



# **OPERATOR'S MANUAL**



## **H/L1250/L1500/L2010**

Ahe005-a

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TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	page
PREFACE .....	35
WARRANTY CONDITIONS .....	35
TYPE- AND SERIAL NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE .....	35
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS .....	36
EXPLANATION OF SAFETY DECALS ATTACHED TO THE MACHINE .....	37
1 INTRODUCTION .....	38
2 MOUNTING BEHIND THE TRACTOR .....	40
3 TRANSPORT .....	41
4 MACHINE ADJUSTMENTS .....	42
4.1 Output rates .....	42
4.1.1 Working width .....	42
4.1.2 Setting of output rates .....	43
4.1.3 Check of output rate .....	44
4.2 Working height .....	45
4.3 Control .....	45
4.3.1. Mechanical control .....	45
4.3.2. Hydraulic control .....	45
4.3.3. Calibration scale .....	45
4.4 Fork position .....	46
4.5 Headland spreading .....	47
4.5.1. Adjustment .....	47
5 OPERATING THE MACHINE .....	48
5.1 Full field operation .....	49
5.2 Double overlap .....	49
5.3 Check of spreading width .....	49
5.4 Check of output rate .....	50
5.5 Powdery fertilisers .....	51
5.6 Slags .....	51
5.7 Seeds .....	51
5.8 Bandspreading .....	52
6 DISMOUNTING FROM THE TRACTOR .....	53
7 MAINTENANCE .....	53
7.1 Maintenance after operation .....	53
7.2 Lubrication .....	54
7.3 Intermittent maintenance .....	54
7.4 Change of oil .....	55
Supplements:	
A CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS .....	57
B OPTIONAL EXTRAS .....	58
C TECHNICAL DETAILS .....	60



## PREFACE

This Operator's Manual is meant for personnel that are operating the machine and are responsible for its daily maintenance.

Kindly read this manual fully prior to starting work.



**Such instructions as are related to your safety and/or that of others are marked in the margin by a warning triangle with exclamation mark. These instructions should be observed with particular care and attention.**



**Instructions which may lead to serious material damage in case of non-compliance or incorrect use are marked in the margin by an exclamation mark.**

The machine described in this manual may contain components which do not form part of the standard equipment but are available as optional extras.

This is not made clear in all cases, because standard specifications may differ from country to country.

Furthermore, machines and optional extras may be adjusted to specific regional conditions whilst they are also subject to permanent research and innovation.

For this reason, the specifications of your machine may not be consistent with the pictures in this manual.

## WARRANTY CONDITIONS

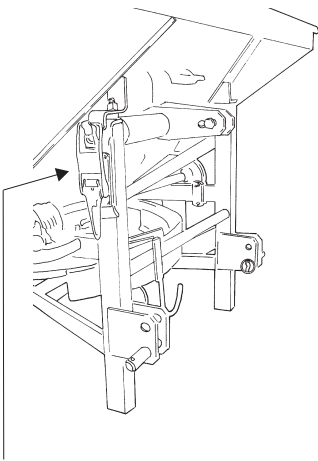
For those parts which fail in normal operating conditions the factory will make replacement parts available, free of charge, for a period of 12 (twelve) months from the date of purchase. Warranty shall not apply if the instructions mentioned in this manual have not been met, or if they have not been met completely or correctly. Neither shall warranty apply in case of modification of the machine by you or third parties without our foreknowledge and/or authorisation.

## TYPE- AND SERIAL NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE

The type/serial number plate is fitted to the chassis beam at the front of the machine.

In case of correspondence and ordering of spare parts, kindly state the type- and serial number of your machine. Complete the box below with these numbers.

Typenummer	
Serienummer	



<b>LELY</b>	<b>LELY INDUSTRIES NV</b> 3155 PD MAASLAND THE NETHERLANDS	<b>CE</b>
	kg	
Type		
Ser.Nr.		

## SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Use the machine only for the purpose for which it was designed.
- Follow all prevailing safety regulations, including those laid down in this manual and occurring on the machine.
- Operate this machine in a safe way.
- The machine should be operated by authorised persons only.
- Be alert and observe all safety precautions.
- Make sure that all safety guards and protection devices are in place.
- Keep out of reach of moving parts.
- Stop engine, PTO and moving parts before adjusting, cleaning or lubricating the machine.
- Take care that nobody will be within the dangerous zone while the machine is in operation and be sure that people are kept well away from the machine. This is especially important when working along roads and near or on fields that are accessible to the public.
- Use always a tractor with a cab.
- Clear the field of objects that could be thrown up by the machine.
- Observe the prevailing legislation for public road transport.
- Use flashing lights or safety signs, when required.
- Do not stand on the machine.
- Use genuine parts only.
- Remove the pressure from hydraulic systems before starting work on them and/or before coupling/uncoupling hydraulic hoses.
- Use protective clothing, gloves and/or safety glasses if required.
- Clean the safety decals regularly so that they can be read at all times.



## EXPLANATION OF SAFETY DECALS ATTACHED TO THE MACHINE

- Carefully read operator's manual before handling the machine. Observe instructions and safety rules when operating.



- Attention! Moving parts.  
Stay clear of rotating machine parts.



- Danger of flying objects.  
Keep a sufficient, safe distance from the machine as long as the tractor motor is engaged.



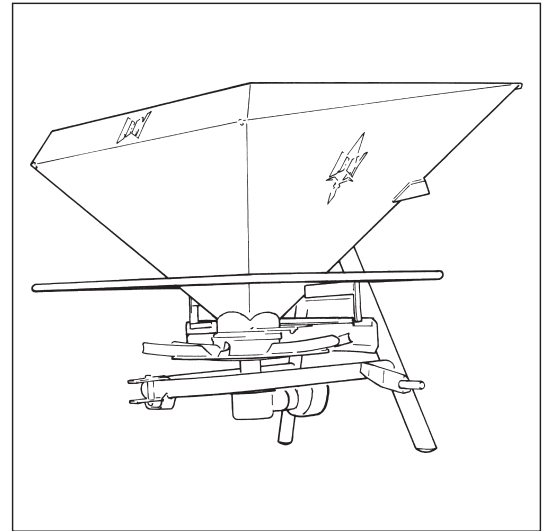
## 1 INTRODUCTION

The LELY fertiliser spreader model H (fig. 1) is unrivalled because of its outstanding accuracy of spread, forced flow of fertiliser and the unique Lely spreading pattern, tailing off towards the edges.

The Lely ejector disc is the hub of the unique LELY spreading mechanism. Due to the special shape of the ejector disc with the long spoons made of stainless steel in conjunction with the feed assembly a unique spreading mechanism is achieved.

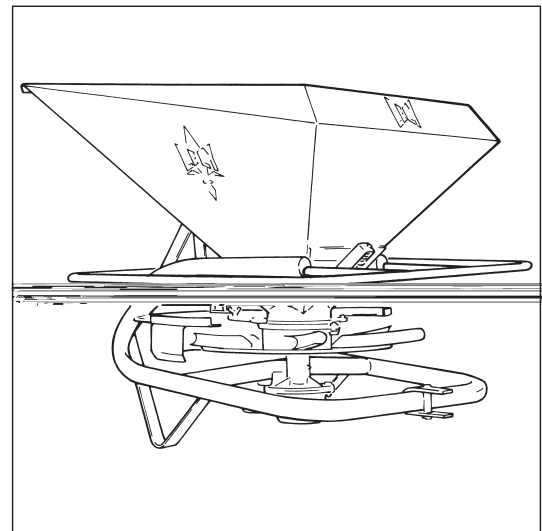
The rotating bottom plate carries the fertiliser in a rotating movement, as a result of which fertiliser material is pushed from the centre to the outer edge.

Due to the forced and consistent feed of fertiliser blockage of the outlets is eliminated.



