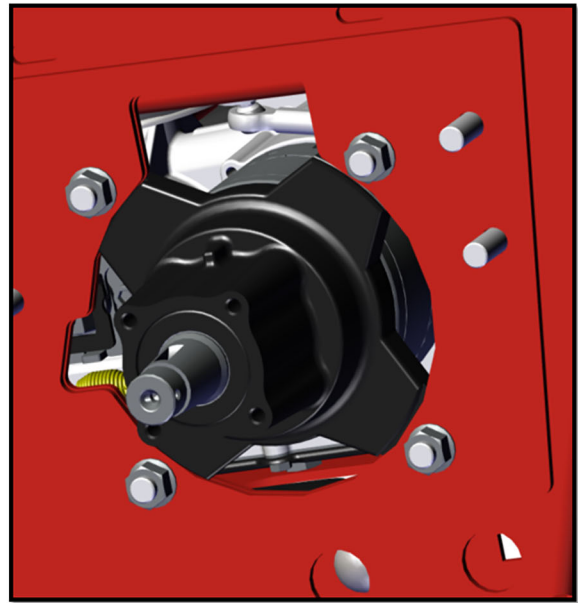
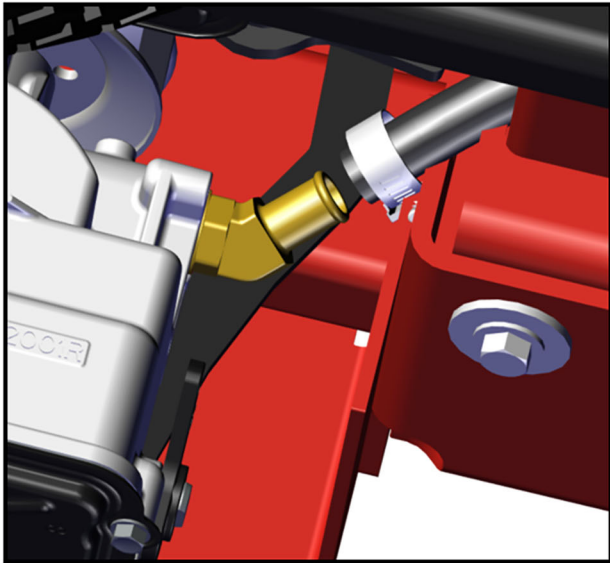
- Remove the two bolts and nuts that mount the speed control bracket directly to the Return to Neutral arm.
- Note the position of the hardware prior to removal for proper installation.
- Remove the bracket from the transaxle.



- Image here has chassis panel removed for visual clarity.

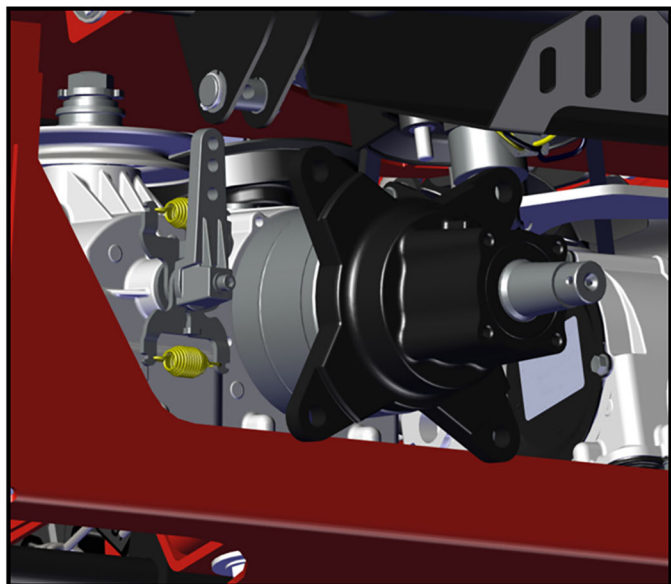
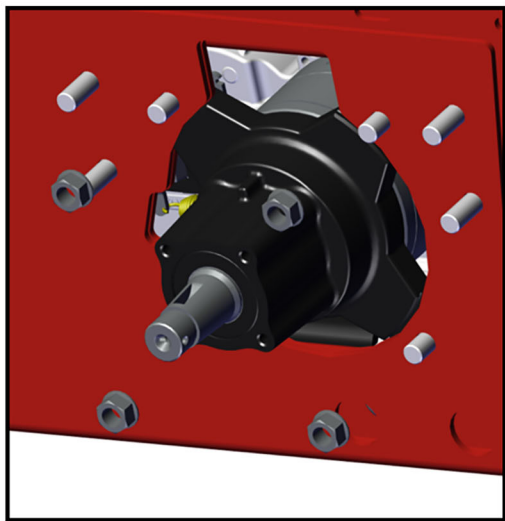


- Remove the transaxle reservoir tank use a hose clamp tool to avoid making a mess.



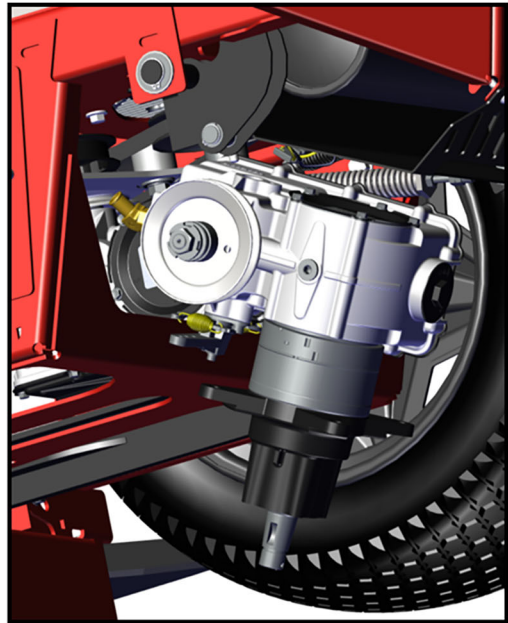
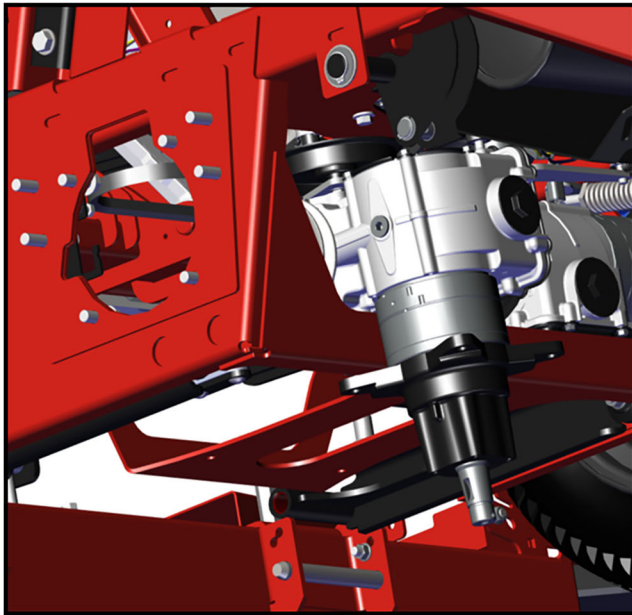
- Loosen the (4) mounting bolts of the transaxle to the frame.

- Support the transaxle and remove the 4 mounting bolts.



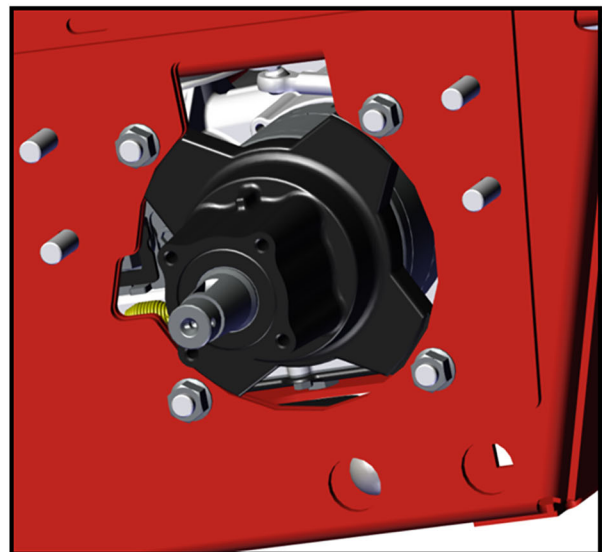
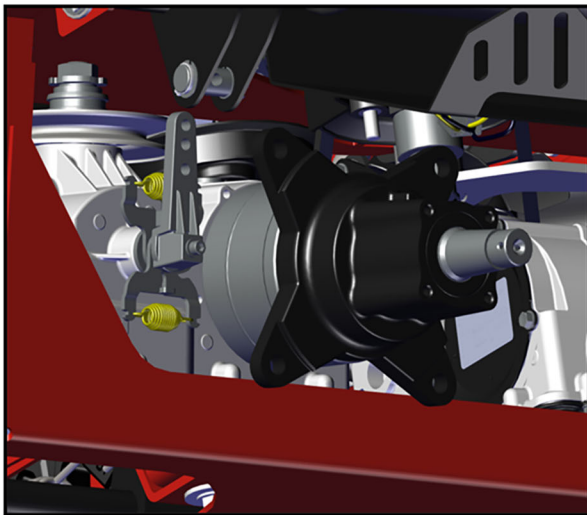
- Rotate 90 degrees and move the axle shaft to the rear opening in the frame.
- Best method found is to have the wheel motor out first from the rear opening.





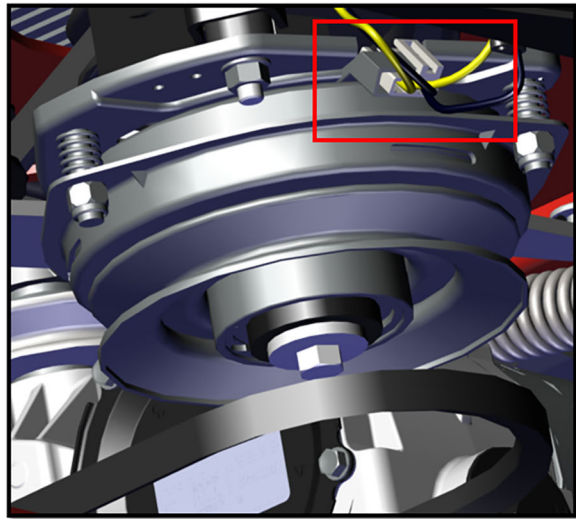
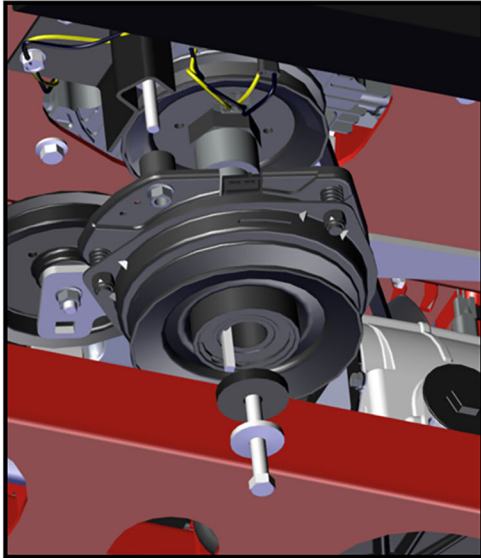
## Installation

- Install transaxle to frame in opposite order of installation.



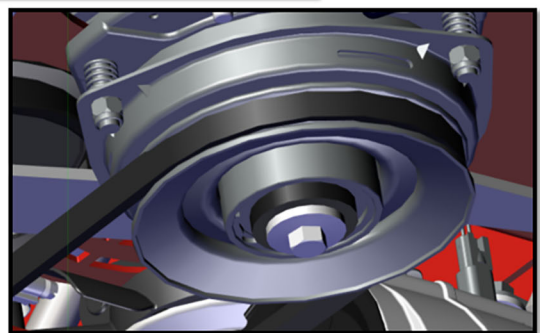
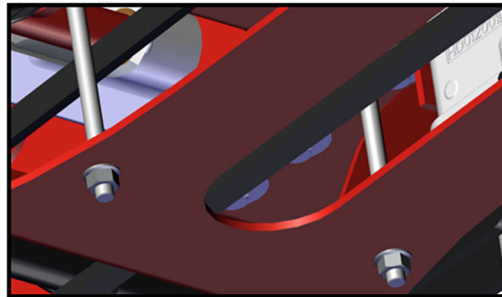
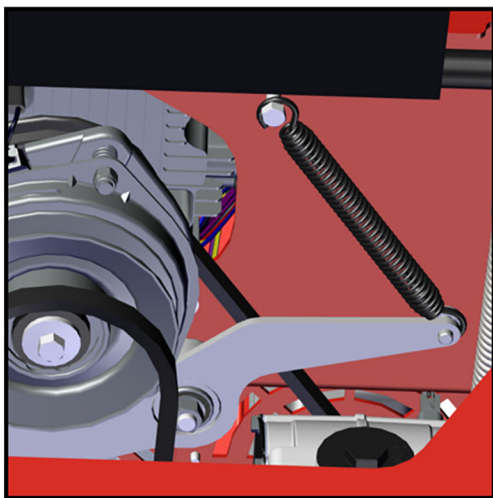
- Support transaxle and reinstall mounting hardware. Torque to 64-96 ft.-lbs.

- Reinstall the PTO clutch, keyway, spacer, and washer. Insert the mounting bolt.



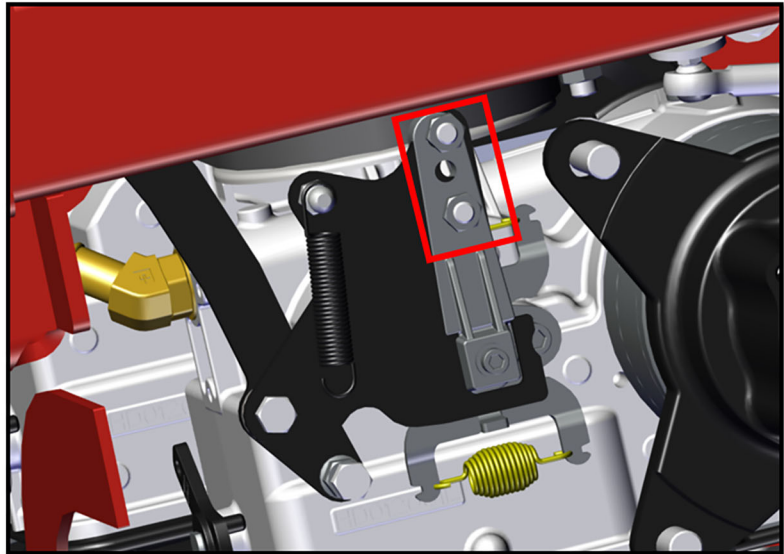
- Torque mounting hardware to 47 – 61 ft.-lbs.
- Connect the harness connector (confirm positive connection).

- Reinstall the drive belt and apply tension by securing the spring tensioner to the anchor bolt.



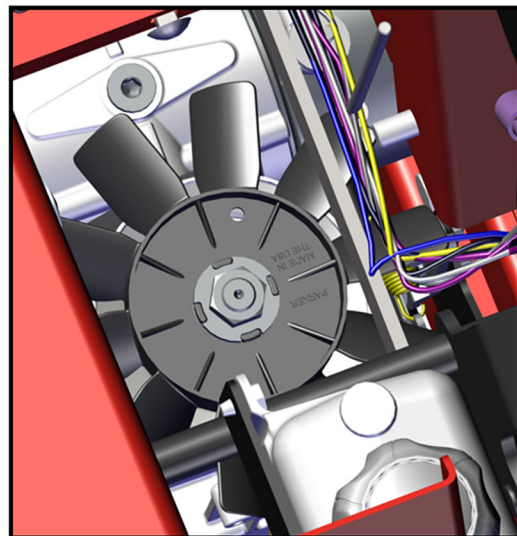
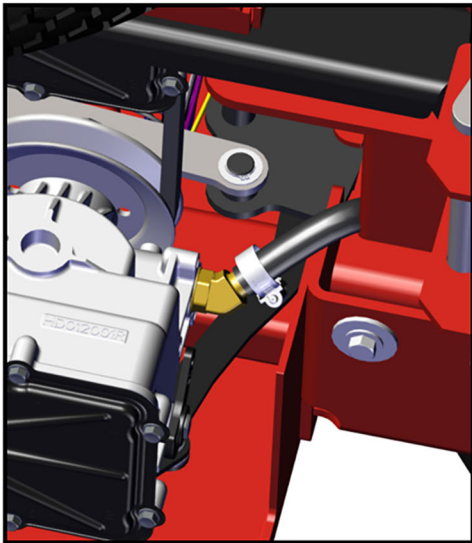
- Reinstall deck belt finger and deck belt.

- Guide the speed control bracket back into position behind the RTN arm.
- Install the two bolts and nuts that mount the bracket to the RTN arm.
- Torque to standard torque specs.



- Image here has chassis panel removed for visual clarity.

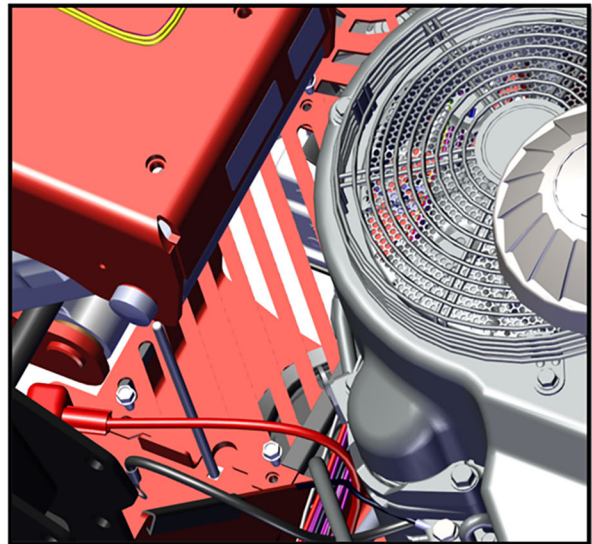
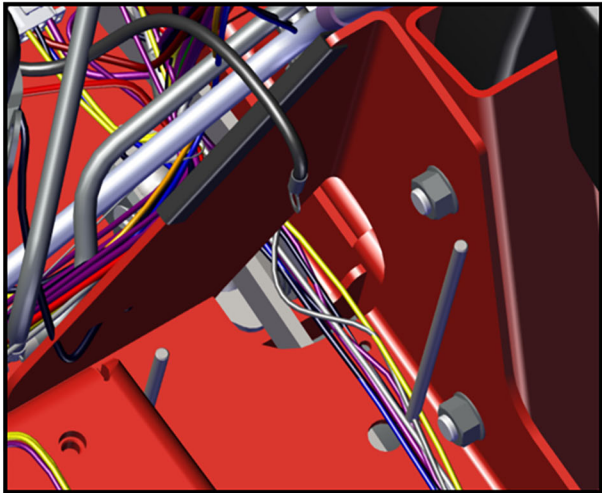
- Install transaxle reservoir tank and reconnect hose.
- Ensure all parts are free from dirt and contaminated fluid.



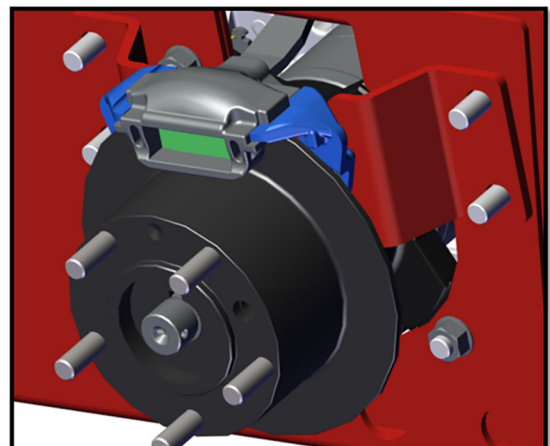
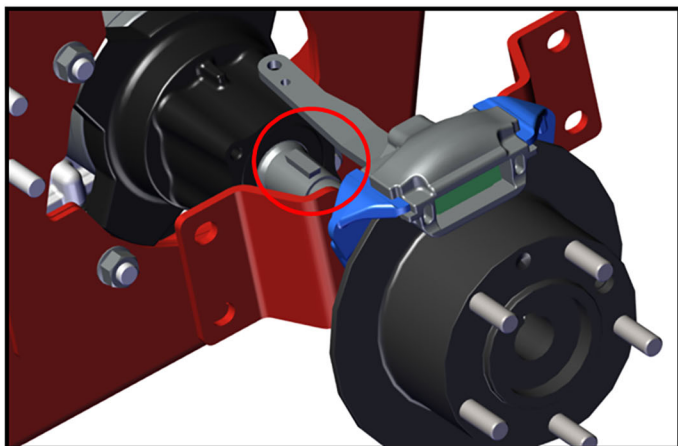
- Install transaxle cooling fan
- Use Loctite type 232 on input shaft threads and torque to 55-70 ft.-lbs.
- Use a strap wrench or similar to hold sheave in place.



- Install battery tray (LH side) or fan guard/ROPs gusset (RH side)
- Be cautious of fuel lines when working on RH side of unit
- Use standard torque specs for hardware type/size



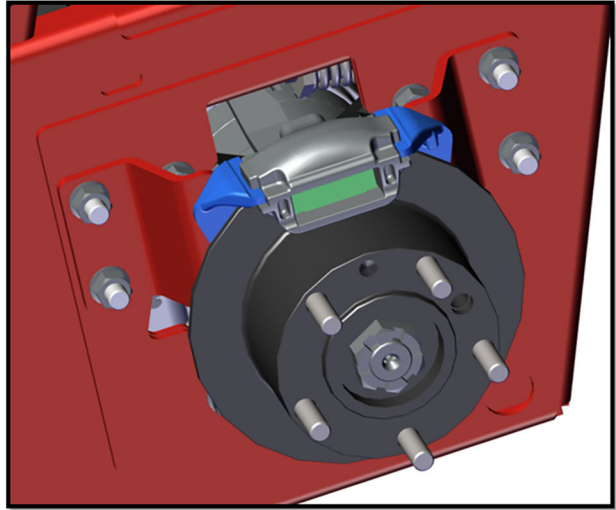
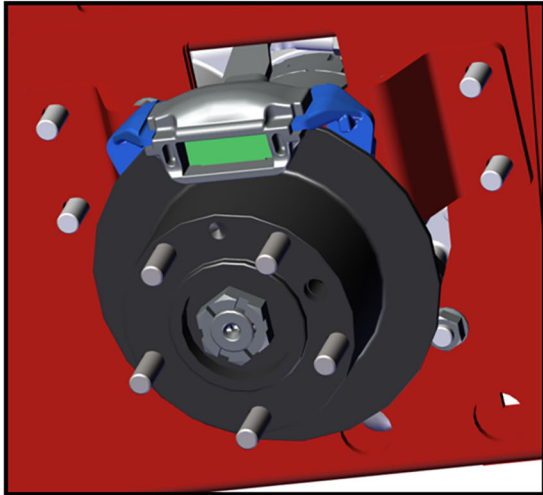
- Reinstall central frame bracket over cooling fans with 4 bolts.



- Install keyway in axle.
- Install hub, brake pads, caliper, and caliper bracket as one assembly (just as removed).
- Line up hub keyway with axle keyway when installing.
- Note: do not lift caliper off rotor as this will allow the brake pads to possibly fall out.

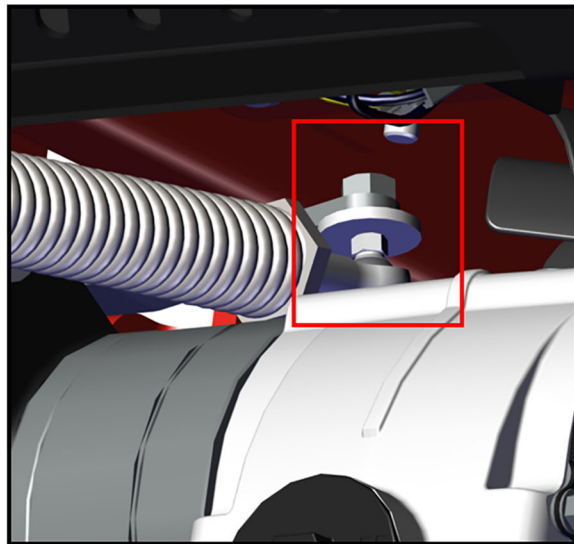


- Install the axle nut and snug with a ratchet and socket to retain hub in place.

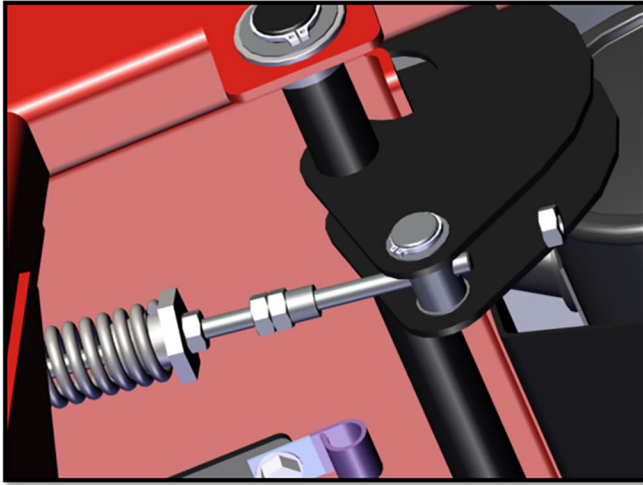


- Reinstall the 4 through bolts and nuts for caliper mounting bracket to frame.
- Torque to 64 – 96 ft.-lbs.

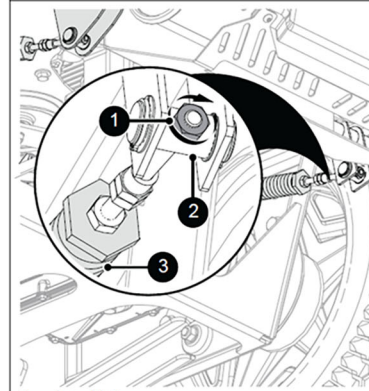
- Install the parking brake assembly in the trunnion and then reconnect the ball stud to the caliper arm.



- Install the rear adjustment nut to the parking brake spring assembly.



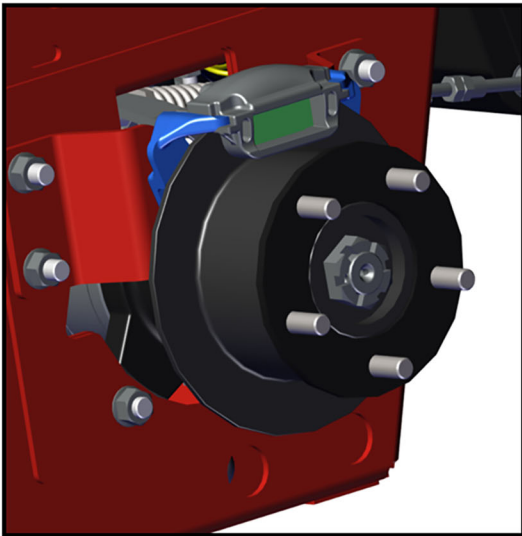
3. Tighten nut behind trunnion until spring measures between 21.4 cm (8 7/16") - 21.7 cm (8 9/16").
4. Engage and disengage brake several times. Check spring measurement to ensure it is within specified adjustment.



