

# FOREWORD

This service manual is a guide to servicing of Caterpillar Lift Trucks. The instructions are grouped by systems to serve the convenience of your ready reference.

Long Productive life of your lift trucks depends to a great extent on correct servicing -- The servicing consistent with what you will learn from this service manual. We hope you read the respective sections of this manual carefully and know all the components you will work on before attempting to start a test, repair or build job.



The descriptions, illustrations and specifications contained in this manual were of the trucks of serial numbers in effect at the time it was approved for printing. Caterpillar reserves the right to change specifications or design without notice and without incurring obligation.

These lift trucks are powered by Caterpillar S6S diesel engine. For the items of the engine, refer to the following service manual:

S6S Diesel Engine Service Manual (Pub. No. SENB8552).

## NOTES, CAUTIONS and WARNINGS

NOTES, CAUTION and WARNINGS are used in this manual to emphasize important and critical instructions. They are used for the following conditions:

<b>NOTE</b>	..... An operating procedure, condition, etc., essential to highlight.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	..... Operating procedures, practices, etc., which if not strictly observed, will result in damage to or destruction of engine.
 <b>WARNING</b>	..... Operating procedures, practices, etc., which if not correctly followed, will result in personal injury or loss of life.



**WARNING**

# SAFETY



**WARNING**

The proper and safe lubrication and maintenance for this machine, recommended by Caterpillar, are outlined in the **OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL** for these machines.

**Improper performance of lubrication or maintenance procedures is dangerous and could result in injury or death. Read and understand the OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL before performing any lubrication or maintenance.**

The serviceman or mechanic may be unfamiliar with many of the systems on this machine. This makes it important to use caution when performing service work. A knowledge of the system and/or components is important before the removal or disassembly of any component.

Because of the size of some of the machine components, the serviceman or mechanic should check the weights noted in this Manual. Use proper lifting procedures when removing any components.

Following is a list of basic precautions that should always be observed.

1. Read and understand all warning plates and decals on the machine before operating, lubricating or repairing the product.
2. Always wear protective glasses and protective shoes when working around machines. In particular, wear protective glasses when pounding on any part of the machine or its attachments with a hammer or sledge. Use welders gloves, hood/goggles, apron and other protective clothing appropriate to the welding job being performed. Do not wear loose-fitting or torn clothing. Remove all rings from fingers when working on machinery.
3. Do not work on any machine that is supported only by lift jacks or a hoist. Always use blocks or jack stands to support the machine before performing any disassembly.



**WARNING**

**Do not operate this machine unless you have read and understand the instructions in the OPERATOR'S MANUAL. Improper machine operation is dangerous and could result in injury or death.**

4. Lower the forks or other implements to the ground before performing any work on the machine. If this cannot be done, make sure the forks or other implements are blocked correctly to prevent them from dropping unexpectedly.

5. Use the steps and grab handles (if applicable) when mounting or dismounting a machine. Clean any mud or debris from steps, walkways or work platforms before using. Always face machine when using steps, ladders and walkways. When it is not possible to use the designed access system, provide ladders, scaffolds, or work platforms to perform safe repair operations.

6. To avoid back injury, use a hoist when lifting components which weigh 23 kg (50 lb.) or more. Make sure all chains, hooks, slings etc., are in good condition and are of the correct capacity. Be sure hooks are positioned correctly. Lifting eyes are not to be side loaded during a lifting operation.

7. To avoid burns, be alert for hot parts on machines which have just been stopped and hot fluids in lines, tubes and compartments.

8. Be careful when removing cover plates. Gradually back off the last two bolts or nuts located at opposite ends of the cover or device and pry cover loose to relieve any spring or other pressure, before removing the last two bolts or nuts completely.

9. Be careful when removing filler caps, breathers and plugs on the machine. Hold a rag over the cap or plug to prevent being sprayed or splashed by liquids under pressure. The danger is even greater if the machine has just been stopped because fluids can be hot.

10. Always use tools that are in good condition and be sure you understand how to use them before performing any service work.

11. Reinstall all fasteners with same part number. Do not use a lesser quality fastener if replacements are necessary. Do not mix metric fasteners with standard nuts and bolts.

12. If possible, make all repairs with the machine parked on a level, hard surface. Block machine so it does not roll while working on or under the machine.

13. Disconnect battery and discharge any capacitors (electric trucks) before starting to work on machine. Hang "Do Not Operate" tag in the Operator's Compartment.

14. Repairs, which require welding should be performed only with the benefit of the appropriate reference information and by personnel adequately trained and knowledgeable in welding procedures. Determine types of metal being welded and select correct welding procedure and electrodes, rods or wire to provide a weld metal strength equivalent at least to that of parent metal.

15. Do not damage wiring during removal operations. Reinstall wiring so it is not damaged nor will it be damaged in operation by contacting sharp corners, or by rubbing against some objects or hot surface. Do not connect wiring to a line containing fluid.

16. Be sure all protective devices including guards and shields are properly installed and functioning correctly before starting the repair. If a guard or shield must be removed to perform the repair work, use extra caution.

17. Always support the mast and carriage to keep carriage or attachments raised when maintenance or repair work is performed, which required the mast in the raised position.

18. Loose or damaged fuel, lubricant and hydraulic lines, tubes and hoses can cause fires. Do not bend or strike high pressure line or install ones which have been bent or damaged. Inspect lines, tubes and hoses carefully. Do not check for leaks with your hands. Pin hole (very small) leaks can result in a high velocity oil stream that will be invisible close to the hose. This oil can penetrate the skin and cause personal injury. Use cardboard or paper to locate pin hole leaks.

19. Tighten connections to the correct torque. Make sure that all heat shields, clamps and guards are installed correctly to avoid excessive heat, vibration or rubbing against other parts during operation. Shields that protect against oil spray onto hot exhaust components in event of a line, tube or seal failure must be installed correctly.

20. Relieve all pressure in air, oil or water systems before any lines, fittings or related items are disconnected or removed. Always make sure all raised components are blocked correctly and be alert for possible pressure when disconnecting any device from a system that utilizes pressure.

21. Do not operate a machine if any rotating part is damaged or contacts any other part during operation. Any high speed rotating component that has been damaged or altered should be checked for balance before reusing.

22. Caution should be used to avoid breathing dust that may be generated when handling components containing asbestos fibers. If this dust is inhaled, it can be hazardous to your health.

If dust which may contain asbestos is present, there are several common sense guidelines that should be followed.

- a. Never use compressed air for cleaning.
- b. Avoid brushing or grinding asbestos containing materials.
- c. For clean up, use wet methods or a vacuum equipped with a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter
- d. Use exhaust ventilation on permanent machining jobs.
- e. Wear an appropriate respirator if there is no other way to control the dust.
- f. Comply with applicable rules and regulations for the work place.
- g. Follow environmental rules and regulations for disposal of asbestos.
- h. Avoid areas where asbestos particles may be in the air.

# HOW TO READ THIS MANUAL

## 1. Service data in test

Example

Clearance between cylinder and piston, mm (in.)	A	0.020 to 0.105 (0.00079 to 0.00413)
	B	0.15 (0.0059)

A = Assembly standard  
B = Repair or service limit

## 2. Symbols or abbreviations

OP ..... Options

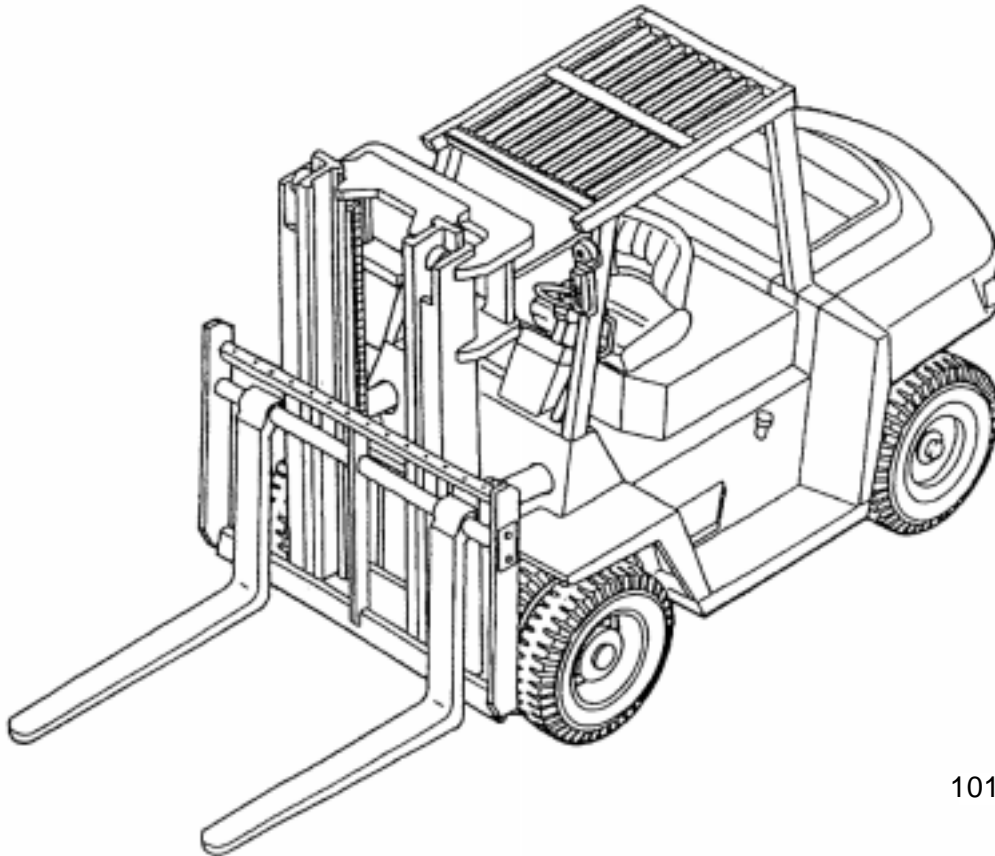
R1/4 ..... Taper pipe thread (external) 1/4 inch (formerly PT1/4)