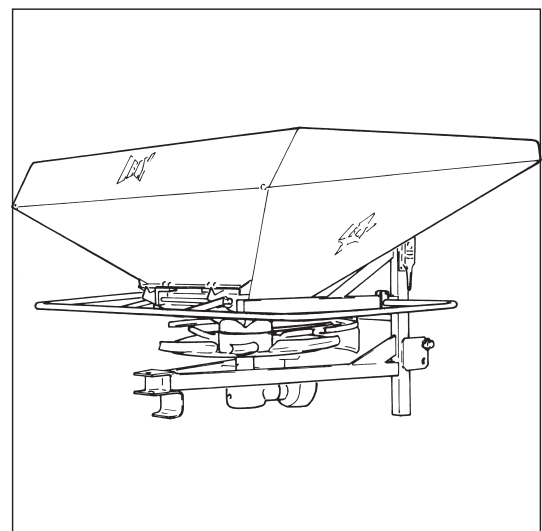
1

The LELY fertiliser spreader model L1250 (fig. 2) is also provided with the unique LELY spreading mechanism. Not just fertilisers, also seeds and grains can be spread with this type of spreader. For the application of powdery fertilisers an agitator is available.



2

The LELY fertiliser spreaders L1500 and L2010 (fig. 3) are perfectly suited for fast application of fertilisers on larger farms. The hopper of the single-disc spreader can be removed or tilted backwards enabling the spreading mechanism to be cleaned very quickly and easily.



3

- ! Fertiliser granulars may attain high speeds. Keep this in mind when you are spreading over soft crop..

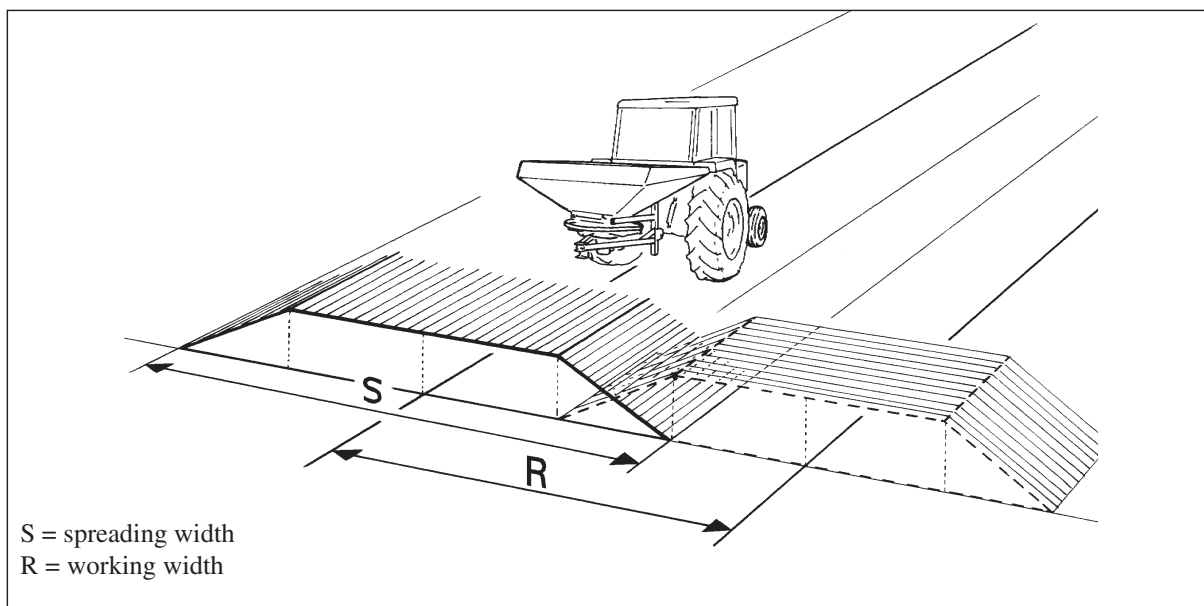


The major characteristics of LELY fertiliser spreaders are: a simple yet rugged construction, reliability, easy control and an excellent spreading pattern.

The ample overlap of the slanting spreading pattern ensures an effective link-up with the preceding bout (fig. 4).

Fertiliser is forced towards the gates of the feed device by the rotating ejector disc, actually the bottom of the hopper. This compulsory supply of fertiliser ensures a constant flow towards the ejector disc.

The application of granular fertilisers and seeds is within the machine's capability. When fitted with an agitator, the models H and L1250 can also be used for spreading powdery fertilisers and slags.

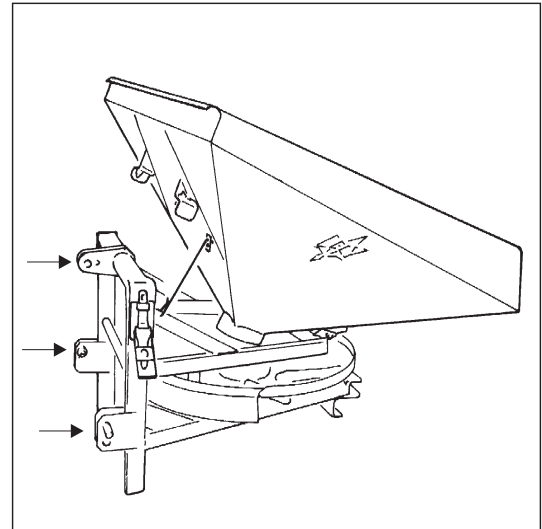


## 2 MOUNTING BEHIND THE TRACTOR

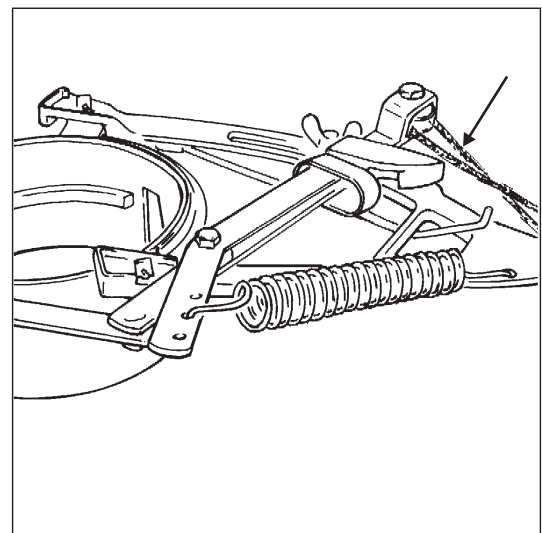
- Adjust the tractor lever arms at an equal height.
- Fit the lever arms to the fertiliser spreader by means of Cat. II linkage pins (fig. 5).
- Mount the tractor's top link to the machine with the aid of a Cat. II top link pin. Fix the top link on the tractor side in the highest position.
- Secure the tractor's lever arms by means of stabilisation chains or rods to prevent the machine from making lateral movements.
- Check the PTO shaft for smooth telescoping.
- Mount the PTO shaft to the tractor PTO.



- **Before mounting the PTO shaft for the first time, or when using another tractor, the minimum and maximum overlap should be checked\*.**
- **Fit the safety chain of the guard tube to a solid part of the tractor.**
- If the machine is equipped with a mechanical control of the feed mechanism, place the control string in the tractor cabin (fig. 6).

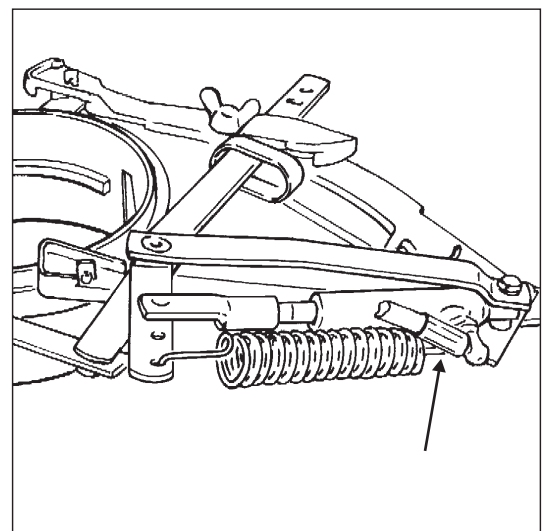


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- If the machine is fitted with a hydraulic control of the feed mechanism (fig. 7), connect the hydraulic hose to a single acting tractor spool valve.



7

\* Refer also to the instructions supplied with the PTO shaft.