1. Jam Nut
2. Trunnion
3. Compression Spring

- Adjust the parking brake per adjustment procedure (listed in owners manual and class textbook).

- Install wheel spacer.

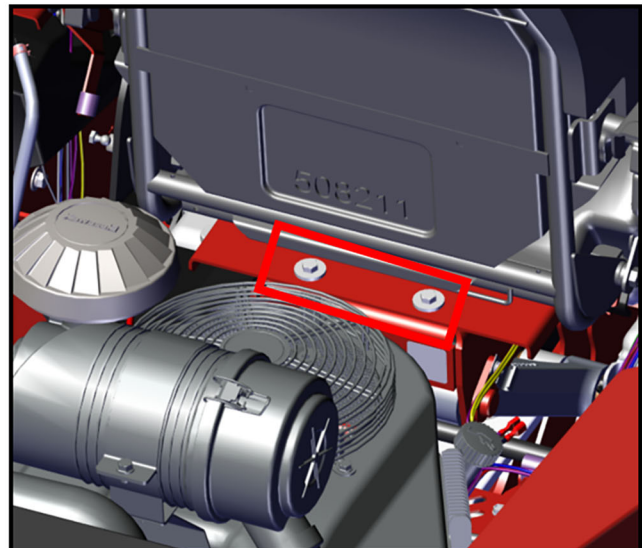
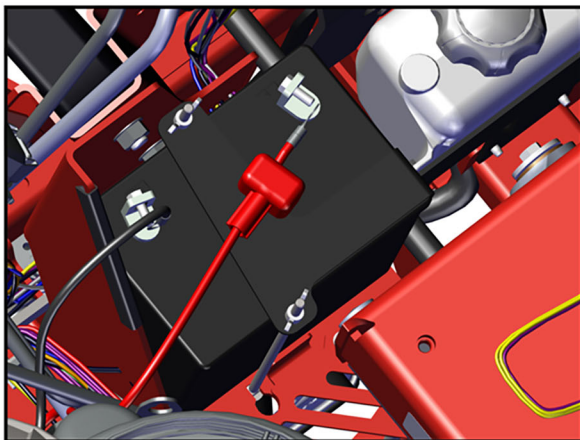


- Install wheel on hub and torque lug nuts to 60-90 ft. – lbs.

- Lower unit to ground.
- Torque the axle nut to 200 ft. – lbs.
- If cotter pin does not line up continue to tighten axle nut until the hole lines up.
- DO NOT loosen the nut to align the notch with the hole.
- Install and bend cotter pin.



- Install battery and hold down bracket (if previously removed).



- Flip seat down by releasing side pin and reinstall the 2 seat plate bolts.

- Fill the transaxle reservoir to the proper level letting the air bleed from the system.
- You can also loosen the top fill plug on the transaxle to help the process if transaxle is completely empty.
- Follow the purging procedure identified in the Pro-Turn 600 Interactive Service Manual.
- Once purging is complete, verify operation and fluid levels.



## Key Take-Aways

- Understand the procedure for removing and installing the HTG transaxle from the lower bottom side of the unit.
- Identify any special tools required to complete the procedure as well as safety tips.
- Know all proper torque specifications for installation of the transaxle.



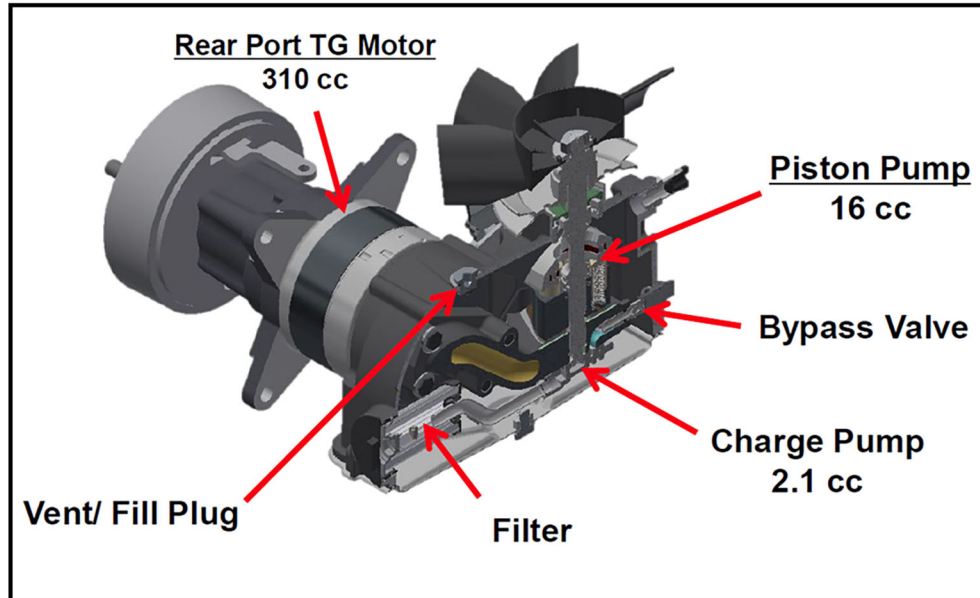


# HTG Transmission Overview

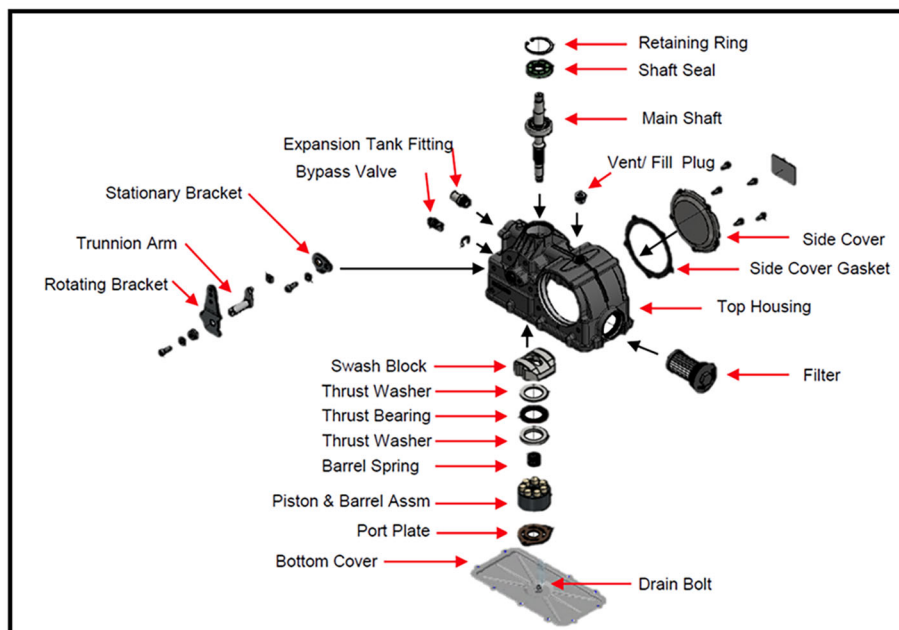
## Pro-Turn 600



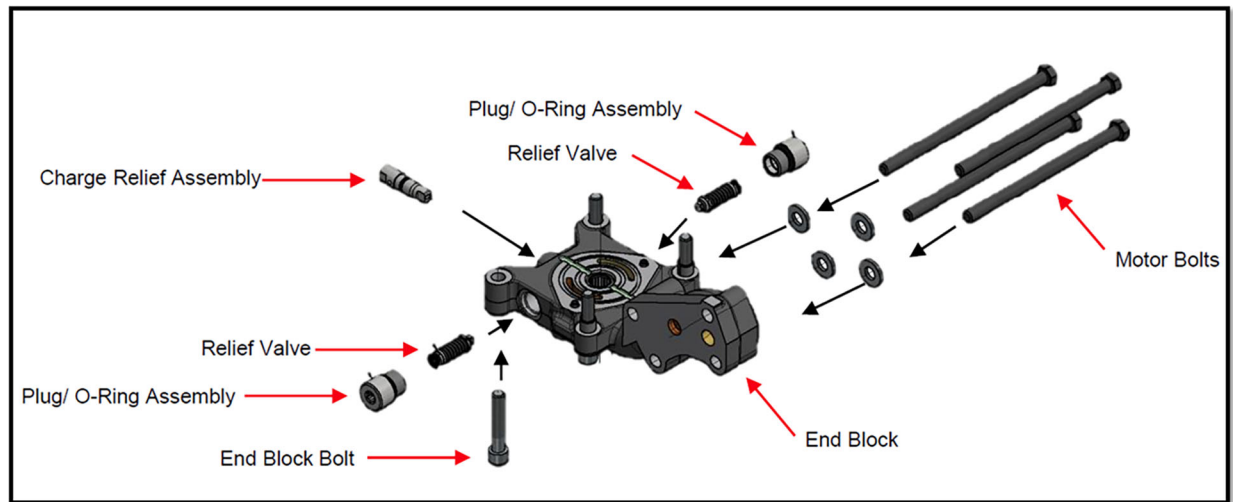
# HTG Interior Cut-Away



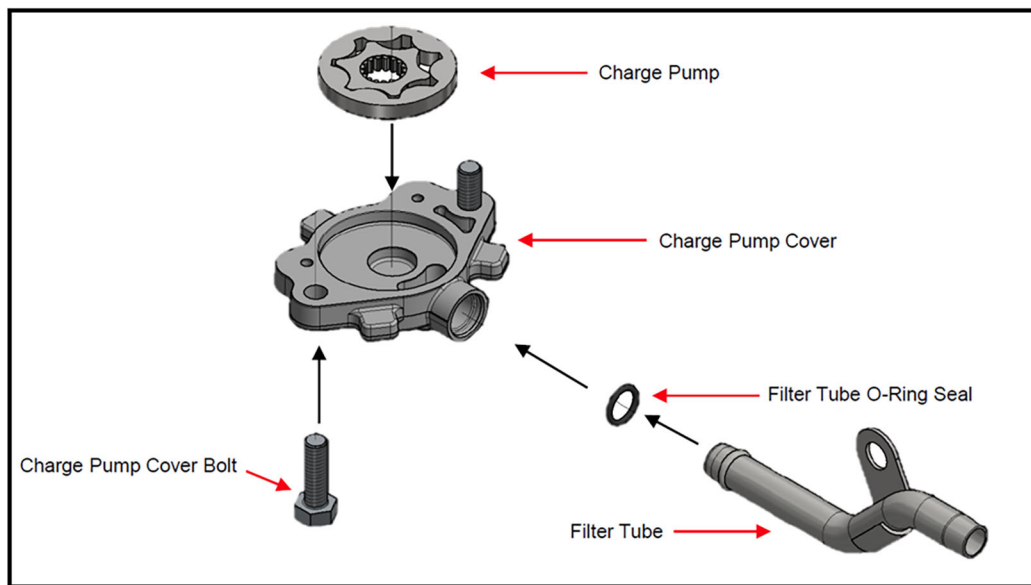
## Pump Section Assembly



# Endblock Assembly

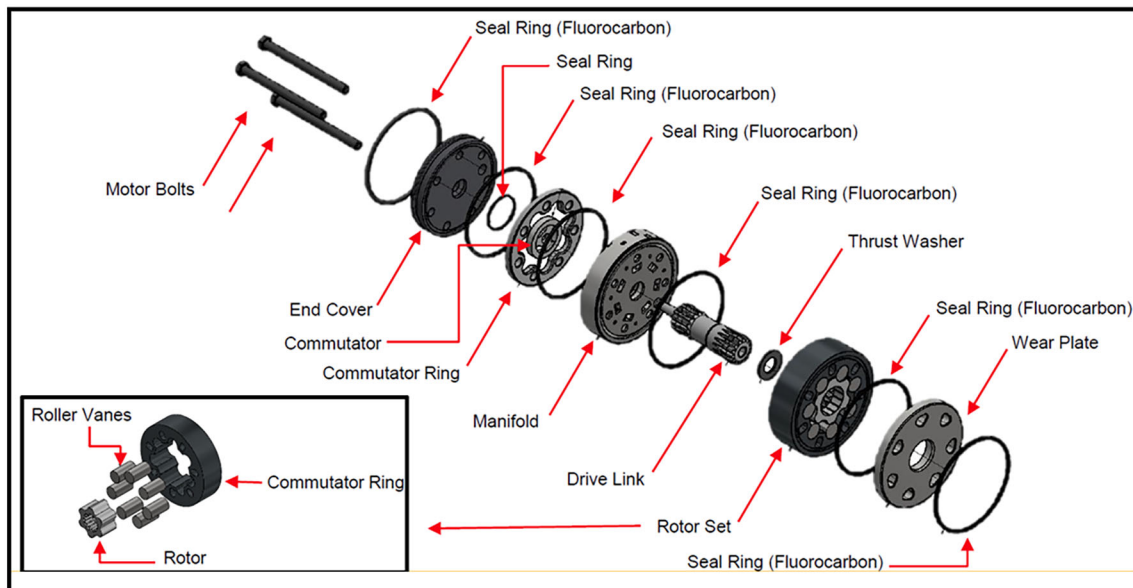


# Charge Pump Assembly

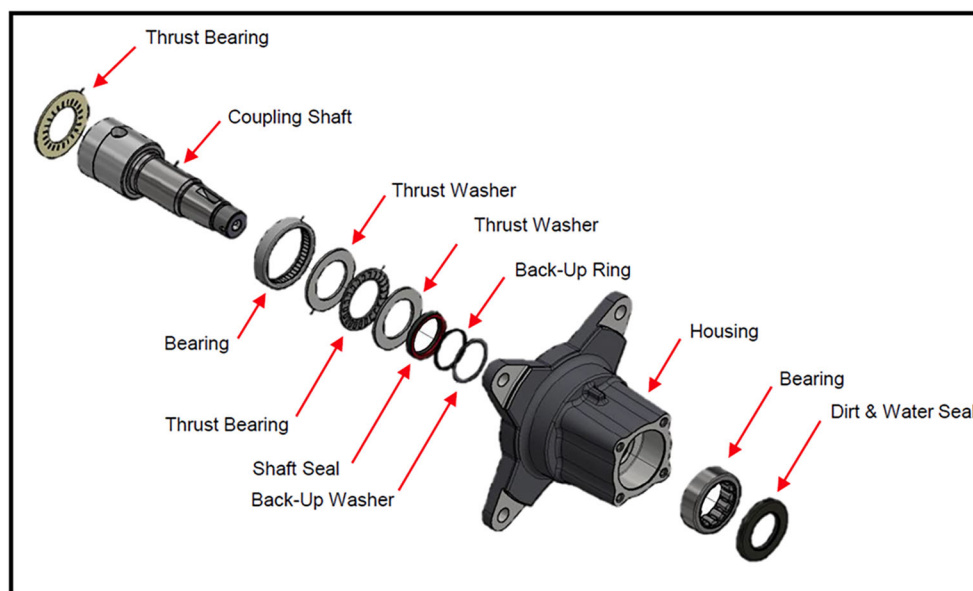




# Motor Components

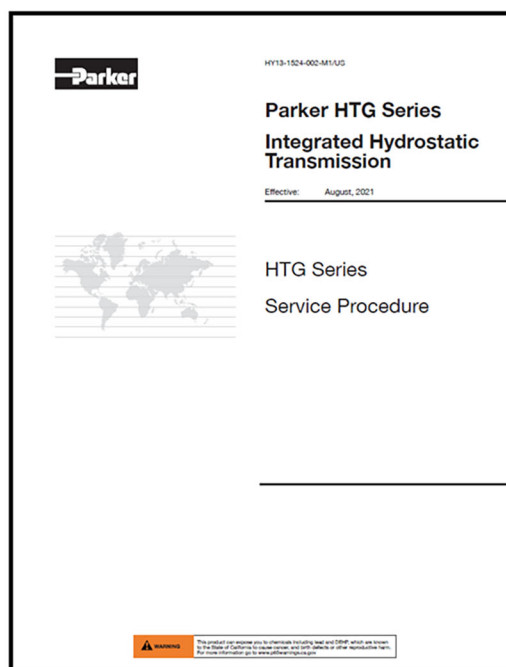


# Motor Housing Sub-Assembly



# Parker HTG Transmission Service Manual

- Troubleshooting Guide
- Required Tools List
- Maintenance Tips
- Torque Specifications
- Assembly Views
- Service Kit Information
- Disassembly and Assembly Procedures
- Available on Interactive Service Manual



## Service & Maintenance

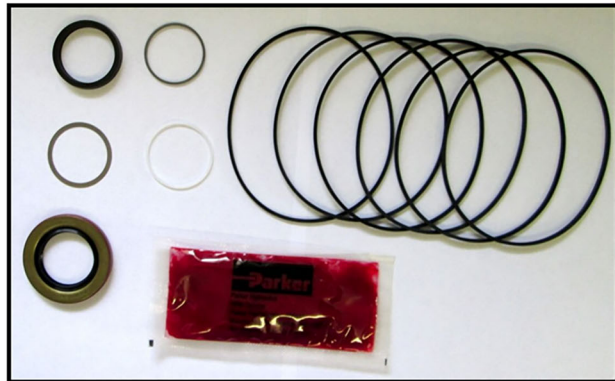
- Parker HT-1000™ Oil is preferred choice.
  - Use Parker qualified oils. Will change maintenance intervals.
- Initial Break-In at 300 hours; every 1,000 hours thereafter.
  - Change Oil Filter with every oil change.
- Parker Oil Change Video available on Interactive Service Manual.
- Oil Options
  - Oil Service Kit (70724100)
  - 1 Gallon (00058400)
  - 1 Quart (00058500)



Qualified Oils	Number of hours
Parker HT-1000™ (P/N 406030) 1U.S. Gal. (3.8L)	1000
Castrol Syntec 5W50	500
Amsol AW ISO 68	500
Shell TTF-SB	500
Other*	250

# Service & Maintenance

- A variety of service kits are listed on the HTG Service Manual.
- Transmission Seal and Motor Seal Kits are required for service/disassembly.



HY13-1524-002-M1/US


Service Manual

General Information

HTG Series Integrated Hydrostatic Transmission

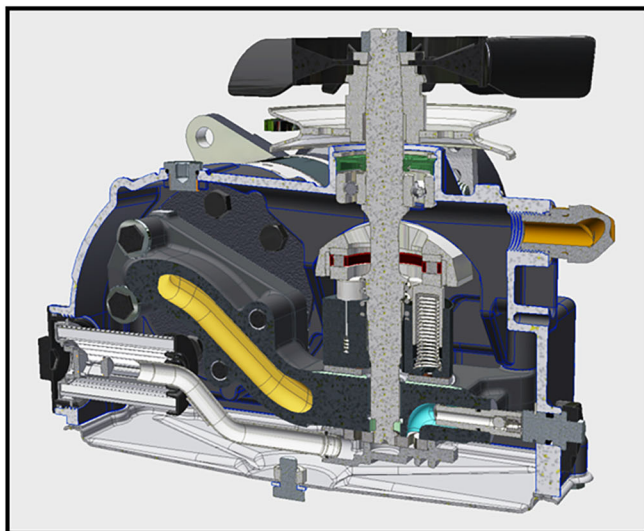
Service Kit Information (page 1 of 3)

SK000275			
HTG SERVICE KIT, FAN (8.3" Fan)			
Item	QTY	Part Number	Description
1	1	25164	Nut
2	1	427370	Fan Spacer
3	1	420067	Fan (8.3")
4	1	SK000275 Sheet 3	Service Bulletin
SK000276			
HTG SERVICE KIT, MOTOR (240cc- Right Hand Side)			
Item	QTY	Part Number	Description
1	1	TG031020B0H1AA	SA, Motor
2	2	022202-116	Packing, Preformed, O-Ring Seal
3	1	034009	Gasket, Side Cover
4	1	SK000276	Service Bulletin
SK000277			
HTG SERVICE KIT, MOTOR (280cc- Right Hand Side)			
Item	QTY	Part Number	Description
1	1	TG031020B0H1AA	SA, Motor
2	2	022202-116	Packing, Preformed, O-Ring Seal
3	1	034009	Gasket, Side Cover
4	1	SK000277 Sheet 3	Service Bulletin
SK000278			
HTG SERVICE KIT, MOTOR (310cc- Right Hand Side)			
Item	QTY	Part Number	Description
1	1	TG031020B0H1AA	SA, Motor
2	2	022202-116	Packing, Preformed, O-Ring Seal
3	1	034009	Gasket, Side Cover
4	1	SK000278 Sheet 3	Service Bulletin
SK000279			
HTG SERVICE KIT, MOTOR (240cc- Left Hand Side)			
Item	QTY	Part Number	Description
1	1	TG031020B0H1AA	SA, Motor
2	2	022202-116	Packing, Preformed, O-Ring Seal
3	1	034009	Gasket, Side Cover
4	1	SK000279 Sheet 3	Service Bulletin
SK000280			
HTG SERVICE KIT, MOTOR (280cc- Left Hand Side)			
Item	QTY	Part Number	Description
1	1	TG031020B0H1AA	SA, Motor
2	2	022202-116	Packing, Preformed, O-Ring Seal
3	1	034009	Gasket, Side Cover
4	1	SK000280 Sheet 3	Service Bulletin
SK000281			
HTG SERVICE KIT, MOTOR (310cc- Left Hand Side)			
Item	QTY	Part Number	Description
1	1	TG031020B0H1AA	SA, Motor
2	2	022202-116	Packing, Preformed, O-Ring Seal
3	1	034009	Gasket, Side Cover
4	1	SK000281 Sheet 3	Service Bulletin



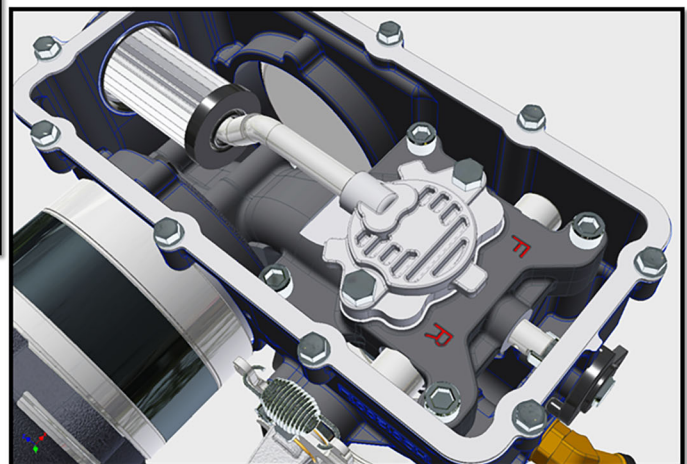
23

Parker Hannifin Corporation  
 Hydraulic Pump/Motor Division  
 Greenville, Tennessee, USA

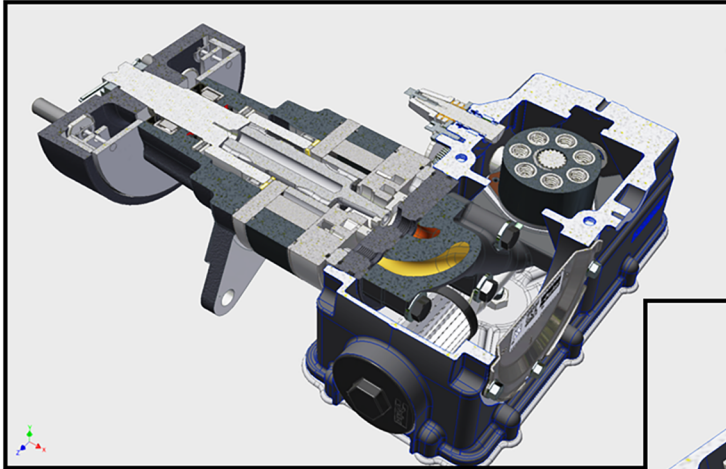


Pump Group Cut-Away

Charge Pump and Filter

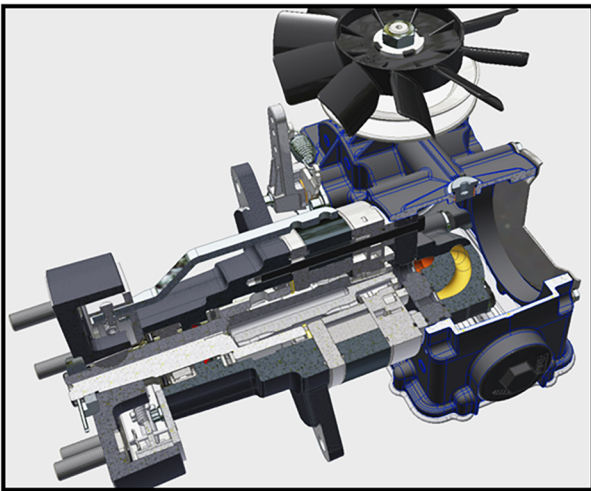
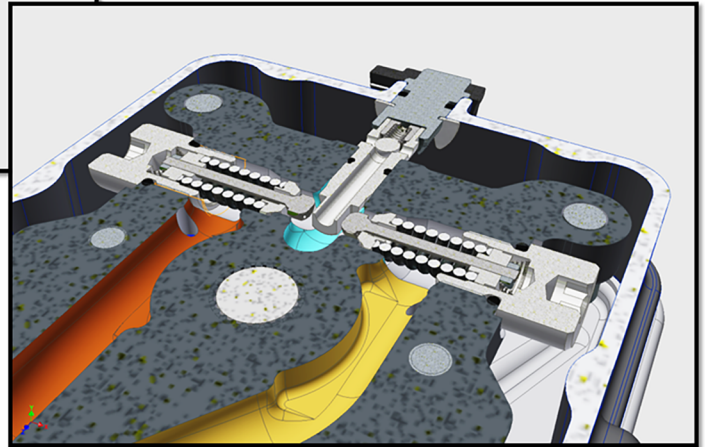






