Professional Shop Manual

61/65/70 Series Horizontal Shaft Engines

NOTE: These materials are for use by trained technicians who are experienced in the service and repair of outdoor power equipment of the kind described in this publication, and are not intended for use by untrained or inexperienced individuals. These materials are intended to provide supplemental information to assist the trained technician. Untrained or inexperienced individuals should seek the assistance of an experienced and trained professional. Read, understand, and follow all instructions and use common sense when working on power equipment. This includes the contents of the product's Operators Manual, supplied with the equipment. No liability can be accepted for any inaccuracies or omission in this publication, although care has been taken to make it as complete and accurate as possible at the time of publication. However, due to the variety of outdoor power equipment and continuing product changes that occur over time, updates will be made to these instructions from time to time. Therefore, it may be necessary to obtain the latest materials before servicing or repairing a product. The company reserves the right to make changes at any time to this publication without prior notice and without incurring an obligation to make such changes to previously published versions. Instructions, photographs and illustrations used in this publication are for reference use only and may not depict actual model and component parts.

MTD Products Inc - Product Training and Education Department

FORM NUMBER - 769-04015

04/2008

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Professional Shop Manual intent

This manual is intended to provide service dealers with an introduction proven diagnostic and repair procedures for the MTD horizontal shaft engines.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this manual is correct at the time of writing. Both the product and the information about the product are subject to change without notice.

About the text format:

NOTE: is used to point-out information that is relevant to the procedure, but does not fit as a step in the procedure.

CAUTION: is used to point-out potential danger to the technician, operator, bystanders, or surrounding property.

- Bullet points: indicate sub-steps or points.

Disclaimer: This manual is intended for use by trained, professional technicians.

- Common sense in operation and safety is assumed.
- In no event shall MTD or Cub Cadet be liable for for poor text interpretation, or poor execution of the procedures described in the text.
- If the person using this manual is uncomfortable with any procedures they encounter, they should seek the help of a qualified technician.

Fasteners

- Most of the fasteners used on the MTD engine are metric. Some are fractional inches. For this reason, wrench sizes are frequently identified in the text, and measurements are given in U.S. and metric scales.
- If a fastener has a locking feature that has worn, replace the fastener or apply a small amount of releasable thread locking compound such as Loctite® 242 (blue).
- Some fasteners like cotter pins are single-use items that are not to be reused. Other fasteners such as lock washers, retaining rings, and internal cotter pins (hairpin clips) may be reused if they do not show signs of wear or damage. This manual leaves that decision to the judgement of the technician.

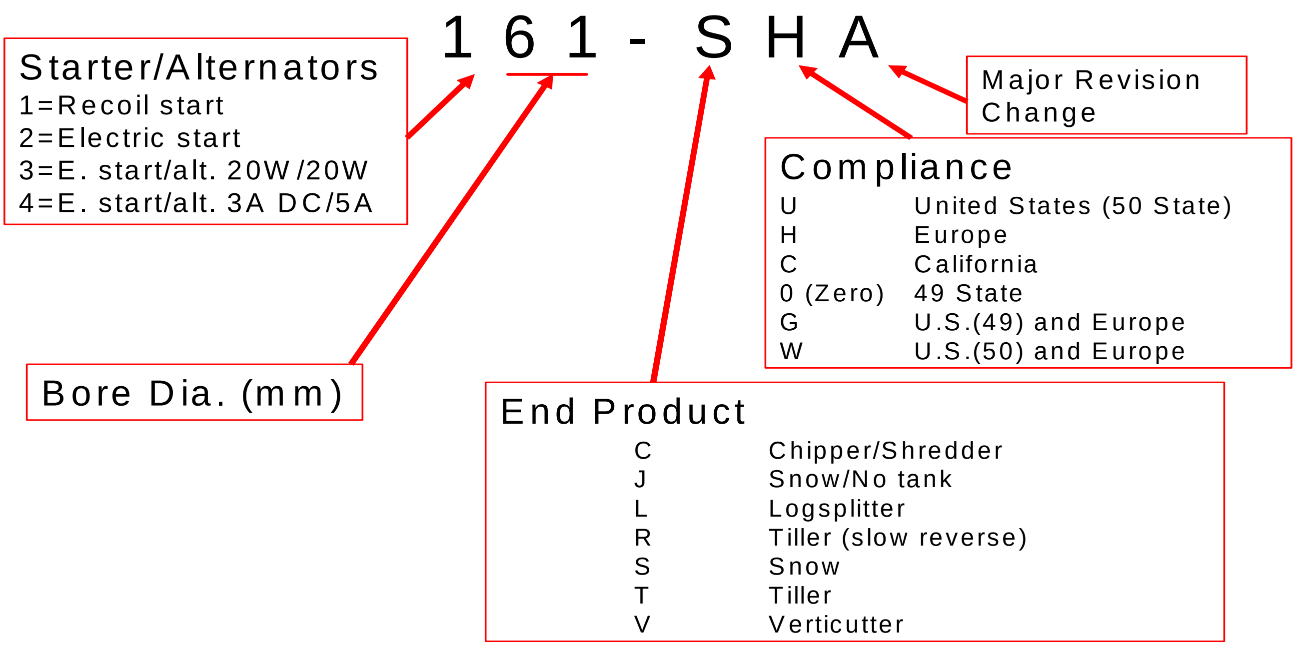
Assembly

Torque specifications may be noted in the part of the text that covers assembly. They may also be summarized in tables along with special instructions regarding locking or lubrication. Whichever method is more appropriate will be used. In many cases, both will be used so that the manual is handy as a quick-reference guide as well as a step-by-step procedure guide that does not require the user to hunt for information.

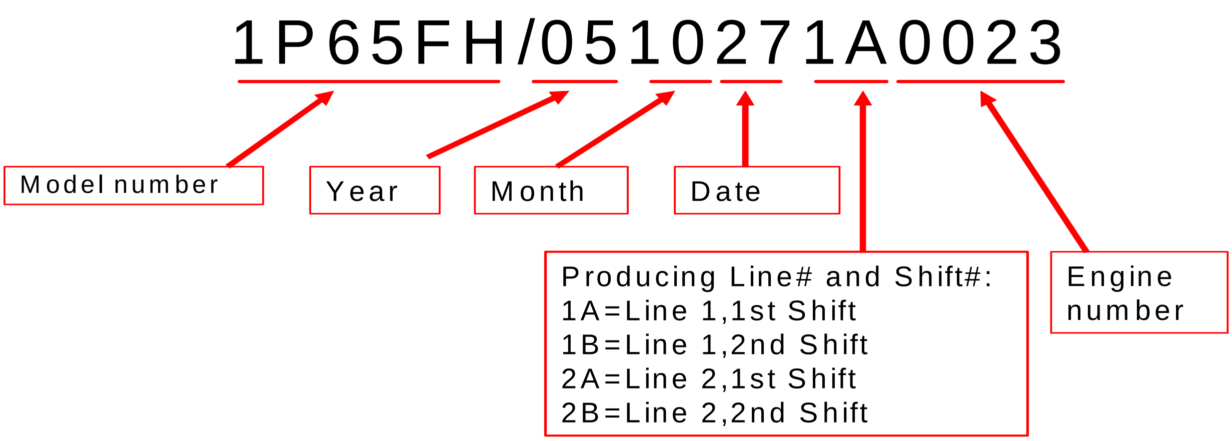
The level of assembly instructions provided will be determined by the complexity of reassembly, and by the potential for unsafe conditions to arise from mistakes made in assembly.

Some instructions may refer to other parts of the manual for subsidiary procedures. This avoids repeating the same procedure two or three times in the manual.

MTD Horizontal Engine Model Designators



MTD Engine Serial Numbers



MAINTENANCE

The information in this manual applies to the MTD engine. Some basic principles may apply to engines producted by other manufacturers.

As the saying goes "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". The same can be said about preventive maintenance on outdoor power equipment. By changing the spark plug, air filter, and oil at recommended intervals many failures can be avoided. Sometimes just clearing off yard debris that has collected through use can make the difference between a properly running piece of equipment and the expensive inconvenience of unplanned repairs.

Spark plugs

1. The spark plug used in the MTD engine is a Torch model F6RTC gapped to .024"-.032" (.60-.80 mm). See Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1

NOTE: Champion RN14YC or NGK BPR4ES are physically similar but do not match the F6RTC in heat range. This difference in heat ranges will effect performance and emissions. It is recommended that only the torch F6RTC plug be used in MTD engines.

2. Wear rate will vary somewhat with severity of use. If the edges of the center electrode are rounded-off, or any other apparent wear / damage occurs, replace the spark plug before operating failure (no start) occurs.

3. Cleaning the spark plug:

   NOTE: MTD does not recommend cleaning spark plugs. Use of a wire brush may leave metal deposits on the insulator that causes the spark plug to short out and fail to spark. Use of abrasive blast for cleaning may cause damage to ceramic insulator or leave blast media in the recesses of the spark plug. When the media comes loose during engine operation, severe and non-warrantable engine damage may result.

4. Inspection of the spark plug can provide indications of the operating condition of the engine.

- Light tan colored deposits on insulator and electrodes is normal.
- Dry, black deposits on the insulator and electrodes indicate an over-rich fuel / air mixture (too much fuel or not enough air)
- Wet, black deposits on the insulator and electrodes indicate the presence of oil in the combustion chamber.
- Heat damaged (melted electrodes / cracked insulator / metal transfer deposits) may indicate detonation.
- A spark plug that is wet with fuel indicates that fuel is present in the combustion chamber, but it is not being ignited.

Air filters

Generally air filters come in two different types, a pleated-paper element, or a foam plastic, sometimes a combination of the two will be used like the one on the MTD engine. See Figure 1.2.

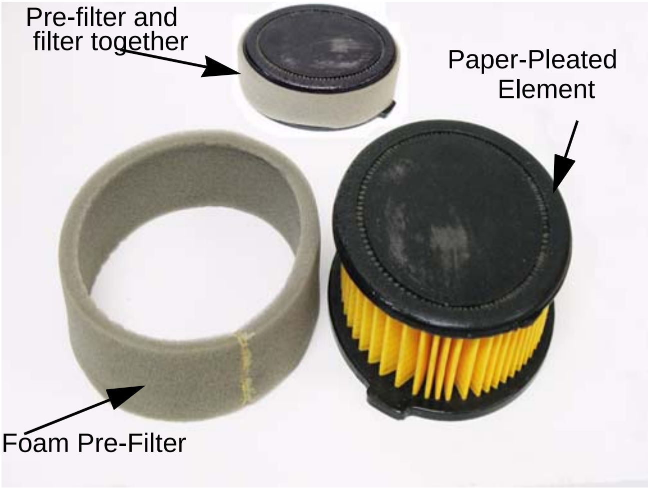


Figure 1.2

1. The main function of the air filter is to trap air borne particles before they enter the engine. Dirt ingestion can cause serious internal engine damage.

   NOTE: Snow engines do not have air filters because the snow will plug up the filter. Generally the air is clean enough that there is minimal risk of dirt ingestion when the ground is covered with snow.

2. Air filters used on the MTD engine are designed to prevent particles larger than 5 microns from passing through into the engine.

3. The filter should be checked on a regular basis; possibly several times in a season.

4. Typically an air filter should be changed before every season.

5. If a foam air pre-cleaner is dirty, but not in bad of condition it can be cleaned and reused. The paper pleated filters can be shaken or lightly tapped to free the debris from the filter.

   NOTE: Never use compressed air on a paper air filter. Compressed air will remove the tiny fibers that catch the dirt in the air. Without these fibers the filter is useless.

6. Foam pre-filters can be washed in warm soapy water.

   NOTE: When drying a foam filter either squeeze it in side of a paper towel or let it air dry DO NOT wring it because the filter will tear.

7. Before installing any foam filter, after it has been washed, it needs to be free of moisture.

   NOTE: Always check with factory specification prior to servicing/replacing any engine components.

   NOTE: Do not oil the foam pre-filter. The paper filer will absorb the oil and it will become plugged.

Oil type and capacity

1. To check the oil, twist and remove the dip-stick from the engine. Clean the oil off of the tip of the dipstick. Re-insert the dipstick **without** threading it in to get the oil level reading. See Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3

- SAE 10W-30 oil with a SF/CD API rating or better is recommended for spring and fall weather operations. SAE 5W-30 is recommended for winter weather operations.
- The oil capacity is 17.0- 20.3 fl.oz (0.5-0.6 liters).

2. The oil level is determined by the lowest point on the dipstick that is completely covered with oil.
3. If the oil is noticeably thin, or smells of gasoline, a carburetor repair may be needed before the engine can be safely run.

- Check the oil level frequently and change the oil more frequently in severe operating conditions such as high ambient temperature, dusty conditions, or high load use in exceptionally thick grass.
- Synthetic oil is a suitable alternative, but it does not extend service intervals.

  NOTE: MTD recommends the use of petroleum oil during the break in period to ensure the piston rings correctly break in.

- Synthetic vs. Petroleum based oil: To simply look at synthetic oil and to compare it with Petroleum based oil there is very little difference. However, when you look at the two through a microscope it is easy to see the difference. Synthetic is made up of smaller molecules. This allows the oil to get into areas that petroleum based oil cannot.
- No oil additives or viscosity modifiers are recommended. The performance of a good oil meeting the API specifications will not be improved by oil additives.

  NOTE: Some oil additives may cause severe and non warrantable engine damage, constituting a lubrication failure.

Changing the oil

NOTE: If the engine has been running, allow the engine to cool before doing any maintenance work.

NOTE: The oil should be changed after the first 5 hours of operation and every 25 hours there after.

1. Drain the oil by removing the drain plug located at either the base of the engine or from an extension drain threaded into the base of the engine, using a 10mm wrench. See Figure 1.4.

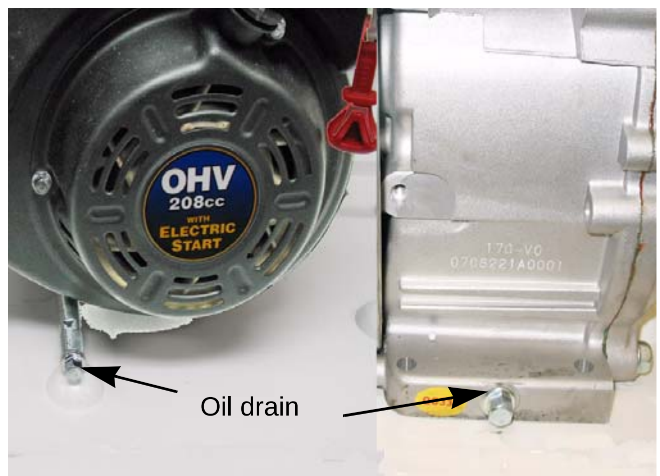


Figure 1.4

NOTE: Tighten the drain plug to a torque of 124-159 in-lbs (14-18 Nm) on installation.

Fuel

Gasolines currently on the market are not pure gas. Today's fuels have alcohol and other additives in them to reduce emissions. The fuel make up can vary seasonally and geographically.

Fuel with alcohol added to it is sometimes referred to as "oxygenated fuel". The extra oxygen carried by the ethanol increases the oxidation of the fuel. This speeds up the process that causes the fuel to go bad.

Excessive alcohol in fuel creates a lot of problems for gasoline engines. One of the biggest problems is that alcohol attracts and holds water. This corrodes the metal components of the fuel system, especially the carburetor. Alcohol also does not produce as much heat as gasoline when burnt. This results in less power for the engine.

A 10% alcohol mix (E10) is acceptable for MTD engines. Anything higher than that will result in performance issues.

> **NOTE:** E85 and E20 fuels are not to be used in any MTD engines.

1. Use clean, fresh fuel with a pump octane rating of 87 or greater.

- Stale or out-of-date fuel is the leading cause of hard starting issues.
- Pump octane ratings beyond 87 will not improve engine performance.

Fuel filters

Dirty fuel can clog the carburetor and introduce abrasive materials into the engine. To help prevent that, MTD engines are equipped with a fuel filter. The fuel filter is part of the fuel tank nipple. See Figure 1.5.

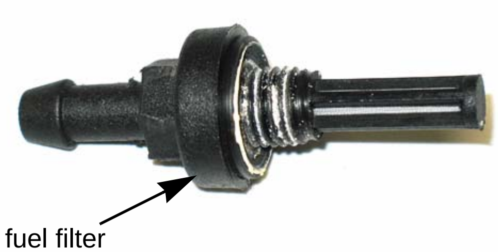


Figure 1.5

To replace the fuel filter:

> **NOTE:** On snow blower engines, the engine shroud must be removed to reach the fuel line. Refer to Chapter 3: Air intake systems for directions on how to remove it.

> **WARNING:** To avoid personal injury or property damage, use extreme care in handling gasoline. Gasoline is extremely flammable and the vapors are explosive. Serious personal injury can occur when gasoline is spilled on yourself and/or your clothes which can ignite. Wash your skin and change clothes immediately.

1. Drain the fuel.
2. Gently pry up on the tap that holds the fuel line in place.
3. Remove the fuel line.
4. Remove the fuel tank nipple using a 12 mm wrench. See Figure 1.6.

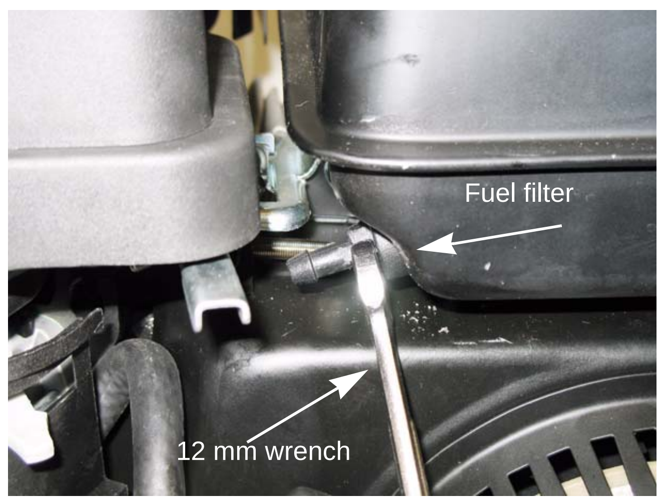


Figure 1.6

5. Install a new filter by following the above steps in reverse order.

> **NOTE:** Apply a small amount of releasable thread locking compound such as Loctite® 242 (blue) and tighten the filter by hand and the an additional 3/4 to 1 full turn to compress the gasket.

Valve lash

Valve lash is the clearance between the top of the valve stem and the rocker arm. The valve lash should be checked after the first 25 hours of use and every 100 hours after that. Valve lash can be checked and adjusted using the following steps:

1. If the engine has been run, allow it to cool thoroughly. Position the equipment for easy access to the cylinder head.
2. Disconnect the high-tension lead from the spark plug and ground it well away from the spark plug hole.
3. Remove the spark plug using a 13/16” or 21mm wrench. A flexible coupling or “wobbly” extension may help. See Figure 1.7.

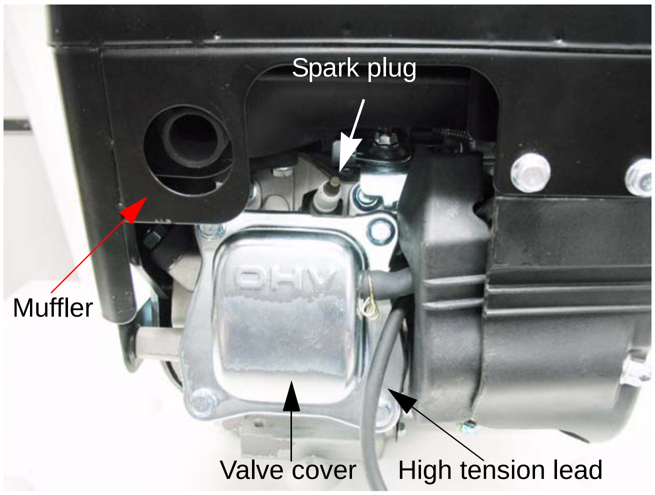


Figure 1.7

4. Disconnect the breather hose from the valve cover. See Figure 1.8.

Figure 1.8

5. Remove the four bolts that secure the valve cover using a 10mm wrench, and remove the valve cover from the engine.

   NOTE: If care is taken not to damage the valve cover gasket, it can be re-used.

6. Slowly pull the starter rope until air can be heard coming out of the spark plug hole.
7. Confirm that the piston is at Top-Dead-Center on the compression stroke. See Figure 1.9.

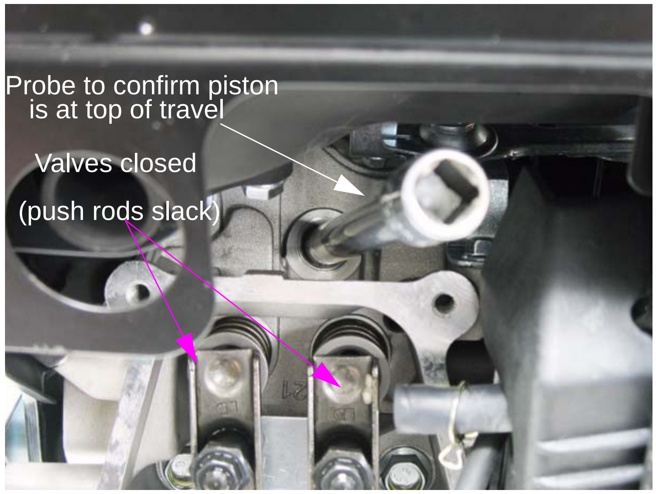


Figure 1.9

- The compression stroke can be distinguished from the overlap stroke by the presence of air pressure at the spark plug hole and the fact that neither of the valves should move significantly on the compression stroke.
- There is an automatic compression release mechanism that “bumps” the exhaust valve as the piston rises on the compression stroke. At TDC, the exhaust valve should be fully closed.

8. Check valve lash between each valve stem and rocker arm using a feeler gauge.

9. Intake valve lash (carburetor side) should be .003"-.005" (.10 ± .02mm). See Figure 1.10.

Figure 1.10

10. Exhaust valve lash (muffler side) should be .005-.007" (.15 ± .02mm). See Figure 1.11.

Figure 1.11

11. Use a 10mm wrench to loosen the jam nut, and a 14mm wrench to adjust the rocker arm fulcrum nut. See Figure 1.11.

- Tighten the rocker arm fulcrum nut to close-up the clearance between the end of the valve stem and the contact point on the rocker arm.
- Loosen the rocker arm fulcrum nut to open-up the clearance between the end of the valve stem and the contact point on the rocker arm.

12. Hold the fulcrum nut with a 14mm wrench, tighten the jam nut to a torque of 79.7 - 106.2 in-lb. (9-12 Nm) using a 10mm wrench.

13. Double-check the clearance after tightening the jam nut, to confirm that it did not shift. Re-adjust if necessary.

14. Rotate the engine through several compression cycles:

- Observe the movement of the valve gear.
- Return the piston to TDC compression stroke and re-check the valve lash to confirm consistent movement of the valve gear, including the slight bump to the exhaust valve from the automatic compression release.

15. Clean-up any oil around the valve cover opening, clean the valve cover, replace the valve cover gasket if necessary.

16. Install the valve cover, tightening the valve cover screws to a torque of 62 - 80 in-lbs (7-9 Nm).

    IMPORTANT: Over tightening the valve cover will cause it to leak.

17. Install the spark plug.

Spark arrestor

The spark arrestor should be checked and/or cleaned every 25 hours. Clean spark arrestors by following the steps described in Chapter 8: Exhaust.

> **NOTE:** The spark arrestor also helps to keep potential blockages out of the exhaust system. Typical blockages include insect nests built during the dormant season.

Cleaning the engine

1. To maintain a proper operating temperature and to keep the equipment looking good all debris should be removed from the engine.

2. It is recommended to use compressed air to blow all of the debris off of the engine.

    NOTE: A pressure washer may be used to clean outdoor power equipment **but only** after the unit has been allowed to properly cool.

    NOTE: Debris can build up under the deck and cause the engine to operate under an unintended load.

General torque specifications

	size	M4	M5	M6	M8	size	M10	M12	M14
Grade 4.8	in-lbs	11	22	38	93	ft-lbs	16	27	43
	Nm	1.2	2.5	4.3	10.5	Nm	21.7	36.6	58
5.8	in-lbs	15	28	50	120	ft-lbs	20	35	55
	Nm	1.7	3.2	5.7	13.6	Nm	27.1	47.5	76
8.8	in-lbs	26	51	88	216	ft-lbs	35	61	97
	Nm	2.9	5.8	9.9	24.4	Nm	47.5	82.7	132
10.9	in-lbs	36	72	124	300	ft-lbs	49	86	136
	Nm	4.1	8.1	14	33.9	Nm	66.4	116.6	184
12.9	in-lbs	44	86	146	360	ft-lbs	60	103	162
	Nm	5	9.7	16.5	40.7	Nm	81.4	139.7	220
Noncritical Fasteners in Aluminum	in-lbs	18	35	60	150	ft-lbs	25	45	70
	Nm	2	4	6.8	17	Nm	33.9	61	95

Maintenance Chart

Maintenance item	Each use	Each 25 hrs. use	Each 50 hrs. use
Check oil	*		
Check air filter (If applicable)	*		
Note on air filter	Dirt may be shaken or tapped out of the air filter, but compressed air is not to be used for cleaning. Do not wash or oil paper filter element.		
Note on pre-filter	Foam pre-filter may be washed in water and mild detergent, and re-used. Do not oil.		
Check & gap spark plug	Replace if worn.		*
Check cooling fins	After prolonged storage		
Check/clean spark arrestor		*	
Change oil		*	
Note on oil:	Change oil after first 5 hrs. of use, and before prolonged storage.		
Change air filter		*	
Note on air filter	Air filter and pre-filter life vary dramatically with operating conditions.		
Drain or preserve fuel	Before prolonged storage		
Fog or lube cylinder	Before prolonged storage		
Rotate engine to TDC	Before prolonged storage		

CHAPTER 2: BASIC TROUBLESHOOTING

Definitions

Troubleshooting - The act gathering information by preforming tests and direct observations.

Diagnosis - A theory of what the problem is based on the information gathered by troubleshooting.

Introduction

Diagnosing an engine is an art form that is built upon several factors. First and most importantly is a good understanding of how the engine works. The second is skills that have been honed by experience. Finally the use of visual observations and a structured, systematic approach to troubleshooting a problem.

The first part of this chapter will outline the steps of troubleshooting an engine so a technician can form a proper diagnosis. The second half of this chapter will describe specific procedures and tests to preform while troubleshooting.

> **CAUTION:** The first two rules in troubleshooting is to cause no further harm to the engine and prevent injuries. Always make sure to check the oil for level and condition before starting an engine. Also check attachments for damage and make sure they are firmly mounted.

Steps to troubleshooting

> **NOTE:** The steps and the order of the steps that follow are a suggested approach to troubleshooting the MTD engine. The technician does not necessarily have to follow them as described in this chapter

Define the problem

The first step in troubleshooting is to define the problem:

- Crankshaft will not turn.
    - a. Hard to pull rope, steady pressure
    - b. Rope jerks back
    - c. Rope will not pull at all
- Crankshaft turns, no start
- Starts, runs poorly
    - a. Starts, then dies
    - b. Runs with low power out put
    - c. Makes unusual smoke when running
        - I. Black smoke, usually heavy
        - II. White smoke, usually heavy
        - III. Blue smoke. usually light
    - d. Makes unusual sounds when running
        - I. Knock
        - II. Click
        - III. Chirp
        - IV. Unusual exhaust tone

There are tools that the technician can use in order to define the problem, such as:

1. Interview the customer.
    - 1a. Get a good description of their complaint.
    - 1b. If it is an intermittent problem, verify what conditions aggravates the problem as best as possible.
    - 1c. Get an accurate service history of the equipment.
    - 1d. Find out how the customer uses and stores the equipment.
2. Direct observation:
    - 2a. Do not take it that the customer is correct with their description of the problem. Try to duplicate the problem.
    - 2b. Check the general condition of the equipment (visually).

I. Cleanliness of the equipment will indicate the level of care the equipment has received.

II. Make sure the engine and attachments are securely fastened.

III. The tune-up factors.

NOTE: Most hard starting and poor running conditions can be solved by preforming a tune-up.

a. Check the condition and amount of oil in the crankcase.

b. Check the level and condition of the fuel.

c. Check the air filter and look for signs of dirt ingestion.

d. Check the ignition and “read” the spark plug.

e. Look for obvious signs of physical damage, exhaust system blockage or cooling system blockage.

3. Broken starter rope.

3a. Usually means the engine was hard to start.

3b. Makes it impossible to confirm any running or hard starting symptoms by direct observation.

3c. Some inference can be made from checking other factors of he general condition of the equipment.

Identify factors that could cause the problem

This is the second step in the troubleshooting process.

1. Crankshaft will not turn.

a. Hard to pull rope, steady pressure. This usually indicates a mechanical bind of some sort. the likely suspects are:

I. A slightly bent crankshaft. in some cases the drag may increase and decrease as the crankshaft rotates. This produces a pulsing feeling that is different than a jerk back.

II. A parasitic load from a drive belt that is not releasing or an implement that is jammed.

III. An internal drag from a scored or seized piston.

b. Rope jerks back. This usually indicates that the piston is stopping before top dead center on the compression stroke and is being driven back down by compression or combustion. The likely suspects are:

I. Compression that is unusually high.

a. valve lash.

b. a partial hydraulic lock.

II. Ignition timing is advanced.

a. Improper air gap.

b. Sheared or missing flywheel key.

c. The wrong flywheel or module is installed on the engine.

III. Insufficient inertia to over-come normal compression.

a. Loose implement.

b. A light flywheel used on a heavy flywheel application.

c. Rope will not pull at all. This is usually either a quick fix or a catastrophic failure. The likely suspects are:

I. A broken starter recoil (easy fix).

II. Complete hydraulic lock (easy fix).

III. External binding/jammed implement (easy fix).

IV. Bent crankshaft (unrepairable)

V. Internal binding, crankshaft, connecting rod or piston (unrepairable)

2. Crankshaft turns, no start.

2a. Most gasoline engine diagnosis involves isolating problems in the four critical factors an engine needs to run properly:

I. Ignition- sufficient spark to start combustion in the cylinder, occurring at the right time.

II. Compression- enough pressure in the cylinder to convert combustion into kinetic motion. It also needs sufficient sealing to generate the vacuum needed to draw in and atomize the next intake charge.

III. Fuel- correct type and grade of fresh gasoline; in sufficient quantity, atomized (tiny droplets) and in correct fuel/air proportions.

IV. Flow- if all of the above conditions are met, but the flow of air is constricted on the inlet or exhaust side it will cause the engine to run poorly or not at all. This also includes ensuring the valves are timed to open at the proper time.

2b. Isolate the ignition system and compression from the fuel system by preforming a prime test.

I. Burns prime and dies. This would indicate a fuel system issue.

II. Does not burn prime. Not a fuel system issue. Check for an ignition, compression or flow problem.

2c. Compression or ignition problem

I. Check the engine stop and/or ignition switch.

II. Test the ignition system using a proper tester.

III. Replace the spark plug with a new one or a known good one.

IV. Check compression or leak down.

V. Check valve lash.

VI. Check valve timing/actuation.

VII. Check exhaust.

3. Starts, runs poorly

3a. Starts, then dies

I. Run the engine with a spark tester inline between the spark plug wire and the spark plug or use an oscilloscope and see if the spark goes away at the same time the engine dies.

II. Check choke operation.

a. Black smoke?

b. Wet plug?

III. Test for invisible damage to the air filter by starting the engine with the air filter removed.

IV. Prime test immediately after engine dies. If it restarts; this may indicate a problem with fuel flow to the carburetor. Check the gas cap, fuel line, fuel filter, and the float in the carburetor.

3b. Runs with low power output.

