



METAL-FACH



MANURE SPREADER

“VIKING”

N272/3, N272/6, N272/7, N272/8

USER MANUAL – PART 2 of 2

TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL USER MANUAL

REVISION IV

JANUARY 2026

Table of Contents

PART I

INTRODUCTION	10
1. Basic Information	12
1.1 Introduction.....	12
1.2 Identification of Manure Spreaders N272/3, N272/6, N272/7 and N272/8	12
1.3 Intended use of the manure spreader	16
1.4 Basic equipment	18
1.5 Transport.....	18
1.6 Environmental hazards	20
1.7 Decommissioning	21
2. Safety of use	22
2.1 Basic safety principles	22
2.1.1 Obligation to provide information.....	22
2.1.2 General regulations for work safety and use	22
2.1.3 Operational safety.....	22
2.1.4 Working with the machine	25
2.1.5 Pneumatic and hydraulic systems.....	26
2.1.6 Working with the PTO	27
2.2 Residual risk.....	28
2.2.1 Residual risk description	28
2.2.2 Residual risk assessment	29
2.3 Warning and information stickers.....	29
2.4 Fire protection.....	35
2.5 Noise emissions	35
2.6 Accident management.....	35
3. Design and operation principle	36
3.1 Main technical data.....	36
3.2 Design and operation principle	46
3.2.1 Feeding unit.....	47
3.2.2 The slide gate-lifting indicator	48
3.2.3 The drive unit of the adapter	49
3.2.4 2-rotor vertical spreading adapter	49
3.2.5 2-rotor horizontal disc adapter.....	50
3.2.6 Adapter cover	51
3.2.7 Load body slide gate.....	51

3.2.8 Main brake system.....	51
3.2.9 Parking brake 53	
3.2.10 Hydraulic steering lock system.....	54
3.2.11 Electrical and lighting system.....	54
NAME AND ABBREVIATION INDEX.....	58
ALPHABETICAL INDEX.....	59
NOTES.....	53

PART II

4.	Instructions for Use	8
4.1	Preparing the machine for operation	8
4.1.1	Checking the spreader after Delivery	8
4.1.2	Preparing the spreader for the initial start-up	8
4.1.3	Changing the hitch position	9
4.1.4	First start-up.....	12
4.2	Coupling and decoupling the spreader.....	13
4.3	Loading the Trailer body	18
4.3.1	Loading and Spreading of Lime	20
4.4	Fertiliser application rate control and manure spreading	21
4.4.1	Adjusting Fertiliser Doses	21
4.4.2	Spreading of manure	25
4.4.3	Clogging the Spreading Adapter	26
4.4.4	Blockage of the floor conveyor	27
5.	Technical service	28
5.1	Checking and adjusting the tension of the floor conveyor chains	28
5.2	Checking the tension and re-tensioning the chains of the 2-rotor horizontal disc adapter	29
5.3	Maintaining the Hydraulic System.....	30
5.4	Gear maintenance	31
5.5	Lubrication.....	32
5.6	Pneumatic system maintenance	37
5.6.1	System tightness and visual inspection of the pneumatic braking system ..	38
5.6.2	Cleaning air filters.	39
5.6.3	Draining the air tank.....	40
5.6.4	Changing the flexible connection lines	40
5.6.5	Cleaning and maintenance of pneumatic line fittings.....	41
5.7	Maintaining the driving axle and brakes	41
5.7.1	Maintaining the driving axle.....	41
5.7.2	Brake maintenance	42
5.7.3	Tyre maintenance, disassembly of wheels	45
5.8	Maintaining the Electrical System and Warning Components	47
5.9	Cleaning the Spreader	48
5.9.1	Cleaning, Maintenance, and Storage	48
5.9.2	Cleaning the Adapter	50

5.10 Tightening torques of screw connections	52
5.11 Troubleshooting	53
NAME AND ABBREVIATION INDEX	54
ALPHABETICAL INDEX	55
NOTES	59

The symbols used in this Manual:



DANGER

Hazard warning symbol: indicates a severe hazard that, if not avoided, may result in death or serious injury. This symbol warns against the most dangerous situations.



CAUTION

The symbol indicating particularly important information and recommendations. Non-compliance can lead to serious damage to the machine, as a result of its incorrect operation.



WARNING

This symbol indicates potential hazards that, if not avoided, can result in death or serious injury. This symbol indicates a lower level of risk of injury than the DANGER symbol.



symbol indicating useful information.



This symbol indicates maintenance activities that should be performed periodically.

4. Instructions for Use

4.1 Preparing the machine for operation

4.1.1 Checking the spreader after Delivery

The Spreader is delivered to the User completely assembled and does not require any additional assembly. However, this does not exempt the User from the obligation to check the machine before purchasing and commissioning it.

Before coupling the Spreader, make sure that the tractor is suitable for this purpose. Couple the Spreader only to a tractor that meets the requirements set out in Table 1, see Part I of this User Manual.



CAUTION!

CAUTION!

Before coupling and putting the Spreader in operation for the first time, it is mandatory to become familiar with the design of the Spreader, and the layout of its individual components, as well as to read and follow the contents of this User Manual and the PTO shaft User Manual supplied with the machine.

The Spreader can only be coupled with a farming tractor that features a hitch suitable for connecting to single-axle machines, and suitable connection sockets for the braking, hydraulic, and electrical systems.

The oil in the tractor's external hydraulic system must be compatible or miscible with the spreader oil.

Before connecting the machine to the tractor, the operator must check the technical condition of the spreader and prepare it for the start-up. The inspection includes

- the completeness of the machine;
- the condition of the paint coating and mechanical damage to individual components;
- the technical condition of the protective guards and the correctness of their assembly;
- the technical condition of the hydraulic and pneumatic lines;
- articulated telescopic shafts with guards for their technical condition
- the hydraulic system and gears for leaks.

4.1.2 Preparing the spreader for the initial start-up

Before starting the trailer for the first time, check the following:

- lubricating points and, if necessary, lubricate the components;
- the correct tightening of screwed connections (road wheels, drawbar, components of the spreading adapter);
- the oil level in the gears of the adapter and the floor conveyor;
- the tensioning of the floor conveyor's chains;
- whether the speed of the tractor's PTO shaft matches the required rotational speed of the spreader drive.

- Make sure that the PTO shaft transmitting the tractor's drive is of sufficient length when connected in all possible positions of the tractor in relation to the machine (Figure 18).

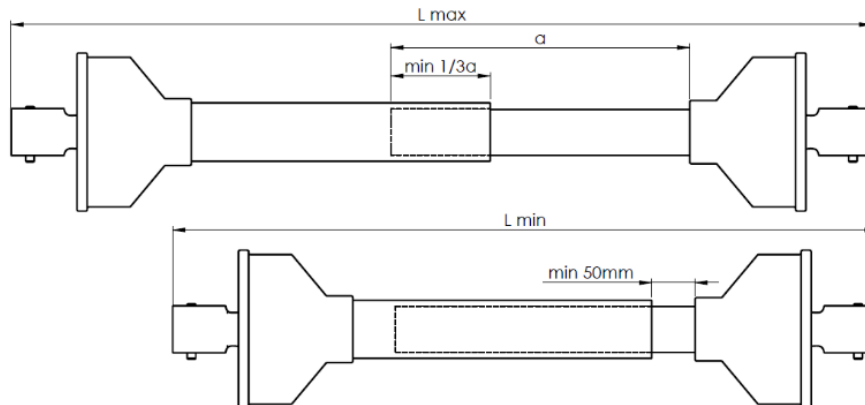


Figure 18. Adjusting the length of the shaft when the spreader is connected to the tractor



CAUTION!

CAUTION!

Under normal operating conditions, the tubular profiles of the PTO shaft should work overlapped by 1/2 of the shaft's length, and by 1/3 of the shaft's length, under extreme operating conditions.

Observe the manual of the shaft manufacturer when fitting the PTO shaft.

If fitted incorrectly, the PTO shaft transmitting power from the tractor can be damaged or destroyed, when driving on an uneven terrain and when cornering.



The PTO shaft can only be adapted to the one type of the tractor that works with the spreader. If the machine is coupled with a different tractor, re-check the correctness of coupling the PTO shaft.

4.1.3 Changing the hitch position

The pre-assembled Spreader is designed to be coupled only with the lower hitch of the tractor. The hitch (2) features the function of changing the height of the drawbar eye (1) in relation to the ground – see Figure 19. This can be done with hydraulic rams (3), which also act as drawbar dampers. You can further adjust the range by re-position the ram from mounting hole (A) to (B). To adjust the drawbar eye to the correct height in relation to the ground and the tractor's hitch, use the tractor's external hydraulics to extend or retract the hydraulic rams (3). The drawbar is also set at the right height by levelling the Spreader, which ensures an even distribution of the spreader's weight on the axles. After coupling the spreader, make sure that it is properly levelled, both with and without load. Make also sure that the a minimum stroke of the rods of the drawbar damping rams is 30–50 mm. Maintaining this distance ensures that the drawbar suspension works properly. If the rods of the rams are fully retracted (with the drawbar eye in its highest position), the drawbar suspension will not function, which is

unacceptable. Next to the right-hand drawbar damping ram, there is a hydraulic valve (Figure 19), which is used to shut off the oil supply whilst connecting and disconnecting the hydraulic hoses of the hitch (drawbar suspension).

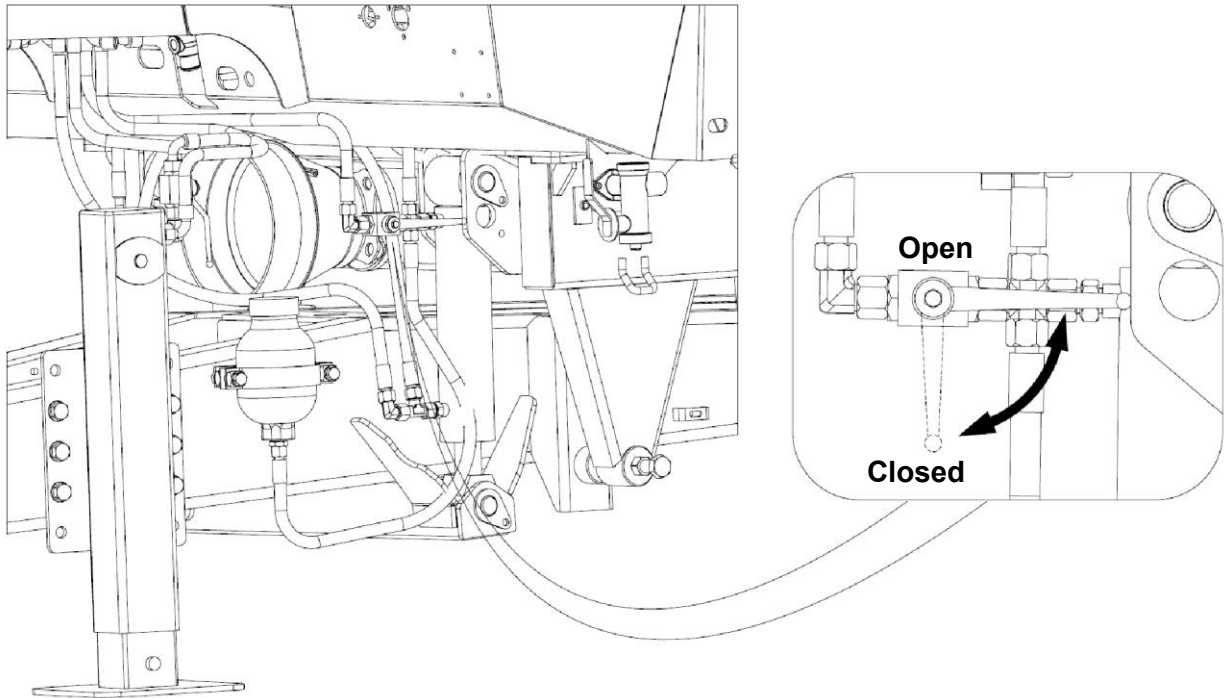


Figure 19. Hydraulic control (shut-off) valve for the drawbar suspension

See Tables 10 and 11 for the estimated height ranges of the drawbar eye above the ground.

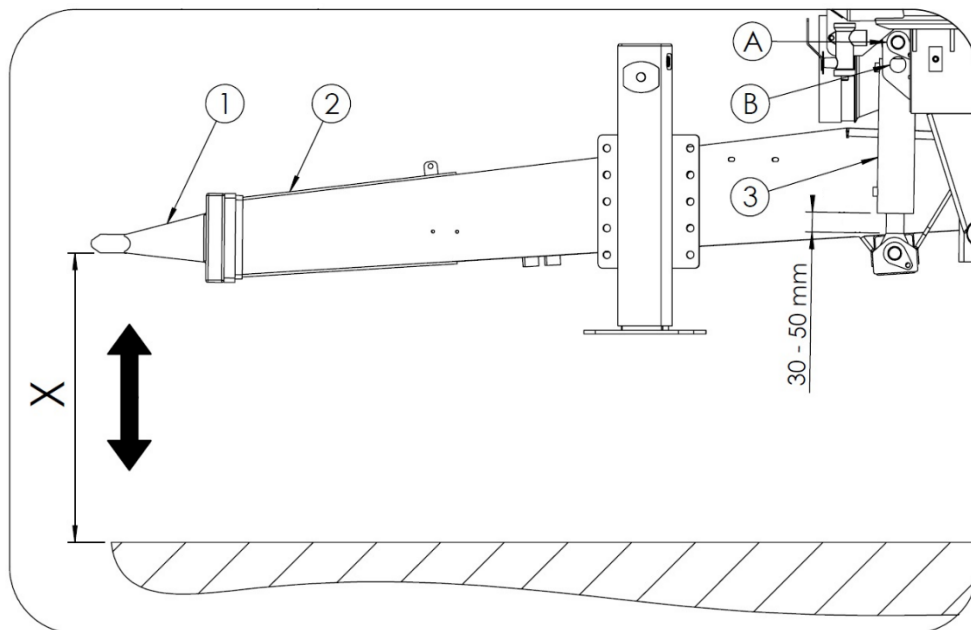


Figure 20. Position of the drawbar relative to the ground (N272/3, N272/6, N272/7)

Table 10. Useful range of drawbar eye height relative to the ground (N272/3, N272/6, N272/7)

Ram mounting hole	A	B	A	B	A	B
	N272/3 (14 t)		N272/6 (18 t)		N272/7 (24 t)	
Wheel size	Useful range of drawbar eye height relative to the ground					
	X [mm]					
550/60-22.5"	280-680	280-545	335-735	325-590	---	---
600/55-22.5"	300-700	280-565	355-755	325-610	---	---
650/55R26.5" / 710/45R22.5"	---	---	390-790	390-655	390-790	390-655