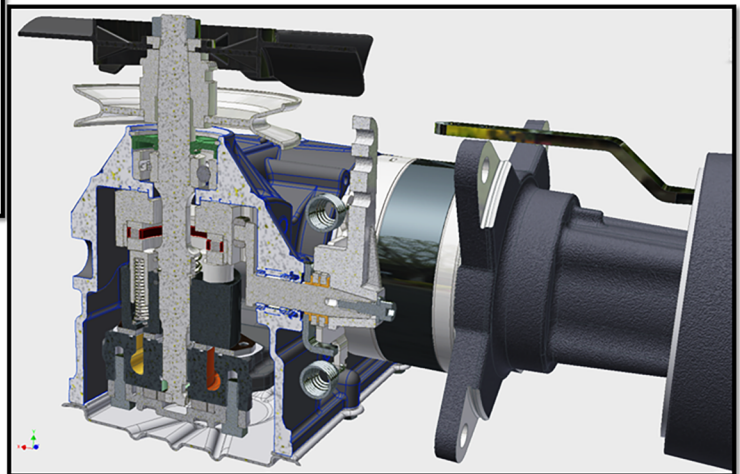
Pump Group Cut-Away

Endblock Cut-Away



Motor Cut-Away

Pump Group Cut-Away





# Failure Analysis

## HTG Oil Related Failures

### Failure- Transmission Oil Overfilled

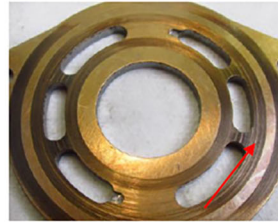
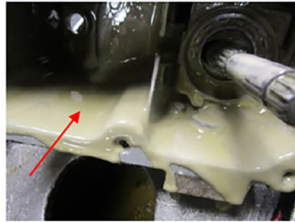
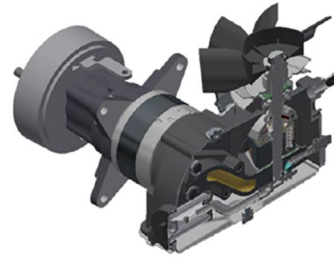
- Cause- During transmission service oil is overfilled
- Result- Oil leaks out of the expansion tank

### Failure- Contaminated oil

- Cause- Water in the oil
- Result- Milky colored oil, slow controls reaction (spongy feel), internal components can rust

### Failure- Unapproved type of transmission oil

- Cause- Incorrect oil used during transmission service
- Result- Premature wear of transmission components significantly reducing the transmission life expectancy



Contaminated Oil

Component Wear



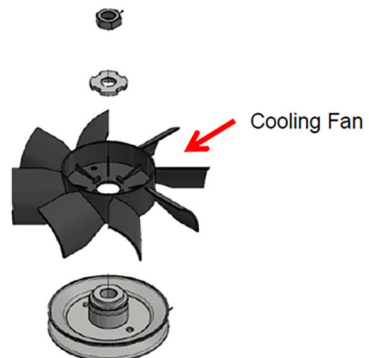
## 1. Pulley and Fan Failures

### Failure- Cracked fan/ fan blades

- Cause- Sticks/ debris contacts and damages fan
- Result- Decreased cooling ability and increased transmission temperature

### Failure- Top seal damage

- Cause- Debris (string/ wire) wraps around the shaft under the pulley
- Result- Compromised shaft seal resulting in a leak



Broken Fan Blades

Debris wrapped on shaft



## 2. Pump Section Failures

- **Failure- Transmission Oil Leaks**
  - **Cause-** Side cover gasket, bottom cover gasket, bypass valve gasket, top seal could fail
  - **Result-** Oil leaking from gaskets
- **Failure- Cracked Transmission Filter Cap**
  - **Cause-** Over tightening during service or blunt contact with sticks or debris
  - **Result-** Oil leaking from filter cap
- **Failure- Port Plate Scoring**
  - **Cause-** Internal contamination
  - **Result-** Scoring of the port plate- loss of performance, heat increases



Leaking Gasket



Cracked Filter Cap

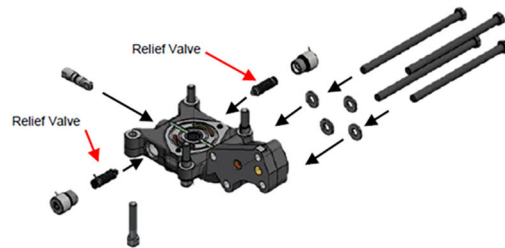


Port Plate Scoring



## 3. Endblock Failures

- **Failure- Relief Valve Fails (Not Very Common)**
  - **Cause-** Constant forward/reverse of valve can wear and the tip can break off
  - **Result-** Erratic/ jerky movement of the machine, poor drivability

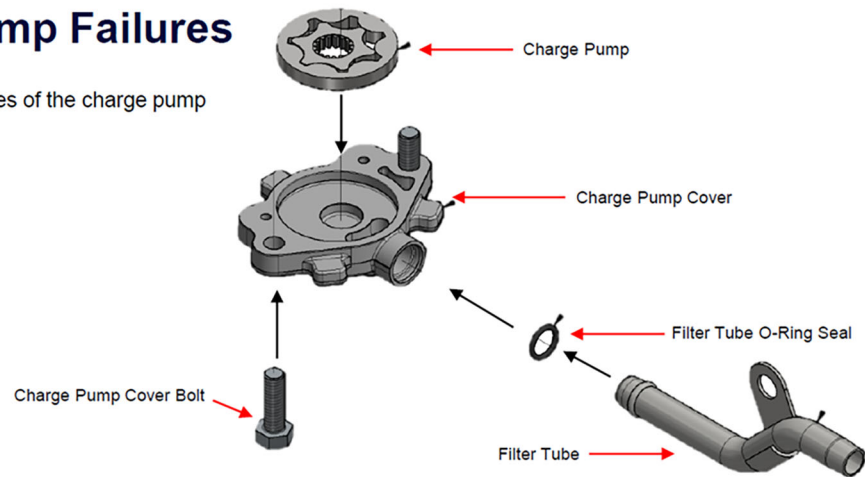


Broken Relief Valves

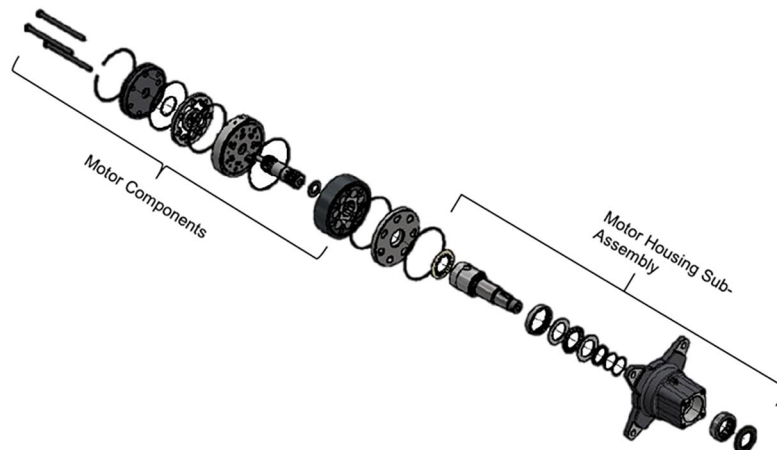


## 4. Charge Pump Failures

**Failure-** No common failures of the charge pump



## 5. Motor Failures



## 5. Motor Component Failures

### Failure- Leaks

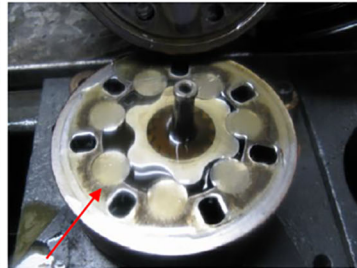
- Cause- Section seal failure
- Result- Wetting around damaged seal

### Failure- Drive Link/ Rotor Set Damage

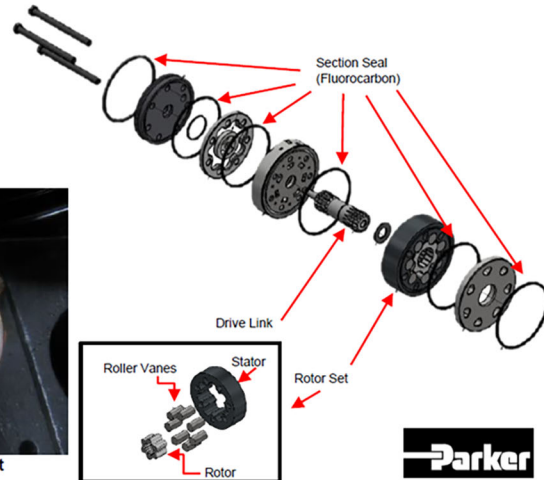
- Cause- Fan damage, oil breakdown causing transmission overheating
- Result- Premature wear to drive link/ rotor set



Section Seal Leak



Thermal Failure to Rotor Set



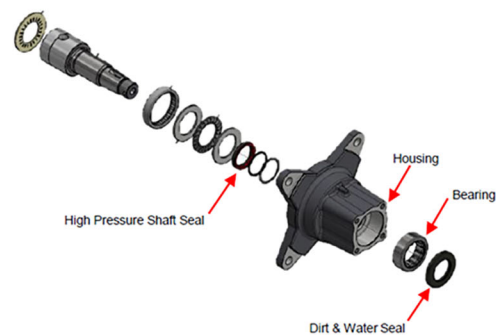
## 5. Motor Housing Failures

### Failure- Leak

- Cause- High pressure shaft seal fails
- Result- Allows fluid to leak into the motor housing chamber (where bearing is located) causing leaking out of the dirt and water seal



Leaking Seal





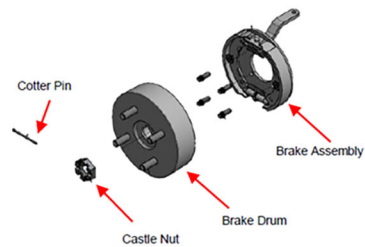
## 6. Brake Assembly

### Failure- Loose Castle Nut

- **Cause-** Cotter pin removed during service/ Cotter pin broken or lost/ nut not re-torqued after service
- **Result-** Taper lock lost hub/ wheel comes loose/ Shaft damage/ Shaft breaks
- **Note:** In the event of hub removal, hub must be installed dry and torqued to proper torque using no lubricant

### Failure- Improper Brake Adjustment

- **Cause-** End user/ technician adjustment or linkage damage
- **Result-** Brake drag, steering mis-match (pulling to one side)
- **Note:** Brakes are at proper adjustment when installed during transmission assembly. Rarely do they need further adjustment during the life of the transmission



Loose Castle Nut Damage

Pre- Mature Brake Wear



## Key Take-Aways

- Understand what information is available on the HTG Service Manual and where to access it.
- A variety of failures have been identified by Parker. Information provided in this presentation have documented how to diagnose those issues.

# HTG Transmission Disassembly

## Pro-Turn 600

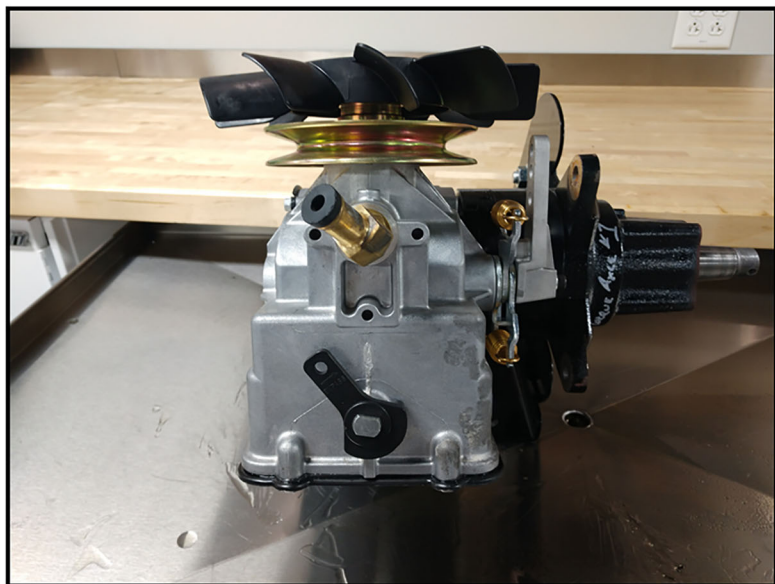


# Parker Transaxle

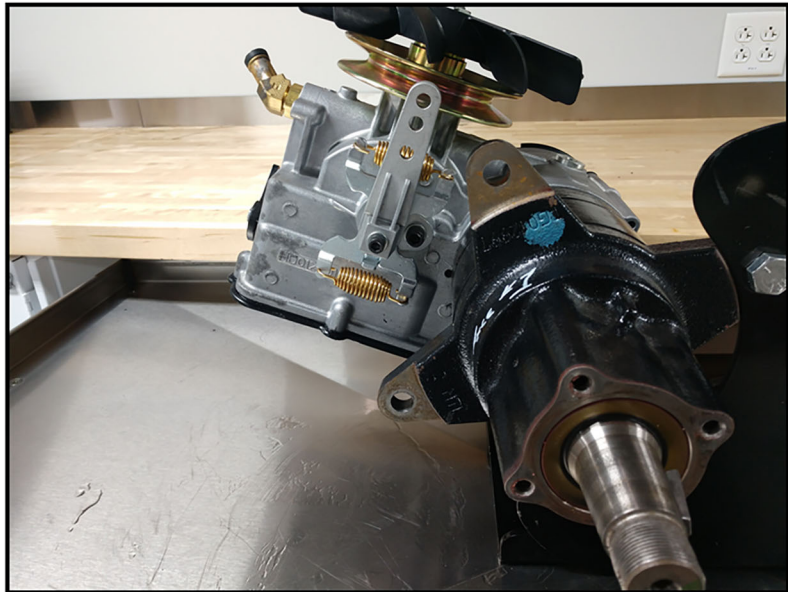
- The model and serial number of the transaxle is on the paper decal glued to the plate.



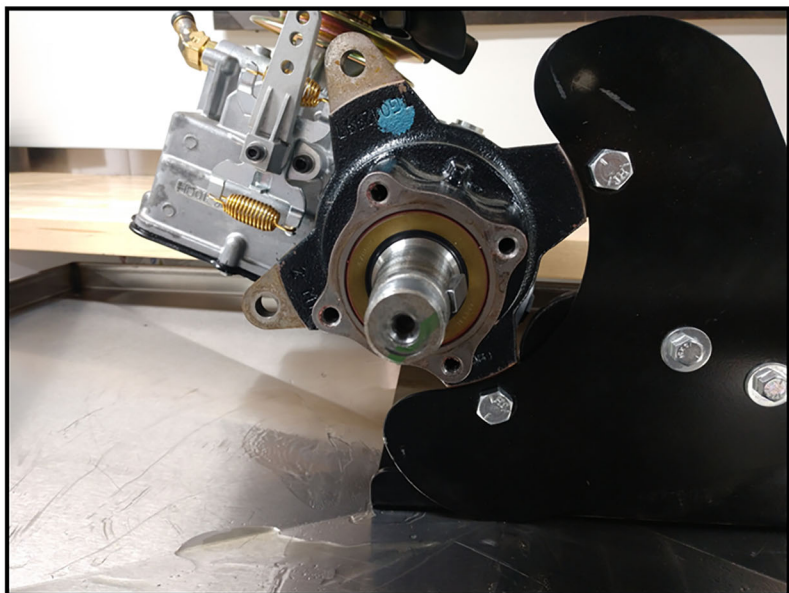
- Dump valve arm on the front of the transmission.
- Above the valve is the expansion tank port.



- Shift linkage with two return to neutral springs.

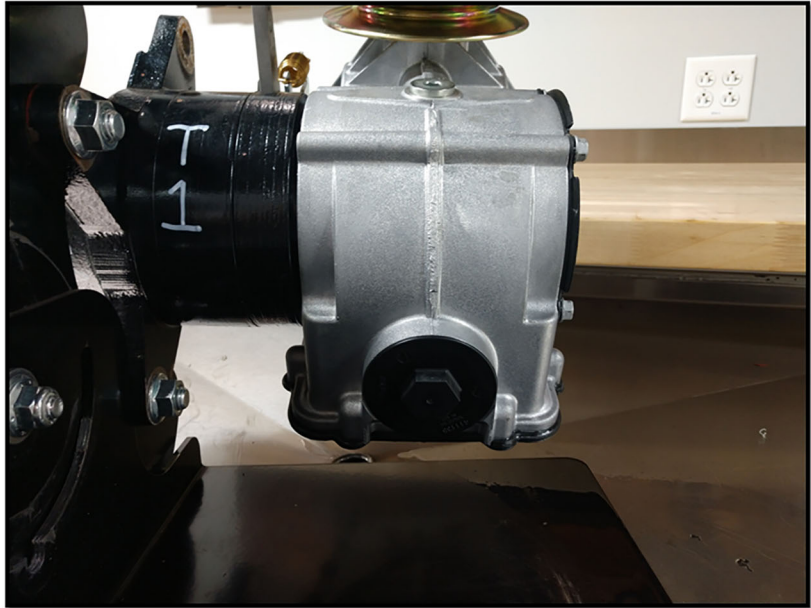


- Wheel axle with the wheel hub removed and the key still in the shaft.



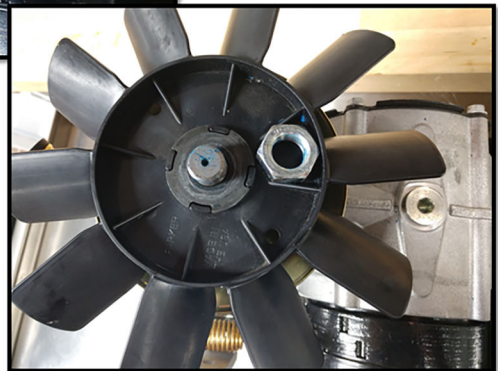
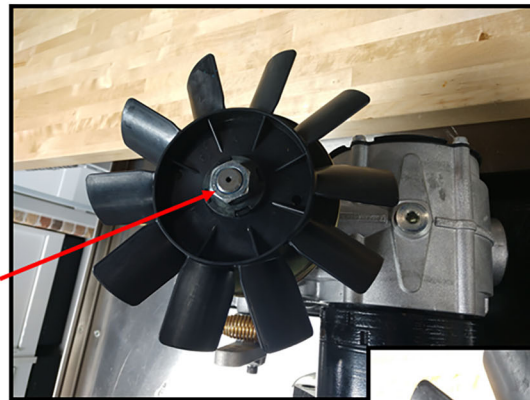


- Oil filter in the bottom rear of the transaxle case.

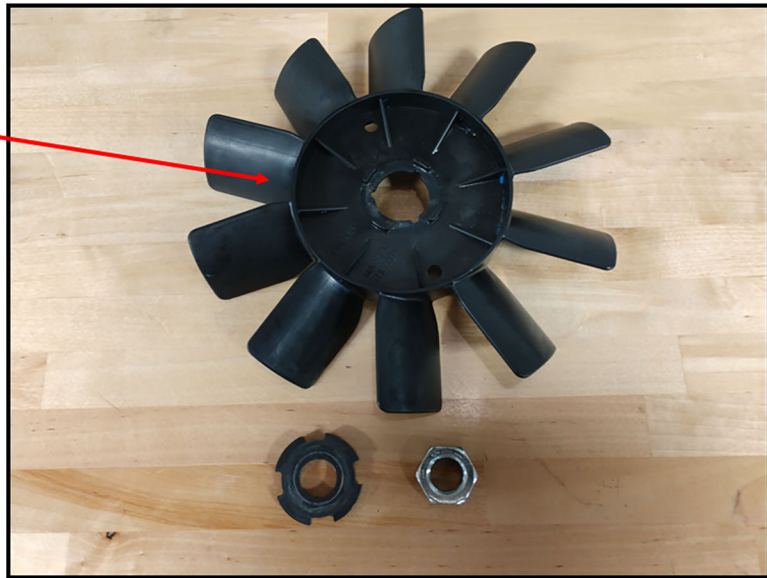


## Disassembly

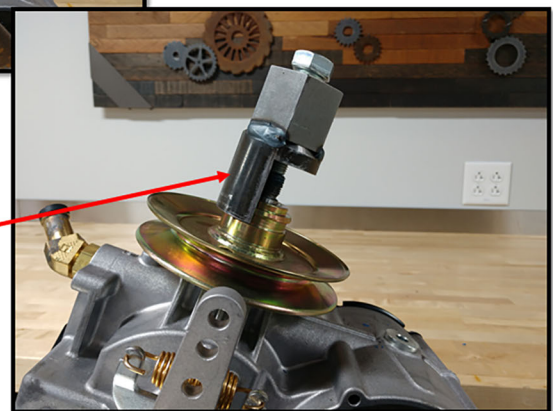
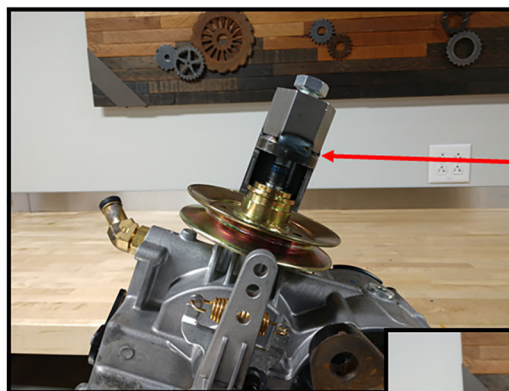
- Remove the Fan nut with a 15/16 socket remove the fan and pulley nut.
- Inspect the nut for any thread or other damage. If none exists, the nut can be reused.



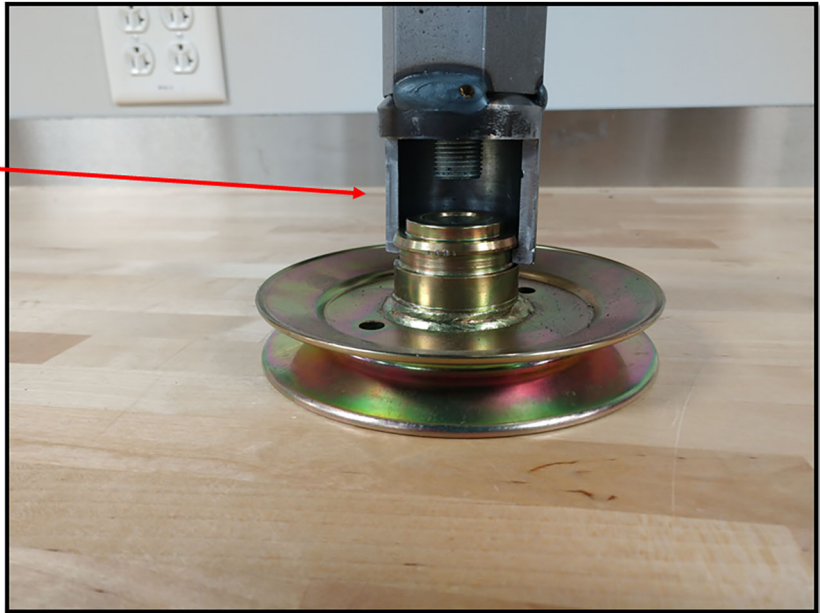
- Remove the four-tab washer.
- Remove the fan.
- Check for any damage due to normal wear. If none exists, the fan can be reused.



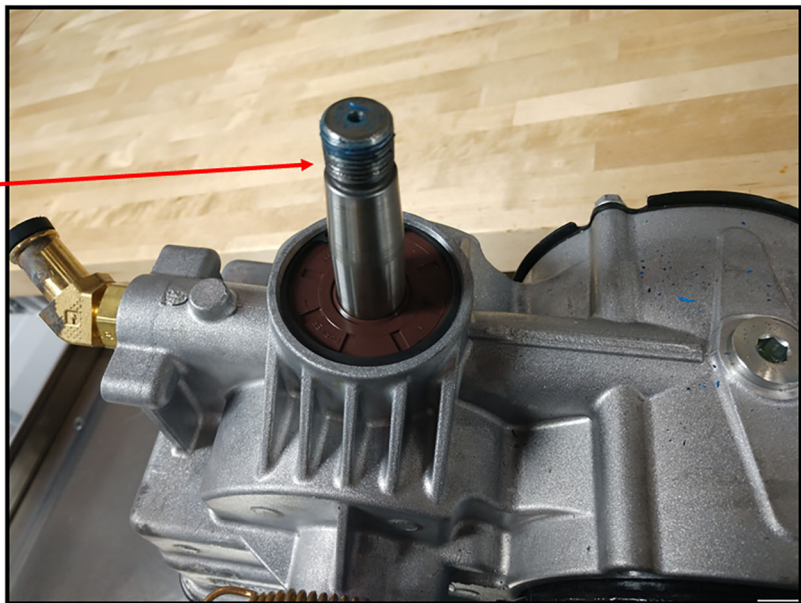
- Remove the pulley.
- Use caution not to bend or damage the pulley.
- May require using Posi Lock Model 204 puller or a bearing puller to take off the pulley.



- Remove the pulley.
- Caution: use caution not to bend or damage the pulley.
- May require using Posi Lock Model 204 puller or a bearing puller to take off the pulley.

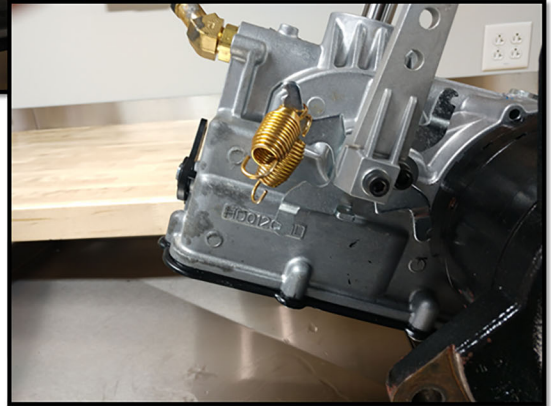
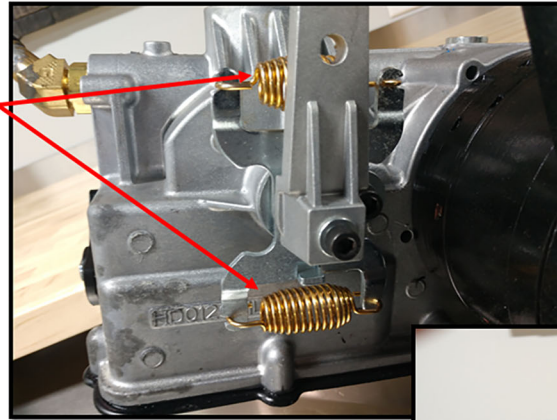


- Inspect the input shaft for damage.
- Check the threads on the shaft for pulled or missing threads from removing the fan nut.
- Check the shaft taper for damage from a spinning pulley and fan assembly.

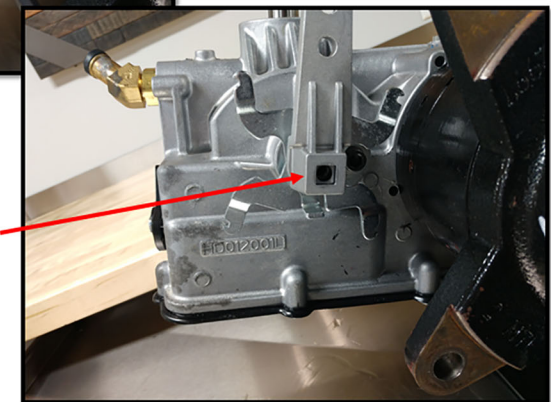
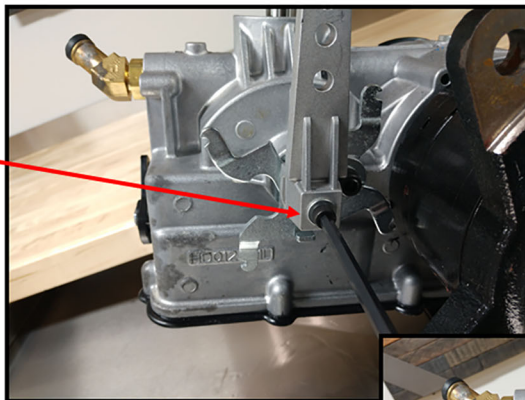




- Remove the return to neutral springs from the return to neutral assembly.