I. Look for unusual exhaust color (smoke).

II. Unusually hot muffler (may glow red).

a. Retarded ignition

b. Exhaust valve opening early (lash too tight)

III. Mechanical bind

a. A slightly bent crankshaft. in some cases the drag my increase and decrease as the crankshaft rotates. This produces a pulsing feeling that is different than a jerk back.

b. Parasitic external load. A bind in the equipment the engine is powering.

c. Internal drag from a scored piston or similar damage.

IV. Low governor setting or stuck governor.

a. Check RPMs using a tachometer.

b. RPMs should not droop under moderate to heavy loads.

V. Low compression

a. Check valve lash

b. Check compression

c. Check leak down to identify the source of the compression loss.

VI. Flow blockage

A Exhaust blockage, usually accompanied by an unusual exhaust sound.

- Just as a throttle on the carburetor controls the engine RPMs by limiting the amount of air an engine can breath in, an exhaust blockage will limit engine performance by constricting the other end of the system.
- The muffler itself my be blocked.
- The exhaust valve may not be opening fully, possibly because of extremely loose valve lash settings.
- The exhaust valve seat may have come loose in the cylinder head. This may cause a loss of compression, a flow blockage or it may randomly alternate between the two.

NOTE: The cause of an exhaust valve coming loose is usually over hearing.

B Intake blockage

- An intake blockage up-stream of the carburetor will cause a rich fuel/air mixture and constrict the amount of air that the engine can draw in, limiting performance.

NOTE: A blocked air filter is a common cause of this.

- The intake valve not fully opening. A possible cause of this is loose valve lash.

C Makes unusual smoke when running

a. Black smoke, usually heavy usually indicates a rich air fuel mixture

- Not enough air: air filter blockage or a partially closed choke.
- Too much fuel: carburetor float or float valve stuck or metering / emulsion issues with the carburetor.

b. White smoke, usually heavy

- Oil in muffler, usually the result of improper tipping. the engine will “fog” for a minute or so, then clear-up on its own.
- Massive oil dilution with gasoline. It may be caused by improper tipping. It can also be caused by leaky carburetor float valve, if there is a down-hill path from the carb. to the intake port. Check oil for gasoline smell, repair carburetor.

c. Blue smoke, usually light.

1 PCV system

- May be blocked or unplugged.
- May be over-come by massive over-filling or oil dilution with gasoline.
- Will cause oil to exit the engine via any low-resistance paths.

2 Piston rings

- Confirm with leak-down test.
- Smoke will be more pronounced under load.
- Repair may not make economic sense.

3 Valve guides (and intake valve stem seal).

- Smoke will be more pronounced on over-run.

D Makes unusual noise when running

a. Knock

- Check for loose mounting of engine or driven implement
- Rotate crankshaft back-and-forth to check for loose connecting rod.

b. Click

- Clicks and pops on engine shut-down: Compression release coming into play as the engine RPMs cross the activation threshold. This will have no ill effects on engine performance.

- Half-engine speed clatter: loose valve lash.
- Half-engine speed clatter, slightly heavier: wrist-pin.
- Rhythmic heavy-light engine speed click: piston slap

c. Spark-knock

- Advanced ignition timing
- Low octane fuel
- Over-heating engine (check for blocked cooling air flow)
- Carbon build-up in cylinder: glowing carbon chunks pre-igniting air fuel mix.

d. Chirp

- Compression, blowing-by the fire-ring of a damaged head gasket will sometimes produce a chirping noise.
- Confirm with a compression test and leak-down test.

e. Unusual exhaust tone

1 Splashy or blatty

- Splashy idle usually indicates a slight rich condition.
- May indicate an exhaust blockage, usually slightly muffled.

2 Backfire

- On over-run: unburned fuel igniting past exhaust valve. Mixture not burning completely in combustion chamber. It may be too rich or it may be spark-plug or ignition problem.
- Occasional, under load: engine momentarily runs lean, usually will cycle with float bowl level or governor pull-in, sometimes sounds like a slight stumble. Ethanol content exceeding 10% will make the engine run artificially lean.

c. Skip

- Usually ignition related.
- Run the engine with a spark tester in-line between the spark plug wire and the spark plug or use an oscilloscope and see if the spark goes away at the same time the engine dies.

E Engine over-speed

a. Continual over-speed

- Binding or damaged external governor linkage or carburetor throttle.
- Mis-adjusted governor arm.
- Internal governor failure.

b. Momentary over-speed

- Intermittent bind (very unusual).
- Interference: This is fairly common when debris can fall on the governor linkage during normal operations.

F Engine RPMs surge (hunting)

a. Over-governed condition- Return spring replaced with wrong part or hooked into wrong hole.

NOTE: This is an extremely rare condition, usually created by tampering.

b. Lean Air-fuel mixture condition- When AFR (Air Fuel Ratio) is significantly below stoichiometric ratio (14.7:1) engine RPMs sink until they reach a point that can be supported by the available fuel. This causes a momentary surge in power until the available fuel is consumed, then the RPMs fall again, repeating the cycle.

- Too much air: look for and air leak in the intake tract
- Not enough fuel: look for fuel supply or carburetor problems

Repairing the problem

The third step in the troubleshooting process is to repair the problem. This step consists of:

1. Form a diagnosis by using all of the information gathered from the troubleshooting that was performed.
2. Physically preform the repair.

The fourth, and hopefully final, step in the troubleshooting process is the follow through. This step consists of:

1. Thoroughly test the repaired equipment: confirming that the initial diagnosis was correct. If it was wrong start the troubleshooting process over again.

   NOTE: Sometimes the engine will have multiple problems at the same time. By performing one repair, other issues may show up that are unrelated to the first repair.

2. Delivery to customer: We are not just repairing equipment, we are repairing customers.
   - A Inoculate against recurring problem with education, e.g..: if the problem was caused by stale fuel, make sure the customer is aware that fuel goes bad over time.
   - B Make sure the customer understands the repair, preventing “superstitious” comebacks.

Prime test

To perform a prime test:

1. Prime the engine through the carburetor throat using a squirt bottle, filled with clean fresh gasoline.

   NOTE: Inspect the air filter while priming the engine. Look for a dirty or plugged filter that could prevent air flow or a missing filter that would indicate dirt ingestion.

2. Make sure the ignition switch/safety key is in the run position.
3. Attempt to start the engine.
4. If the engine starts and runs long enough to burn the prime, the problem is effectively isolated to the fuel system. proceed to Chapter 4: The Fuel System and Governor.
5. Check ignition system as described in Chapter 7: Ignition System.
6. If the ignition system is working, check the compression or perform a leak down test.

Leak-down test

A leak-down test is the preferred method to test the engine's ability to compress the charge. It will also show where pressure is leaking from.

To perform a leak-down test:

NOTE: A leak down test pressurizes the combustion chamber with an external air source and will allow the technician to listen for air "leaking " at the valves, piston rings and the head gasket.

NOTE: These are general instructions. Read and follow the instructions that came with the tester before attempting to preform this test.

- If possible, run the engine for 3-5 minutes to warm up the engine.
- Remove the spark plug and air filter.
- Find top dead center of the compression stroke.

CAUTION: If the engine is not centered at top dead center, the engine will rotate when compressed air is introduce to the combustion chamber.

1. Find top dead center by following the steps described in the valve lash section of Chapter 1: Introduction
2. Thread the leak down tester adapter into the spark plug hole. See Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1

3. Connect tester to compressed air.
4. Adjust the regulator knob until the needle on the gauge is in the yellow or set area of the gauge.
5. Connect the tester to the adapter.

   NOTE: If the engine rotates it was not at top dead center.
6. Check the reading on the gauge.
7. Compare the results to the following chart. See Table 1.

Table 1:

Symptom	Possible cause
Air escaping from the breather	Worn cylinder or piston rings. Possible blown head gasket
Air escaping from the exhaust	Leaking exhaust valve
Air escaping from the carburetor	Leaking intake valve
Gauge reading low	Cylinder and piston rigs are in good condition
Gauge reading moderate	There is some wear in the engine, but it is still usable
Gauge reading high	excessive wear of cylinder and/or piston rings. Engine should be short blocked or it could be a blown head gasket.

Compression test

To perform a compression test:

NOTE: Compression should be in the range of 40-60 PSI (2.81-4.1 Bar).

- Disconnect the high-tension lead from the spark plug and ground it well away from the spark plug hole.
- Remove the spark plug using a 13/16” or 21mm wrench. A flexible coupling or “wobbly” extension may help.
- Pull the starter rope several times to purge any fuel or oil from the combustion chamber.

NOTE: Air compresses readily, liquid does not. Liquid in the combustion chamber will result in an artificially high compression reading.

1. Install a compression gauge in the spark plug hole.
2. Confirm that the gauge is “zeroed”, then pull the starter rope repeatedly, until the needle on the gauge stops rising. See Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2

3. Interpreting compression readings.

Table 2:

Readings in psi	Possible causes
<20 (1.38 Bar)	Most likely a stuck valve or too tight of a valve lash, provided the starter rope pulls with normal effort.
20-35 (1.38-2.4 Bar)	Valve seat damage or piston ring and/or cylinder wear.
35-95 (2.4-6.5 Bar)	Normal readings
>95 (>6.5 Bar)	Excessive valve lash, a partial hydraulic lock, a bad cam or a bad automatic compression relief.

PCV testing

The PCV valve is located in the valve cover and allows the crankcase pressure to escape.

Leakage and blockage are the two failure modes for a PCV system. Either mode will cause crankcase pressure to build-up, though the effects of a blocked PCV are generally more dramatic. Increased case pressure will result in oil entering the combustion chamber.

1. The PCV chamber is vented to the air filter through a molded rubber hose. The rubber hose directs crankcase fumes to a chamber within the air filter housing. See Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3

NOTE: On snow blower engines the breather hose connects to a chamber inside the lower half of the heat box assembly. See Figure 2.4.

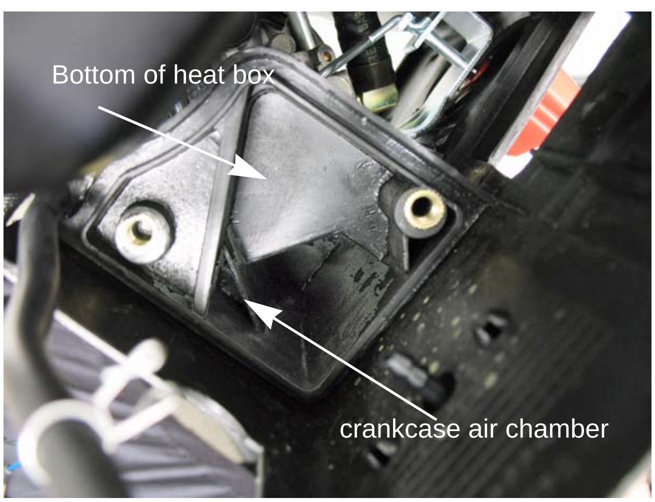


Figure 2.4

2. When functioning properly, the PCV valve (Positive Crankcase Ventilation) works with the inherent pumping action of the piston in the bore to expel pressure from the crankcase.

   NOTE: Normally, small engines run with slightly negative case pressure. This case pressure can be measured using a slack-tube water manometer, or an electronic version of the same tool. Less than (between -3 and -4") (-7.6 - 10.2cm) of water is a typical reading at idle.

3. An engine that fails to purge extra case pressure in a controlled manner will build case pressure. The pressure will find it's own way out of the engine in undesirable ways.

- Oil will be forced by the rings and valve guides, being burnt in the combustion chamber.
- The cause of this oil burning can be mistaken for a worn-out engine, if proper diagnosis (compression, leak-down, and case pressure) is not performed.

4. Experimentation by MTD's Training and Education Department has revealed the following characteristics of MTD engines:

- A leaky PCV system will not build-up substantial case pressure.
- A leaky PCV system will allow the engine to ingest contaminants through the system, accelerating engine wear.
- A blocked PCV system will allow crankcase pressure to build very rapidly. Noticeable oil fumes will be evident in the exhaust within several minutes of normal operation.

CHAPTER 3: AIR INTAKE SYSTEMS

MTD builds horizontal crank engines for snow blowers and chore performers. The differences between snow engines and chore engines are the muffler and the air intake system. Therefore the air intake system for the snow and chore engines will be discussed separately, as will the mufflers in a later chapter.

Snow engines

One of the big differences between the snow engine and the chore engine is that the air intake of the snow engine does not have an air filter because air filters freeze and cut off air flow. The snow engine however does have a heat box to preheat the intake air, which the chore engines do not have.

Heat box

To remove/replace the heat box:

1. Drain the fuel out of the fuel tank into an approved safety fuel can.
2. Remove the muffler shroud by taking off the six screws the hold the muffler shroud in place using a 10 mm wrench. See Figure 3.1.

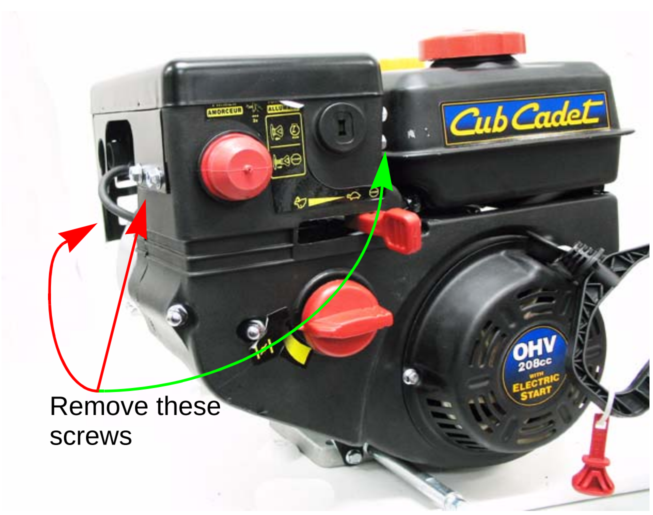


Figure 3.1

3. Disconnect the breather hose from the valve cover.
4. Pull off the choke and throttle knobs. See Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2

5. Disconnect the wire from the ignition switch and the primer line from the primer button.
6. Remove the two screws that fasten the upper heatbox housing to the lower housing and lift out the upper housing. See Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3

NOTE: Write down or take a picture of how the prime line and ignition wires are routed through the upper heat box housing.

7. Remove the screw that fastens the engine shroud by the fuel tank using a #2 phillips screw driver. See Figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4

8. Remove the two carburetor nuts using a 10 mm wrench. See Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5

9. Work the engine shroud off of the carburetor studs.

   NOTE: Be careful to pop the primer line out of the notch that secures it while working the engine shroud off. See Figure 3.6.

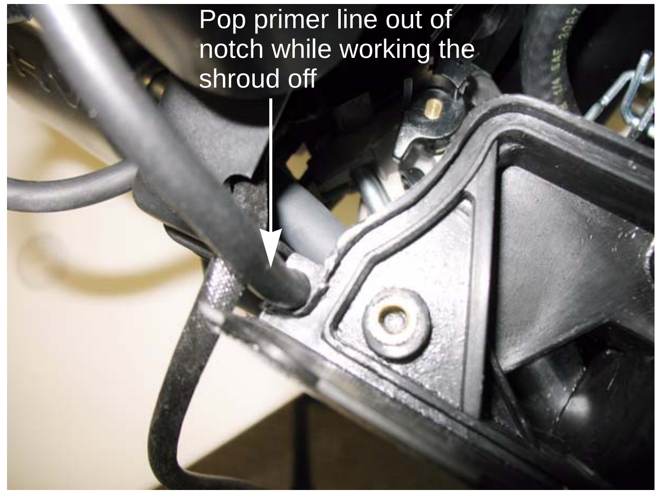


Figure 3.6

10. Disconnect the fuel line from the fuel tank.

    NOTE: The barb on the carburetor fuel inlet nipple is very sharp and will damage the inside of the fuel line if the fuel line is removed. Therefore if the line is removed from the carburetor, it must be replaced.

11. Disconnect the throttle linkage and return spring from the carburetor. See Figure 3.7.

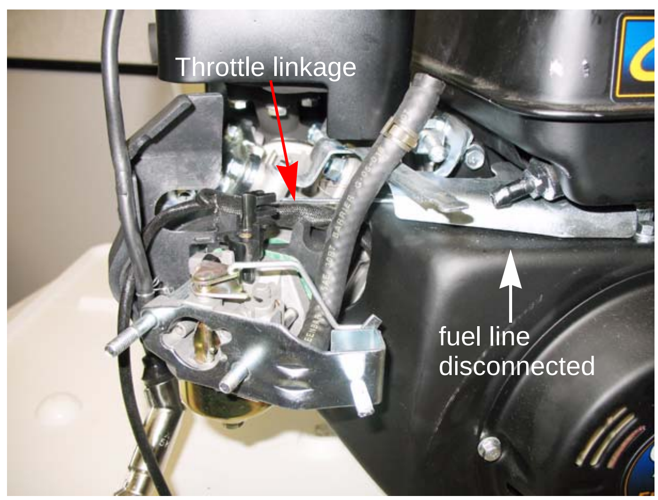


Figure 3.7

12. Slide the carburetor off of the carburetor studs.

    NOTE: The choke linkage will come off with the carburetor.

13. Unhook the spark plug wire from the clip in the carburetor insulator. Slide the insulator off of the carburetor studs. See Figure 3.8.

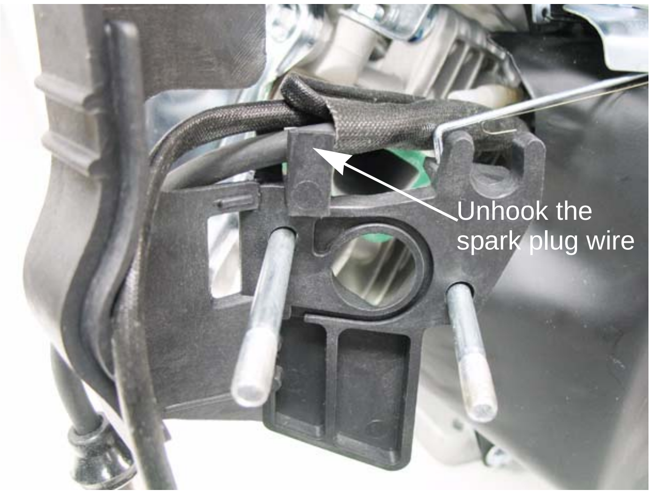


Figure 3.8

14. Remove the carburetor insulator gasket and clean the cylinder head sealing surface.

15. Reassemble by following the above steps in reverse order.

    NOTE: Tighten the carburetor nuts to a torque of 79.7 - 106.5 (9-12 Nm).

    NOTE: Do not over tighten the carburetor nuts. Doing so can cause the vent channel in the carburetor insulator to collapse which will plug the carburetor bowl vent. this can result in the engine stalling or not running.

Chore engines

Air filters

Generally air filters come in two different types, a pleated-paper element or foam. A combination of the two are used on the MTD engine. See Figure 3.9.

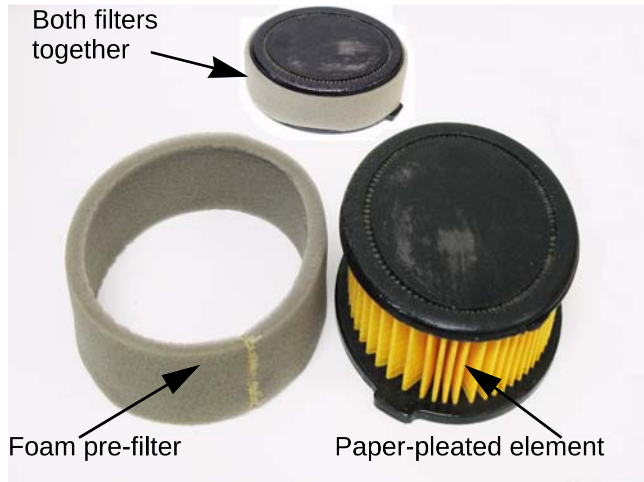


Figure 3.9

- Air filters used on the MTD engine are designed to prevent particles larger than 3-5 micron from passing through into the engine.
- The filter should be checked on a regular basis possibly several times in a season.

  NOTE: Never use compressed air on a paper air filter. Compressed air will remove the tiny fibers that are used to catch the dirt in the air. Without these fibers the filter is useless.

  NOTE: Refer to Chapter 1: Introduction for the maintenance interval and cleaning instructions for the air filter.

AIR INTAKE SYSTEMS

To service the air filter:

1. Press in on the tab in the air filter cover. See Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10

2. Swing open the cover and lift it off of the air filter base.
3. Lift the air filter out of the base.
4. Replace the air filter or clean it, following the steps described in Chapter 1: Introduction.

   NOTE: When installing the air filter, make sure the tabs on the filter fit in between the pins in the air filter base. See Figure 3.11.

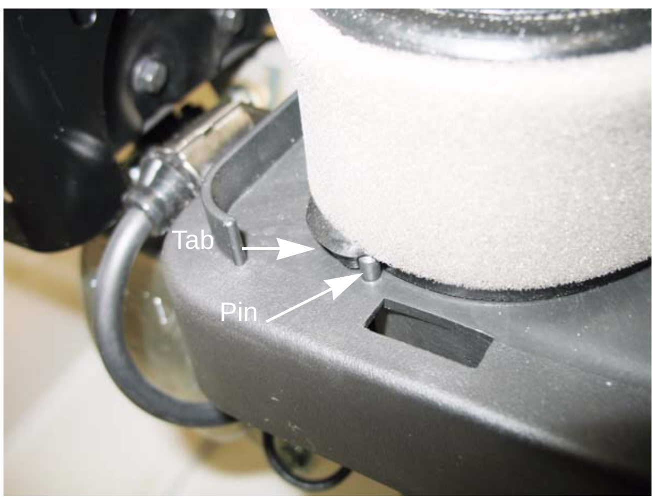


Figure 3.11

5. Re-assemble by following the above steps in reverse order.

Air filter base and intake elbow

To remove the air filter base:

1. Remove the air filter following the steps described in the previous section.
2. Remove the two screws that hold the air filter base to the intake elbow. See Figure 3.12.

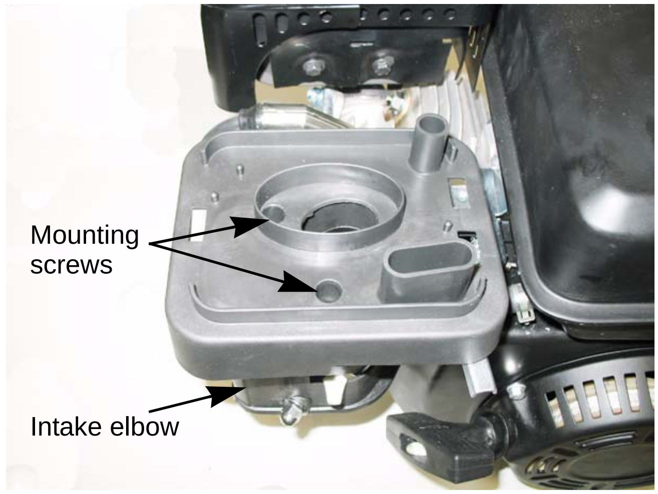


Figure 3.12

3. Lift the base off of the elbow.
4. Remove the two carburetor nuts using a 10 mm wrench. See Figure 3.13.

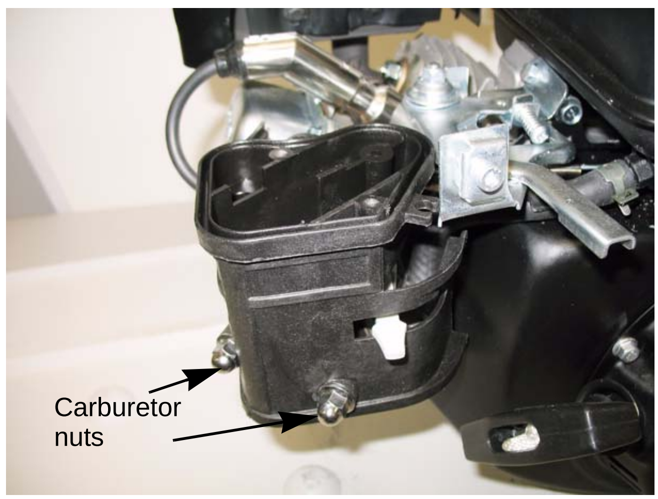


Figure 3.13

5. Slide the elbow off of the carburetor studs.

6. Inspect the air intake gasket.

   NOTE: The air intake gasket is a Vulcanized metal gasket. If the rubber is not ripped or deformed, it can be reused. See Figure 3.14.

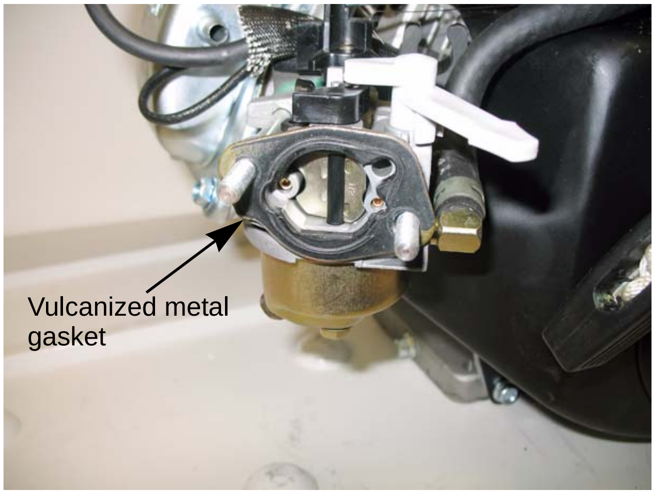


Figure 3.14

7. Re-install by following the above steps in reverse order.

   NOTE: Tighten the carburetor nuts to a torque of 80 - 106 in lbs (9-12 Nm).

Carburetor Insulator

CAUTION: When working around the fuel system, do not bring any sources of heat, spark, or open flame near the work area.

1. Remove the intake elbow by following the previously described steps.

   NOTE: Drain the fuel tank before starting work to prevent spillage.

   NOTE: Dispose of drained fuel in a safe and responsible manner.

2. Remove the carburetor.

   2a. Disconnect the fuel line from the fuel tank. See Figure 3.15.

Figure 3.15

NOTE: The barb on the carburetor inlet is very sharp. If The fuel line is pulled off of it, the line will be damaged and must be replaced.

2b. Disconnect the throttle linkage and return spring. See Figure 3.16.

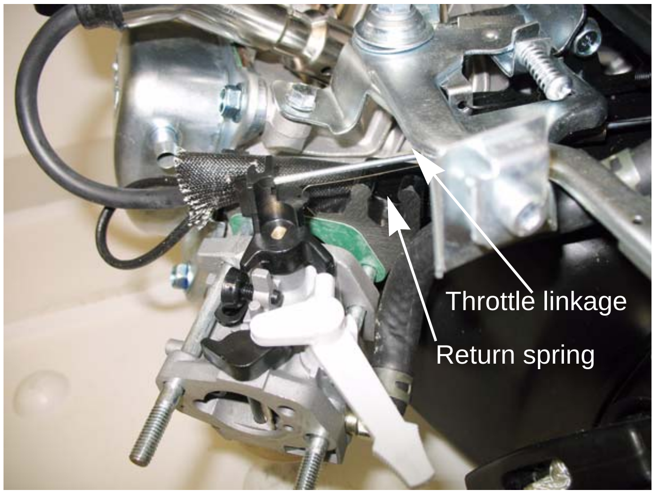


Figure 3.16

NOTE: The carburetors are not inter-changeable from one engine model to another. To help prevent carburetor mix-ups, the engine model number is stamped on the carburetor by the fuel nipple. See Figure 3.17.

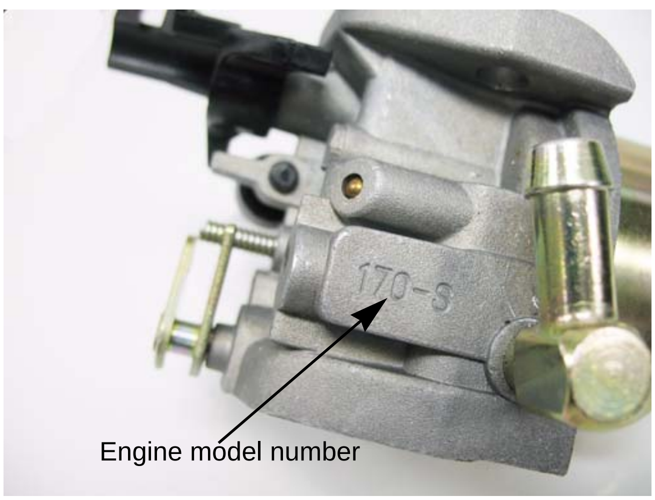


Figure 3.17

3. Unhook the spark plug wire from the clip molded into the insulator plate. See Figure 3.18.

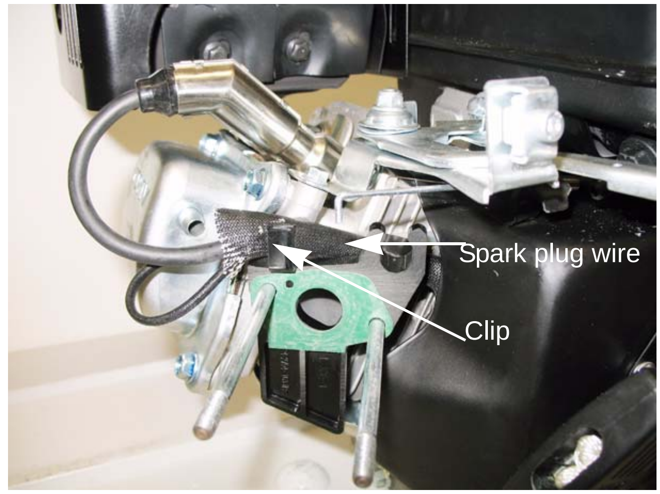


Figure 3.18

NOTE: An insulator block separates the carburetor from the cylinder head. There is a gasket on each side of the insulator. See Figure 3.19.

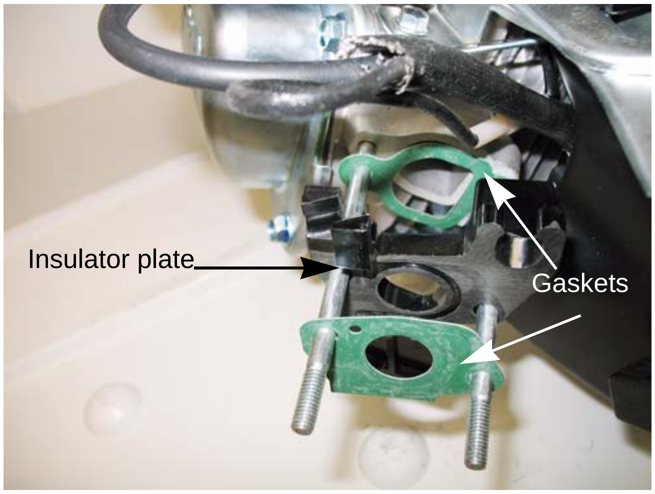


Figure 3.19

NOTE: The gaskets are different, and there is an orientation to the insulator.

- The gasket with the “D” shaped opening goes between the insulator and the cylinder head, matching the shape of the gasket to the shape of the intake port.
- The bowl vent channel in the insulator faces the carburetor, with the exit toward the bottom.
- There is a small hole in the insulator to carburetor gasket. The hole should be aligned to allow passage of air through the bowl vent channel to the throttle side bowl vent in the carburetor body.

4. Install the insulator by following the above steps in reverse order.

   NOTE: Tighten the carburetor mounting nuts to a torque of 80 - 106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm).