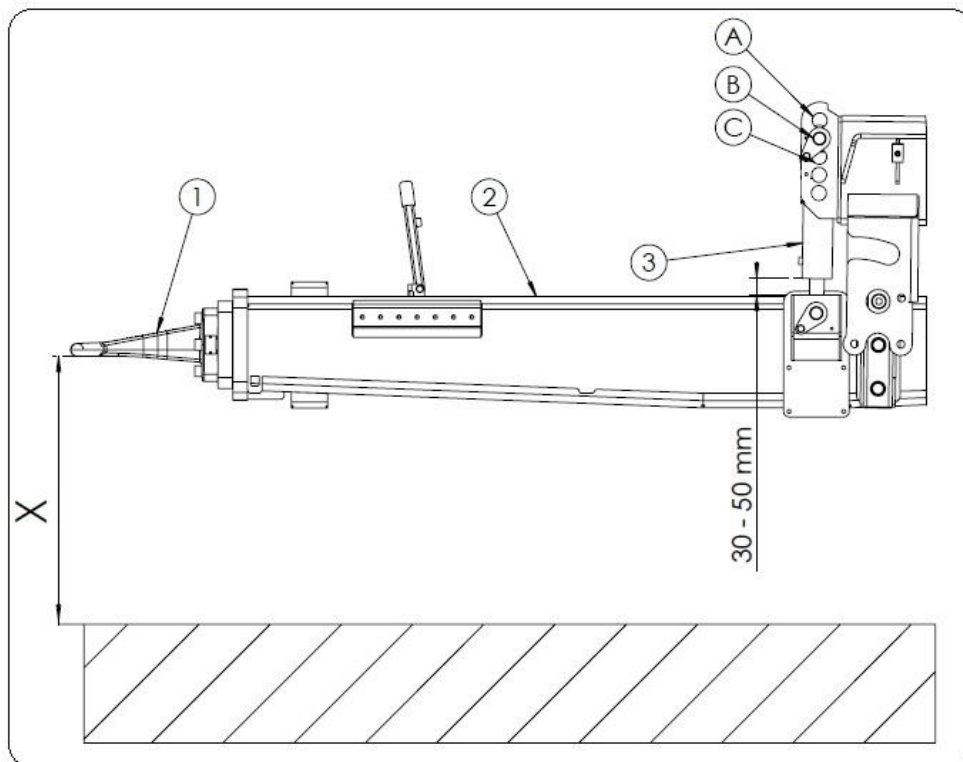


Figure 21. Position of the drawbar relative to the ground (N272/7, N272/8)

Table 11. Useful range of drawbar eye height relative to Spreader's ground (N272/7, N272/8)

Ram mounting hole	A	B	C	A	B	C
	N272/7 (24 t)			N272/8 (36 t)		
Wheel size	Useful range of drawbar eye height relative to the ground					
	X [mm]					
650/55R26.5" / 710/45R22.5"	350-880	280-760	280-630	350-880	280-760	280-630

4.1.4 First start-up

If the preparatory work has been completed and the spreader is in good working order, couple it with the tractor. After starting the tractor, check the function of the individual systems when parked and without load. For the start-up follow the procedure below

- 1) Couple the Spreader with a compatible tractor hitch.
- 2) Connect the power take-off shaft and secure it correctly.
- 3) Connect the braking, hydraulic, and electrical conduits/lines.
- 4) Lift the parking jack.
- 5) Check the proper operation of the lighting system.
- 6) Release the parking brake of the spreader.
- 7) Start the tractor.
- 8) Check the operation of the main brake, as soon as starting to drive.
- 9) Check the operation of the floor conveyor:
 - Set the feed rate in the range from “3” to “10” on the flow controller mounted on the right-hand panel of the load body,
 - use the appropriate distributor lever of the tractor to start the floor conveyor,
 - use the holes in the front guard to observe the movement of the conveyor bars, making sure that its direction of movement is correct; the conveyor’s direction of movement can be changed by changing the position of the distributor lever in the tractor.
- 10) Check the proper operation of the adapter shields:
 - open and close the adapter shields using a corresponding tractor distributor lever
- 11) start the PTO shaft drive at low engine speed (start the adapter rotor drive)
- 12) Allow the adapter to run at low engine speed for a few minutes and check, whether:
 - there is no knocking sound or any other disturbing sounds coming from the drive system and the adapter,
 - the adapter rotors rotate smoothly without jamming.
- 13) Switch off the PTO shaft drive and the tractor engine, and uncouple the spreader from the tractor.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

The PTO shaft speeds must correspond to those specified in Table 3.

If all preparatory work has been completed successfully, the spreader can be approved for operation. If any malfunction or faults of individual systems are found during the initial start-up, report them to the point of sale or directly to the manufacturer to have the problem solved or to carry out repairs.



CAUTION!

CAUTION!

Failure to follow the recommendations in this User Manual or starting up the machine incorrectly can result in damage.

Ensure that there are no reservations as to the technical condition of the spreader before it is put into operation.

4.2 Coupling and decoupling the spreader

The machine may only be coupled with a farm tractor that is in good working order, fitted with all the necessary connections (braking, pneumatic, hydraulic and electric) and a tractor hitch according to the requirements of the spreader manufacturer.

Before coupling the spreader to the tractor, use the parking brake to make sure that the spreader does not move.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

Before coupling the machine, check the technical condition of the tractor and spreader hitch as well as the connection parts of the braking, hydraulic and electrical systems.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

Use particular caution when coupling the spreader.

The hydraulic oil in the tractor and spreader must be miscible.

After coupling the spreader to the tractor, secure the braking, hydraulic and electrical lines in such a way that they will not break, wear, bend, crush or accidentally disconnect, while driving.

For travel and operation, raise the parking jack to its uppermost position, and close the hydraulic valve retaining the parking jack.

Coupling the spreader

To couple the spreader, follow the procedure below

- 1) Use the parking brake to make sure that the spreader is not moving and put the safety chocks underneath the wheels
- 2) Align the position of the tractor straight in front of the spreader's hitch.
- 3) Set the drawbar eye to a height which enables the machine to be coupled:
 - connect the hydraulic lines of the support leg to the hydraulic sockets of the tractor's external hydraulic system
 - open the locking valve of the hydraulic support leg (located close to the leg)
 - use the valve block lever on the tractor to raise or lower the eye of the drawbar to a height that enables it to be coupled to the tractor's hitch



DANGER

DANGER!

Bystanders are not allowed to stand between the spreader and the tractor during coupling procedure.

When coupling the machine, the operator of the tractor should exercise particular caution and make sure that no unauthorized persons are in the danger zone. When connecting the hydraulic lines, make sure that the hydraulic systems of the tractor and spreader are not pressurized.

- 4) reverse the tractor and couple the spreader to the tractor's hitch. Check the securing pin of the coupling, which prevents accidental disconnection of the machine:
 - if the tractor is fitted with an automatic hitch, make sure that the coupling is completed and the drawbar eye is secured
- 5) Use the valve block lever on the tractor to lift the support leg to its uppermost position.
- 6) Apply the tractor parking brake, switch off the tractor engine, remove the ignition keys and secure the tractor against unauthorized access.
- 7) Close the parking jack locking valve (Fig. 22). If the tractor has too few hydraulic sockets for connection of other hydraulic systems, the hydraulic lines of the support leg can be disconnected for travel and operation. When disconnecting the hydraulic lines, make sure that the pressure in the lines is reduced.

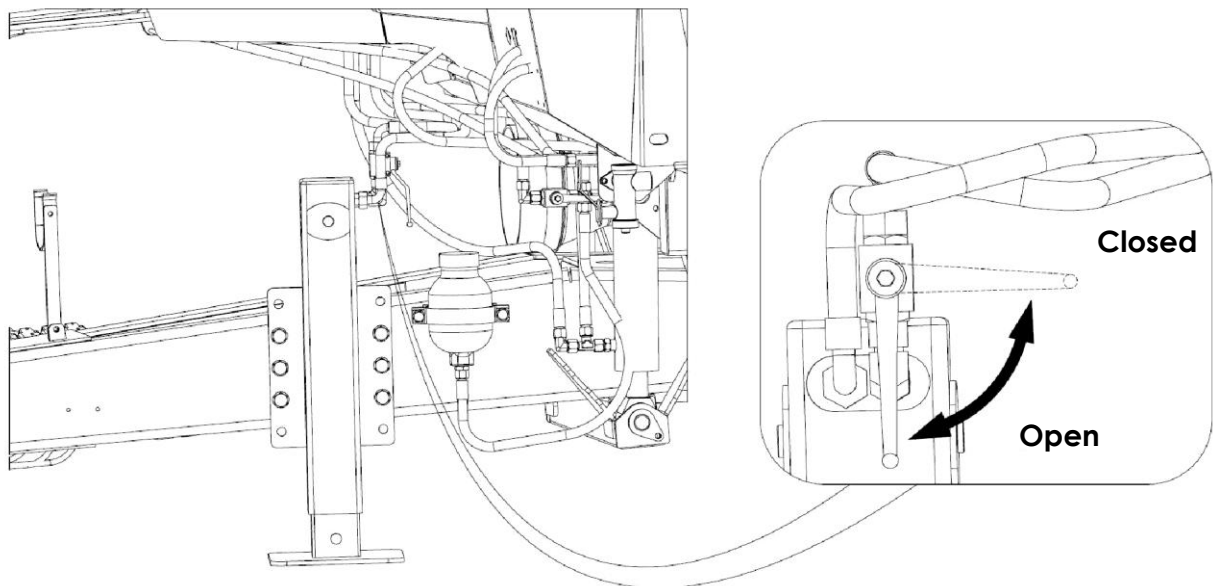


Figure 22. Hydraulic valve to control (shut off) the hydraulic parking jack

- 8) Connect the lines of the 2-line pneumatic braking system; connect the yellow pneumatic line to the yellow pneumatic socket in the tractor, and the red pneumatic line to the red pneumatic socket in the tractor:
 - if the Spreader is fitted with hydraulic brakes, connect the hydraulic conduit of the Spreader's brakes to the plug of the hydraulic braking system in the tractor. Then, connect the activating chain of the emergency braking valve to the permanent element on the tractor;

- if the spreader is equipped with hydraulic-pneumatic brakes, connect the pneumatic or hydraulic braking system depending on which machine brake control system the tractor is equipped with
- 9) connect the hydraulic hoses of the floor conveyor driving system
 - 10) Connect the hydraulic lines of the slide gate system.
 - 11) Connect the hydraulic hoses for the drawbar suspension and open the shut-off valve for the drawbar hydraulic circuit.
 - 12) Connect the hydraulic hoses on the side extensions.
 - 13) fit the PTO shaft and secure the sheaths against rotation
 - 14) Release the parking brake of the spreader.
 - 15) Level the Spreader relative to the ground using the hydraulic drawbar suspension system.



Figure 23. Marking on hydraulic lines



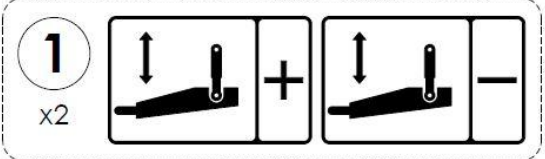
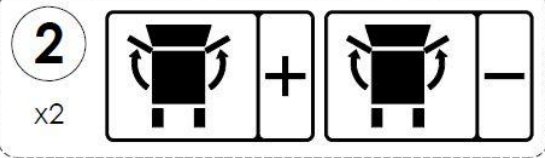
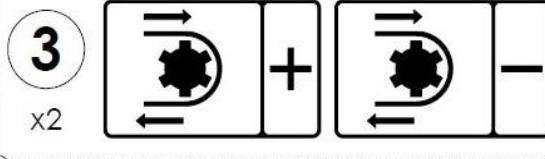
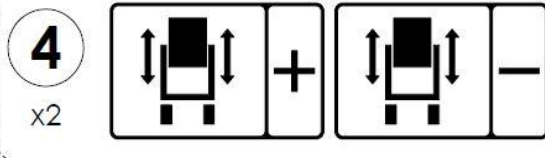
Figure 24. Pictograms on the hydraulic connectors for easier connection to the tractor

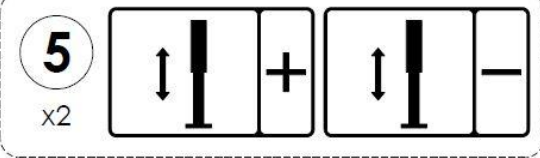
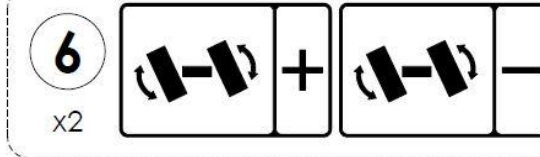
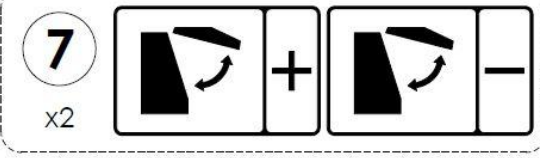
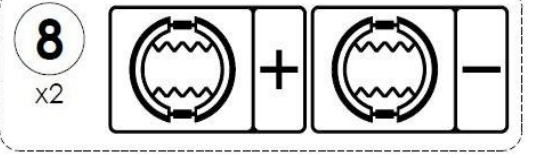


Figure 25. Pictograms for the control levers of the distributor (distributor control is optional)

The pictograms on the distributor control levers are explained below (Table 12).

Table 12. Marking of the distributor control lever pictograms.

No.	Pictograms	Designations
1.		Hydraulic drawbar control
2.		Hydraulic extension control
3.		Floor conveyor control
4.		Slide gate control

5.		Hydraulic parking jack control
6.		Steering axle control
7.		Rear tailgate control
8.		Hydraulic brake control

Uncoupling the spreader

To uncouple the spreader, follow the procedure below

- 1) Use the tractor's valve block lever to extend the support leg so that the drawbar eye is in a suitable position to safely uncouple the tractor.
- 2) Activate the parking brake in the tractor, switch off the tractor's engine, remove the key from the ignition switch, and secure the tractor against unauthorised access.
- 3) Close the locking valve of the hydraulic support leg (located close to the leg)
- 4) Close the shut-off valve for the drawbar suspension hydraulic circuit (located next to the right-hand drawbar suspension ram).
- 5) Release the pressure in each of the hydraulic systems in the tractor.
- 6) Disconnect the hydraulic hoses for the hydraulic parking jack, drawbar suspension, floor conveyor adjustment, slide gate and side extensions; secure them with protective covers and hang the connectors in the holder.
- 7) Disconnect the lines of the braking system.
- 8) Disassemble the power takeoff shaft and secure it correctly
- 9) Stop the spreader using the parking brake and place chocks under the wheels.
- 10) Uncouple the spreader's hitch from the tractor hitch and move the tractor away.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

Use particular caution when uncoupling the spreader from the tractor. Uncoupling the loaded machine from the tractor or leaving the loaded spreader parked and supported on the support leg is not allowed. Dismantling the support leg and supporting the machine on provisional stands is not allowed.

4.3 Loading the Trailer body

Before loading, drive and park the correctly coupled tractor and Spreader on a stable, level ground. Park both machines in a straight-ahead position and secure them both with the parking brake.

Before loading, make sure that there are no persons, objects (stones, pieces of wood, etc.) inside the spreader body, that the body gate is fully lowered and that the floor conveyor is not damaged.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

For transport and operation of the laden spreader, the front axle load of the tractor must be at least 20% of the tractor weight.

Use suitable loaders, front end loaders or conveyors for loading. Start manure loading at the rear of the spreader body and keep loading in layers. During the loading, empty the bucket smoothly from the lowest possible height. Do not try compacting the manure.

The spreader is fitted with hydraulically operated sheet metal extensions. It is possible to increase the loading height by opening both left and right extensions, or either of them separately. To open the right extension, close the valve located on the left extension (Figure 26). To open the left extension, close the valve located on the right extension. For driving the Spreader on public roads or during operation, make sure the extensions are fully closed or fully opened, and both hydraulic valves are set to the 'closed' position.