### 3 TRANSPORT

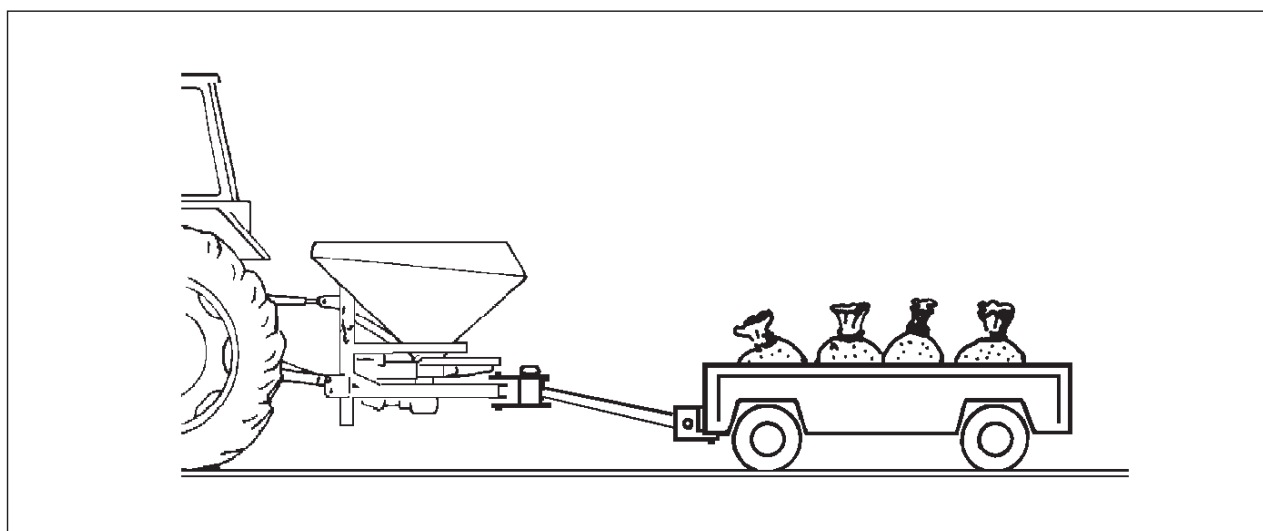
The fertiliser spreader can be transported in the tractor's 3-point lift.



- **Apply all such lighting and warning signals as are mandatory by law.**
- **For transport on public roads care should be taken that the front axle pressure is sufficient (fit front weights, if necessary) and that the maximum rear axle pressure is not exceeded.**

The tractor is easier to control when the hopper is empty. It is therefore recommended to fill the hopper after arrival on the plot to be worked. This also eliminates the kind of fertiliser compression that may occur during transport.

It is possible to couple a trailed carriage to the fertiliser spreader's chassis (fig. 8). In case of such an attachment, the (total) weights allowed by law as a maximum and further regulations should be taken into account.



## 4 MACHINE ADJUSTMENTS

### 4.1 Output rates

The output rate is determined by the feed assembly (stop), the working width, forward speed and PTO output. The correct position of the feed assembly can be determined by means of output rate charts.

The quantities listed in the output charts are approximative. Due to certain factors, such as coarse granulars, specific gravity of the fertiliser, humidity, etc. the effective output may differ from the value listed in the chart.

**It is therefore advisable to check the output.**

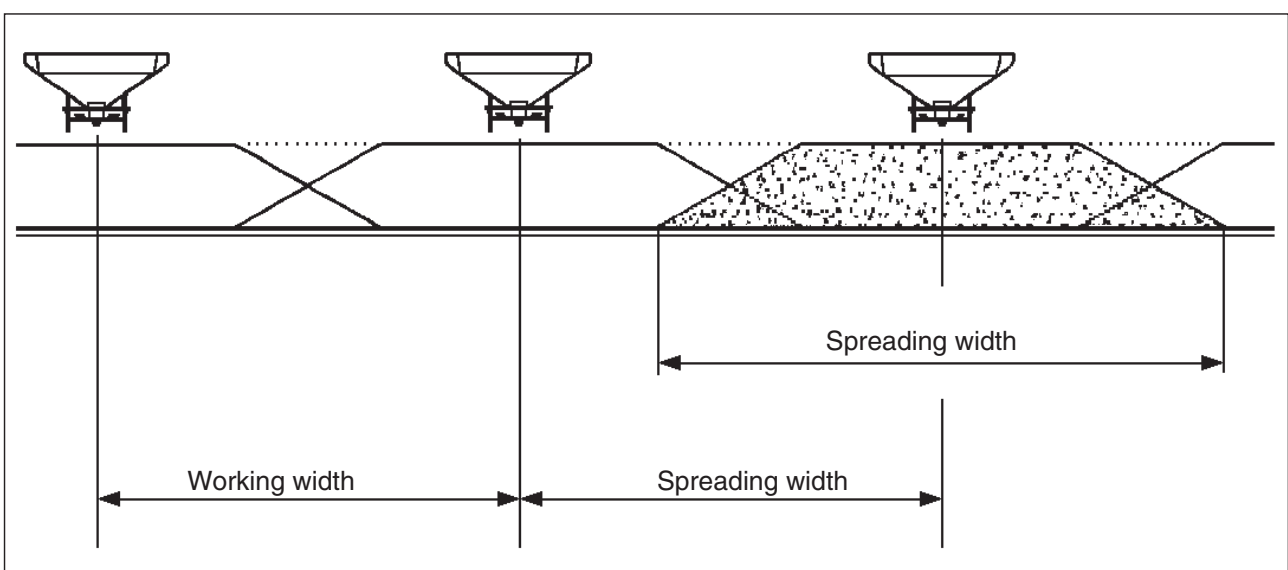
For more information on output rates, it is recommended to consult "Output rate charts" for LELY fertiliser spreaders H/L1250/L1500/L2010, which was delivered separately.

#### 4.1.1 Working width

An effective link-up of spreading patterns is obtained if the working width is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the spreading width (fig. 9).

For most types of granular fertiliser the spreading width is approx. 16 m at a PTO output of 425 rpm.

The correct working width is then  $\frac{3}{4} \times 16 = 12$  m.





## 4.1.2 Setting of output rates

Fertiliser outputs per hectare depend upon: working width, forward speed, type of fertiliser and the position of the stop on the calibration scale.

Stop positions for output rates required can be established by consulting the output rate charts.

The quantities listed in the output charts are approximative. Size, shape and weight of the granulars may vary according to the fertiliser brand and/or production batch.

It is therefore recommended to check the output rate according to "4.1.3 Check of output rate" included in this manual.

*Example I:*

- Fertiliser: X = KAS (coarse granulars)
- Required output rate: 450 kg/ha
- Working width = 12 m

The output chart for coarse fertilisers indicates that position 7 of the stop gives an output of 390 kg/ha, while an output of 475 kg/ha is obtained at setting 8.

An intermediate position will have to be used.

The output difference between positions 7 and 8 is  $475 - 390 = 85$  kg/ha. Each consecutive intermediate position accounts for an increase in output of approx.  $\frac{1}{4} \times 85$  kg/ha.

POSITION	Intermediate positions			POSITION
	A	B	C	
7				8
390	411	433	454	475

The third intermediate position gives the closest approximation of the output required.

It is possible to operate at another working width than the one listed in the output rate charts.

When using another working width, the operator should adjust the PTO rpm so that the spreading width is  $\frac{4}{3}$  the envisaged working width.

**Attention!** PTO speed is not allowed to exceed 540 rpm.



*Example II:*

- Envisaged working width 15 m
- Spreading width should be  $\frac{4}{3} \times 15 = 20$  m

The output rate setting can be inferred from the chart as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Output required} \times \text{working width}}{\text{working width as per chart}} = \text{setting value}$$

The position of the stop has to be established by means of this setting value.

*Example III:*

- Output required = 400 kg/ha (KAS)
- Envisaged working width: 15 m
- Chart is valid for 12 m working width
- Forward speed = 6 km/h

$$\text{Setting value} = 400 \times \frac{15}{12} = 500 \text{ kg/ha}$$

Chart: output rate for position 8 is 474 kg/ha, position 9 gives 515 kg/ha.

The third intermediate position gives the closest approximation of the setting value.

When operating at another working width than the one listed in the chart, do not fail to carry out a check of the output rate.

### 4.1.3 Check of output rate

The effective output rate can be calculated as follows.