5. Test run the engine before returning to service.

CHAPTER 4: THE FUEL SYSTEM AND GOVERNOR

The function of the fuel system is to store, mix the fuel with air and deliver it to the combustion chamber. The fuel system consists of the following components:

- Fuel tank
- Fuel lines
- Fuel filter
- Carburetor

NOTE: When working on the fuel systems, look at the whole system. A problem will rarely be isolated to one component.

Inspecting the fuel:

NOTE: Fuel is the maintenance item most often overlooked by consumers. A lot of fuel systems problems are caused by bad gas or too much alcohol in it. When inspecting the fuel:

- Look for water.
- Look for dirt.
- Look for discoloration.
- Sniff carefully to see if it smells like varnish or kerosene.
- Save the fuel to show to customer.
- Look for oil in the fuel.
- Test the fuel for alcohol content if there is a reason to suspect it.

NOTE: Save a sample of the fuel collected to show the customer.

NOTE: Customers pouring engine oil into the fuel tank seems to be a growing problem.

Test fuel for alcohol:

Fuels currently on the market contain a wide array of additives. Some of these additives oxygenate the fuel. Oxygenated fuel reduces emissions, and is required in some parts of the United States. Fuel make-up varies seasonally and geographically. Ethanol is the primary additive used to oxygenate fuel.

Ethanol in fuel creates a lot of problems for gasoline engines. The biggest problem is that alcohol attracts and holds water. This corrodes the metal components of the fuel system, especially the carburetor. Alcohol also does not produce as much heat as gasoline when burnt. This results in less power for the engine.

A 10% ethanol (E10) mix is acceptable for MTD engines. Anything higher than that will result in performance issues.

NOTE: E20 and E85 fuels are not to be used in any MTD engines.

There are several alcohol test kit available commercially. See Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1

Generally these kits involve mixing a measured amount of water and gas together and seeing were the boundary layer is. See Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2

The test kit should come with a chart to compare the boundary layer height to alcohol percentage.

Fuel tank vent

The fuel tank vent performs the important task of allowing air into the fuel tank. As fuel is being used by the engine, the fuel level in the tank drops. The dropping fuel level then creates a vacuum in the tank. If the fuel tank could not draw air through the vent, the vacuum would prevent the fuel from getting to the carburetor. The vent is located in the fuel cap. See Figure 4.3.

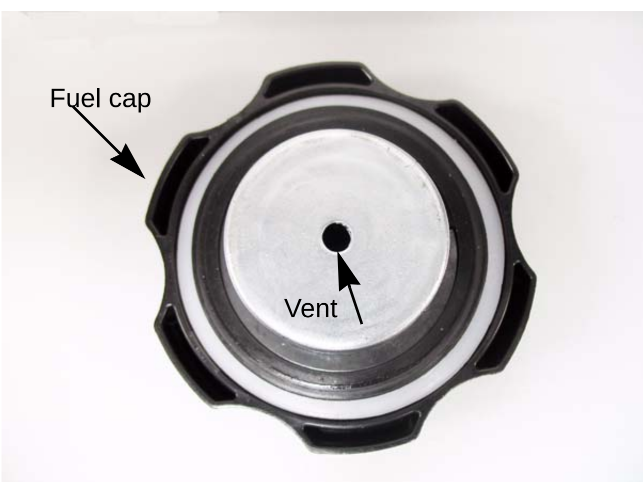


Figure 4.3

To test the cap vent

1. Clean off the vent.
2. Blow air into the vent hole. The air should blow throw the vent with little back pressure.
3. Suck air through the vent hole. Air should freely enter through the vent.

- Replace the cap if the vent builds pressure or restricts air movement.
- A cap that maintains pressure will cause the engine to run rich as the fuel in the tank heats and expands, forcing it's way past the float valve in the carburetor.
- A cap that maintains vacuum will cause the engine to run lean as the fuel is depleted and no air comes in to replace it.
- The two conditions may both be present, but the symptoms vary with fuel, fuel level, and operating conditions.
- Usually presents as a "Runs and quits" scenario.

The fuel filter

The fuel filter is located in the fuel tank nipple. It can be removed and cleaned with a can of carb cleaner or it can be replaced. See Figure 4.4.

> **NOTE:** If cleaning a filter, back-flush it by spraying the carb cleaner through the barb end and out of the screen. Also make sure the fuel tank is clean.

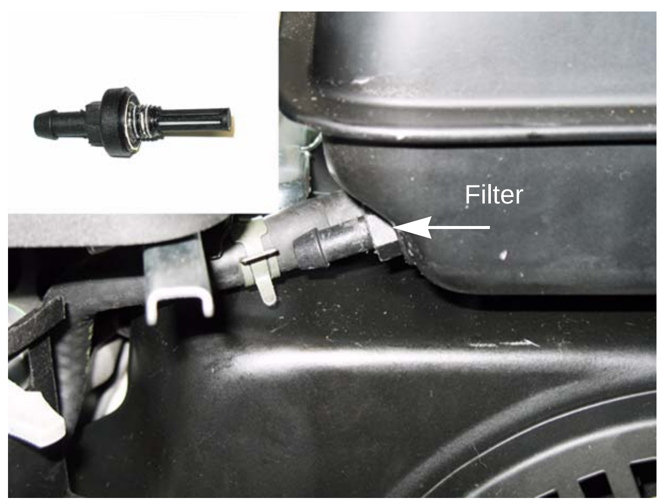


Figure 4.4

To replace the fuel filter follow the steps described in Chapter 1: Introduction.

Inspect the fuel lines

- Are they cracked?
- Are they clogged?
- Are they brittle?

  NOTE: If the answer to any of the above is yes, replace the fuel lines. When replacing fuel lines, low permeable fuel line must be used in order to meet EPA and CARB standards.

  NOTE: The nipple has a sharp edge that will damage the inner lining of the fuel line. Replace the fuel line every time it is removed from the carburetor fuel nipple.

  CAUTION: When working around the fuel system, do not bring any sources of heat, spark, or open flame near the work area.

- Drain the fuel tank before starting work to prevent spillage.
- Dispose of drained fuel in a safe and responsible manner.

The fuel tank

To remove the fuel tank:

1. Drain the tank.
2. Disconnect the fuel line from the tank by following the steps described in the fuel filter section of Chapter 1: Introduction.
3. Remove the dip stick
4. Remove the dip stick tube cover by removing the two screws. See Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5

5. Remove the two nuts from the fuel tank studs. See Figure 4.6.

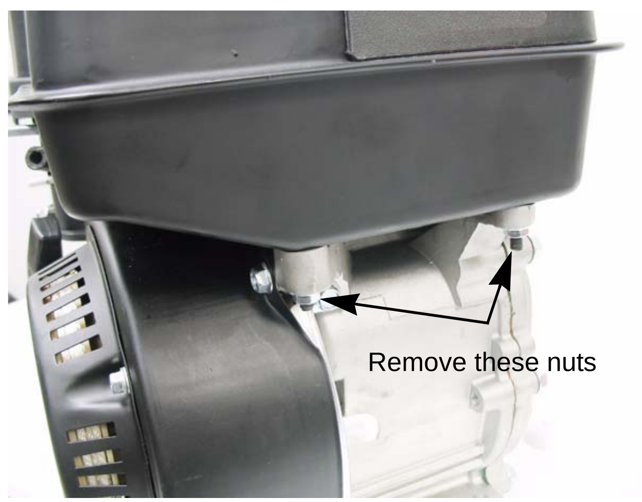


Figure 4.6

NOTE: On snow engines with electric start, the starter switch mounting bracket is bolted to the fuel tank and will come off with the tank. If replacing the tank, make sure to remove the bracket from the old tank and mount it on the new one. See Figure 4.7.

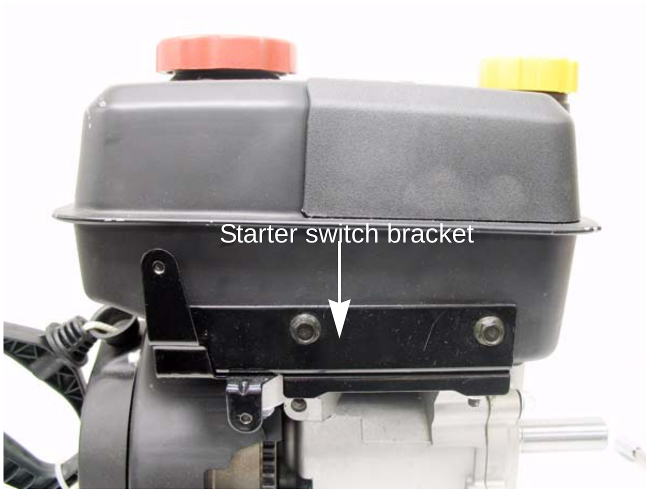


Figure 4.7

6. Remove the bolt securing the fuel tank mounting tab to the cylinder block. See Figure 4.8.

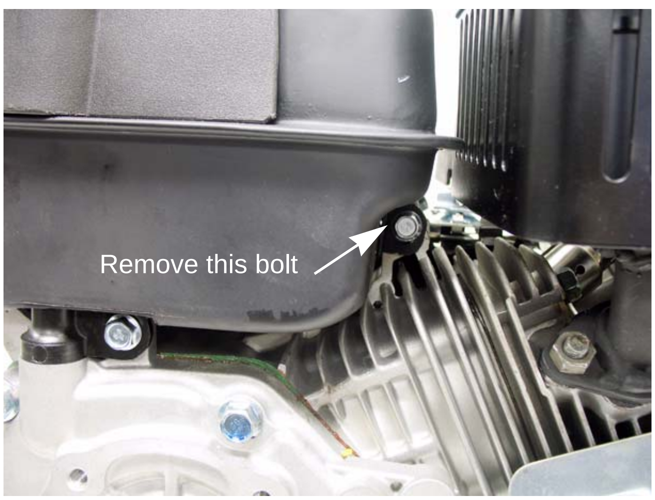


Figure 4.8

7. Install the fuel tank by following the above steps in reverse order.

Choke

MTD engines are equipped with a choke, a primer or both. If equipped with a manual choke, it must be closed to start the engine. The choke should be opened when the engine starts. This can be a source of starting issues with customers who are not familiar with manual chokes.

The choke is operated by either a knob or a lever at the carburetor, depending on the application. If the choke plate fails to close fully, the engine will be difficult or impossible to start when cold. See Figure 4.9.

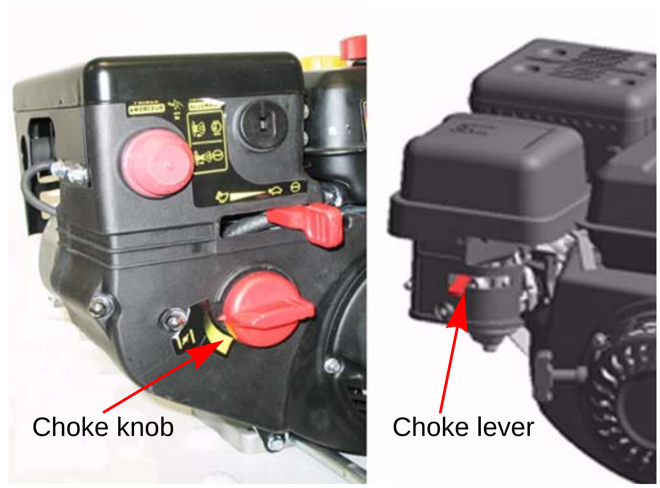


Figure 4.9

NOTE: Engines with a choke lever do not have any choke linkages. The choke lever is mounted on the carburetor and directly connected the choke plate. See Figure 4.10.

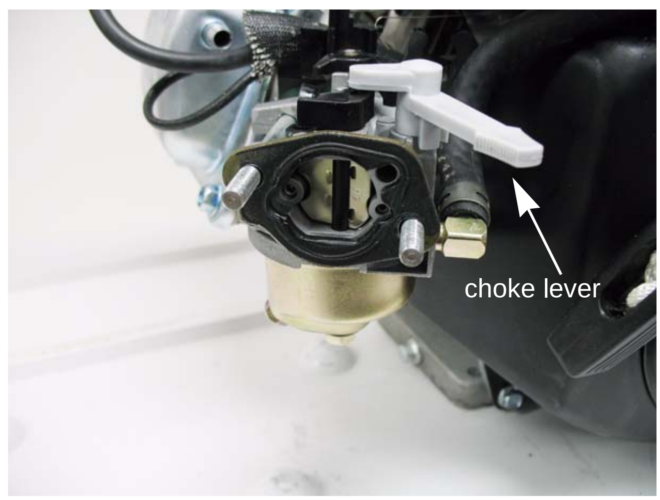


Figure 4.10

Choke linkage

The rod connecting the choke knob to the choke plate on the carburetor can be bent slightly to facilitate adjustment. To access it:

1. Remove the choke knob and the engine shroud by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake Systems.
2. Rotate the choke knob shaft to verify full choke movement. See Figure 4.11.

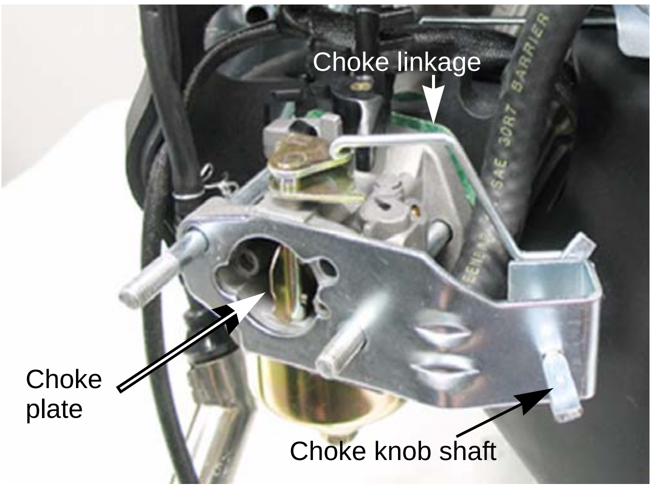


Figure 4.11

3. If the choke plate does not open fully or close fully, adjust the choke linkage.

   NOTE: When adjusting the choke linkage, make small bends and recheck the movement of the choke plate. Repeat this step until full movement is achieved.

4. Reassemble by following step 1 in reverse order.
5. Test run the engine before returning to service.

Primers

MTD engines use a dry bulb primer. This means that there is no fuel in the primer bulb. The primer works by pushing air into the float chamber of the carburetor when the primer bulb is depressed. This will force fuel to be sprayed out of the main nozzle into the throat of the carburetor.

To test the primer:

1. Remove the engine shroud by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake Systems.
2. Reconnect the primer hose to the carburetor. See Figure 4.12.

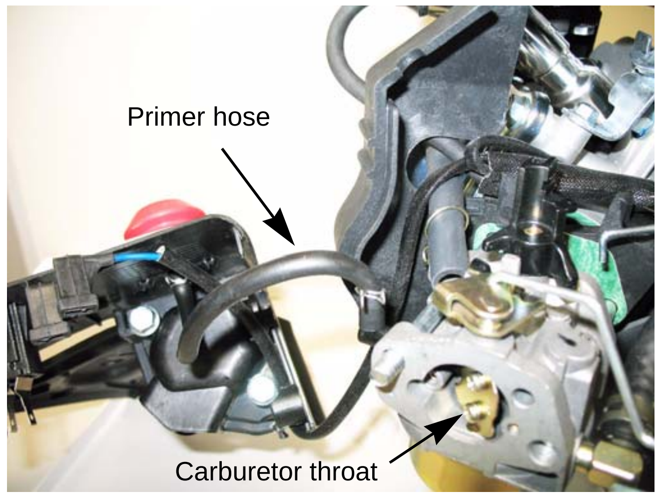


Figure 4.12

3. Press the primer bulb while looking down the carburetor throat. If there is fuel squirting into the carburetor throat the primer is working properly. If not, replace the primer and hose.

   NOTE: The primer and primer hose come as an assembly so there is no need to determine which part is bad.

To replace the primer:

4. If the primer is bad, disconnect hose from the carburetor.

5. Remove the hose camp at the rear of the primer bulb. See Figure 4.13.

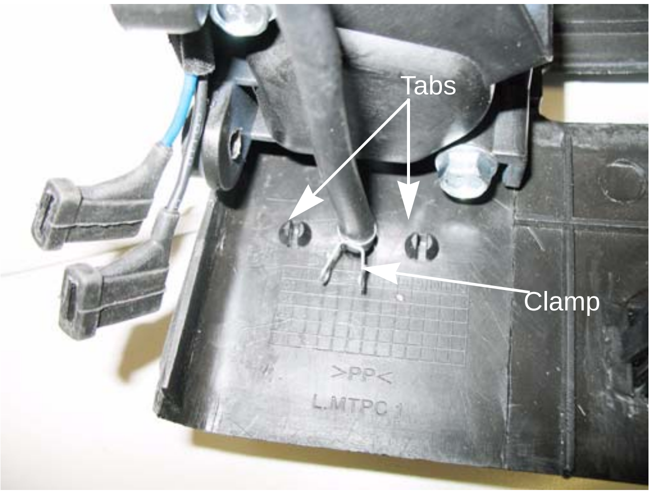


Figure 4.13

6. The primer is held to the shroud by a pair of split, barbed posts. Squeeze the posts to release the barbs. See Figure 4.13.

   NOTE: The primer bulb and hose will slide out as an assembly.

7. Install the new primer by following the above steps in reverse order.

Carburetors

If diagnosis indicates a fuel problem, inspect the carburetor. This is important even if problems are identified elsewhere in the fuel system..

IMPORTANT: the fuel must be tested for alcohol content before diagnosing anything else on the engine.

NOTE: It is important to perform a compression or leak down test before condemning a carburetor. An engine can have a borderline compression reading and not create enough of a vacuum to draw in a sufficient fuel/air charge.

NOTE: If the engine has border-line compression, a quick test to see if that is the problem is to remove the spark plug. Squirt a little bit of oil into the combustion chamber to seal the rings. Reinstall the spark plug. If the engine starts and runs ok, then that was the problem. If it does not start, move on to the carburetor.

Inspecting the carburetor:

1. Remove the float bowl and check for dirt and/or varnish.

2. Inspect the needle valve and needle valve seat for dirt and/or damage.

3. Inspect the gaskets and O-rings for damage.

4. Inspect the vents and orifices, verify that they are free of debris.

   NOTE: If a little cleaning and new gaskets will fix the carburetor, do it. If the carburetor requires extensive cleaning it is better to replace the carburetor.

   IMPORTANT: Never try to mechanically clean orifices. That will damage them and ruin the carburetor.

   NOTE: The jet markings (if present) may be used for identification purposes, but the technician should not attempt to infer orifice sizes from the identification numbers.

   NOTE: Installing the wrong main jet, or a carburetor with the wrong main jet will produce performance and emissions issues.

Disassembly and rebuilding the carburetor

1. Clamp-off the fuel line to prevent fuel spillage, then disconnect the fuel line from the carburetor.

   NOTE: If the carburetor is equipped with a primer, disconnect the primer hose.

2. Remove the carburetor by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake and Filter.

   NOTE: An insulator separates the carburetor from the cylinder head.

   - A bowl vent port is in a recessed passage on the end of the carburetor that faces the insulator.
   - A second passage in the insulator supplements the passage on the carburetor.
   - Gaskets separate the insulator from the cylinder head and the carburetor from the insulator.
   - A port in the carburetor to insulator gasket ties the bowl vent passages together.

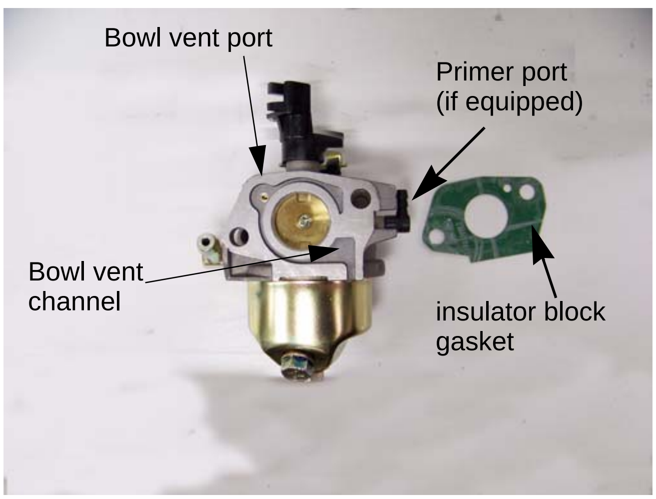


Figure 4.14

3. Remove the bowl bolt using a 10mm wrench. See Figure 4.15.

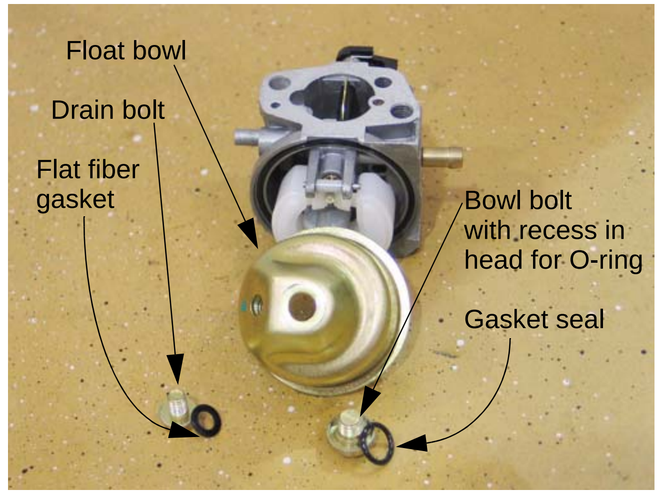


Figure 4.15

NOTE: From this point an assessment can be made about the viability of rebuilding the carburetor.

- If extensive corrosion is evident, replace the carburetor.
- If varnish build-up is too extensive to clean, replace the carburetor.

4. When inverted, the float should rest in a level position. See Figure 4.16.

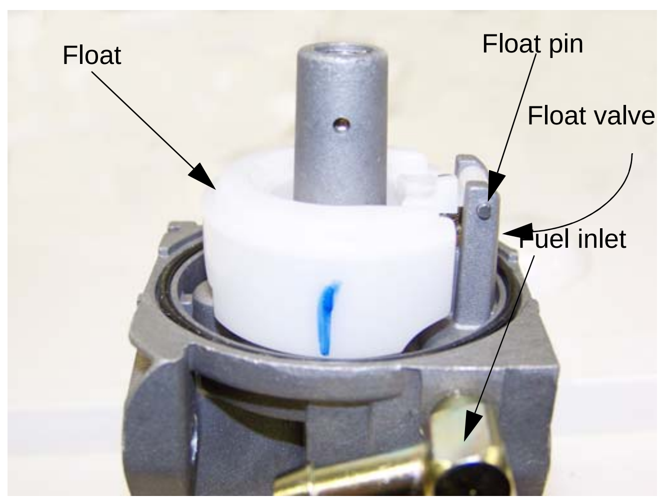


Figure 4.16

5. Remove the pin that the float hinges on to remove the float.

   NOTE: The float is not adjustable. Spring tension against the float valve begins to build from the horizontal position, putting progressively more pressure between the tip of the valve and the seat. See Figure 4.17.

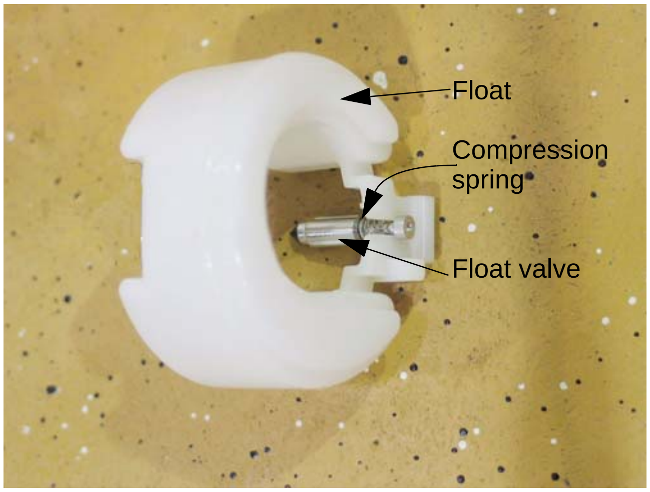


Figure 4.17

   NOTE: Because the float valve is crucial to the functioning of the carburetor, and the viton tip of the valve is subject to wear, technicians should replace the valve and spring any time the carburetor is disassembled for cleaning.

- A square cross-section gasket seals the bowl to the body of the carburetor.

6. Remove the main jet using a narrow-shank straight blade screwdriver. See Figure 4.18.

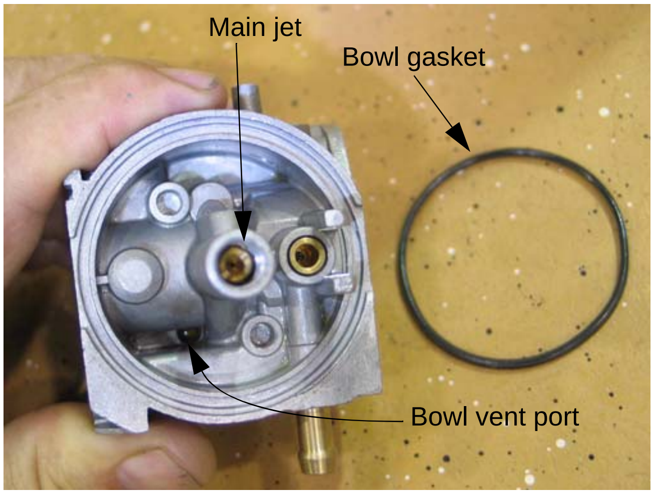


Figure 4.18

   NOTE: Fuel enters the central column through a port about 1/2” (1cm) from the bottom, to help prevent the ingress of any residue in the bottom of the bowl.

   NOTE: The orifice in the main jet meters fuel into the central column.

   NOTE: Air from the main jet emulsion port enters the central column near the top, then gets bubbled through the emulsion tube into the metered fuel flow to promote atomization.

NOTE: The main jet secures the emulsion tube in the central column of the carburetor. See Figure 4.19.

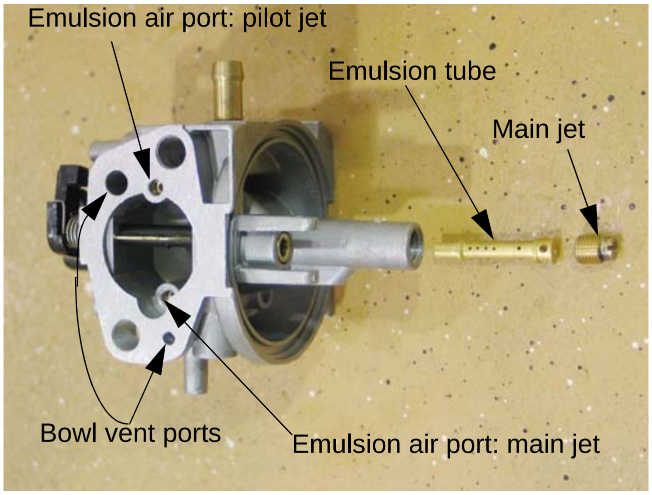


Figure 4.19

7. The throttle stop screw has a large pliable lip around the head of the screw. That lip secures a metering plug for the pilot and transition ports. Remove the screw to reach the plug. See Figure 4.20.

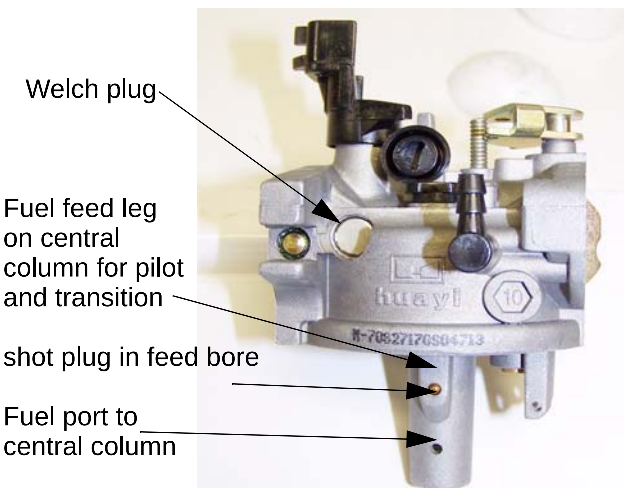


Figure 4.20

8. Carefully pry out the metering plug using a small screwdriver. See Figure 4.21.

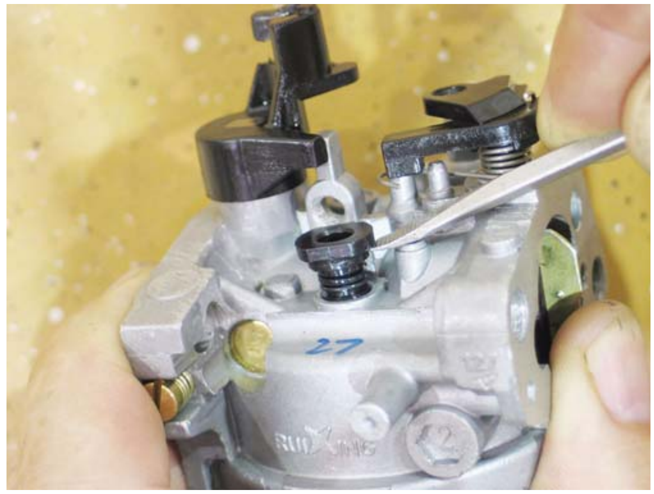


Figure 4.21

9. Examine the metering plug: See Figure 4.22.

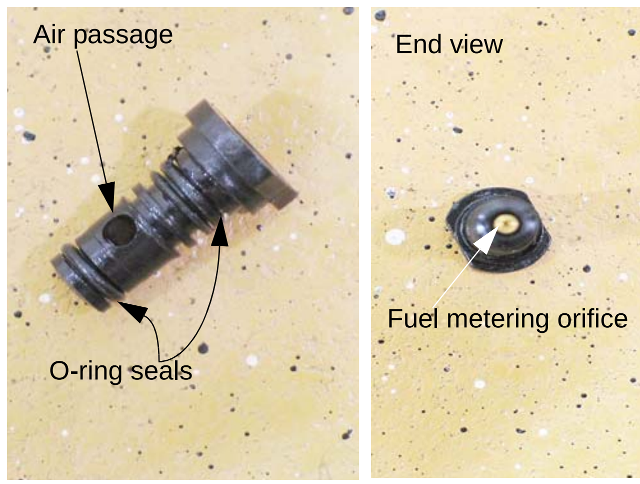


Figure 4.22

- Fuel, drawn from the central column via the long fuel feed leg, is metered by the brass orifice in the tip of the metering plug.
- Air, drawn from the emulsion air port, is metered by the size of the brass orifice at the entrance to the port.
- The fuel and air that feed the pilot and transition ports are mixed at the metering plug.
- The metering plug creates a small venturi. The pressure drop of the air passing through the metering plug draws the fuel into the passage to the pilot and transition ports, in an emulsified mixture.

NOTE: The pilot screw regulates how much of this pre-mixed fuel/air emulsion is allowed to enter the throat of the carburetor, to atomize down-stream of the throttle plate. On current production units it is set at the factory and the screw head is removed. See Figure 4.23.

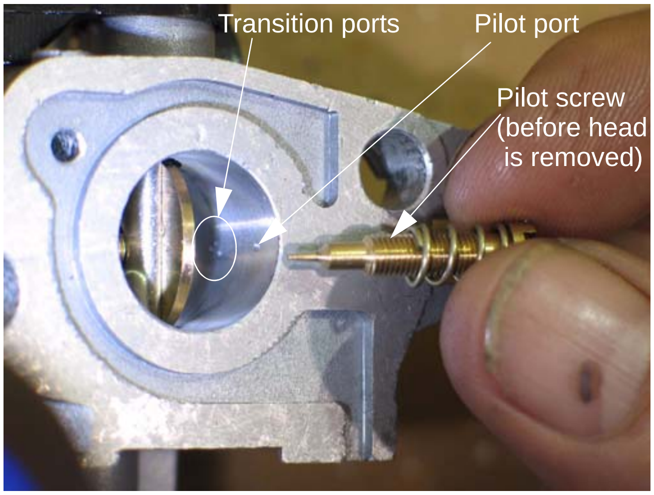


Figure 4.23

NOTE: The transition ports are fixed. They are drilled into the throat of the carburetor, down-stream of the venturi. They lie behind the brass welch plug near the pilot screw.