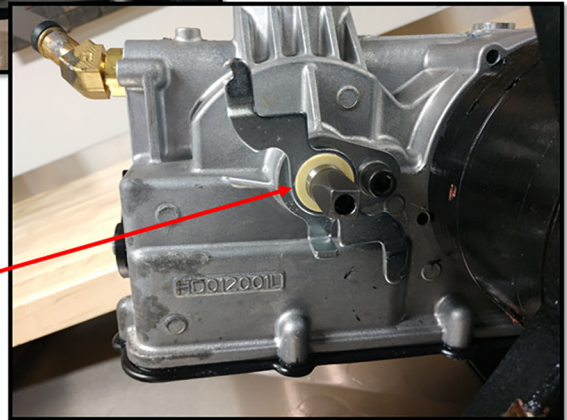
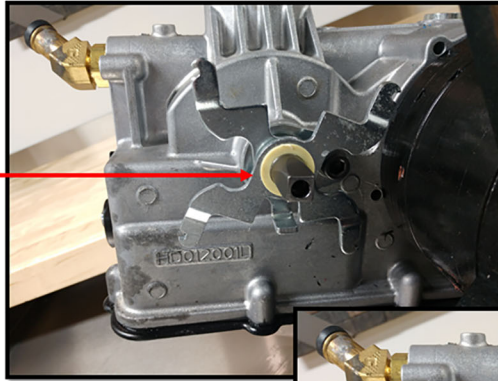


- Remove the directional control arm.
- Use a 3/16" Allen wrench to remove the Allen head screw.

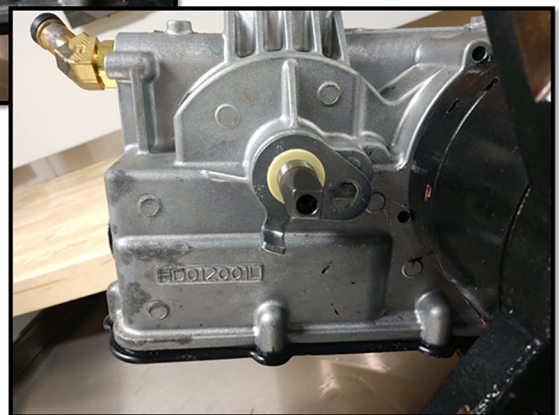
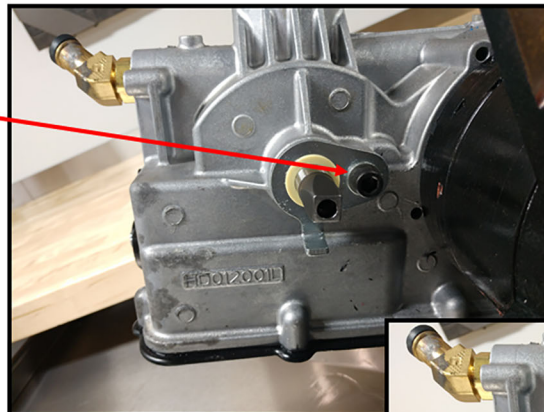




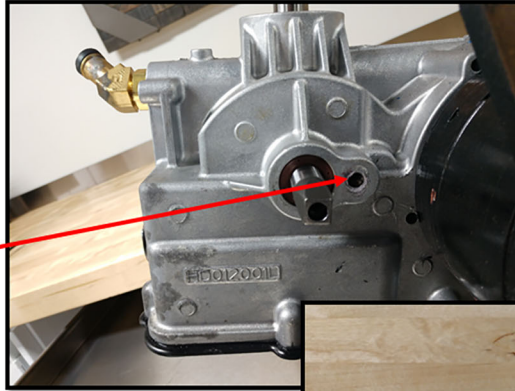
- Remove the return to neutral spring anchor arms.
- Note the location of the nylon washers for freedom of motion.



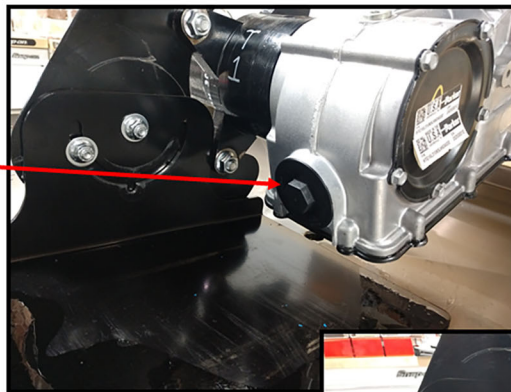
- Remove the hydraulic neutral stop from the case using a 1/4" Allen wrench.
- Check the threads in the case for damage.



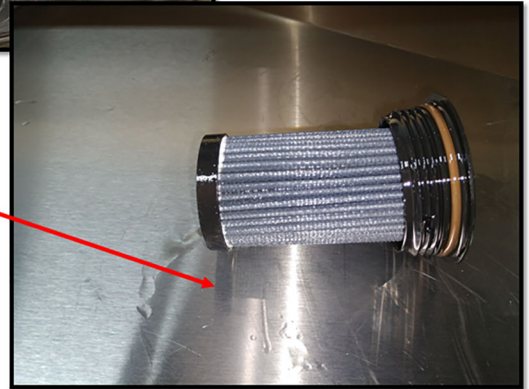
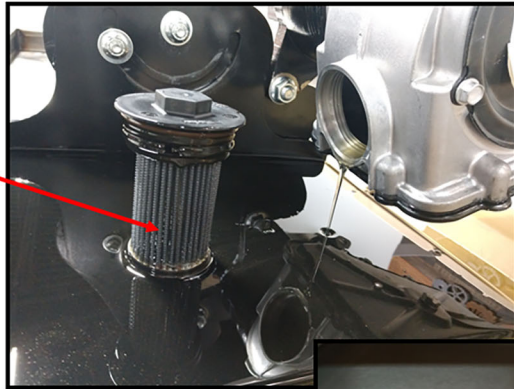
- Check the threads in the case for damage.
- Inspect the drive control linkage for damage and wear. Replace as needed.
- Note the location of the nylon washers for proper operation.



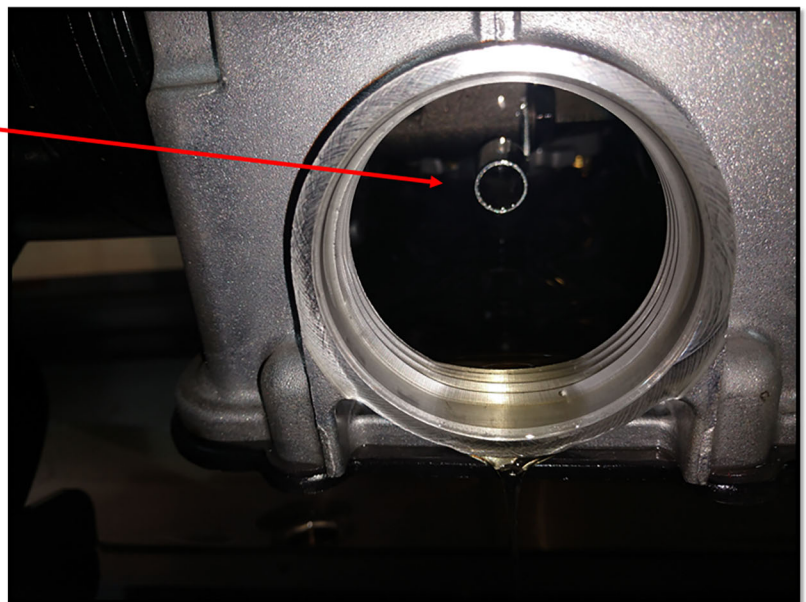
- Remove the fluid filter to completely drain the unit.
- Drain into a drain pan or into a teardown table collection tray.



- Inspect the filter body for signs of damage inside the hydro drive system.
- Check for metallic chips in the oil and in the oil coming out of the unit.

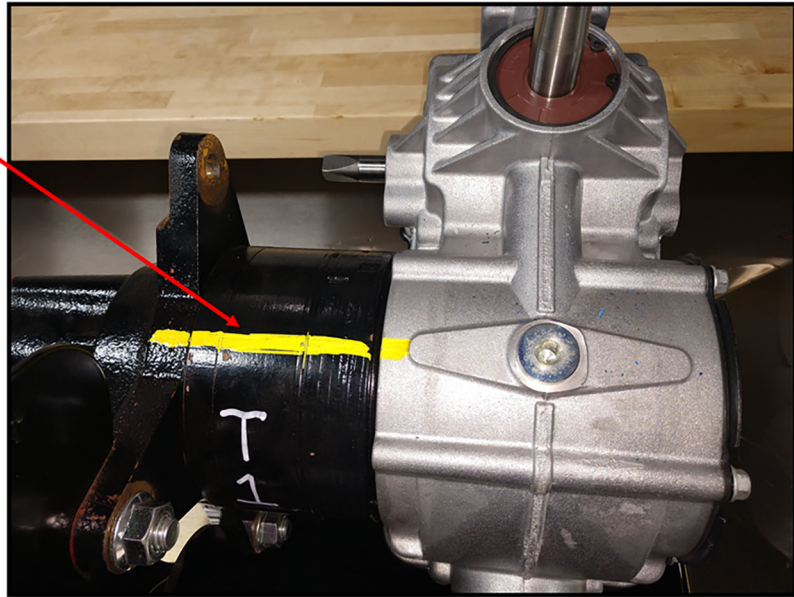


- Inspect the charge pump pick up tube.
- This is the tube that the oil filter would be slid on so the oil going into the system would be filtered.

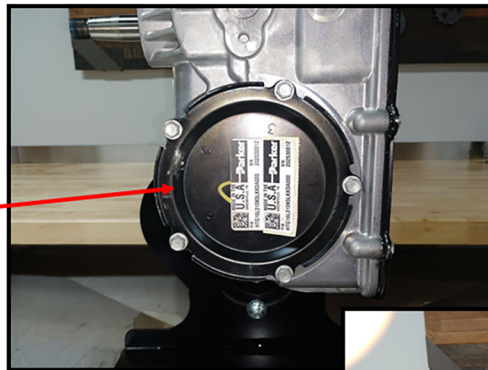




- If additional disassembly will be done, please mark the wheel motor assembly to the pump case for ease of assembly when the unit is put back together.

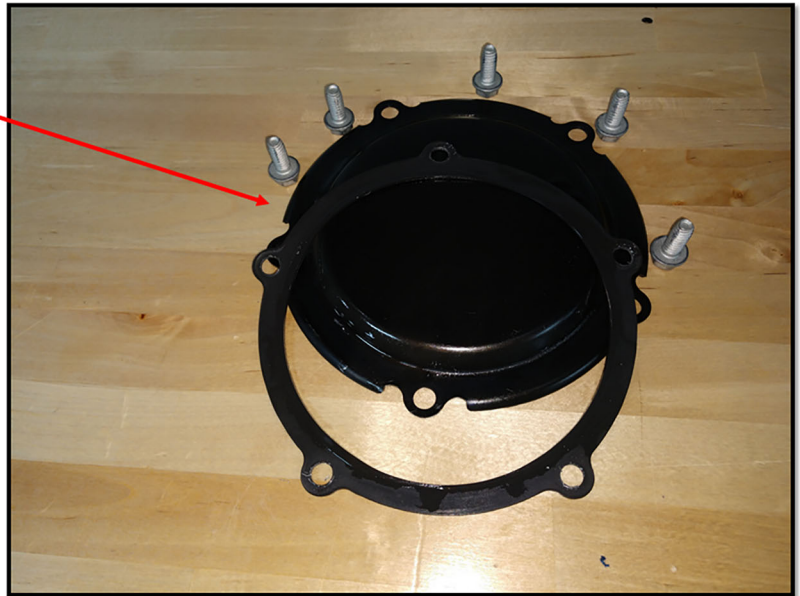


- Remove the side cover.
- Remove the five screws from the side plate and remove the plate.
- The model and serial number of the transaxle is on the paper decal glued to the plate.

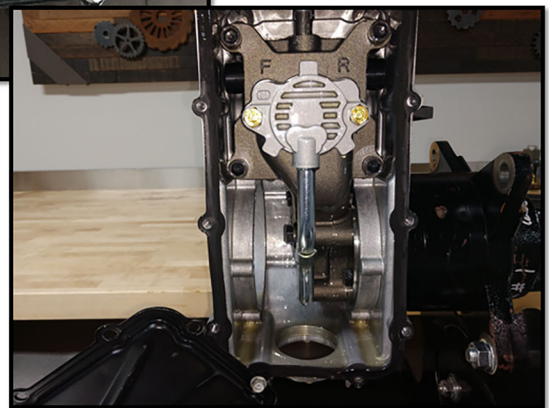
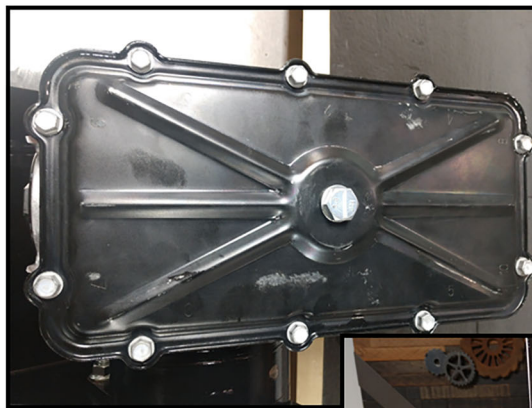




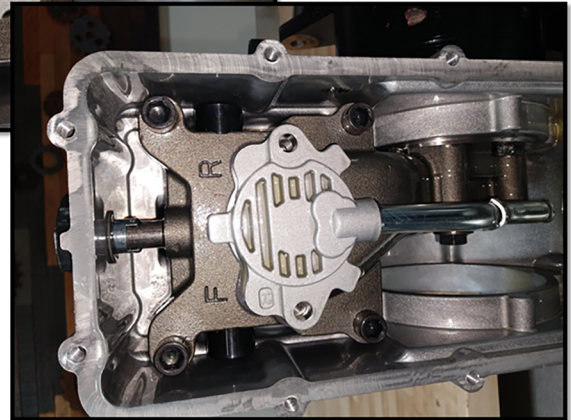
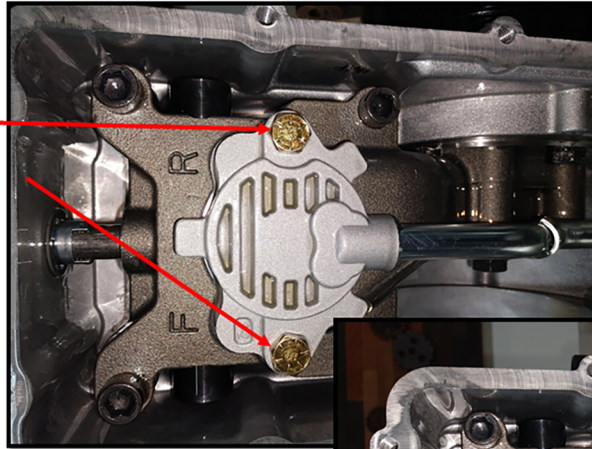
- If a leak was detected, please check the plate for damage and flatness.
- Check the case for damage.



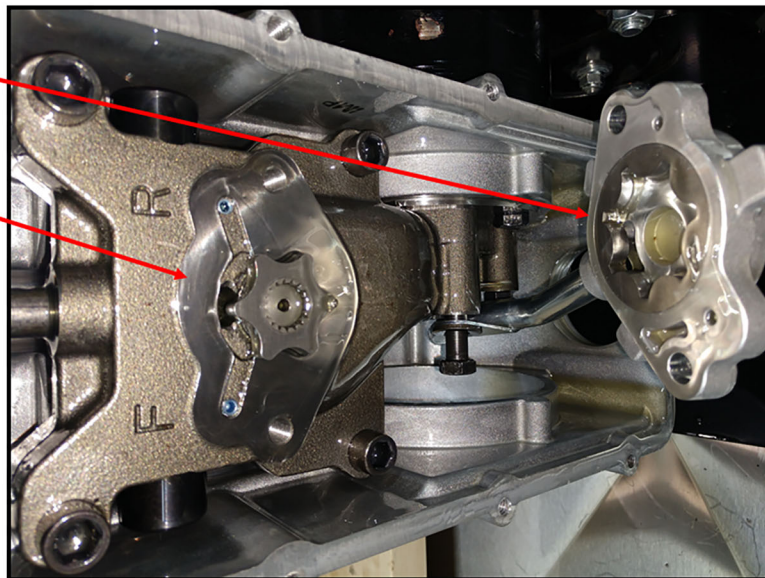
- Remove the bottom cover.
- Remove the 10 1/4 - 20 screws from the bottom cover.
- Inspect the cover and gasket if a leak was coming from this cover.
- Once the gasket is removed check the case for any damage.



- Remove the two charge pump cover bolts.

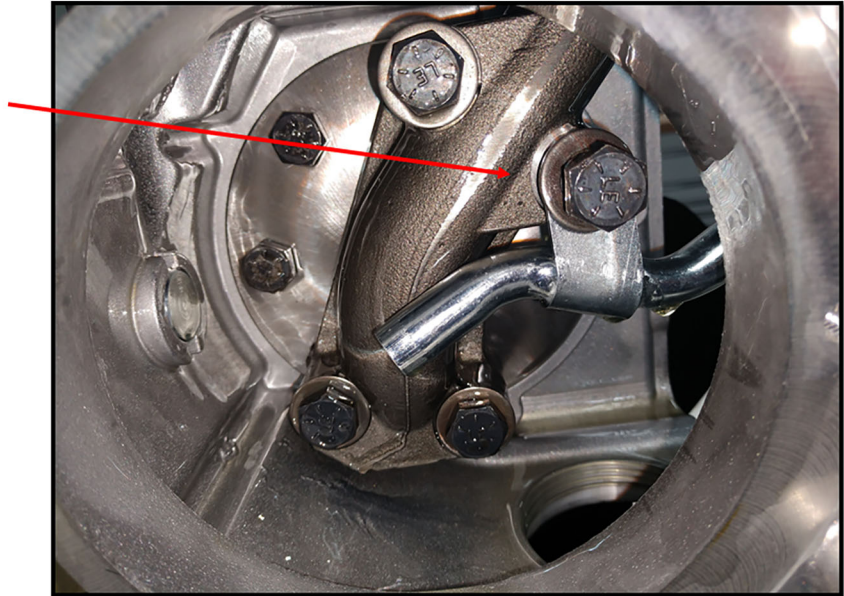


- Remove the charge pump cover.
- Remove and inspect the inside of the charge pump cover for any scoring, replace if necessary.





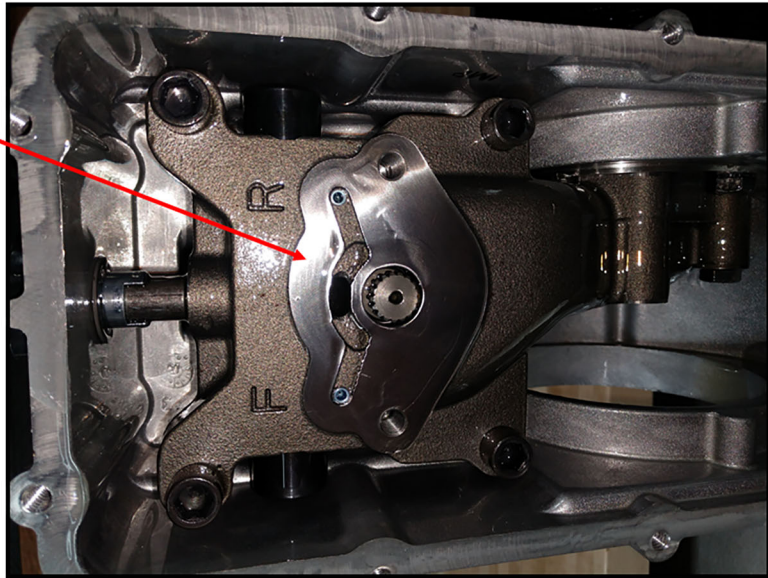
- Remove the one cap screw holding the charge pump tube to the pump body.



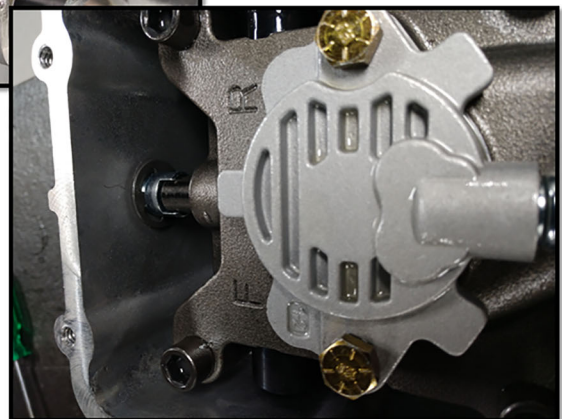
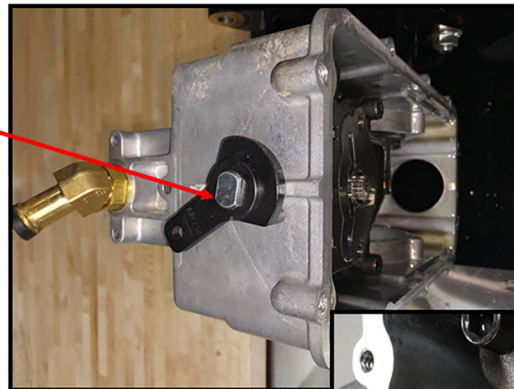
- Remove and inspect the inside of the charge pump cover for any scoring.
- Remove both the charge pump rotor and stator.
- Inspect for any damage on either on the tips of the rotor or stator lobes. Replace if necessary.



- Check the pump face on the end block.
- If there is damage here, there will be damage on the pump lobes.

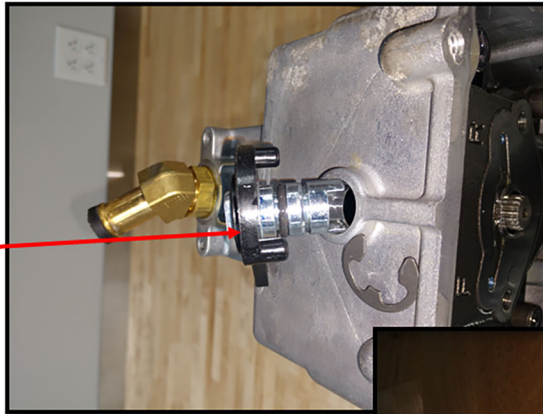


- Bypass lever removal.
- Note the location of the lever on the outside of the transmission case.
- Remove bypass valve clip.
- Using a flat head screwdriver push the clip upward to release.

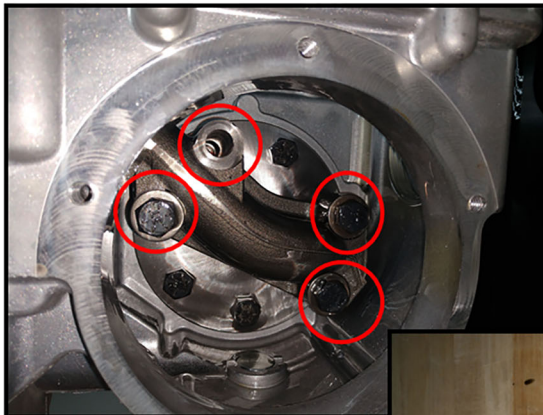




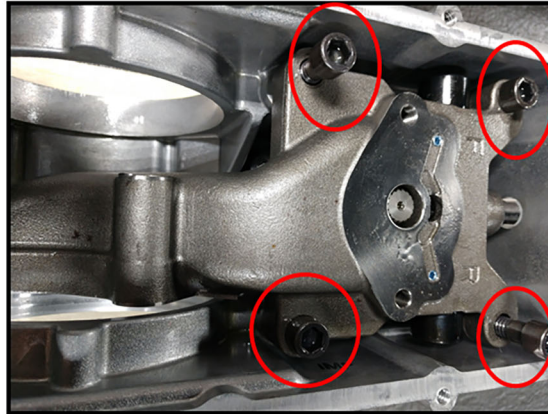
- Remove bypass lever out of transmission case after removal of the retaining clip.
- Check O-ring for damage and note the lever location on the case.



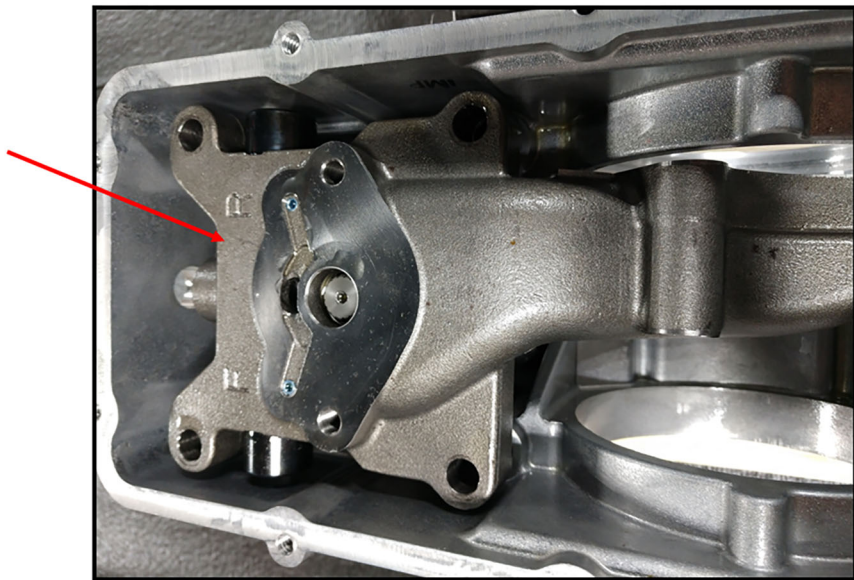
- Loosen and remove the 4 cap screws holding the manifold to the wheel motor.



