

# Operating Manual

## **AMAZONE**

### **ZA-M 1001 Special Easy**

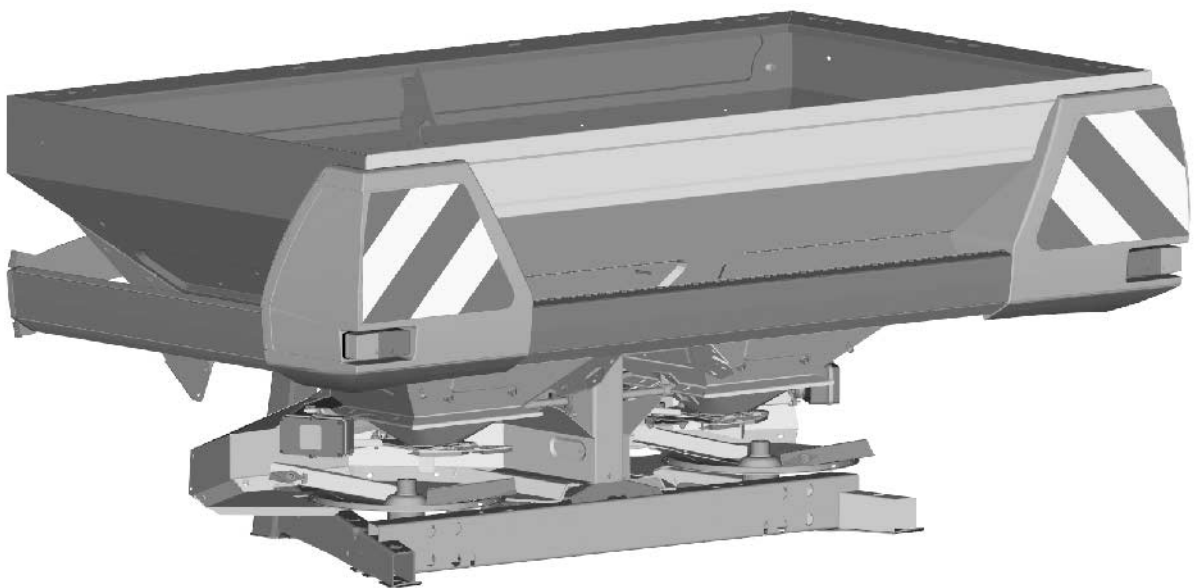
### **ZA-M 1201 Easy**

### **ZA-M 1501 Easy**

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**Fertiliser spreader with weighing technology**

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MG5673  
BAG0165.6 01.21  
Printed in Germany

SmartLearning



**Please read this operating  
manual before first  
commissioning.  
Keep it in a safe place  
for future use.**

**en**



# *Reading the instruction*

*Manual and following it should seem to be inconvenient and superfluous as it is not enough to hear from others and to realize that a machine is good, to buy it and to believe that now everything should work by itself. The person in question would not only harm himself but also make the mistake of blaming the machine for possible failures instead of himself. In order to ensure success one should enter the mind of a thing, make himself familiar with every part of the machine and get acquainted with how it's handled. Only in this way could you be satisfied both with the machine and with yourself. This goal is the purpose of this instruction manual. .*

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*Leipzig-Plagwitz 1872. Rud. Sark.*

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**Identification data**

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Enter the machine identification data here. You will find the identification data on the rating plate.

Machine identification number:  
(ten-digit)

Type: ZA-M

Year of manufacture:

Basic weight (kg):

Approved total weight (kg):

Maximum load (kg):

---

**Manufacturer's address**

---

AMAZONEN-WERKE

H. DREYER SE & Co. KG

Postfach 51

D-49202 Hasbergen

Tel.: + 49 (0)5405 501-0

E-mail: amazone@amazone.de

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**Spare part orders**

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Spare parts lists are freely accessible in the spare parts portal at [www.amazone.de](http://www.amazone.de).

Please send orders to your AMAZONE dealer.

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**Formalities of the operating manual**

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AMAZONEN-WERKE H. DREYER SE & Co. KG.

## Foreword

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## Foreword

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Dear Customer,

You have chosen one of the quality products from the wide product range of AMAZONEN-WERKE, H. DREYER SE & Co. KG. We thank you for your confidence in our products.

On receiving the machine, check to see if it was damaged during transport or if parts are missing. Using the delivery note, check that the machine was delivered in full including the ordered special equipment. Damage can only be rectified if problems are signalled immediately!

Before first commissioning, read and understand this operating manual, and particularly the safety information. Only after careful reading will you be able to benefit from the full scope of your newly purchased machine.

Please ensure that all the machine operators have read this operating manual before commissioning the machine.

Should you have any questions or problems, please consult this operating manual or contact your local service partner.

Regular maintenance and timely replacement of worn or damaged parts increases the lifespan of your machine.

## User evaluation

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Dear Reader,

We update our operating manuals regularly. Your suggestions for improvement help us to create ever more user-friendly manuals.

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# 1 User Information

---

The User Information section provides information on use of the operating manual.

## 1.1 Purpose of the document

---

This operating manual

- Describes the operation and maintenance of the machine.
- Provides important information on safe and efficient handling of the machine.
- Is a component part of the machine and should always be kept with the machine or the traction vehicle.
- Keep it in a safe place for future use.

## 1.2 Locations in the operating manual

---

All the directions specified in the operating manual are always seen from the direction of travel.

## 1.3 Diagrams used

---

### Handling instructions and reactions

---

Activities to be carried out by the user are given as numbered instructions. Always keep to the order of the handling instructions. The reaction to the handling instructions is given by an arrow.

Example:

1. Handling instruction 1  
→ Machine reaction to handling instruction 1
2. Handling instruction 2

### Lists

---

Lists without an essential order are shown as a list with bullets.

Example:

- Point 1
- Point 2

### Number items in diagrams

---

Numbers in round brackets refer to the item numbers in the diagrams. The first number refers to the diagram and the second number to the item in the figure.

Example: (Fig. 3/6)

- Figure 3
- Item 6

## 2 General safety instructions

---

This section contains important information on safe operation of the machine.

### 2.1 Obligations and liability

---

#### Comply with the instructions in the operating manual

---

Knowledge of the basic safety information and safety regulations is a basic requirement for safe handling and fault-free machine operation.

#### Obligations of the operator

---

The operator is obliged only to let those people work with/on the machine who

- Are aware of the basic workplace safety information and accident prevention regulations.
- Have been trained in working with/on the machine.
- Have read and understood this operating manual.

