



WARNING - DANGER

To prevent personal injury, the chain drive must disengage immediately when clutch lever is released. If it does not, stop the tiller, adjust belt and cable tension as described in "Adjustments" section of this manual. Never leave the tiller unattended with the engine running. Children are attracted to a running tiller and could be injured if struck by the rotating tines.

OPERATION OF CHAIN DRIVE TILLER

1. When the ground is hard (especially during spring and fall plowing), place wheels in up position by pulling spring loading pin and lifting wheels. Release pin. For weeding or cultivating, wheels may be left down if you prefer.

2. Adjust the drag stake for comfortable operation. This is done by depressing pin, and sliding the drag stake up or down. The drag stake should be set so that when it is firmly in the ground, and your hands are on the tiller handle, your arms hang comfortable with the elbows slightly bent.

3. Move throttle control to center position. Start the engine and allow it to warm up, then set the throttle at about half speed. After you have become more familiar with the tiller, you may want to run the engine a little faster.

4. Press down firmly on the handles, and then squeeze the clutch lever. The tines will begin to turn, but the tiller should not move forward. If it does, don't pull backwards - merely press down harder on the handle. When you find the right amount of downward pressure so that the tines are digging and tiller is not moving forward, release the pressure slightly. As you release it you'll notice the tiller beginning to move forward.

The whole tilling operation is controlled by the amount of pressure you put on the drag stake. Do not fight the tiller. Stand between the handles and press down to go slower and dig deeper, and release the downward pressure to move forward faster. In normal soil, the actual up-and-down movement of the handles will be no more than an inch or two.

OPERATING TIPS

To acquire the knack of letting the tiller do the work without effort on the part of the operator, we offer the following suggestions:

1. Adjust drag stake so the handles are at such a height that your arms hang straight down to contact them. Rear wheels should be raised for deep tillage or ease of turning in confined areas.

2. Operate the tiller at about three - fourths throttle.

3. Don't hurry the job - proceed at a slow walk - give the machine time to do its job.

4. Concentrate on keeping your arms relaxed. (There is a natural tendency for any beginner to tense up.) Operation actually takes very little effort. Let the tiller do the work.

5. When tilling on sloping ground, turn the front of the machine uphill to sufficiently counteract the tendency to run down hill.

6. For best results, operate at reduced throttle settings when the ground is extremely hard or rough.

7. When cultivating, raise the drag stake until the handles are the proper height as described in Item 1 or set rear wheels in position. Proceed at a slow walk, watching the rotors as it tills along the row

8. TIGHTEN ALL NUTS AND BOLTS PERIODICALLY.



WARNING

Keep hands clear of belt while engine is running.

TILLING PATTERNS

Whenever possible till the soil in the direction in which the planting or rows will run. If the soil is extremely hard and dry, it may be advisable to till across the plot on the first digging and then obtain the depth you want by tilling in the direction the planting will be done.

TRANSPORT

To transport tiller from garden to storage area, lift the handles until the drag stake is above ground level, set the engine throttle at slow speed and walk the tiller on the tines.