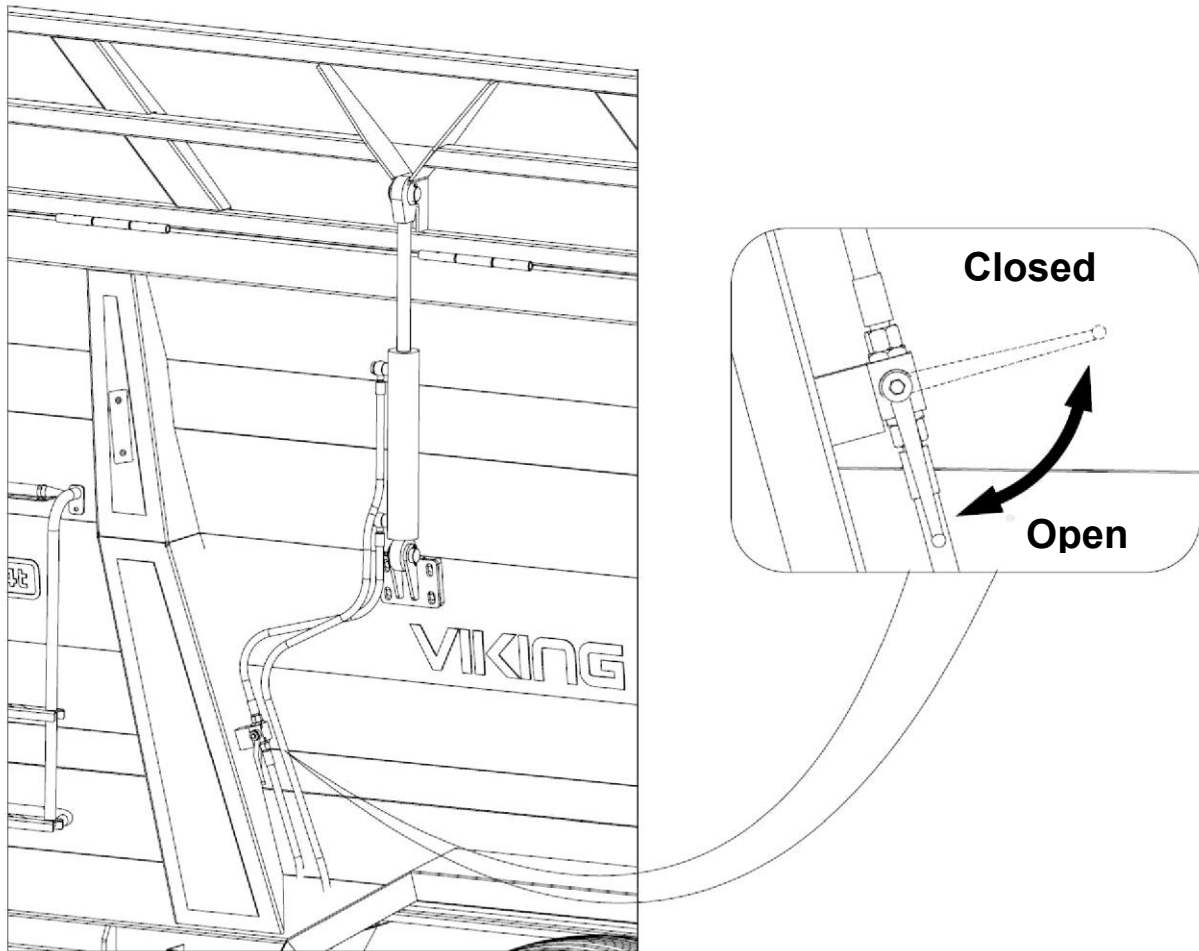


Figure 26. Hydraulic control (shut-off) valves for hydraulic extensions on both sides of the load body

Ensure even distribution of the load to achieve optimum spreading conditions. Due to the differences in the density of the spreading material, using the entire load body capacity can result in exceeding the permissible design load bearing capacity of the spreader. Therefore both the design and (gross) permissible vehicle weights must be observed. The approximate density of the selected materials is shown in Table 13.

Table 13. The estimated densities of selected materials

Type of Material	Density [kg/m ³]
Fermented manure	700–800
Composted manure	800–950
Fresh manure	700–750
Compost	950–1100
Peat	330–650
Agricultural lime	1250–1300

Regardless of the type of material carried, the user is obliged to secure it in such a way that it cannot move freely and pollute the road. If this condition cannot be met, carrying such materials is prohibited.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

It is forbidden to exceed the gross weight.

An unevenly distributed load causes uneven spreading of the material in the field.

4.3.1 Loading and Spreading of Lime

It is allowed to spread loose agricultural lime and its derivatives. Failure to observe the following guidance can result in damage to the spreader.

The general recommendations for spreading agricultural lime:

- 1) The maximum weight of loaded lime must not exceed: 6.5 tonnes for the N272/3 Spreader, that is, 1/3 of the height of the load body (0.45 m of the height from the load body floor); 8.5 tonnes for the N272/6 Spreader, that is, 1/2 of the height of the load body (0.45 m of the height from the load body floor); 12 tonnes for the N272/7 Spreader, that is, 1/2 of the height of the load body (0.45 m of the height from the load body floor); 18 tonnes for the N272/8 Spreader, that is, 1/2 of the height of the load body (0.65 m of the height from the load body floor);
- 2) Spread lime immediately after loading, as it can set permanently on the floor of the spreader after a long period of time, which could stop the movement of chains and bars.
- 3) Prevent any contact of the lime loaded spreader with moisture, while switching the floor conveyor drive on during any precipitation is not allowed (unload manually if water gets inside the lime loaded spreader)
- 4) Due to its compaction properties, lime can accumulate in chain links and sprockets, so inspect the condition of all floor conveyor components regularly (preferably after each pass)
- 5) Clean the chains, feeder bars and sprockets must be thoroughly after each lime spreading work (a pressure washer using clean water or appropriate products is recommended for this purpose), while washing and drying must be carried out at a temperature above zero
- 6) Degrease greasy or oily surfaces with petroleum ether or degreasers and then wash with clean water and detergent

Manure spreaders are not typically designed for spreading lime and its derivatives. When spreading lime with Spreaders, it is not possible to achieve the optimum spreading parameters, when compared to lime spreading using machines specifically designed for that purpose.



CAUTION!

CAUTION!

Strictly adhere to the recommendations provided for lime spreading. Failure to adhere to the rules for lime spreading with the spreader can result in damage to the machine.

When spreading lime or lime-derivative fertilisers, use suitable protective clothing and PPE, and observe the general regulations for fertiliser application.

4.4 Fertiliser application rate control and manure spreading

4.4.1 Adjusting Fertiliser Doses

Dosage of spreading material over a certain area of the field depends on the following factors:

- 1) The speed of the floor conveyor.
- 2) The driving speed.
- 3) The loading height of the load body.
- 4) The effective spreading width, depending on the type of spreading material.

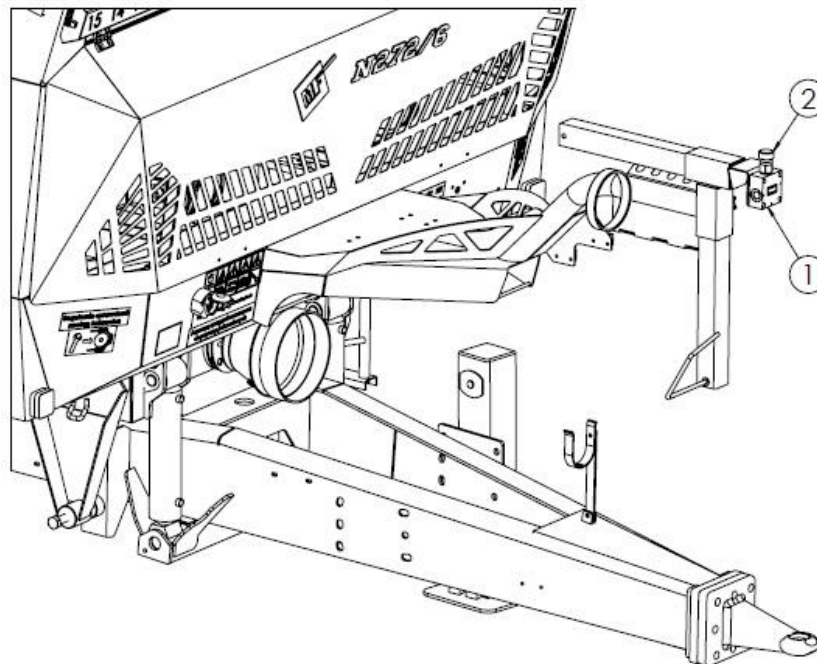


Figure 27. Adjusting the feeding speed of the floor conveyor
1 - oil flow controller, 2 - controller knob

Adjust the speed of the floor conveyor by trial and error, using the knob on the flow controller located at the front of the cable bracket.

Adjusting the Speed of the Floor Conveyor:

- The adjustment range depends on capacity of the tractor pump.
- Reduce the speed of the floor conveyor by turning the knob of the controller clockwise towards “0”.
- To increase the speed of the floor conveyor, turn the knob of the controller anticlockwise towards “10”.
- For most tractors, the adjustment range is 1–7.

If the spreader is equipped with electronic control of the floor conveyor speed, the speed is adjusted from the tractor operator's position, with the "+/-" buttons – Figure 28 or with the potentiometer knob (Figure 29), depending on the type of controller.



Figure 28. Control panel for adjusting the speed of the floor conveyor with "+/-" buttons (optional equipment).



Figure 29. Control panel for adjusting the speed of the floor conveyor by means of a potentiometer – control knob (optional accessory).

The other way to control the floor conveyor and other functions is via the control panel – a simple control system (Figure 30).



Figure 30. Hydraulic control panel,

F1 – controls the direction and feed rate of the floor; to select a direction, hold down one of the F1 buttons until the chain responds. Next, adjust the speed using the +/- buttons; **F2** – opens/closes the slide gate located in front of the adapter inside the housing; **F3** – opens/closes the rear cover of the adapter; **F4** – raises/lowers the hydraulic drawbar suspension; **F5** – opens/closes the extensions (VIKING).

The control panel works in conjunction with a solenoid valve unit (fitted with a proportional valve for controlling the speed of the floor conveyor), to which the machine's hydraulic system is connected. Two hoses run from the unit to the tractor: a supply hose and a return hose, which means you don't have to connect each section to the tractor individually. There is also an LS signal cable, which you connect if the tractor is fitted with a hydraulic system that supports this function.

The conveyor is controlled by pressing the relevant button and adjusting the speed by pressing the '+' and '-' buttons. You can adjust the conveyor within a range from '0' to '100', where '0' means that the conveyor is stationary (valve closed), whilst '100' indicates the valve is fully open and the conveyor is running at maximum feed speed. The conveyor normally operates at a minimum speed when set within the range of '10–50'.

The hydraulic parking jack control and steering axle are not operated via the valve unit and must be connected directly to the tractor's external hydraulic ports.

The valve unit (Figure 31) is fitted with a control knob (1) that the operator uses to select the power supply from the tractor's hydraulic system:

- a constant-flow pump ('standard hydraulics') – the knob in 'fully out' position,
- a variable-flow pump ('LS') – the knob in 'fully in' position.

The control knob is in the 'fully out' position as standard for operating the tractor's hydraulic system with the constant-flow pump. If you need to switch the supply type, loosen the lock nut (2), make the adjustment, and tighten it.

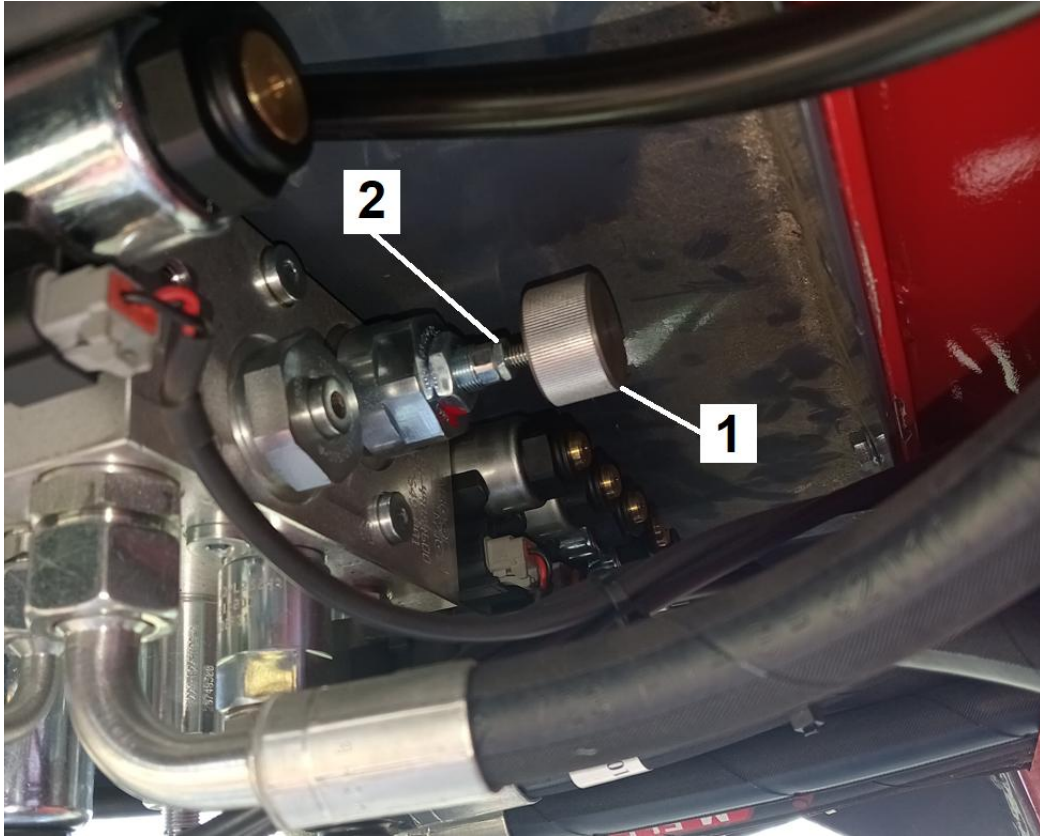


Figure 31. Valve unit



Low driving speed and high speed of feeding the load result in high doses of fertiliser.

High driving speed and low speed of feeding the load result in low doses of fertiliser.