The operator is obliged

- To keep all the warning pictograms on the machine in a legible state.
- To replace damaged warning pictograms.

If you still have queries, please contact the manufacturer.

#### Obligations of the user

---

Before starting work, anyone charged with working with/on the machine is obliged

- To comply with the basic workplace safety instructions and accident prevention regulations.
- To read and follow the "General safety information" section of this operating manual.
- To read the "Warning pictograms and other signs on the machine" section of this operating manual and to follow the safety instructions of the warning pictograms when operating the machine.
- To get to know the machine.
- To read the sections of this operating manual, important for carrying out your work.

If the user discovers that a function is not working properly, then they must eliminate this fault immediately. If this is not the task of the user or if the user does not possess the appropriate technical knowledge, then they should report this fault to their superior (operator).

**Risks in handling the machine**

---

The machine has been constructed to the state-of-the art and the recognised rules of safety. However, there may be risks and restrictions which occur when operating the machine

- For the health and safety of the user or third persons,
- For the machine,
- For other goods.

Only use the machine

- For the purpose for which it was intended.
- In a perfect state of repair.

Eliminate any faults immediately which could impair safety.

**Guarantee and liability**

---

Our "General conditions of sales and delivery" are always applicable. These shall be available to the operator, at the latest on the completion of the contract. Guarantee and liability claims for damage to people or goods will be excluded if they can be traced back to one or more of the following causes:

- Improper use of the machine.
- Improper installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the machine.
- Operation of the machine with defective safety equipment or improperly attached or non-functioning safety equipment.
- Non-compliance with the instructions in the operating manual regarding commissioning, operation and maintenance.
- Independently-executed construction changes to the machine.
- Insufficient monitoring of machine parts which are subject to wear.
- Improperly executed repairs.
- Disasters through the impact of foreign bodies and acts of God.

## 2.2 Representation of safety symbols

Safety instructions are indicated by the triangular safety symbol and the highlighted signal word. The signal word (DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION) describes the gravity of the risk and has the following significance:



### **DANGER**

Identifies an immediate danger with a high risk that may cause death or serious physical injuries (loss of limbs or long-term damage) if not avoided.

If the instructions are not followed, then this will result in immediate death or serious physical injury.



### **WARNING**

Indicates a medium risk, which could result in death or (serious) physical injury if not avoided.

If the instructions are not followed, then this may result in death or serious physical injury.



### **WARNING**

Indicates a low risk which could cause minor or medium level physical injury or damage to property if not avoided.



### **IMPORTANT**

Indicates an obligation to special behaviour or an activity required for proper machine handling.

Non-compliance with these instructions can cause faults on the machine or in the environment.



### **NOTE**

Indicates handling tips and particularly useful information.

These instructions will help you to use all the functions of your machine to the optimum.

## 2.3 Organisational measures

---

The operator must provide the necessary personal protective equipment, such as:

- Protective glasses
- Protective shoes
- Protective suit
- Skin protection agents, etc.



The operation manual

- Must always be kept at the place at which the machine is operated.
- Must always be easily accessible for the user and maintenance personnel.

Check all the available safety equipment regularly.

## 2.4 Safety and protection equipment

---

Before each commissioning of the machine, all the safety and protection equipment must be properly attached and fully functional. Check all the safety and protection equipment regularly.

### Faulty safety equipment

---

Faulty or disassembled safety and protection equipment can lead to dangerous situations.

## 2.5 Informal safety measures

---

As well as all the safety information in this operating manual, comply with the general, national regulations pertaining to accident prevention and environmental protection.

When driving on public roads and routes, then you should comply with the statutory road traffic regulations.

## 2.6 User training

Only those people who have been trained and instructed may work with/on the machine. The operator must clearly specify the responsibilities of the people charged with operation, maintenance and repair work.

People being trained may only work with/on the machine under the supervision of an experienced person.

Activity \ People	Person specially trained for the activity <sup>1)</sup>	Trained person <sup>2)</sup>	Person with specialist training (specialist workshop) <sup>3)</sup>
Loading/Transport	X	X	X
Commissioning	--	X	--
Set-up, tool installation	--	--	X
Operation	--	X	--
Maintenance	--	--	X
Troubleshooting and fault elimination	--	X	X
Disposal	X	--	--

Legend:

X..permitted

--..not permitted

- 1) A person who can assume a specific task and who can carry out this task for an appropriately qualified company.
- 2) Instructed persons are those who have been instructed in their assigned tasks and in the possible risks in the case of improper behaviour, have been trained if necessary, and have been informed about the necessary protective equipment and measures.
- 3) People with specialist technical training shall be considered as a specialist. Due to their specialist training and their knowledge of the appropriate regulations, they can evaluate the work with which they have been charged and detect possible dangers.

Comment:

A qualification equivalent to specialist training can be obtained through long term activity in the appropriate field of work.



Only a specialist workshop may carry out maintenance and repair work on the machine if such work is additionally marked "Workshop work". The personnel of a specialist workshop shall possess the appropriate knowledge and suitable aids (tools, lifting and support equipment) for carrying out the maintenance and repair work on the machine in a way which is both appropriate and safe.

## 2.7 Safety measures in normal operation

---

Only operate the machine if all the safety and protection equipment is fully functional.

Check the machine at least once a day for visible damage and check the function of the safety and protection equipment.

## 2.8 Danger from residual energy

---

Note that there may be residual mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical/electronic energy on the machine.

Use appropriate measures to inform the operating personnel. You can find detailed information in the relevant sections of this operating manual.

## 2.9 Maintenance and repair work, fault elimination

---

Carry out prescribed setting, maintenance and inspection work in good time.

Secure all media such as compressed air and the hydraulic system against unintentional start-up.

Carefully fix and secure larger subassemblies to lifting gear when carrying out replacement work.

Regularly check that bolted connections are firmly secured and tightened if necessary.

When the maintenance work is completed, check the function of the safety devices.

## 2.10 Constructive changes

---

You may make no changes, expansions or modifications to the machine without the approval of AMAZONEN-WERKE. This is also valid when welding support parts.

Any expansion or modification work shall require the written approval of AMAZONEN-WERKE. Only use the modification and accessory parts released by AMAZONEN-WERKE, so that the type approval remains valid according to the national and international regulations.

Vehicles with an official type approval or with equipment connected to a vehicle with a valid type approval or approval for road transport according to the German road traffic regulations must be in the state specified by the approval.