RC1/8 ..... Taper pipe thread (internal) 1/8 inch (formerly PT1/8)

G1/4A ..... Straight pipe thread (external) 1/4 inch (formerly PF1/4-A)

Rp1/8 ..... Straight pipe thread (internal) 1/8 inch (formerly PS1/8)

## MODEL VIEW



101662

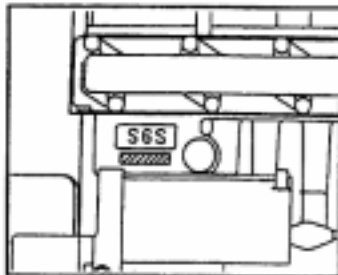
## TRUCK MODELS COVERED

This Service Manual furnishes servicing and maintenance information for the following trucks:

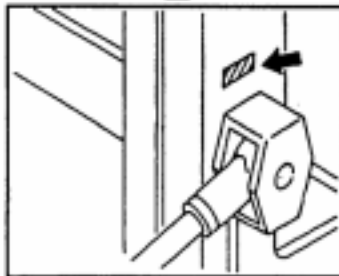
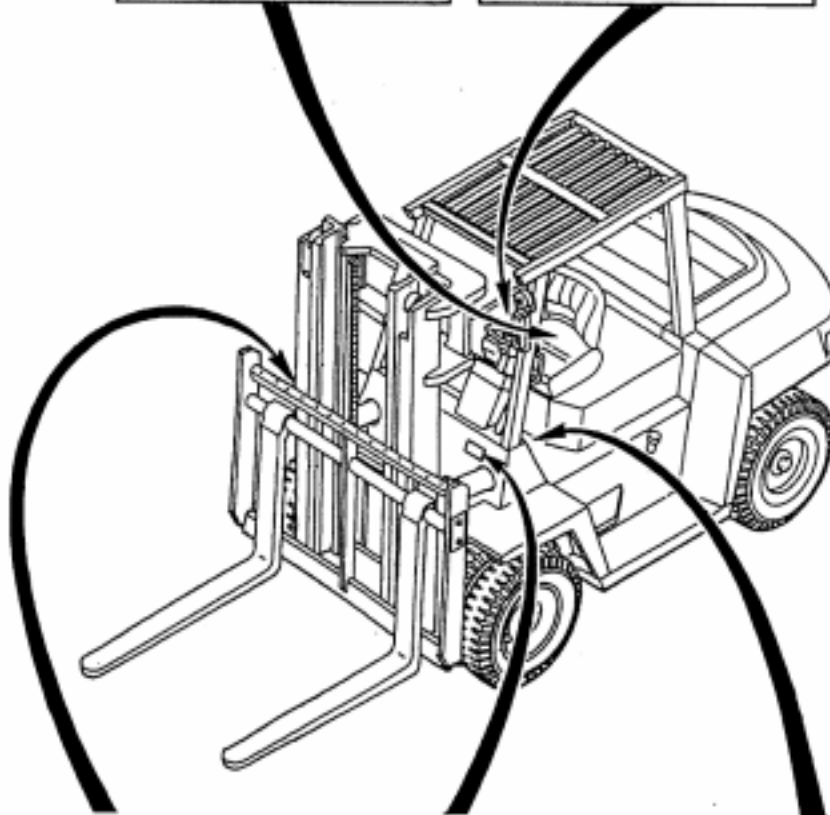
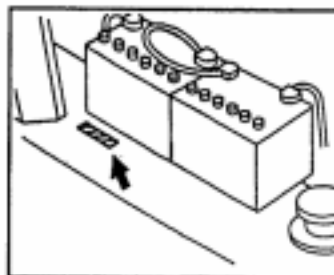
Truck model	Transmission	Designation-Serial number	Engine mounted
DP60	Powershift	8CP1-UP	Caterpillar 368 diesel engine
DP70	Powershift	9CP1-UP	Caterpillar 368 diesel engine

## SERIAL NUMBER LOCATIONS

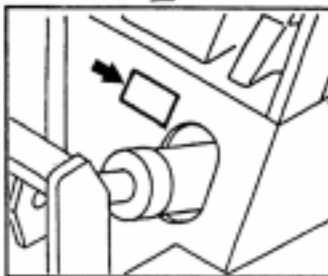
Diesel engine serial number



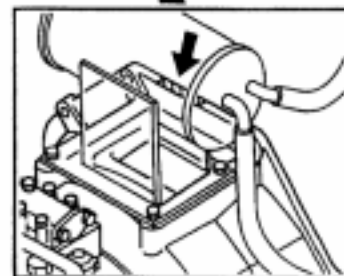
Chassis Serial Number



Mast Serial Number



Nameplate



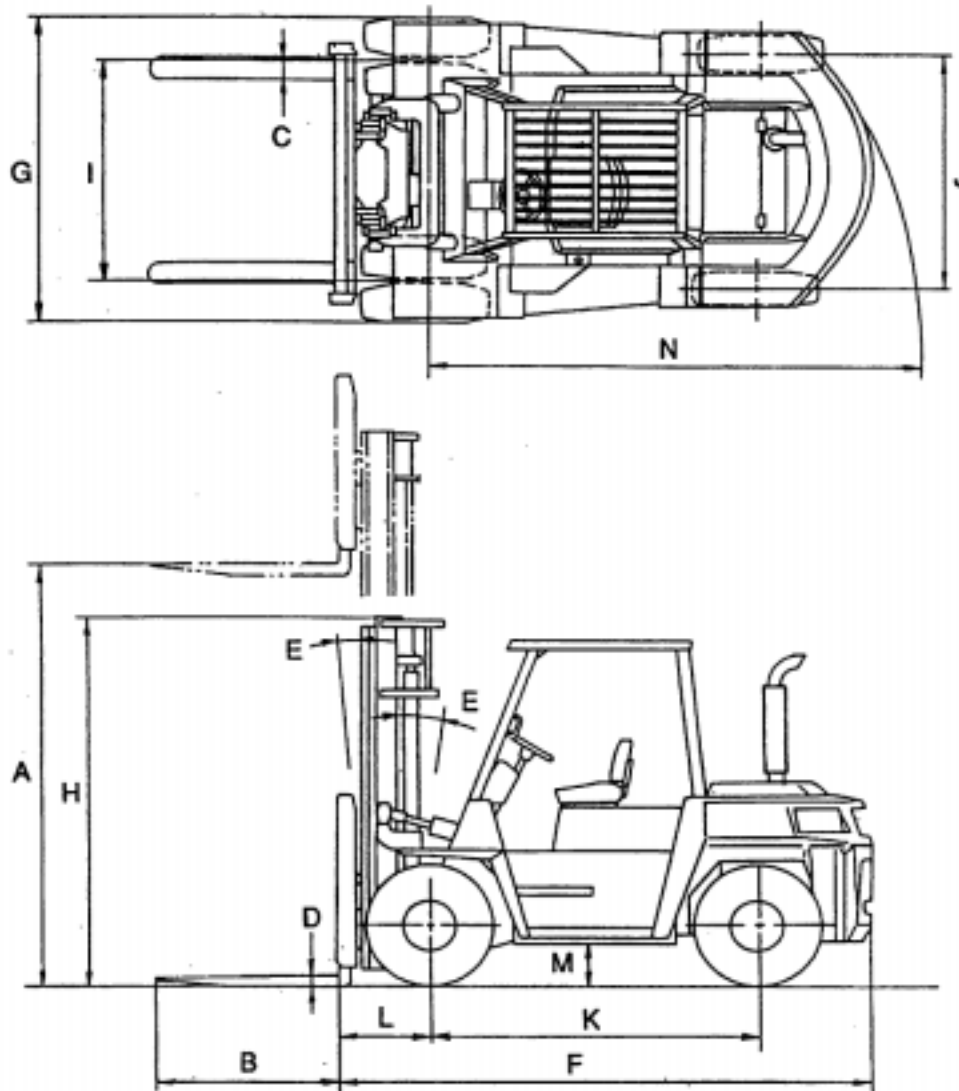
Transmission serial number

205524

# TECHNICAL DATA

Truck model			DP60	DP70
Item				
Designation			F20B	
Type			Standard	
General	Capacity/load center, kgf/mm (lbf/in.)		6000/600 (13500/24)	7000/600 (15500/24)
	Lift, mm (in.)		3300 (130)	
	Lift speed (unloaded/loaded), mm/sec (fpm)		470/440 (93/87)	
	Lowering speed (unloaded/loaded), mm/sec (fpm)		550 (108)	
	Tilt angle (forward - backward)		6° - 12°	
	Free lift, mm (in.)		210 (8.3)	
Performance	Travel speeds (unloaded/loaded), km/h (mph)	Forward	27.5/23.0 (17.1/14.3)	27.5/22.0 (17.1/13.7)
		Reverse		
	Minimum turning radius, mm (in.)		3310 (130.3)	3395 (133.7)
	Turning angle	Inside	76°16'	
		Outside	49°41'	
	Minimum intersecting aisle, mm (in.)		3000 (118.1)	3050 (120.1)
Gradeability (rated load), tan % at 1.6 km/h (1 mph)		27	24	
Tires (size and inflation), kgf/cm² (psi) [kPa]		Front	8.25-15-12PR(I)	
		Rear	7 (100) [686]	
Weight and axle loading	Unloaded, kg (lb)	Weight	8580 (18900)	9340 (20570)
		Front axle loading	4030 (8880)	4090 (9010)
		Rear axle loading	4550 (10020)	5250 (11560)

# DIMENSIONS



205523



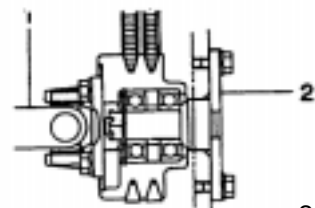
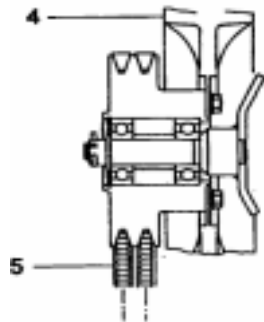
Unit: mm (in.)

