JOHN DEERE WORLDWIDE COMMERCIAL & CONSUMER EQUIPMENT DIVISION

Mid-Mount Z-Trak® 777 and 797

TM2077 FEB03



North American Version Litho in U.S.A.

Manual Description

This technical manual is written for an experienced technician and contains sections that are specifically for this product. It is a part of a total product support program.

The manual is organized so that all the information on a particular system is kept together. The order of grouping is as follows:

- Table of Contents
- Specifications
- General Information
- Identification Numbers
- Tools and Materials
- Component Location
- Schematics and Harnesses
- Theory of Operation
- Operation and Diagnostics
- Diagnostics
- Tests and Adjustments
- Repair
- Other

NOTE: Depending on the particular section or system being covered, not all of the above groups may be used.

The bleed tabs for the pages of each section will align with the sections listed on this page. Page numbering is consecutive from the beginning of the Safety section through the last section.

We appreciate your input on this manual. If you find any errors or want to comment on the layout of the manual please contact us.

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Safety

Specifications and Information

Engine

Electrical

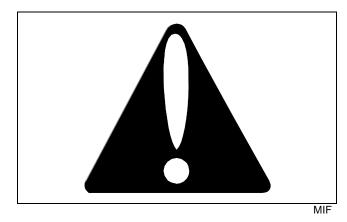
Hydrostatic Power Train

Brakes

Attachments

Miscellaneous

Recognize Safety Information



This is the safety-alert symbol. When you see this symbol on your machine or in this manual, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

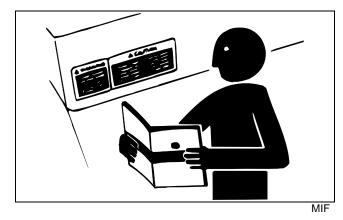
Follow recommended precautions and safe servicing practices.

Understand Signal Words

A signal word - DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION - is used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards.

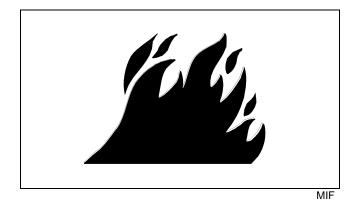
DANGER or WARNING safety signs are located near specific hazards. General precautions are listed on CAUTION safety signs. CAUTION also calls attention to safety messages in this manual.

Replace Safety Signs



Replace missing or damaged safety signs. See the machine operator's manual for correct safety sign placement.

Be Prepared for Emergencies

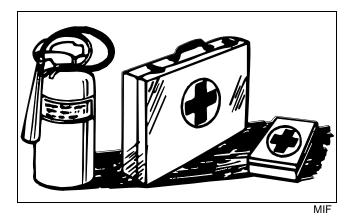


When you work around fuel, do not smoke or work near heaters or other fire hazards.

Store flammable fluids away from fire hazards. Do not incinerate or puncture pressurized containers.

Make sure machine is clean of trash, grease, and debris.

Do not store oily rags; they can ignite and burn spontaneously.

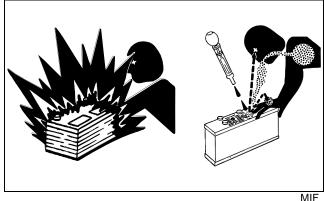


Be prepared if a fire starts.

Keep a first aid kit and fire extinguisher handy.

Keep emergency numbers for doctors, ambulance service, hospital, and fire department near your telephone.

Prevent Battery Explosions



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- Keep sparks, lighted matches, and open flame away from the top of battery. Battery gas can explode.
- Never check battery charge by placing a metal object across the posts. Use a voltmeter or hydrometer.
- Do not charge a frozen battery; it may explode. Warm battery to 16°C (60°F).

Prevent Acid Burns

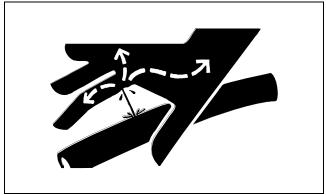
• Sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte is poisonous. It is strong enough to burn skin, eat holes in clothing, and cause blindness if splashed into eyes.