### **WARNING**

**Risk of contusions, cuts, dragging, catching or knocks from support parts.**

It is forbidden to:

- Drill holes in the frame or on the running gear.
- Increase the size of existing holes on the frame or the running gear.
- Weld support parts.

### **2.10.1 Spare and wear parts and aids**

---

Immediately replace any machine parts which are not in a perfect state.

Only use AMAZONE spare and wear parts released by AMAZONEN-WERKE, so that the type approval remains valid according to the national and international regulations. The use of wear and spare parts from third parties does not guarantee that they have been constructed in a way as to meet the requirements placed on them.

AMAZONEN-WERKE shall accept no liability for damage caused by the use of unreleased spare and wear parts or aids.

### **2.11 Cleaning and disposal**

---

Handle and dispose of any materials used carefully, in particular

- When carrying out work on lubrication systems and equipment and
- When cleaning using solvents.

### **2.12 User workstation**

---

The machine may only be operated by one person sitting in the driver's seat of the tractor.

## 2.13 Warning pictograms and other signs on the machine



Always keep all the warning pictograms of the machine clean and in a legible state. Replace illegible warning pictograms. You can obtain the warning pictograms from your dealer using the order number (e.g. MD 075).

### Warning pictograms - structure

Warning pictograms indicate dangers on the machine and warn against residual dangers. At these points, there are permanent or unexpected dangers.

A warning pictogram consists of two fields:



#### Field 1

is a pictogram describing the danger, surrounded by triangular safety symbol.

#### Field 2

is a pictogram showing how to avoid the danger.

### Warning pictograms - explanation

The column **Order number and explanation** provides an explanation of the neighbouring warning pictogram. The description of the warning pictograms is always the same and specifies, in the following order:

1. A description of the danger.  
For example: danger to fingers or hands from moving operating elements due to cutting or cutting off.
2. The consequence of non-compliance with the danger protection instructions.  
For example: in these cases there is a danger of extremely serious injuries leading to the loss of body parts such as fingers or hands.
3. Instructions for avoiding the danger.  
For example: never reach into the danger area when the tractor engine is running with the cardan shaft/hydraulic system connected.  
  
Only touch moving operating elements once they have come to a complete standstill.

## 2.13.1 Positions of warning pictograms and other labels

### Warning pictograms

The following diagrams show the arrangement of the warning pictograms on the machine.



Fig. 1

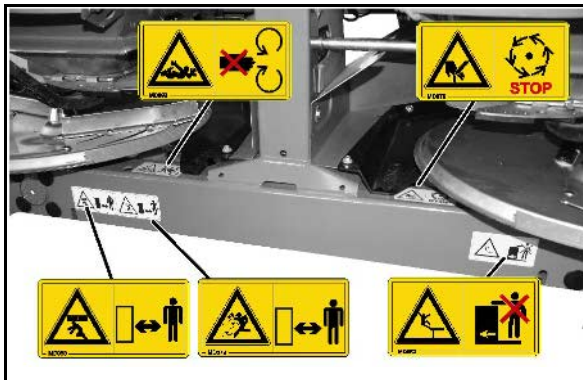


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

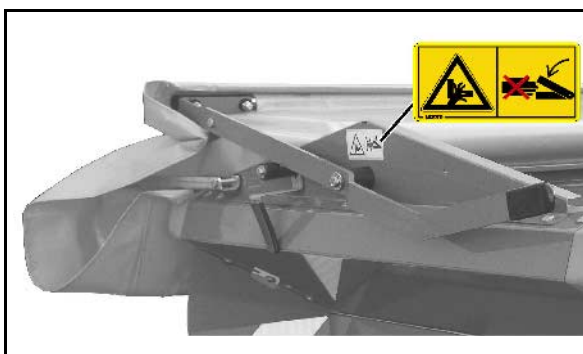


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

## Order number and explanation

## Warning pictograms

### MD 075

#### **Danger to fingers or hands from moving operating elements due to cutting or cutting off.**

In these cases there is a danger of extremely serious injuries leading to the loss of body parts such as fingers or hands.

Never reach into the danger area when the tractor engine is running with the cardan shaft/hydraulic system connected.

Only touch moving operating elements once they have come to a complete standstill.



### MD 078

#### **Risk of contusions for fingers or hands through accessible moving machine parts!**

In these cases there is a danger of extremely serious injuries leading to the loss of body parts such as fingers or hands.

Never reach into the danger area when the tractor engine is running with cardan shaft / hydraulic system connected.

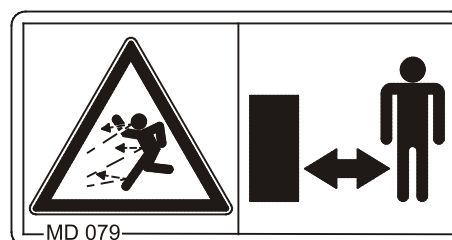


### MD 079

#### **Danger from materials or foreign objects that are thrown from or ejected by the machine at high speeds.**

These dangers can cause extremely serious and potentially fatal injuries.

- Stay at a safe distance from the machine when the tractor engine is running.
- Ensure that bystanders maintain a sufficient safety distance from the danger area of the machine as long as the tractor engine is running.



## Order number and explanation

## Warning pictograms

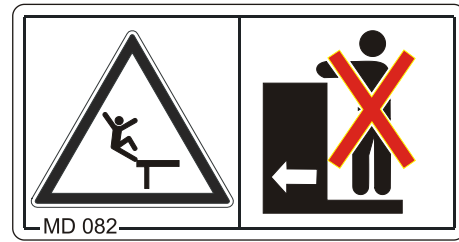
## MD 082

**Danger of persons falling from tread surfaces and platforms when riding on the machine or when climbing on powered machines.**

This danger can cause extremely serious and potentially fatal injuries.

It is forbidden to ride on the machine and/or climb on the machine when it is in operation. This also applies to machines with tread surfaces or platforms.

Make sure that nobody is riding on the machine.



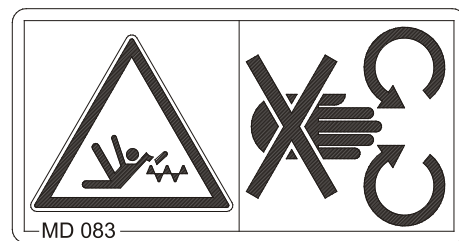
## MD 083

**Danger of your arm or upper torso being drawn in or caught by power driven, unprotected machine elements!**

This danger can cause extremely serious injuries to the arm or upper torso.