10. Soak the Carburetor body in a suitable solvent until clean.
11. Rinse it thoroughly.
12. Dry the carburetor body using compressed air.
13. Reassembly the carburetor and install it by following steps 1-8 in reverse order.
14. Start engine and check the idle RPM using a tachometer.

    NOTE: Idle speed: If applicable, is 1,800 RPM ± 160 RPM, set using throttle stop screw.
15. Check the top no load speed of the engine.

    NOTE: The top no load speed will vary depending on the application. The specification for it will be listed in the manual for each application.
16. The top no-load speed is easily adjusted by tightening/loosing the speed adjustment screw. Tighten the screw to decrease speed and loosen it to increase speed.. See Figure 4.24.

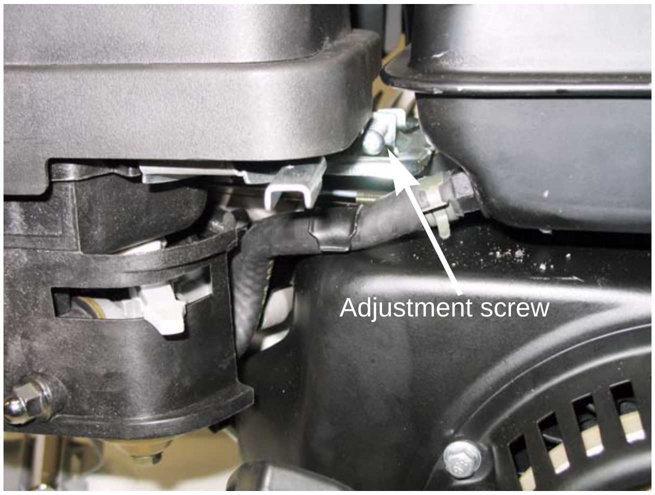


Figure 4.24

Governor

The engine speed is controlled by a balance between the force applied by a spring (pulling the throttle open) and a flyweight mechanism within the engine applying force to the governor arm (pushing the throttle closed). See Figure 4.25.

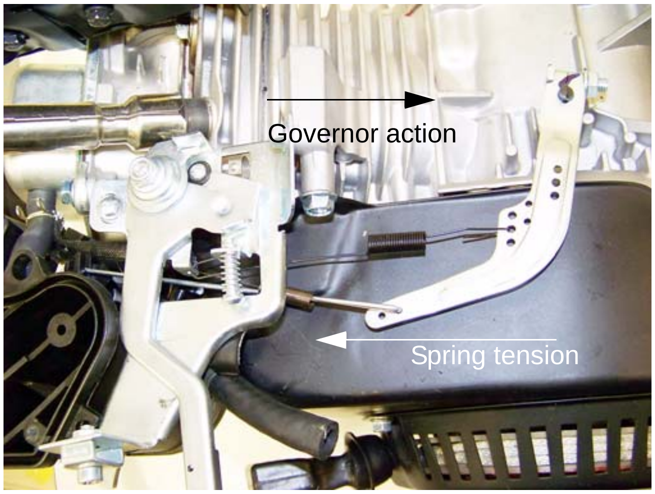


Figure 4.25

NOTE: While the mechanism is simple and robust, it is important to pay attention when working on parts near the governor. Binding caused by interference with mis-routed lines or cables may make the governor unresponsive.

NOTE: When a governed engine “hunts”, it is generally an indication of a lean fuel/air mixture, rather than a problem with the governor.

Governor arm

To remove the governor arm from the governor shaft:

1. Remove the fuel tank by following the steps described in the Fuel Tank section of this chapter.
2. Unhook the governor spring.

   NOTE: Mark which hole the spring was in to ensure it goes back in the same hole.
3. Unhook the governor linage and throttle return spring.
4. Loosen the nut and through bolt. See Figure 4.26.

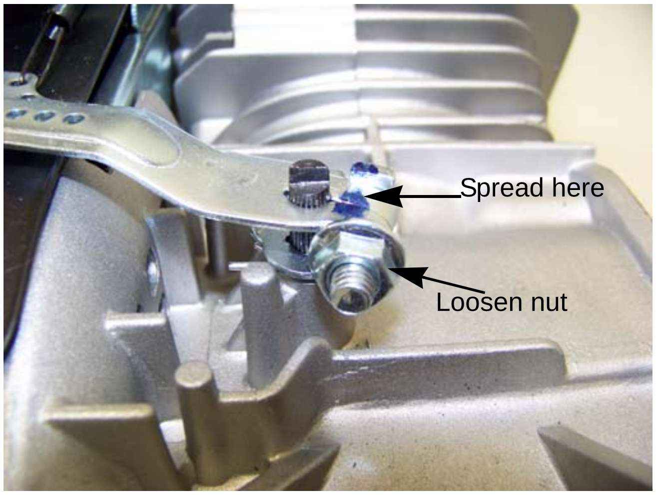


Figure 4.26

5. Carefully spread open the seam on the arm.
6. Carefully slide the Governor arm off of the governor shaft.
7. Install the governor arm by rotating the governor shaft clockwise until it stops.
8. Slide the arm onto the shaft. The flat on the top of the shaft should be roughly perpendicular to the arm. See Figure 4.26.

   NOTE: There is a hairpin clip that keeps the governor shaft from sliding into the engine. It may be necessary to hold the shaft while sliding the arm on to prevent it from going into the engine.
9. Tighten the nut on the clamp bolt to secure the arm.
10. Attach the governor linkage and spring.
11. Adjust the governor to maintain top no-load speed as described in a previous section of this chapter.

Governor shaft

To remove or replace the governor shaft:

1. Remove the engine from the equipment that it powers.
2. Remove the governor arm by following the previously described steps.
3. Remove the flywheel by following the steps described in Chapter 7: Ignition Systems.
4. Remove the sump and crankshaft from the engine by following the steps described in Chapter 10: Cam, Crankshaft and Piston.
5. Remove the hairpin clip from the governor shaft. See Figure 4.27.

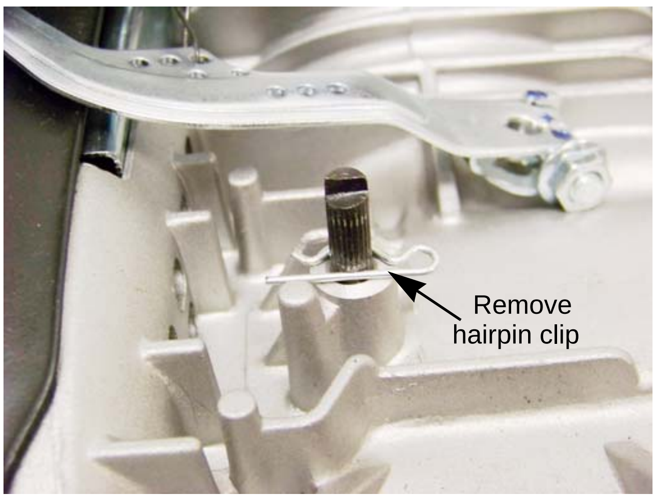


Figure 4.27

6. Slide the governor arm out of the engine block from the inside of the engine. See Figure 4.28.

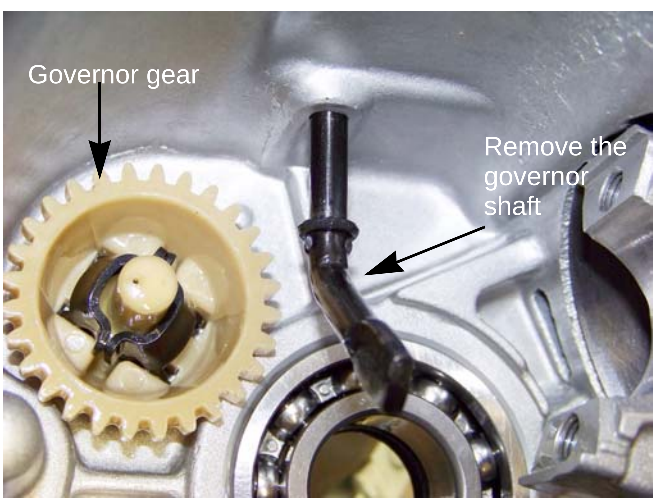


Figure 4.28

7. Check the movement of the fly-weights and cap on the governor gear.
8. Install the shaft by following the above steps in reverse order.
9. Install the engine on the equipment it powers.
10. Test run the engine and adjust the top no load engine rpms by following the steps described in the carburetor section of this chapter.

Governor cup and the governor gear

To remove or replace the governor gear and cup:

1. Remove the engine from the unit.
2. Remove the governor arm by following the previously described steps.
3. Remove the flywheel by following the steps described in Chapter 7: Ignition Systems.
4. Remove the sump and crankshaft by following the steps described in Chapter 10: Cam, Crankshaft and Piston.
5. Drive out the governor gear shaft using a 5/32” pin punch. See Figure 4.29.

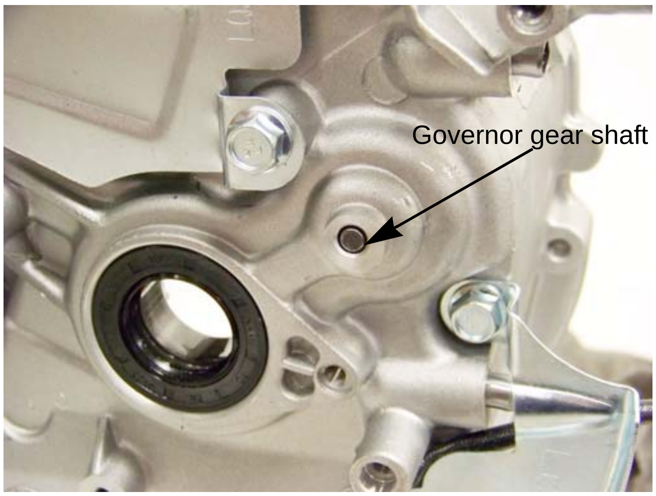


Figure 4.29

NOTE: If the engine is equipped with an altenator, remove the stator for easier access to the shaft. See Figure 4.30.

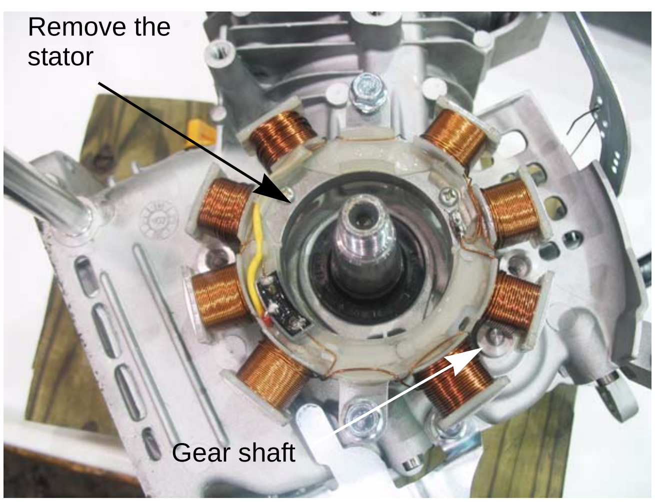


Figure 4.30

6. Slide the shaft out of the gear and cup. See Figure 4.31.

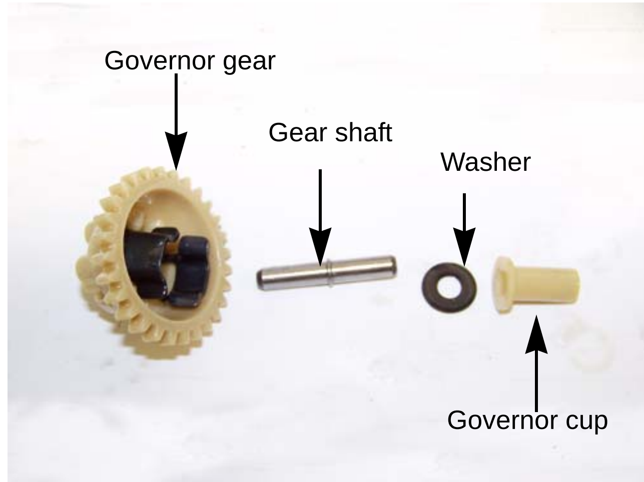


Figure 4.31

NOTE: A second thrust washer goes between the governor gear and the cylinder block. Make sure it is in place when installing the governor gear. See Figure 4.32.

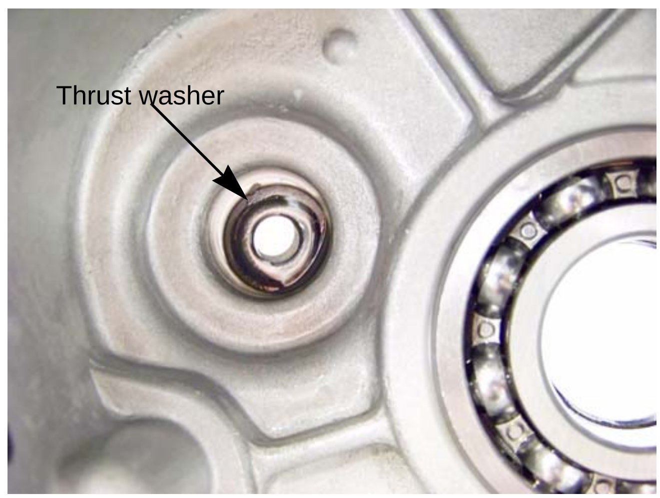


Figure 4.32

7. Install the governor gear and cup by following the above steps in reverse order.

   NOTE: Check the governor arm for freedom of movement before test running the engine.

8. Test run the engine and adjust the top no load engine rpms by following the steps described in “Disassembly and rebuilding the carburetor” section of this chapter.

CHAPTER 5: LUBRICATION

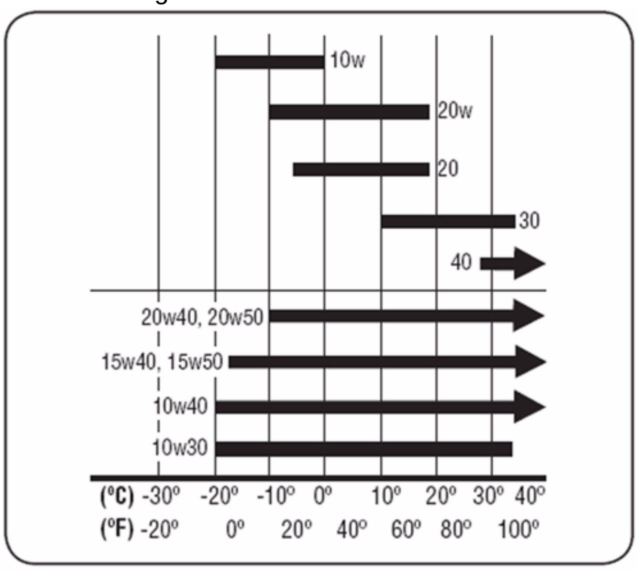
Oil type and quantity

Use a quality motor oil certified to meet or exceed American Petroleum Institute (A.P.I.) requirements for service classification SG/SF. Motor oils classified SG/SF will show this designation on the container.

SAE 10W-30 is recommended for general, all temperature use. If single viscosity oil is used, select the appropriate viscosity for the average temperature in your area from the chart below. See Figure 5.1.

> **NOTE:** Using synthetic oil during the break in period can prevent the rings from breaking in.

Summer engines



Snow engines

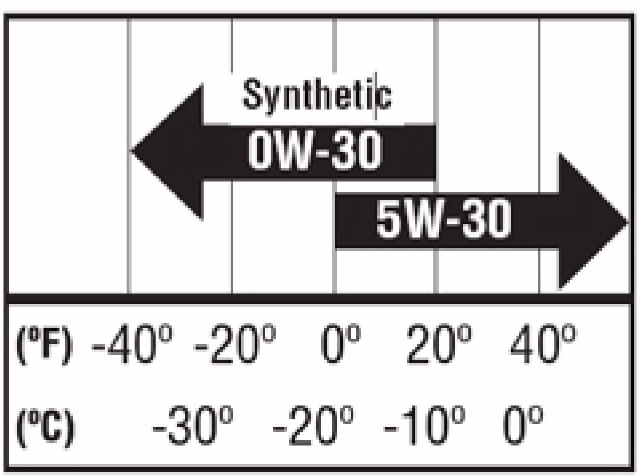


Figure 5.1

Oil dip stick

To check the oil level:

> **NOTE:** Be sure to check the engine on a level surface with the engine stopped.

1. Remove the oil filler cap and wipe the dipstick clean.
2. Insert the dipstick into the engine block, but do not screw it in. See Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2

3. Pull the dip stick out again and read the oil level. See Figure 5.3.

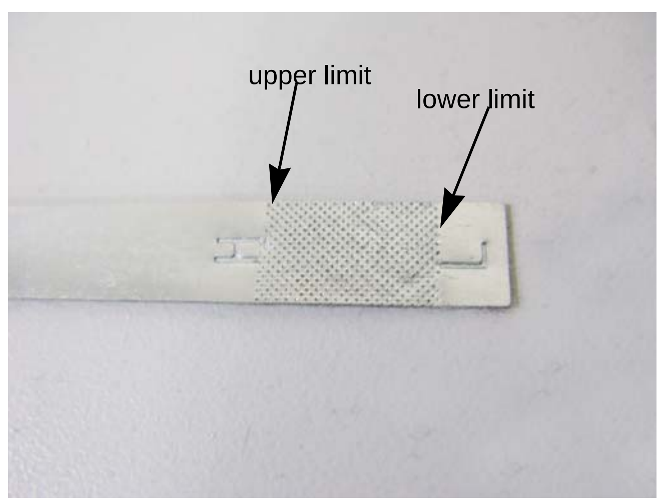


Figure 5.3

4. If the level is low, slowly add oil to the upper limit on the dipstick.

Dip stick tube removal

To remove/replace the dip stick tube:

1. Remove the dip stick.
2. Remove the two screws securing the dip stick cover in place using a #2 phillips screw driver. See Figure 5.4.

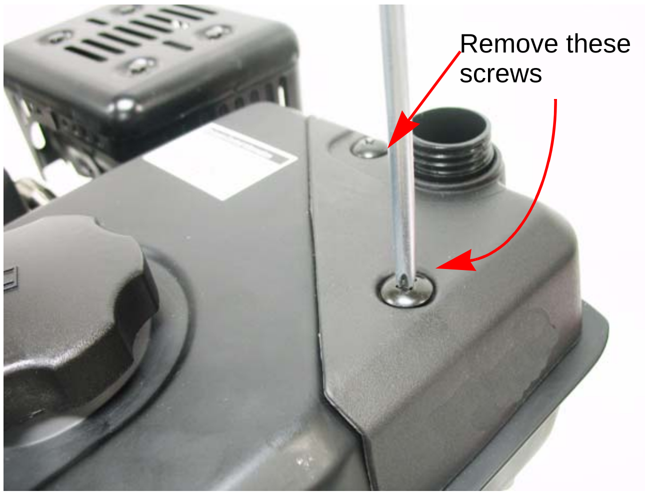


Figure 5.4

3. Remove the screw at the bottom of the dip stick tube. See Figure 5.5.

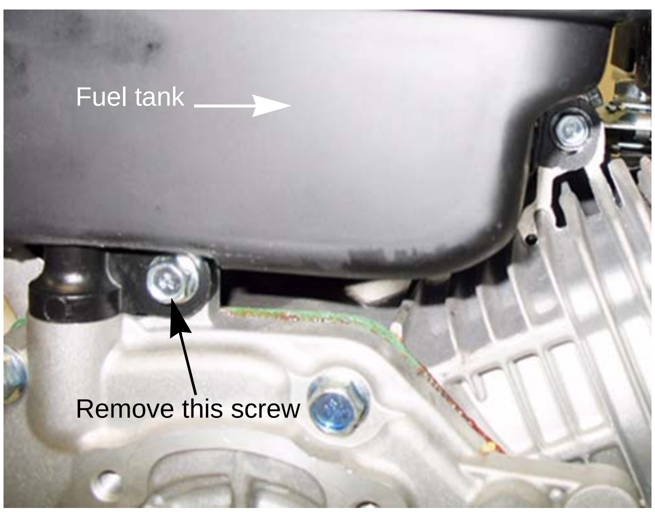


Figure 5.5

4. Pull the dip stick tube out of the engine block and fuel tank. See Figure 5.6.

Figure 5.6

5. Inspect the O-rings on the dip stick and the dip stick tube. Replace if damaged.
6. Install by following the above steps in reverse order.

Lubrication system

MTD uses a splash lube system for it's horizontal shaft engines. The connecting rod has a dipper on it that "splashes" oil around the inside of the engine. See Figure 5.7.

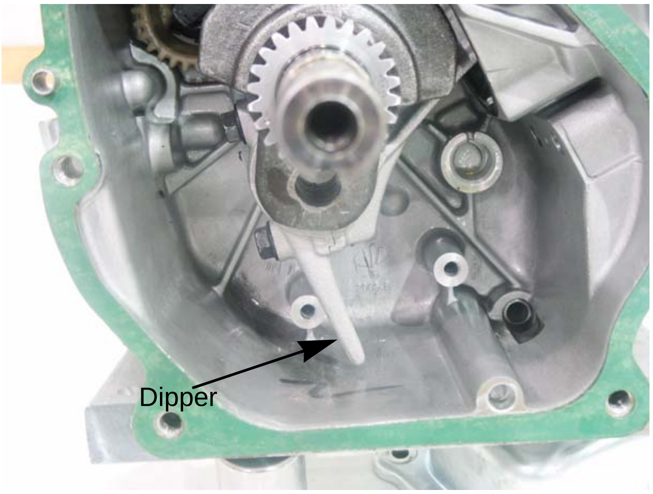


Figure 5.7

NOTE: The cam and tappets were removed for better visualization of the lubrication system.

The splashing action will also atomize or change the oil into a mist. There are two oil passages that run along the engine cylinder. The one on the top side of the engine is the oil supply passage. The oil mist will flow through this passage to the cylinder head. See Figure 5.8.

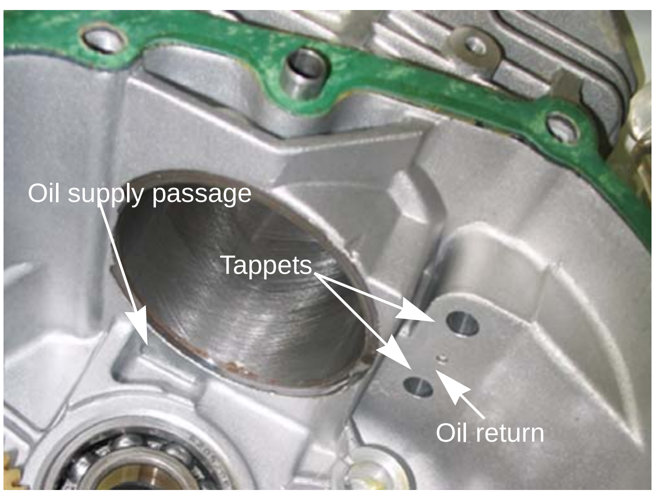


Figure 5.8

The second oil passage runs along the bottom side of the cylinder. This is the oil return passage. As the name implies, it allows the oil collecting in the cylinder head to return to the sump. The return passage is the tiny hole that is in between the two tappet passages.

NOTE: Because these engines use splash lubrication, the type of oil and the oil level is critical for proper operation of the engine. If the oil level is too low, the dipper on the connecting rod cannot splash the oil into the engine. If the oil level is too high, the oil will not change into a mist to reach the upper side of the engine.

Positive crankcase ventilation valve

The PCV valve is located inside the valve cover. The function and test procedures for the PCV valve is covered in Chapter 2: Basic Troubleshooting.

To remove the valve cover and PCV valve:

1. Disconnect and ground the spark plug wire.
2. Squeeze the spring clamp that secures the breather hose to the valve cover nipple and slide it back. Then remove the breather hose from the valve cover nipple. See Figure 5.9.

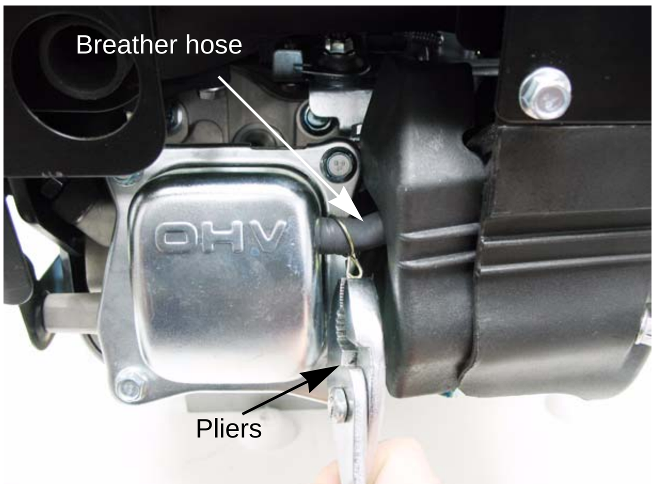


Figure 5.9

3. Remove the four screws that hold the valve cover to the cylinder head using a 10mm wrench. See Figure 5.10.

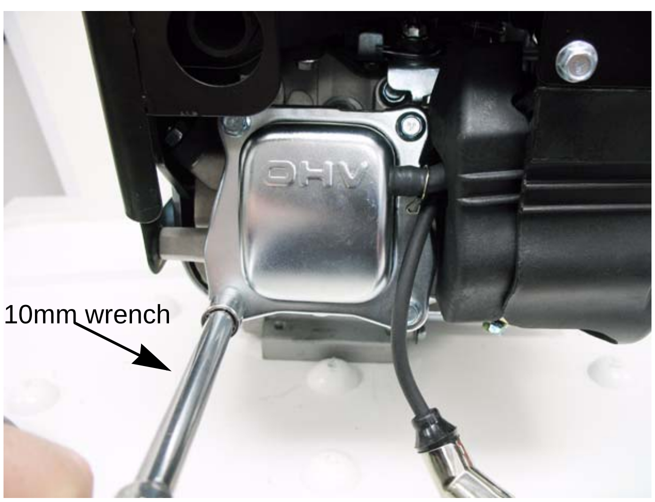


Figure 5.10

NOTE: The PCV valve is not serviceable. If it is faulty, the valve cover must be replaced.

4. Reassemble the PCV and valve cover by following the above steps in reverse order..

   NOTE: Tighten the cover bolts to a of torqued to 62 - 79.7 in-lbs. (7-9 Nm).

5. Inspect the PCV tubing for cracks, brittleness or signs of leaking. Replace the PCV tube if any are found.
6. Test run the engine before returning to service.

CHAPTER 6: STARTER AND CHARGING SYSTEMS

Recoil Starter Removal

To remove recoil assembly from the engine:

1. Remove the three nuts that secure the recoil assembly to the engine using a 8mm wrench. See Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1

2. Install the starter by following the above step in reverse order. Tighten the screws to a torque of 53 - 71 in-lbs (6-8 Nm).

Starter Cup

The starter cup is a steel cup that is bolted to the fly-wheel.

1. Inspect the inside of the starter cup. See Figure 6.2.

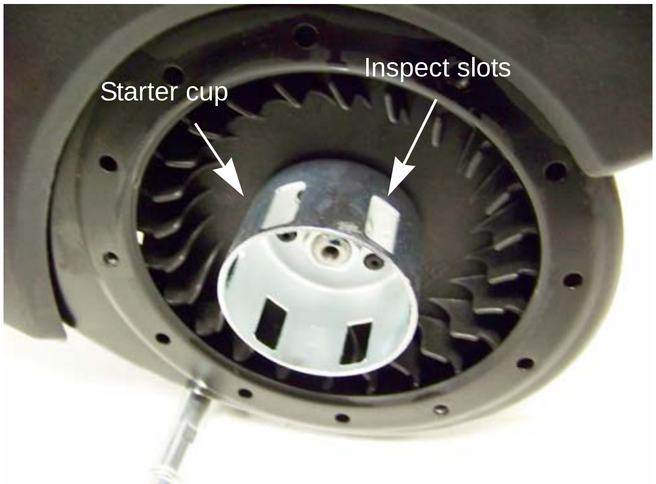


Figure 6.2

NOTE: If the starter was failing to engage the fly-wheel, and the edges of the teeth inside the cup are burred or damaged, replace the starter cup.

NOTE: If the starter cup is replaced, the complete starter should be replaced as well, to prevent a repeat failure.

2. Remove the starter cup by removing the fly-wheel nut.

3. Install a starter cup by placing it on the flywheel, with the dimple on the bottom of the starter cup in the dimple in the flywheel. See Figure 6.3.

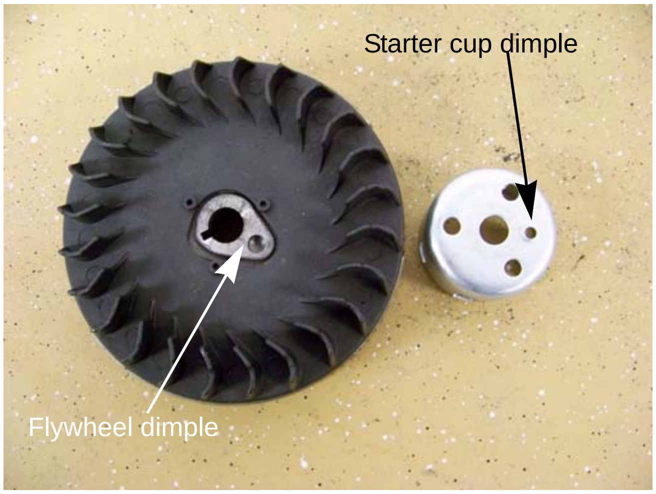


Figure 6.3

4. Install the flywheel nut and tighten it to a torque of 47 - 52 ft-lbs (64 - 70 Nm).

Starter Rope

The most common failure mode for most recoil assemblies is a broken rope.

> **NOTE:** If the spring was not damaged when the recoil sprung back, It is possible to simply remove the remnants of the old rope and install a new rope.

1. Remove the starter by following the steps described earlier in this chapter.
2. Remove the old starter rope by prying out the starter cord knot and pulling the rope out with it.
3. Cut a piece of #4 recoil rope 7’ (2.1 meters) long.
4. Heat fuse the ends of the starter rope, and tie a double half-hitch in one end.
5. The rope may be easily installed from the outside-in. Pull the rope tight to seat the knot firmly in the recess in the back of the pulley. See Figure 6.4.

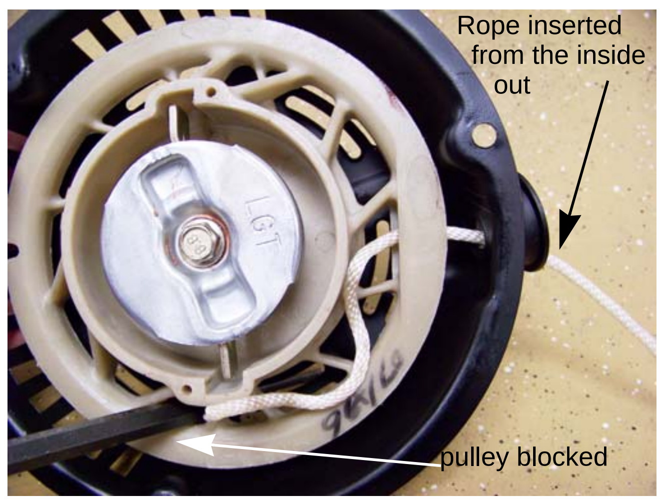


Figure 6.4

> **NOTE:** It may be necessary to wind the pulley clockwise to line up the hole in the pulley to the hole in the starter housing. If so, use a punch or screwdriver to block the pulley, preventing it from rewinding. See Figure 6.4.