Table 14. Manure application rate (with density of 950 kg/m³) depending on the feeding speed of the floor conveyor and the actual work speed of the 2-rotor vertical adapter

Setting No.	Conveyor Capacity [kg/s]	Spreader work speed [km/h]						
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Dose of manure [t/ha]						
2	5.5	10.7	8.6	7.2	6.2	5.4	4.8	4.2
3	9.6	17.4	13.8	11.6	9.6	8.6	7.2	6.5
4	21.4	24.1	19.3	16	13.8	12	10.7	9.6
5	38.4	43.2	34.6	28.7	24.6	21.6	19.3	17.2
6	57.3	64.5	51.6	43	36.8	32.3	28.7	25.8
7	74.8	84.2	67.3	56.1	48	42.1	37.4	33.7
8	96.5	108.6	86.9	72.5	62	54.3	48.3	43.5
9	114.7	129	103.3	86	73.7	64.5	57.3	51.6
10	148.1	167.2	133.7	111.4	95.5	83.5	74.4	66.8

Table 15. Manure application rate (with density of 950 kg/m³) depending on the feeding speed of the floor conveyor and the actual work speed of the 2-rotor vertical disc adapter

Setting No.	Conveyor Capacity [kg/s]	Spreader work speed [km/h]						
		4	5	6	4	8	9	4
		Dose of manure [t/ha]						
3	7.2	8.2	6.5	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.2
4	16.2	18.3	14.6	12.2	10.3	9.1	8.2	7.3
5	29.1	32.8	26.2	21.8	18.7	16.4	14.6	13.1
6	43.5	48.9	39.2	32.6	27.9	24.5	21.8	19.5
7	56.8	63.9	51.1	42.6	36.5	32.0	28.4	25.6
8	73.3	82.4	65.9	55.0	47.1	41.1	36.6	33.0
9	87.0	97.9	78.4	65.3	55.9	49.0	43.5	39.2
10	112.3	126.9	101.5	84.6	72.5	63.4	56.4	50.7

4.4.2 Spreading of manure

Before starting to spread manure, recheck the condition of the hydraulic connections and safety guards.



DANGER

DANGER!

Operating the spreader with safety guards removed or damaged telescopic articulated shaft poses a direct risk to the life and health of the operator.

Bystanders or animals are not allowed to stand in the spreading zone. Keep a safe distance from power lines, especially when working with the spreader body gate raised.

The PTO shaft speeds must correspond to those specified in Table 3. Using different PTO speeds can damage the adapter or its drive.

The Procedure for Starting Manure Spreading

- 1) Set the tractor coupled with the spreader to drive straight ahead at the location where spreading the fertiliser starts.
- 2) Make sure that the PTO shaft of the tractor is adjusted to the correct range of rotational speed.
- 3) Start the PTO shaft at a low engine speed and increase the engine speed, until the adapter rotors have reached the correct speed, and keep it within this range.
- 4) Fully raise the slide gate of the load body.
- 5) Use the correct distributor lever to start the drive of the floor conveyor, and verify the correct direction of feeding.
- 6) Engage the tractor gear and start working as soon as the sufficient amount of manure has been fed onto the rotors of the adapter.

End of spreading procedure

- 1) In the final spreading phase, it is advisable to shift the body gate down to the height of the fed material
- 2) Reduce the forward speed or use the knob on the flow controller to increase the feeding speed of the floor conveyor in the final stage of spreading in order to obtain a uniform dose of spreading material.

- 3) Switch off the drive of the floor conveyor, after the load body has been emptied completely.
- 4) Fully lower the slide gate in the load body.
- 5) Reduce the rotational speed of the engine and switch off the PTO shaft drive.
- 6) If you intend to drive on public roads, clean the Spreader after each completion of spreading to avoid road surface contamination.



CAUTION!

CAUTION!

Strictly observe the sequence provided for starting the spreader. Following any different sequence can damage the spreader and endanger the health or life of the operator.

When driving on headlands, first switch off the drive of the floor conveyor, and the PTO shaft of the tractor.

The direction of movement of the floor conveyor can only be reversed, if the rotors of the adapter are locked. It is not allowed for the load to come into contact with the front panel of the load body, when the load is moving forward.

4.4.3 Clogging the Spreading Adapter

When spreading manure, the spreading adapter can get clogged and the rotors of the adapter can be blocked due to the cutting the safety pin in the PTO shaft which transmits the drive from the tractor to the spreader. If the adapter rotors come to a stop during spreading, immediately switch off both the floor conveyor drive and the tractor PTO shaft drive.

Causes of the clogged adapter include:

- objects such as stones, wood, etc., get into the adapter together with manure,
- the feeding speed of the floor conveyor is too high,
- the rotational speed of the PTO shaft is kept too low,
- inadequate speed of the PTO shaft,
- the load is too dense.

Unclogging the spreading adapter:

- 1) Switch off the PTO shaft drive and uncouple the articulated telescopic shaft from the tractor.
- 2) Reverse the floor conveyor by switching the distributor lever in the tractor in the direction opposite to the normal working position of the feeder.
 - Perform this action in phases.
 - Reverse the conveyor only as much as required for the load not to press on the rotors of the adapter.
 - It is not permitted to move the conveyor forward, when the load is in contact with the front panel of the load body.
- 3) Switch off the tractor's engine, activate the parking brake to stop the tractor and the Spreader, remove the key from the ignition switch, and secure the tractor against unauthorised access
- 4) Use suitable tools to remove any objects blocking the rotors of the adapter.
- 5) Install the coupling screw in the PTO shaft and connect it to the tractor.

- 6) Start the tractor's engine and switch on the PTO shaft to clean the rotors of the adapter off any residual material.

4.4.4 Blockage of the floor conveyor

The conveyor drive hydraulic system is equipped with an overload valve that protects the gearbox, drive shaft, chain and slats from overloading in the event the conveyor is overloaded or blocked. The overload valve has warranty seals in the form of protective caps. Breaking them will void the warranty.

The following figure shows the hydraulic drive system for a floor conveyor.

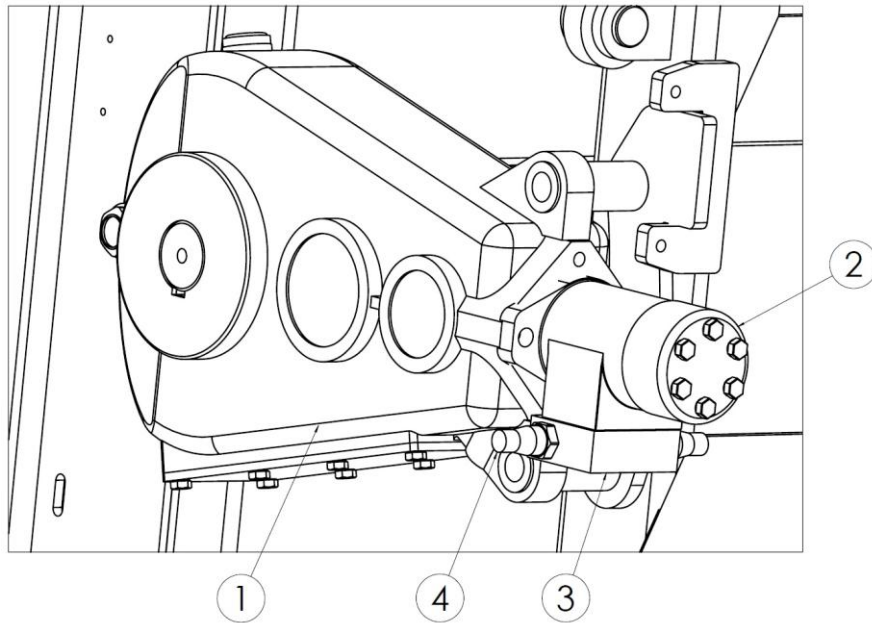


Figure 32. Floor conveyor drive hydraulic system

1 – gearbox, 2 – hydraulic motor, 3 – block valve, 4 – valve seal

5. Technical service

5.1 Checking and adjusting the tension of the floor conveyor chains

The tension of the floor conveyor chains during operation must be checked daily, especially during the initial period of operation. Carry out the tensioning of the conveyor chains by adjusting screws at the front of the spreader body - Figure 33. To increase chain tension, tighten the adjusting screws (1) so that the tensioner slider (2) and the pulley (3) move forward. Follow the tensioning procedure for both pairs of chains (4), ensuring that their tension is equal

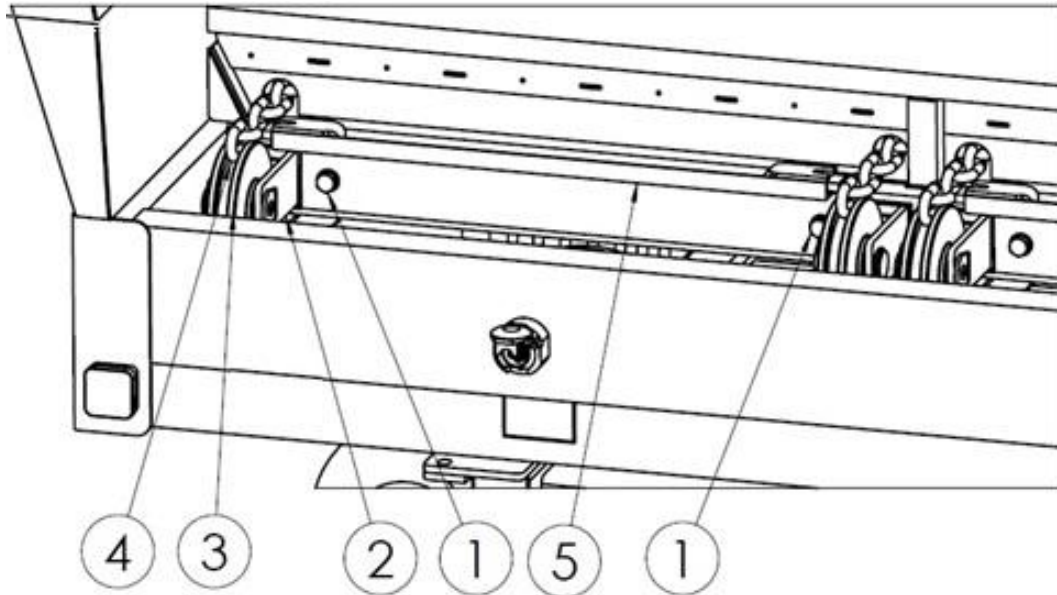


Figure 33. Tensioning floor conveyor chains

1 - adjusting screw, 2 - tensioner slide, 3 tensioner pulley, 4 - conveyor chain, 5 - conveyor bar

A chain with a correct tension can be moved to a height of 40-80 mm if a force of 50 kg is applied to the chain halfway through the length of the spreader body.

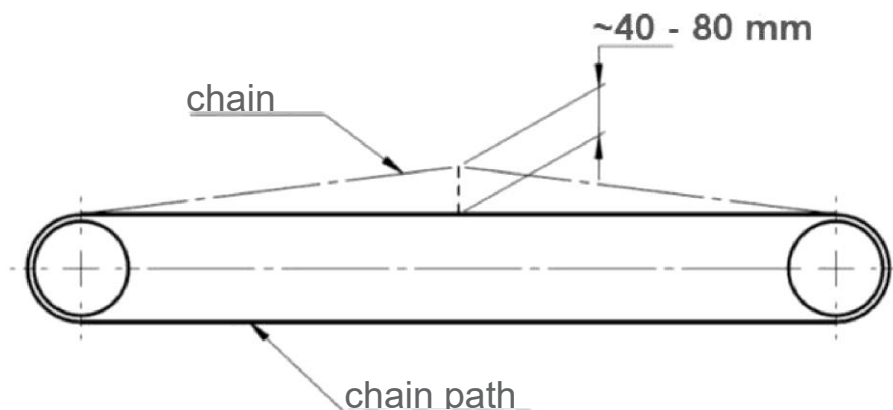


Figure 34. Checking the tensioning of the spreader chains

Should the range of chain tensioning adjustment be not enough, the conveyor chain can be shortened by removing 2 chain links. An overly extended chain can be caused by

incorrect chain tension adjustment and clogging of the chain sprockets in the floor conveyor. Chain wheel clogging is caused by damaged or worn chain sprocket scrapers, so check them regularly for working condition and replace if necessary.



CAUTION!

CAUTION!

All conveyor chains must be adjusted to equal tension.

If too loose, the chains can damage the spreader and pose a direct risk to bystanders or operators.

5.2 Checking the tension and re-tensioning the chains of the 2-rotor horizontal disc adapter

Check the chain tension of the 2-rotor disc horizontal adapter drive regularly every 8 hours of operation, and shorten this interval during the initial period of operation. To check the tension of the chains, remove the side guards of the adapter. Properly tensioned chain should give 5-20 mm under a force of 200 N (20 kg) applied in the middle of the chain. If the chain is too loose, loosen the screws (2) and adjust the tensioner (3), retighten the screws and recheck the chain tension. If the tension adjustment range is not enough, the chain must be replaced.

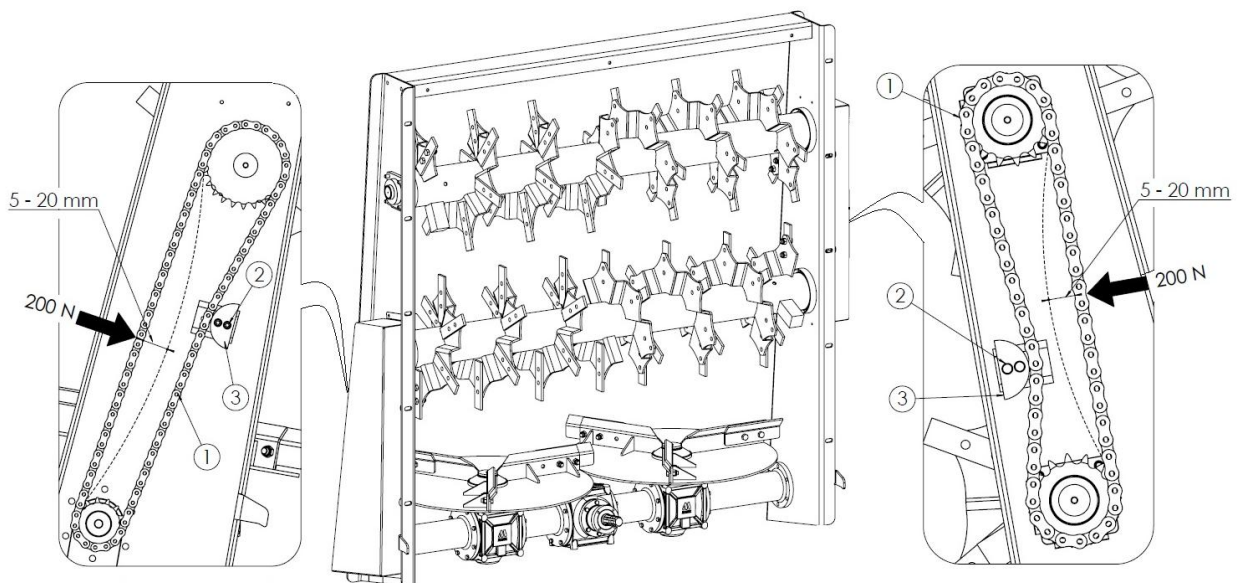


Figure 35. Tensioning the adapter chains

5.3 Maintaining the Hydraulic System

The hydraulic system of the spreader must be leak-proof. It is not allowed to operate the spreader with a leaking hydraulic system. To check the tightness of the system, activate each individual circuit of the hydraulic system several times. If oil leakage is found, seal the connection or change the leaking line.

Table 16. The specifications of the HL-46 hydraulic oil

No.	Name	Value
1	Viscosity grade as per ISO 34448VG	46
2	Kinematic viscosity	41.4 – 50.6 mm ² /s (40°C)
3	Quality class as per ISO 11158	HL

Each new Spreader has its hydraulic system factory-filled with the HL-46 oil. The oil in the hydraulic system of the tractor should be of the same grade as the oil used in the hydraulic system of the spreader. It is permitted to mix oils of the same grade, provided that it is approved by the oil Manufacturer. The hydraulic system of the Spreader is not equipped with a filter, which means that the cleanliness of the oil in the system depends on the condition of the filters in the hydraulic system of the tractor. The correct and trouble-free operation of the hydraulic system depends on the cleanliness of the hydraulic oil.