- Spread a pre-determined quantity of fertiliser. Apply the working width which will be used throughout the operation.
- Measure the distance covered.
- Calculate the output/ha as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Output rate [kg]} \times 10.000}{\text{Distance covered [m]} \times \text{working width [m]}} = \text{kg/ha}$$

*Example:*

- Output rate = 100 kg
- Output required = 450 kg/ha
- Distance covered = 192 m
- Working width = 12 m

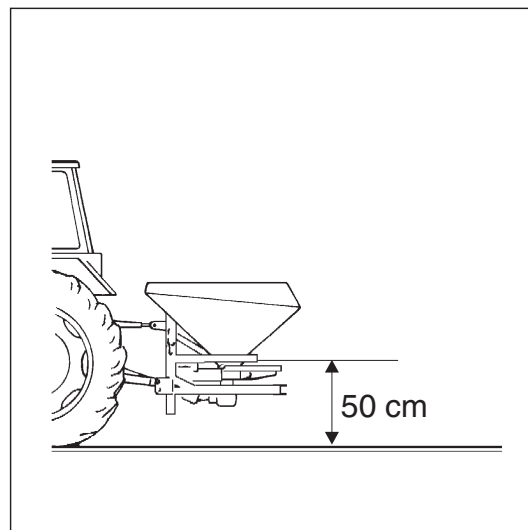
$$\frac{100 \times 10.000}{192 \times 12} = 434 \text{ kg/ha}$$

In order to obtain the output required, the feed assembly should be adjusted at a higher position.

## 4.2 Working height

The distance between the ground, respectively crop and the bottom side of the ejector disc should be approx. 50 cm (fig. 10).

Adjust the ejector disc in a horizontal position by means of the top link (or tilt backwards for spreading powdery fertiliser types)



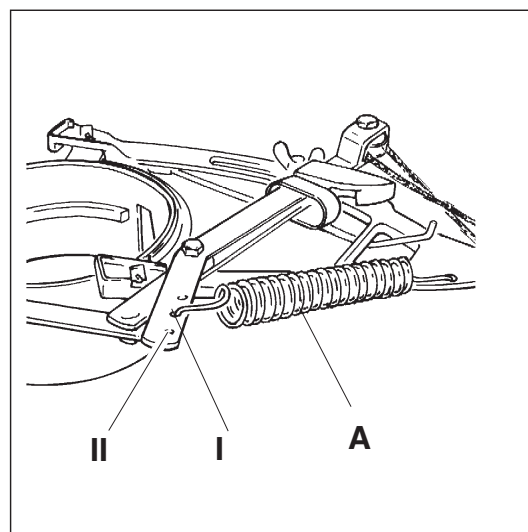
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## 4.3 Control

### 4.3.1 Mechanical control

The feed assembly can be closed and opened by pulling the cord up to the point of locking respectively unlocking of the spreading mechanism. After unlocking a spring A (fig. 11) opens the gates (position I is the standard position).

If a fertiliser is applied which causes much friction on the feed rings, the spring may be fitted in the outer hole II (fig. 11) of the lever.



11

### 4.3.2 Hydraulic control

A feed assembly that is actuated by a hydraulic control is closed and opened by briefly pressurising respectively depressurising the ram.

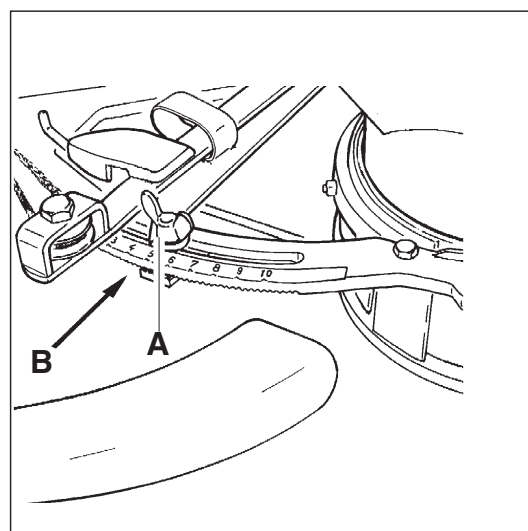
Each time the ram is actuated, the feed assembly is alternately locked and unlocked.

After unlocking, the spring A (fig. 11) opens the gates.

### 4.3.3 Calibration scale

The degree of gate opening and, hence, the output rate is determined by the position of the indicator on the calibration scale (fig. 12). Indicator settings are possible from 0 up to and including 10 by adjusting the stop A. In between the positions on the calibration scale there are three intermediate positions.

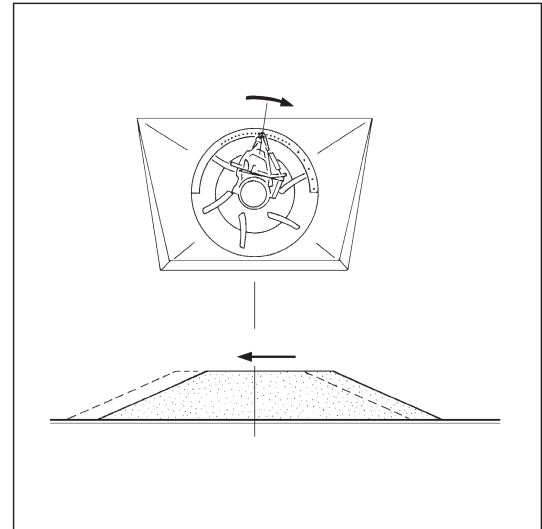
When fixing the stop, make sure that the teeth B intermesh correctly.



12

## 4.4 Fork position

The position of the spreading pattern behind the spreader is determined by the position of the feed assembly (fork position) When the fork is turned clockwise, the spreading pattern will move to the left, seen in the direction of travel (fig. 13). By adjusting the fork, a symmetrical pattern behind the tractor can be ensured.



14

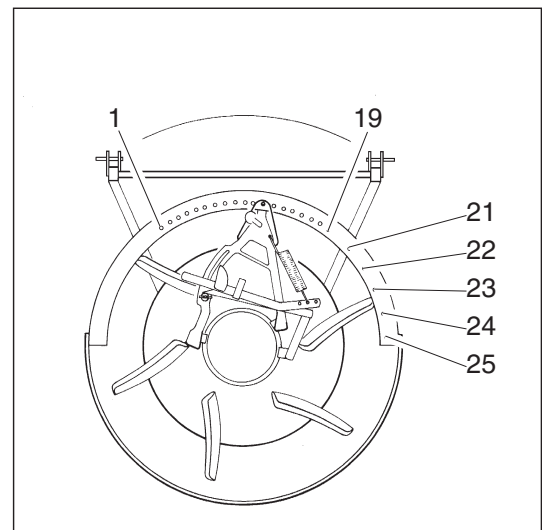
A general rule of thumb is: the coarser the material to be spread, the higher the fork setting (fig. 14).

Material	Fork setting
Lime, slags	4-6
Lime nitrate 40%	7-9
Granulars	10-15
Cereals/rice	13-19

The correct position of the feed assembly should be determined by experiment. Place the fork in one of the positions listed by way of guideline.

When starting the spreading operation, check for equal application on the left and right side. Adjust if necessary.

Positions 20 – 24 are used for headland spreading. For further details please refer to "4.5.1 Adjustment for headland spreading".



13



## 4.5 Headland spreading

### 4.5.1 Adjustment

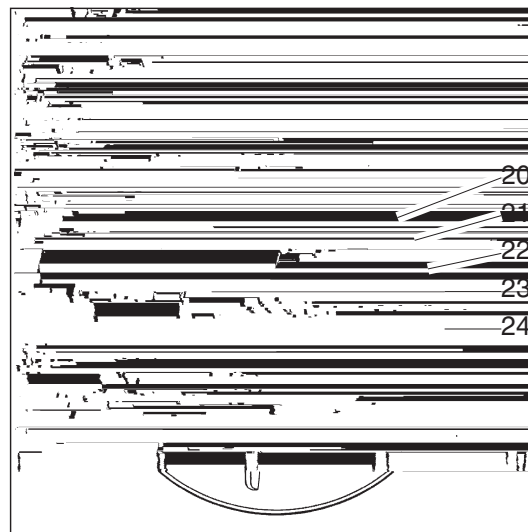
The fork of the feed assembly should be set in position 20 – 24 (fig. 15).

Select position 20 – 22 for powdery fertilisers.

Select position 22 – 24 for coarsely granulated fertilisers.

Select position 21 – 23 for the remaining materials.

Spreading takes place from the tractor wheel track towards the plot side. The headland spreading bout should be carried out at a distance from the side of  $\frac{2}{3}$  full field working width.