6. Wind the spring tightly. Then relieve it minimum 1 full turn, counting when the pulley knot aligns with the rope bushing in the housing. (This usually results in about 1.5-1.75 complete turns of relief), and block it with a punch or screwdriver to keep it from rewinding.

7. Install the handle and handle insert on the loose end of the rope, again using a double half-hitch. See Figure 6.5.

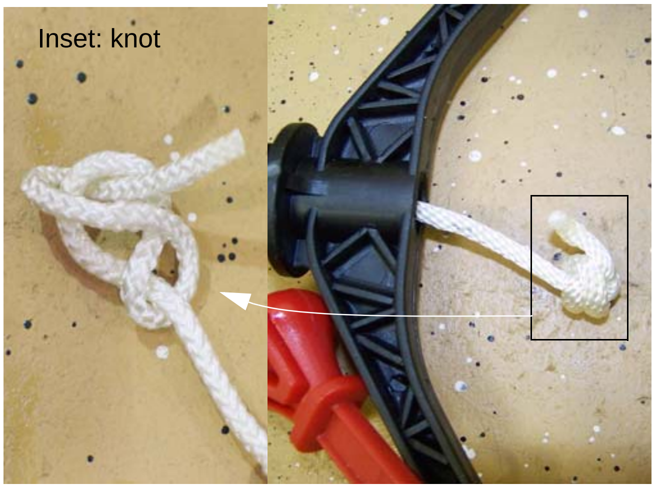


Figure 6.5

8. Remove the blocking tool and at a controlled rate, let the rope rewind into the starter.

9. Give the starter a couple of test pulls to verify the right amount of tension on the starter rope.

   NOTE: If starter rope tension needs to be adjusted, hook the rope into the notch in the pulley and wind the pulley a couple of turns to add tension-. See Figure 6.6.

Figure 6.6

10. Install the starter and tighten the starter nuts to a torque of 53 - 71 in-lbs (6-8 Nm).

Starter pulley and recoil spring

The recoil spring is nested within the starter pulley and both parts are sold as a single part number.

> **CAUTION:** Eye protection should be worn if the starter pulley is to be removed.

If damage is suspected, the recoil may be disassembled by:

1. Remove the starter by following the steps described earlier in this chapter.
2. Relieve the spring tension by:
   - 2a. Pull some slack in the rope, in side of the starter
   - 2b. Hook the rope into the notch in the starter pulley.
   - 2c. Wind the pulley clockwise until all tension is removed.
3. Remove the shoulder screw and pressure plate using a 10 mm wrench. See Figure 6.7.

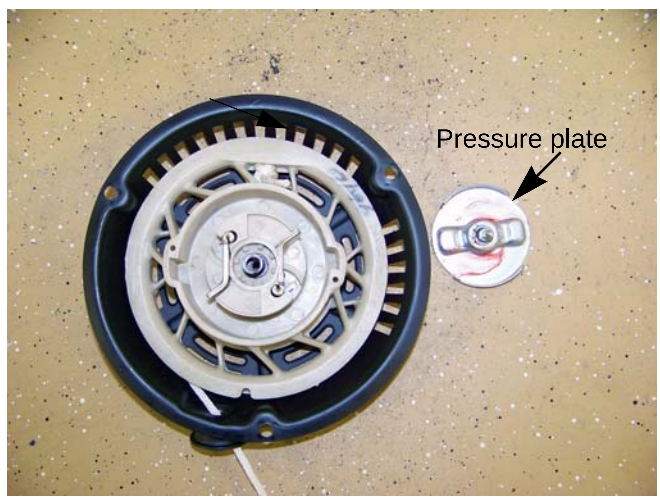


Figure 6.7

> **NOTE:** Beneath the pressure plate is a compression spring, and two starter pawls that are held in the disengaged position by two torsion springs.

4. Inspect the pawls and torsion springs for wear and damage. See Figure 6.8.

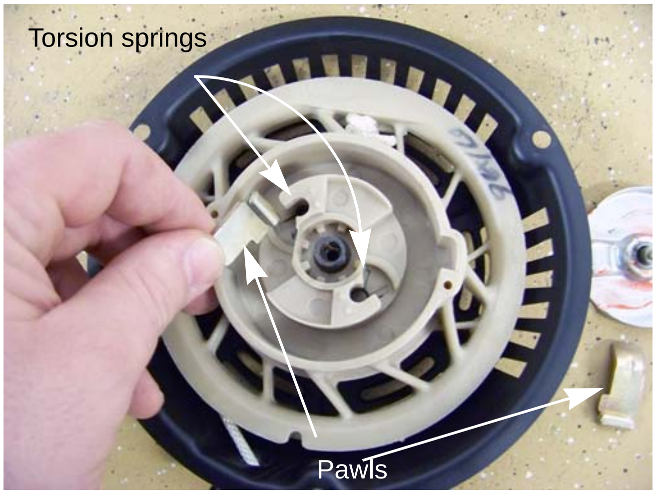


Figure 6.8

5. Carefully lift the spring and pulley out of the recoil housing. See Figure 6.9.

   CAUTION: The recoil spring is under tension and can release as the pulley is removed.

   CAUTION: Eye protection should be worn while removing the starter pulley.

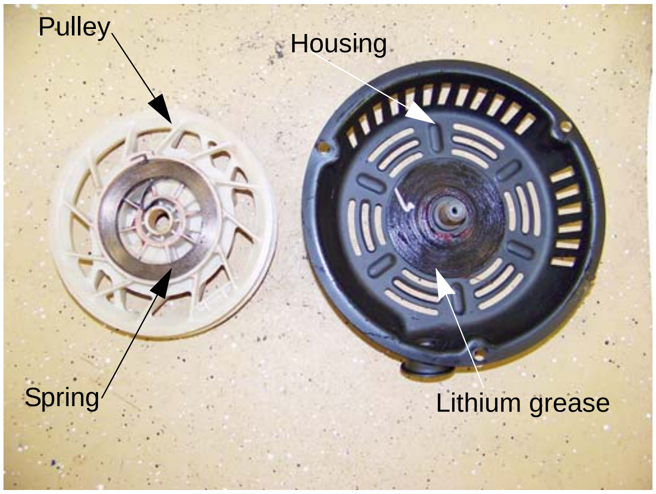


Figure 6.9

NOTE: If the spring is undamaged, but has been removed from the pulley, the spring may be re-wound. Hook the end of the spring into the slot in the outer lip of the recess of the pulley and wind the spring into the recess in a counter-clockwise direction.

NOTE: Evaluate the damage, including parts prices and local labor rates. In some parts of the country, it makes economic sense to replace the complete assembly, in other areas labor rates favor repair.

6. To re-assemble, apply a small amount of lithium-based chassis grease to the surface of the recoil housing that contacts the spring.

   NOTE: Use low temperature grease on the snow engines.

7. Carefully position the pulley and spring in the recoil housing. Rotate the pulley gently counter-clockwise until the spring seats, allowing the pulley to fall into position.

8. Install the torsion springs and pawls so that the long arm of the spring reaches outside of the pawl, and draws it toward the center of the assembly. See Figure 6.8.

   NOTE: The rolled end of the pawl fits in the recess in the starter pulley. The hooked end engages the starter cup. The roll faces inward and the hook faces outward.

   NOTE: The extrusions on the pressure plate should fall inside of the pawls as the starter is assembled.

   NOTE: Drag on the pressure plate, from the friction between the compression spring and the head of the shoulder screw causes these extrusions to force the pawls outward, engaging the starter cup.

9. Apply a small amount of thread locking compound such as Loctite 242 (blue) to the threads of the shoulder screw, and install the screw. Tighten it to a torque of 71 - 89 in-lb. (8 - 10 Nm).

10. Install the starter rope by following the steps described in the previous section of this chapter.

11. Install the starter and tighten the starter nuts to a torque of 53 - 71 in-lbs (6-8 Nm).

Electric starter

The electric starter is only available on the snow engine. It is powered by an extension cord that is plugged into household 120 volt AC current. The starter and switch assembly are one piece and are not serviceable.

To replace the starter assembly:

1. Disconnect the extension cord.
2. Remove the two screws that secures the switch box to the engine. See Figure 6.10.

Figure 6.10

3. Remove the starter by removing the two screws that hold it to the engine block using an 8mm wrench. See Figure 6.11.

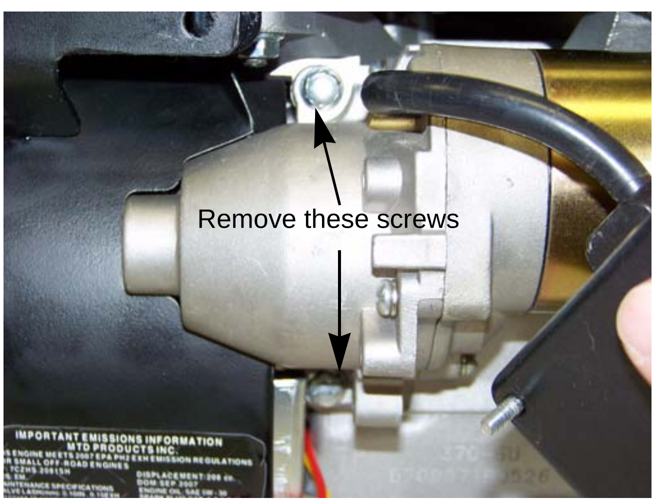


Figure 6.11

NOTE: Before condemning a starter make sure to bench test it. To bench test a starter:

A. Remove the starter from the engine.

B. Plug the extension cord into the switch housing.

C. Hold the starter down and press the starter button.

- If the starter works on the bench, confirm that the engine crankshaft rotates with normal force.
- If the engine does not rotate with normal force, identify and repair the engine problem.

NOTE: This includes adjusting the valve lash.

- If the crankshaft rotates with normal force but the starter is unable to turn it, replace the starter.
- If the starter does not work, replace the starter.

4. Install the starter by following the above steps in reverse order.

NOTE: Make sure the alignment dowels are in the engine block before in stalling the starter. See Figure 6.12.

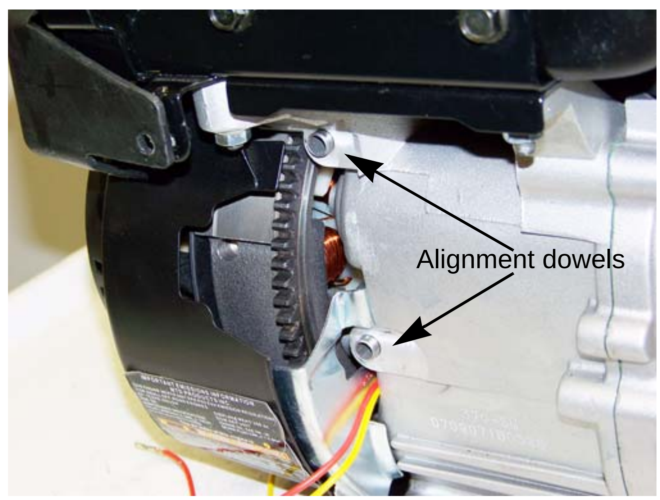


Figure 6.12

NOTE: Tighten the starter screws to a torque of 53 - 71 in-lbs (6-8 Nm).

Charging system

Description

Some engines are equipped with a charging system. The charging system consists of:

- Alternator stator: copper field windings around an iron core. The stator is attached to the engine block beneath the flywheel.
- Four magnets on the inside of the flywheel, refer to figure 6.13, that rotate around a stator that is mounted to the cylinder block. As the crankshaft and flywheel rotate, the moving magnets induce a charge in the stator.

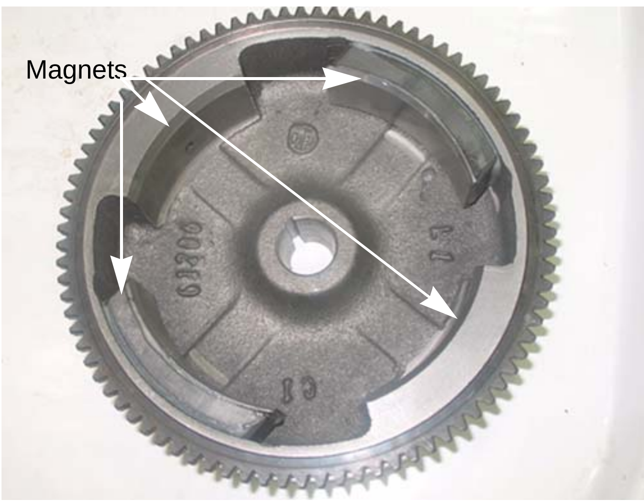


Figure 6.13

- A rectifier: A set of diodes that turn the AC current into DC current.

Testing

The charging system will produce AC and DC voltages. The rectifier for the DC voltage is inside of the stator and is not serviceable. To test the charging system:

1. Disconnect the charger harness.
2. Connect the black (-) lead of a digital multimeter to a good ground on the engine.
3. Connect the red (+) lead of the multimeter to the yellow wire in the charger harness. See Figure 6.14.

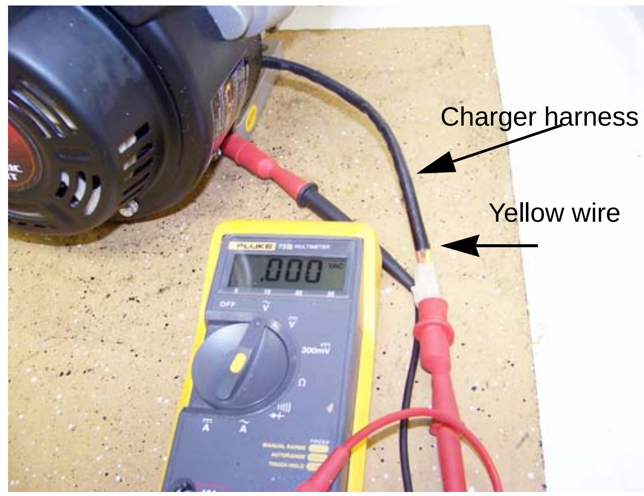


Figure 6.14

4. Set the multimeter to read AC voltage.
5. Start the engine and run it at full throttle.
6. The multimeter should read a voltage of 13 - 18Vac.
7. Set the multimeter read DC voltage.

8. Move the red (+) to the red wire of the charger harness. See Figure 6.15.

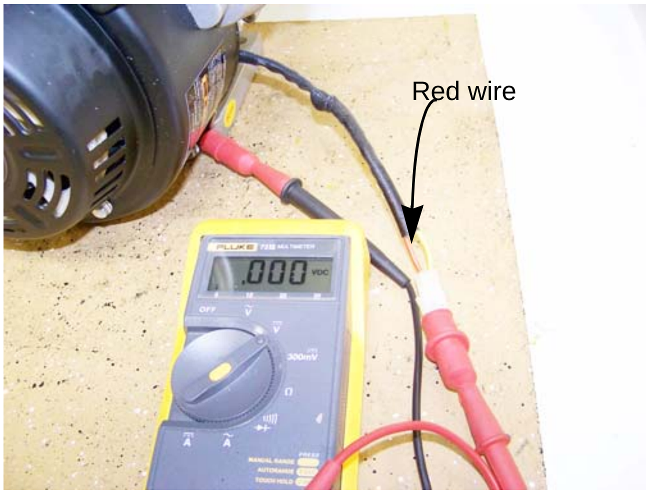


Figure 6.15

9. The multimeter should read 17 - 26Vdc.
10. If the results do not match what is listed above, replace the stator.

Stator

To remove/replace the stator:

1. Remove and ground the spark plug wire.
2. Remove the flywheel by following the steps described in Chapter 7: Ignition System.
3. Remove the baffle that covers the charger harness using a 10mm wrench.
4. Remove the two screws that secures the stator with a 10mm wrench and lift the stator off of the engine. See Figure 6.16.

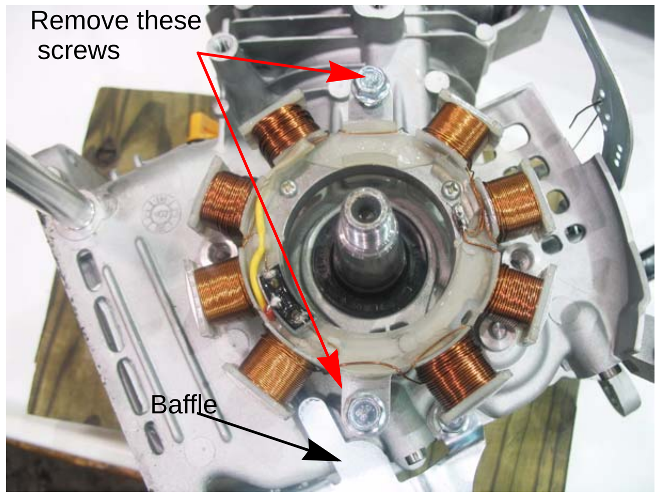


Figure 6.16

5. Install the stator by following the above steps in reverse order.
6. Test run the engine in a safe area and retest the voltage output before returning to service.

Rotor

Rotor failures are extremely rare. To check the rotor:

- Confirm that the magnets are firmly attached to the flywheel.
- Hold a screwdriver or a similar tool made of ferrous metal within a 1/4" of each magnet.
- If the tool is drawn to the magnet, the rotor is good.

CHAPTER 7: IGNITION SYSTEM

Troubleshooting the ignition system

The purpose of the ignition system is to provide a spark in the combustion chamber at the proper time to ignite the fuel/air mixture. The steps in troubleshooting the ignition system are:

1. Examine the spark plug(s) by following the steps described in the spark plug section of this chapter.

   NOTE: It is convenient to check the compression when the spark plug is removed for examination.

2. Connect a spark tester between the spark plug wire and a good ground point on the engine. See Figure 7.1.

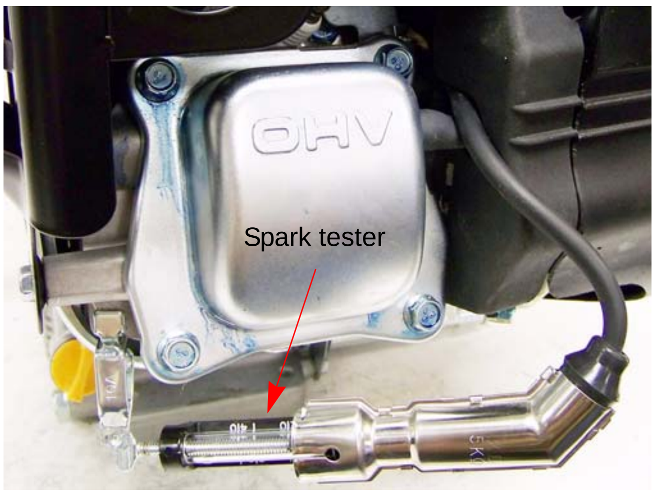


Figure 7.1

CAUTION: Never remove the spark plug and hold it against the cylinder head to test for spark. The fuel/air mix coming out of the spark plug hole will catch on fire.

NOTE: It only takes 1,000 volts to jump a .025" air gap in open atmosphere, it takes 10,000 volts to jump the same gap at 120 psi, therefore an open air spark test in not valid.

NOTE: The spark should be a minimum of 10 Kv (10,000 volts) at pull over speed.

3. Place the stop switch in the run position (Insert key for snow engines and move throttle to the full throttle position).

4. Pull the starter rope. If sparks can be seen in the spark tester, the ignition system is working.

   NOTE: If there are sparks present in the spark tester, install a known-good spark plug and prime test the engine. If the engine does not start, the problem is not in the ignition system. Check the engine's compression.

5. If no sparks are seen in the spark tester further testing is required.

6. Test the stop switch by following the steps described in the stop switch section of this chapter.

7. If the stop switch is working properly, replace the module.

8. Inspect the flywheel.

Stop switch

All MTD horizontal engines that are in use in North America have a stop switch built into the throttle lever assembly. MTD engines used on snow blowers have an additional stop (ignition) switch in the engine shroud.

Test the stop switch (throttle) by:

NOTE: On snow engines, test the remote (ignition) stop switch first.

1. Remove the fuel tank by following the steps described in Chapter 4: The Fuel System And Governor.
2. Remove the engine shroud (snow engines) by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake Systems.
3. Remove the blower housing.
4. Disconnect the lead that runs from the module to the stop switch. See Figure 7.2.

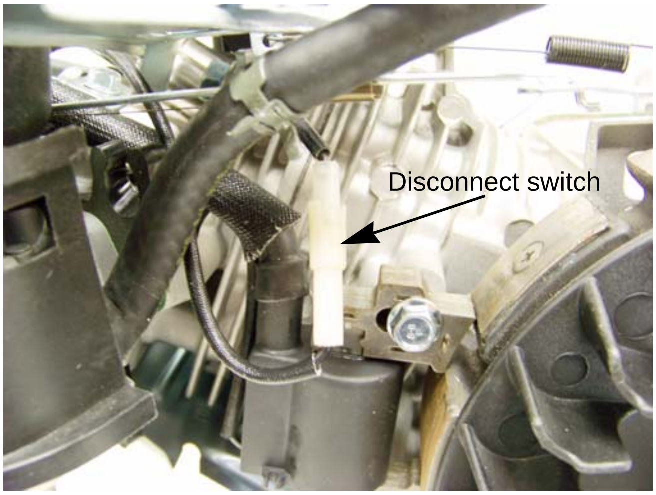


Figure 7.2

5. Connect one lead of a digital multimeter to the lead going to the stop switch. Connect the other lead of the digital multimeter to a good ground.
6. Set the multimeter to the ohms (Ω) scale.
7. Operate the throttle lever while watching the multimeter.

- When the throttle is all the way to the right (stop), the multimeter should read at or near 0.0Ω, indicating continuity. See Figure 7.3.

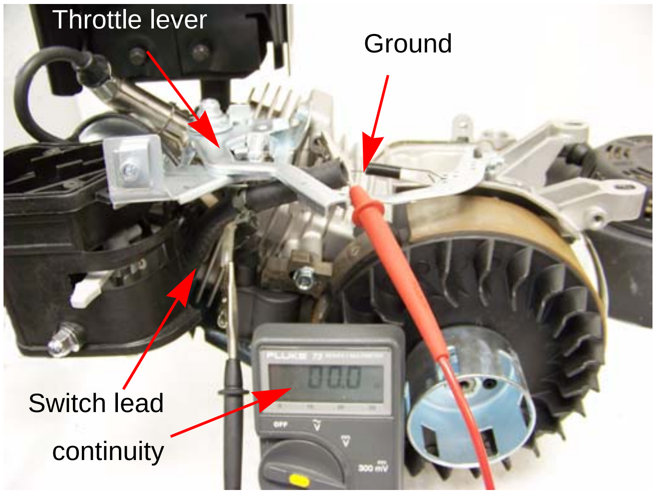


Figure 7.3

- When the throttle is all the way to the left (full throttle), the multimeter should not show continuity. See Figure 7.4.

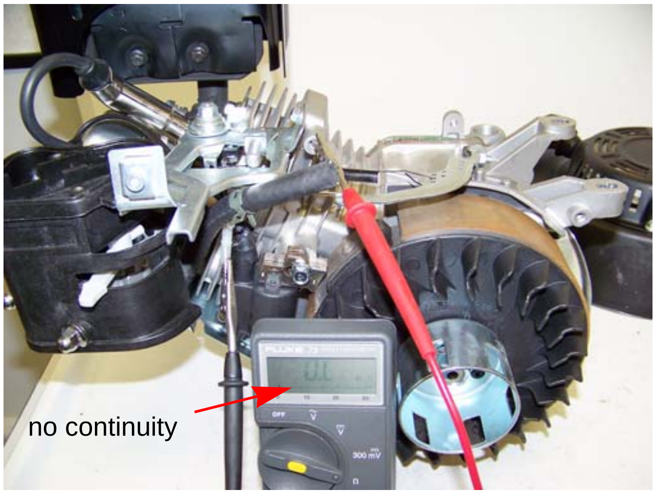


Figure 7.4

Remote (ignition) stop switch

To test the remote stop switch:

1. Remove the muffler cover.
2. Disconnect the two wires from the remote switch. See Figure 7.5.

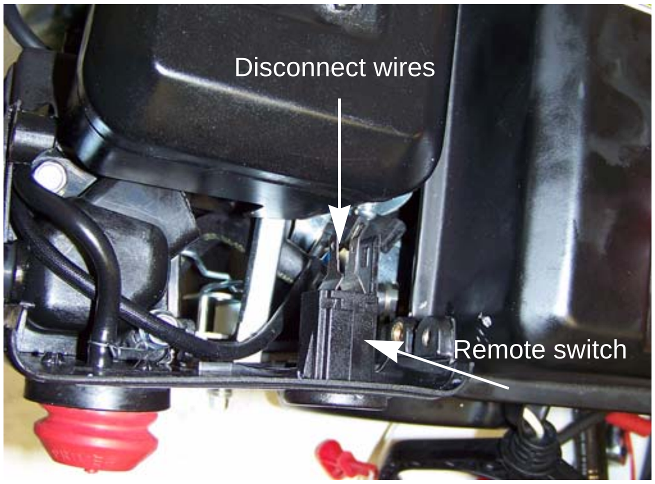


Figure 7.5

3. Connect a digital multimeter to the two tabs on the back of the remote switch.
4. Set the multimeter to the ohms (Ω) scale.

- With the key fully inserted, the multimeter should not show continuity. See Figure 7.6.

Figure 7.6

- With the key removed, the meter should show continuity. See Figure 7.7.

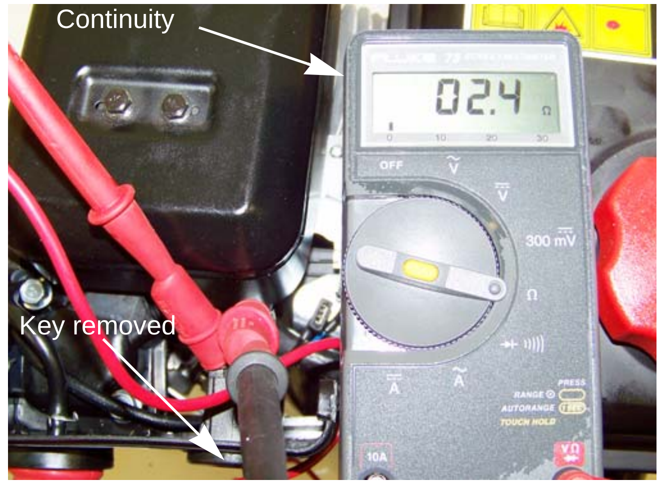


Figure 7.7

5. If the test results do not match the results described in step 4, replace the remote switch.

   NOTE: If the engine does not stop when the key is removed and the remote switch is working properly; proceed to step 6.

6. Connect one lead of the multimeter to the blue wire that goes to the remote switch.
7. Connect the other lead of the multimeter to a good ground. See Figure 7.8.

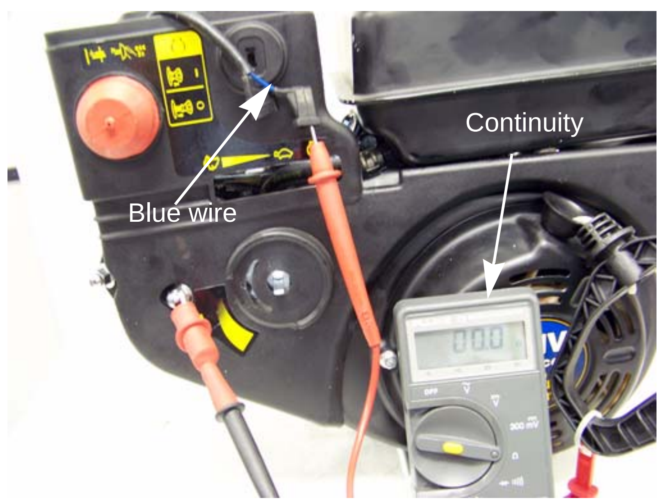


Figure 7.8

8. Set the multimeter to the ohms (Ω) scale.

- If the multimeter shows continuity, replace the module.
- If the multimeter does not show continuity, check the wire for a break and check the ground connection. See Figure 7.9.

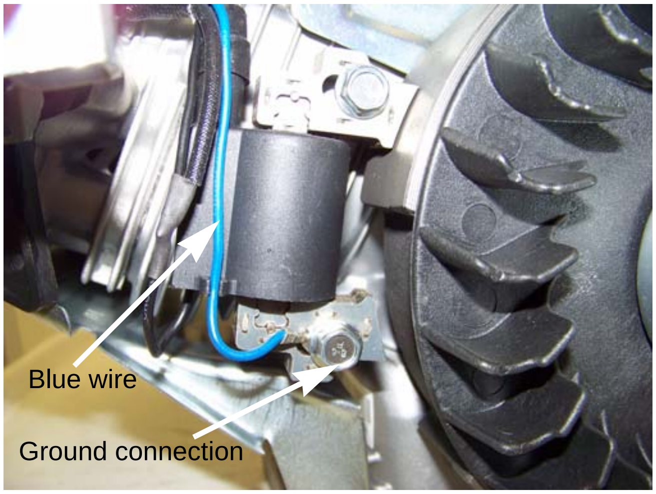


Figure 7.9

The module

The coil in this ignition system is an inductive discharge magneto, contained in a single module.

- The inductive discharge magneto has a two leg design.
- The magneto is energized by the passing of a pair of magnets mounted in the flywheel.
- Ignition timing is set by the location of the flywheel in relation to the crankshaft. Proper timing is maintained by a steel key.

Normal performance of the coil is to produce at least 10,000 volts at starter-rope pull-through speed.

The presence or absence of strong spark, with the stop switch known to be good, is generally enough to identify the ignition coil as good or bad. Resistance readings may help confirm the source of the failure, but are generally meaningless because they only measure a small part of the module.

> **NOTE:** Presence of a weak spark maybe the result of an improper air gap. The air gap space should be .008”-.016” (.2-.4mm).

Simple spark-testers are readily available and inexpensive. Thexton Part # 404 is available from a variety of retailers, and similar units are available form other manufacturers. See Figure 7.10.

Figure 7.10

> **NOTE:** If the complaint is that the engine quits running when it gets warm, the ignition module should be tested with the engine at normal operating temperature.

- At operating speed, the ignition should produce voltage approaching 12,000. See Figure 7.11.

Figure 7.11

- At pull-over speed (~ 600 RPM), voltage should be at least 10,000V. See Figure 7.12.

Figure 7.12

NOTE: Flash-over voltage will vary with spark plug condition and gap.

NOTE: Pull-over speed may vary from operator to operator.

NOTE: Failure of the magnets in the flywheel is exceedingly rare. To test the magnets, simply hold an item made of ferrous metal roughly 1/4" (.635cm) away from the magnets in the flywheel. It should be drawn to the flywheel. A wrench or screwdriver is suitable for this test.

Module removal

1. Unplug the spark plug.
2. Remove the Heatbox (snow engines) and intake elbow by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake Systems.
3. Unhook the spark plug wire from the clip in the carburetor insulator. See Figure 7.13.