Keep both the hydraulic quick couplings of the spreader hydraulic hoses and hydraulic sockets of the tractor clean. After disconnecting the hoses from the tractor, wipe the plugs with a clean and dry cloth and cover them with protective caps.



Change rubber hydraulic lines every 4 years, regardless of their technical condition, unless a fault has been found earlier.

Change the filters and oil in the hydraulic system of the tractor on a regular basis to ensure reliable and stable operation of the hydraulic system of the spreader.



CAUTION!

CAUTION!

The hydraulic system is under high pressure during operations.

Check the tightness of the hydraulic system and the technical condition of the lines on a regular basis, and eliminate any leaks on an ongoing basis.

Use the hydraulic oil recommended by the manufacturer.

Never mix two different types of oil.

Contaminated oil can cause the failure of hydraulic components.

The oil used in the hydraulic system is not listed as a hazardous substance, but prolonged skin exposure may cause irritation. Use soap and water to wash the skin that has come into contact with oil.

5.4 Gear maintenance

The maintenance of the gear of the Spreader involves checking the level of, topping up, and changing the gear oil.

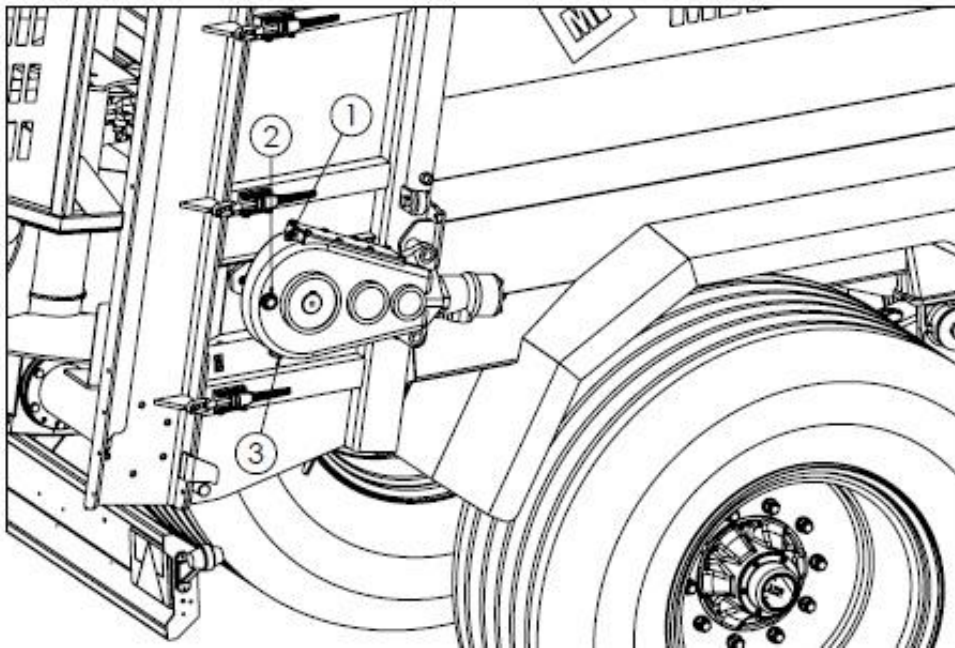


Figure 36. Oil level control points in the floor conveyor's transmission:
1 - oil filler (vent), 2 - oil-level sight glass, 3 - drain plug

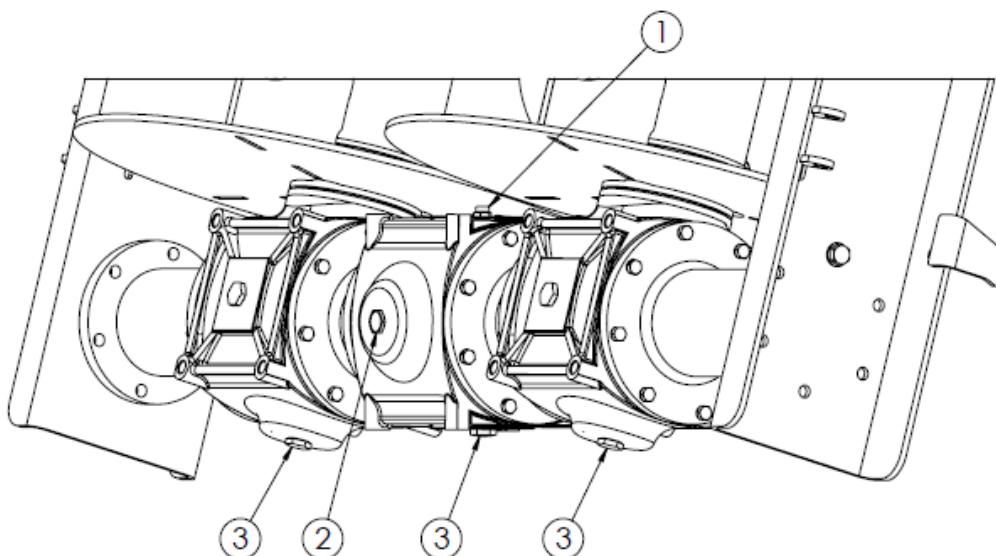


Figure 37. Oil level control points in the adapter's transmission:
1 - oil filler (vent), 2 - oil-level sight glass, 3 - drain plugs

Change oil at the operating temperature immediately after operation is completed, when the oil is still hot. Carry out the work by driving the spreader on a hard, horizontal ground. When changing oil, use suitable protective clothing, tools and containers. Store waste oil in appropriately marked containers and dispose of it, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

To drain the oil from the gear unit (Fig. 36, 37), unscrew the drain plugs (3). Fill the gearboxes with new oil via the oil filler (1) until oil becomes visible in a sight glass (2). The correct oil level is reached when the oil is visible in the middle of the sight glass.

All elements of the adapter's transmission body are interconnected, so you only need to use the filler plug and level sight glass in the central body to top up and check oil level in the entire unit.




	<p>Check the oil level in the adapter gearbox and the floor conveyor gearbox via the sight glass each time before you start the machine.</p>
	<p>Change the oil in the adapter gearbox and the floor conveyor gearbox after the first 50 operating hours and then every 700 operating hours.</p>

Table 17. Oil volume in the gearboxes of the N272/3, N272/6, N272/7 and N272/8 spreaders

Name	Type of oil	Volume
2-rotor vertical and 2-rotor horizontal disc adapter gearboxes	Hipol GL 4 80/W90	12 L
Floor conveyor gearbox	Hipol GL 4 80/W90	4.3 L

	<p>DANGER! During the oil change, use appropriate personal protective equipment such as safety clothing, gloves, glasses and footwear. Avoid contact with skin. Oil may cause an allergic skin reaction. The oil has a harmful long-term effect on aquatic species.</p>
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5.5 Lubrication

Proper lubrication is one of the most important factors that determine the efficient operation of each individual unit and the mechanisms of the spreader.

Compliance with the manufacturer's lubrication recommendations significantly reduces the possibility of damage or early wear and tear of individual parts. Lubrication points are indicated in Figures 38, 39 and 40 and the lubrication schedule in Table 18.

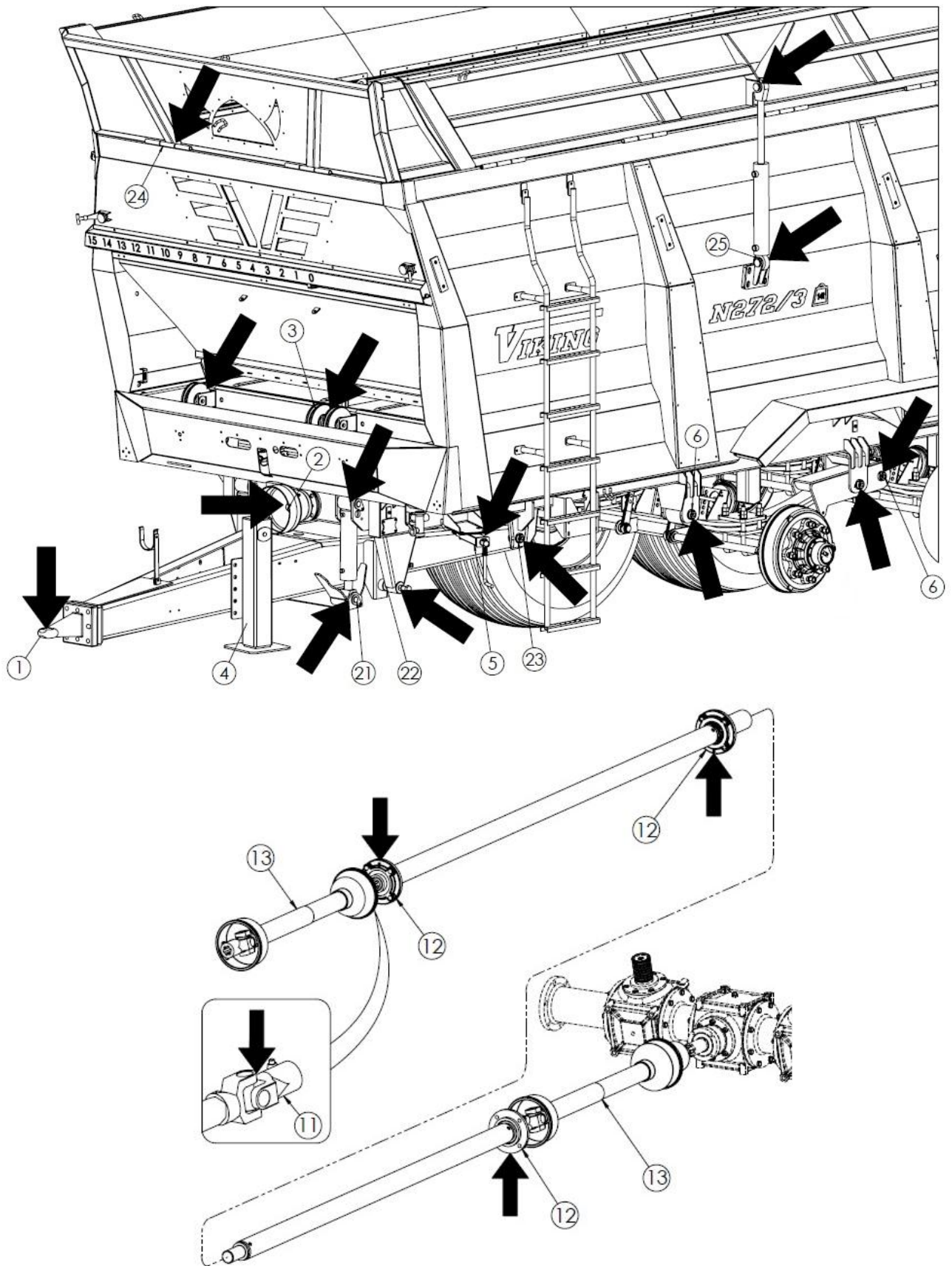


Figure 38. Spreader lubrication points

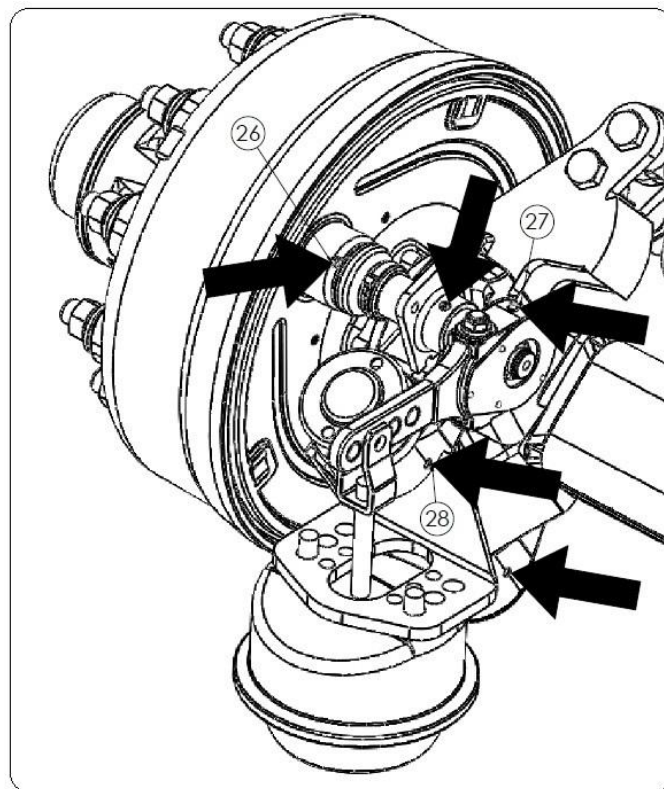
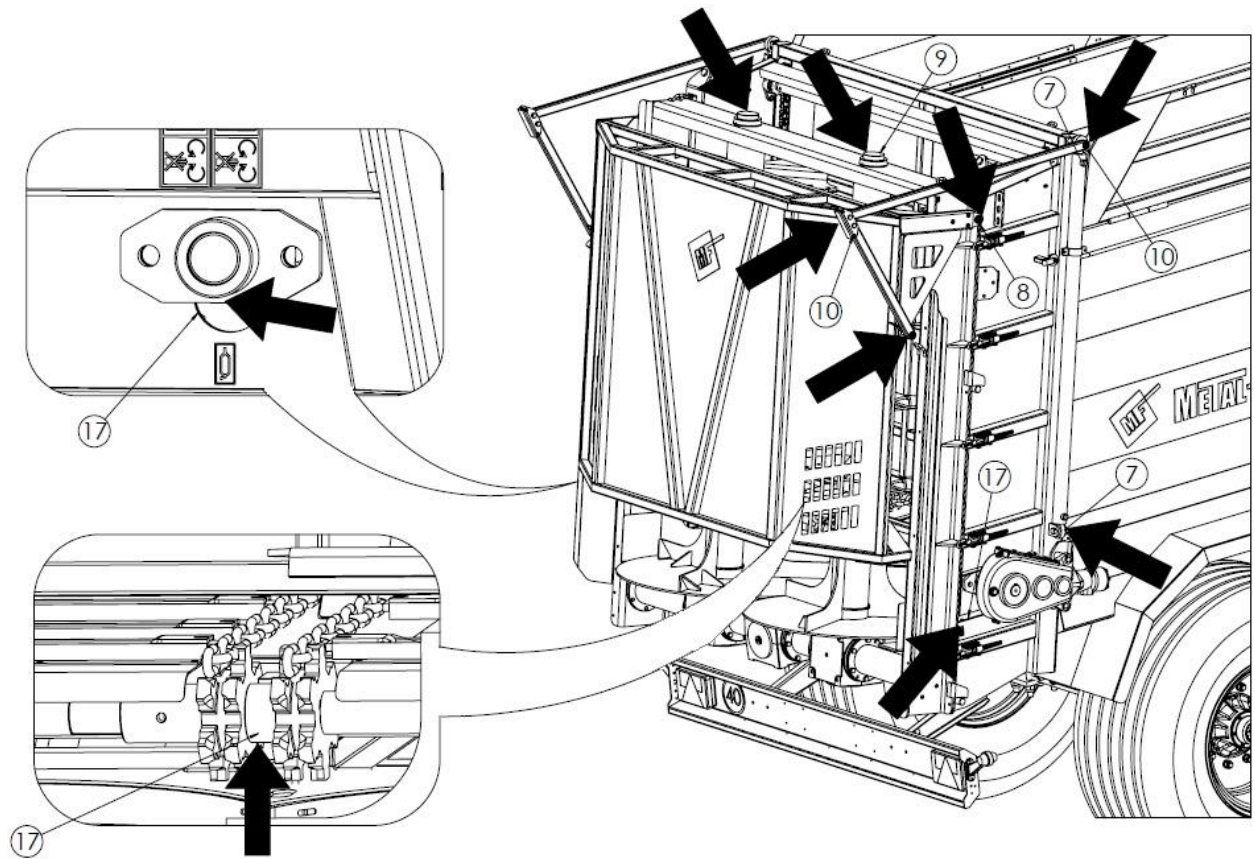