- Avoid acid burns by:
 - a. Filling batteries in a well-ventilated area.
 - b. Wearing eye protection and rubber gloves.
 - c. Avoiding breathing fumes when electrolyte is added.
 - d. Avoiding spilling or dripping electrolyte.
 - e. Using proper jump start procedure.
- If you spill acid on yourself:
 - a. Flush your skin with water.
 - b. Apply baking soda or lime to help neutralize the acid.
 - c. Flush your eyes with water for 10-15 minutes.
 - d. Get medical attention immediately.
- If acid is swallowed:
 - a. Drink large amounts of water or milk.

b. Then drink milk of magnesia, beaten eggs, or vegetable oil.

c. Get medical attention immediately.

Avoid High-Pressure Fluids



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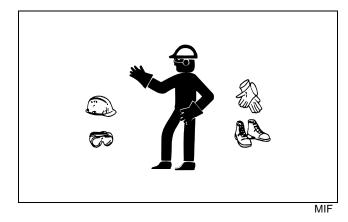
Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure. Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard. Protect hands and body from high-pressure fluids.

If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury should reference a knowledgeable medical source. Such information is available from Deere & Company Medical Department in Moline, Illinois, U.S.A. Information may be obtained in the United States and Canada only by calling 1-800-822-8262.

Avoid Heating Near Pressurized Fluid Lines

Flammable spray can be generated by heating near pressurized fluid lines, resulting in severe burns to yourself and bystanders. Do not heat by welding, soldering, or using a torch near pressurized fluid lines or other flammable materials. Pressurized lines can be accidentally cut when heat goes beyond the immediate flame area.

Wear Protective Clothing

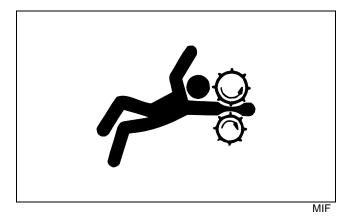


Wear close fitting clothing and safety equipment appropriate to the job.

Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing. Wear a suitable hearing protective device such as earmuffs or earplugs to protect against objectionable or uncomfortable loud noises.

Operating equipment safely requires the full attention of the operator. Do not wear radio or music headphones while operating machine.

Service Machines Safely



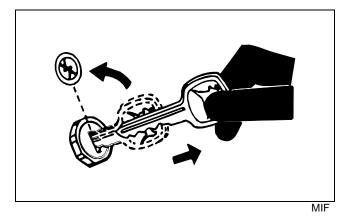
Tie long hair behind your head. Do not wear a necktie, scarf, loose clothing, or necklace when you work near machine tools or moving parts. If these items were to get caught, severe injury could result.

Remove rings and other jewelry to prevent electrical shorts and entanglement in moving parts.

Use Proper Tools

Use tools appropriate to the work. Makeshift tools and procedures can create safety hazards. Use power tools only to loosen threaded parts and fasteners. For loosening and tightening hardware, use the correct size tools. DO NOT use U.S. measurement tools on metric fasteners. Avoid bodily injury caused by slipping wrenches. Use only service parts meeting John Deere specifications.

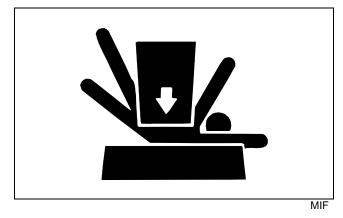
Park Machine Safely



Before working on the machine:

- 1. Lower all equipment to the ground.
- 2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
- 3. Disconnect the battery ground strap.
- 4. Hang a "DO NOT OPERATE" tag in operator station.

Support Machine Properly and Use Proper Lifting Equipment



If you must work on a lifted machine or attachment, securely support the machine or attachment.

Do not support the machine on cinder blocks, hollow tiles, or props that may crumble under continuous load. Do not work under a machine that is supported solely by a jack. Follow recommended procedures in this manual.

Lifting heavy components incorrectly can cause severe injury or machine damage. Follow recommended procedure for removal and installation of components in the manual.

Work in Clean Area

Before starting a job:

- 1. Clean work area and machine.
- 2. Make sure you have all necessary tools to do your job.
- 3. Have the right parts on hand.