15

Check correct position of spreading pattern, on the left side behind the tractor (fig. 16). Adjust, if necessary by means of a different fork position.

The granulars have to remain just within the plot. If necessary, adjust your PTO rpm in order to ensure that the spreading pattern just reaches the plot separation.

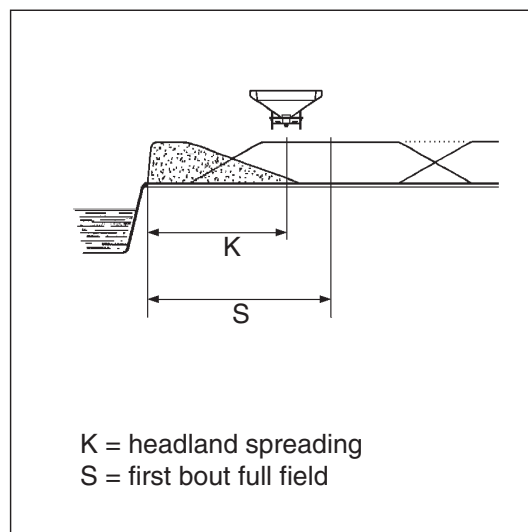
The output rate for headland spreading should be 40% of the quantity put out during full field application.

#### Example:

- Output required (calcium ammonium nitrate) = 450 kg/ha
- Forward speed = 6 km/h
- Working width = 12 m

The tractor wheel track for the headland bout is situated at  $x$   $12 = 8$  m from the side. The output rate has to be adjusted at 40% of 450 = 180 kg/ha.

From the chart for coarse granulars it can be inferred that the indicator should be adjusted to position 5.



16

## 5 Operating the machine

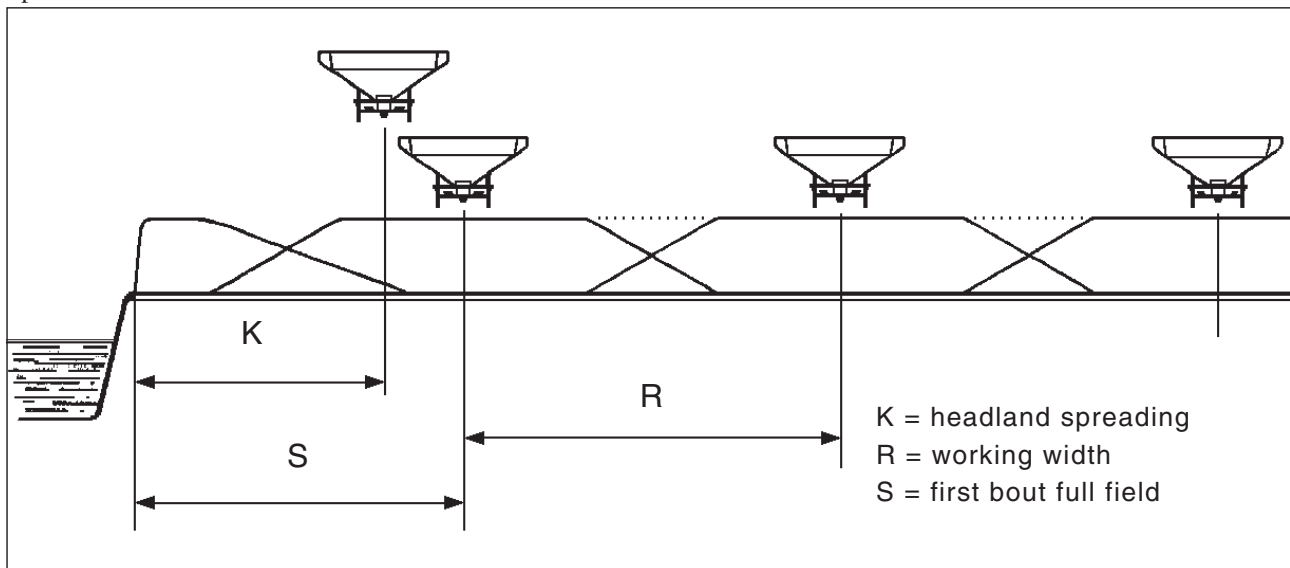
- Fertiliser granulars may attain high speeds leading to injuries and damage of soft crops.
- **Therefore: do not allow people or animals to approach a spreader in operation with a radius of at least 30 m. Reduce the spreading width for spreading over soft crop!**
- **Stop the tractor engine before leaving the cab. Do not allow anyone to come near the machine while the discs are still rotating.**



**!** First carry out the check and maintenance duties if the spreader is newly commissioned. For more details refer to "7 Maintenance".

At user's choice, headland or full spreading may be carried out first (fig. 17).

Listed in the survey below you find, for a number of working widths, the distance between the plot separation and tractor wheel track, both for headland spreading and full field operation.



17

Working width	Distance from plot side (m)	
	Headland spreading	First bout
R	$K = \frac{2}{3} \times R$	S
5,0	3,35	4,35
6,0	4,0	5,25
12,0	8,0	10,5
15,0	10,0	13,0

## 5.1 Full field operation

It is up to you to start with headland spreading or with a full field operation.

For full field spreading circular bouts are preferred to driving up and down (fig. 18). When driving circular bouts, spreading differences – if any- will be compensated by the adjoining spreading pattern.

When driving up and down, spreading differences are enlarged.

## 5.2 Double overlap

If a particularly accurate spreading pattern is required, double overlap spreading can be carried out.

Half the normal working width is then used by way of spreading width.

Carry out spreading all over the plot by driving up and down (fig. 19).

As spreading is effectively carried out twice, the feed assembly has to be set at half the output required.

### Example:

Output required (calcium ammonium nitrate) = 450 kg/ha

Normal working width = 12 m

When applying double overlap:

drive up and down with a 6 m distance between the bouts.

Set feed assembly at an output of 225 kg/ha.

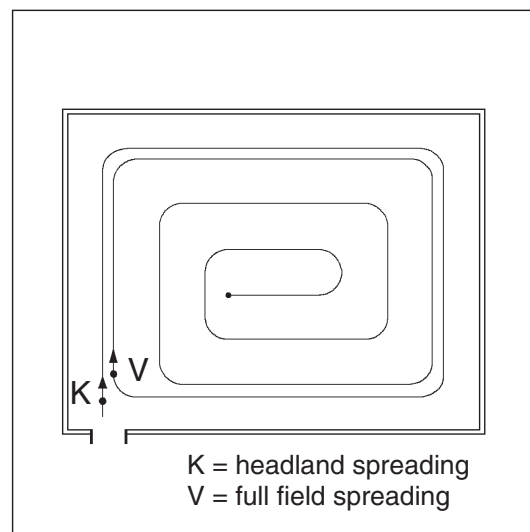
## 5.3 Check of spreading width

An effective link-up of spreading patterns is obtained if the working width is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the spreading width (fig. 9).

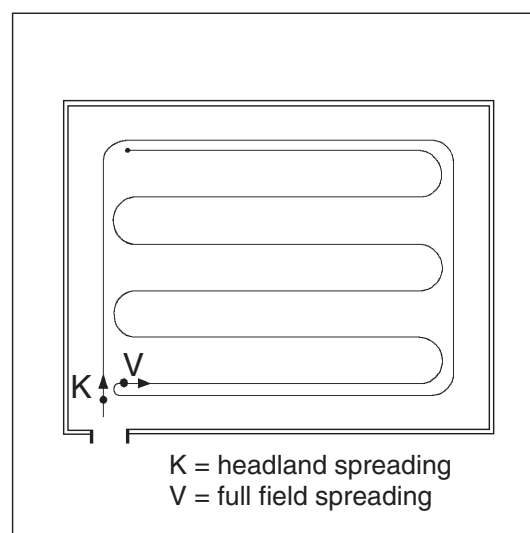
If there is a substantial difference, the following checks should be carried out:

- the working width was measured correctly;
- correct working height of the spreader (fig. 20);
- damage/wear and tear of spinner discs, spoons or feed device;
- the correct output chart was used.