Figure 39. Spreader lubrication points

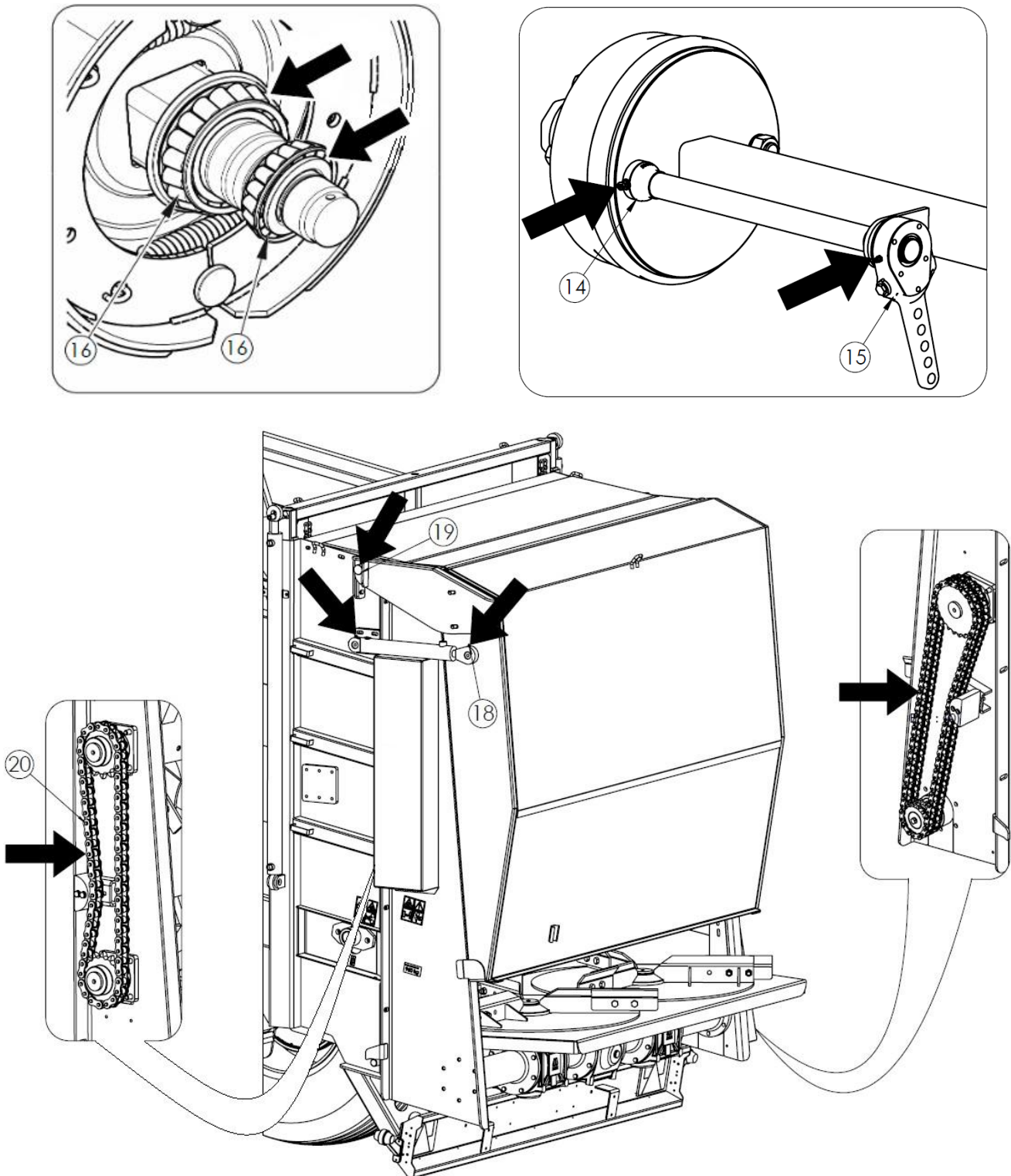


Figure 40. Spreader lubrication points

When lubricating, follow the guidelines below:

- Clean the grease nipple before you start pumping the grease
- Pump in the grease until fresh grease starts coming out from the slots (through which the used grease is squeezed out when changing the grease). After lubrication, leave some grease on the grease nipple head

Table 18. The lubrication schedule

No.	Name of mechanism	Number of lubricating points	Grease type	Interval
1.	Drawbar eye	1	LT	2D
2.	The splines of the shaft of the drive system	1	LT	6M
3.	Tensioner roller	4	LT	8H
4.	Parking jack	1	LT	24M
5.	Parking brake assembly	1	LT	6M
6.	Hitch pins	6	LT	2D
7.	Spherical plain bearings of the gate ram	4	LT	6M
8.	Spherical plain bearings of the adapter shield ram	4	LT	6M
9.	Upper bearings of the adapter	2	LT	8H
10.	Adapter shield hinges	8	OM	6M
11.	Shaft universal joints	4	LT	24H
12.	Bearings of the drive unit	3	LT	6M
13.	Articulated telescopic shafts	*	*	*
14.	Sleeves of the expander shafts	4	LT	6M
15.	Lever of the brake expander	4	LT	6M
16.	Bearings of the wheel hub	8	LT	24M
17.	Feeder shaft sleeves	3	LT	8H
18.	Spherical plain bearings of the adapter shield ram	4	LT	6M
19.	Adapter shield hinge sleeves	2	OM	6M
20.	Adapter drive chains	2	OM	6M
21.	Sprung drawbar pin	4	LT	24H
22.	Hitch bumper	2	LT	6M
23.	Drawbar pin	2	LT	24H
24.	Hinges for extension panels	36	LT	6M
25.	Extension ram	2	LT	6M
26.	Sleeves of the expander shafts	4	LT	6M
27.	Lever of the brake expander	2	LT	6M
28.	Stub axle pins	4	LT	24H

* - Observe the guidelines provided in the User Manual supplied with the PTO shaft

Lubrication interval codes: H - working hour, D - working day, M - month

Table 19. Lubrication products

Codes from Table 10	Description
ŁT	ŁT-42, ŁT-43 General purpose grease
OM	Machine oil

Wipe the parts to be lubricated with machine oil with a clean cloth and then apply a small amount of oil to the lubricated parts. Wipe off excess oil.

Lubricate the wheel hub bearings by applying fresh grease after removing the hub and removing used grease. Each time grease is replaced, assess the condition of the bearings and replace them if necessary. After mounting the hub, adjust the bearing play.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

Driving the spreader without hub caps is not allowed. Dirt entering the wheel bearings causes damage to the wheel bearings.

5.6 Pneumatic system maintenance

Have the air braking system components repaired, replaced and regenerated by professional workshops having all appropriate qualifications and tools to perform this type of work.

The pneumatic system maintenance by the user involves:

1. Checking the air-tightness of the system and its visual inspection
2. Cleaning the air filters.
3. Draining the air tank and cleaning the drain valve.
4. Changing the flexible connection lines.
5. Cleaning and maintaining the connections of pneumatic lines.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

It is not allowed to operate the spreader if the brake system is faulty.

5.6.1 System tightness and visual inspection of the pneumatic braking system



Checking air-tightness and the visual inspection of the system:

- At start-up
- after the first 1,000 km
- each time system components are repaired or replaced
- annually

Checking the tightness of the pneumatic system:

- Couple the tractor with the spreader
- use the parking brake to immobilise the tractor and spreader, and put a chock under a spreader wheel
- start the tractor engine to supply air to the brake system of the spreader
- switch off the tractor's engine,
- check the air-tightness of the pneumatic components after releasing the brake pedal in the tractor,
- check the air-tightness of the pneumatic components, when the brake pedal in the tractor is pressed (it is required to have another person to assist you).

If leaky, air will escape outside with characteristic hissing at damaged places. Minor leaks can be detected by putting a layer of a foaming agent on to an inspected part (dish washing liquid, soap).

Change the damaged parts or have them repaired. Eliminate any leaks in the joints by tightening the joint or changing the fitting or sealing.

Carry out a visual check of the air braking system at the same time as the tightness check. Pay particular attention to the condition of the pneumatic hoses, the way they are fixed, the cleanliness and completeness of the components. Lines must not show any signs of wear, permanent deformation, partial splitting, or bending. It is not allowed for the system's components to be contaminated with oil and grease.




CAUTION

CAUTION!

Have the pneumatic system components repaired, replaced and refurbished by professional workshops only.

5.6.2 Cleaning air filters.



DANGER!
Depressurise the spreader's brake system before dismantling the filters.

DANGER

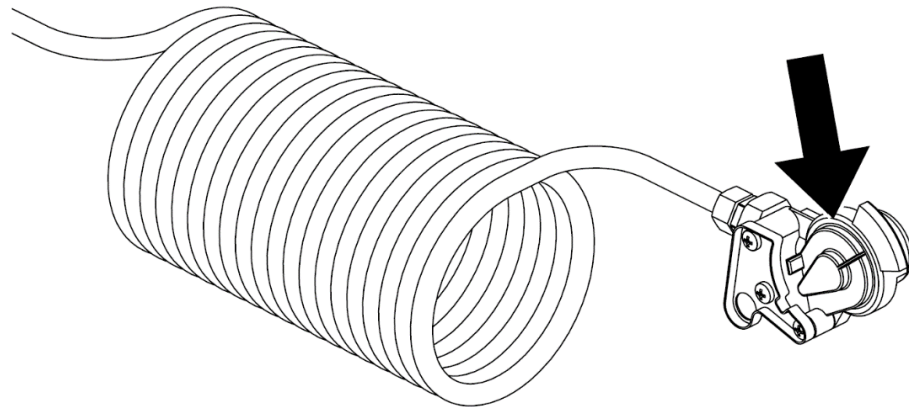


Figure 41. Wabco brake system air filters

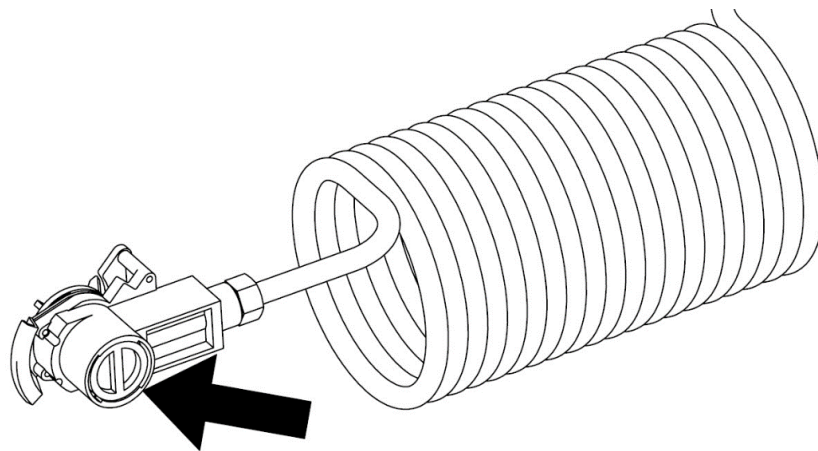


Figure 42. Knorr-Bremse brake system air filters

Clean the air filter inserts depending on the operating conditions, but at least every 6 months. The filters in pneumatic hose fittings - Figures 41, 42. The air filter inserts are reusable and need not be replaced unless damaged.

5.6.3 Draining the air tank

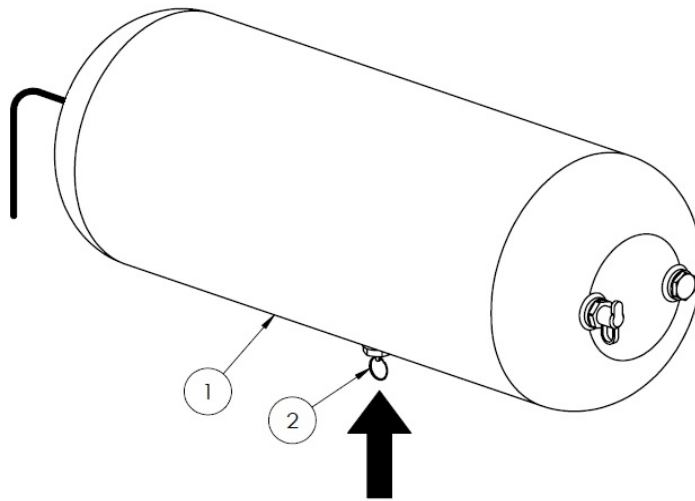


Figure 43. Draining the air tank:
1 - air tank, 2 - drain valve



Drain the air tank every 7 days of use.

To drain the air tank:

- Pull the drain valve (2) to let water escape (compressed air will make water escape outside)
- release the stem of the drain valve (the valve will close automatically and cut off the airflow).

If the drain valve is leaking, it must be dismantled and cleaned or replaced if necessary.

5.6.4 Changing the flexible connection lines

Replace all flexible connecting hoses every 5 years unless damage (permanent deformation, wear or cut) has been found earlier.

To replace the hoses follow the procedure:

- purge the system completely,
- unscrew the pneumatic fittings from the lines,
- unscrew the flexible lines from the brake valve,
- fit new lines,
- check the air-tightness of any new connections.

5.6.5 Cleaning and maintenance of pneumatic line fittings



DANGER

DANGER!

Faulty, damaged or dirty air line fittings can cause malfunction of the brake system.

If any damage to the hose fittings is found, replace them with hose fittings in good working order. Exposure of fitting gaskets to oils, petrol, greases, etc. may cause their damage or accelerate the ageing process.

If the spreader is uncoupled from the tractor, the connections must always be protected with caps and placed in the appropriate holders. Preserving the fitting gaskets with a suitable product is recommended for the post-season period, using e.g. silicone spray for rubber parts.

Before each coupling of the machine, check the technical condition of the pneumatic connections in the Spreader and the tractor. Keeping the connections clean extends their service life and ensures the correct operation of the entire braking system.



Always check the technical condition of the pneumatic connections, before coupling the spreader with the tractor.

5.7 Maintaining the driving axle and brakes

5.7.1 Maintaining the driving axle

It is recommended to check the bearings of the driving axle for play - see Figure 44. Carry out this inspection on a newly purchased machine, after the first 100 km. From then on during operation, recheck after driving about 1,500-2,000 km and adjust if necessary.