Never open or remove protective devices from driven machinery

- as long as the tractor engine is running with the PTO shaft connected / hydraulic drive engaged or
- as long as the tractor engine can be unintentionally started with the PTO shaft connected / hydraulic drive engaged.



## MD 089

**Risk of crushing of whole body in the danger area of suspended loads/machine parts**

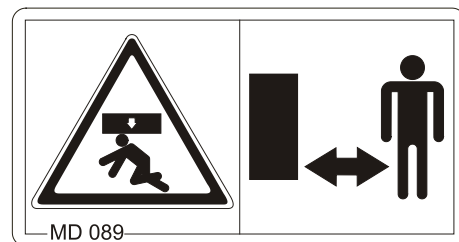
This danger can cause extremely serious and potentially fatal injuries.

The presence of persons under suspended loads/machine parts is prohibited.

Maintain a sufficient safety clearance between you and any suspended loads/machine parts.

Ensure that all personnel maintain a sufficient safety clearance from suspended loads/machine parts.

Direct persons out of the danger area of suspended loads/machine parts.



## Order number and explanation

## Warning pictograms

### MD 093

#### **Danger due to catching or entrapment due to accessible powered elements of the machine.**

These dangers can cause extremely serious and potentially fatal injuries.

Never open or remove protective devices from driven machinery

- as long as the tractor engine is running with the PTO shaft connected / hydraulic drive engaged or
- as long as the tractor engine can be unintentionally started with the PTO shaft connected / hydraulic drive engaged.



### MD 095

Read and follow the operating manual and safety information before starting up the machine!



### MD 096

#### **Danger due to escaping high-pressure hydraulic fluid which can penetrate the body through the skin (danger of infection).**

This danger can cause serious injuries with long-term damage.

Read and observe the information in the operating manual before carrying out repair work on the hydraulic system.



## Order number and explanation

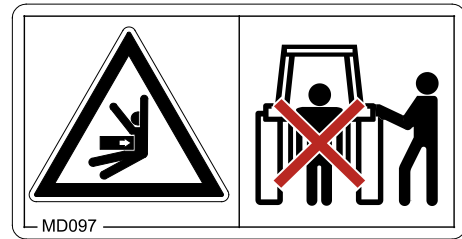
## Warning pictograms

## MD 097

**Danger from crushing and impacts between the rear of the tractor and the machine during coupling/uncoupling.**

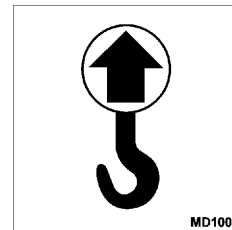
These dangers can cause extremely serious and potentially fatal injuries.

- It is prohibited to operate the tractor's 3-point hydraulic system while persons are present between the rear of the tractor and the machine.
- Only actuate the operator controls for the tractor's three-point hydraulic system
  - from the intended workstation beside the tractor.
  - if you are outside of the danger area between the tractor and the machine.



## MD 100

This symbol indicates lashing points for fastening load supporting devices when loading the machine.

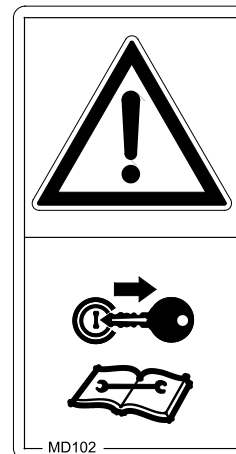


## MD 102

**Danger for the operator from unintentional starting and rolling during intervention in the machine, e.g. when carrying out installation work, adjustments, troubleshooting, cleaning or repairs.**

The potential dangers could result in extremely serious and possibly fatal injuries to the entire body.

- Secure the tractor and the machine against unintentional start-up and rolling before any intervention in the machine.
- Depending on the type of intervention, read and understand the information in the relevant sections of this operating manual.



## Table of Contents

### Order number and explanation

### Warning pictograms

#### MD 106

**Danger from crushing, shearing and/or impacts due to accidental movement of unsecured machine parts.**

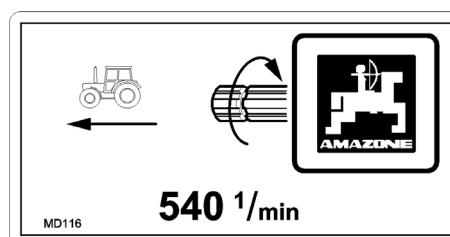
These dangers can cause extremely serious and potentially fatal injuries.

Secure moving machine parts using the safety locking device to prevent accidental movement before entering the danger area.



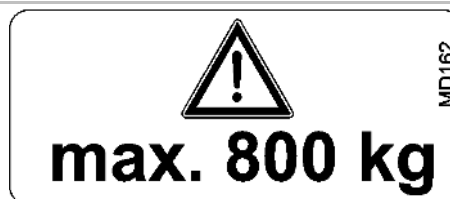
#### MD 116

Nominal speed (540 rpm) and direction of rotation of the machine-side drive shaft.



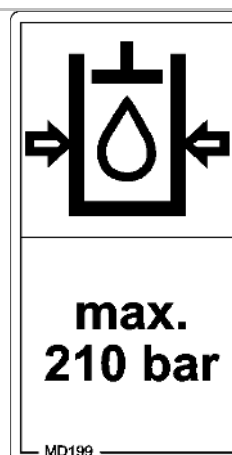
#### MD 162

Maximum support load 800kg per transport roller.



#### MD 199

The maximum permissible hydraulic operating pressure is 210 bar.



## **2.14 Dangers if the safety information is not observed**

---

Non-compliance with the safety information

- Can pose both a danger to people and also to the environment and machine.
- Can lead to the loss of all warranty claims.

Seen individually, non-compliance with the safety information could pose the following risks:

- Danger to people through non-secured working areas.
- Failure of important machine functions.
- Failure of prescribed methods of maintenance and repair.
- Danger to people through mechanical and chemical impacts.
- Risk to environment through leakage of hydraulic fluid.

## **2.15 Safety-conscious working**

---

Besides the safety information in this operating manual, the national general workplace safety and accident prevention regulations are binding.

Comply with the accident prevention instructions on the warning pictograms.

When driving on public roads and routes, comply with the appropriate statutory road traffic regulations.

## 2.16 Safety information for users



### WARNING

**Risk of contusions, cuts, dragging, catching or knocks from insufficient traffic and operational safety.**

Before starting up the machine and the tractor, always check their traffic and operational safety.