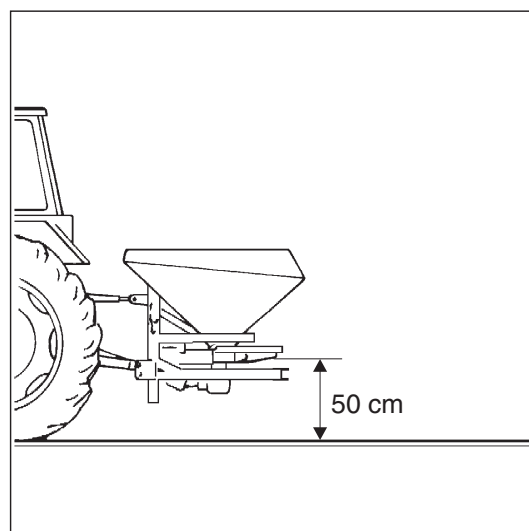
There may also be differences (granular shape, size and weight) between the fertiliser applied and the material used during spreading tests for establishing the output charts (other quality or brand).



18



19



20



## 5.4 Check of output rate

The quantities listed in the output charts are approximative. Size, shape and weight of the granulars may vary according to the fertiliser brand and/or production batch. The effective output may also be affected by other circumstances (for example, air humidity).

It is therefore recommended to check the output.

Or else the following procedure can be applied.

- Put a measured-out quantity of fertiliser in the hopper.
- This quantity should cover a distance of at least 100 m.
- Empty the hopper nearly by operating at the required forward speed.
- Measure the distance of the fertiliser application.
- Weigh the balance of fertiliser.
- Determine the output of fertiliser per hectare by means of the formula below:

$$\frac{10.000 \times \text{quantity output (kg)}}{\text{working width (m)} \times \text{length covered (m)}} = \text{kg / ha}$$

### *Example*

Fertiliser spreader filled with 75 kg fertiliser.

Working width = 15 m.

Distance covered = 175 m.

Balance of fertiliser = 12 kg.

$$\text{Output} = \frac{10.000 \times (75 - 12)}{15 \times 175} = 240 \text{ kg / ha.}$$

If the effective output differs very much from the value listed in the chart, this may be due to any of the following causes:

- important difference between the fertiliser applied and the material for which the chart is applicable;
- incorrect adjustment of the feed device;
- non-compliance with the forward speed and / or PTO rpm on which the output rate adjustment is based;
- clogging of feed openings, for example by clods in the fertiliser.

## 5.5 Powdery fertilisers

For spreading powdery fertilisers: position the machine backwards by means of the top link, as a result of which the material is thrown away less far.

Operate at a PTO output of 425 rpm as a maximum.

If a large feed opening is applied, the use of an agitator base A (fig. 21) may stimulate a regular flow of powdery fertiliser.

The spreader models H and L1250 can be fitted with an agitator B (fig. 21) if the flow of fertiliser is not running smoothly. If an agitator is used, the hopper should not be filled until spreading is actually started. Fill up the hopper before it is completely empty.

**Attention!** Agitators should not be fitted in L1500 and L2010 models. These machines are therefore less suited to the application of powdery fertilisers. The agitator base, however, can be used.

## 5.6 Slags

Slags can be spread effectively if they are mixed with 6% water (6 litres of water for 100 kgs of slags).

Start spreading immediately after the hopper has been filled with slags and water. When adding water, make sure that it does not reach the walls of the hopper.

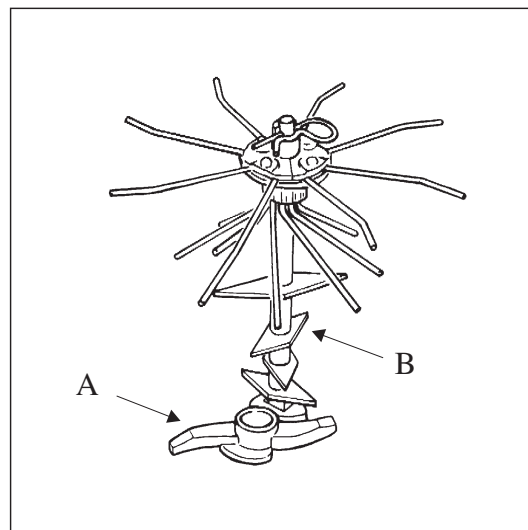
An agitator with extra long tines (model H and L1250 only) ensures a smooth flow towards the feed openings.

In addition to the above, see "5.5. Powdery fertilisers" for the application of slags.

## 5.7 Seeds

Lely spreaders can also be used for the application of seeds. For spreading small seeds, a special fine seed feed assembly is available.

The output charts include a chart that provides, for various types of seeds, indicative settings for the output.

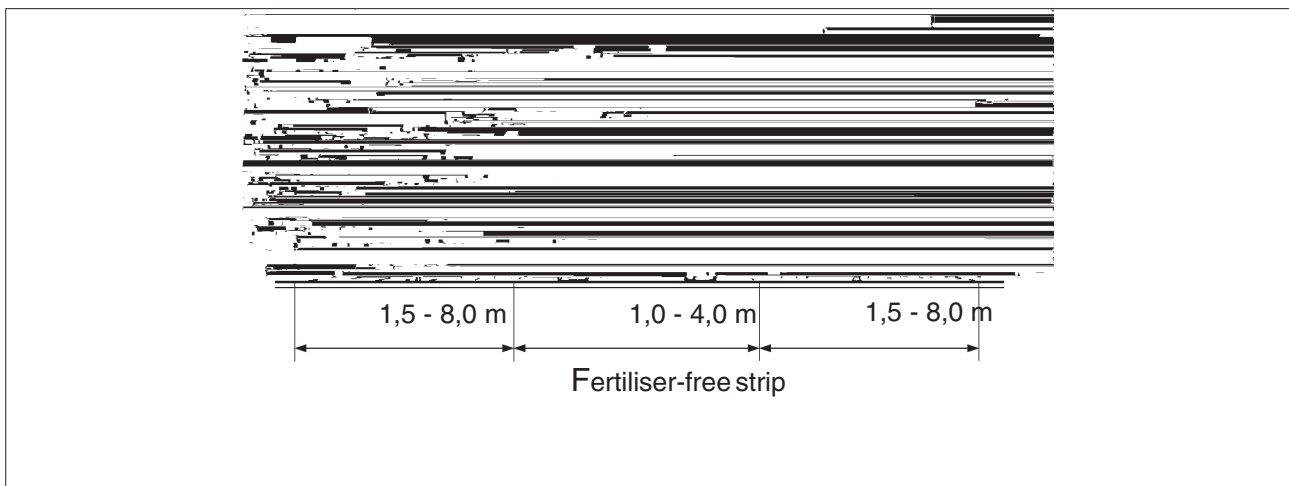


21

## 5.8 Bandspreading

The spreader models H and L1250 can be fitted with a bandspreading kit (special feed assembly and bandspreading attachment). This kit makes it possible to apply fertiliser to strips of grounds while keeping the driving track clear of fertiliser.

The width of the strips to be covered can be adjusted by means of outlet funnels of the bandspreading attachment. This width can be adjusted between approx. 1,5 and 8,0 m, while the fertiliser-free strip can be adjusted from approx. 1,0 to 4,0 m (fig. 22).



22

The output per hectare when using the bandspreading attachment amounts to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the quantity put out by the standard feed assembly. This is the average output, taking into account both the strips covered and the fertiliser-free strips.

The output charts for the standard feed assembly can be used. Adjust the bandspreading attachment at a setting of  $\frac{3}{2}$  x output required.

If you use another working width than the one listed in the chart, you should adjust to  $\frac{3}{2}$  x setting value. For more details please consult "4.1.2 Setting of output rates".

*Example:*

Output required = 400 kg/ha (calcium ammonium nitrate)

Working width preferred = 15 m

Chart valid for 12 m working width

Forward speed = 6 km/h

At 12 m working width: adjust at  $\frac{3}{2}$  x 400 = 600 kg/ha.

At 15 m:  $\frac{3}{2}$  x setting value =  $\frac{3}{2}$  x 400 x  $\frac{15}{12}$  = 750 kg/ha

## 6 Dismounting from the tractor

- Lower the machine onto the floor by means of the tractor hydraulics, or place it on a steady elevation (a pallet board, for instance).
- Switch off the tractor engine.  
Take the PTO shaft from the tractor PTO, and place it in on the hook.
- Remove the cord from the tractor cab.
- Dismount the hydraulic hose, if any.
- Dismount the top link from the fertiliser spreader.
- Dismount the lower arms from the fertiliser spreader.