To adjust the bearing play, follow the procedure below:

1. couple the spreader with the tractor and engage the parking brake in the tractor.
2. Lift one side of the spreader, so that the wheel does not touch the ground, and secure it against falling.
3. If the wheel shows excessive play, remove the hub cap and the securing pin that prevents the castellated nut from spontaneous unscrewing
4. Turn the wheel while simultaneously tightening the castellated nut, until the wheel has stopped completely.
5. Loosen the nut by $1/6 \div 1/3$ of a turn, until the nearest pin groove overlaps with the hole on the hub spigot
6. Secure the nut with a new safety pin; replace and fasten the hub cap.

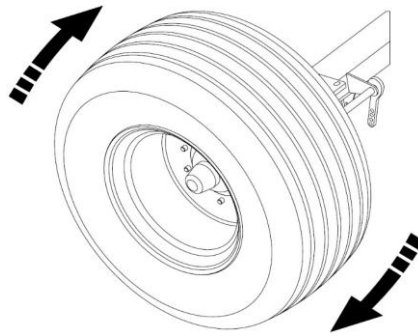


Figure 44. Checking wheel bearing play

If the bearing play is adjusted correctly, the wheel should rotate smoothly, without stopping or apparent resistance (other than friction of the brake shoes against the drum). Slight friction of the shoes against the drum, particularly in a new machine, or after their replacement, is a typical occurrence. After driving for a few kilometres observe how the wheel hubs heat up, to check finally if the bearing-play adjustment is correct. In addition to the improper adjustment of the bearing play, considerable resistance to wheel rotation and hub heating can be caused by impurities in the lubricant or bearing damage. The afore-mentioned symptoms make it necessary to disassemble the wheel hub to eliminate the malfunction.

5.7.2 Brake maintenance

After purchasing the Spreader, the User must carry out a general inspection of the braking system on the driving axle, and then repeat it periodically.

Have the brake components repaired, replaced and regenerated by professional workshops having all appropriate qualifications and tools to perform this type of work.

The operator is responsible for the following maintenance works of the driving axle brake:

- functional checks of the brakes,
- inspections of the brake-linings for wear,
- adjusting the service brake,
- functional check of the parking brake,
- changing the parking-brake cable and adjusting its tension.

Functional checks of the brakes:

- couple the spreader with the tractor and place chocks under the tractor wheels,
- check the manner of fastening the pneumatic ram and its forks on the brake lever arm,
- check the axle brake components (pins, cotter pins, nuts, etc.) for completeness,
- activate and release the main brake, and repeat the same with the parking brake (the action of the brakes should be smooth and they should retract without resistance or jamming),
- check the stroke of the ram rod,
- check the pneumatic rams for air-tightness,
- carry out a test run, when unladen, by activating the main brake several times to check its functioning.

Inspections of the brake linings for wear

Look through the inspection windows in the brake drum cover to check the brake linings for wear – Figure 45. Replace the brake shoes when the brake lining thickness drops below the minimum value specified by the manufacturer.

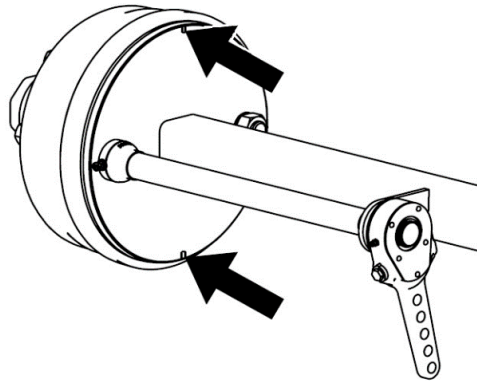


Figure 45. Inspections of the brake linings for wear



The minimum thickness of brake lining is 5 mm.



Inspections of the brake linings for wear:

- every 3 months of operation,
- if the stroke of the ram rod takes significantly longer than normal,
- or if any strange noises are coming from around the brake drum.

Adjusting the service brake

As the brake linings wear, the work stroke of the pneumatic ram rod increases. Excessive stroke may reduce the effectiveness of the brakes, therefore check the work stroke of the brake, and adjust if necessary to keep it within the specified operating range. In a brake that is adjusted correctly, the angle between the piston rod and the expander lever in the braking position shall be 90° - Figure 46.

To check the functioning of the brake, measure the stroke length of the rod in each pneumatic ram. If stroke of the piston rod is longer than the maximum value (45mm), the system must be adjusted.

Adjust the stroke of the ram rod and the angle of the expander lever, by correctly setting the ram forks (3) and adjusting the stroke with the adjusting screw (7). Carry out this adjustment for both the ram and the expander lever, maintaining the same set values.



The correct stroke of the piston rod should be in the range of 25-45 mm.

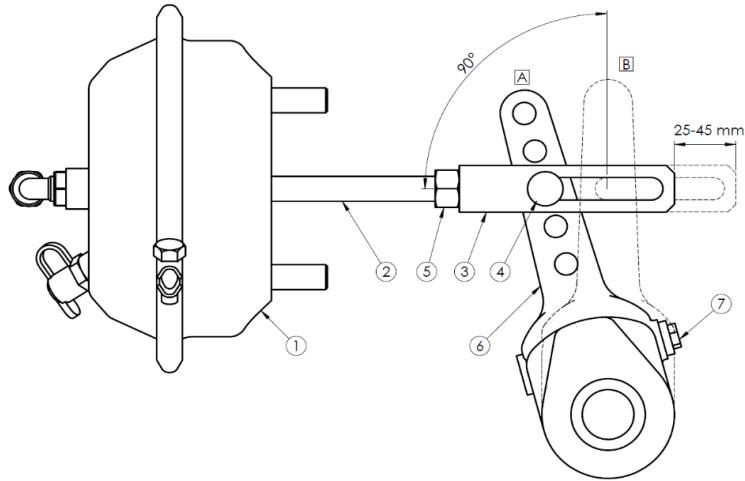


Figure 46. Adjustment of the service brake

1 - pneumatic ram, 2 - ram rod, 3 - ram forks, 4 - fork pin, 5 - fork lock nut, 6 - expander lever, 7 - adjusting screw:

(A) lever position for the released brake, (B) lever position for applied brake



Checking the technical condition of the brake:

- after the first 100 km,
- every 6 months
- after each repair of the brake system
- if braking action of the spreader wheels is uneven



CAUTION

CAUTION!

Improperly adjusted brakes can cause the brake shoes to rub against the drum, which can result in faster wear of the brake linings and/or overheating of the brake.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

Mounting positions of the pneumatic brake ram in the holes of the bracket and fork pin of the ram in the holes of the expander lever are set by the manufacturer and any change of their position is prohibited.

Parking brake adjustment

Proper operation of the parking brake requires effective brakes and the correct adjustment of the rod stroke of the membrane-spring rams of the first travel axle.



Check and/or adjust the parking brake:

- every 6 months
- if required.

The parking brake adjustment is related to the service brake adjustment and should be performed in case of:

- exceeding the allowable piston rod travel of membrane-spring actuators,
- damage to membrane-spring actuators,
- after repairing the mechanism of the driving axle brake,

5.7.3 Tyre maintenance, disassembly of wheels

Secure the machine with the parking brake and the wheels with chocks when maintaining the tyres. Changing the wheel is only permitted if the trailer body has been emptied. Use suitable tools for repairing the wheels. Due to the risks associated with the maintenance and repair works of tyres, the repairer should be trained for this purpose. Before the start-up, after the first laden drive and after each intensive use of the machine and/or every 100 kilometres it is advisable to check the tightening of the nuts. Repeat the checks after each time you change the wheels.

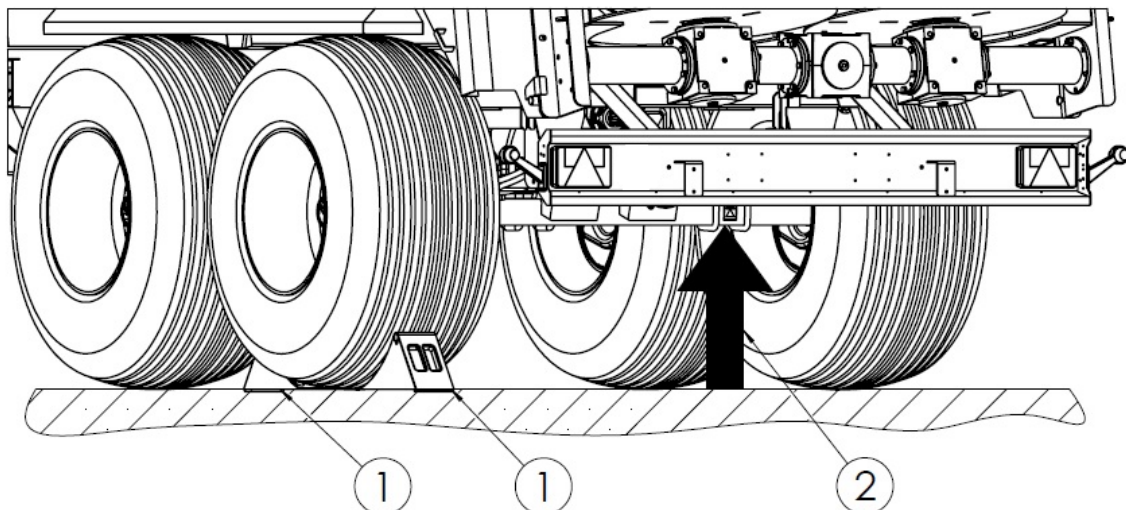


Figure 47. Jacking points:
1 - chocks, 2 - jack

If it is necessary to disassemble the wheel, observe the jacking points (2) under the axle. See Figure 47 for the jacking points. Place the safety chocks (1) under one wheel only.



The air pressure must be checked regularly. Maintain the recommended air pressure. The correct pressure value is indicated on the tyre or as a sticker on the spreader.



CAUTION!

Inspect the tightening of the wheel nuts regularly.
M18x1.5 = 270 Nm, M20x1.5 = 350 Nm, M22x1.5 = 500 Nm.

CAUTION

- Regularly check and maintain the correct tyre pressure, as recommended in the User Manual and/or the information provided on the tyre.
- Do not exceed the permissible load capacity of the tyres, according to the User Manual and/or information provided on the tyre.
- Do not exceed the permissible speed of the spreader, according to the User Manual and/or information provided on the tyre.
- Tyre valves must be fitted with protective caps.
- If work continues for the whole day, regularly check the temperature of the tyres and, if they heat up, take 30-minute breaks to cool them down.
- Avoid excessive bumps, inconsistent manoeuvres and high speeds when cornering.
- Regularly check the condition of the tyres and replace them if cut or damaged.



CAUTION!

Do not exceed the permitted transport speed, working speed, and load capacity of the Spreader.

CAUTION

5.8 Maintaining the Electrical System and Warning Components



CAUTION

CAUTION!

The electric system of the spreader is supplied with 12V voltage.

The user's responsibilities related to maintaining the electric system include:

- technical inspection of the electrical system and retro-reflectors
- replacement of light bulbs

Have the electrical system components repaired or regenerated by professional workshops having all appropriate qualifications and tools to perform this type of work.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

It is not allowed to drive when the lighting system is in an usable condition. Damaged light covers and burnt bulbs must be immediately replaced before starting to drive. Replace damaged or lost retro-reflectors.

Before driving on a public road, make sure that the lighting and retro-reflectors are not dirty.

Maintenance work:

- check the condition of the electrical connection cable and the socket in the spreader
- verify the lighting for completeness, technical condition and correctness
- check all retro-reflectors for completeness and technical condition,
- check for correct installation of the indicating plate for slow moving vehicles installed in the bracket,
- before driving on a public road, make sure that the tractor is equipped with a retro-reflective warning triangle,
- before driving on a public road, make sure that the lights and retro-reflectors are not dirty.

Table 20. Light bulb list

Lamp	Type of light	Bulb identification/ number	Number of lamps
Rear-light cluster, right	HOR45-LZT 478	C5W / 1 item P21W / 2 item	1
Rear-light cluster, left	HOR45-LZT 471	C5W / 1 item P21W / 2 item	1
Marker lamp, right	LO 355	C5W / 1 item	1
Marker lamp, left	LO 355	C5W / 1 item	1
Front running light, right	LO 093	W5W / 1 item	1
Front running light, left	LO 093	W5W / 1 item	1



Check the electrical system:

- each time the Spreader is coupled.

The spreader lights are equipped with replaceable bulbs. If it is required to change the bulbs, remove the lens and change the bulbs to new ones with the same power rating and marking as the original ones. See Table 20 for a list of bulbs used in the spreader lights.

5.9 Cleaning the Spreader

5.9.1 Cleaning, Maintenance, and Storage

It is recommended to clean the spreader thoroughly of any residual manure, after the completion of work.

If the spreader is connected to the tractor, apply the manual brake, disable the engine and remove the ignition key.

During maintenance work, when the flap is open, use locks to secure the rams.

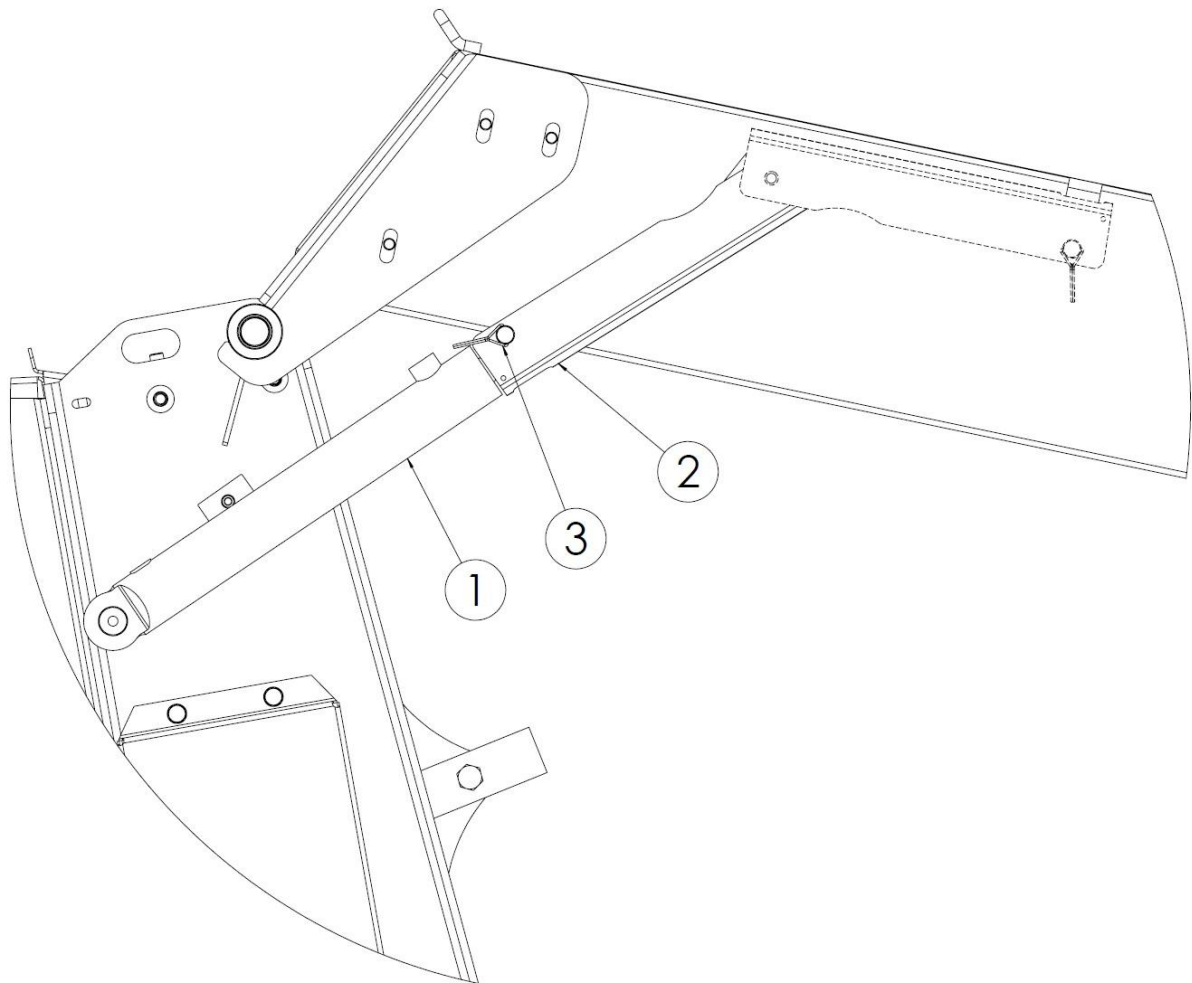


Figure 48. Locks for securing the rams

Secure the lifted rear spreading adapter tailgate in its upper position, as shown in Figure 48. On both sides of the spreader, use clamps (2) fixed to the upper pins of the hydraulic rams (1) to secure them. Move the clamps (2) fully upwards so that they embrace the stretched ram rods. Lock them with locking pins (3) against unauthorised cover closing. Unlock the clamps of the cover after completing the planned activities. Please use a certified ladder when carrying out the above tasks. If necessary, ask another person to help you.