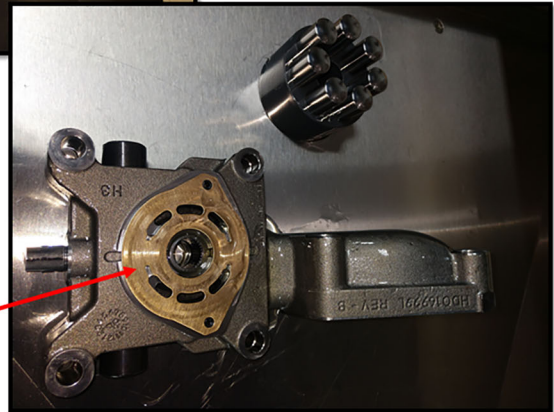
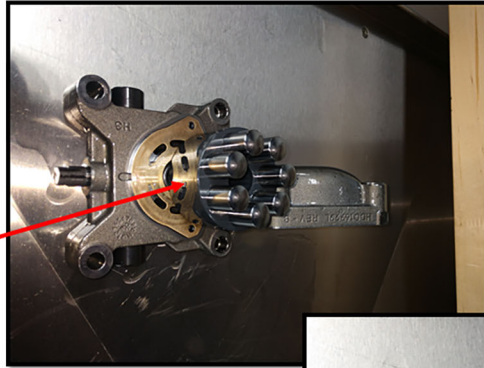
- Remove four end block Allen head screws.
- Note that two of the four screws are longer than the other.
- Inspect the threads on each bolt.



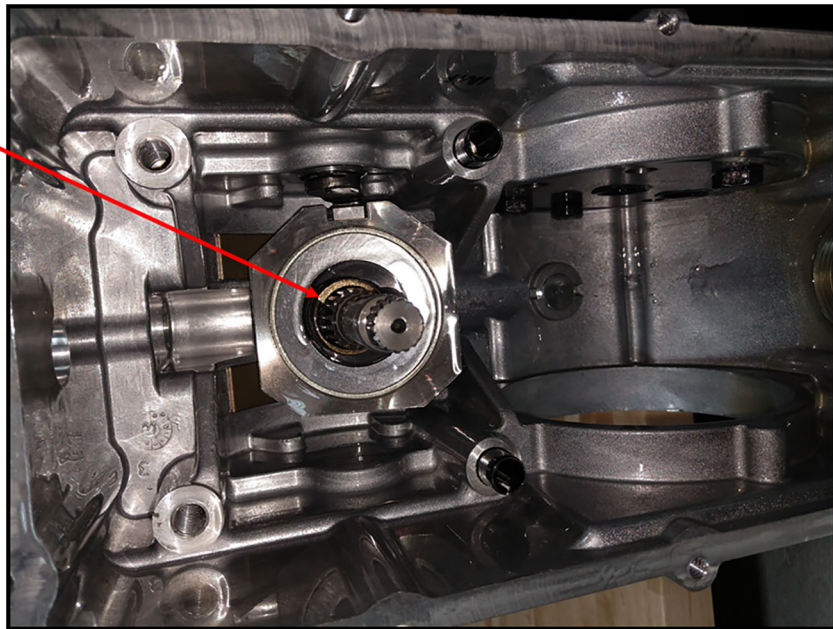
- Remove the end block.
- Caution: taking out the end block may require holding down on the barrel to separate it from the port plate.



- Remove the rotating group with pistons.
- Note the wear plate under the rotating group.
- Remove the port plate and inspect.
- Note brass side of port plate faces rotating group.

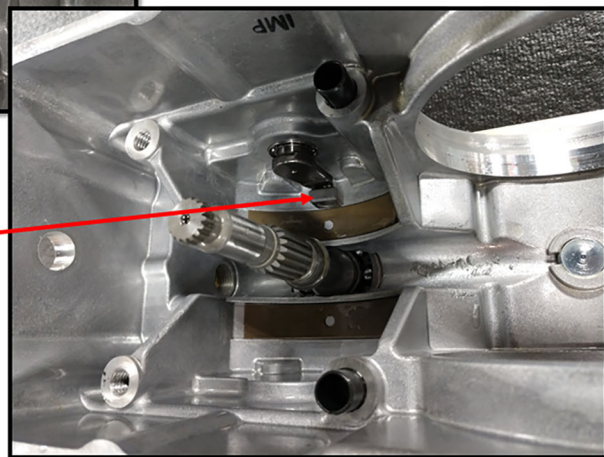
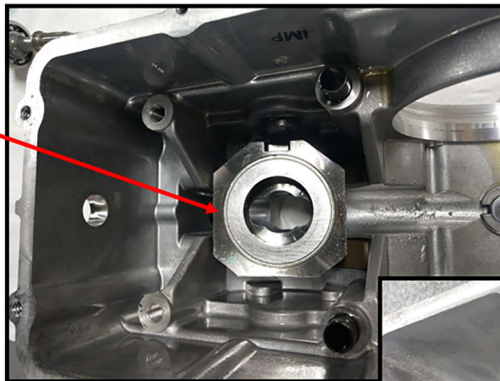


- Remove the central spring from the input shaft.

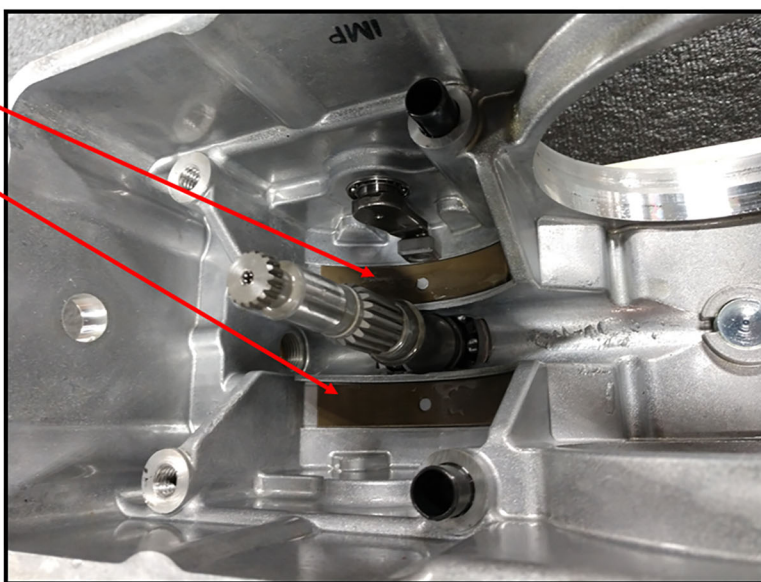




- Remove the swash block.
- Inspect the top and bottom surfaces for excessive wear.
- Remove the square control block.

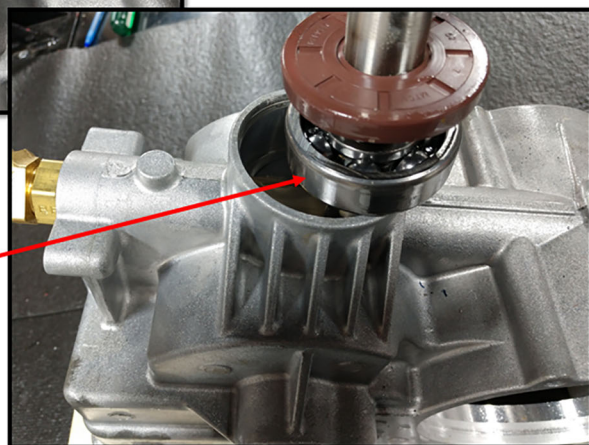
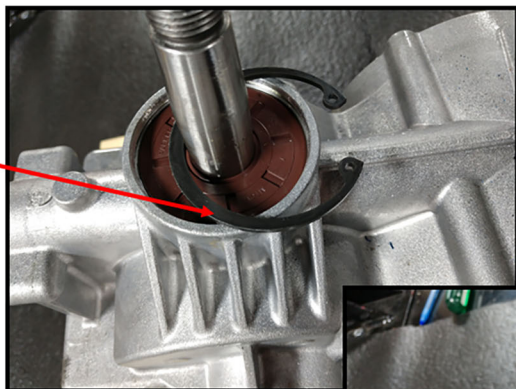


- Remove both cradle bushings and inspect for excessive wear, pitting or scoring.
- A light visual wear of the coating is allowed.

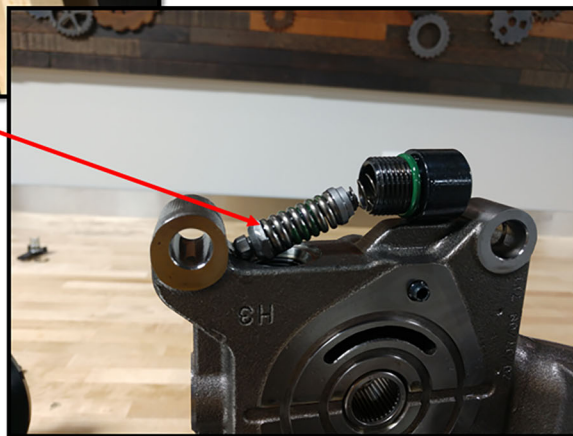
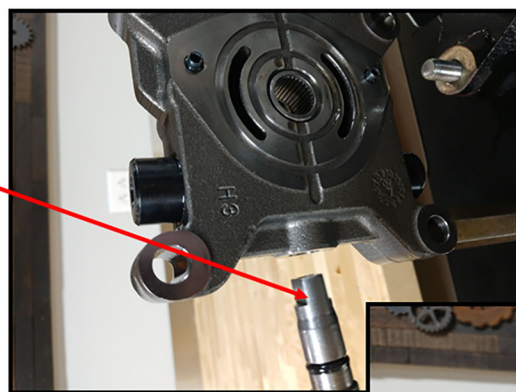




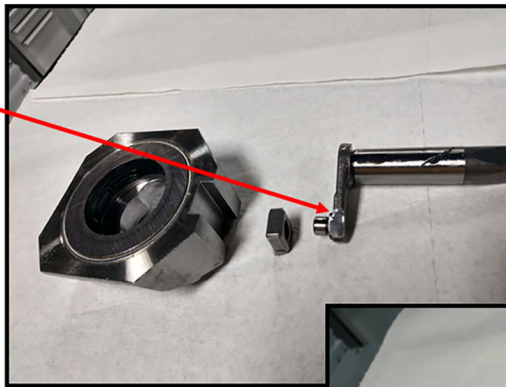
- Remove the input shaft seal snap ring with an internal snap ring pliers.
- Remove pump shaft and bearing assembly.
- Tap the top of the shaft with a rubber mallet to loosen and remove from the housing.



- Remove the bypass shaft from the end of the housing and check for wear or damage.
- Remove valve cap from the end of the block.
- Remove the spring and shock valve.
- Note: Keep the shock valve in the same port it was removed from.

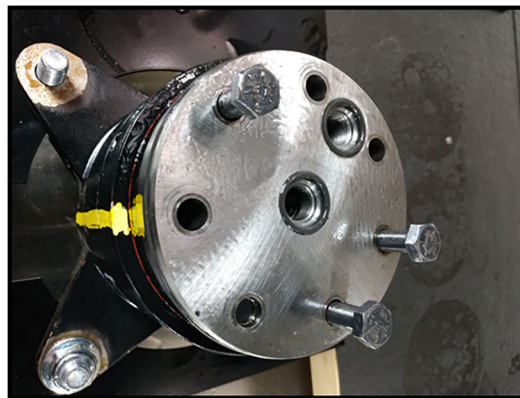


- Remove trunnion arm and square control block from transmission case.
- Inspect for wear or damage.
- Remove top washer (.250" thick) and thrust bearing and inspect for wear and or damage.



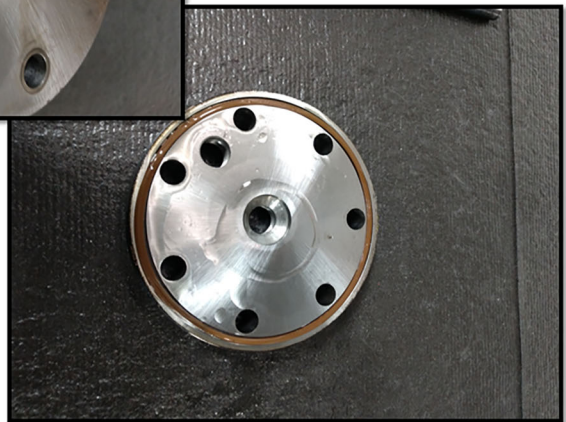
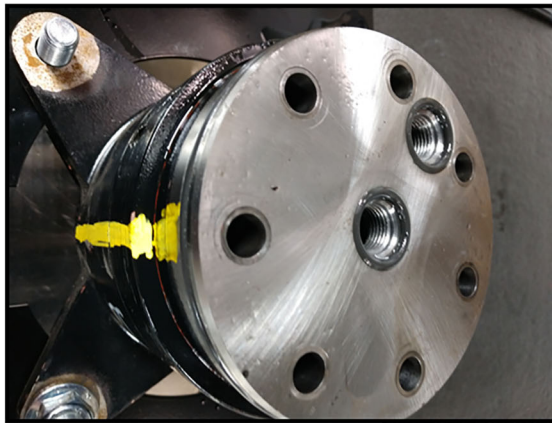
## Motor Disassembly

- Make sure the wheel motor is marked before disassembly.
- Remove the last three cap screws holding the wafers together.
- Note: the length of the cap screws.

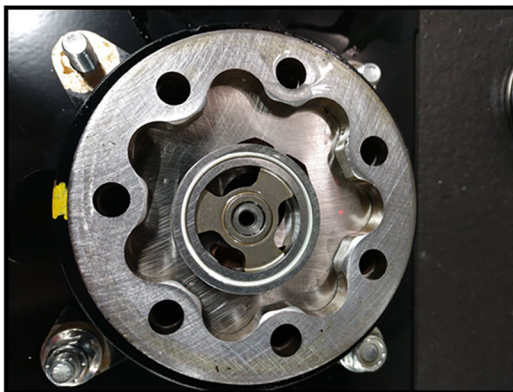




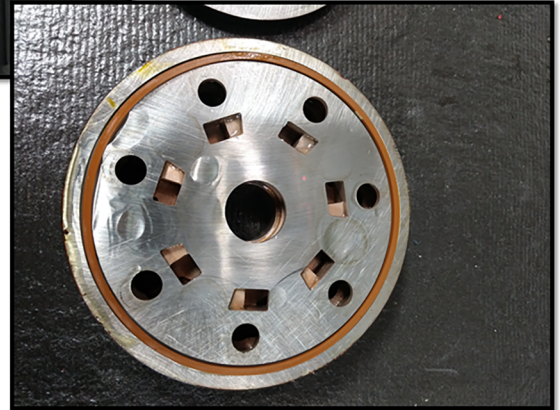
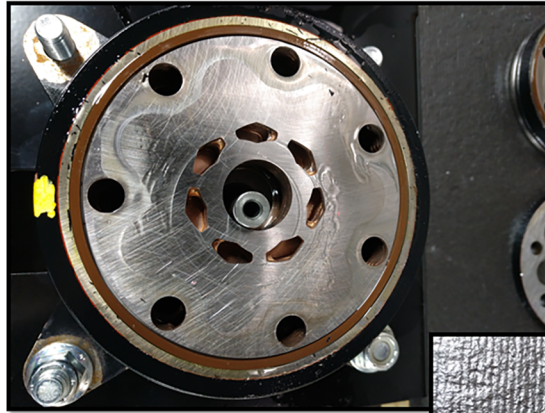
- Remove the top plate with the oil ports and O-rings.
- Set aside with the top up.
- Note: the O-ring seal around the bottom side which will seal against the next layer.



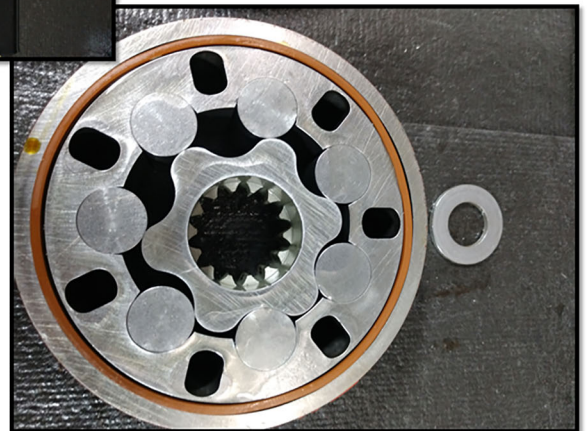
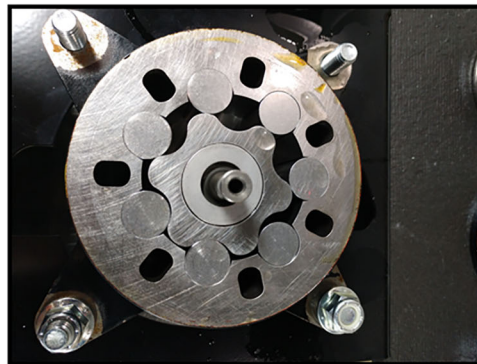
- Remove the commutator on the drive link and the commutator ring.



- Remove the manifold assembly.
- Note: the locations of the seals.

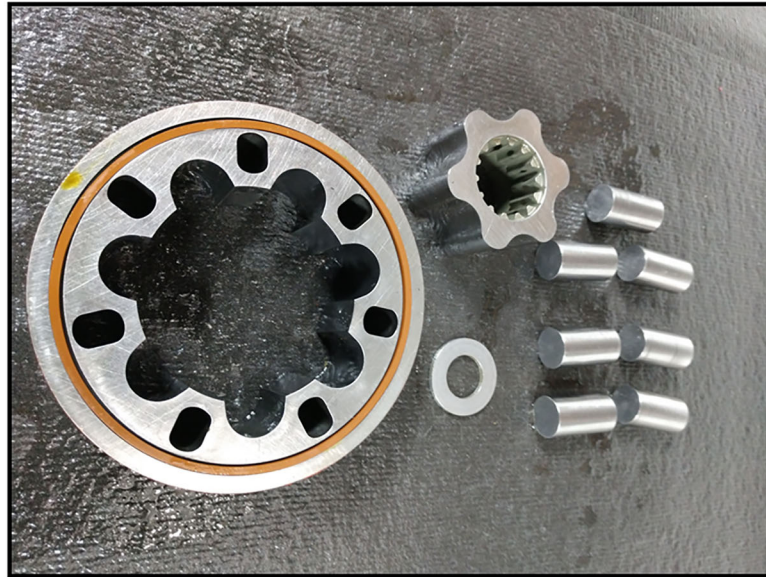


- Remove the rotor thrust washer.
- Remove the assembled rotor set.
- Note: the tight fit of the vanes around the center drive rotor.

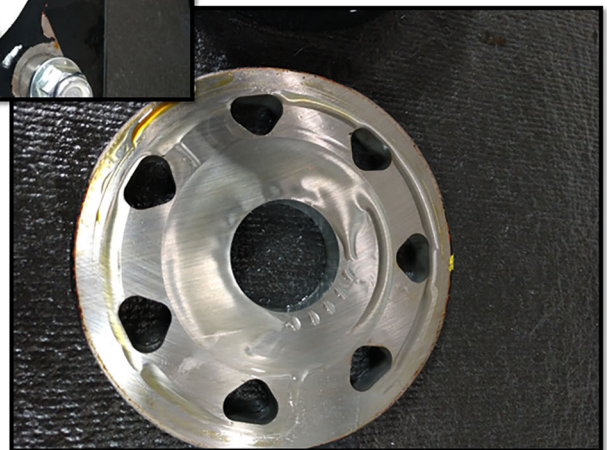
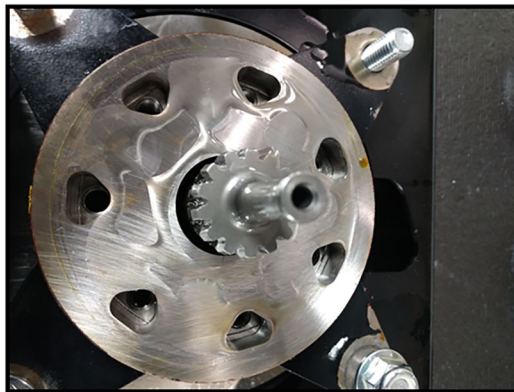




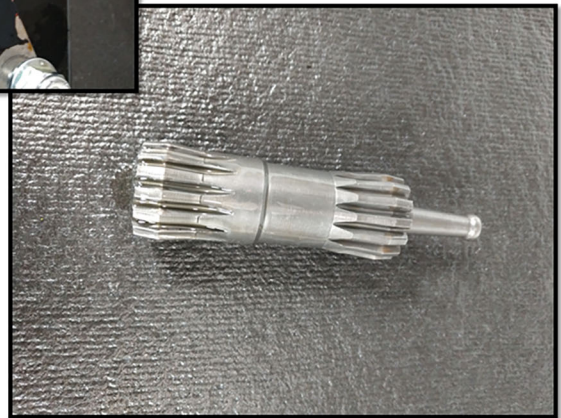
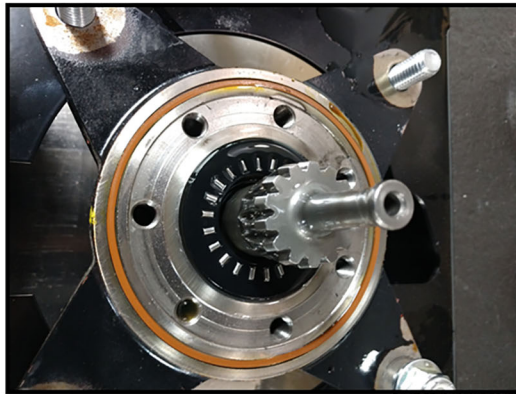
- When disassembling this section make sure not to damage the vanes and drive link.



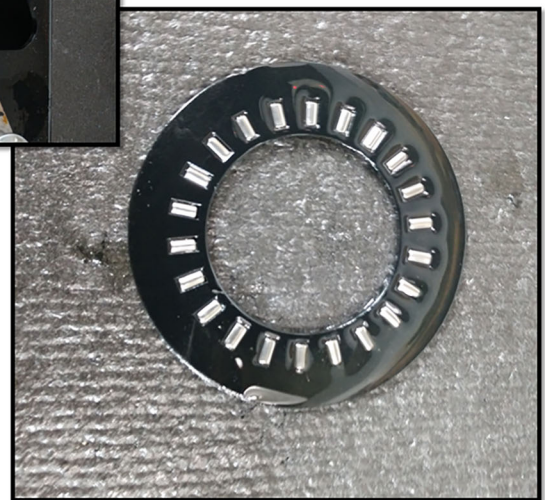
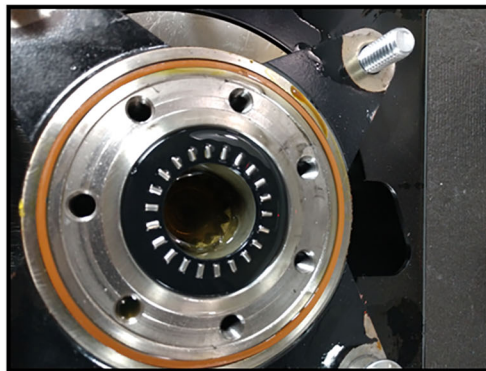
- Remove the lower wear plate from the wheel motor assembly.
- Inspect the lower wear plate for damage and wear.
- Note there is no groove for a seal.



- Inspect the drive link in the axle.
- Check for fit and smooth pivot on the lower splines.
- Inspect the drive link for any damage or wear.

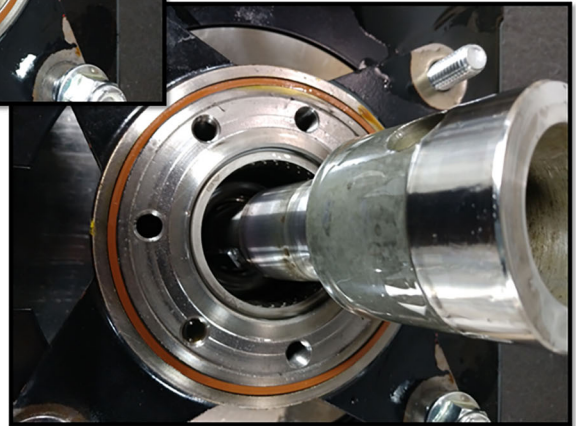
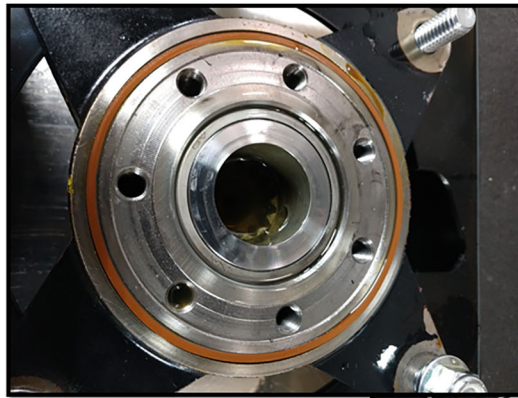


- Remove the thrust bearing from the axle case.
- Check the thrust bearing for wear or damage.

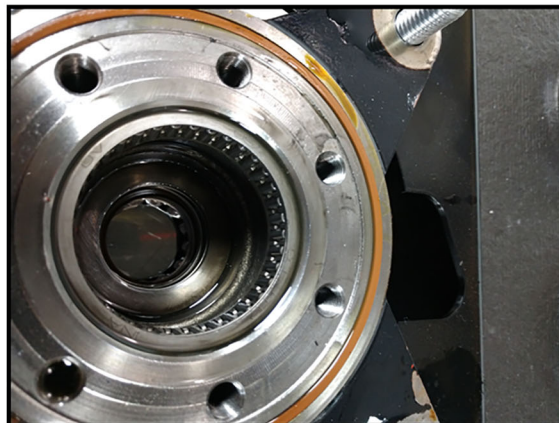




- With the thrust bearing removed, pop the axle shaft up and out of the housing.
- Remove the axle shaft from the housing.
- Check for wear and damage to the bearing surfaces.



- With the axle shaft removed check for wear and damage to the bearings in the housing.
- Check all running surfaces for wear and or damage on the shaft.