4. Read all instructions thoroughly; do not attempt shortcuts.

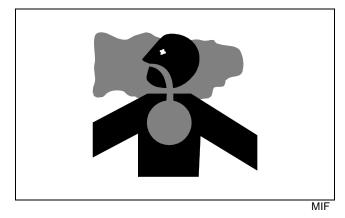
Using High-Pressure Washers

Directing pressurized water at electronic/electrical components or connectors, bearings, hydraulic seals, fuel injection pumps or other sensitive parts and components may cause product malfunctions. Reduce pressure and spray at a 45 to 90 degree angle.

Illuminate Work Area Safely

Illuminate your work area adequately but safely. Use a portable safety light for working inside or under the machine. Make sure the bulb is enclosed by a wire cage. The hot filament of an accidentally broken bulb can ignite spilled fuel or oil.

Work in Ventilated Area



Engine exhaust fumes can cause sickness or death. If it is necessary to run an engine in an enclosed area, remove the exhaust fumes from the area with an exhaust pipe extension.

If you do not have an exhaust pipe extension, open the doors and get outside air into the area.

WARNING: California Proposition 65 Warning

Gasoline engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Remove Paint before Welding or Heating

Avoid potentially toxic fumes and dust. Hazardous fumes can be generated when paint is heated by welding, soldering, or using a torch. Do all work outside or in a wellventilated area. Dispose of paint and solvent properly. Remove paint before welding or heating. If you sand or grind paint, avoid breathing the dust. Wear an approved respirator. If you use solvent or paint stripper, remove stripper with soap and water before welding. Remove solvent or paint stripper containers and other flammable material from area. Allow fumes to disperse at least 15 minutes before welding or heating.

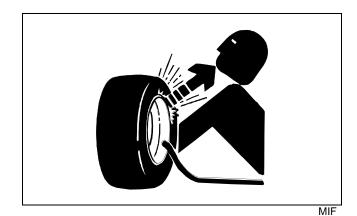
Avoid Harmful Asbestos Dust

Avoid breathing dust that may be generated when handling components containing asbestos fibers. Inhaled asbestos fibers may cause lung cancer.

Components in products that may contain asbestos fibers are brake pads, brake band and lining assemblies, clutch plates, and some gaskets. The asbestos used in these components is usually found in a resin or sealed in some way. Normal handling is not hazardous as long as airborne dust containing asbestos is not generated.

Avoid creating dust. Never use compressed air for cleaning. Avoid brushing or grinding material containing asbestos. When servicing, wear an approved respirator. A special vacuum cleaner is recommended to clean asbestos. If not available, apply a mist of oil or water on the material containing asbestos. Keep bystanders away from the area.

Service Tires Safely



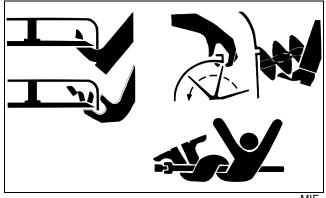
Explosive separation of a tire and rim parts can cause serious injury or death.

• Do not attempt to mount a tire unless you have the proper equipment and experience to perform the job.

• Always maintain the correct tire pressure. Do not inflate the tires above the recommended pressure. Never weld or heat a wheel and tire assembly. The heat can cause an increase in air pressure resulting in a tire explosion. Welding can structurally weaken or deform the wheel.

- When inflating tires, use a clip-on chuck and extension hose long enough to allow you to stand to one side and NOT in front of or over the tire assembly. Use a safety cage if available.
- Check wheels for low pressure, cuts, bubbles, damaged rims or missing lug bolts and nuts.

Avoid Injury from Rotating Blades, Augers, and PTO Shafts

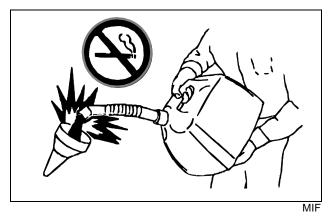


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Keep hands and feet away while machine is running. Shut off power to service, lubricate, or remove mower blades, augers, or PTO shafts.

