

S.O.P. for John Deere Backhoe

1. Before using the backhoe, conduct and fill out a 'Village of _____ Vehicle and Equipment Pre-Trip Inspection & Condition Report' to ensure the maintenance and safety of the tractor.
2. When entering the vehicle, do so from the left side using a three-point contact with the steps and handrails. Face the machine. Never jump on or off the machine. Never attempt to mount or dismount a moving machine.
3. When inside the cab, adjust all the mirrors for your needs. Adjust the seat and fasten the seat belt. Make sure the seat is locked in place. Make sure the parking brake is applied, the direction control lever is in neutral and the engine hand throttle is in the idle position.
4. Turn the key switch to the ON position, check the engine oil pressure and alternator warning lamps. Both should be illuminated.
5. If the engine starts and then stops, do not restart again until the starter motor stops turning.
6. Do not run the engine at idle speed for long periods. This can cause a low operating temperature. Low operating temperatures can cause acids and deposits in the engine oil. It is recommended that you run the engine at full throttle when operating conditions permit. If the conditions warrant leaving the tractor running, like in the winter operate it at 1000 rpm's.

After the engine is warm, decrease the engine speed to idle and do the following:

- a) Make sure the backhoe is in the transport position and the stabilizers are raised.
- b) Raise the loader about two feet above the ground, and roll the bucket against the stops.
- c) Make sure the brake pedal lock is all the way to the right so it will lock both pedals together.

Differential Lock Operation

1. Before engaging the differential lock, make sure that one of the rear wheels is not spinning freely.
2. Apply a light steady pressure to the differential lock pedal until it engages and hold it down.
3. To release the differential lock, just release the pedal.

Operating the Loader

It is the backhoe operator's responsibility to ensure that all personnel are accounted for and at safe distances from the tractor and any attached heavy equipment prior to and during the operation of the backhoe.

Operating a loader with a full bucket on a hillside can cause the machine to roll over. Avoid turning the machine and always move forward up the hill and back down. Always keep the load low. The low position gives you better balance and permits you to see more clearly.

Operating the Backhoe

Uncontrolled machine movement can injure. Before you turn the operator's seat around to the backhoe position, shift the direction control lever and transmission to neutral and apply the parking brake. The backhoe will dig more material in less time when a smooth, short dig cycle is used. When you force the bucket to dig a large load, you will cause a hydraulic stall (dipper control lever pulled back and the bucket is not moving.) The main relief valve of the hydraulic system will make a noise when hydraulic stall occurs. Hydraulic stalls will cause hydraulic oil temperatures to rise and increase fuel consumption.

Be careful when you swing the backhoe completely to the side. In some positions, the backhoe can contact the stabilizers and cause damage. Lower the loader bucket to the ground, raise the front wheels off the ground. Increase the engine speed. Lower the stabilizers, raise and level the machine with the rear tires above the ground. Move the backhoe out of the transport position. Do not dig the ground under the backhoe stabilizers. The machine can fall into the excavation if the bank falls in. When you operate the backhoe on the side of a hill, make the machine level with the stabilizers and put the dirt from the trench on the highest side of the trench.

Shutdown of Backhoe

1. Idle down tractor.
2. Apply parking brake.
3. De-energize all hydraulics.
4. Put machine in neutral.
5. Wait a couple of minutes, then shut off.