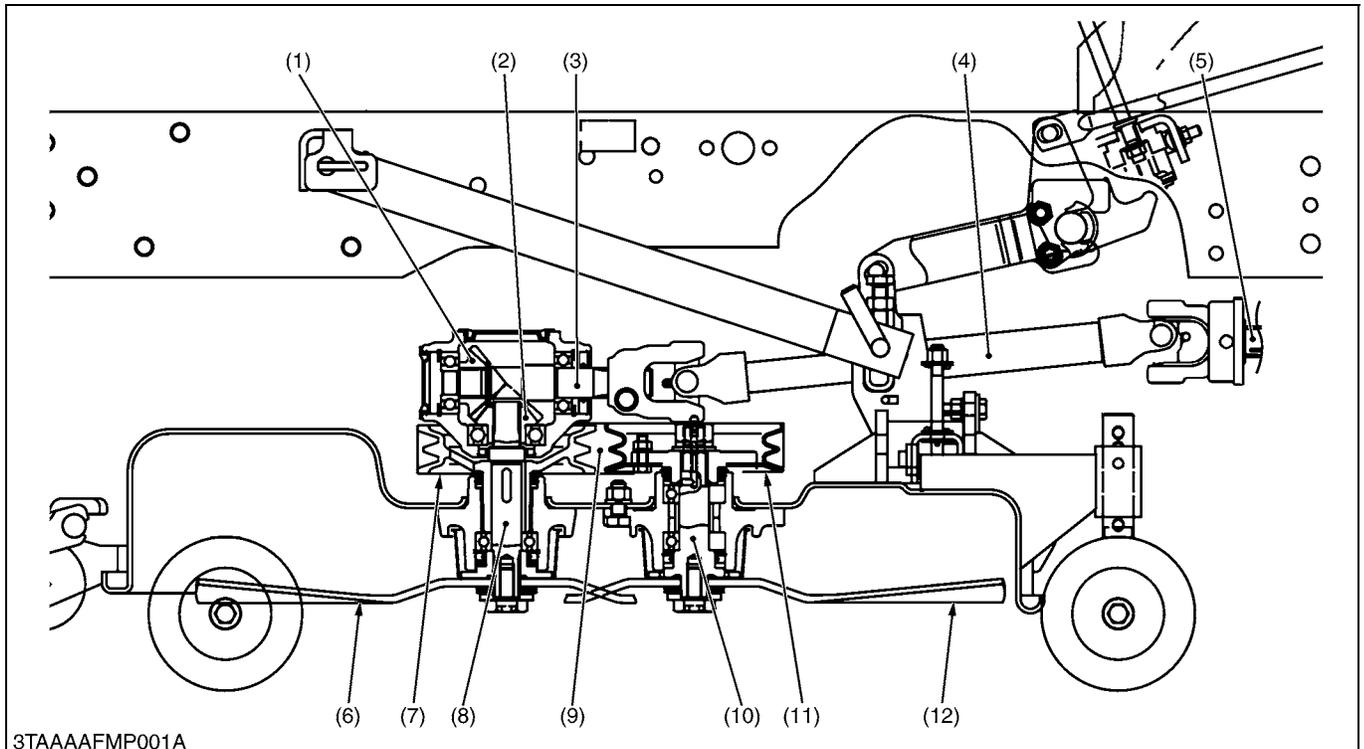


MECHANISM

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1. POWER TRANSMISSION



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- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Bevel Gear | (4) Universal Joint | (7) Center Pulley | (10) Blade Shaft |
| (2) Bevel Gear | (5) Mid-PTO Shaft | (8) Bevel Gear Shaft | (11) Outer Pulley |
| (3) Pinion Shaft | (6) Center Blade | (9) Mower Belt | (12) Outer Blade |

The power is transmitted from mid-PTO to blades as follows:

■ **Center Blade**

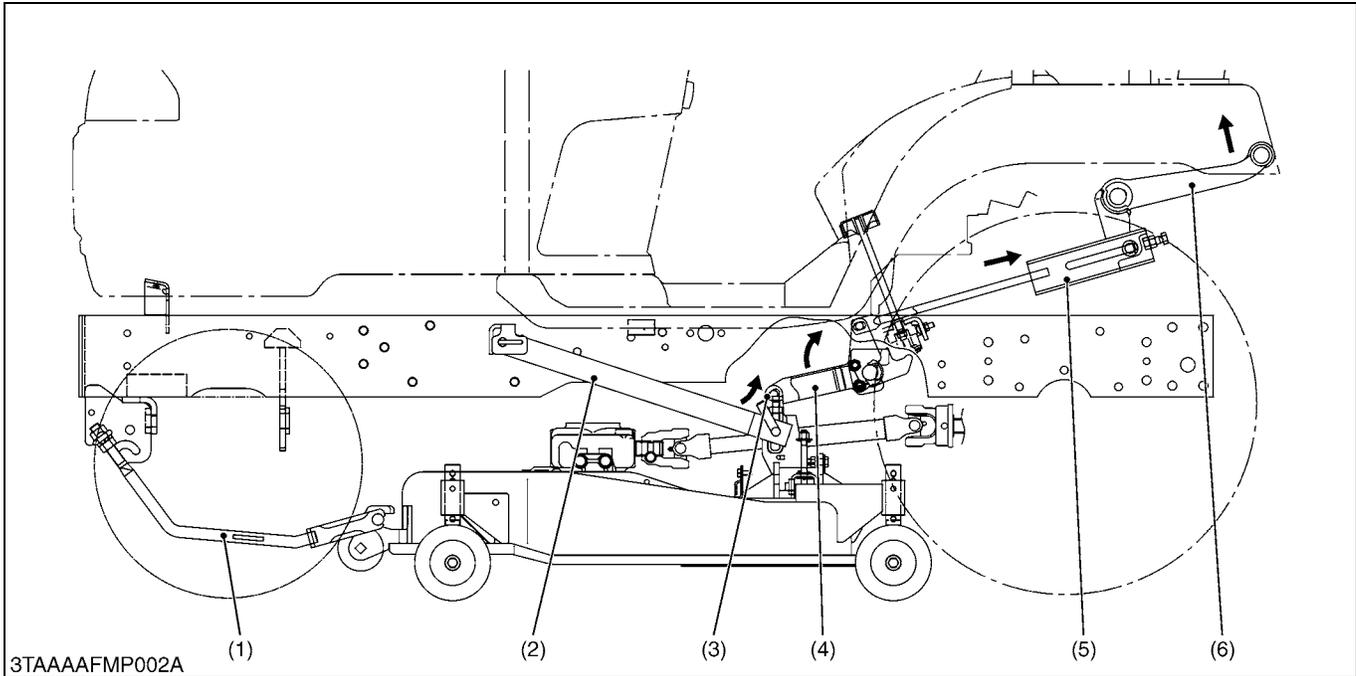
Mid-PTO Shaft (5) → Universal Joint (4) → Pinion Shaft (3) → Bevel Gear (1) → Bevel Gear (2) → Bevel Gear Shaft (8) → Center Blade (6)

■ **Outer Blade**

Mid-PTO Shaft (5) → Universal Joint (4) → Pinion Shaft (3) → Bevel Gear (1) → Bevel Gear (2) → Bevel Gear Shaft (8) → Center Pulley (7) → Mower Belt (9) → Outer Pulley (11) → Blade Shaft (10) → Outer Blade (12)

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2. LIFTING MECHANISM



- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Front Link | (3) Lift Link | (5) Rear Lift Link (LH) | (6) Lift Arm |
| (2) Rear Link | (4) Rear Lift Link (RH) | | |

The lifting of mower is performed by the hydraulic system installed on the tractor.

The mower should be kept lift when traveling. When the position control lever is moved to "**LIFT**" position, the lift arm (6) is lifted up by the oil pressure of hydraulic system, and the rear lift link (LH) (5) is pulled rearward.

Therefore, rear lift links (4), (5) rotate and the mower is lifted by the lift links (3) and rear links (2).

As this link system is a parallel linkage, the mower can be kept parallel at every position.