Handling Fuel Safely

Fuel and fuel vapors are highly flammable:

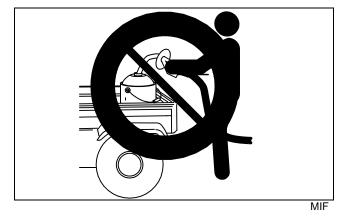


Do not refuel machine while you smoke, when machine is near an open flame or sparks, or when engine is running. Stop engine and allow to cool before filling.

Never remove the fuel cap or add fuel with the engine ٠ running.

Never fill fuel tank or drain fuel from a machine in an enclosed area. Fill fuel tank outdoors.

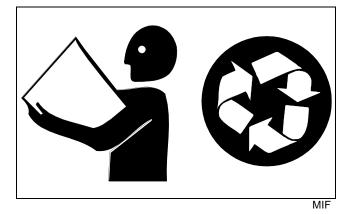
- Prevent fires. Clean up spilled fuel immediately.
- Do not store machine with fuel in tank in a building where fumes may reach an open flame or spark.
- Prevent fire and explosion caused by static electric • discharge. Use only non-metal, portable fuel containers approved by the Underwriter's Laboratory (U.L.) or the American Society for Testing & Materials (ASTM). If using a funnel, make sure it is plastic and has no screen or filter.



- Static electric discharge can ignite gasoline vapors in an ungrounded fuel container. Remove the fuel container from the bed of a vehicle or the trunk of a car and place on the ground away from the vehicle before filling. Keep nozzle in contact with container opening while filling.
- When practical, remove equipment from trailers or truck beds and refuel them on the ground. If this is not possible, use a portable, plastic fuel container to refuel equipment on a truck bed or trailer.
- For gasoline engines, do not use gas with methanol. Methanol is harmful to your health and to the environment.

SAFETY

Handle Chemical Products Safely



Direct exposure to hazardous chemicals can cause serious injury. Potentially hazardous chemicals used with John Deere equipment include such items as lubricants, coolants, paints, and adhesives.

A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) provides specific details on chemical products: physical and health hazards, safety procedures, and emergency response techniques. Check the MSDS before you start any job using a hazardous chemical. That way you will know exactly what the risks are and how to do the job safely. Then follow procedures and recommended equipment.

Dispose of Waste Properly

Improperly disposing of waste can threaten the environment and ecology. Potentially harmful waste used with John Deere equipment includes such items as oil, fuel, coolant, brake fluid, filters, and batteries. Use leakproof containers when draining fluids. Do not use food or beverage containers that may mislead someone into drinking from them. Do not pour waste onto the ground, down a drain, or into any water source. Inquire on the proper way to recycle or dispose of waste from your local environmental or recycling center, or from your John Deere dealer.

Live with Safety



Before returning machine to customer, make sure machine is functioning properly, especially the safety systems. Install all guards and shields.

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General Specifications

Vehicle Specifications

NOTE: Specifications and design subject to change without notice.

Engine
Make Kawasak
Type OHV, horizontal shaft, 4 cycle, 90° V-twin, liquid coole
Model 777 FD750
Model 797 FD791
Aspiration Natura
Horsepower (777)
Horsepower (797)
Cylinders
Displacement
Stroke/Cycle
Bore
Stroke
Compression Release Automati
Spark Plug Gap
Slow Idle
Fast Idle
Lubrication Positive displacement pum
Cooling System Liquid coole
Air Cleaner Paper element with foam pre-cleaner
Engine Oil Capacity (With Filter)
Oil Filter Replaceable, full flow
Weight, Dry (Without Muffler) 58 kg (128 lk
Electrical System
Charging System
IgnitionTransistorized flywheel magnet
Starter
Fuel Quetern
Fuel System
Fuel Tank Location
Fuel Tank Capacity
Fuel (Minimum Octane) Unleaded gasoline, 87 octan Fuel (Minimum Octane) Fuel (Minimum Octane)
Fuel Delivery Electric fuel pum Contractor (777) Electric fuel pum
Carburetor (777) Float-type, fixed main jet, two barre
Throttle Body (797)Digital fuel injectio
Fuel Filter
Fuel Shutoff Solenoid (777) In carburetor float bow