After each “seasonal” manure spreading, thoroughly wash the spreader with clean water, dry it, and carry out maintenance work. It is recommended to use pressure washers for cleaning. Particular caution should be exercised during cleaning.

Cleaning guidelines:

- Do not hold the water jet closer than 40 cm from the surface to be cleaned. Washing surfaces with a strong jet of water from a short distance can damage lacquered surfaces,
- The water temperature must not exceed 50°C,

- Do not point the water jet directly at the following: electrical components, hydraulic and pneumatic components (rams, valves, connections), warning and information stickers, rating plate, lubricating points, etc.,
- If it is necessary to use cleaning agents, carry out a trial washing of the surface on an inconspicuous place,
- Use petroleum ether or a degreasing agent to clean greasy parts, and then clean them with clean water,
- Do not use organic solvents or substances of unknown origin,
- Use suitable cleaning products to clean plastic or rubber surfaces,
- Wash the spreader at locations designated for such purposes, according to the environmental protection regulations,
- Clean and dry the spreader at a temperature above 0°C.



DANGER

DANGER!

Clean with the drive off, the PTO shaft disconnected and the tractor engine stopped. Remove the key from the ignition. Secure the tractor against unauthorized access.

Entering the spreader body is only permitted when the machine is stationary.



CAUTION

CAUTION!

Wash with appropriate safety clothing on and use personal protective equipment.

Refer to the user manuals for cleaning products and the user manual for the pressure washer.

5.9.2 Cleaning the Adapter

Keep the spreader clean, especially its adapter. If you have to reach the adapter on the inside, i.e. from inside the spreader, secure the tractor against unauthorised start-up, and then uncouple the articulated telescopic shaft and the hydraulic lines of the tractor. Use ladders that meet the safety requirements to enter the shell.

Standard cleaning of the adapter should be carried out with a pressure washer providing a strong jet of water.

Remove any wound cords, nets, etc. with a blade at the location intended for this purpose (see the figure below).

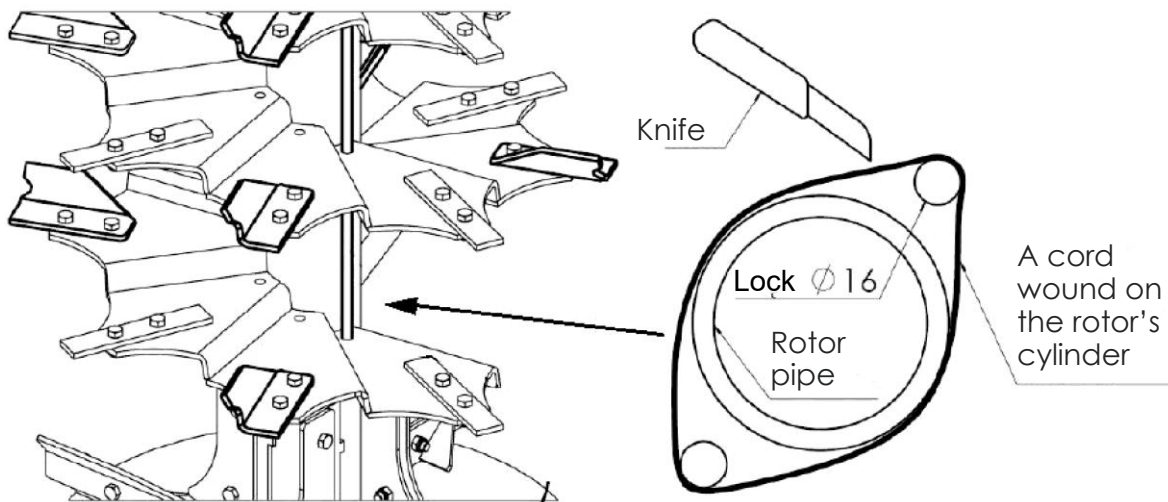


Figure 49. Cleaning wound cords, nets, etc.

After the thorough cleaning and drying of the spreader, carry out proper maintenance work, replace missing paint coating, and lubricate the machine. After lubricating using the appropriate lubricating points, activate all mechanisms of the spreader to distribute the grease.

Apply a small amount of oil or anti-corrosive products in the locations where the lacquered surface has rubbed off naturally as a result of friction of moving material or friction between the parts rubbing against one another.

Store the spreader in a roofed area, adequately protected against unauthorised access. If stored outdoors, the spreader will be exposed to corrosive agents and UV radiation, which cause ageing of the lacquer coating.

5.10 Tightening torques of screw connections

The optimum tightening torques for bolts with metric threads are shown in Table 21.

Table 21. Tightening torques for screws with metric threads

Bolt		Tightening torques for bolts with metric threads [Nm]					Wheel nuts, wheel screws
Diameter d [mm]	Pitch of thread [mm]	Screw strength classes					
		4.8	5.8	8.8	10.9	12.9	
3	0.50	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.0	
4	0.70	1.6	2.0	3.1	4.5	5.3	
5	0.80	3.2	4.0	6.1	8.9	10.4	
6	1.00	5.5	6.8	10.4	15.3	17.9	
7	1.00	9.3	11.5	17.2	25	30	
8	1.25	13.6	16.8	25	37	44	
8	1.00	14.5	18	27	40	47	
10	1.50	26.6	33	50	73	86	45
10	1.25	28	35	53	78	91	
12	1.75	46	56	86	127	148	
12	1.50						80
12	1.25	50	62	95	139	163	
14	2.00	73	90	137	201	235	
14	1.50	79	96	150	220	257	140
16	2.00	113	141	214	314	369	
16	1.50	121	150	229	336	393	220
18	2.50	157	194	306	435	509	
18	1.50	178	220	345	491	575	300
20	2.50	222	275	432	615	719	
20	1.50	248	307	482	687	804	400
22	2.50	305	376	502	843	987	
22	2.00						450
22	1.50	337	416	654	932	1090	500
24	3.00	383	474	744	1080	1240	
24	2.00	420	519	814	1160	1360	
24	1.50						550
27	3.00	568	703	100	1570	1840	
27	2.00	615	760	1200	1700	1990	
30	3.50	772	995	1500	2130	2500	
30	2.00	850	1060	1670	2370	2380	

5.11 Troubleshooting

Table 22. Troubleshooting

Defect	Cause	Remedy
Impacts on the conveyor during operation	Incorrect adjustment of the conveyor chain tension. Excessive extension of conveyor chains.	Check and adjust the tensioning of the chains.
Blocking the spreading adapter	The feeding speed of the floor conveyor is too high.	Reverse the floor conveyor to unlock the adapter and reduce the feeding speed.
	The objects blocking the spreading assembly entered together with the manure	Remove the cause of the rotors stopped in the adapter
	Rotational speed of tractor's PTO not correct	Change the rotational speed of tractor's PTO
	The PTO shaft operates at low speed.	Maintain an adequate tractor engine speed
Floor feeder does not distribute the loaded material towards the adapter	The knob on the flow controller is set to "0-1"	Increase the set value on the flow controller.
	Excessive load weight results in overloading the floor feeder	Unload part of the load
	Low pressure in the tractor hydraulic system	Check the pressure in the tractor hydraulic system The minimum required hydraulic pressure of the tractor, measured with hot oil: 14 MPa, (140 bar)
	The engine overload valve of the hydraulic floor conveyor dirty and non-functional	Replace the overload valve Check the condition of the hydraulic filters on the tractor - replace both filters and oil if necessary
	Interrupted oil supply to the hydraulic motor of the conveyor	Check the connection and air-tightness of the hydraulic system.
Spread width too small	Rotational speed of tractor's PTO not correctly selected	Change the rotational speed of tractor's PTO
	The PTO shaft operates at low speed.	Maintain the correct rotational speed of the tractor's engine.

NAME AND ABBREVIATION INDEX

dB (A) – decibel A, sound pressure unit;

kg – kilogram, weight unit;

km – kilometre, a commonly used multiple measure of the metre, the basic unit of length in the SI system;

kPa – kilopascal, pressure unit

HP – horse power, power unit;

m – metre, length unit

mm – millimetre – auxiliary length unit equal to 0.001 m

MPa – Megapascal, a pressure unit;

N – newton, a SI unit of force;

Nm – Newton-metre, a unit for the moment of force in the SI system;

Pictogram – information plate;

t – tonne, a mass unit;

Rating plate – a manufacturer's plate unambiguously identifying the machine

V – volt, a voltage unit

UV – Ultraviolet radiation; Invisible electromagnetic radiation with a negative impact on human health; UV radiation has a negative effect on rubber parts;

Transport hitch– the hitching components of a farming tractor (see the tractor's manual).

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

PART I

A

Adapter cover 42

B

Brake 44

Brake system 43

C

Coupling 45

D

Decommissioning 19

Design description 38

Drive unit 40

E

Electrical system 45

Equipment 16

F

Feeding unit 39

H

Hydraulic lines 23

Hydraulic system 24.45

I

Identification of the spreader 11

Intended use 14

L

Lighting system 45

Load 37

P

Pneumatic system 24

Principles of operation 38

PTO 25

R

Rating plate 11

Residual risk 26

S

Safety 20

Slide gate 43

Spreading adapter	41
Stickers	27
Suspension	38
T	
Technical data	33
Transport	16
Tyres	37

PART II**A**

Adjusting Fertiliser Doses 20

Adjustment of wheel bearing play 39

B

Bearings 33

C

Chain tensioning 25-26

Cleaning 38, 45.47

Coupling 12

D

Defects 50

Draining 37

E

Electrical system 44

F

Filter cleaning 36

First start-up 11

G

Gearbox 8, 24, 29

H

Hydraulic system 21

L

Lighting 44-45

Loading the trailer body 17

Lubrication 29-34

Lubrication points 29-33

O

Operation 8

P

Pneumatic system 28

Preparing the machine for operation 8

S

Shaft length adjustment 9

Spreading 19, 22

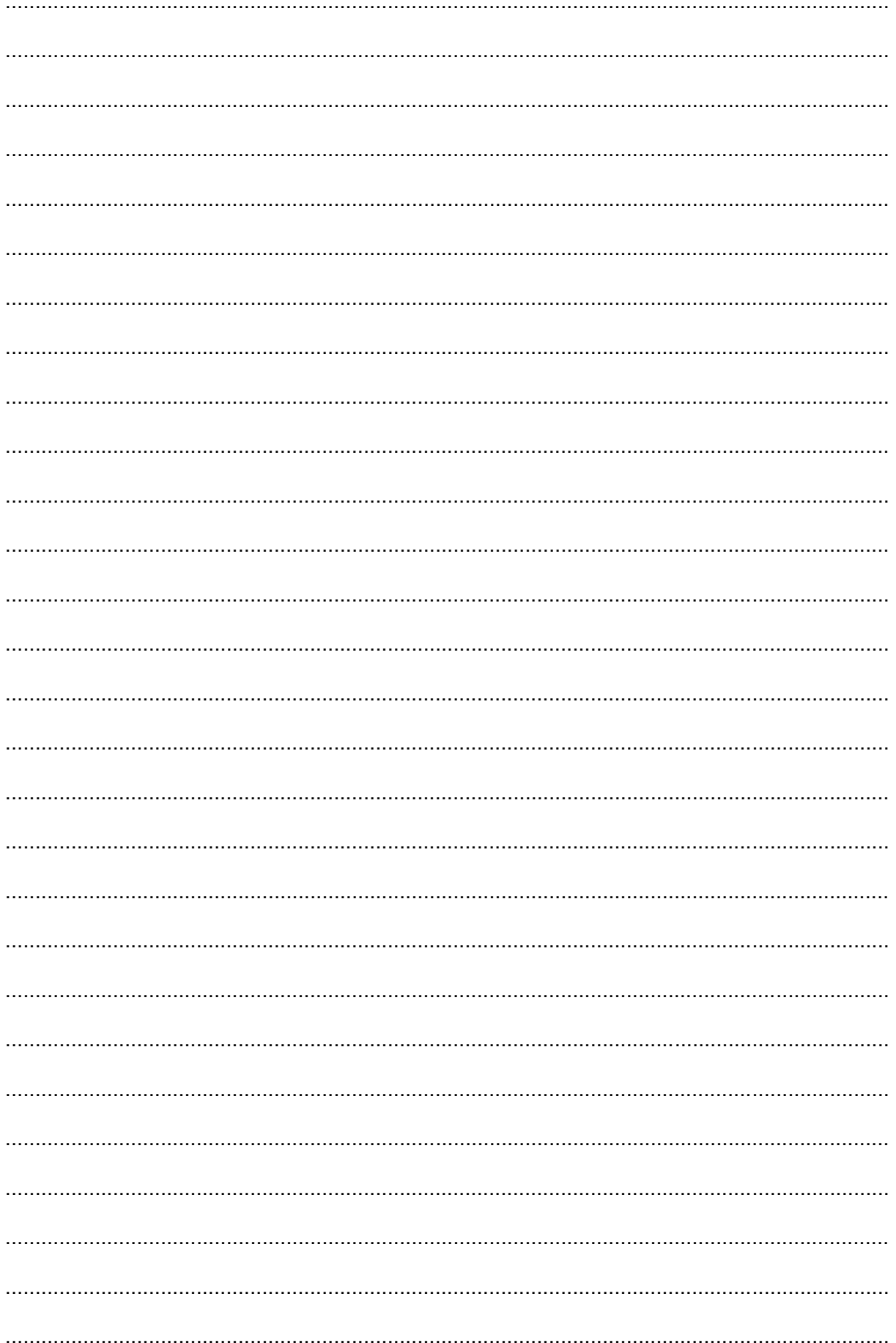
Storage 45

T

Tightening torques 49

NOTES

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