Ref. No.	Item	Truck model	DP60	DP70
A	Lift		3300 (130)	
B	Fork length		1220 (48)	
C	Fork width		150 (5.9)	
D	Fork thickness		60 (2.4)	
E	Tilt angle (forward – backward)		6° - 12°	
F	Overall length		3580 (141)	3635 (143)
G	Overall width (outside of tires)		2170 (85.4)	
H	Overall height (to top of mast lowered)		2725 (107.3)	
I	Tread (front)		1650 (65)	
J	Tread (rear)		1650 (65)	
K	Wheelbase		2300 (90.6)	
L	Front overhang		580 (22.8)	585 (23)
M	Ground clearance (at frame)		280 (11)	
N	Minimum turning radius		3310 (130.3)	3395 (133.7)

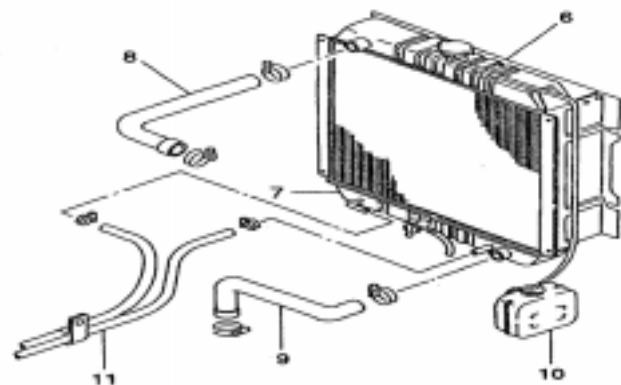
## SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Truck model	
	DP60	DP70
Type	Forced circulation	
Radiator, Type	Corrugated fin with pressure cap	
Capacity, complete system, liter (U.S. gal.)	18 (4.8)	
Water pump, type	Centrifugal, driven by V-belt	
Thermostat, type	Wax	

## DESCRIPTION



205443



205444

205445

1 Universal joint

2 Pulley boss

3 Tension pulley

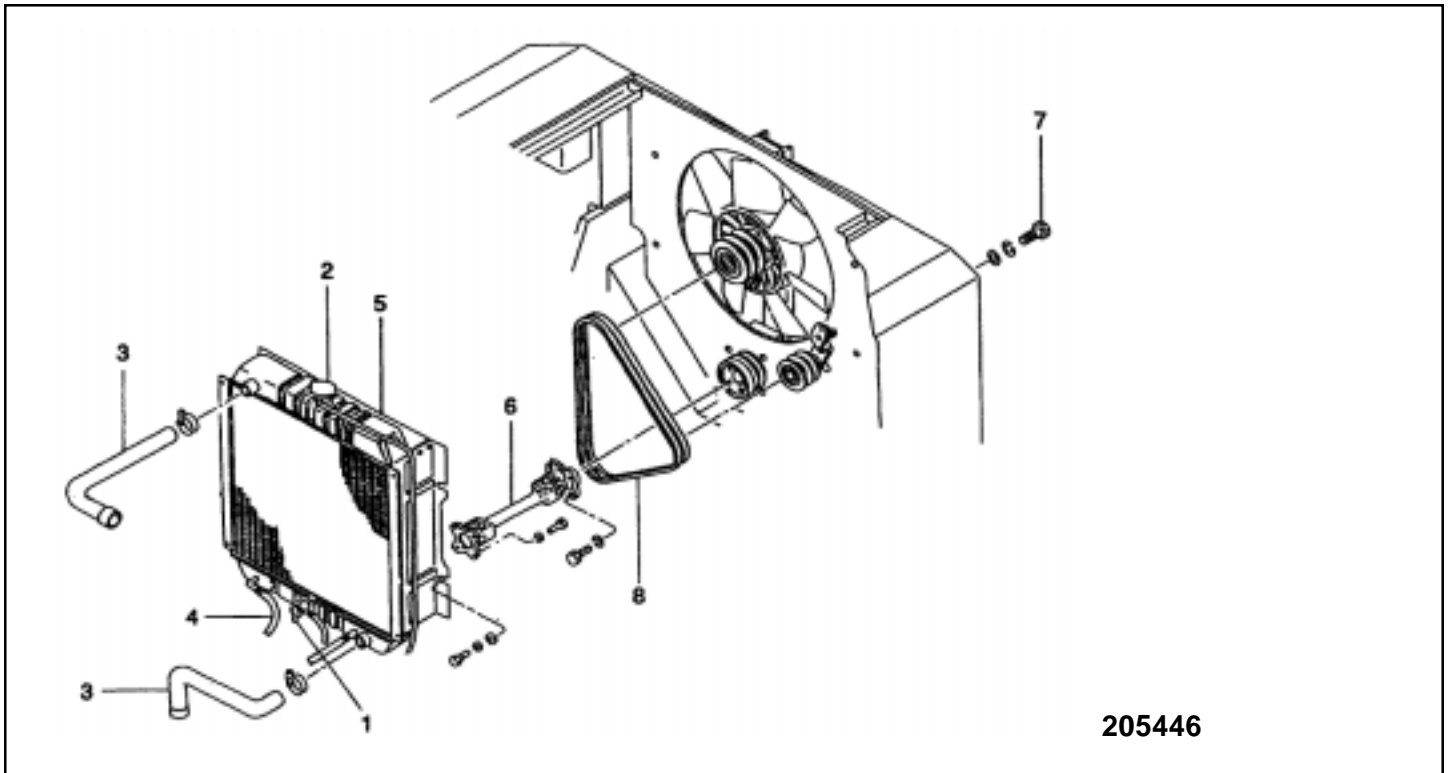
7 Transmission oil cooler

8 Hose (upper)

## REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

### Fan Belt

#### Removal after removing radiator



#### Sequence

- |   |                              |   |                     |
|---|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Drain cock                   | 5 | Radiator            |
| 2 | Cap                          | 6 | Universal joint     |
| 3 | Hoses (for coolant)          | 7 | Tension pulley bolt |
| 4 | Hoses (for transmission oil) | 8 | Belts               |

#### Start by:

- Remove the radiator cover.
- Remove the engine hood and gas-filled cylinders.

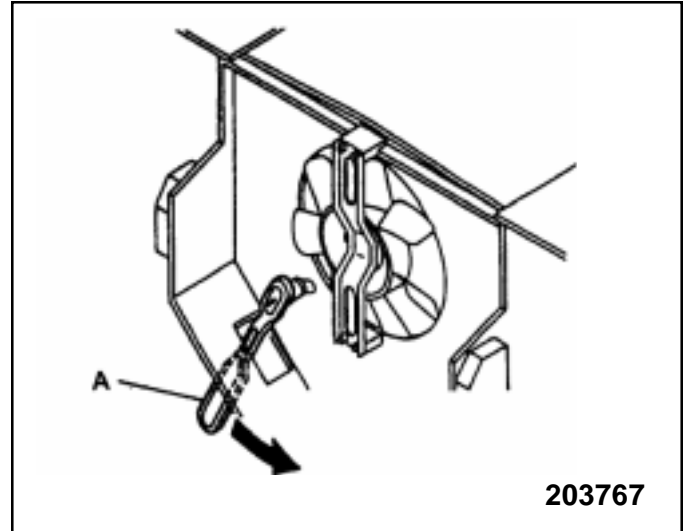
**Suggestions for removal**

- (1) Open the drain cock and drain the coolant.

**WARNING**

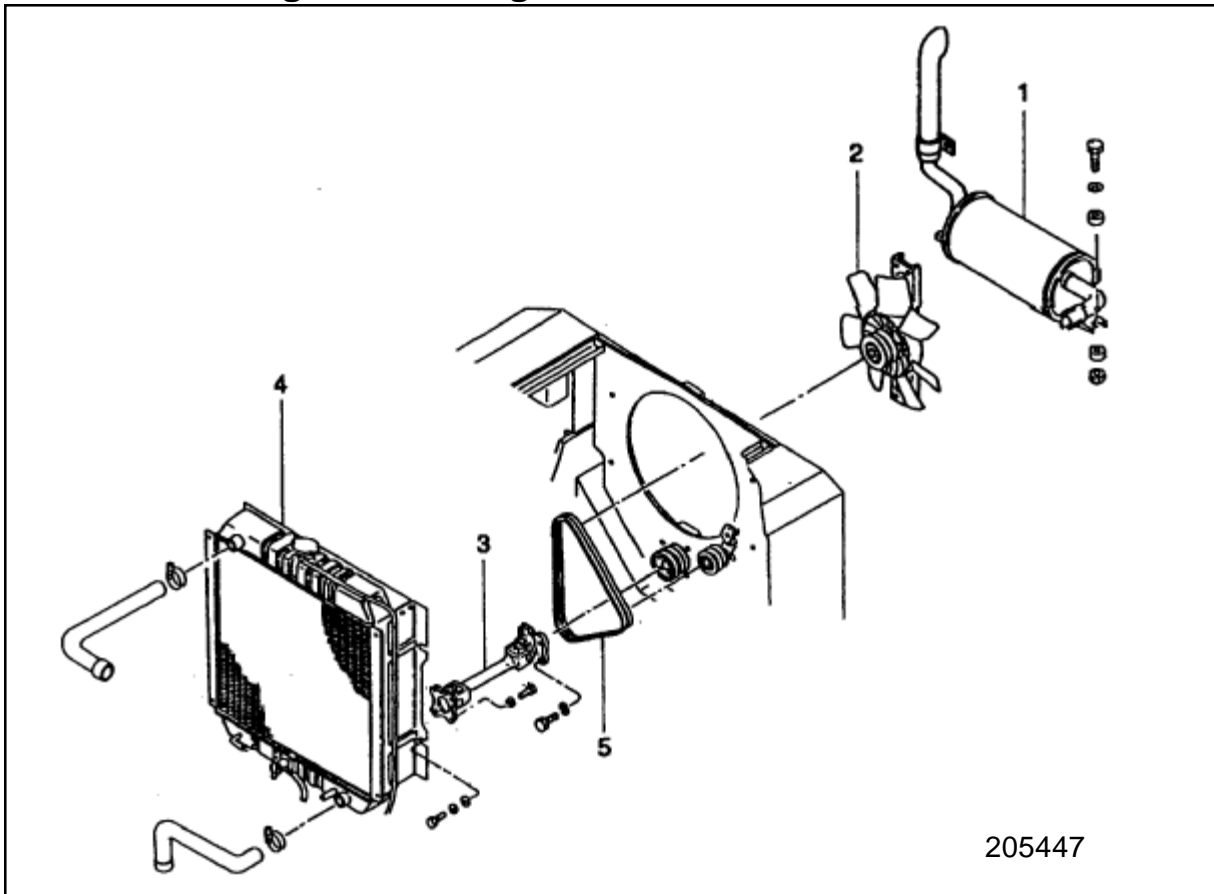
Make sure the coolant temperature is low before opening the drain cock.

