



Elec-Trak[®]

Garden Tractor

PRODUCT SERVICE BULLETIN NO. 5

Mowing Performance

The Elec-Trak mower is, as you know, convertible to either side or rear discharge. The rear discharge mower is best suited to regularly cut lawn, sweeper pickup of clippings and, of course, it offers major safety advantages with all discharge down and under the tractor. Some lawn conditions such as long, limp or wet grass and no sweeping are not well suited to the rear discharge kit due to the front baffle pushing over the grass immediately before the blades hit it.

The side discharge kit design is best suited to long limp or wet grass and leaving the clippings on the lawn. The large space between the mower front and the blades without baffling, and the rear baffle vacuum action for a second cutting, combined with the broad scattering of the discharge, give the cleanest appearance.

Each customer should be carefully introduced to the two options to best meet his own application. If any mowing appearance or safety concern problems develop later, the option for changeover should be explained to him.

An easy test for difference is to operate the tractor-rear discharge mower in reverse and observe the appearance. In this case the rear discharge is acting like the side discharge does in the forward direction and provides a good comparison before making a changeover.

Mower Alignment

If a uniform cut is not being obtained with the mower, some checks to be made include:

See that the blades are all in the same horizontal plane by comparing lineup at the ends. Rotate each blade by hand 180 degrees to test each end.

Check the front caster supports for uniform attachment to the housing. Slotted holes in the housing may permit a difference in assembly if not carefully checked.

Be sure the rear roller is assembled straight.

Be sure the mower is level by correct choice of spacers in front to correspond to holes in rear adjuster.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC



Battery Protector

The spacer, 211A3598, which fits between the lower control panel and the front battery B2 is intended to fit between two rows of protruding screws on the panel. Some spacers have been furnished which are about 1/4" too wide to fit between the screws. When installing batteries be sure to check the spacer and cut off if necessary to make it fit between the screws.

Service of Control

When the upper control panel is opened and laid over for access to the control, occasionally the wiring connections on the relays and card 1 or card 3 are stressed in a manner to pull the terminals off or partially off. Before closing the panel press all the terminals firmly onto the slots in the cards and check the wire connections to the relays.

Speed Control Plug

The pin housing P2 on the control panel wiring harness, which attaches to the socket housing J2 of the speed control, has a commoning bar to connect pins 7 and 8 inside the housing. This is shown on the troubleshooting sketch, fig. 4-1, in the Product Service Manual, at the bottom of the page. In the two highest speeds the motor field current passes through this commoning bar. There have been a few instances of poor connections at this commoning bar, causing the motor to run at high speed or possibly loss of some of the four speed steps. When an open field is suspected, check this commoning bar for melting, carboning, or loosening. Be sure the socket and housing make good connections.

480 Front Tires

A small quantity of the front wheel and tire, 480 size, has been sent out which allows air to leak from the tire through the rim and usually out the grease fitting or hub. This leak is not at the bead.

If a customer is unable to keep a front tire inflated, immerse in water and observe where leak occurs. If the leak is as described above, replace the wheel. If the leak is at the bead, try to reseal.

Side Discharge Mower Baffle

Some baffles on side discharge mowers are installed with interference with the center mower blade. When this occurs the baffle should be bent or pounded out, being careful to check for blade clearance at all points where the blades come close to the baffle.