### 2.16.1 General safety and accident prevention information

- Beside these instructions, comply with the general valid national safety and accident prevention regulations.
- The warning pictograms and labels attached to the machine provide important information on safe machine operation. Compliance with this information guarantees your safety.
- Before moving off and starting up the machine, check the immediate area of the machine (children)! Ensure that you can see clearly!
- It is forbidden to ride on the machine or use it as a means of transport!
- Drive in such a way that you always have full control over the tractor with the attached machine.

In so doing, take your personal abilities into account, as well as the road, traffic, visibility and weather conditions, the driving characteristics of the tractor and the connected machine.

### Connecting and disconnecting the machine

- Only connect and transport the machine with tractors suitable for the task.
- When connecting machines to the tractor's three-point linkage, the attachment categories of the tractor and the machine must always be the same!
- Connect the machine to the prescribed equipment in accordance with the specifications.
- When coupling machines to the front or the rear of the tractor, the following may not be exceeded:
  - The approved total tractor weight
  - The approved tractor axle loads
  - The approved load capacities of the tractor tyres
- Secure the tractor and the machine against unintentional rolling, before coupling or uncoupling the machine.
- It is forbidden for people to stand between the machine to be coupled and the tractor, whilst the tractor is moving towards the machine!
 

Any helpers may only act as guides standing next to the vehicles, and may only move between the vehicles when both are at a standstill.
- Secure the operating lever of the tractor hydraulic system so that unintentional raising or lowering is impossible, before connecting the machine to or disconnecting the machine from the tractor's three-point linkage.

- When coupling and uncoupling machines, move the support equipment (if available) to the appropriate position (stability).
- When actuating the support equipment, there is a danger of injury from contusion and cutting points!
- Be particularly careful when coupling the machine to the tractor or uncoupling it from the tractor! There are contusion and cutting points in the area of the coupling point between the tractor and the machine.
- It is forbidden to stand between the tractor and the machine when actuating the three-point linkage.
- Coupled supply lines:
  - must easily give way to all movements in bends without tensioning, kinking or rubbing.
  - must not rub against other parts.
- The release ropes for quick action couplings must hang loosely and may not release themselves when lowered.
- Also ensure that uncoupled machines are stable!

---

### Use of the machine

---

- Before starting work, ensure that you understand all the equipment and actuation elements of the machine and their function. There is no time for this when the machine is already in operation!
- Do not wear loose-fitting clothing! Loose clothing increases the risk over being caught by drive shafts!
- Only start-up the machine, when all the safety equipment has been attached and is in the safety position!
- Comply with the maximum load of the connected machine and the approved axle and support loads of the tractor. If necessary, drive only with a partially filled hopper.
- It is forbidden to stand in the working area of the machine.
- It is forbidden to stand in the turning and rotation area of the machine.
- There are contusion and cutting points at externally-actuated (e.g. hydraulic) machine points.
- Only actuate externally-actuated machine parts when you are sure that there is no-one within a sufficient distance from the machine!
- Before leaving the tractor, secure it from unintentionally starting up or rolling away.  
For this:
  - Lower the machine onto the ground
  - Apply the parking brake
  - Switch off the tractor engine
  - Remove the ignition key

**Machine transportation**

---

- Comply with the national road traffic regulations when using public highways.
- Before moving off, check:
  - The correct connection of the supply lines
  - The lighting system for damage, function and cleanliness
  - The brake and hydraulic system for visible damage
  - That the parking brake is completely disengaged
  - The function of the brake system
- Ensure that the tractor has sufficient steering and braking power. Any machines and front/rear weights connected to the tractor influence the driving behaviour and the steering and braking power of the tractor.
- If necessary, use front weights.  
The front tractor axle must always be loaded with at least 20% of the empty tractor weight, in order to ensure sufficient steering power.
- Always fix the front or rear weights to the intended fixing points according to regulations.
- Comply with the maximum load of the connected machine and the approved axle and support loads of the tractor.
- The tractor must guarantee the prescribed brake delay for the loaded vehicle combination (tractor plus connected machine).
- Check the brake power before moving off.
- When turning corners with the machine connected, take the broad load and balance weight of the machine into account.
- Before moving off, ensure sufficient side locking of the tractor lower links, when the machine is fixed to the three-point linkage or lower links of the tractor.
- Before moving off, move all the swivel machine parts to the transport position.
- Before moving off, secure all the swivel machine parts in the transport position against risky position changes. Use the transport locks intended for this.
- Before moving off, secure the operating lever of the three-point linkage against unintentional raising or lowering of the connected machine.
- Check that the transport equipment, e.g. lighting, warning equipment and protective equipment, is correctly mounted on the machine.
- Before transportation, carry out a visual check that the upper and lower link bolts are firmly fixed with the lynch pin against unintentional release.
- Adjust your driving speed to the prevailing conditions.
- Before driving downhill, switch to a low gear.
- Before moving off, always switch off the independent wheel braking (lock the pedals).

---

## 2.16.2 Hydraulic system

---

- The hydraulic system is under a high pressure.
- Ensure that the hydraulic hose lines are connected correctly.
- When connecting the hydraulic hose lines, ensure that the hydraulic system is depressurised on both the machine and tractor sides.
- It is forbidden to block the operator controls on the tractor which are used for hydraulic and electrical movements of components, e.g. folding, swivelling and pushing movements. The movement must stop automatically when you release the appropriate control. This does not apply to equipment movements that:
  - are continuous
  - are automatically controlled
  - require a floating position or pressed position to function
- Before working on the hydraulic system
  - Lower the machine
  - Depressurise the hydraulic system
  - Shut off the tractor engine
  - Apply the parking brake
  - Remove the ignition key
- Have the hydraulic hose line checked at least once a year by a specialist for proper functioning.
- Replace the hydraulic hose line if it is damaged or worn. Only use original **AMAZONE** hydraulic hose lines.
- The hydraulic hose lines should not be used for longer than six years, including any storage time of maximum two years. Even with proper storage and approved use, hoses and hose connections are subject to natural ageing, thus limiting the length of use. However, it may be possible to specify the length of use from experience values, in particular when taking the risk potential into account. In the case of hoses and hose connections made from thermoplastics, other guide values may be decisive.
- Never attempt to plug leaks in hydraulic hose lines using your hand or fingers.