- (2) Loosen the tension pulley bolt one to two turns with Ratchet Wrench A through the access hole in the frame. Using a bar, force the tension pulley toward the fan as far as it will go and tighten the pulley bolt, then remove the fan belts.

**Installation**

Follow the reverse of removal sequence and do the following steps:

- (1) Turn the fan by hand to make sure it rotates freely. If the bearings have noise, replace them.
- (2) After putting the belt on the drive and driven pulleys, push it midway between the pulleys to make sure the tension pulley moves freely, then tighten the pulley bolt.
- (3) When connecting the hoses to the radiator, push them over the flared ends of the hose connectors and clamp them securely.
- (4) Fill the radiator with antifreeze and water and start the engine. Run the engine at low idle. Check the noise and the coolant level in the reserve tank.

**Removal after removing counterweight**

## Sequence

- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 Muffler         | 4 Radiator |
| 2 Fan assembly    | 5 Belts    |
| 3 Universal joint |            |

## Start by:

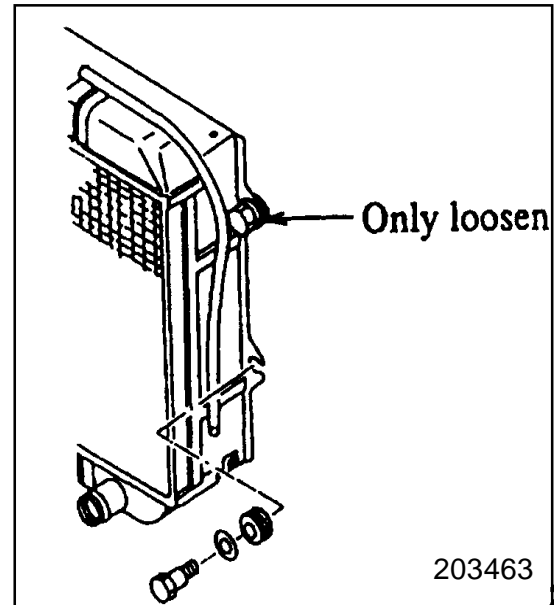
- Remove the radiator cover.
- Remove the exhaust pipe.
- Remove the bolts that hold the counterweight and remove the counterweight with a hoist.

**NOTE**

Check the weight of the counterweight.

## Suggestions for removal

- (1) Remove the bolts that hold the fan support. Remove the belt from the driven pulley (fan assembly), then remove the fan assembly. Lay the fan assembly on the bench with the fan support down. Turn the fan by hand to check the bearings for condition. Replace the bearings if they have noise.
- (2) Remove two bolts at the bottom of the radiator. Loosen two bolts at the top of the radiator.

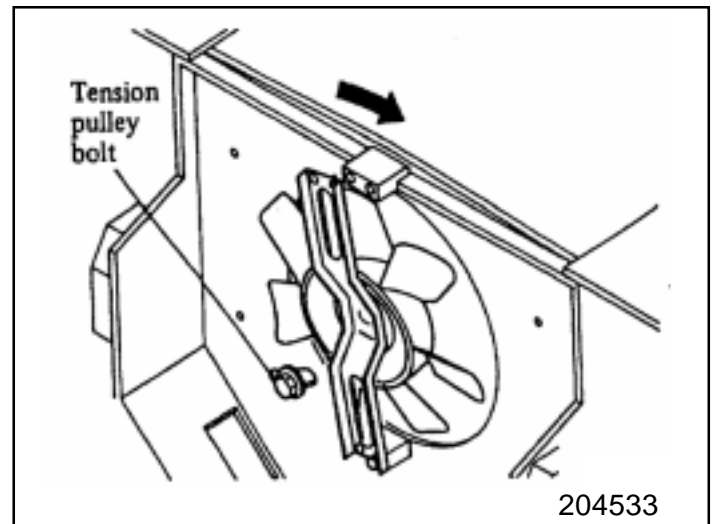


- (3) Push the radiator toward the engine and remove the belt from the tension pulley, letting it fall onto the universal joint.

## Installation

Follow the reverse of removal sequence and do the following steps:

- (1) Fan assembly installation  
Put the belt over the driven pulley (fan assembly) and tighten one bolt finger tight at the bottom of the fan support. Loosen the tension pulley bolt. Grasp the top of the fan support and move it over to the mounting boss (frame) and tighten the bolts that hold the support.
- (2) Push the belt midway between the drive and driven pulleys through the space between the fan blades to make sure the tension pulley moves freely, then tighten the tension pulley bolt.



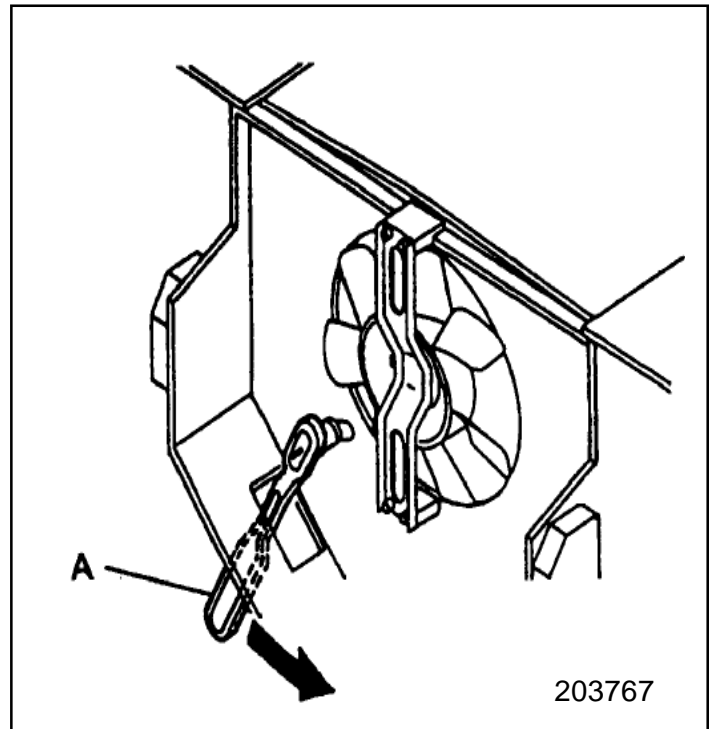
## INSPECTION

### Fan Belt

- (1) Check to make sure the belt is free of oil, grease or other foreign matter. Replace the belt as necessary. A slightly dirty belt can be reused by cleaning with cloth or paper. Do not clean the belt with gasoline or the like.
- (2) Check the belt and replace it as necessary each time the engine is overhauled, or the belt is adjusted.

### Fan Belt Adjustment

- (1) Using Ratchet Wrench A, loosen the tension pulley bolt one to two turns through the access hole in the frame.
- (2) After having adjusted the belt properly, tighten the tension pulley bolt.