## 7 MAINTENANCE



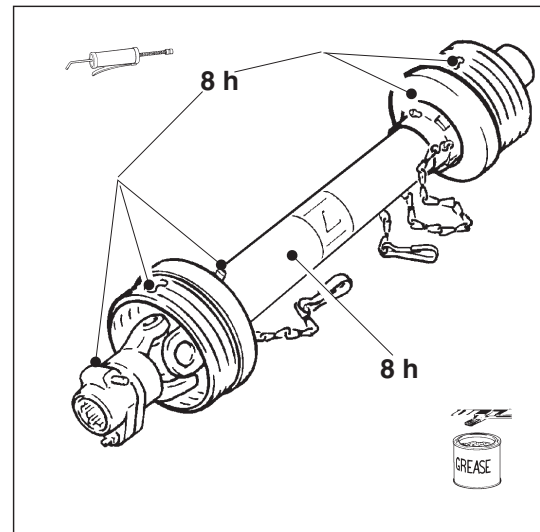
**Correct machine servicing is necessary with a view to reliable and safe working.**

### 7.1 Maintenance after operation

- Clear the hopper of a fertiliser balance, if any.
- Clean the machine thoroughly.
- After jet-cleaning, allow rotation of the spinner discs for a while to ensure that the water is swept away. Take care that nobody is in the danger zone!
- Grease the machine with a rust preventive.
- Check the condition of the spinner discs and spoons.  
Damaged or worn spinner discs and/or spoons may affect the spreading pattern.  
Tighten the bolts with a torque of 15 Nm (1,5 kgm) as a **maximum**.
- Check the oil level of the drive.
  - When the machine/gearbox is kept in a horizontal position, the oil level should be exactly up to the bottom side of the hole for the filling plug.

## 7.2 Lubrication

- PTO shaft to be greased every 8 working hours by the grease nipples on the cross assemblies and protection tubes (fig. 23).
- Profile tubes of the PTO shaft to be greased every 8 working hours.
- When operations are completed in wintertime, grease the protection tubes of the PTO shaft in order to avoid blockage through freezing.



23

## 7.3 Intermittent maintenance

Intermittent maintenance has to be carried out:

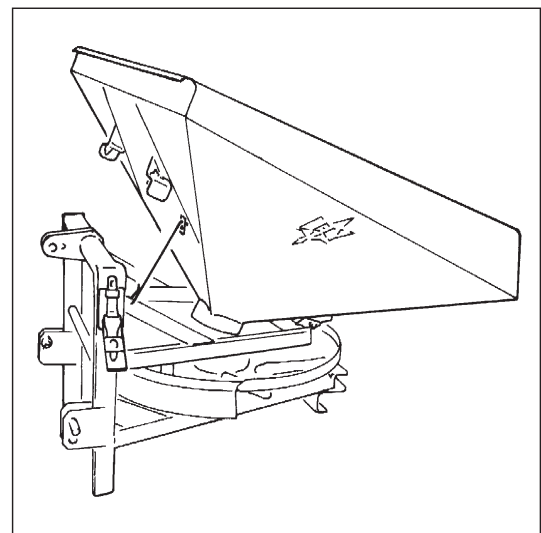
- at the start of the spreading season;
  - before prolonged storage of the machine;
  - when the machine is used extensively during the season;
  - to prolong the lifetime of the machine.
- Clean the machine thoroughly immediately after use and lubricate it with oil or some other rust preventive. For proper cleaning of the feed assembly, the hopper can be tilted. For this purpose, the fork of the feed assembly should be either placed between two holes or turned to a section without holes.

**L1500/L2010:** disengage the two hopper latches and tilt the hopper backwards. It can be held upright by means of the support on the left side (fig. 24).

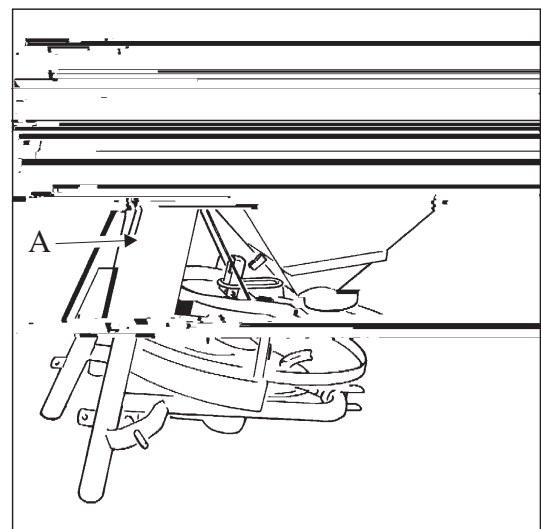
**L1250:** disengage the hopper latch. Lift the hopper by pushing down the handle A (fig. 25) of the pivot shaft at the top of the frame. Tilt the hopper to the fore. By placing the bracket of the hopper latch against the chassis, the hopper can be held upright.

**H:** disengage the hopper latch. The hopper can now be lifted from the chassis in its entirety.

- Grease the PTO shaft. For further details, please refer to "7.2 Lubrication".
- Grease the profile tubes of the PTO shaft.
- Grease the spring-loaded locking pins of the yoke lock of the PTO shaft.
- Check if the PTO shaft telescopes smoothly. A damaged PTO shaft may cause excessive wear and tear to the machine and tractor.



24



25



- If an agitator is used, it should be cleaned daily upon completion of the operation. Remove the agitator from its shaft and grease it.
- Check the oil level in the gearbox frequently. For more information, please refer to "7.4 Change of oil".
- Check the machine for damage and flaws.
- Check the condition of the spinner discs and spoons. Replace the spinner disc and/or spoons if these are worn or damaged. Failing such replacement, the spreading pattern may be affected.

When fitting spoons, the bolts have to be tightened with a maximum torque of 15 Nm (1,5 kgm).

- Check all bolts and nuts for tightness. Tighten loose bolts/nuts by applying the forces listed in the schedule below

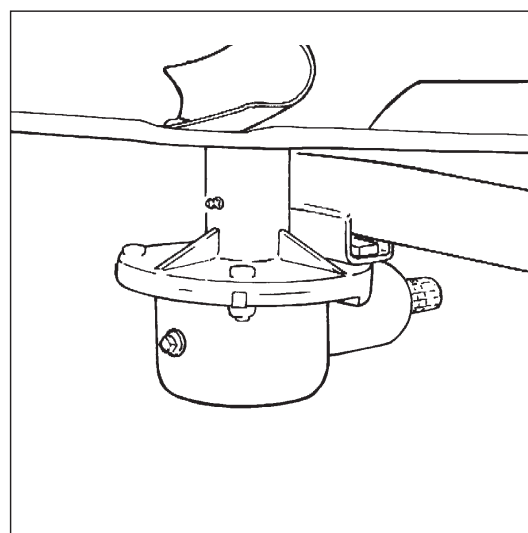
	M6	M8	M10	M12	M14	M16	M20	M24
<b>Nm</b>	10	25	50	85	135	215	410	710
<b>Kgm</b>	1.0	2.5	5.0	8.5	13.5	21.5	41.0	71.0

- Check the functioning and adjustment of the feed device.

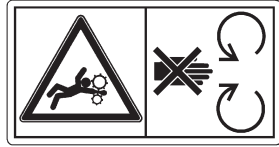
## 7.4 Change of oil

Check the oil levels of the drive.

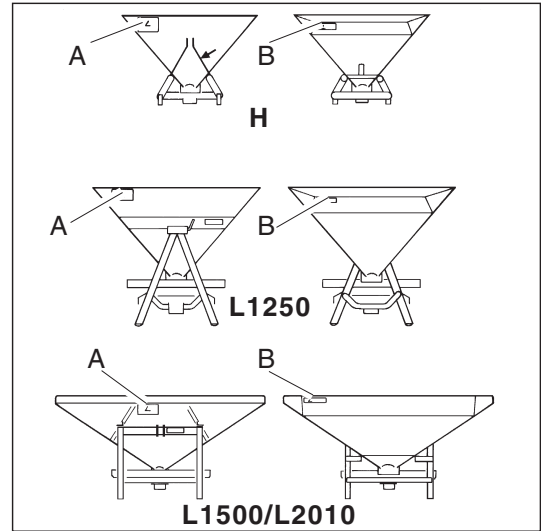
- The oil in the gearbox should be changed every 2 years or if the machine is used intensively every year. The oil content of the gearbox is approx. 0,5 l.
- When the machine/gearbox is kept in a horizontal position, the oil level should be exactly up to the bottom side of the hole for the filling plug (fig. 26).
- For changing/filling, ESSO GP 80 W 90 should be used or another type of oil meeting the specification SAE 80 W90/API GL-4.