# HTG Transmission Assembly

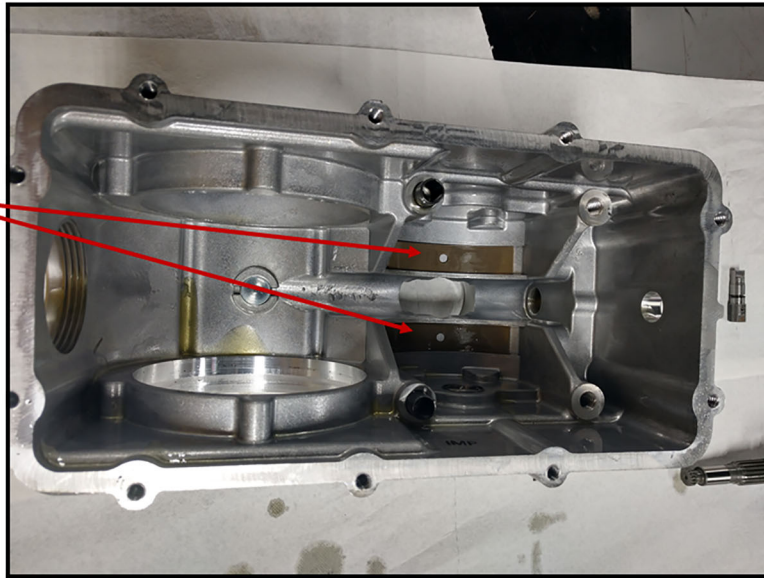
## Pro-Turn 600



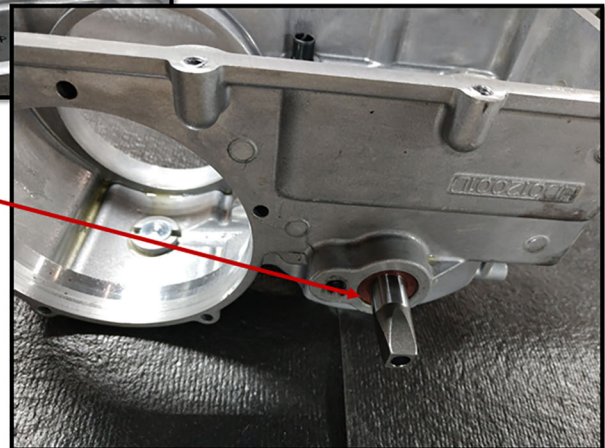
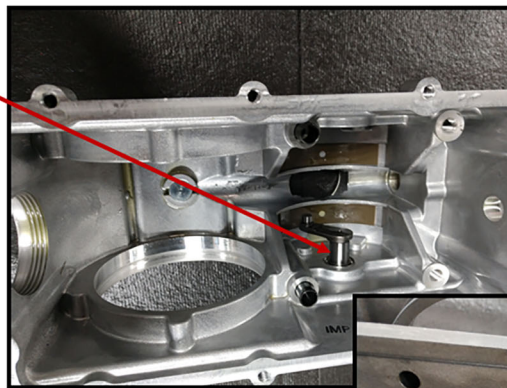


# Parker Transaxle Assembly

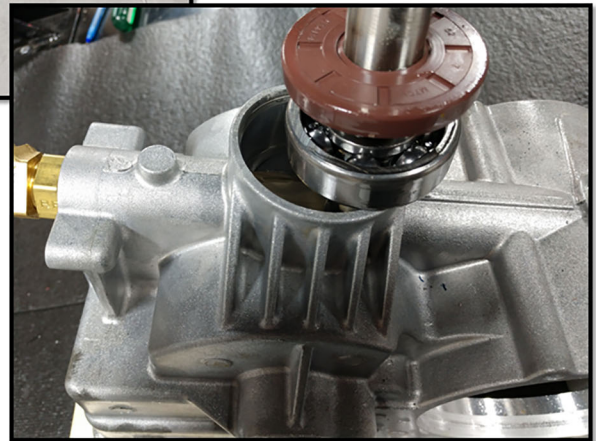
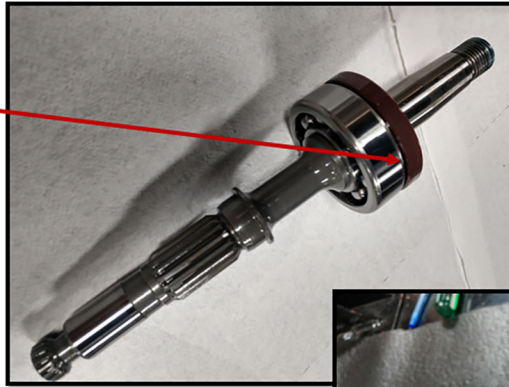
- Install the two cradle bushings.
- Place each cradle bushing onto the bushing pins in the housing. Do not stake the pins.



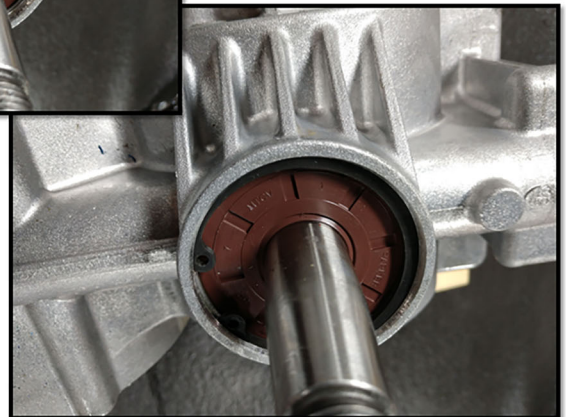
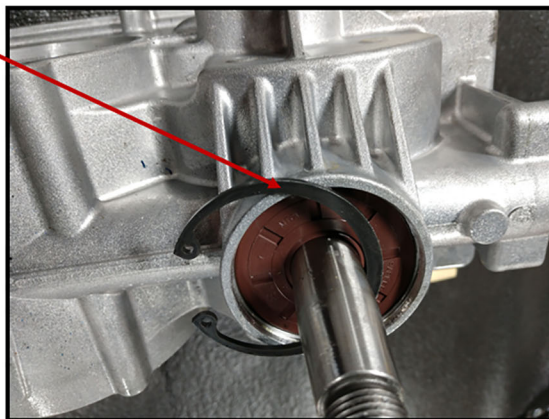
- Place the trunnion arm into the housing.
- Lightly apply synthetic oil on the shaft before putting into the housing.
- The trunnion seal should be below the top of the housing face.



- Inspect the input shaft and bearing.
- Install the oil seal onto the input shaft prior to installing it in the case.
- Install the pump shaft and bearing/seal into the top of the housing.
- Align the bearing with the bore of the housing.

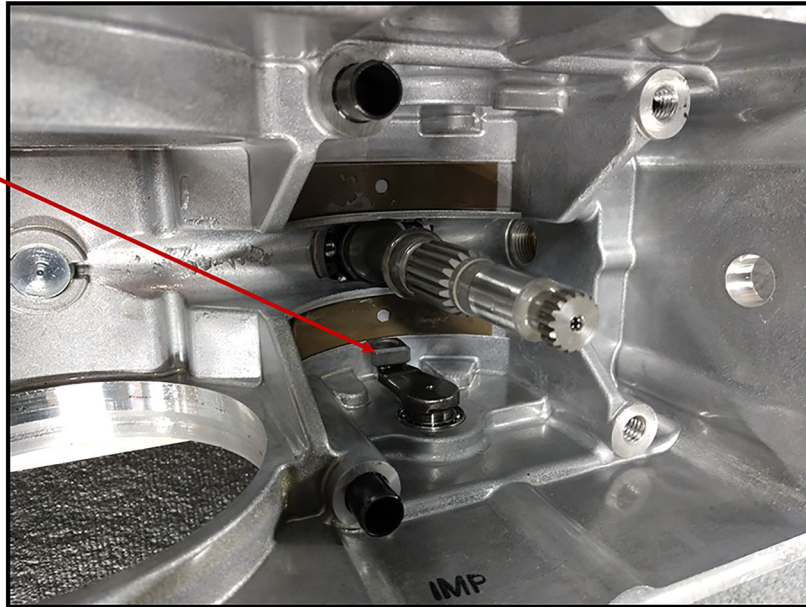


- Seat the pump seal below the snap ring groove.
- Install the snap ring into the housing with an internal snap ring pliers and insert snap ring into the groove of the top of the housing.

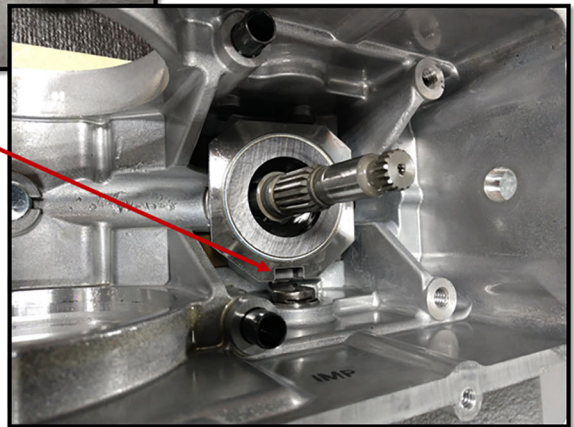
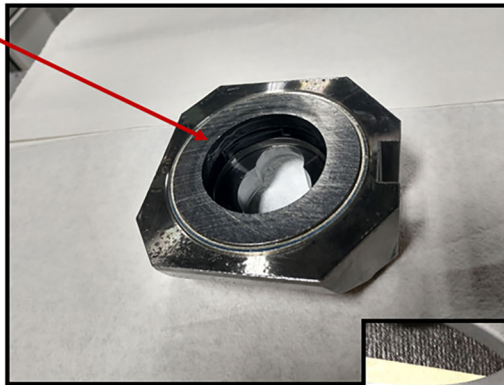




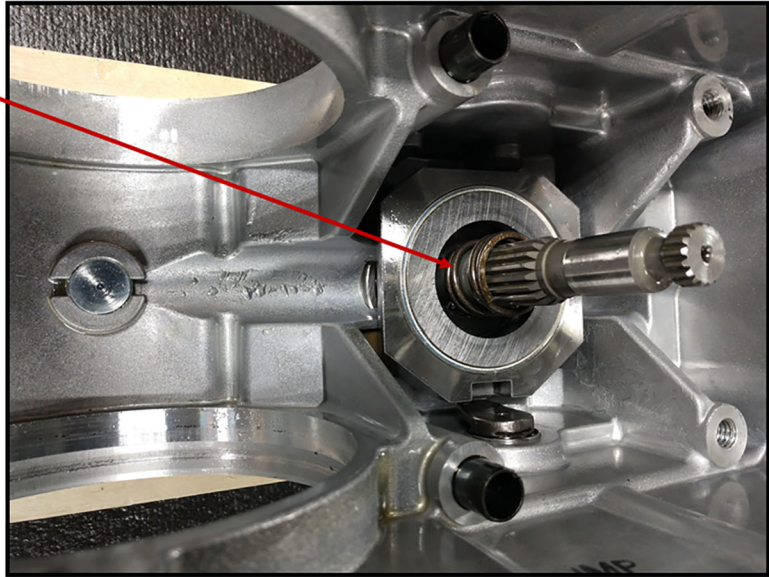
- Install the control block onto the trunnion arm inside the top housing.



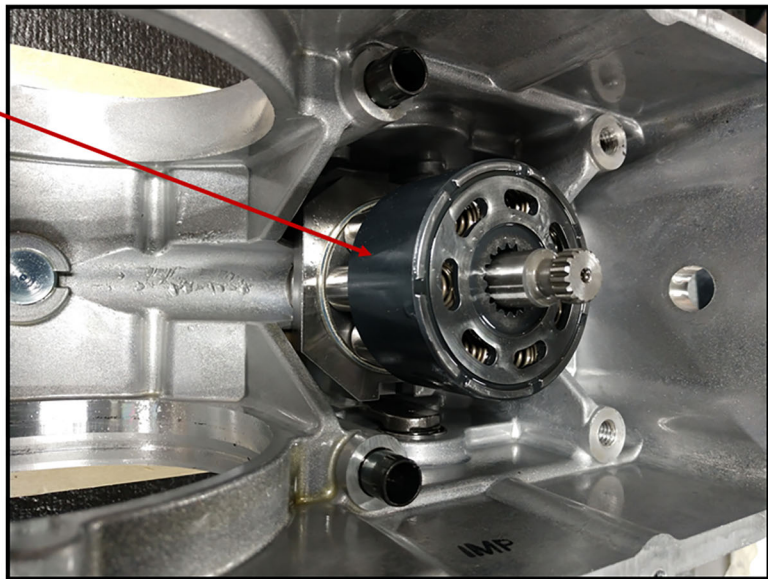
- Install the thrust washer, thrust bearing and top washer into the swash block.
- Apply synthetic oil to the top washer during reassembly.
- Install the swash block subassembly onto the cradle bearings in the top housing.
- Align swash block with the control block using a small screwdriver.



- Verify the swash block moves freely back and forth on the bearing bushings without binding or dragging.
- Install the central spring onto the pump shaft.

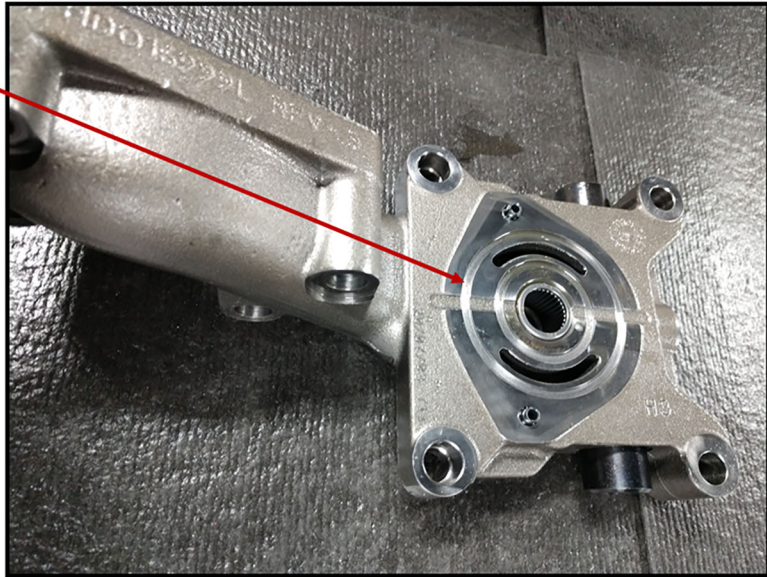


- By holding all the pistons tight in the rotating group, turn it upside down and position the pistons towards the top of the thrush washer.
- Note: if any pistons fall out of the block, you will have to start this step over.

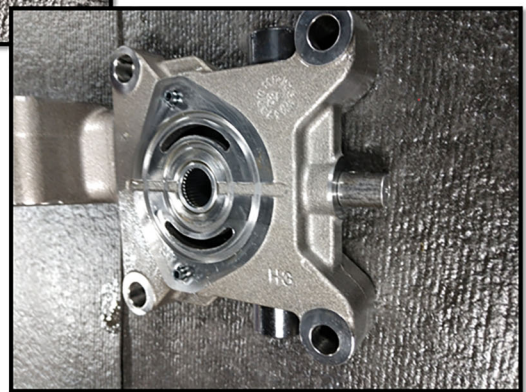
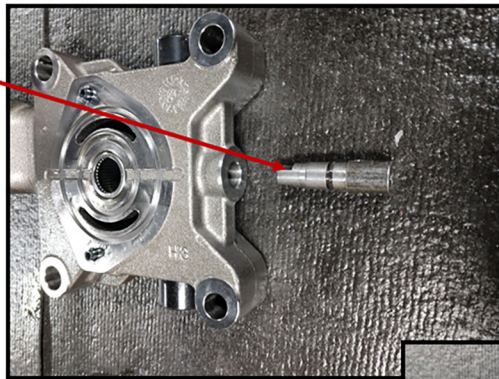




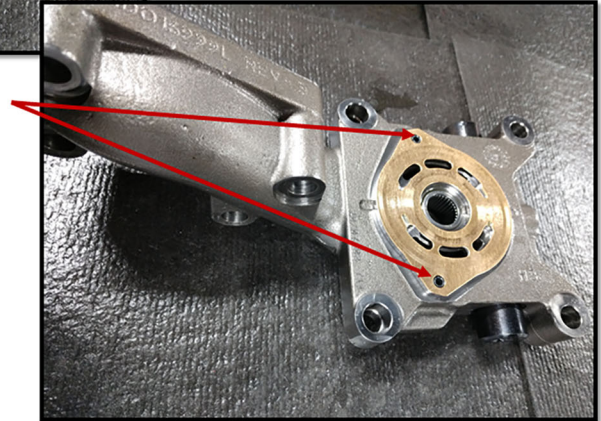
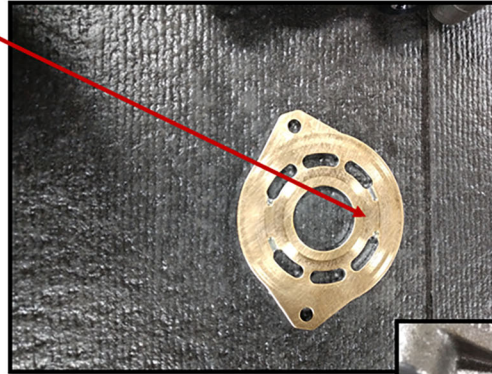
- Make sure the end block face is free of any debris and apply oil to the face of the end block.
- Oil will allow the port plate to stick to the end block.



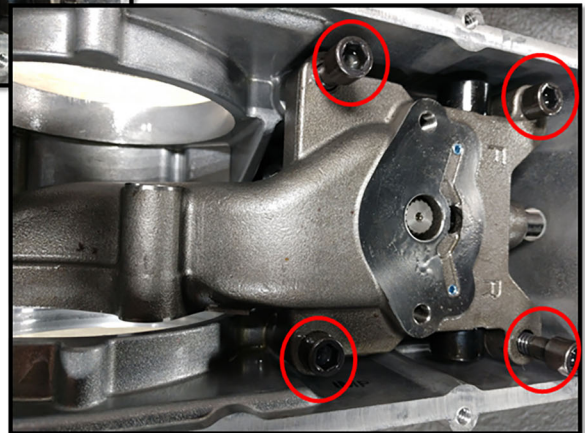
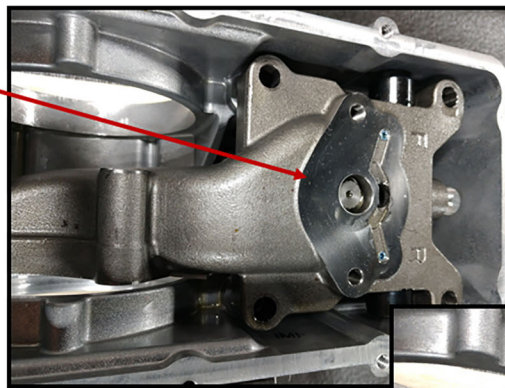
- Place the bypass relief valve into the end block.



- Port plate goes onto the end block.
- Bronze side facing up.
- Align the port plate onto the end block.
- The port plate needs to be aligned with the dowel pins.



- Place end block into top housing.
- Handle carefully - not to damage the splines of the charge pump shaft and to ensure the port plate stays in place.
- Insert and hand start the four Allen head bolts that are 3/8-16 x 2".

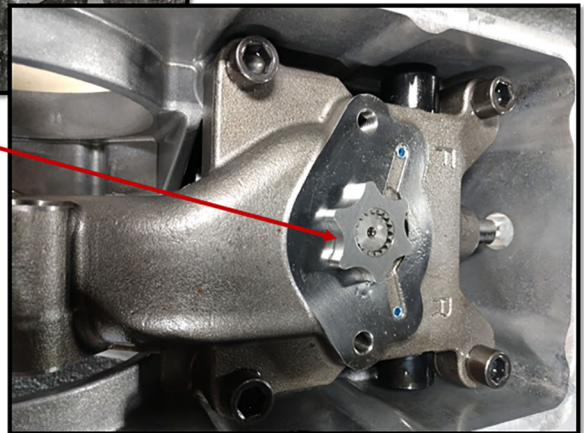
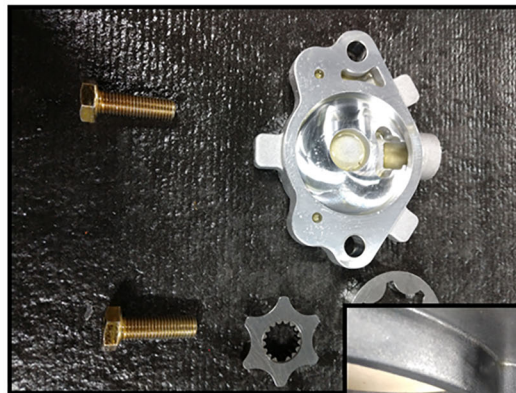




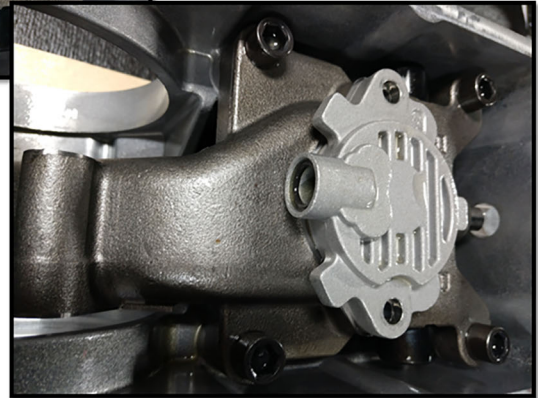
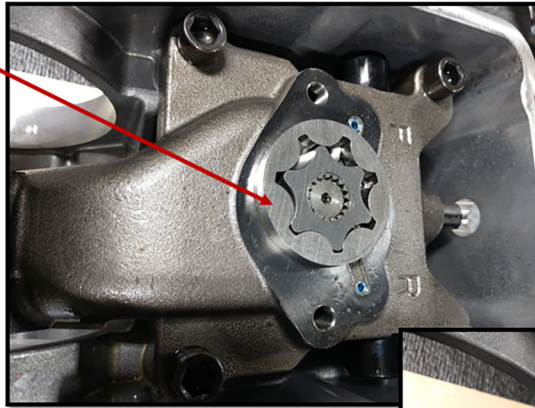
- The 8 mm Allen wrench is needed.
- Torque to 45 – 55 ft. - lbs.



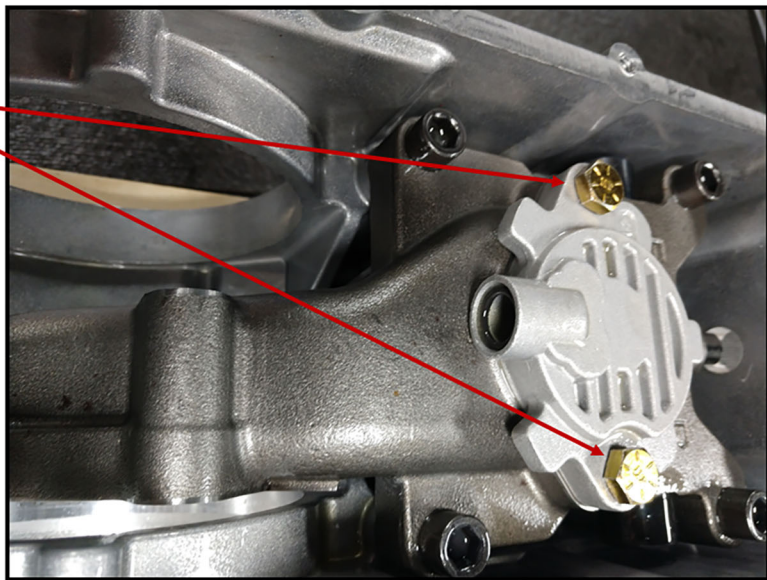
- Lay out the charge pump system and look for wear or damage before installing into the top case.
- Install the rotor.
- Place the rotor onto the pump shaft splines.



- Install the stator.
- Place the outside stator onto the face of the end block.
- Place the charge pump cover over the charge pump rotor and stator.

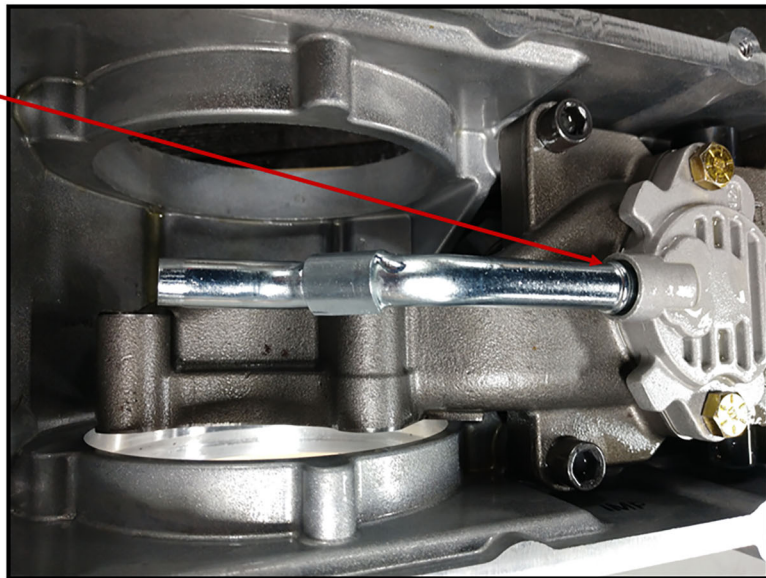


- Align the bolt holes in the cover to the holes in the end block.
- Hand start the two bolts of the charge pump cover to the end block and torque to 90 – 110 in. lbs.

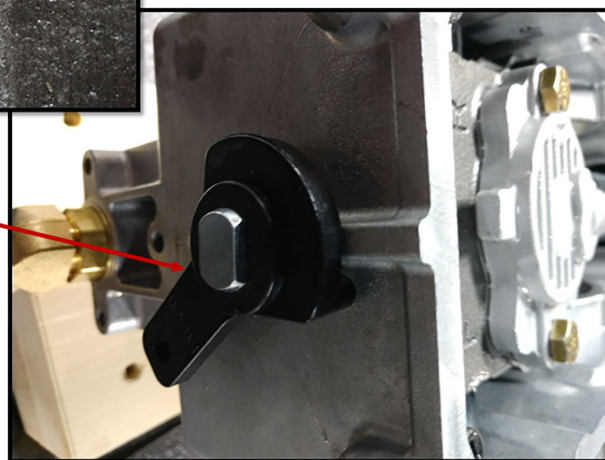




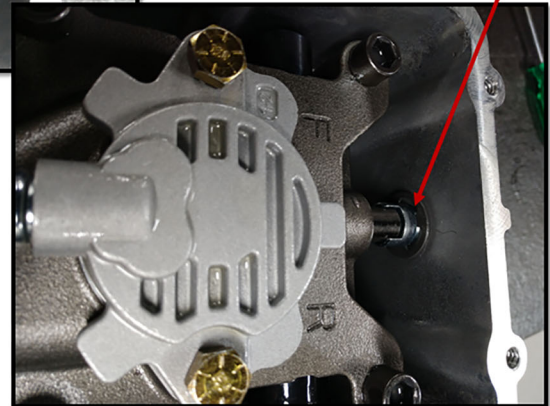
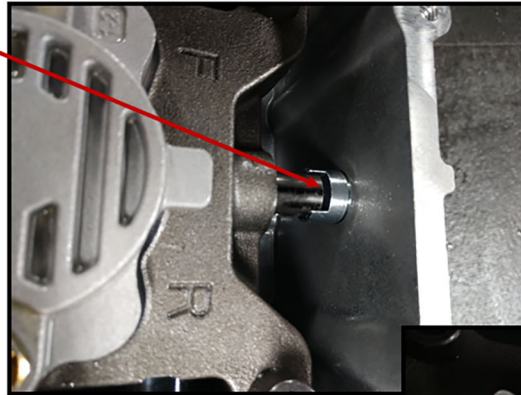
- Place an O-ring onto the end of the charge pump pick up tube.
- Push the charge pump tube inside of the charge pump cover.