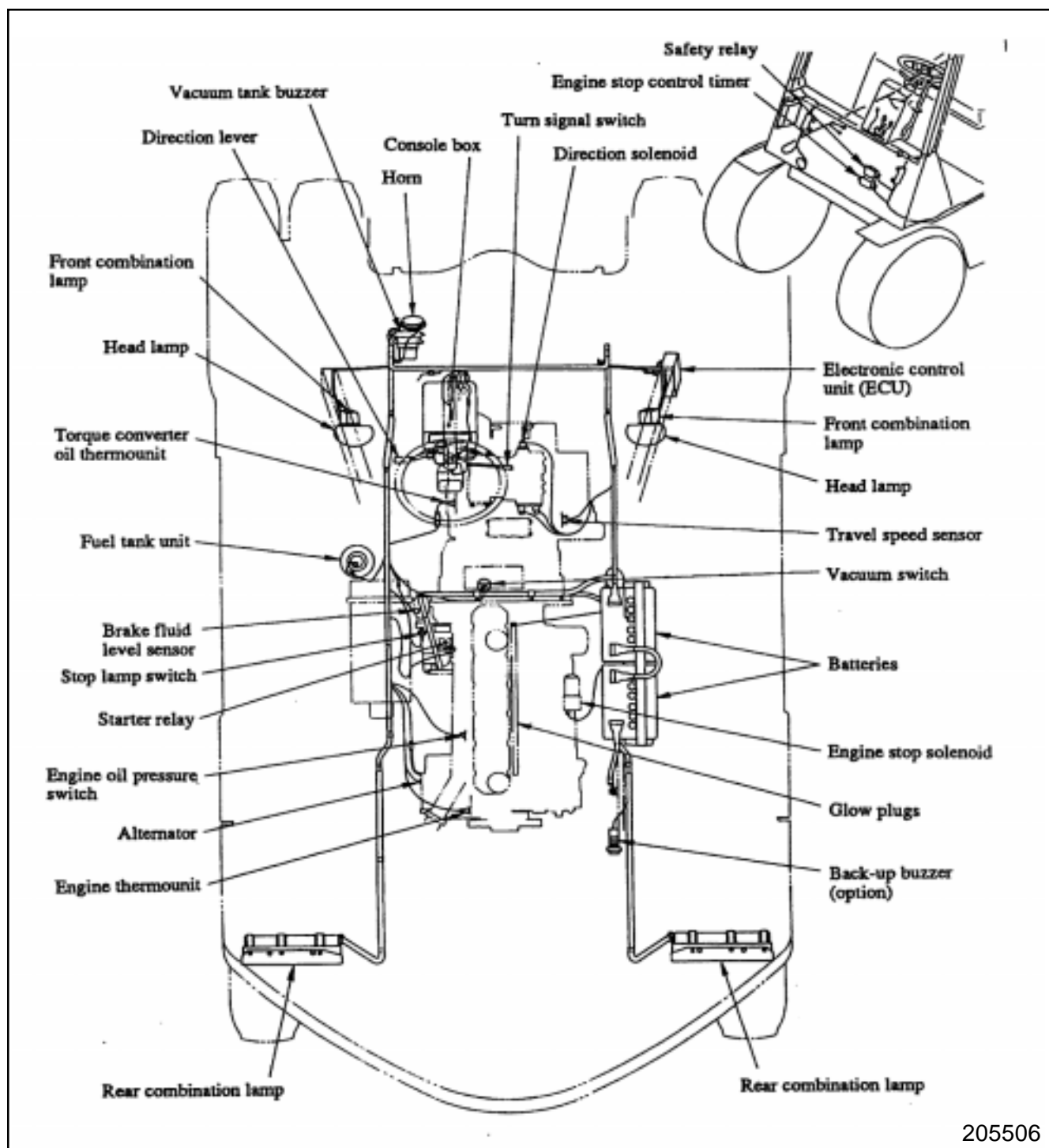




# SPECIFICATIONS

Item \ Truck model		DP60	DP70
Battery	Model nomenclature – No. of batteries	65D23R – 2	
	Voltage, V	12	
	Capacity, Ah	52	
Direction lever		Electric	
Console box		With OK monitor	
2-Speed automatic transmission controller		Electronic control unit (ECU)	
Starter switch		Anti-restart type	
Lamps		See Lamp Bulb Specifications.	

# LOCATION OF COMPONENTS



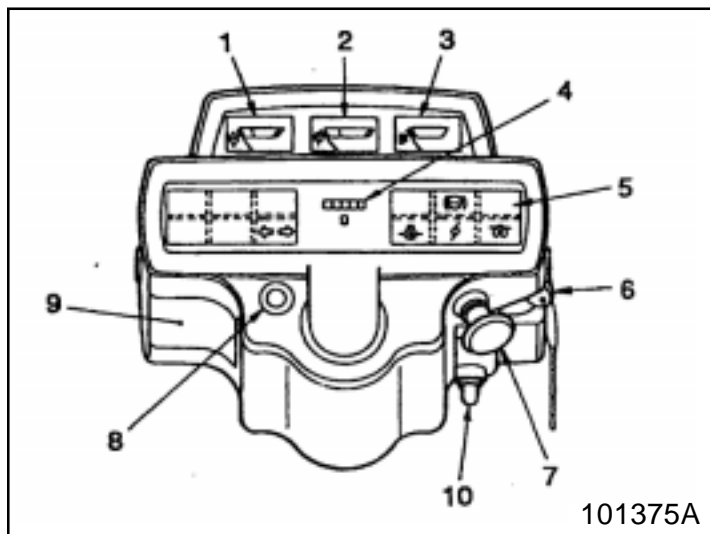
## CAUTION

Clamp the harnesses away from moving parts or sharp edges. Repair frayed harnesses with vinyl tape.

# DESCRIPTION

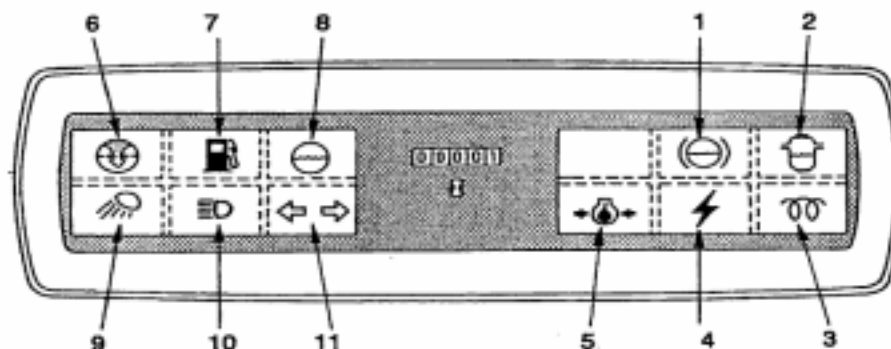
## Console Box

- 1 Engine coolant temperature gauge
- 2 Torque converter oil temperature gauge
- 3 Fuel gauge
- 4 Hour meter
- 5 OK monitor
- 6 Starter switch
- 7 Lighting switch
- 8 OK monitor check switch
- 9 Fuse box
- 10 Speed selector switch



101375A

## OK monitor



101376B

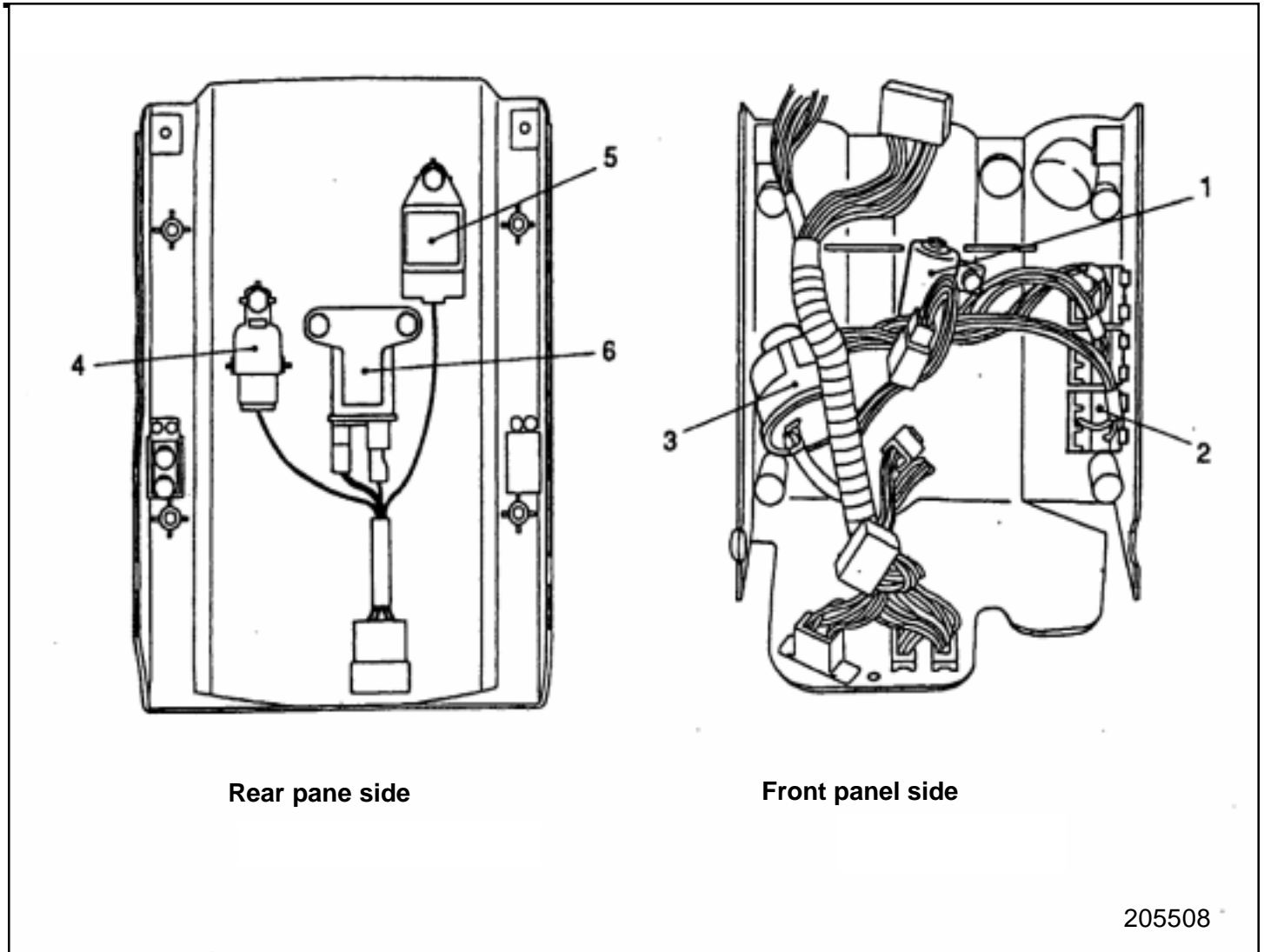
### Function

No.	Indicator	OFF	ON	Remarks
1	Brake fluid level indicator	Normal	Low	
2	Fuel filter indicator	Normal	Drain water	Option
3	Glow plug indicator	Heated	Heating	
4	Alternator indicator	Normal	Abnormal	
5	Engine oil pressure indicator	Normal	Low	
6	Air cleaner indicator	Normal	Element clogged	Option
7	Fuel level indicator	Enough	Not enough	Option
8	Engine coolant level indicator	Normal	Low	Option
9	Working lamp indicator	OFF	ON	Option
10	High-beam indicator	Low beam	High beam	Option
11	Turn signal indicator		Turn switch ON	

### How to check OK monitor indicator bulbs

Turn the starter switch to ON position and push the OK monitor check switch. The indicators are normal if they come on when the check switch is pushed. The alternator and engine oil pressure indicators will not come on even if the check switch is pushed.