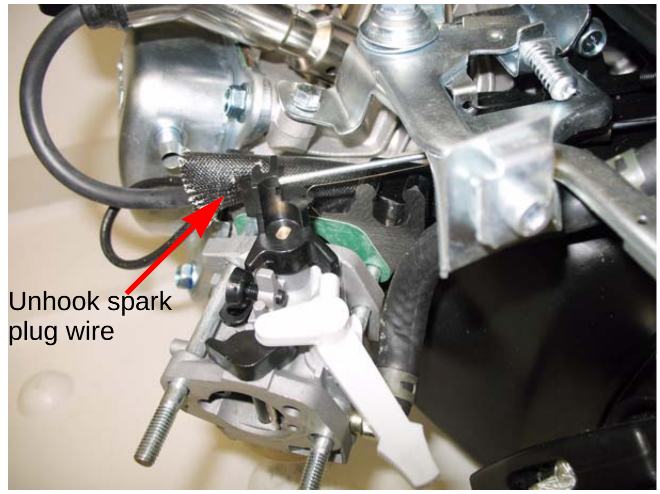


Figure 7.13

4. Remove the recoil assembly by following the steps described in Chapter 6: Starter.
5. Remove the blower housing.
6. Disconnect the lead that runs from the module to the stop switch.
7. Remove the module using a 10mm wrench.

Installing the module and setting the air gap

NOTE: If just setting the air gap, loosen the module mounting screws first then follow the same steps as described below.

1. Rotate the flywheel so that the magnets are away from where the module is mounted.
2. Install the module. Do not tighten the module down.
3. Place a non-ferrous feeler gauge between the module and the flywheel.

   NOTE: The air gap should be .008”-.016” (.2-.4mm).

4. Rotate the flywheel so that the magnets align with the legs of the module while holding the feeler gauge in place. See Figure 7.14.

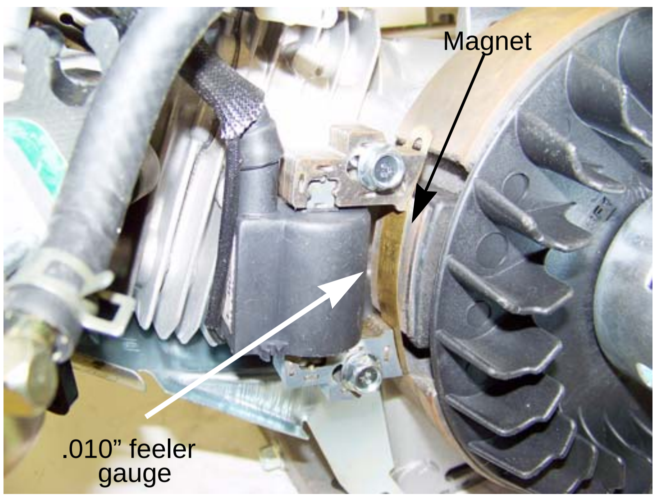


Figure 7.14

5. Tighten the module mounting screws to a torque of 80 - 106 in-lbs (9 - 12 Nm).
6. Rotate the flywheel to remove the feeler gauge.
7. Install the blower housing and starter.
8. Hook the spark plug wire from the clip in the carburetor insulator.
9. Install the Heatbox (snow engines) and intake elbow by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake Systems.
10. Connect the spark plug wire to the spark plug.
11. Test run the engine before returning to service.

Flywheel

The flywheel holds the magnets that induce a field in the module which in turn produces a spark. But it also controls the timing of the ignition system by controlling when the magnets are introduced to the module.

A sheared flywheel key will throw off the ignition timing. They are uncommon on the MTD engine. If one is found, check for a bent crankshaft. To Remove and/or inspect the flywheel and key:

1. Remove the recoil assembly by following the steps describe in Chapter 6: Starter and Charging System.
2. Remove the blower housing.
3. Loosen the flywheel nut until it is a couple of threads past the end of the crankshaft using a 19mm wrench.
4. Remove the flywheel by applying a sharp blow to the crankshaft using a brass drift punch and a hammer while gently prying with a prybar. The flywheel will loosen then lift it off.

   NOTE: Never strike the crankshaft directly with a hammer. To prevent damage to the crankshaft use a brass drift punch or a piece of wood between the hammer and the crankshaft. See Figure 7.15.

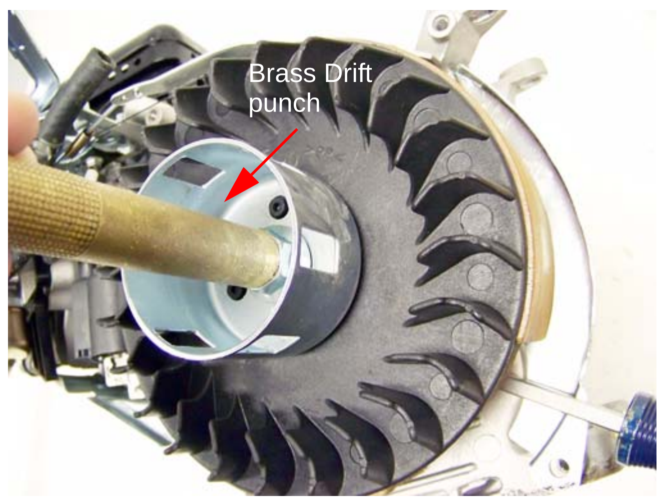


Figure 7.15

CAUTION: If the flywheel shows any signs of physical damage such as cracks, broken vanes, or damaged key-way, replace it. A damaged flywheel poses a threat of burst failure. Burst failures are extremely hazardous to surrounding people and property.

5. Inspect the key, keyway, and tapered mating surfaces of the flywheel and crankshaft. See Figure 7.16.

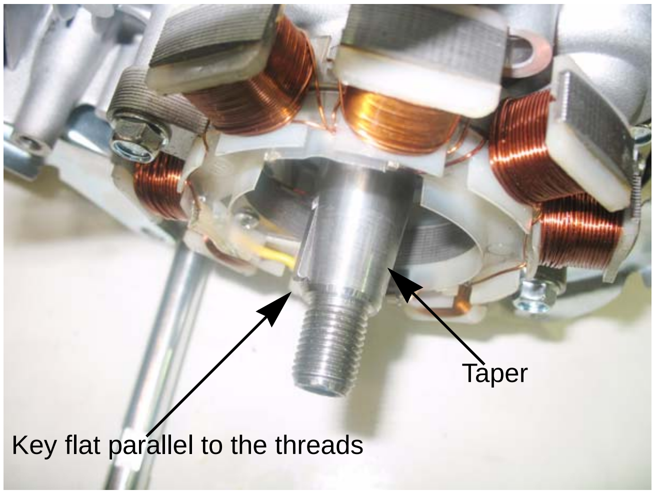


Figure 7.16

NOTE: If the key is damaged it must be replaced. If there is damage to the crankshaft, the engine must be short blocked because the crankshaft is not available as a service part.

NOTE: On installation, confirm that the key is properly seated (the flat of the key parallel with the threaded section of the crankshaft) in the keyway, and that the tapers are fully seated. Key or keyway failure may result from improper seating.

IMPORTANT: The tapers in flywheel and the on the crankshaft must be clean and dry. The flywheel is held in place by the friction between the flywheel and the crankshaft, not the key. The key is only to guide the flywheel to the proper position until it is torqued down.

6. Install the flywheel nut to a torque of 47-52 ft-lbs. (64-70 Nm).
7. Adjust the air gap by following the steps described in the previous section of this chapter.
8. Reassemble the engine.
9. Test run the engine before returning to service.

About the spark plug

- The spark plug is a Torch model F6RTC, gapped to .024”-.032” (.60-.80 mm).
- Champion RN14YC or NGK BPR4ES are physically similar but do not match the F6RTC in heat range. This difference in heat ranges will effect performance and emissions. It is recommended that the Torch F6RTC plug be used for service.
- Wear rate will vary somewhat with severity of use. If the edges of the center electrode are rounded-off, or any other apparent wear / damage occurs, replace the spark plug before operating failure (no start) occurs.

Cleaning the spark plug

- Cleaning the spark plug is not recommended. If the plug needs to be cleaned, replace it.
- Use of a wire brush may leave metal deposits on the insulator that cause the spark plug to short-out and fail to spark.
- Use of abrasive blast for cleaning may damage the ceramic insulator or leave blast media in the recesses of the spark plug. When the media comes loose during engine operation, severe and non-warrantable engine damage may result.

Inspection of the spark plug

Inspection of the spark plug can provide indications of the operating condition of the engine.

- Light tan colored deposits on insulator and electrodes is normal.
- Dry, black deposits on the insulator and electrodes indicate an over-rich fuel / air mixture (too much fuel or not enough air)
- Wet, black deposits on the insulator and electrodes indicate the presence of oil in the combustion chamber.
- Heat damaged (melted electrodes / cracked insulator / metal transfer deposits) may indicate detonation.
- A spark plug that is wet with fuel indicates that fuel is present in the combustion chamber, but it is not being ignited.

Spark plug removal

1. Disconnect and ground the spark plug wire.
2. Remove the spark plug using a 13/16” or 21mm wrench. A flexible coupling or “wobbly” extension may help. See Figure 7.17.

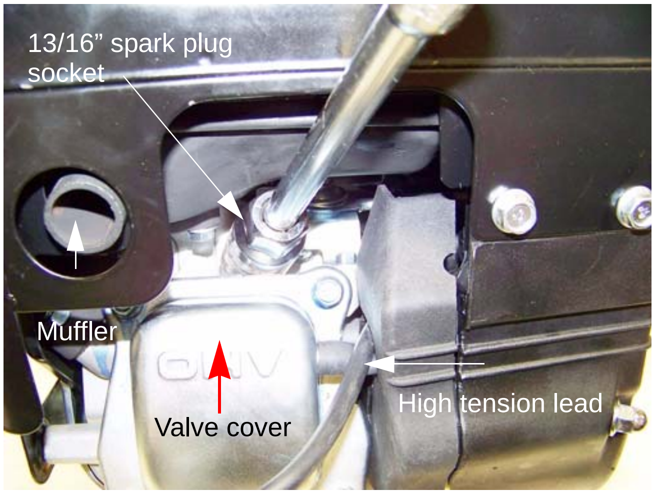


Figure 7.17

3. Gap a new spark plug to .024”-.032” (.60-.80 mm).
4. Install the new spark plug and tighten to a torque of 15 - 18 ft - lbs (20-25 Nm).

CHAPTER 8: EXHAUST

The exhaust system is a frequently overlooked component of an engine. It is important to make sure the muffler is in good condition and free of debris and/or insects.

NOTE: A blocked muffler will result in poor performance. If a muffler is completely blocked the engine may not start.

Summer engines

One of the main differences between the summer and the snow engines is the exhaust system. Because of this they will be addressed separately.

Spark arrestor

The spark arrestor should be checked and/or cleaned every month.

NOTE: The spark arrestor also serves to keep blockages out of the exhaust system. Typical blockages include insect nests built during the dormant season.

The spark arrestor can be inspected by shining a flash light into the muffler. See Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1

If The spark arrestor needs to be cleaned or replaced:

1. Remove the four screws that retain the muffler shield using a 8mm wrench and lift it off of the engine. See Figure 8.2.

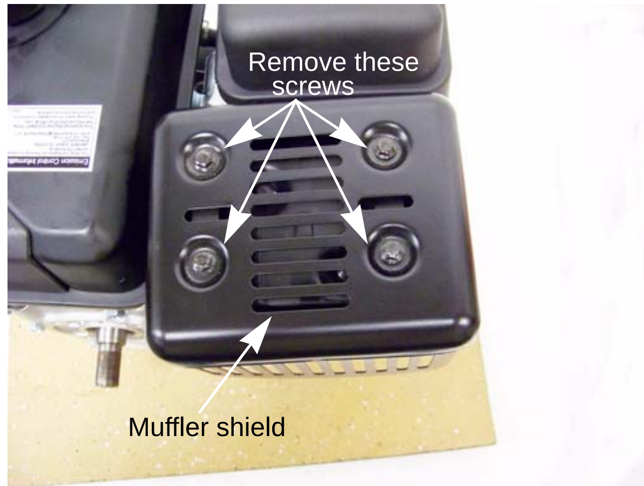


Figure 8.2

2. Remove the spark arrestor retaining screw using a #2 phillips screwdriver. See Figure 8.1.
3. Pry the spark arrestor out of the muffler. See Figure 8.3.

Figure 8.3

4. The spark arrestor can be:

- Replaced
- Cleaned by mechanical means
- Solvent cleaned
- Burned clean using a butane or propane torch.

5. Install the spark arrestor by following steps 1-3 in reverse order.

To remove/replace the muffler

1. Remove the two muffler nuts using a 13mm wrench. See Figure 8.4.

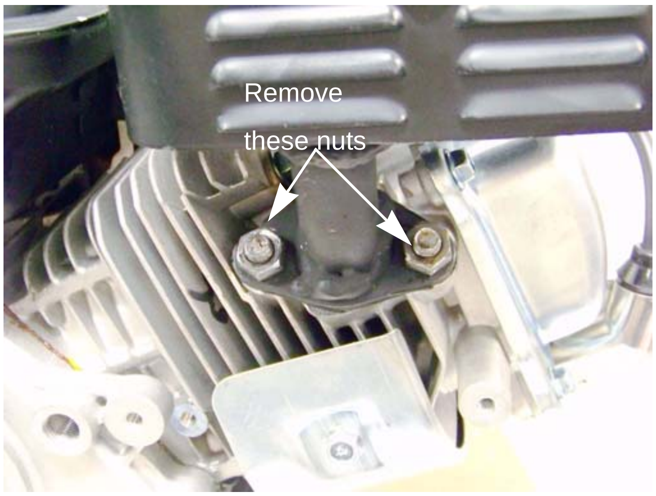


Figure 8.4

2. Lift the muffler off of the engine.
3. Clean all of the gasket material off of the cylinder head and the muffler (if reusing the muffler). See Figure 8.5.

Figure 8.5

NOTE: The MTD engine uses a graphite exhaust gasket. It is not reusable and must be replaced every time the muffler nuts are loosened.

NOTE: The graphite exhaust gasket transfers heat from the cylinder head to the muffler. The heat transfer helps to keep the engine operating temperature under control. Do not substitute an exhaust gasket made from another material.

4. Install a new gasket.
5. Install the muffler and tighten the muffler nuts to a torque of 13 - 16 ft-lbs (18-22 Nm).
6. Test run the engine before returning to service.

Snow engines

Unlike the summer engines, the snow engines are not equipped with spark arrestors.

To remove/replace the muffler:

1. Remove the muffler shroud by taking off the six screws that hold the muffler cover in place using a 10 mm wrench. See Figure 3.6.

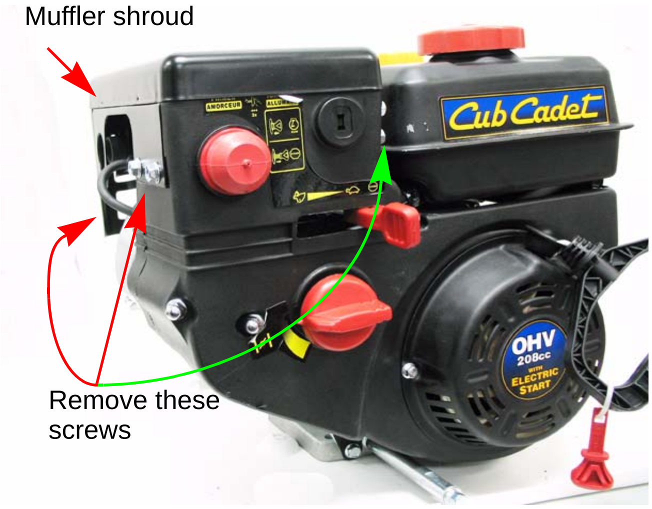


Figure 3.6

2. Remove the four screws securing the muffler shield using a 10mm wrench and lift it off of the engine. See Figure 8.7.

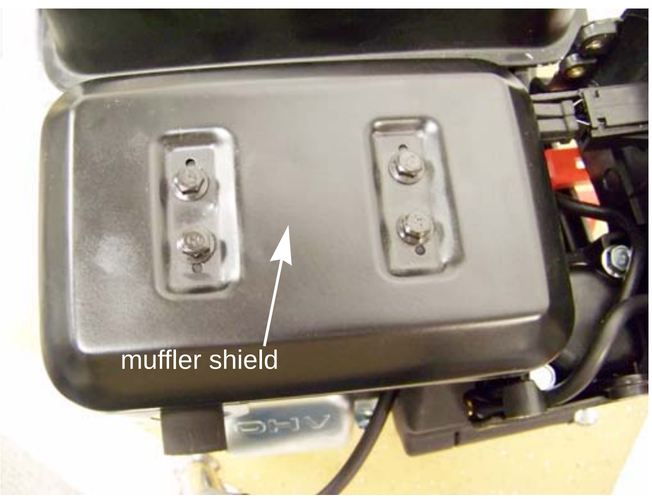


Figure 8.7

3. Remove the two muffler nuts using a 13mm wrench and lift the muffler off of the engine. See Figure 8.8.

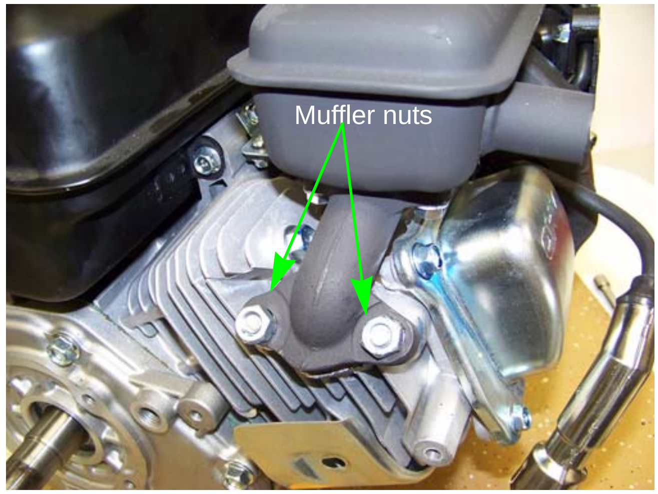


Figure 8.8

4. Clean all of the gasket material off of the cylinder head and the muffler (if reusing the muffler)

   NOTE: The MTD engine uses a graphite exhaust gasket. It is not reusable and must be replaced every time the muffler nuts are loosened.

5. Install a new gasket.

6. Install the muffler and tighten the muffler nuts to a torque of 13 - 16 ft-lbs (18-22 Nm).

7. Test run the engine before returning to service.

CHAPTER 9: CYLINDER HEAD

The Cylinder head of the MTD engine can be removed without removing the engine from the piece of equipment.

To remove the cylinder head:

1. Disconnect and ground the spark plug high tension lead.
2. Remove the spark plug using a 13/16” or 21mm wrench.
3. Rotate the crankshaft until it is at TDC of the compression stroke by following the steps described in the valve lash section of Chapter 1: Introduction..
4. Remove the carburetor and insulator plate by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake Systems.
5. Disconnect the throttle stop switch. See Figure 9.1.

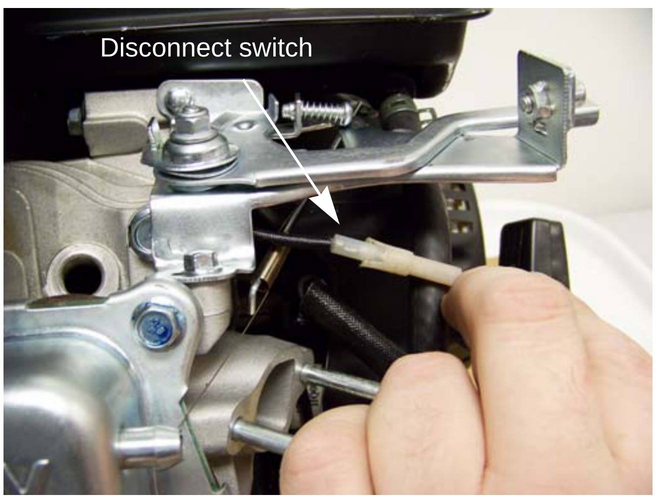


Figure 9.1

6. Remove the throttle lever by removing the two screws using a 8mm wrench. See Figure 9.2.

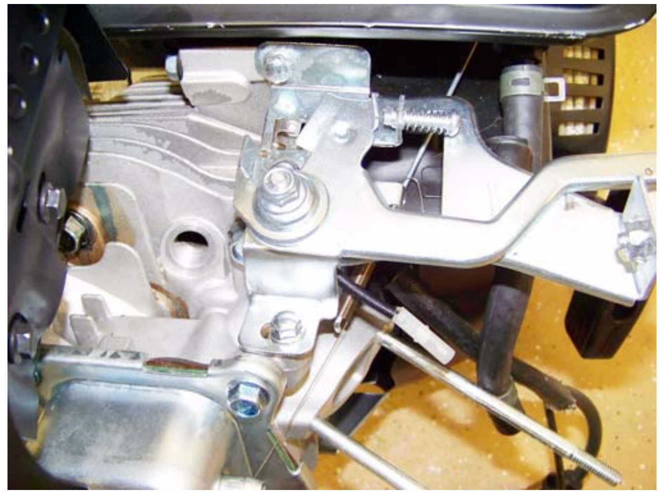


Figure 9.2

7. Remove the muffler by following the steps described in Chapter 8: Exhaust.
8. Remove the heat baffle. See Figure 9.3.

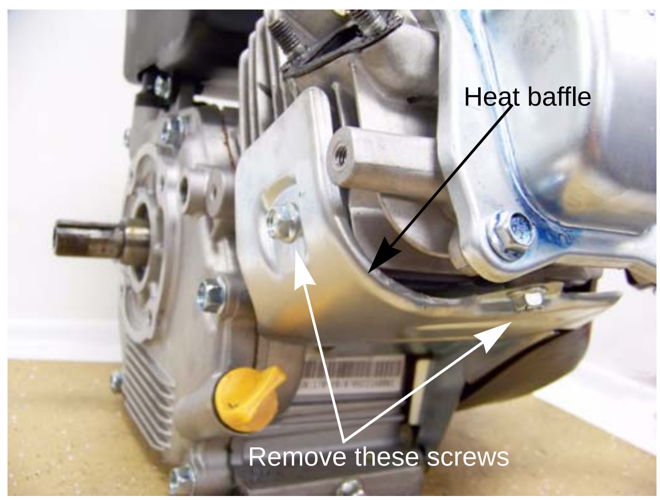


Figure 9.3

9. Remove the four screws securing the valve cover using a 10mm wrench. See Figure 9.4.

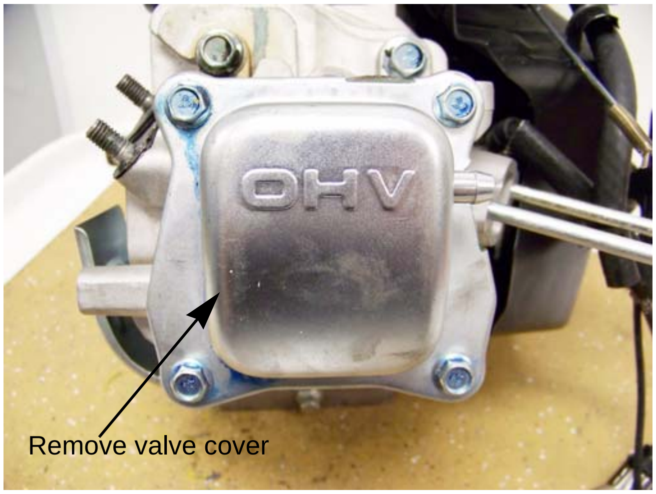


Figure 9.4

10. Loosen the jam nuts and fulcrum nuts that secure the rocker arms using a 10mm wrench and a 14mm wrench. See Figure 9.5.

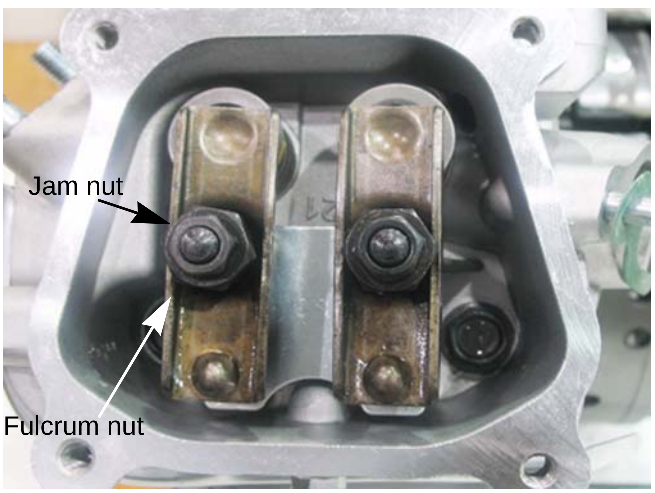


Figure 9.5

11. Pivot the rocker arms aside, or remove them completely, and remove the push rods.

    NOTE: Once broken-in, the rocker arm should be kept with its corresponding valve.

    NOTE: The intake and exhaust push rods are identical and interchangeable. It is preferable, but not absolutely necessary to return the same push rods to their original locations on engine with substantial (≥100 hours) operating time.

12. If replacing the head, double-nut and remove the exhaust and carburetor studs.

13. Remove the cylinder head bolts using a 12mm wrench. See Figure 9.6.

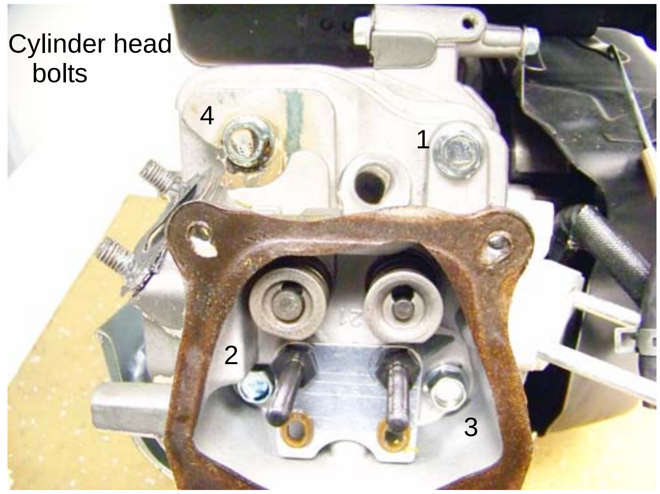


Figure 9.6

14. Lift the cylinder head off of the engine.

15. Carefully clean all sealing surfaces of all gasket residue. Do not scratch the sealing surfaces. See Figure 9.7.

    NOTE: Make a visual inspection of the valves and cylinder bore to confirm the initial diagnosis.

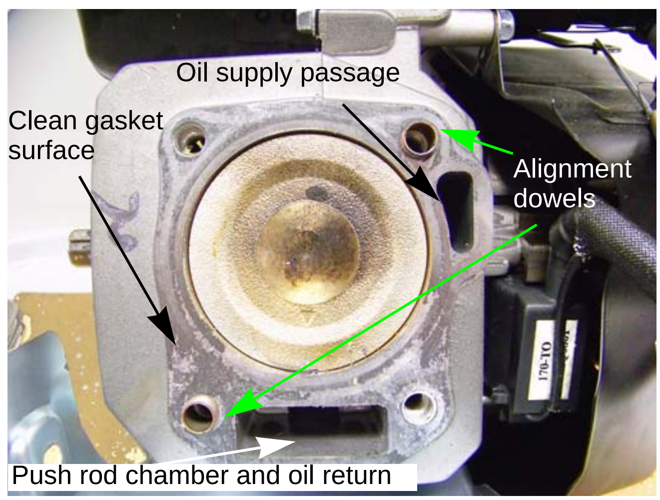


Figure 9.7

To install a cylinder head:

16. Place a new head gasket on the cylinder, allowing the alignment dowels to hold it in place. See Figure 9.8.

    NOTE: MTD uses graphite head gaskets that have a bead of silicon on them. They are not reusable.

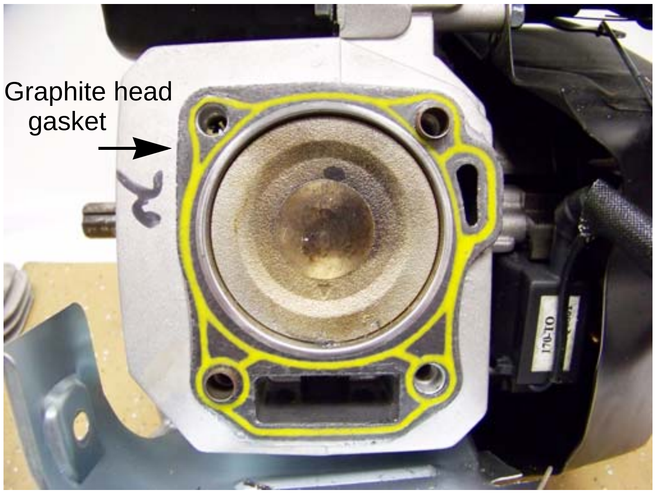


Figure 9.8

17. Position the cylinder head on the engine block.

18. Install the 4 head bolts, and tighten them to a step torque of 16 - 18 ft-lb. (22 - 25 Nm) in an alternating diagonal pattern. See Figure 9.9.

    NOTE: The bolt closest to the exhaust valve must be the last bolt tightened. failure to do so will result in the head bolt loosening up.

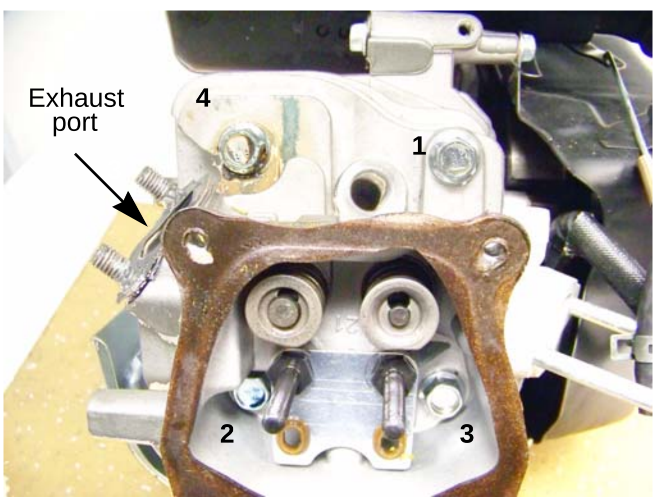


Figure 9.9

19. Insert the push rods.

20. Install the rocker arms.

21. Adjust the valve lash by following the steps described in Chapter 1: Introduction.

22. Install the carburetor and air cleaner, using new gaskets, by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake

23. Install the muffler by following the steps described in Chapter 8: Exhaust.

24. Test run the equipment in a safe area before returning it to service. Check all safety features.

Valves

Valves and valve parts, like springs and keepers, are not available as service parts. The valves and valve seats can be serviced by grinding and lapping or the head can be replaced. Depending on local machine and labor costs, it is probably more economical to replace the cylinder head versus servicing the valves.

To service the valves:

NOTE: Servicing valves during the warranty period will void the warranty. Warranty valve repairs are to be accomplished by replacing the cylinder head.

1. Remove the cylinder head by following the steps described earlier in this chapter.
2. Remove the rocker arms by:
   - 2a. Remove the jam nuts.
   - 2b. Remove the fulcrum nut.
   - 2c. Slide the rocker arms off of the rocker studs.
3. Remove the valve retainers by applying light finger pressure and moving the retainer so that the valve stem passes through the large part of the "keyhole" opening in the retainer. See Figure 9.10.