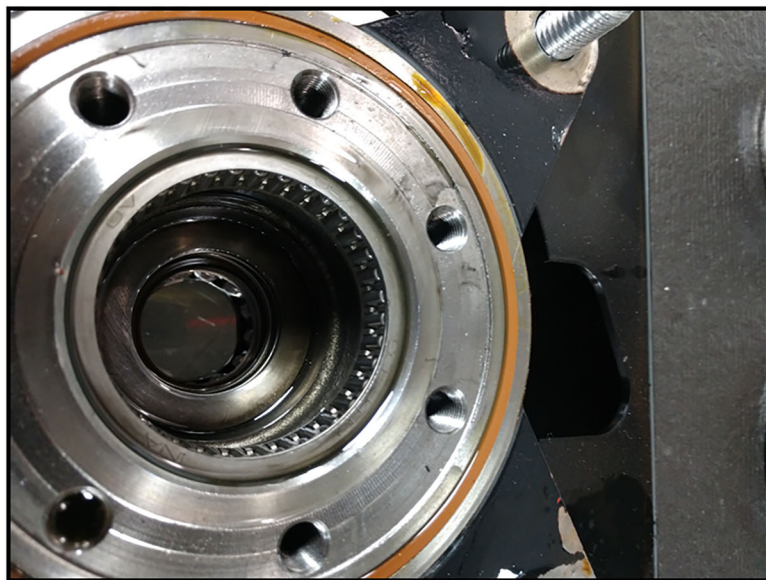
- Bypass lever and stem before installing into the transmission case.
- Retaining clip which is inside the case to hold stem in place.
- Bypass lever and stem pushed into the transmission case.



- Place the bypass stem into the top housing hole and align it with the bypass valve.
- Push the retaining clip on to the stem of the bypass valve groove.



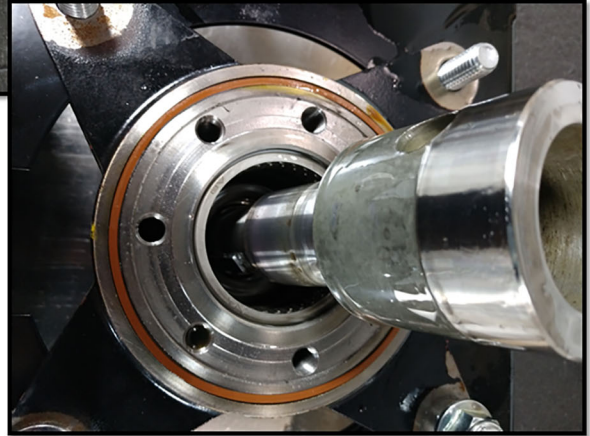
- Place the empty motor housing in fixture to hold the unit in place so assembly can take place. Inspect the bore and make sure the bearing are in their proper place.



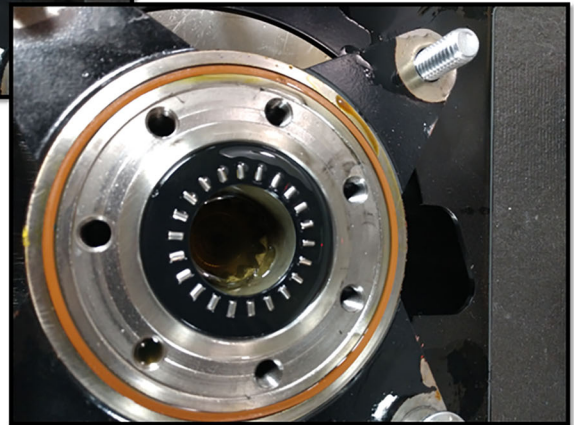
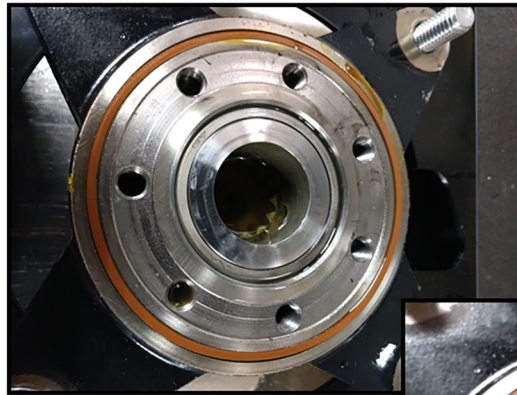


# Motor Assembly

- Inspect the drive shaft that the wheel hub is mounted on for damage before reinstallation.
- Replace if damaged.
- Apply synthetic oil to the motor shaft to help it pass through the lip of the axle seal.
- Slightly rotate the shaft while pushing it through the seals and make sure it bottoms out in the housing against the bearings.

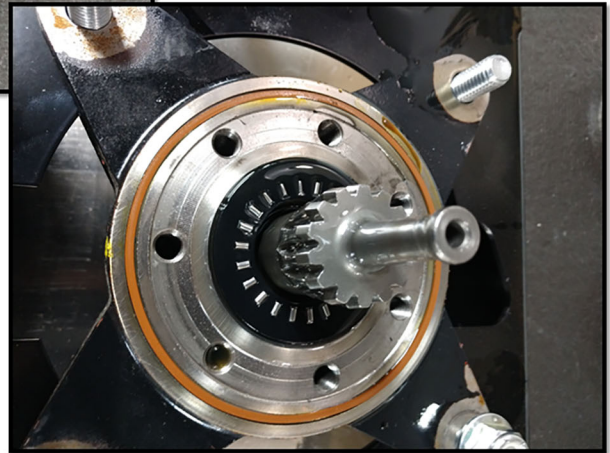
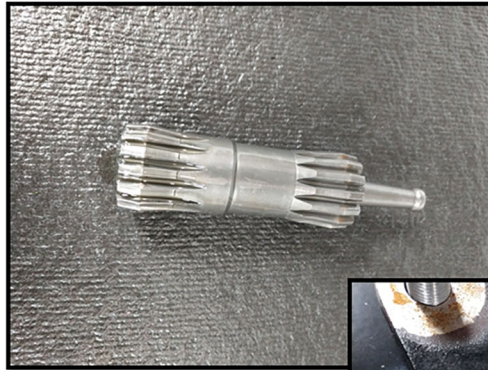


- Top of the output shaft should be even with the radial bearing face.
- Install the thrust bearing onto the end of the coupling shaft.

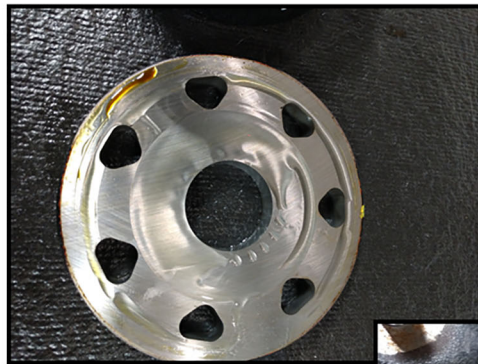




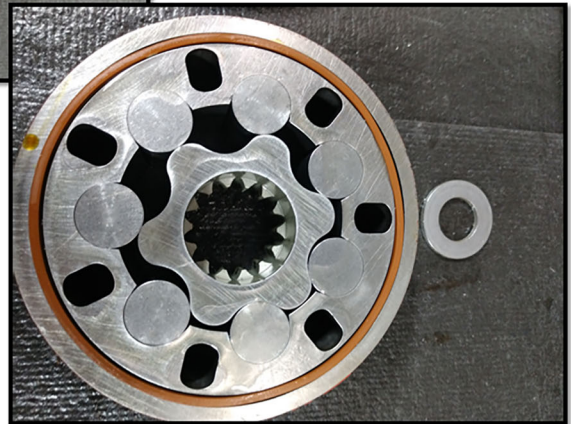
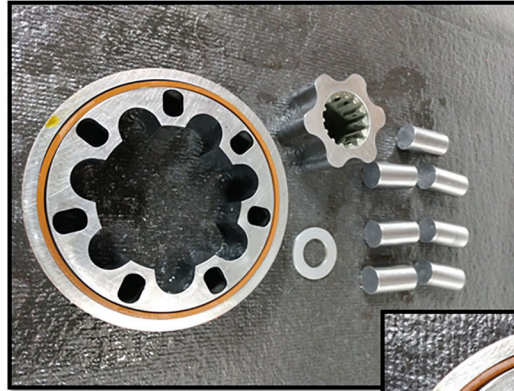
- Inspect the drive link in the areas of the splines, look for cracks and chips.
- Install drive link with long splined end down into the coupling shaft.
- Engage the drive link splines until they mesh with the internal coupling splines.
- Make sure the O-ring is in the seal groove.



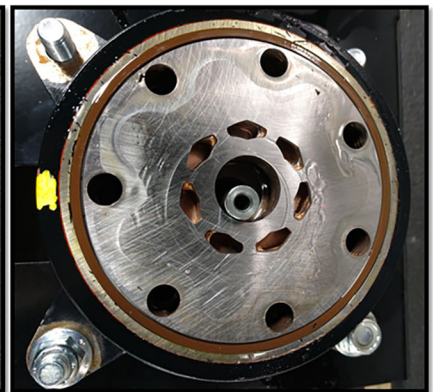
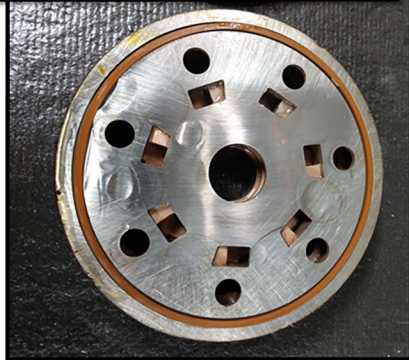
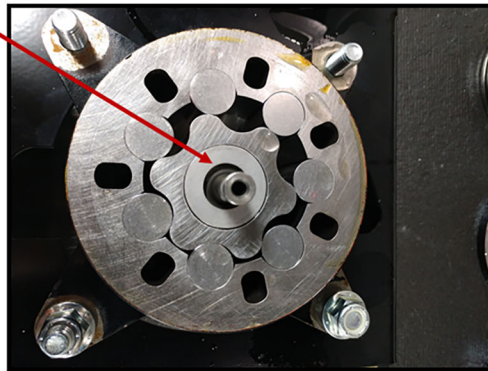
- Inspect the wear plate for wear or damage.
- Place the wear plate over the drive link.
- Align the wear plate holes to the housing holes and line up the reference line on the outside of the motor housing.



- Assemble the rotor set.
- Note: the rotor counterbore side must be down against the wear plate for the drive link clearance and to maintain the rotor-drive link spline contact.

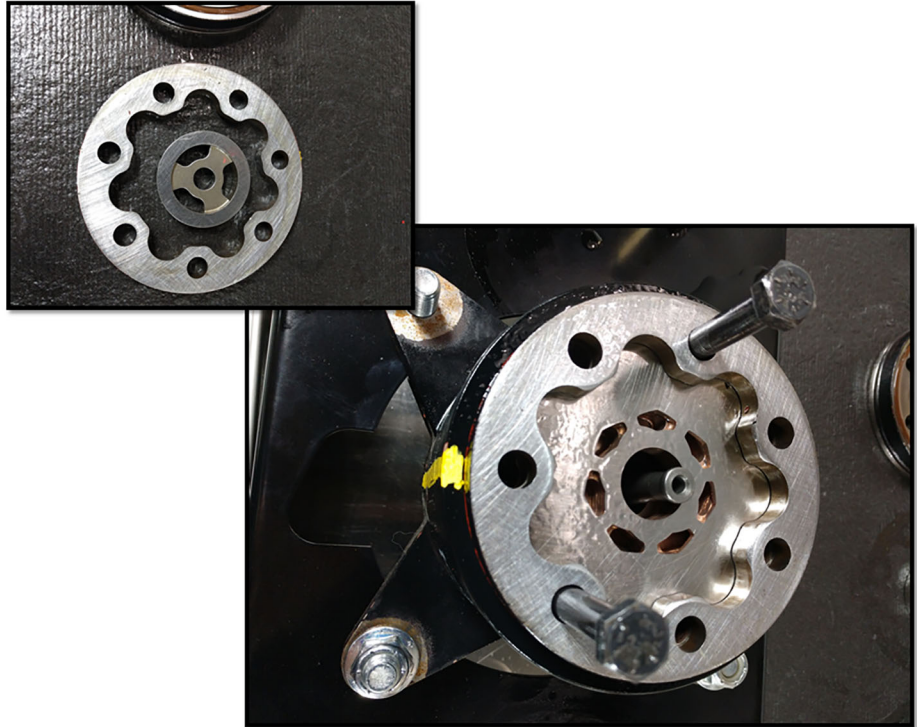


- Place the thrust washer on the tip of the drive link and into the groove of the rotor.
- The manifold surface that must contact the rotor set has a series of irregular shaped cavities on the largest circumference and circle around the inside diameter.
- Position the manifold over the rotor set and align marks on outside of motor.

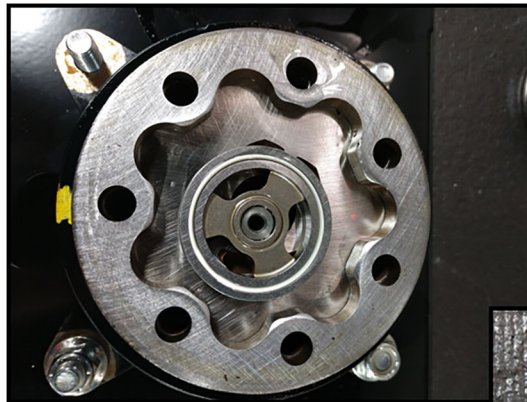




- Assemble the commutator ring.
- The commutator and commutator ring are a matched set.
- Place the commutator ring on the top of the manifold and align the holes up with the bolt holes of the housing.

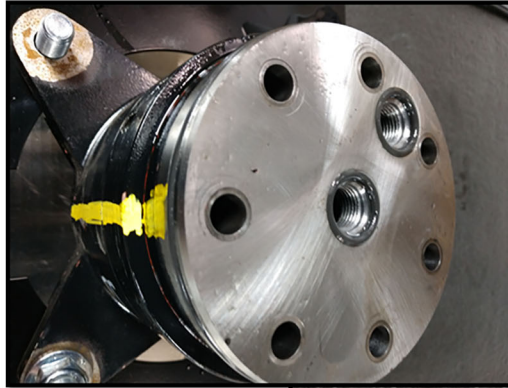


- Assemble the commutator ring.
- The commutator and commutator ring are a matched set.
- Assemble seal ring and end cover.

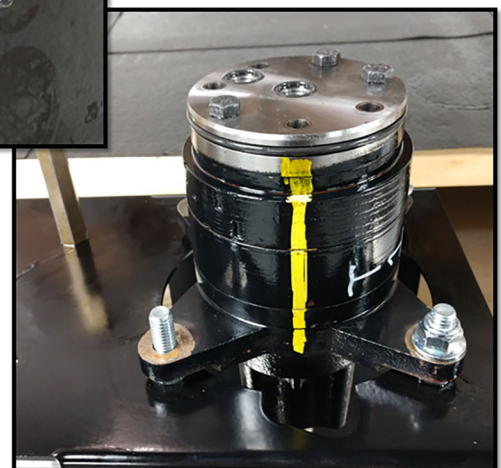
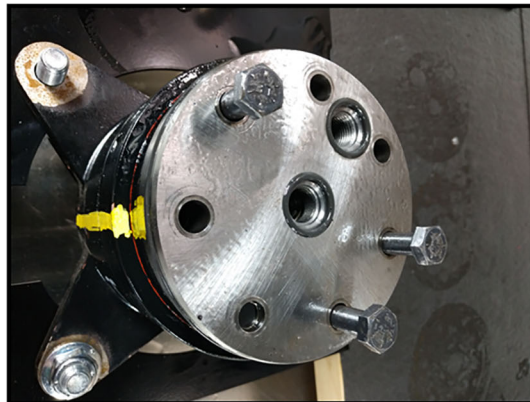




- Install end cover and align the marks on the outside of the body.
- The three short cap screws that hold the wheel motor assembly together before the pump assembly is installed.

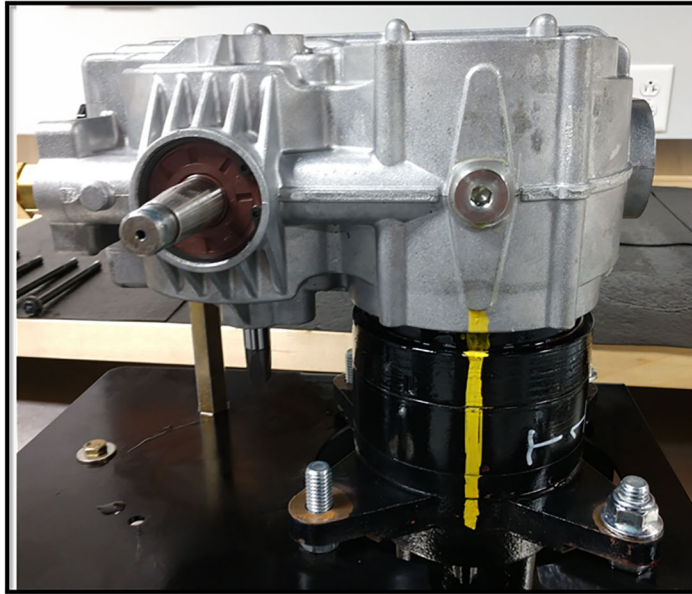


- Install the three cap screws into the end cover and torque to the proper spec.
- The wheel motor assembly is ready to accept the pump assembly.

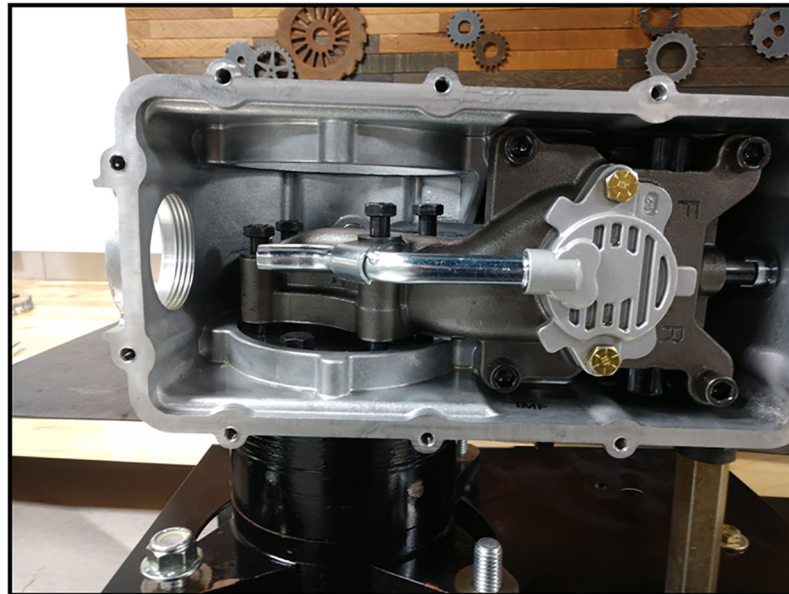


# Transaxle Assembly

- Install the top cover housing onto the motor end cover.
- Align the external markings.

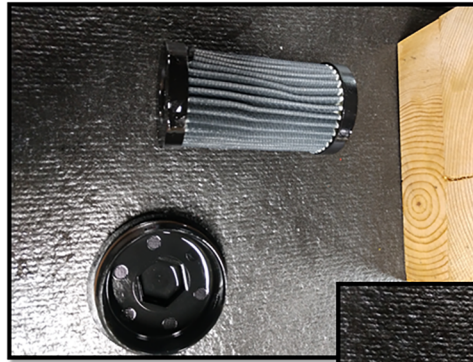


- Align the top housing to the two O-rings in the end cover.
- Press down on the top housing to ensure the end cover O-ring fits inside of the top housing cavity.





- The oil filter assembly that will need to be assembled and installed into the transmission case.
- The filter assembly assembled.

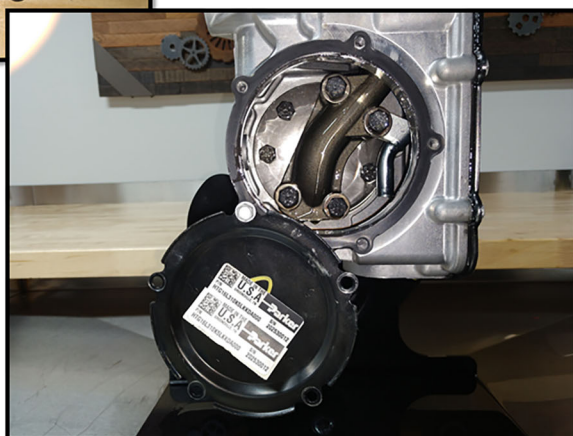
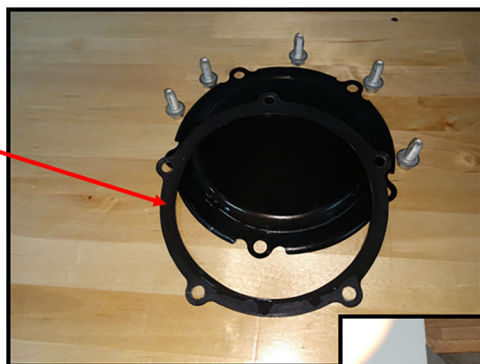


- Hand start the filter into the top housing hand tight.
- Using a socket and torque wrench, torque the filter to 115 – 135 in. lbs.

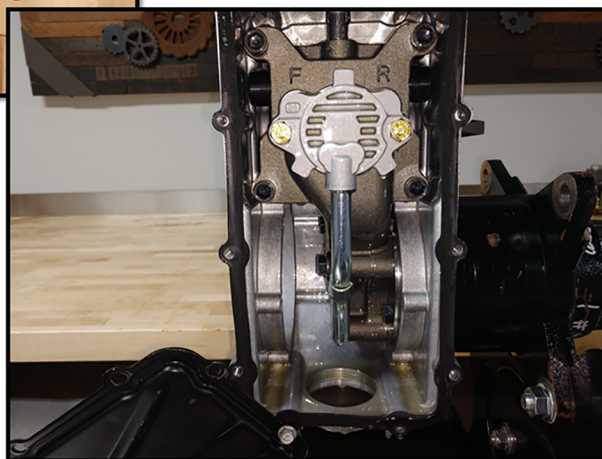
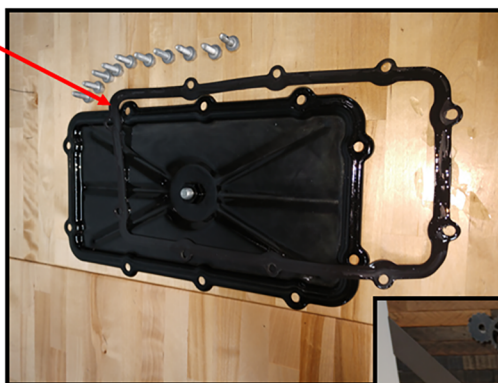




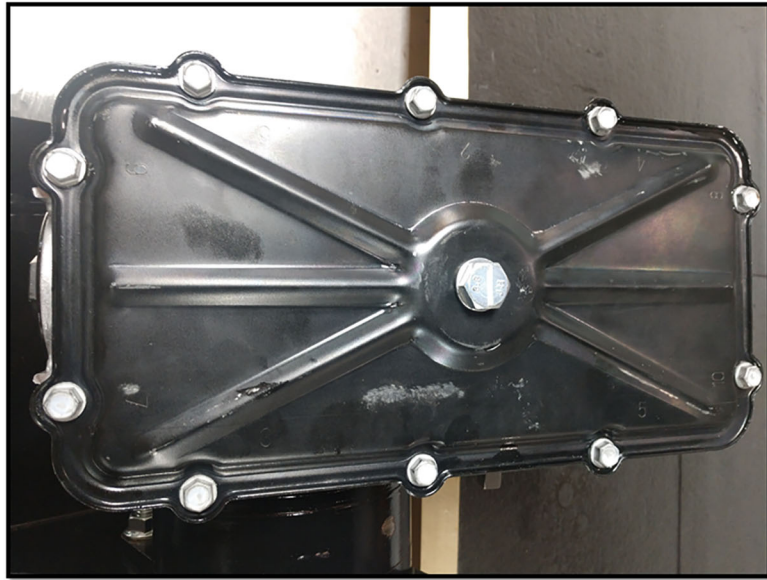
- Install a new gasket on the side cover.
- Make sure the side cover is flat and not damaged.
- Install the side cover gasket.
- Install the five screws to the side plate and torque the hardware that holds the plate in place.



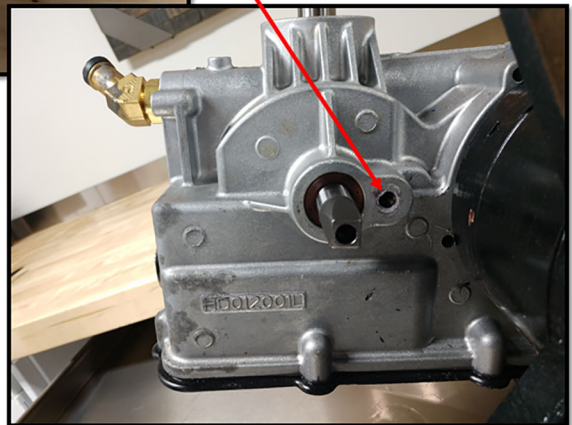
- Install a new bottom cover gasket when the complete tear down is done.
- Install the gasket onto the bottom of the case.



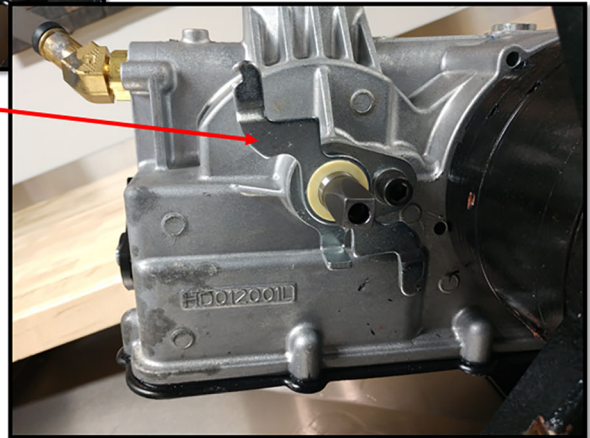
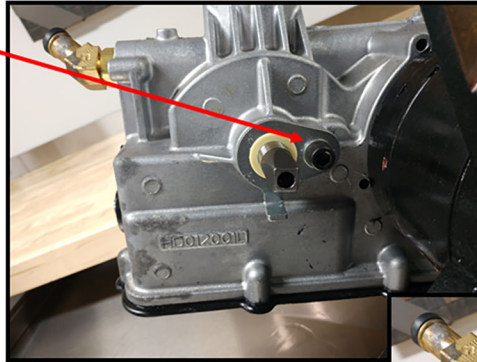
- Install the bottom cover.
- Reuse the 10 1/4-20 screws from the bottom cover.
- Inspect the cover and gasket for proper fit and tight seal.