**BUY NOW**



1 Flasher unit

2 Fuse box

3 Starter switch

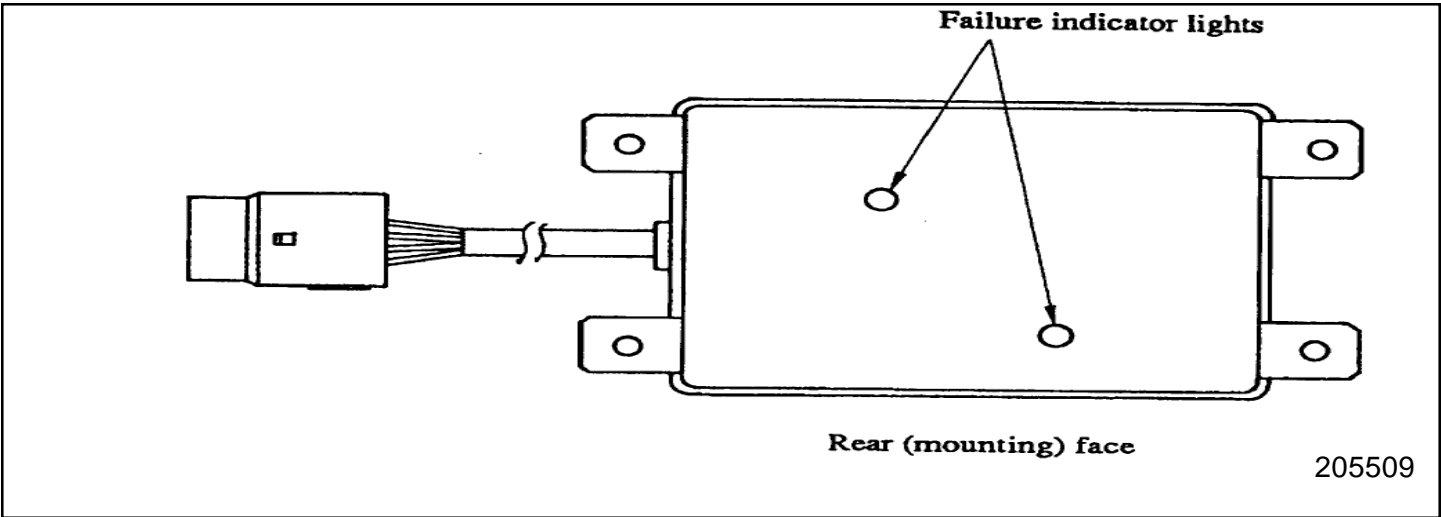
4 Power relay

5 Glow plug timer

6 Glow plug relay

Major Components

Electronic control unit (ECU)



The electronic control unit (ECU) has a built-in 1-chip microcomputer. This computer processes signals from the travel speed sensor for actuating the 2-speed automatic transmission.

following fail-safe systems so that failure of power, control circuit, or other components will not endanger the operator.

The ECU has “self-diagnostic” failure indicator lights which come on when any problem occurs

**NOTE**

The failure indicator lights are located on the rear (mounting) face of the ECU. This makes it necessary to remove the ECU from the machine to observe these lights.

Fail-safe Systems

Failure	Function
Solenoid output signal circuit open	Turns OFF the power line and causes an indicator light to come on when the solenoid output signal circuit is open.
Travel speed sensor circuit Open	Allows the machine to run at the present travel speed but causes an indicator light to come on.

Failure Indicator Light Flashing Patterns

Failure	Flashing pattern
Travel Speed sensor circuit open	
2-speed automatic transmission control circuit open	

204697

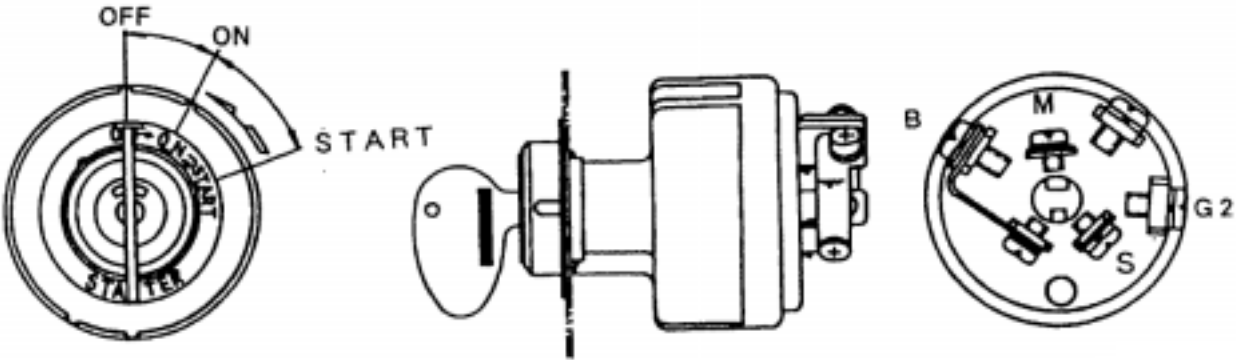
NOTE: The failure indicator lights come ON and go OFF as shown below:



**Starter switch (anti-restart type)**

This switch has a built-in mechanical lockout. This lockout restrains the key from turning to START position from ON position (as when the

engine is running) to help prevent damage to the starter pinion or flywheel ring gear. The ON position of the switch is for energizing the glow plugs.

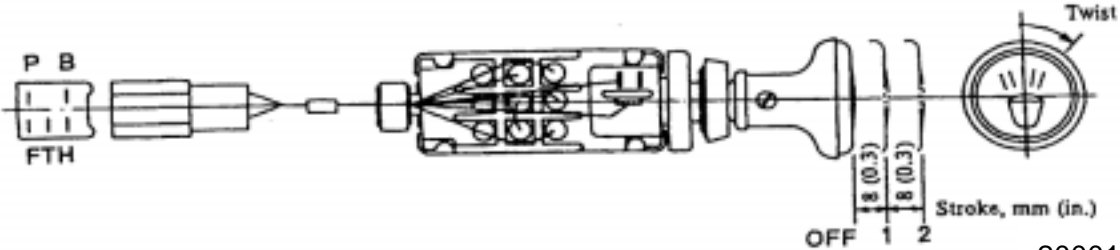


203561

Connection Chart

Terminal	B	M	S
Component	Fuse box, batteries, alternator, glow plugs	Fuse box, engine stop control timer, glow plug timer and relay	Direction lever, glow plug timer
Key position			
OFF	○		
ON	○	○	
START	○	○	○

Lighting Switch

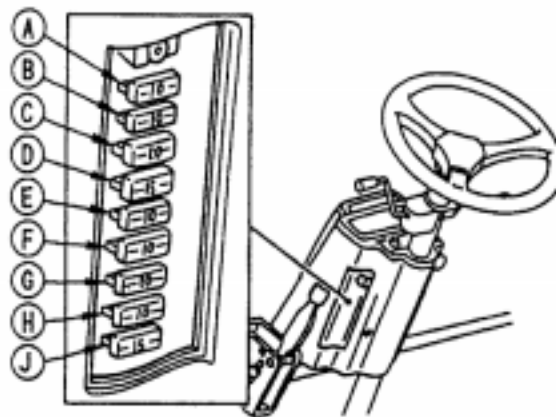


200011

Connection Chart

Terminal	B	T	H	F	P
Component	Batteries (fuses)	Tail lamps, license plate lamp (option), instrument lamp	Head lamps	Working lamps (Option)	Front combination lamps
Key position					
OFF					
1	○	○	○	○	○
Twist	○	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○	○
Twist	○	○	○	○	○

## Fuse box



101441B

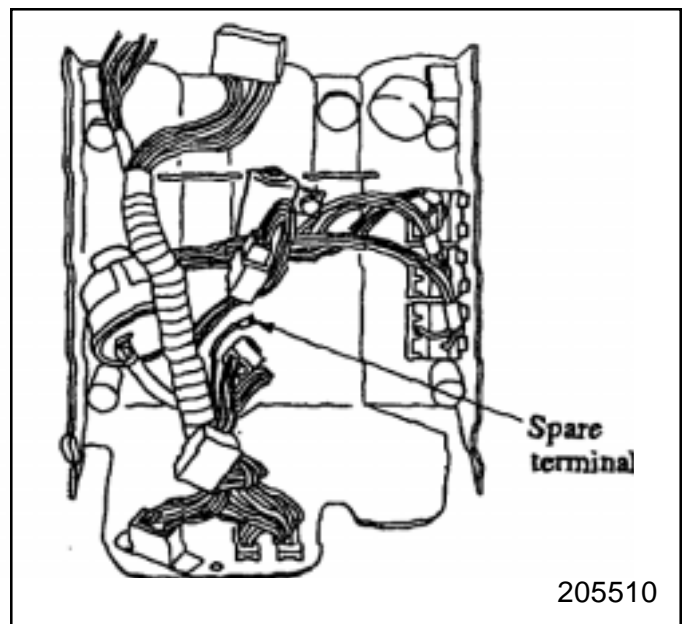
Symbol	Capacity	Circuit
(A)	10A	Direction lever
(B)	10A	Instrument lamp, turn signals
(C)	10A	Spare terminal
(D)	15A	Lamps
(E)	10A	Horn
(F)	10A	Spare
(G)	10A	Transmission controller, vacuum buzzer, stop lamps
(H)	10A	Back-up lamps
(J)	15A	Spare

## Spare terminals

The spare terminal cord extends from the fuse box in the console box. (Another spare terminal is in the chassis-side main harness.)