Escaping high pressure fluid (hydraulic fluid) may pass through the skin and ingress into the body, causing serious injuries!  
If you are injured by hydraulic fluid, contact a doctor immediately.  
Danger of infection.
- When searching for leakage points, use suitable aids, to avoid the serious risk of infection.

### 2.16.3 Electrical system

---

- When working on the electrical system, always disconnect the battery (negative terminal).
- Only use the prescribed fuses. Using unsuitable fuses will destroy the electrical system - risk of fire.
- Ensure that the battery is connected correctly - firstly connect the positive terminal and then connect the negative terminal. When disconnecting the battery, disconnect the negative terminal first, followed by the positive terminal.
- Always place the appropriate cover over the positive battery terminal. Accidental grounding poses the risk of an explosion.
- Risk of explosion – Avoid spark formation and naked flames in the area of the battery!
- The machine can be equipped with electronic components, the function of which may be influenced by electromagnetic interference from other units. Such interference can pose risks to people, if the following safety information is not followed.
  - If retrofitting electrical units and/or components on the machine with a connection to the on-board power supply, the user is responsible for checking whether the installation might cause faults on the vehicle electronics or other components.
  - Ensure that the retrofitted electrical and electronic components comply with the EMC directive 2014/30/EU in the appropriate version and carry the CE label.

### 2.16.4 Universal joint shaft operation

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- Use only the PTO shafts prescribed by the AMAZONEN-WERKE factories, equipped with the proper safety devices.
- Also read and follow the operating manual from the PTO shaft manufacturer.
- The protective tube and PTO shaft guard must be undamaged, and the shield of the tractor and machine universal joint shaft must be attached and be in proper working condition.
- Work is prohibited while the safety devices are damaged.
- You may install or remove the PTO shaft only after you have done all of the following:
  - Switched off the universal joint shaft
  - Switched off the tractor engine
  - Applied the parking brake
  - The ignition key has been removed
- Always ensure that the universal joint shaft is installed and secured correctly.
- When using wide-angle PTO shafts, always install the wide angle joint at the pivot point between the tractor and machine.
- Secure the PTO shaft guard by attaching the chain(s) to prevent movement.
- Observe the prescribed pipe overlaps in transport and operational positions. (Read and follow the operating manual from the PTO shaft manufacturer.)

- When turning corners, observe the permitted bending and displacement of the PTO shaft.
- Before switching on the universal joint shaft, check that the selected universal joint shaft speed of the tractor matches the permitted drive rev. speed of the machine.
- Instruct people to leave the danger area of the machine before you switch on the universal joint shaft.
- While work is being carried out with the universal joint shaft, there must be no one in the area of the universal drive or PTO shaft while it is turning.
- Never switch on the universal joint shaft while the tractor engine is shut off.
- Always switch off the universal joint shaft whenever excessive bending occurs or it is not needed.
- **WARNING!** After the universal joint shaft is switched off, there is a danger of injury from the continued rotation of freewheeling machine parts.  
Do not approach the machine too closely during this time. You may work on the machine only after all machine parts have come to a complete stop.
- Secure the tractor and machine against unintentional starting and unintentional rolling away before you perform any cleaning, servicing or maintenance work on universal joint shaft-driven machines or PTO shafts.
- After decoupling the PTO shaft, place it on the holder provided.
- After removing the PTO shaft, attach the protective sleeve to the universal joint shaft stub.
- When using the travel-dependent universal joint shaft, note that the universal joint shaft speed depends on the drive speed, and that the direction of rotation reverses when you drive in reverse.

### 2.16.5 Fertiliser spreader operation

---

- Stay clear of the working area! Danger from flying fertiliser particles. Direct persons away from the throwing range of the fertiliser spreader. Do not walk or stand close to rotating spreading discs.
- Fill the fertiliser spreader only when the tractor engine is shut off, the ignition key is pulled and the sliders are closed.
- Do not place any foreign objects in the hopper.
- While carrying out the spread rate check, beware of danger points from rotating machine parts.
- Never unhitch a fertiliser spreader or roll it while it is full (tipping hazard).
- For boundary spreading at field edges, bodies of water or roads, use boundary spreading devices.
- Before each use, ensure that the attachment parts are properly fitted, particularly those for attaching the spreading discs and spreading vanes.

### 2.16.6 Cleaning, maintenance and repairs

---

- Only carry out cleaning, maintenance and repair work on the machine when:
  - The drive is switched off
  - The tractor engine has come to a complete stop
  - The ignition key has been removed
  - The machine connector has been removed from the on-board computer
- Regularly check the nuts and bolts for a firm seat and retighten them as necessary.
- Secure the raise machine and/or raised machine parts against unintentional falling, before cleaning, maintaining or repairing the machine.
- When replacing work tools with blades, use suitable tools and gloves.
- Dispose of oils, greases and filters in the appropriate way.
- Disconnect the cable to the tractor generator and battery, before carrying out electrical welding work on the tractor and on attached machines.
- Spare parts must meet at least the specified technical requirements of AMAZONEN-WERKE. This is ensured through the use of original AMAZONE spare parts.

### 3 Loading and unloading

**WARNING**

**Danger from crushing and / or impacts due to unintentional dropping of the raised machine!**

- It is essential to use the marked lashing points for securing load supporting devices if you are loading or unloading the machine with lifting gear.
- Use load supporting devices with a load bearing capacity of at least 300 kg.
- Never enter the area below the raised machine.