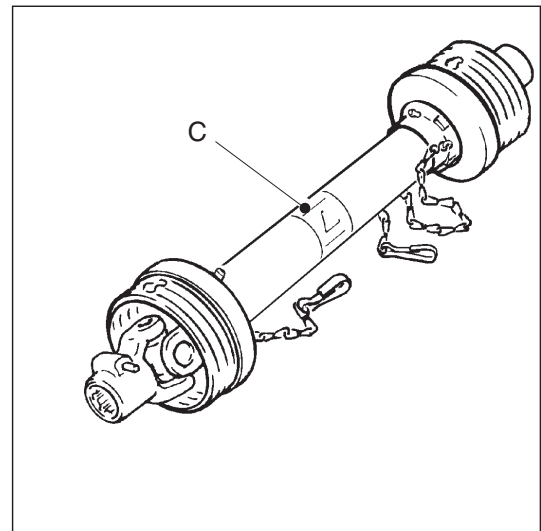
- Check the presence and condition of all safety decals (fig. 27/28).



- A (order no. 9.1170.0408.0)
- B (order no. 9.1170.0407.6)
- C (order no. 16.61.175)



28



27



## A CONDENSED INSTRUCTIONS

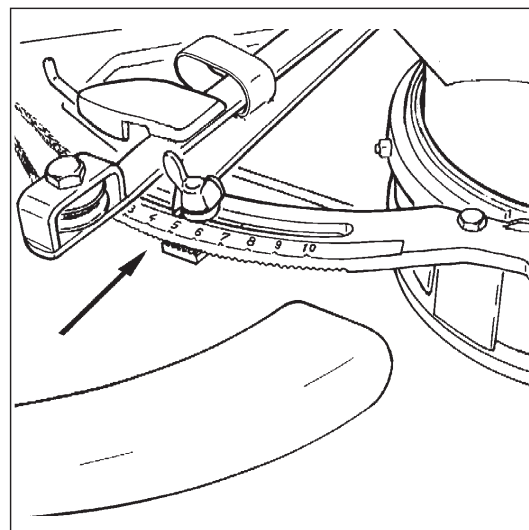
- Select the required working width, forward speed and output/ha.

Consult the output chart for the corresponding adjustment of the feed assembly (fig. 29).

When working at a width not listed in the table, the "setting value" should be used.

When working with a double overlap: adjust at half the output required.

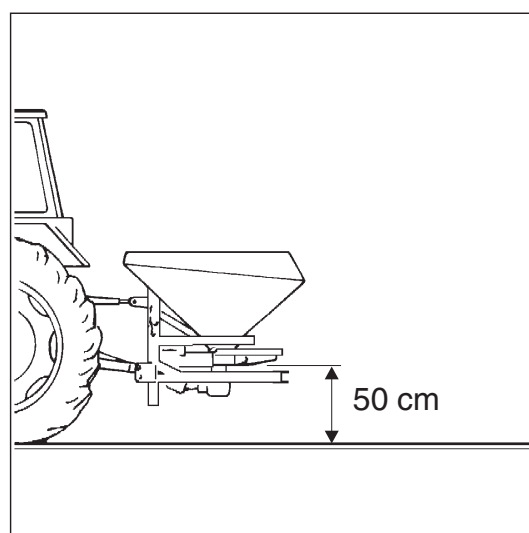
For headland spreading: adjust at 40% of the required (full field) output.



29

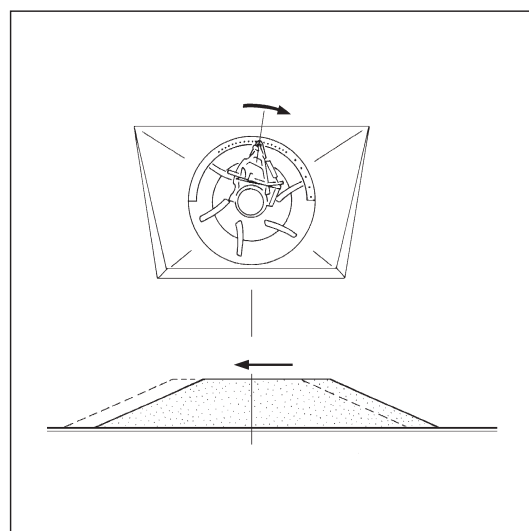
- Adjust the spinner disc in a horizontal position, at a distance of 50 cm (fig. 30) over the ground/crop level.

For the application of powdery fertilisers, ensure backwards position of spreader.



30

- The position of the feed assembly (fork position) in respect to the machine determines the position of the spreading pattern behind the spreader (fig. 31).
- If the fork is positioned clockwise, the spreading pattern will move to the left seen from the direction of travel.
- A general rule of thumb is: the coarser the fertiliser material, the higher the position number of the fork.



31



## B OPTIONAL EXTRAS

### Feed assemblies

The spreader is supplied as standard with a remote control feed assembly, controlled from the tractor cab by means of a rope. A hydraulically controlled feed assembly is available as an optional extra.

For the application of big quantities per hectare, a mass feed assembly is available. For this device, too, a choice can be made between a string control and a hydraulic control.

If fine seeds need to be spread, a fine seed feed assembly can be used. This device has small output openings.

The machine is excellently suited to fight slippery conditions, for which it can be fitted with a sand/salt feed assembly and a special spinner disc featuring short spoons. When fitted with these attachments, the machine can spread sand and/or salt on snow-covered or frost-covered roads.

The spreader can also be used for the application of compost, for which a special compost feed assembly is available.

### Sieve

Sieves are available for all types of spreaders. The sieve eliminates clods and contaminants from the fertiliser. Thus, blockages of the feed assembly or an irregular flow of fertiliser are avoided.

### Flail

If an even flow of fertiliser is affected by clods in granular types of fertiliser, a flail can be fitted on the bottom of the disc. This flail crushed fertiliser clods before they can enter the feed opening.

### Agitators

In the spreader models H and L1250, an agitator can be fitted on the bottom disc to stimulate the flow of powdery fertiliser types. For the application of slags and lime an agitator with extra long tines is available.



### **Trailed carriage**

The models L1250, L1500 and L2010 can be fitted on a carriage, so that a 3 point spreader turns into a trailed machine. Thus, the bottom pressure exerted by the tractor wheels is reduced considerably.

### **Hopper extension**

The capacity of the hopper of the model H can be increased by approx. 150 l by fitting a hopper extension.

### **Splash shield**

A splash shield can be fitted to the front of the models L1500 and L2010. This shield stops splattering of granulars and keeps the tractor clear from fertiliser.

### **Anti spillage ring**

Certain types of material (e.g. very fine fertilisers or rice) may force their way to the spinner disc through the space between the hopper spout and the feed assembly. This type of spillage can be avoided by fitting a special ring.

### **Bandspreading /orchard kit**

This kit allows fertiliser application on strips while keeping the entire tramline free from fertiliser. Please be referred also to "5.8 Bandspreading".

The bandspreading kit comprises of an attachment and feed assembly and can be fitted on the models H and L1250.

The band spreading device is adjustable and allows for spreading approximately 2 m wide bands of fertiliser on either side (L1250 only) of the spreader.



## C TECHNICAL DETAILS

	<b>H</b>	<b>L1250</b>	<b>L1500</b>	<b>L2010</b>
Hopper capacity (litre) incl. hopper extension	300 450	550 -	700 -	900 -
Width x length (cm x cm)	130x97	160x120	200x127	200x140
Filling height (cm) incl. hopper extension	92 107	133 -	105 -	112 -
Weight (kg)	125	170	215	225
PTO speed	540 rpm			
Working width	5 - 12 m, depending on the type of fertiliser and PTO speed			
Linkage	categories I & II			
Control	(optional) mechanical or hydraulic			
Oil of drive	ESSO GP 80 W 90 (SAE 80 W 90 / API GL-4) contents : 0,5 l			

All details are without engagement and may be altered without prior notice.