Color code: Lg (yellow/green)


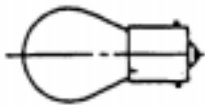

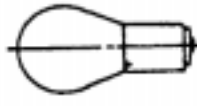
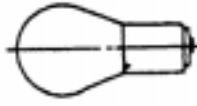

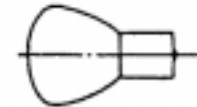
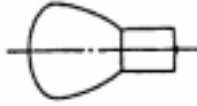
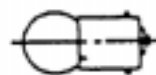
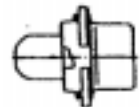
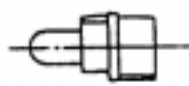
Removing the console box rear panel will permit you to gain access to this spare terminal which is taped to the harness protector.



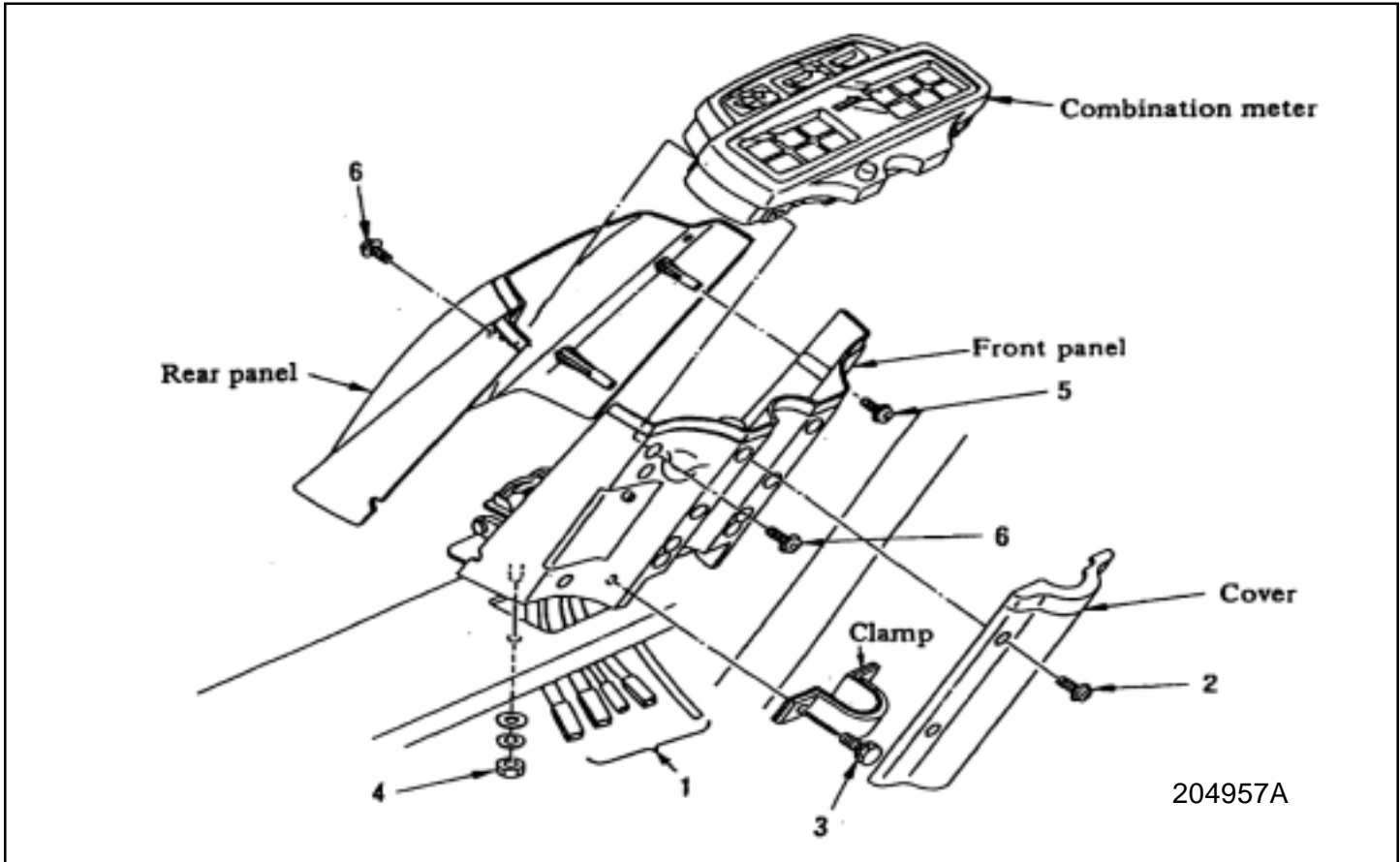
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## LAMP BULB SPECIFICATIONS

Lamp description		No. of bulbs	Color of lens	Watts	Shape	Remarks
				For 24-volt system		
Head lamp		2	Frosted	60		60/60W (option)
Combination lamp (front)	Turn signal	2	Amber	25		Standard (mounted on overhead guard)
	Clearance lamp	2	Frosted	12		
Combination lamps (rear)	Tail/stop lamps	2	Red	10/25		
	Turn signal	2	Amber	25		
	Back-up lamp	2	Frosted	25		
Working lamp (front)		2	Frosted	60/60		Option
Working lamp (rear)		2	Frosted	60/60		Option
License plate lamp		1	Frosted	12		Option
Instrument panel lamp		2	Frosted	3		For Combination meter
OK monitor warning lamp		5	Frosted	3		

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**DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY****Console Box****Disassembly****Sequence**

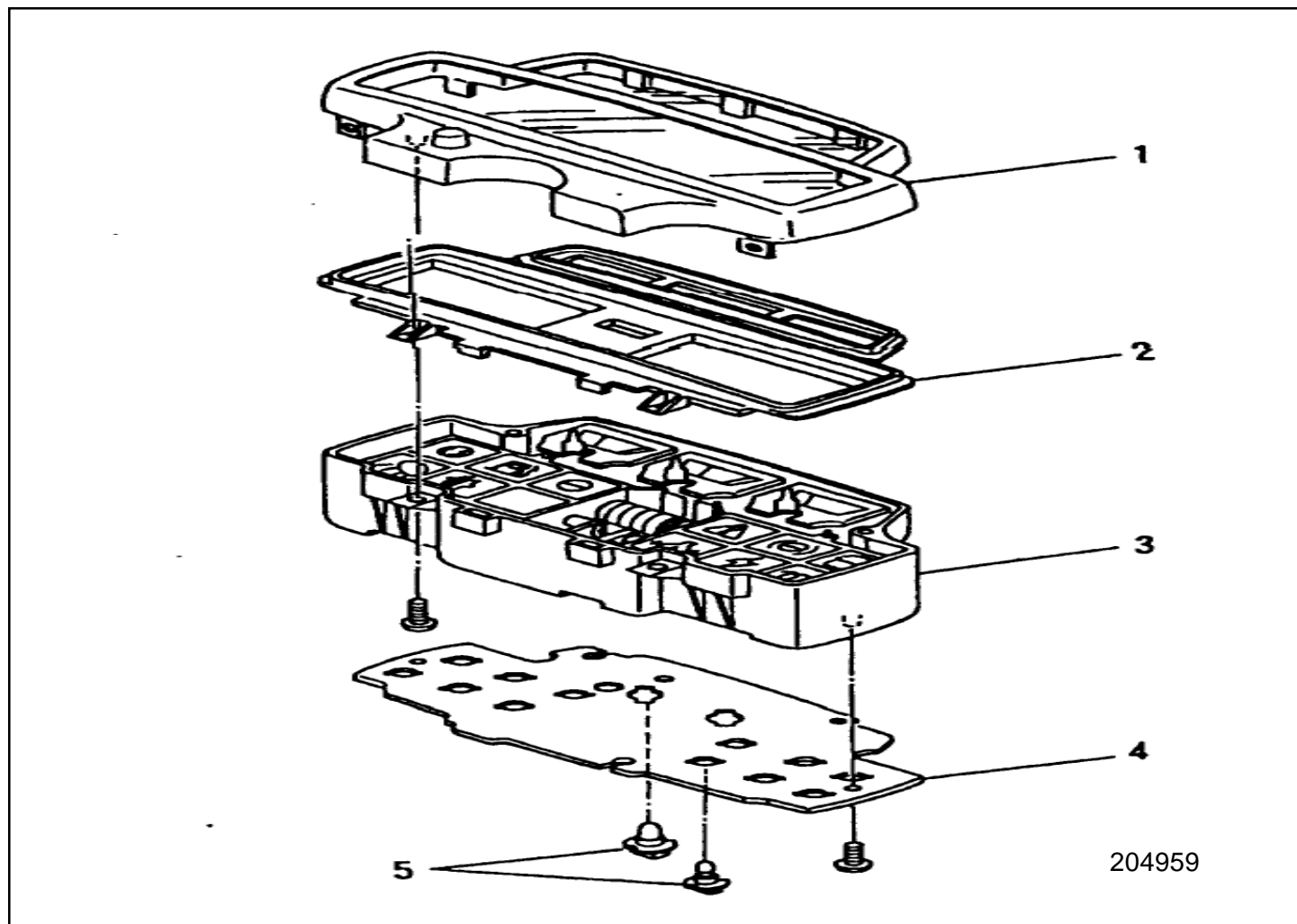
- 1 Disconnect the wires at connectors 1.
  - 2 Remove set screws 2 (four) that hold the cover.
  - 3 Remove bolts 3 (two) that hold the steering column clamp.
  - 4 Remove nuts 4 (two) that hold the console box, and remove the box from the dashboard.
  - 5 Remove set screws 5 (four), and separate the front and rear panels.
  - 6 Remove set screws 6 (four) that hold the combination meter.
- Remove the connectors for the glow plug timer and relay.

**Assembly**

Follow the reverse of disassembly sequence.

## Combination Meter

## Disassembly



## Sequence

- |               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Meter panel | 4 Printed circuit board |
| 2 Meter cover | 5 Bulbs                 |
| 3 Case        |                         |

**NOTE**

Be careful not to damage the printed circuit board.