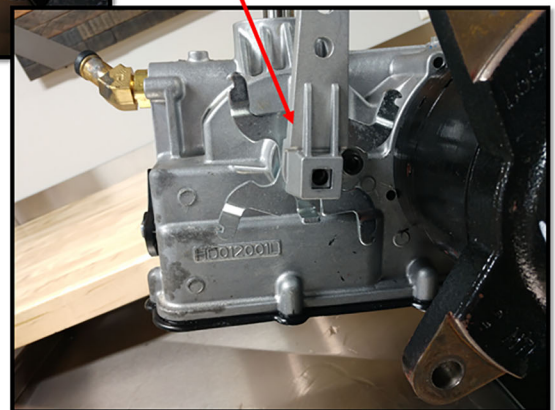
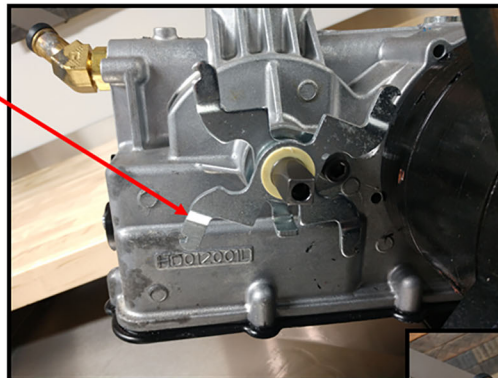
- Inspect the drive control linkage for damage and wear.
- Replace as needed.
- Note the location of the nylon washers for proper operation.
- Check the threads in the case for damage.



- Install the hydraulic neutral stop to the case using a 1/4" Allen wrench.
- Install the return to neutral spring anchor arms.
- Note the location of the nylon washers for freedom of motion.

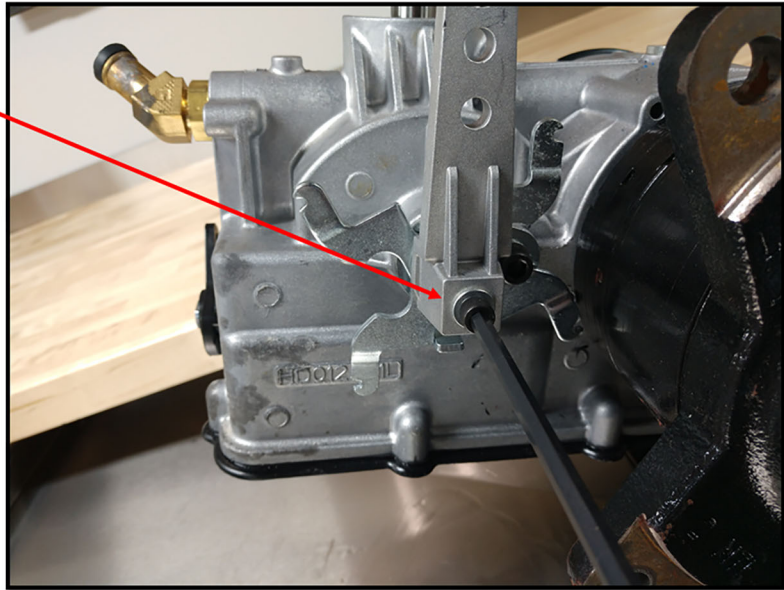


- Install the return to neutral spring anchor arms.
- Note the location of the nylon washers for freedom of motion.
- Install the directional control arm.

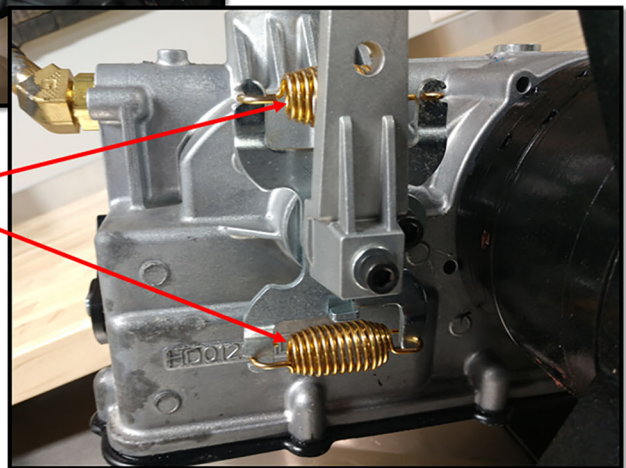
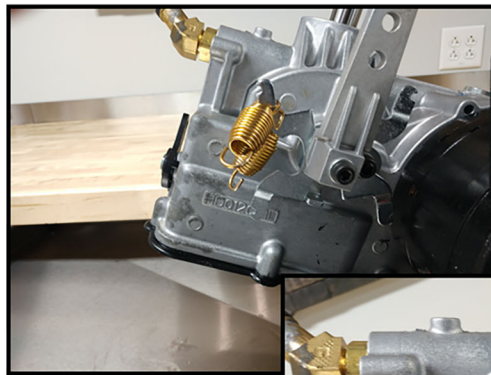




- Install the directional control arm.
- Use a 3/16" Allen wrench to install the Allen head screw.

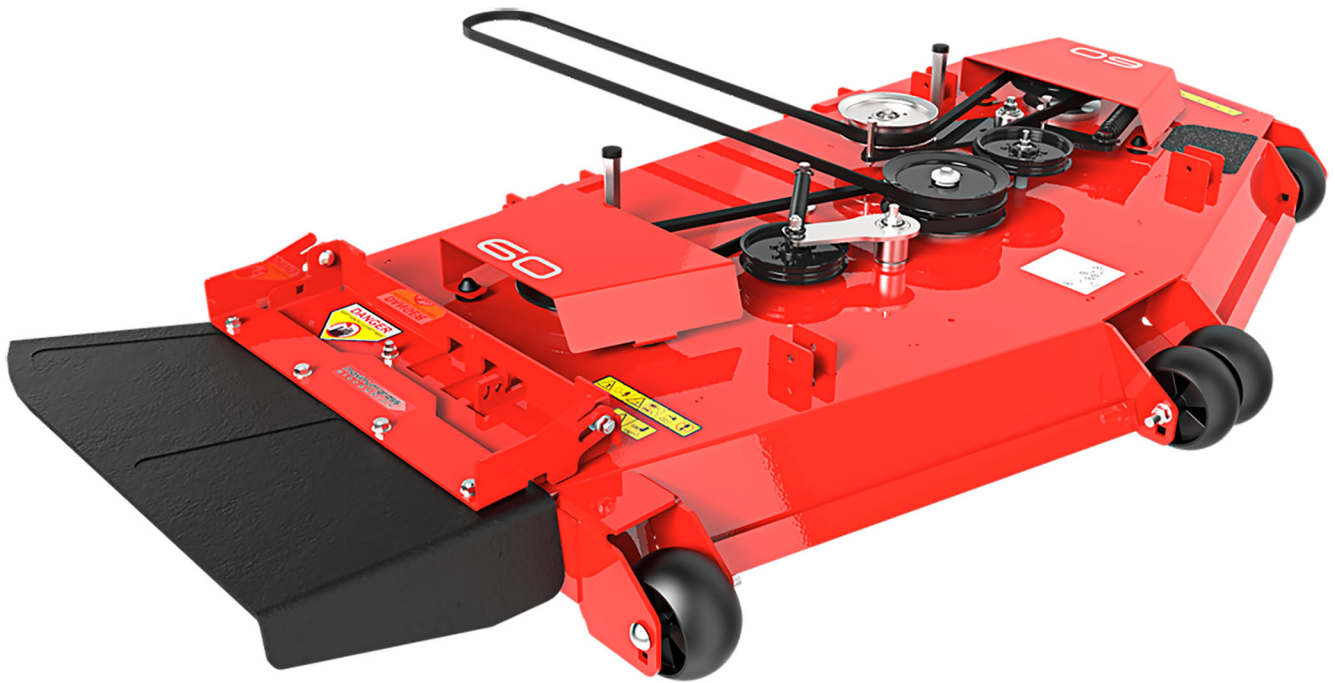


- Install the return to neutral springs to the return to neutral assembly.
- The return to neutral springs installed on the return to neutral assembly.



# Deck System Troubleshooting

## Pro-Turn 600



# Learning Objectives

After completing this course you will...

- Understand how each deck component can contribute to quality of cut issues.
- Know what common symptoms to look for when assessing deck failures.
- Understand how to effectively use troubleshooting tools to isolate deck system issues.

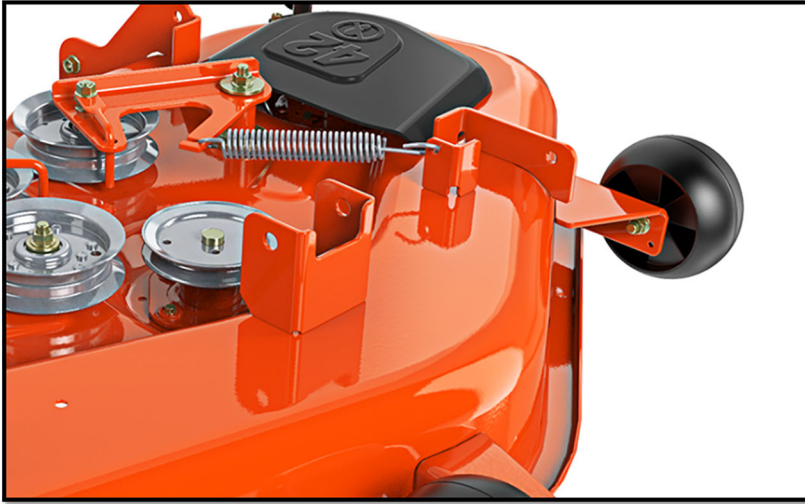
## Pulley Wrap

- Pressure from the idler on the belt supplies the proper tension.
- Belt slip occurs when idler pressure is lost.
- Contact area of the belt is increased with CBT system and extra idler.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  wrap on left hand side;  $\frac{1}{2}$  wrap in the center.
- Right spindle can only run as fast as the center one.





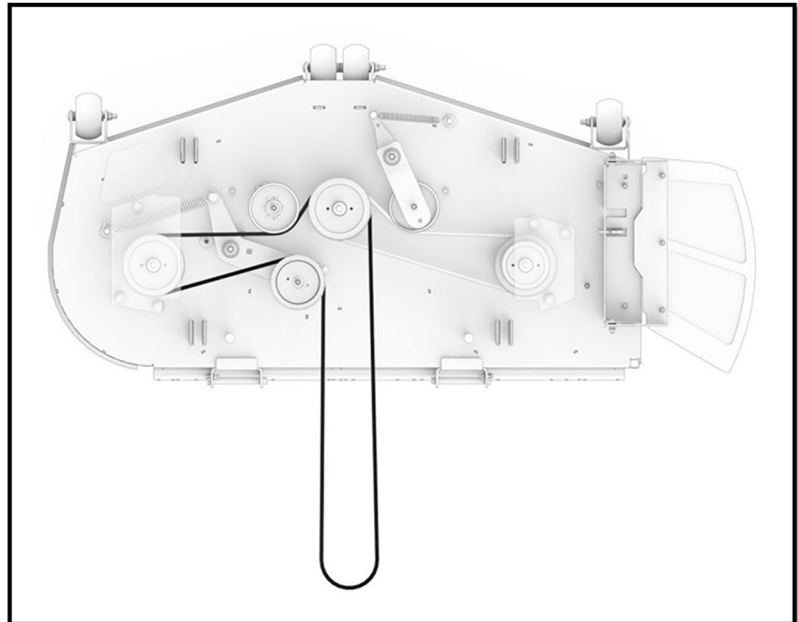
# Deck Springs

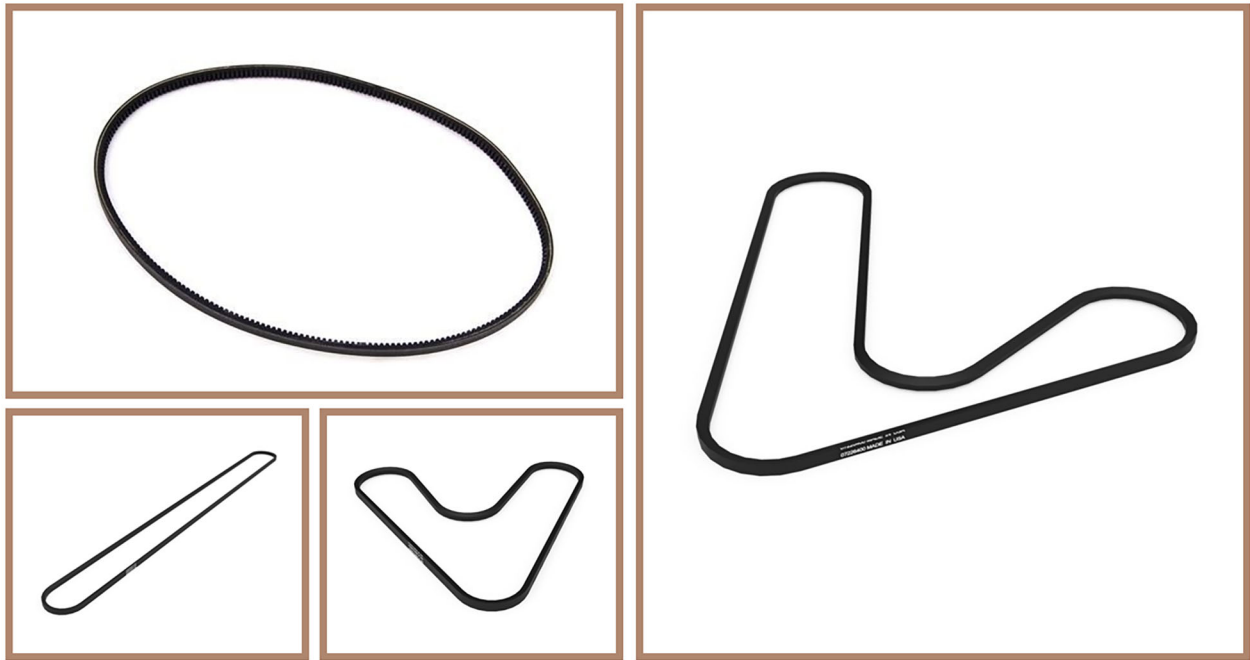


- Constant Belt Tension system pre-sets spring tension. No adjustment needed.
- Older models had adjustable springs with an I-hook and a nut.
- Inspect the condition of your springs for proper tension.
- Visible gaps.

# Belts

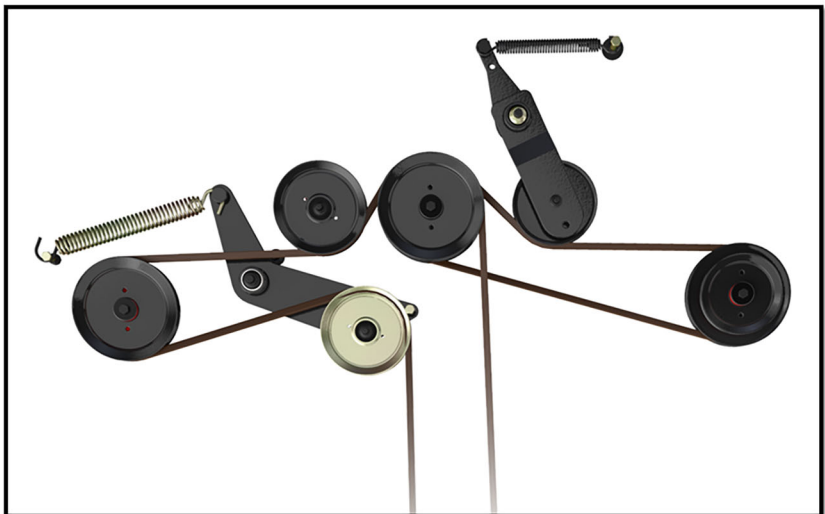
- Inspect the condition of your belts.
- Understand the different types of belts we have on our decks.
- Check for wear, glaze, or shininess.
- Belt wear effects spindle RPMs.
- Belts ride on the sides of the pulley, not the bottom of the 'V'.
- Testing belt wear:





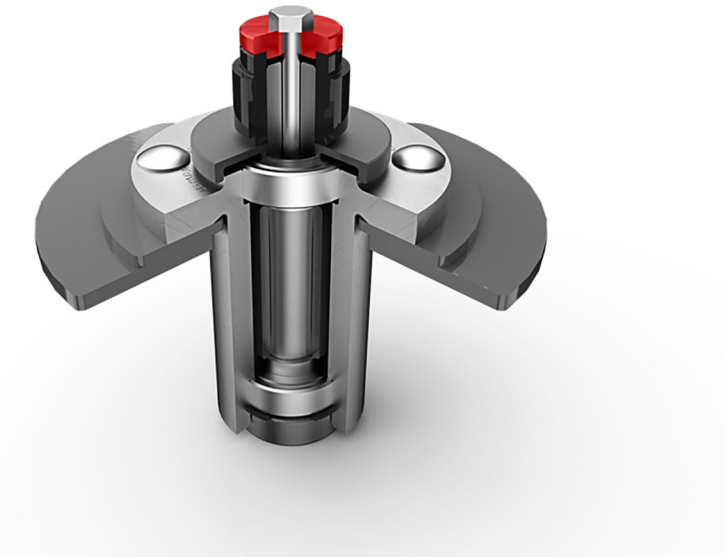
## Pulleys

- Pulleys wear over time.
- Check for the step within the V-groove to verify.



# Spindle Troubleshooting

- Poor quality of cut – streaking – indicator of spindle issue.
- Assess spindle speed.
- Spindle speed changes from deck to deck based on pulley size and blade size.



# Spindle Troubleshooting

- Use a Photo-Tachometer and Reflective Tape
- Place small piece of tape on top of each pulley near the outside.
- Start machine and engage PTO at full throttle.
- Let the deck warm up for 5 minutes for normal operating temperature.
- Check left spindle first, then center; then right.
- Compare readings.





# Spindle Troubleshooting

- Compare RPMs and use a temperature gun if the readings do not match.
- Read temp from top of spindle bolt.
- Left and Center Spindles should compare within 5 degrees.
- Right spindle should be a little less due to less tension from cogged belt.
- High temperature recordings indicate a bad bearing due to friction and drag.



## Key Take-Aways

- Know what to check for with: springs, belts, pulleys, and pulley wrap.
- Understand the different methods to troubleshooting spindle issues.
- Know how to use the deck troubleshooting tools.

# Service Letters & Bulletins

## Pro-Turn 600



# Learning Objectives

After completing this course, you will...

- Understand current Field Bulletins
- Understand current Service Letters
- Other field reported issues

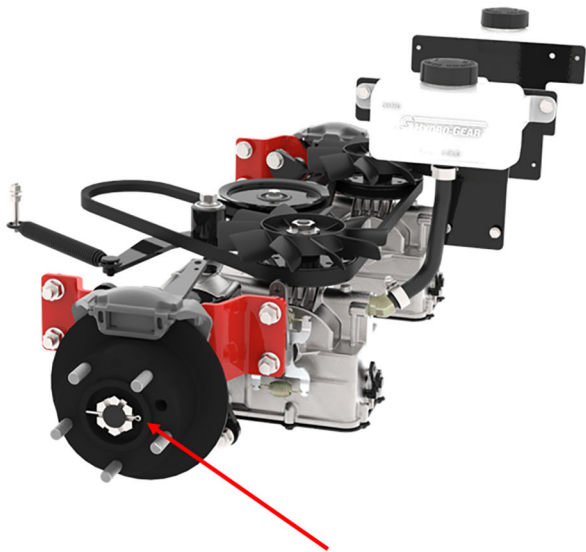
## B-2189R2 Inadequate Wheel-Hub Torque

### Description

- Axle nut holding hub to axle shaft could be found improperly torqued

### Fix

- Remove cotter pin. Verify torque value minimum 200ft-lbs. Reinstall cotter pin.
- DO NOT loosen nut to align cotter pin.
- 0.2hr warranty reimbursement.





# B-2189R2 Inadequate Wheel-Hub Torque

What if not verified...

- Ability for wheel and hub assembly to disconnect from axle
- Damage of hub wearing on axle
- Possible customer safety concern



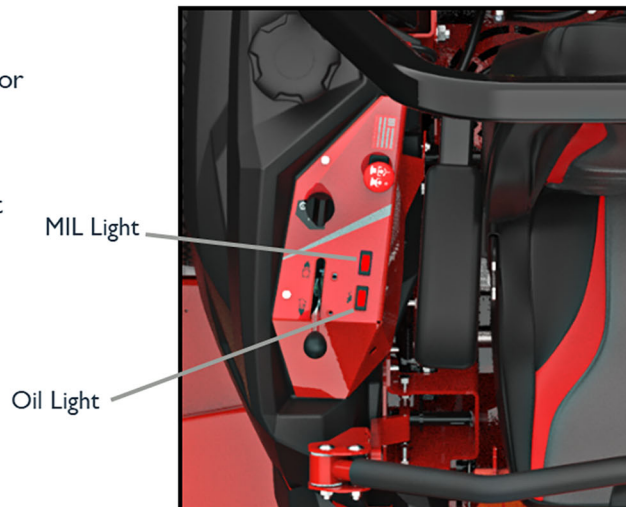
# B-2190 Possible Reversed Wires

## Description

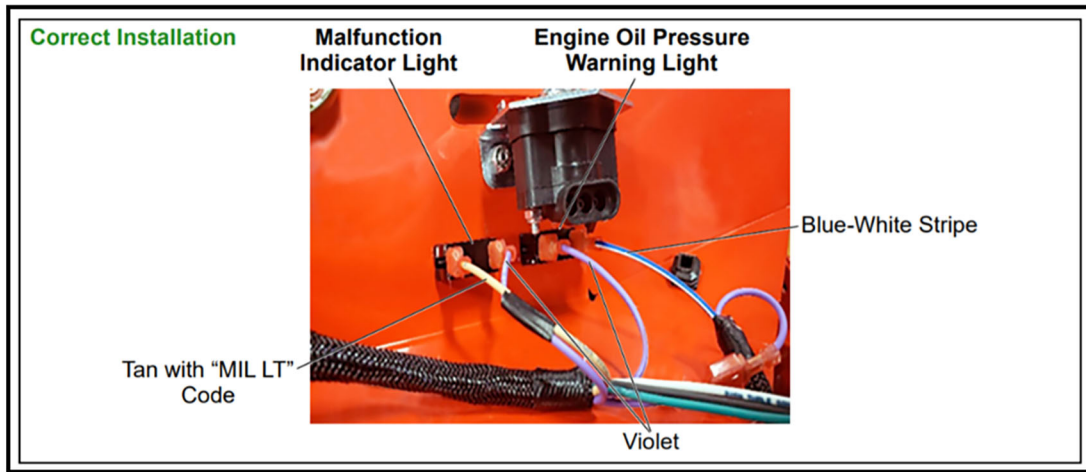
- Wiring connections to malfunction indicator light (MIL) and oil light could be reversed.

## Fix

- Remove RH side control panel and inspect for proper wire installation.
- Engine Oil Pressure Light
  - Violet and Blue/white tracer
- MIL Light
  - Violet and Tan



# B-2190 Possible Reversed Wires



## L-2242 Assembly Instruction Reminder

### Description

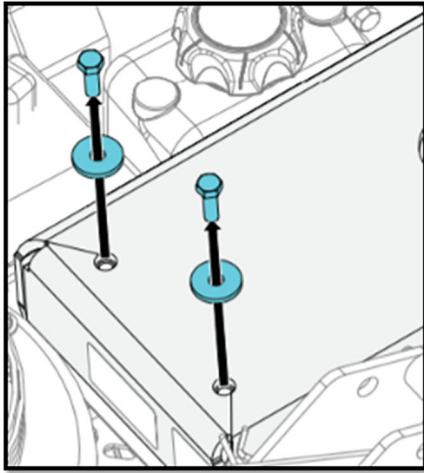
- Understand and correctly follow assembly procedures

### Reasoning for reminder

- Avoid seat switch failure
- Ensure back of seat does not contact engine shrouding
- Position seat to lean back. Possible customer complaint.
- Ensure seat will not rotate forward and ROPs to function as intended.



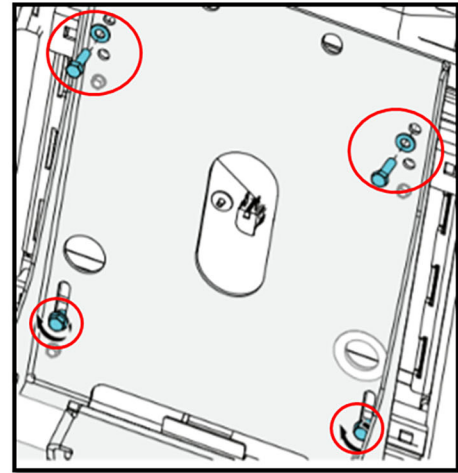
# L-2242 Assembly Instruction Reminder



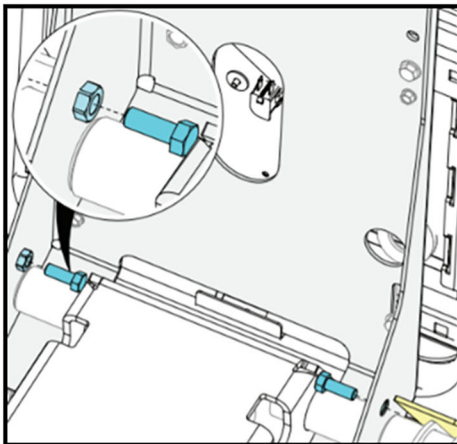
## Critical Steps

Removing the hardware installed in the seat mount support

Loosen/remove hardware to move seat into operating position



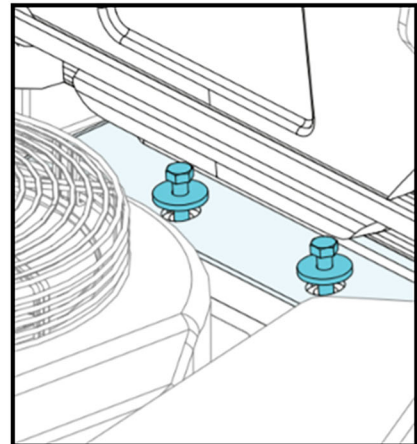
# L-2242 Assembly Instruction Reminder



## Critical Steps

Install seat stop bolts (from literature pack) from inside the seat plate

Reinstall hardware to secure seat plate to suspension pod.  
Torque to 18-22ft-lbs





# Key Take-Aways

- Confidence and understanding in...
  - Current service letters (L-2242)
  - Current bulletins (B-2128R2 & B-2190)
  - Importance of proper unit assembly





# Lawn Service Training 2022