**Loading using a lifting crane:**

- (1) Lashing points for securing load supporting devices

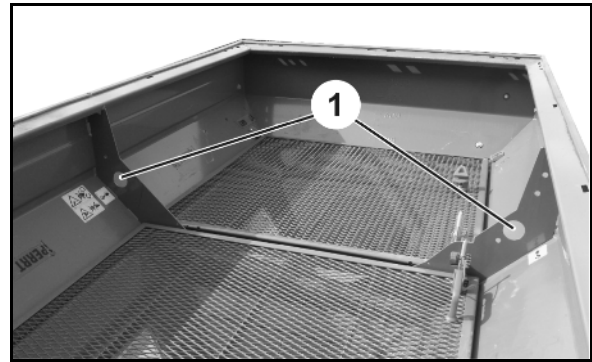


Fig. 6

## 4 Product description

### 4.1 Overview of subassemblies

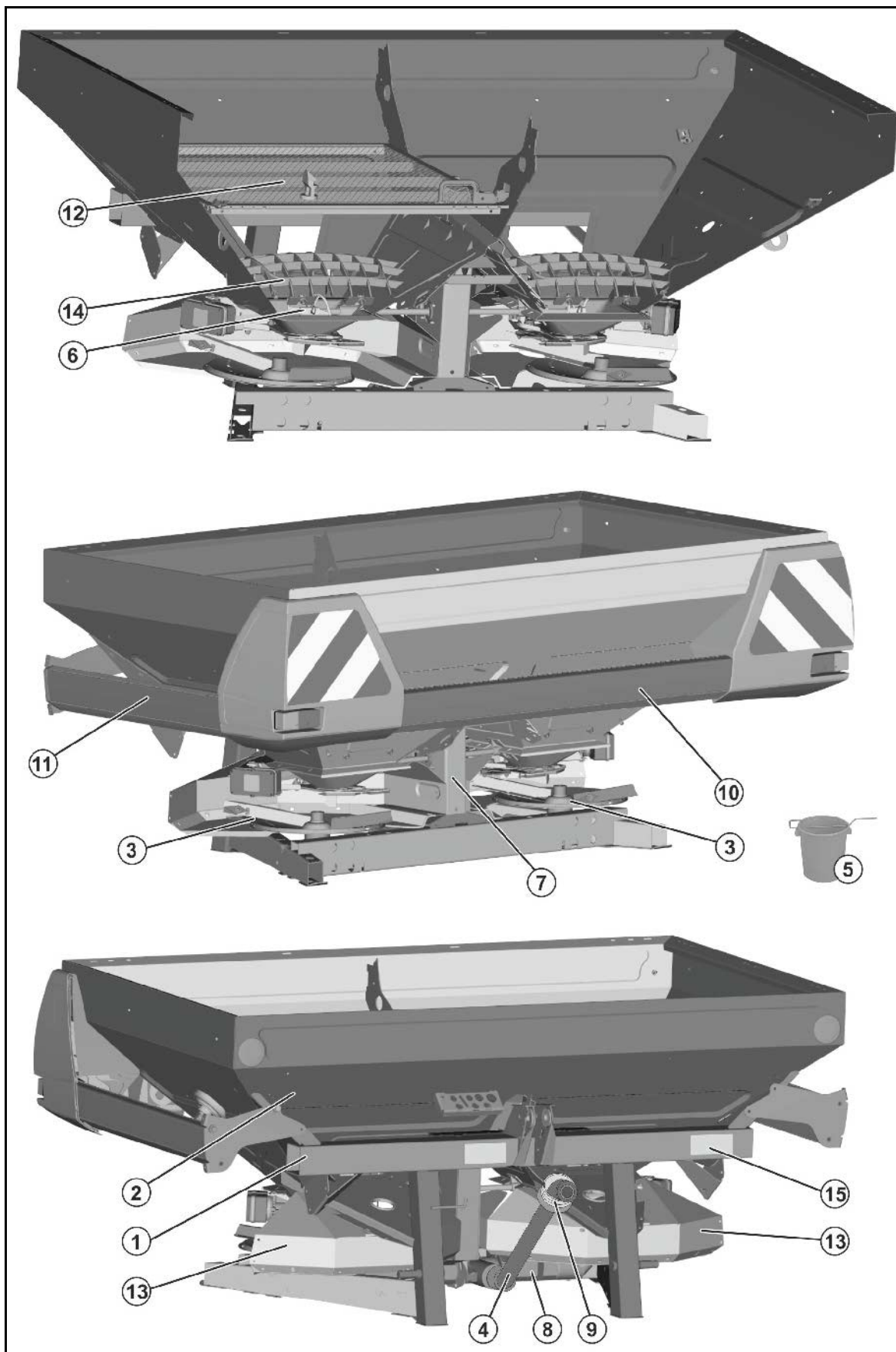


Fig. 7

- (1) Frame
- (2) Hopper
- (3) Omnia-set spreading discs OM
- (4) PTO shaft
- (5) Collection bucket for spread rate check without weighing technology
- (6) Agitator shaft

## **4.2 Safety and protection equipment**

---

- (7) Chain guard of agitator shaft drive to prevent contact with the running chain drive
- (8) Weighing frame between the input and angular gearboxes to prevent contact with the rotating intermediate shaft
- (9) PTO shaft guard to prevent contact with the rotating PTO shaft
- (10) Protective planks at rear to prevent contact with the rotating spreading vanes
- (11) Protective planks at side to prevent contact with the rotating spreading vanes
- (12) Guard and function screen in the hopper to prevent contact with the rotating agitator spiral
- (13) Upper and lower deflector plates to prevent fertiliser being thrown forward
- (14) Guard screen in the lower section of the hopper to prevent contact with the rotating agitator spiral
- (15) Warning pictograms

## 4.3 Supply lines between the tractor and the machine

Supply lines in parking position:

- (1) Hydraulic hose lines

Depending on equipment:

- (2) Cable with connection for lighting
- (3) Computer cable with machine connector

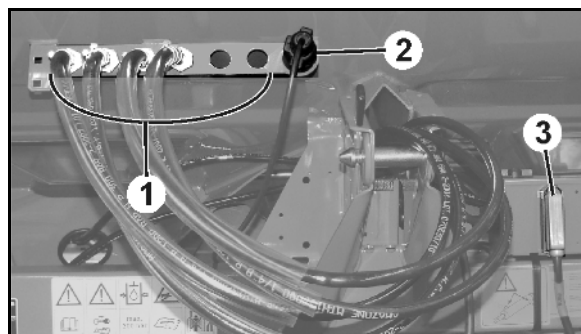


Fig. 8

## 4.4 Transportation equipment

- (1) Rear lights, brake lights and direction indicators
- (2) Red reflectors
- (3) Side reflectors
- (4) Rear warning signs

Connect the lighting system via the connector to the 7-pin tractor socket.

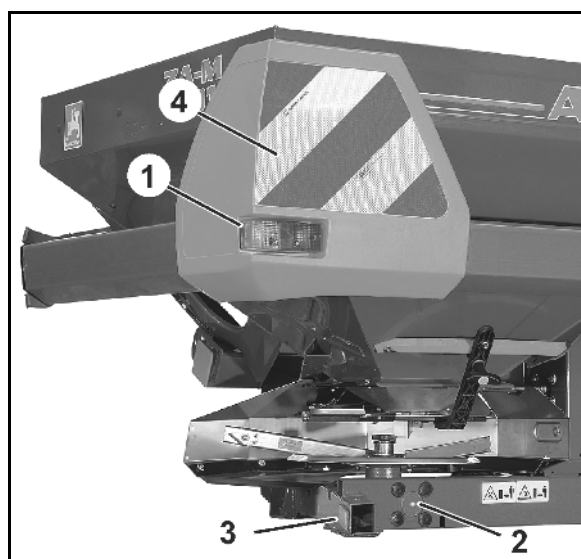


Fig. 9

Front traffic light kit, required for the hopper attachment L1000:

- (1) 2 front warning signs and 2 rear warning signs
  - (2) Left and right limiting lights and 2 direction indicators
- One additional warning sign on each side in France.