## Assembly

Follow the reverse of disassembly sequence.

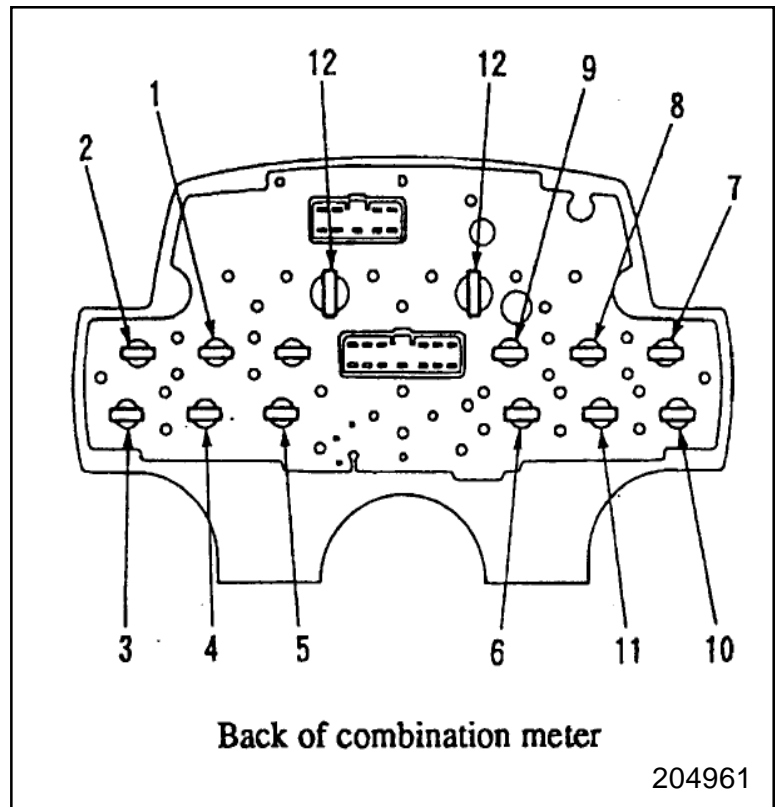
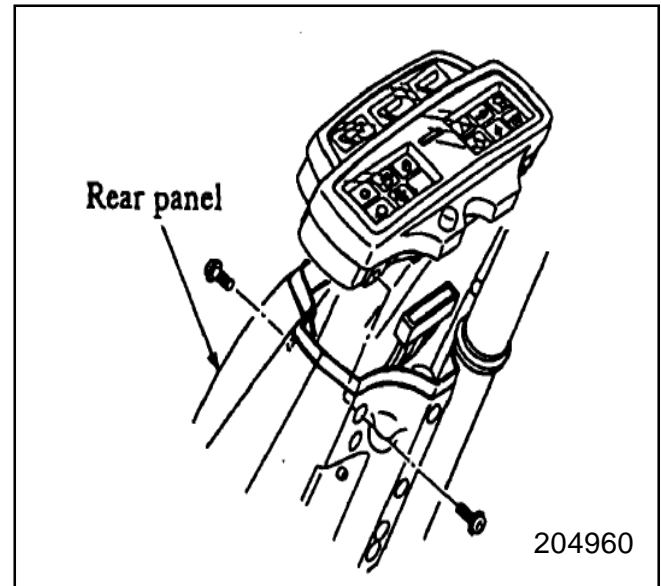
Indicator bulb replacement

1. Rear panel removal (on machine)

- (1) Remove the screws (four) that hold the rear panel, and separate the rear panel from the meter panel and front panel.
- (2) Remove the bulbs from the printed circuit board by turning them counterclockwise.

2. Location of bulbs (on printed circuit board)

- 1 Brake fluid level indicator
- 2 Fuel filter indicator (option)
- 3 Glow plug indicator
- 4 Alternator indicator
- 5 Engine oil pressure indicator
- 6 Turn signal indicator
- 7 Air cleaner indicator (option)
- 8 Fuel level indicator (option)
- 9 Engine coolant level indicator (option)
- 10 Working lamp indicator (option)
- 11 High-beam indicator (option)
- 12 Instrument lamp



**BATTERIES**

## 1. Electrolyte specific gravity (S.G.) reading and battery condition

Electrolyte S.G. reading at 20°C (68°F)	Battery condition	Adjustment
1.280 to 1.260	Battery is fully or well charged.	If difference in S.G. between any two cells is 0.020 or more, effect a high current discharge to minimize the difference and then recharge the battery; during recharging, adjust the S.G.
1.260 to 1.220	Battery is half charged.	Recharge the battery. Make sure there is neither faulty component, short-circuited cord nor corroded connection in the system.
1.220 or lower	Battery is discharged.	Recharge the battery. If difference in S.G. among the cells is large, adjust the S.G. during recharging.
When difference in S.G. is more than 0.040	A cell with a low S.G. is in shorted condition. Some electrolyte has been lost. Too much electrolyte, or water in electrolyte, too.	Recharge until voltage and S.G. stabilize and have remained constant for at least 2 hours. During recharging, adjust the S.G. to anywhere between 1.280 and 1.260. If difference in S.G. among the cells is more than 0.040 and a low S.G. is found in certain cells only, replace the battery. After leaving it for 12 to 96 hours, give it a high current discharge test.

To check the battery for charging, take hydrometer readings on its electrolyte: the battery may be deemed to be fully charged if the readings are between 1.260 and 1.280 at normal temperature. The tendency of the charging system can be told from the way the electrolyte level goes down to expose cell plates. If refilling (with distilled water) is necessary every month or so, the system is tending to over-charge the battery. If refilling is not required for over 3 months, it is likely that the system is inadequately charging.

## 2. Precautions for battery charging

- (1) In slow-charging a dead battery, the charging current should be about 1/10 the capacity of the battery to be charged.
- (2) In quick-charging the battery, the battery capacity in ampere should not be exceeded.

- (3) During charging, adjust the charging current to prevent the battery electrolyte temperature from rising beyond 45°C (113°F).
- (4) When connecting the cables to the battery, begin with the cable for the positive (+) terminal. When disconnecting them from the battery, begin with the cable for the negative (-) terminal.

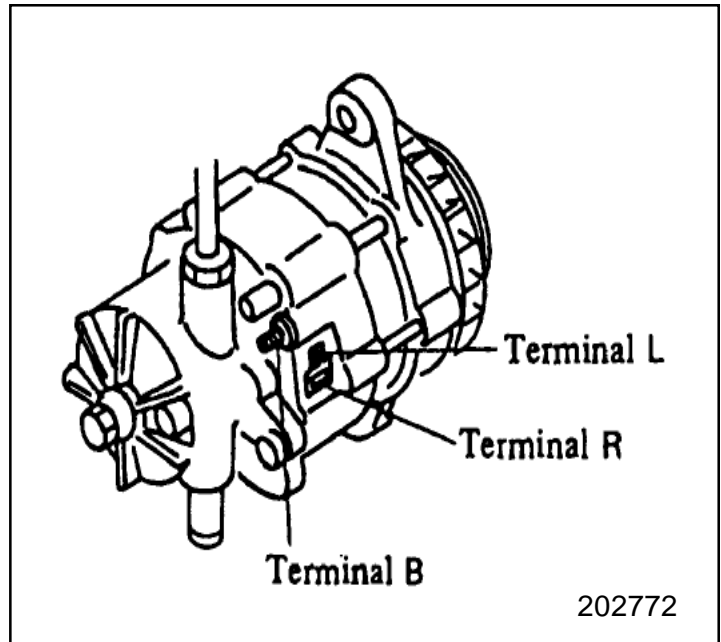
**CAUTION**

**Be sure to turn off the starter switch and lighting switch before disconnecting or connecting the battery cables to prevent the IC regulator from suffering damage.**

### 3. Precautions for servicing charging system (with alternator)

The alternator is equipped with a built-in IC (integrated circuit) voltage regulator. When servicing the charging system, pay attention to the following precautions:

- (1) Do not reverse the polarity of the battery.
- (2) Do not disconnect any battery cable while the engine is running.
- (3) Do not ground the terminal L.
- (4) Do not short the terminals L and R.
- (5) Do not direct a blast of steam cleaner to the alternator. Remember, a blast of steam will damage the IC regulator.



## TROUBLESHOOTING

### Starter System

Problem		Cause	Correction
Starter switch	Starter will not crank engine	a) Dead or weak battery b) Starter circuit defective c) Poor continuity in starter switch d) Starter or starter relay defective e) Direction lever not in neutral position	Recharge or replace. Repair or replace. Replace. Replace. Move lever to neutral position.
	Turning off starter switch will not stop engine	a) Open or short circuit b) Engine stop solenoid defective c) Control timer defective	Repair or replace. Replace or readjust. Replace.

### Gauges

Problem		Cause	Correction
Temperature gauges	Will not indicate at all	a) Open or short circuit b) Gauge internally defective c) Gauge unit defective	Repair or replace. Replace. Replace.
	Will not indicate accurately	a) Wrong type of gauge or gauge unit b) Loose terminal connection	Replace. Repair.
	Will indicate higher temperature than is actual	a) Circuit between gauge and gauge unit grounded b) Gauge internally defective	Repair. Replace.
Fuel gauge	Will not indicate at all	a) Open or short circuit b) Gauge internally defective c) Gauge unit defective	Repair or replace. Replace. Replace.
	Will not indicate accurately	a) Gauge or gauge unit not of the type called for b) Loose terminal connection	Replace. Repair.
	Will indicate "full" regardless of fuel level in tank	a) Circuit between gauge and gauge unit grounded b) Gauge internally defective c) Gauge unit defective	Repair. Replace. Replace.
	Will indicate "empty" regardless of fuel level in tank	a) Circuit between gauge and gauge unit open or short b) Gauge unit defective c) Gauge internally defective	Repair. Replace. Replace.