

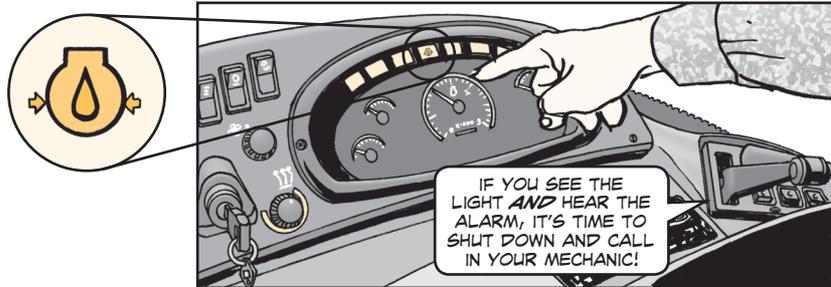
BACKHOE PM POINTERS



Start Up, Cool Down

Your BHL needs to warm up and cool down—just like a runner before and after a race. Immediately after start-up, make sure you have engine oil pressure. Run the engine at idle for about 2 minutes to warm it up.

Eyeball the low engine oil pressure warning lamp during warm up. If the light goes on and stays on, that means there's **no** or low engine oil pressure. You'll also hear an alarm that tells you something's wrong. Shut down the engine if you hear the alarm with the light on. Call in your mechanic.



Engine warm-up gives the oil time to lubricate the parts. It also gets the engine warm enough to boil off condensation caused by normal engine breathing. That way, you don't have to worry about condensation mixing with the oil and forming a sludge that'll clog the engine.

After running the backhoe loader at the worksite, let the engine cool down before shutting it off. Idle the engine for at least 2 minutes. The engine needs to cool down, or the heat can crack the block, warp a head or valves, or bake the oil until it's not slick enough to lube the bearings.

Traversing Slopes

How you move your backhoe during operations is as important as your start up and shut down procedures.

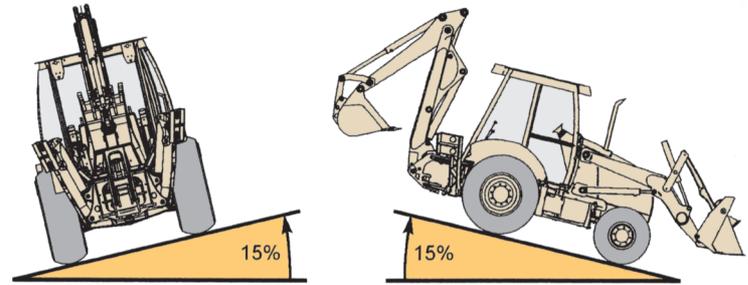
Keep your backhoe loaders low and balanced when you travel across rough or hilly ground.

If you're hauling a bucket of dirt, keep it low until you're ready to drop a load. A full bucket carried overhead makes the BHL top-heavy.

When you're on the move, gullies, bumps and slopes can pack a real jolt and rock the vehicle from side to side. With enough bouncing, it could tip over.



- Do not approach a slope greater than 15 degrees on hard ground. The maximum slope, on ground that is **not** solid, is less than 15 degrees.



- Do not move the vehicle downhill with the direction control lever in neutral or with an engine speed greater than 2,500 rpms.
- You'll also want to be cautious using the vehicle's clutch cutout switch when operating on a hill. When the switch is pushed, the transmission is disengaged from the drive wheels. Use the service brakes to stop the vehicle.



Time for Some Digging

Safety is important for backhoe loader operations. For tip-top backhoe operations, keep these pointers in mind. You'll find this info on WP 0012-8 and 0012-9.

WHEN OPERATING THE BACKHOE LOADER ON A HILL, USE THE STABILIZERS TO LEVEL THE VEHICLE.

PUT DIRT FROM THE TRENCH ON THE HIGHEST SIDE OF THE TRENCH.

DO NOT USE THE BACKHOE BUCKET TO MOVE THE BHL ON A SIDE SLOPE.



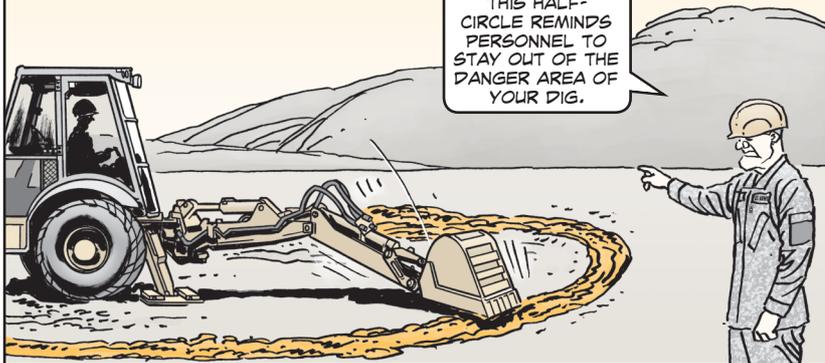
Use stabilizers to level backhoe loader

Always position the seat in the loader position with the seat belt fastened. Always engage the parking brake and move the shift-direction control lever to neutral before operating the backhoe.

Drawing the Line

A good rule of thumb is to extend the backhoe boom and draw a line in the dirt before you start digging at the worksite. This line forms a half-circle that's almost 18 feet from the back of the vehicle.

THIS HALF-CIRCLE REMINDS PERSONNEL TO STAY OUT OF THE DANGER AREA OF YOUR DIG.



Backfilling trenches

DO NOT BACKFILL A TRENCH WITH THE BACKHOE BY SWINGING ITS BUCKET AGAINST THE SOIL.

USING THE BUCKET TO PUSH DIRT CAUSES UNNECESSARY WEAR AND TEAR THAT DAMAGES THE BUCKET AND BOOM.



YOU'LL ALSO WANT TO BE CAREFUL WHEN SWINGING THE BACKHOE BUCKET COMPLETELY TO THE SIDE.

Backhoe is used for scooping up dirt

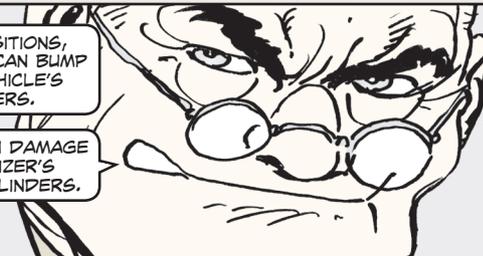


Do not swing backhoe sideways to move dirt!



IN SOME POSITIONS, THE BACKHOE CAN BUMP INTO THE VEHICLE'S STABILIZERS.

AND THAT CAN DAMAGE THE STABILIZER'S HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS.



SO, WATCH HOW FAR YOU SWING IT!