CAUTION

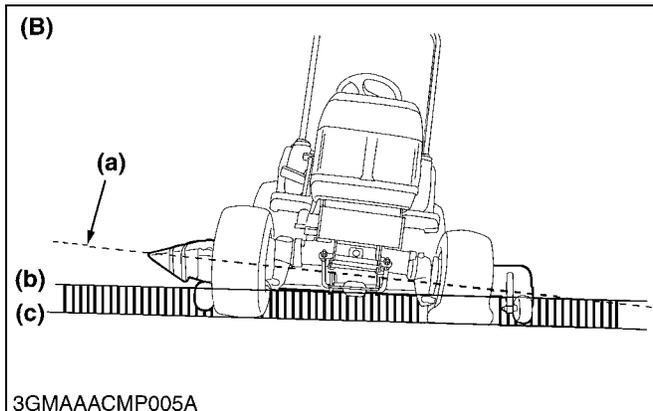
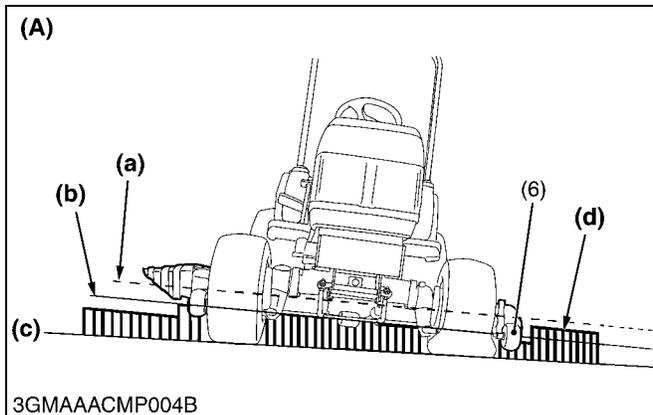
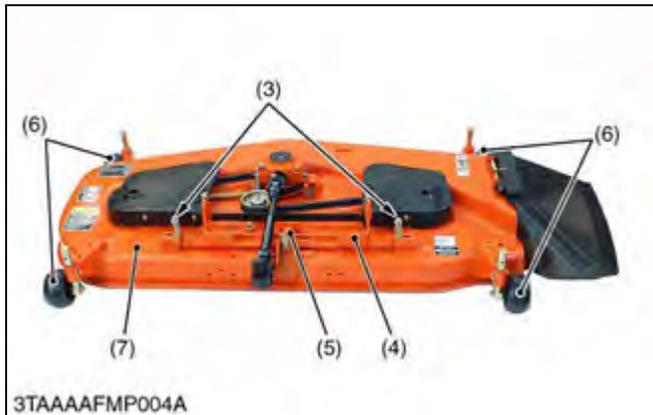
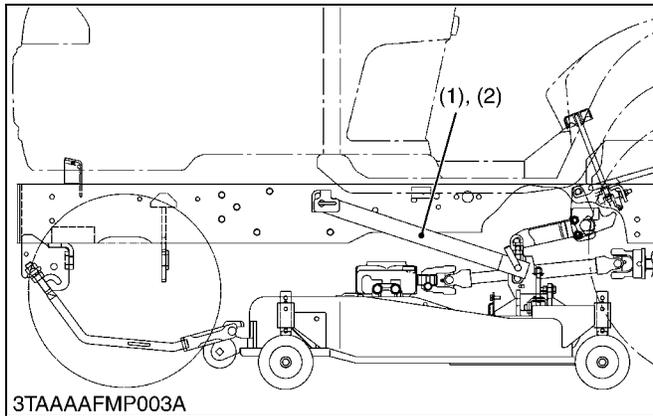
- Never operate mower in transport position.

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3. SELF-BALANCER SYSTEM

This system reduces the stepped differences in cutting height when mowing rolling terrain.

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■ **Self-Balancer**

1. The mower deck is held in place via the balancer plate (4) and the support by the rear link (1), (2).
2. The mower deck is suspended by, and is tilted to the right and left by, the balancer support (5). The balancer springs (3) at both sides adjust themselves for suitable tension to keep the mower deck out of excessive tilt.

■ **Without Self-Balancer Type (A)**

- When working on a wavy ground, the tractor itself, with the mower deck, goes along the curves of the terrain. If not equipped with the self-balancer, the tractor tends to tilt itself greater than the ground's waves by its own weight. This may cause an uneven mowing. The wider the mower is, the more unevenness is caused.

■ **With Self-Balancer Type (B)**

- When working on a wavy ground, the tractor itself goes along the curves of the terrain like with the tractor that is not equipped with the self-balancer. The balancer springs (3), however, serve to keep the mower deck in parallel with the ground's curves until the anti-scalp roller (6) comes in contact with the ground.
- If the tractor temporarily tilts itself more than the ground's slope or the like, the anti-scalp roller (6) touches the ground. Now the mower deck is brought back in parallel with the ground by the counter force of the roller (6) just hitting the ground as well as the tension of the balancer springs (3). This helps reduce an uneven mowing.

■ **NOTE**

- **Always keep the anti-scalp roller with specified position (Refer to Operator's Manual).**

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Rear Link (RH) | (A) Without Self-Balancer |
| (2) Rear Link (LH) | (B) With Self-Balancer |
| (3) Balancer Spring | (a) Tilt: Tractor |
| (4) Balancer Plate | (b) Tilt: Mower Deck |
| (5) Balancer Support | (c) Ground |
| (6) Anti-scalp Roller | (d) Grass |
| (7) Mower Deck | |

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