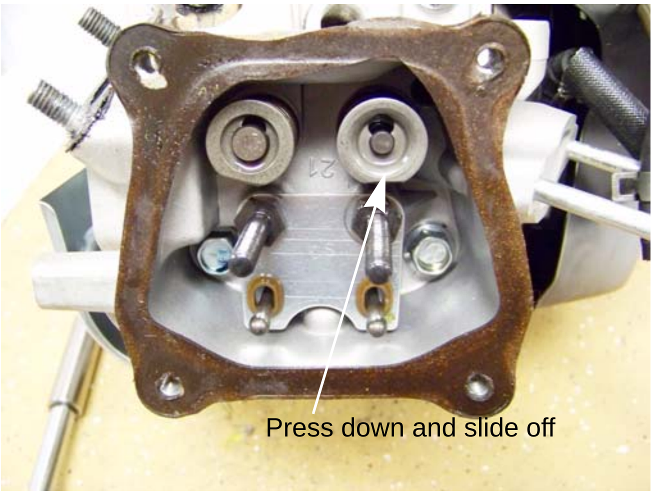


Figure 9.10

NOTE: The exhaust valve has a secondary keeper on it. Press down on the valve keeper and the secondary keeper will pop off, Then slide the keeper off of the valve stem. See Figure 9.11.

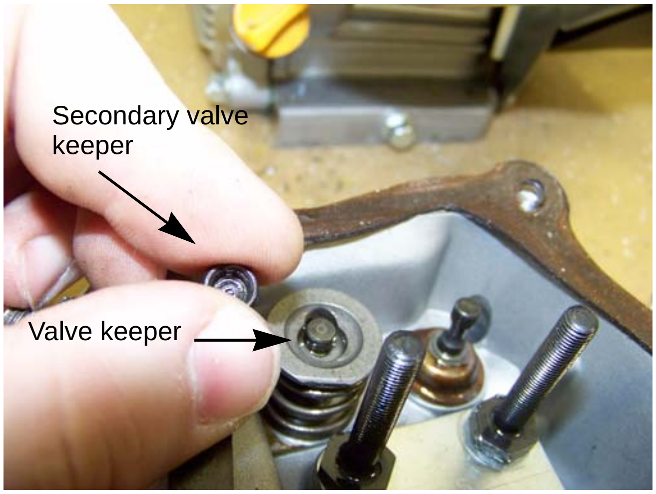


Figure 9.11

4. Lift the springs off of the valve stems.
5. Slide the valves out of the cylinder head.

NOTE: Only the intake valve has a valve guide seal. See Figure 9.12.

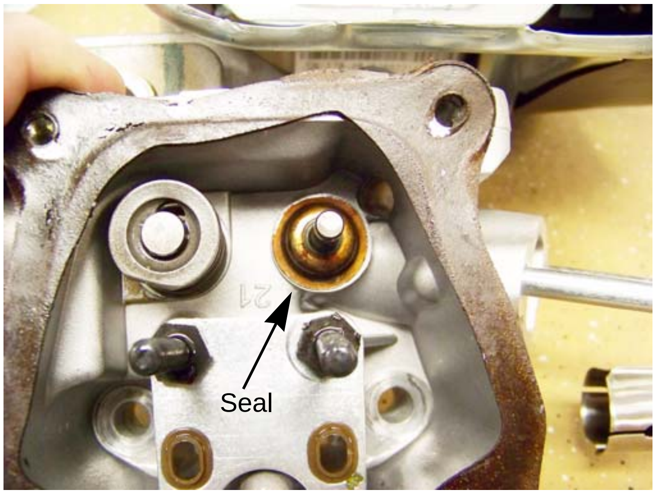


Figure 9.12

6. Inspect the valve seat. See Figure 9.13.

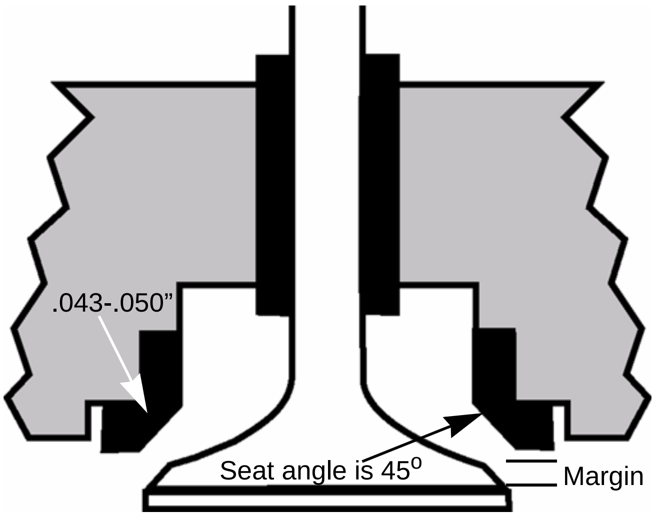


Figure 9.13

- Valve seats are 45 degrees, with a 15 degree topping cut and a 75 degree narrowing cut.
- Seat width should be .043”-.050” (1.1-1.3mm) with a margin of .024” (.6mm) on the exhaust valve and .027” (.7mm) on the intake valve.

  NOTE: The valve seat can be ground to clean it up as long as the finished seat is within the tolerances listed above.

7. Inspect the valve stem. See Figure 9.14.

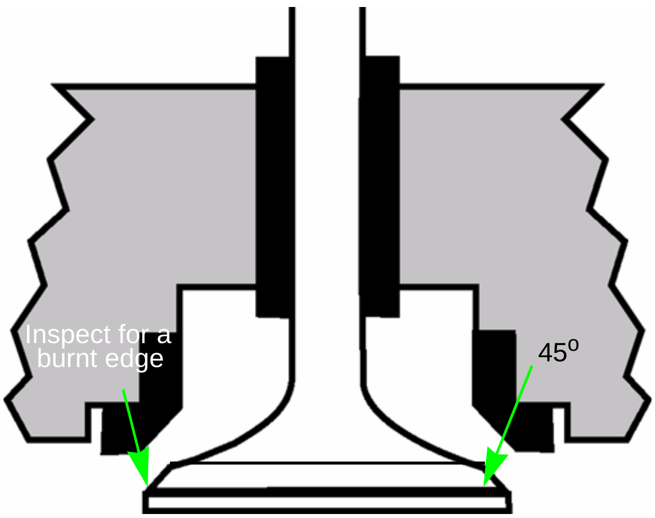


Figure 9.14

8. Inspect the valve springs.

   NOTE: Valve spring free length should be at least 1.22” (28.5mm). Original length is 1.44” (36.6mm).

9. Install the valves in the cylinder head by following steps 2 - 5 in reverse order.

10. Test the valves for leaks by:

    10a. Place the cylinder head on a couple of wood blocks with the valves facing up.

    10b. Pour a small amount of gasoline or parts cleaning solvent into the combustion chamber (just enough to cover the valves).

    10c. Let the cylinder head sit for ten minutes.

    10d. Check for gasoline leaking out of the intake and exhaust ports.

11. Install the cylinder head by following the steps described earlier in this chapter.

12. Set the valve lash by following the steps described in Chapter 1: Introduction.

13. Test run the mower in a safe area before returning it to service. Check all safety features.

Push rod bushings

The MTD engine has bushings for the push rods that need to be replaced from time to time. An indication that the bushings are worn is that the valve lash loosens up. This is because the push rods start moving side to side which opens up the valve lash.

To replace the push rod bushings:

1. Disconnect and ground the spark plug high tension lead.
2. Remove the spark plug using a 13/16” or 21mm wrench.
3. Rotate the crankshaft until the piston is at TDC of the compression stroke by following the steps described in the valve lash section of Chapter 1: Introduction..
4. Remove the valve cover.
5. Remove the jam and fulcrum nuts.
6. Remove the rocker arms and push rods. See Figure 9.15.

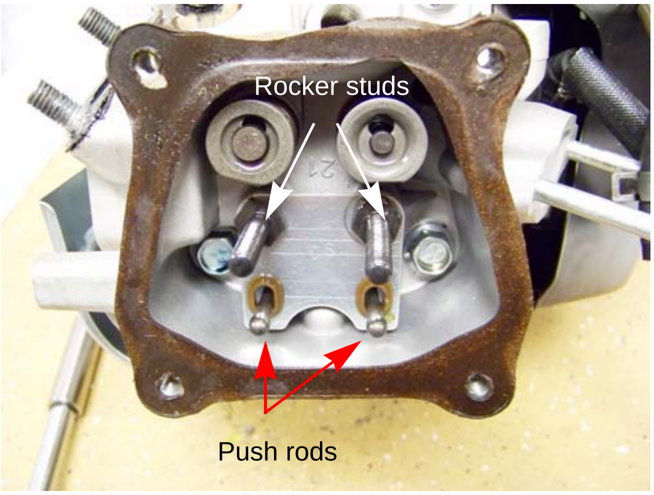


Figure 9.15

7. Remove the rocker studs. See Figure 9.15.
8. Lift the push rod bushing plate out of the cylinder head. See Figure 9.16.

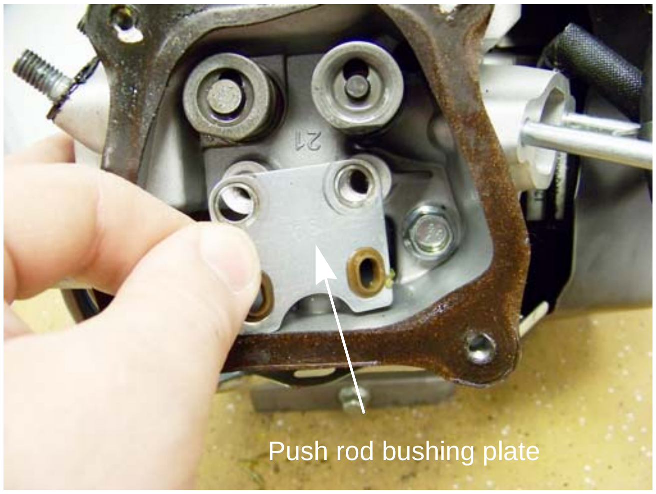


Figure 9.16

NOTE: When installing a push rod bushing plate, make sure the bushings extend away from the cylinder head. See Figure 9.17.

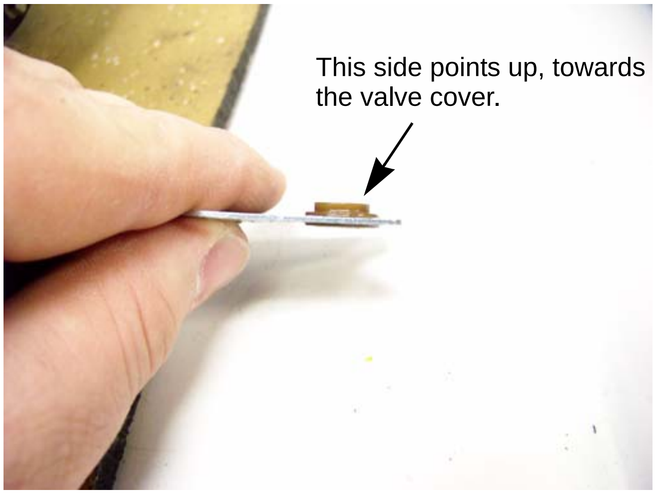


Figure 9.17

9. Install by following the above steps in reverse order.

   NOTE: Tighten the rocker studs to a torque of 16 - 18 ft-lbs (22 - 25 Nm).

10. Adjust the valve lash by following the steps described in Chapter 1: Introduction.
11. Test run the mower in a safe area before returning it to service. Check all safety features.

CHAPTER 10: CRANKSHAFT, PISTON AND CONNECTING ROD

There are a a few different paths that can be followed when disassembling an engine. This chapter will cover the removal of components in one order, but it is written so that the technician can jump around, the exact method depends on the type of repair that needs to be made.

The first step to disassemble the engine is to remove the engine from the equipment it powers by following the steps described in the service manual for that particular application.

1. Drain and save the oil from the engine by following the steps described in Chapter 1: Introduction.
2. Remove the fuel tank by following the steps described in Chapter 4: Fuel system and Governor.
3. Remove the air intake and carburetor by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake Systems.
4. Remove the starter by following the steps described in Chapter 6: Starter and Charging Systems.
5. Remove the flywheel and ignition module by following the steps described in Chapter 7: Ignition system.
6. Remove the muffler by following the steps described in Chapter 8: Exhaust.
7. Remove the cylinder head by following the steps described in Chapter 9: Cylinder Head.
8. Remove the dipstick tube.
9. Remove the crank case cover bolts using a 12mm wrench.
10. Carefully slide the crank case cover off of the crank shaft.
11. Align the timing marks to allow easier removal of the cam shaft and to help protect the compression relief from damage. See Figure 10.1.

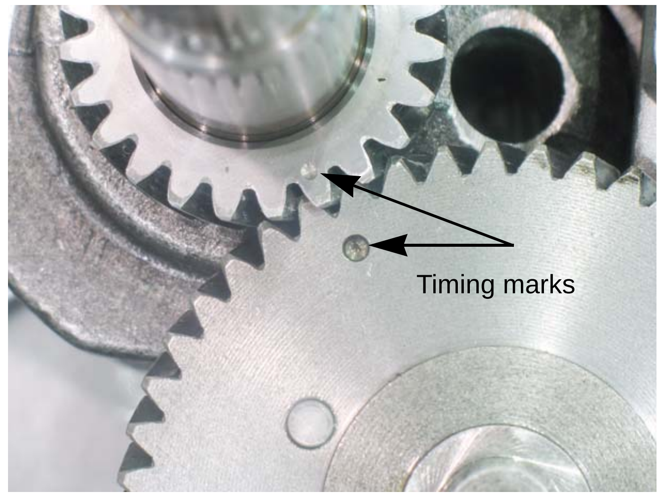


Figure 10.1

12. Remove the camshaft. See Figure 10.2.

Figure 10.2

13. Remove the valve tappets. See Figure 10.3.

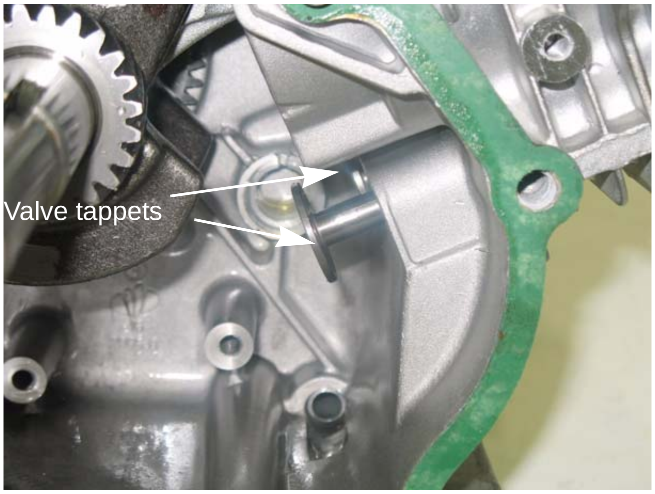


Figure 10.3

NOTE: Keep track of which tappet was originally riding on which lobe. Be sure there are reassembled that way.

14. Remove the connecting rod cap using a 10mm wrench. See Figure 10.4.

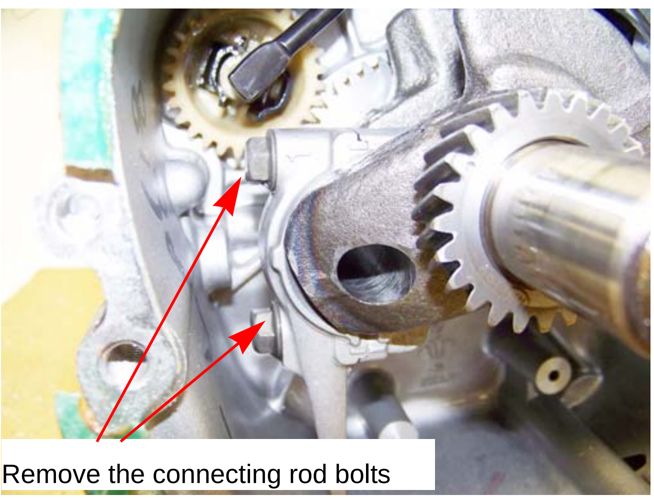


Figure 10.4

NOTE: Rotating the crank shaft after the connecting rod bolts are removed will help to separate the connecting rod from the cap.

15. Push the piston out of the cylinder.

16. Remove the piston rings from the piston using a pair of piston ring pliers. See Figure 10.5.

Figure 10.5

17. Remove the crank shaft. See Figure 10.6.

Figure 10.6

The internal components of the MTD engine are not available as service parts. The intent of this chapter is to provide the technician the procedures to examine an engine and to provide the specification to determine if an engine is worn out. All of the specifications are listed in a chart at the end of the chapter.

Crank shaft inspection

1. Inspect the crank shaft journals for galling, scoring, pitting or any other form of damage.
2. Measure the journals at the bearing contact points using a vernier caliper or a micrometer. See Figure 10.7.

   NOTE: Micrometers are the preferred and most accurate way to measure the journals.

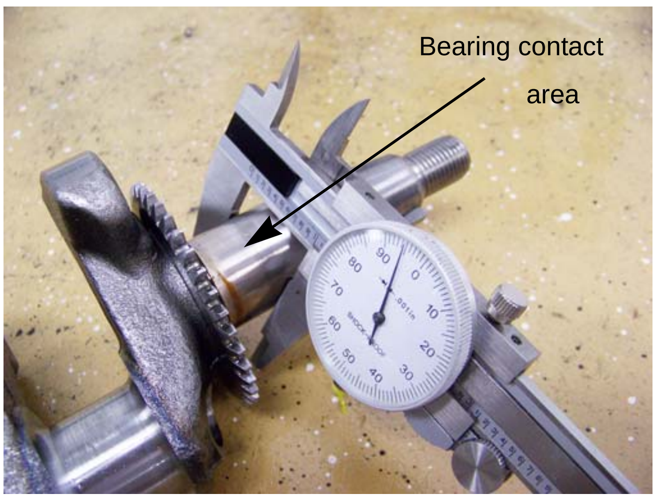


Figure 10.7

3. Inspect the crankpin for galling, scoring, pitting or any other form of damage.

   NOTE: This is mostly a visual check. Measurement is to determine if it is within the specifications after it is found to be OK visually.

4. Measure the crankpin using a vernier caliper or a micrometer. See Figure 10.8.

Figure 10.8

5. Check the crank shaft for straightness by measuring the run out. The crank shaft run out can be check by:

   5a. Place the crank shaft on a pair of matched V-blocks or in the engine block with the sump installed.

   5b. Place a dial indicator at a smooth point at either end of the crank shaft.

   5c. Slowly turn the crank shaft while watching the dial indicator.

   NOTE: Stop the crank shaft before the dial indicator hits the keyway.

   5d. Compare the reading on the dial indicator to the specification listed at the end of this chapter.

   5e. Repeat the above steps on the other end of the crank shaft.

Piston Inspection

1. Clean the piston and remove all carbon from the rings and ring groves.
2. Clean the cylinder bore and remove all carbon.
3. Insert one ring into the cylinder. Push it down about one inch from the top. See Figure 10.9.

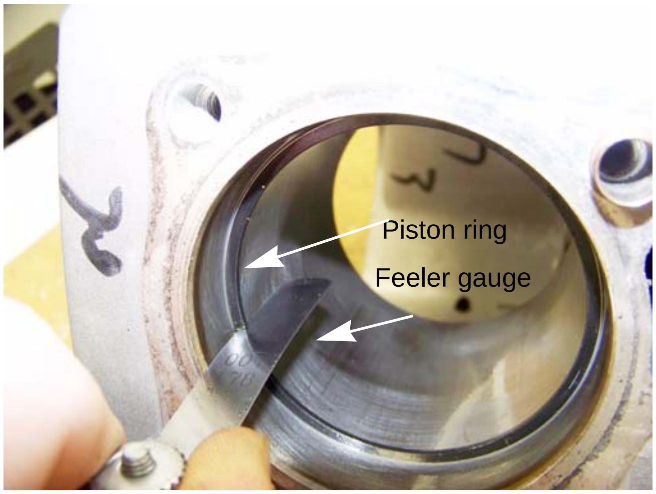


Figure 10.9

4. Measure the end gap with a feeler gauge and compare to the chart at the end of this chapter. See Figure 10.9.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 on the other rings.

   NOTE: Piston rings are not available as service parts. If any of the end gaps are out of spec, the engine must be short blocked.
6. Install rings back onto the piston.

NOTE: Typically there is a top and bottom profile to compression rings, But the compression rings on the MTD are symmetrical. See Figure 10.10.

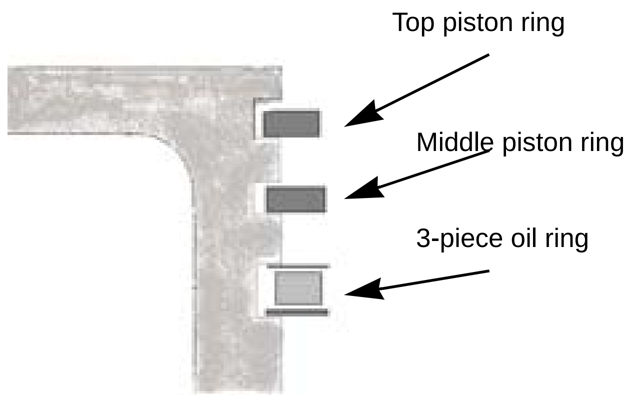


Figure 10.10

7. Measure the distance between the ring and the ring land using a feeler gauge and compare the measurement to the chart at the end of this chapter. See Figure 10.11.

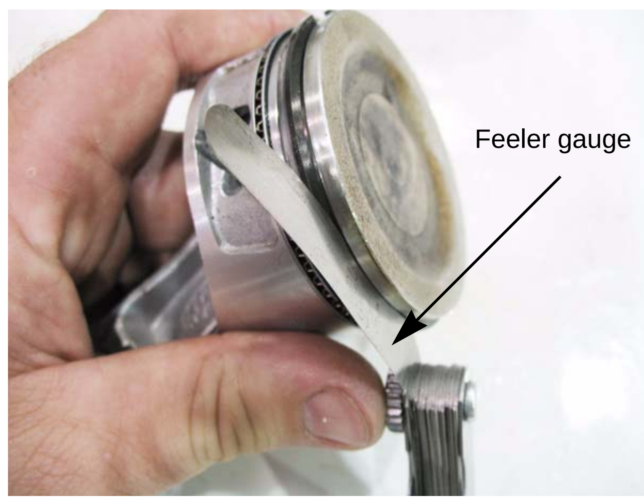


Figure 10.11

Connecting rod inspection

1. Inspect the connecting rod for cracks or any signs of damage.
2. Install the rod cap and tighten to a torque of 106 -124 in-lbs (12 - 14Nm).
3. Measure the inside diameter of the connecting rod and compare the measurements to those listed in the chart at the end of this chapter. See Figure 10.12.

   NOTE: Take two measurements 90 degrees apart. This will check the out of roundness of the connecting rod.

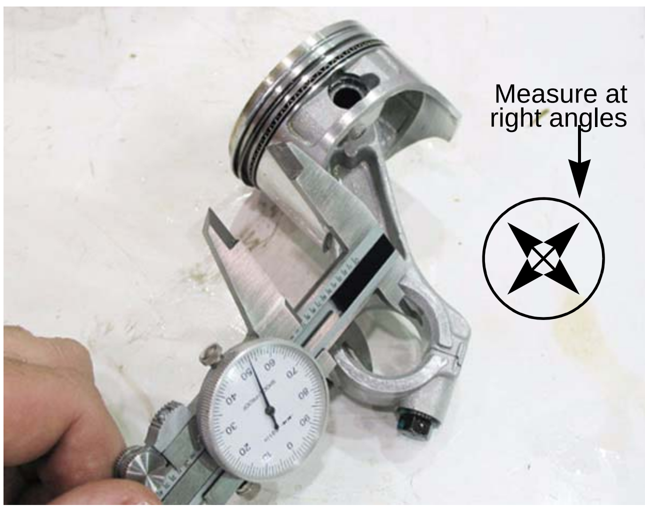


Figure 10.12

   NOTE: Connecting rods are not available as service parts. If the connecting rod is bad, the engine must be short blocked.

4. Take the crank shaft journal measurement and subtract it from the connecting rod measurement to get the connecting rod to journal running clearance. Compare that number to the one listed in the chart at the end of this chapter.

   NOTE: Plasti-gauge can be used to measure the connecting rod to journal running clearance, but it is very technique sensitive and it is not as reliable as the method described above.

Cylinder inspection

1. Clean and inspect the cylinder, inside and out.

   NOTE: If there is any sign of damage, especially cracked cooling fins, short block the engine.

   NOTE: Take two measurements of the cylinder bore 90 degrees apart at the top, bottom and middle of the cylinder. See Figure 10.13.

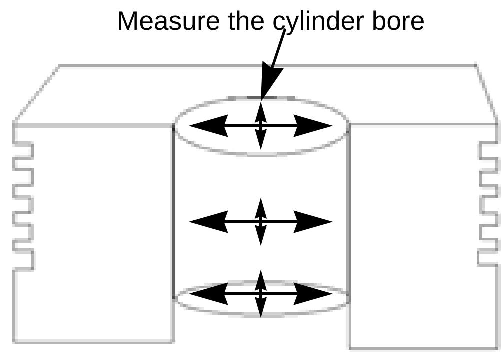


Figure 10.13

   NOTE: The measurements can be made using telescoping gauges, inside micrometers or dial indicating bore gauge. See Figure 10.14.

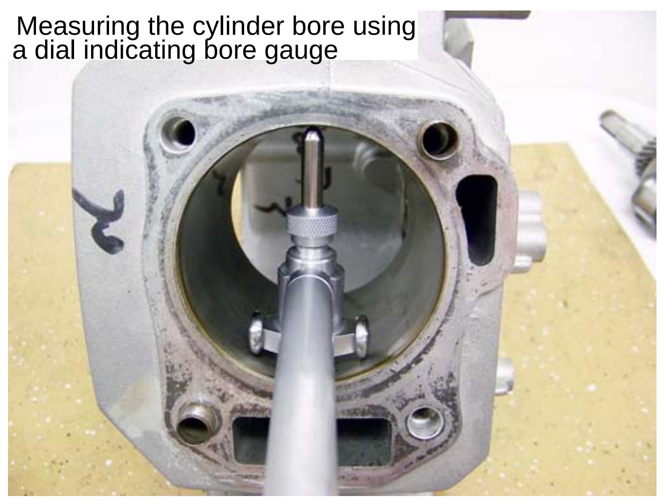


Figure 10.14

2. Compare the measurements to those that are listed in the chart at the end of the chapter.
3. Inspect the cylinder cross hatch.

   NOTE: The cross hatch is important because it helps hold oil on the cylinder walls.

   NOTE: If the cross hatch is polished off, that is a sign of dirt ingestion. The cylinder can not be re-honed because replacement piston rings are not available. The engine must be short blocked.

Bearings

There are two bearings to inspect; a bearing in the crank case cover and one in the cylinder block. To inspect the bearings:

1. Remove the crank case cover and cylinder block oil seals using a seal puller. See Figure 10.15.

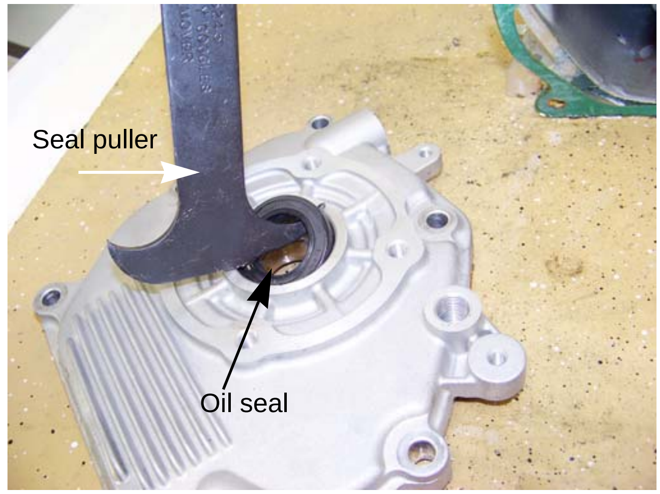


Figure 10.15

2. Inspect the bearing surface for galling, scratches, metal transfer or any other signs of damage.
3. Measure the inside diameter of the bearings and compare to the chart at the end of this chapter.
4. If the crankshaft journal is with in specifications, slide it into the bearing and check for movement in the bearing that would indicate that the bearing is worn out.

   NOTE: The bearing can not be serviced. If they are bad the engine must be short blocked.

Reassembly

1. Clean the cylinder

   1a. Remove all gasket material from all mating surfaces.

   1b. Clean the cylinder and crank case cover.

2. Oil seals

   2a. Install a new oil seal in the cylinder block.

   2b. Install a new seal in the crank case cover. See Figure 10.16.

   NOTE: Use a Troy-Bilt tiller seal service tool # TWX-4006 to install the sump oil seal.

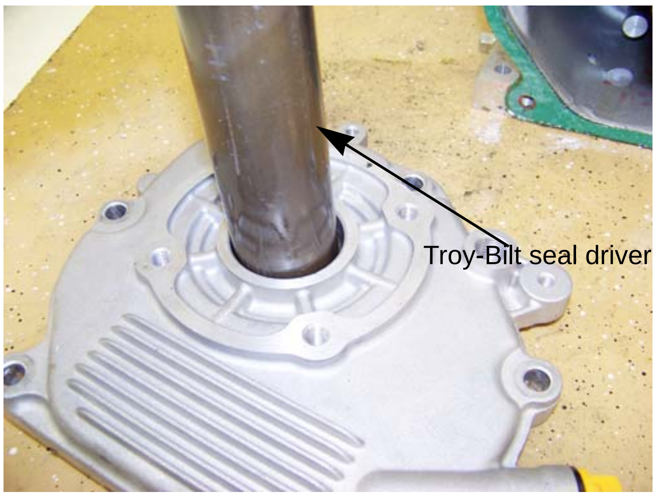


Figure 10.16

3. Insert the crank shaft into the cylinder block bearing.

   NOTE: Pre-lube the crank shaft with clean 10W-30 motor oil.

   NOTE: Use an old piece of microfiche or a seal protector to protect the oil seal lip while inserting the crank shaft. See Figure 10.17.

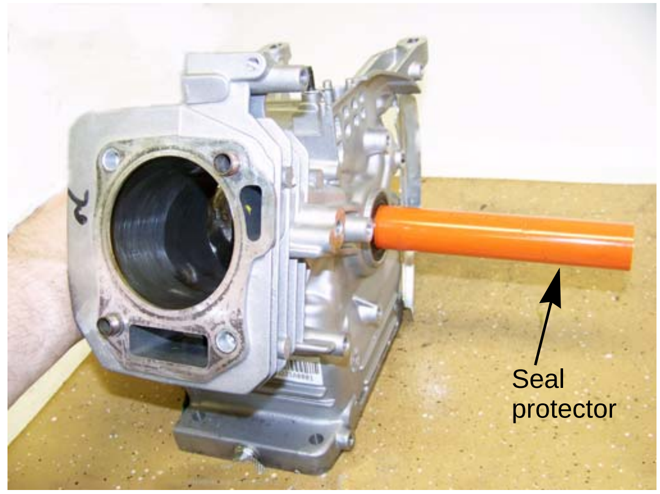


Figure 10.17

4. Install the piston by:

   NOTE: If the piston and connecting rod were separated, Reconnect them so that the arrow on the piston head points to the oil hole in the connecting rod. See Figure 10.18.

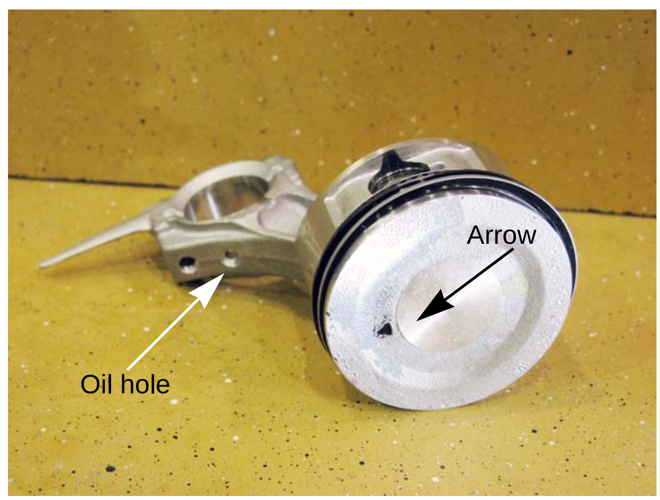


Figure 10.18

   4a. Compress the piston rings using a piston ring compressor.

   4b. Pre-lube the cylinder wall with clean 10W-30 motor oil

4c. Slide the connecting rod and piston into the cylinder.

NOTE: The arrow on the piston must point towards the push rod cavity. See Figure 10.19.

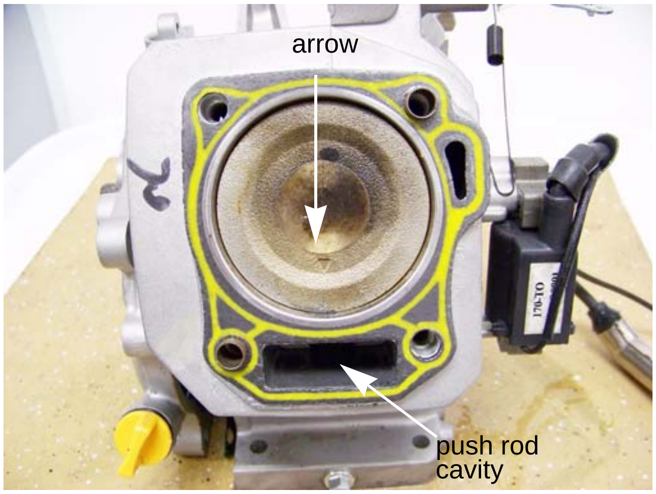


Figure 10.19

4d. Tap the piston through the ring compressor into the cylinder using a wooden hammer handle. See Figure 10.20.

NOTE: Make sure the crankpin is at BDC (bottom dead center) to prevent damage from the connecting rod.

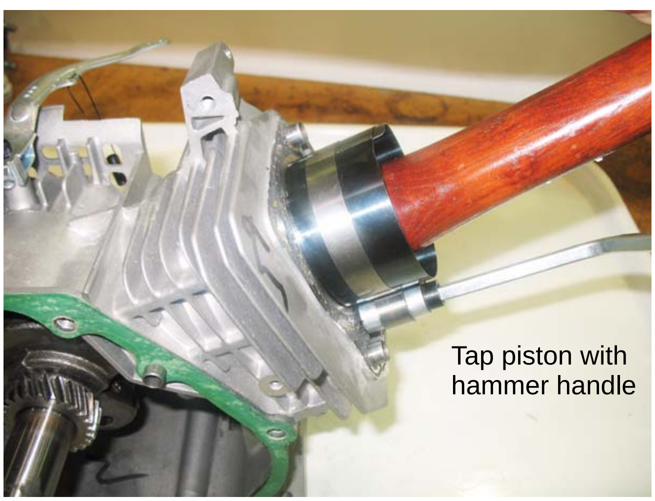


Figure 10.20

4e. Pre-lube the connecting rod with clean 10W-30 motor oil

4f. Install the connecting rod cap. Apply a small amount of releasable thread locking compound such as Loctite® 242 (blue) to the connecting rod bolts and tighten the cap bolts to a torque of 106 -124 in-lbs (12 - 14Nm). See Figure 10.21.

Figure 10.21

5. Install the valve tappets.
6. Install the cam shaft by:

   6a. Pre-lube the cam shaft with clean 10W-30 motor oil

   6b. Rotate the crank shaft until the timing mark points to the tappets.

   6c. Insert the cam shaft while aligning the timing marks. See Figure 10.22.

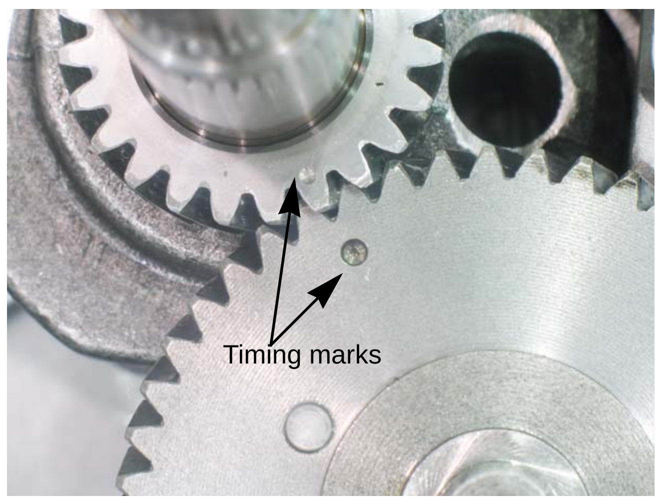


Figure 10.22

7. If removed, install the governor arm by following the steps described in Chapter 4: Fuel systems and Governor.
8. Place a new gasket on the crankcase cover, let the alignment dowels hold it in place.

9. Using a seal protector, slide the crankcase cover on to the crank shaft. See Figure 10.23.

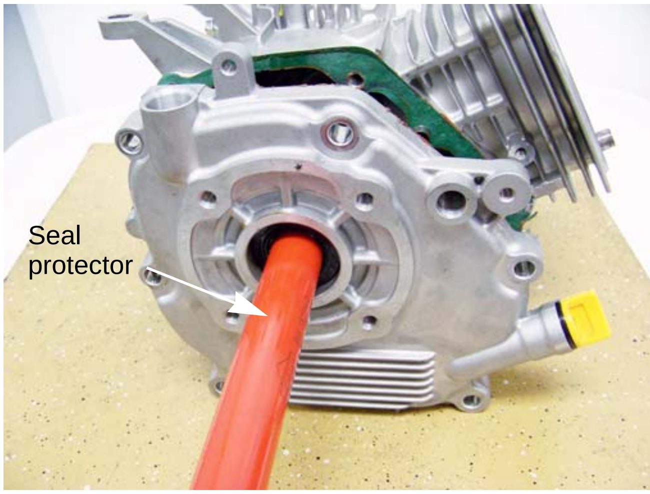


Figure 10.23

10. Gently rock the crank case cover until it seats fully against the cylinder block.
11. Install the crank case cover bolts and tighten to a torque of 80 - 106 in-lbs (9 - 12 Nm).

    NOTE: Use a star torque pattern to tighten the cover bolts.
12. Install the cylinder head by following the steps described in Chapter 9: Cylinder head.
13. Install the muffler by following the steps described in Chapter 8: Exhaust.
14. Install the fuel tank by following the steps described in Chapter 4: Fuel systems and Governor.
15. Install the carburetor by following the steps described in Chapter 3: Air Intake and Filters.
16. Install the flywheel and module by following the steps described in Chapter 7: Ignition system.
17. Install the blower housing and starter by following the steps described in Chapter 6: Starter and Charging Systems.
18. Install the engine on the application by following the steps described in the application's service manual.
19. Install the spark plug by following the steps described in Chapter 7: Ignition system.
20. Fill the engine with oil and fuel by following the steps described in Chapter 1: Introduction.
21. Test run the engine in a safe area and make any carburetor and governor adjustments needed.

CRANKSHAFT, PISTON AND CONNECTING ROD

Engine specifications chart

Table 1:

Specification	61	65	70
Bore (new)	2.4” (61mm)	2.6” (65mm)	2.76” (70mm)
Displacement	7.5 in^3 (123 cc)	10.9 in^3 (179cc)	12.7 in^3 (208 cc)
Service limits			
Bore maximum diameter	2.386” (61.17mm)	2.566” (65.168mm)	2.763” (70.180mm)
Crank journal (flywheel end) Min. diameter	0.970” (24.879mm)	0.970” (24.879mm)	0.970” (24.879mm)
Crank journal (PTO end) min. diameter	0.970” (24.879mm)	0.970” (24.879mm)	0.970” (24.279mm)
Crank pin min. diameter	1.02” (24.849mm)	1.168” (29.942mm)	1.168” (29.942mm)
Connecting rod max. ID (crank side)		1.173” (30.071mm)	1.173” (30.071mm)
Connecting rod to crank pin max. running clearance	0.002” (.057mm)	0.002” (.063mm)	0.002” (.063mm)
Connecting rod to crank pin max. side clearance	0.048” (1.238mm)	0.037” (0.952mm)	0.037” (0.952mm)
Crank shaft run out (max)	0.001” (.025mm)	0.001” (.025mm)	0.001” (.025mm)
Crank shaft end play (max)	0.014” (.350mm)	0.011” (.275mm)	0.011” (.275mm)
Crank shaft bearing max. ID (cylinder block)	2.046 (52.470mm)	2.046 (52.470mm)	2.046 (52.470mm)
Crank shaft bearing max. ID (crank case cover)	2.046 (52.470mm)	2.046 (52.470mm)	2.046 (52.470mm)
Cam shaft min OD (cylinder block side)	0.551” (14.131mm)	0.551” (14.131mm)	0.551” (14.131mm)
Cam shaft min OD (sump side)	0.551” (14.131mm)	0.551” (14.131mm)	0.551” (14.131mm)
Cam shaft bearing max. ID (cylinder block)	0.556” (14.248mm)	0.556” (14.248mm)	0.556” (14.248mm)
Cam shaft bearing max. ID (sump)	0.556” (14.248mm)	0.556” (14.248mm)	0.556” (14.248mm)
Intake lobe min. height	1.078” (27.628mm)	1.078” (27.628mm)	1.078” (27.628mm)
Exhaust lobe min. height	1.078” (27.628mm)	1.078” (27.628mm)	1.078” (27.628mm)
Compression ring max. end gap	0.029” (.750mm)	0.029” (.750mm)	0.029” (.750mm)
Scrapper (second) ring max. end gap	0.029” (.750mm)	0.029” (.750mm)	0.029” (.750mm)
Compression ring to land max. clearance	0.009” (.233mm)	0.004” (.100mm)	0.004” (.100mm)
Scrapper ring to land max. clearance	0.009” (.233mm)	0.004” (.100mm)	0.004” (.100mm)

Engine torque values chart

Table 2:

Fastener Torque	61	65	70
Blower housing	80 - 106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80 - 106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80 - 106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)
Carburetor drain bolt	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)
Carburetor mounting nuts	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)
Connecting rod cap bolts	106 -124 in-lbs.* (12-14Nm)	106 -124 in-lbs.* (12-14Nm)	106 -124 in-lbs.* (12-14Nm)
Crank case cover bolts	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)
Drain plug	124-159 in-lbs (14-18 Nm)	124-159 in-lbs (14-18 Nm)	124-159 in-lbs (14-18 Nm)
Flywheel nut	47-52 ft-lbs (64-70Nm)	47-52 ft-lbs (64-70Nm)	47-52 ft-lbs (64-70Nm)
Head bolt	16-18 ft-lbs step (22-25 Nm)	16-18 ft-lbs step (22-25 Nm)	16-18 ft-lbs step (22-25 Nm)
Module	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)
Muffler	159-195in-lbs (18-22Nm)	159-195in-lbs (18-22Nm)	159-195in-lbs (18-22Nm)
Rocker jam nut	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)	80-106 in-lbs (9-12 Nm)
Rocker stud	16-18 ft-lbs step (22-25 Nm)	16-18 ft-lbs step (22-25 Nm)	16-18 ft-lbs step (22-25 Nm)
Spark plug	15-18 ft-lbs (20-25 Nm)	15-18 ft-lbs (20-25 Nm)	15-18 ft-lbs (20-25 Nm)
Starter	53-71 in-lbs (6-8 Nm)	53-71 in-lbs (6-8 Nm)	53-71 in-lbs (6-8 Nm)
Valve cover	62-80 in-lbs (7-9 Nm)	62-80 in-lbs (7-9 Nm)	62-80 in-lbs (7-9 Nm)

NOTE: * - apply a small amount of releasable thread locking compound such as Loctite® 242 (blue).

CHAPTER 11: FAILURE ANALYSIS

A properly maintained engine will provide years of service. Occasionally an engine will fail. An important part of working on engines is finding out why they failed. Was it something the customer did? Was it a manufacturing defect? Did the engine just wear out? All of these questions need to be answered when a failed engine is found.

Engines can fail in a variety of ways but most failures can be classified in the following categories:

- Abrasive ingestion
- Insufficient lubrication
- Over heating
- Over speed
- Mechanical breakage/ wear

NOTE: There may be a combination of failures.

Finding the cause of an engine failure requires the complete disassembly of an engine and careful examination of the parts.

With a good understanding of how the engine works, close examination of the parts and experience, an understanding of why the engine failed can be reached.

Abrasive Ingestion

Abrasive Ingestion is when hard particles are introduced into the engine. Particles can be introduced into the engine by leaks in the air intake system, through a dirty oil fill plug or by particles of metal that wore off of a part, especially during the break in cycle. Particles may also be introduced through worn or improperly installed seals or gaskets.

1. Abrasive particles that enter the engine through the intake system can be sand or dirt. See Figure 11.1.

Figure 11.1

2. An abrasive particle can enter the engine by bypassing an improperly installed air filter or through leaks in the intake system. Usually there will be tracking marks were the particles enter the system. Use these marks to find the source of the abrasives.

   NOTE: Dirt can also work its way through a poorly maintained air filter. See Figure 11.2.

Figure 11.2

3. Particles that enter the intake system travel at great speed and act like sand blasting media inside the engine. This causes wear to the parts affected.

   NOTE: Choke and throttle shafts are very vulnerable to this wear. If an air filter becomes clogged, the vacuum produced by the engine will try to draw air in by any means possible. This usually happens around the throttle and choke shafts. Because the throttle shaft moves more than the choke, it will wear faster.

4. The particles can pass through the intake system to the valves and valve seats.

5. When particles enter the combustion chamber, the up and down motion of the piston grinds the particles into the side of the cylinder walls and damages the cylinder wall, piston and piston rings

6. This can be identified by the scoring along the vertical axis of the piston and cylinder wall or the cross hatch on the cylinder wall being worn off.

   NOTE: To help in the lubrication of the cylinder walls, and help with the seating of the piston rings, a diamond cross hatch is honed into the cylinder wall. Debris entering the cylinder will polish the cross hatch off of the cylinder wall. See Figure 11.3.

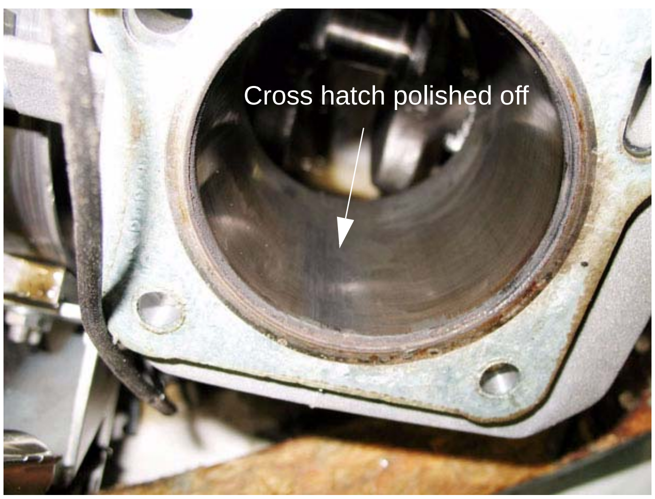


Figure 11.3

NOTE: Abrasives that enter the engine through the intake system will cause the upper portion of the combustion chamber to wear more than the lower portion. Measurements of the cylinder bore at the top and bottom will show this.

Other sources of abrasives that get into the engine includes carbon that builds up on the top side of the piston, metal shavings from the wear of engine parts or dirt entering through the oil fill port. leaking gaskets and seals also have the potential of allowing debris to enter the engine.

A symptom of abrasive ingestion is smoky exhaust. As the cylinder walls wear; pressure from the combustion chamber blows by the piston and pressurizes the engine sump. This overpowers the PCV valve and allows oil to build up in the combustion chamber. See Figure 11.4.

Figure 11.4

7. Abrasive materials that enter the engine get absorbed by the oil and thickens it. See Figure 11.5.

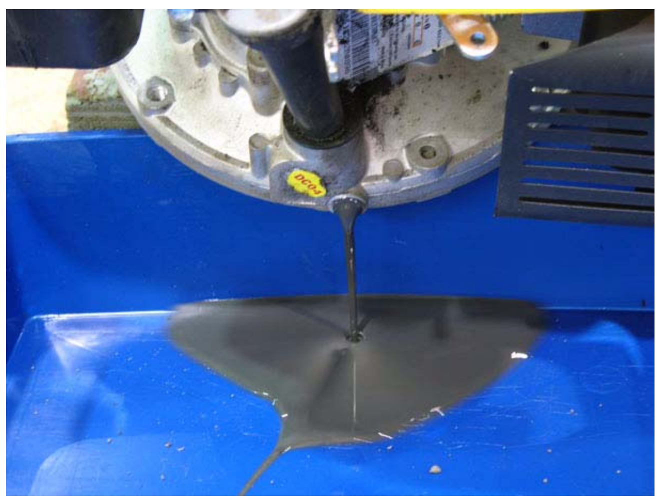


Figure 11.5

8. Because the oil absorbs the abrasive particles, the engine components that are immersed in oil will show definite signs of abrasive ingestion especially around the connecting rod and main bearing journals. See Figure 11.6.

Figure 11.6

NOTE: Abrasives that are trapped in the oil will cause the lower portion of the combustion chamber to wearing more than the upper portion.

NOTE: Wear of only one bearing surface on a new engine could be a sign of a manufacturing defect.

NOTE: Abrasive particles can also be imbedded into materials that are softer than the abrasive. This will cause the affected part to act like a piece of sand paper or a grinding wheel. See Figure 11.7.

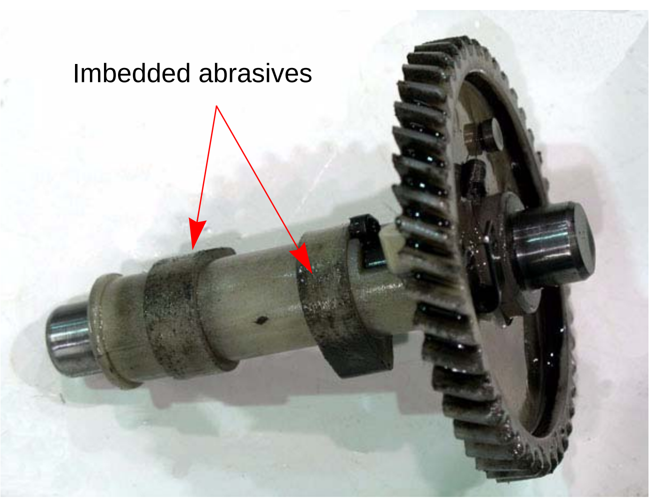


Figure 11.7

Insufficient lubrication

The bearing surfaces in an engine are not smooth. As a result of the machining processes to make the engine parts, there are little peaks and valleys that are only visible on a microscopic scale. These peaks are called asperities. As the engine breaks in, the asperities break off leaving plateaus that become the bearing surface. The valleys become reservoirs for the lubricant.

When an engine is properly lubricated, all of the moving parts glide on a thin film of oil. If that film breaks down or carries enough grit to bridge the film, damage will occur.

1. When the parts are at rest, they push the lubricant or oil away resting on the bearing surfaces. As the parts rotate, they climb over the oil, pulling the oil between the bearing and the part, riding on a film of oil.

   The asperities are the first thing to make contact between two moving engine parts with an insufficient oil film between them. This creates friction and causes a transfer of metal between the parts. The heat and friction further breaks down the oil film, accelerating the process.

2. Insufficient lubrication failures include:
   - Low oil level
   - Wrong oil for the application
   - Contaminated oil
   - Degraded oil (heat, age, acids)

3. Metal transfer is the primary indicator that the film of oil between two engine parts has been violated.

   If the damage is localized, a general failure of the lubrication system is probably not the cause.

   As an example: a piston skirt shows metal transfer to the cylinder wall. The connecting rod and wristpin show some signs of excessive heat. The main bearings and camshaft are not damaged. This would indicate that the problem was probably related to cylinder temperature.

The hall mark of a lubrication failure is the presence of discoloration and/or metal transfer on all friction surfaces within the engine. See Figure 11.8.

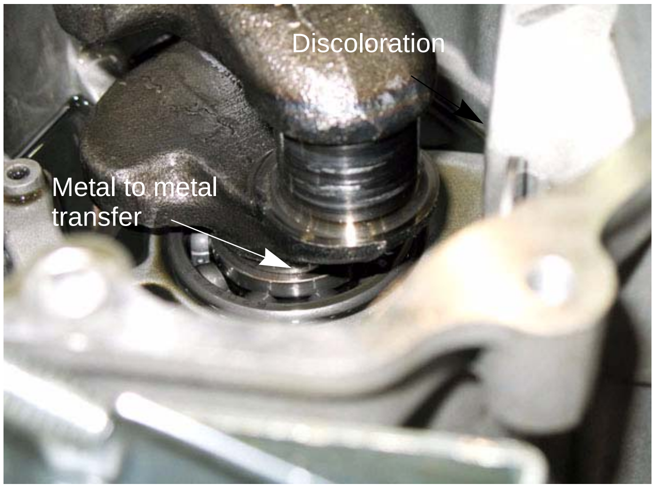


Figure 11.8

An important thing to note is that just because there are signs of insufficient lubrication, that does not mean that was the cause of the failure. It may only be a symptom of the real cause of the failure.

Larger size abrasive particles can render the lubricants ineffective, leading to an engine failure. An overheated engine can cause the oil to break down leading to a failure. In an engine overspeed, the oil is pushed away from the bearing surface leading to a failure.

In all three of the above cases, the signs of insufficient lubrication are symptoms not the cause. There will also be signs of heat or discoloration around the parts affected by the lack of lubrication. See Figure 11.9.

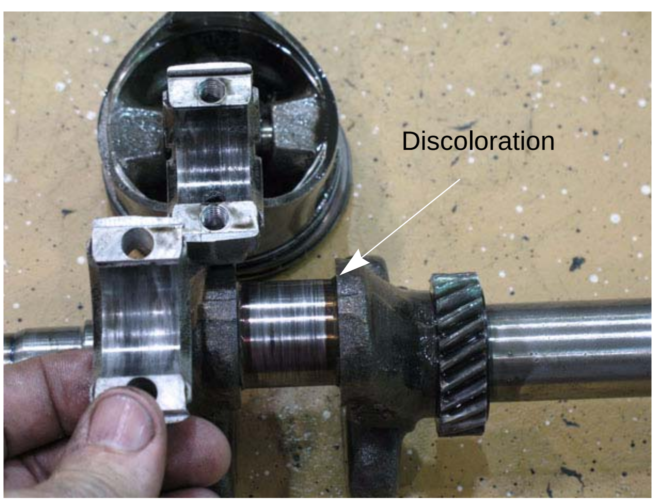


Figure 11.9

Engine Overspeed

The MTD engine is designed for a maximum speed of 3600 rpm. When the governor is unable to control the engine rpm the engine can accelerate past the safe maximum speed.

When an engine runs beyond its designed speed a few things happen:

1. As the piston moves up and down in the cylinder it builds momentum. The higher the rpm's the more momentum produced by the pistons. As the momentum builds, the connecting rods will start to stretch. When the connecting rods stretch, they get weaker. Generally speaking this is at the narrowest part of the connecting rods. On most engine that would be about an inch below the wrist pin, but on the MTD engine it is at the wrist pin.

   The force on the connecting rod is greatest when the piston transitions from the upward stroke to the downward stroke. Because of this, most overspeed connecting rod failures will occur with the piston at top dead center.

   When a connecting rod fails, the piston stops moving but the crankshaft is still moving. This will allow the broken connecting rod to get knocked around in the cylinder causing more damage to it. Usually the connecting rod will be in several pieces after it breaks making it hard to find where the first failure was.

2. All engines have vibrations and are designed to handle those vibrations, but in overspeed the vibrations change resonance. Parts that can not handle the new resonance will crack. This may result in parts flying off of the engine which is an unsafe condition such as when a flywheel shatters pieces of it fly off of the engine..

   The vibration can also lead to fasteners loosening up. Evidence of this could be elongated mounting holes. The area around the mounting holes may be polished due to the two surfaces rubbing against each other.

3. When an engine overspeeds, the moving parts can not pull the oil in between them. This allows metal to metal contact. Because of this, signs of inadequate lubrication will show.

4. When trying to diagnose an overspeed failure, look at all the pieces. Individually the lack of lubrication, piston position and condition of the connection rod will usually indicate separate failures. Collectively they would indicate an overspeed failure.

Overheated

The MTD engines are air cooled engines. Because of this, cleanliness of the engine is very important to the life of the engine. Dirt, grass and sludge all form an insulating layer on the engine. This will trap the heat in the engine and cause it to over heat.

As metal parts heat up enough to change their properties, they will take on a yellowish or blue cast.

As oil is heated to the point that it evaporates, black deposits are left behind. This is called “coking”. An engine with lots of coked oil deposits inside the crankcase or cylinder head indicates that it has been over heated. See Figure 11.10.

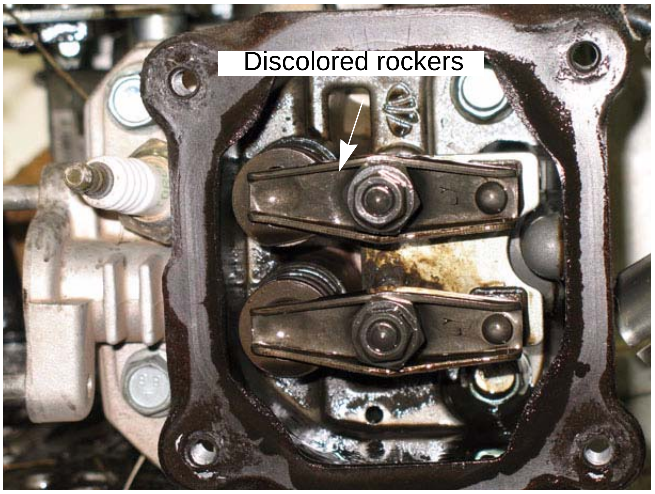


Figure 11.10

Another sign of an overheat failure is warped parts. As metal parts heat up, they expand. In an engine a certain amount of expansion is expected. Engines are built so that when parts are at operating temperature, the parts will expand to be within the tolerances needed for the engine to run. A problem occurs when the parts are over heated. They expand more than they were designed to. Some parts are mounted firmly, like cylinder heads (the hottest part of the engine). As they try to expand, they fight against the head bolts. The head bolts will not move to allow the expansion so the head warps to allow the expansion.

This warping of the head allows the head gasket to leak. A leaking head gasket allows the compressed gases in the engine to escape, lowering the compression in the engine and hurting engine performance. As the cylinder head cools, it shrinks back down to its normal size, but there will still be some warpage of the head. See Figure 11.11.

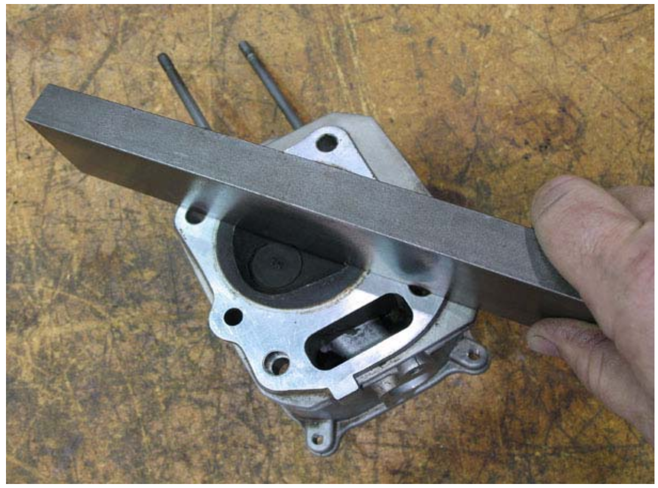


Figure 11.11

Localized over heating will leave localized “hot spot” indications, such as discoloration.

Rapid over heating of a cylinder, like when there is a cooling air flow obstruction, may cause hot spots and metal transfer between the piston skirt and the cylinder wall.

Over heating of the cylinder head maybe caused by lack of air flow or exhaust system issues. Typical damage from this kind of over heating is a dropped valve seat. A dropped exhaust valve seat combined with coked oil in the cylinder head would be sure indicators of an over heated engine.

FAILURE ANALYSIS

Mechanical Breakage/ Wear

Sometimes an engine fails because a part breaks. There are generally three causes of a broken part, outside of the previously discussed engine failures. They are abuse, wear, and manufacturing defects.

A very common way to abuse an engine is a bent crank shaft. Crank shafts bend when they, or something bolted to them hits something. A prime example of this is when a mower blade hits a rock. See Figure 11.12.

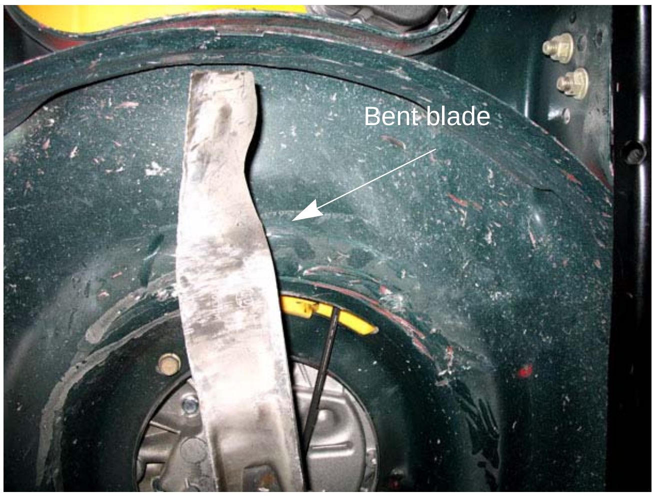


Figure 11.12

As the engine runs, there is friction between the moving parts. This friction wears down the parts. Lubrication slows the process, but wear can not be prevented. Over time the parts wear to the point they break or fail in some way. Car tires are a good example of wear. A tire will only last for so many miles before all the rubber is worn off and the tire goes flat. Bushings are another example, they are designed to wear so that the wear of other parts will be minimized.

Vibration issues have a “chicken and the egg” relationship to mechanical failures. Which came first? Bent crankshafts and imbalanced implements will cause vibration issues. However a vibration issues, such as a over speed or loose mounting bolts on the engine, can shake an engine to pieces. The technician must find the source of the vibration in order to properly diagnosis an engine.

Manufacturing defects are wrongly blamed for alot of failed parts. A manufacturing defect is when a part is made wrong. It could be a porous casting, parts assembled wrong, the wrong parts used or so on. A manufacturing defect will generally show up within the first couple of hours of use.

Detonation/preignition

Detonation is the undesirable condition of the fuel spontaneously combusting the combustion chamber prior to the spark plug firing. In this state the flame front from the detonation will start to travel through the combustion chamber and a second flame front, from the spark plug, will crash into it. The pressure differential caused by this will send shock waves through the engine. The shock wave cause a knocking or pinging noise. This is why detonation is sometimes called “knocking”, “spark knocking” or “pinging”. The shock wave will also try to push the piston down against the direction of rotation of the crankshaft.

The shock wave from detonation can cause piston failures (melting or breakage), piston skirt damage, connecting rod breakage and in extreme cases crankshaft failures.

A build up of carbon deposits in the combustion chamber will increase the compression ratio. This is a major factor for the development of detonation. It insulates the combustion chamber, allowing it heat up above normal operating temperatures.

Preignition is similar to detonation, but on a smaller scale. Preignition is cause by a localized hot spot or a hot deposit in the cylinder. As the fuel/air mixture is drawn into the cylinder it is ignited. This creates pressure that tries to push the piston down against the direction of rotation of the crankshaft. The sounds and damage created by this is the same as detonation.