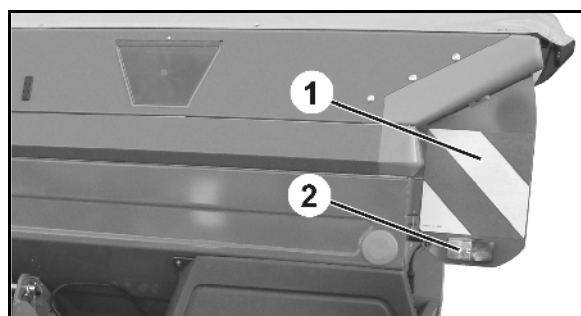


Fig. 10

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## 4.5 Intended use

---

The AMAZONE fertiliser spreader ZA-M

- is designed exclusively for conventional agricultural applications and are suitable for spreading dry, granuled, prilled and crystal-line fertiliser, seed and slug pellets.
- is attached to the tractor's 3-point hydraulic system (Cat II) and operated by one person.
- must only be mounted on a transport frame approved by AMAZONEN-WERKE.
- must not be used in combination with a caterpillar tractor.
- Slope terrain can be travelled as follows:
  - Along the contours
    - Direction of travel to the left 15 %
    - Direction of travel to the right 15 %
  - Along the gradient
    - Up the slope 15 %
    - Down the slope 15 %

The intended use also includes:

- Compliance with all the instructions in this operating manual.
- Execution of inspection and maintenance work.
- Exclusive use of AMAZONE original spare parts.

Other uses to those specified above are forbidden and shall be considered as improper.

For any damage resulting from improper use:

- the operator bears the sole responsibility,
- AMAZONEN-WERKE assumes no liability whatsoever.

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## 4.6 Danger areas and danger points

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The danger area is the area around the machine in which people can be caught:

- By work movements made by the machine and its tools
- By materials or foreign bodies thrown out of the machine
- By tools rising or falling unintentionally
- By unintentional rolling of the tractor and the machine

Within the machine danger area, there are danger points with permanent or unexpected function-related risks. Warning pictograms indicate these danger points and warn against residual dangers, which cannot be eliminated for construction reasons. Here, the special safety regulations of the appropriate section shall be valid.

No-one may stand in the machine danger area:

- as long as the tractor engine is running with a connected cardan shaft / hydraulic system.
- as long as the tractor and machine are not protected against unintentional start-up and running.

The operating person may only move the machine or switch or drive the tools from the transport position to the working position or vice-versa when there is no-one in the machine danger area.

Danger points exist:

- Between the tractor and the machine, particularly during coupling and uncoupling operations.
- In the area of moving parts:
  - Rotating spreading discs with spreading vanes
  - Rotating agitator shaft and agitator shaft drive
  - Hydraulic actuation of the sliders
  - Electric actuation of the dosing sliders
- When climbing onto the machine being driven.
- If the machine or machine parts are lifted and not secured.
- In the working range of the spreading discs when spreading work is in progress due to grains of fertiliser being thrown out.

## 4.7 Rating plate and CE marking

### Machine rating plate

The following information is specified on the rating plate and the CE mark:

- (1) Implement number
- (2) Vehicle identification number
- (3) Product
- (4) Permissible technical implement weight
- (5) Model year
- (6) Year of manufacture



Fig. 11

## 4.8 Technical data

Typ	Hopper volume [Liter]	Fill level [m]	Filling width [m]	Total width [m]	Total length [m]
<b>ZA-M 1001 Special Easy</b>	1200	1,07	2,15	2,44	1,42
<b>+S 500</b>	1700	1,21	2,16	2,44	1,42
<b>ZA-M 1201 Easy</b>	1200	1,07	2,15	2,44	1,42
<b>+ S 500</b>	1700	1,21	2,16	2,44	1,42
<b>+2x S 500</b>	2200	1,35	2,16	2,44	1,42
<b>+ L 1000</b>	2200	1,35	2,76	2,93	1,42
<b>+ S 500 + L 1000</b>	2700	1,49	2,76	2,93	1,42
<b>ZA-M 1501 Easy</b>	1500	1,14	2,15	2,44	1,42
<b>+S500</b>	2000	1,28	2,16	2,44	1,42
<b>+2xS500</b>	2500	1,42	2,16	2,44	1,42
<b>+ L1000</b>	2500	1,42	2,76	2,93	1,42
<b>+ S 500 + L 1000</b>	3000	1,56	2,76	2,93	1,42

<b>ZA-M</b>		
Working width		10-36 m (depending on spreading disc and type of fertiliser)
D		0.62 m (Distance between the centre of the lower link ball and the centre of gravity of the rear implement)
Three-point attachment		Category II
Drive	Gear ratio	PTO shaft speed : Spreading disc speed 1 : 1.33
	Spreader disc speed	Standard speed 720 rpm. Maximum permissible speed 870 rpm
	Universal joint shaft speed	Standard speed 540 rpm. Maximum permissible speed 650 rpm

## 4.9 Payload

Maximum payload	=	Permissible technical implement weight	-	Tare weight
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### DANGER

**Exceeding the maximum permissible payload is prohibited.**

#### **Risk of accident due to unstable driving conditions!**

Carefully determine the payload, and therefore the permitted filling amount for your machine. Not all filling media can be used to fill the tank completely.



- The permissible technical implement weight is specified on the implement rating plate.
- Weigh the empty implement to determine the tare weight.

---

## 4.10 Necessary tractor equipment

---

For proper machine operation, the tractor must fulfil the following requirements:

### Tractor engine power

---

Hopper capacity:

1000 l	from 60 kW (82 bhp) upwards
1500 l	from 65 kW (90 bhp) upwards
3000 l	from 112 kW (150 bhp) upwards

### Electrical system

---

Battery voltage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>12V (Volt)</li></ul>
Lighting socket:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>7-pin</li></ul>

### Hydraulic system

---

Maximum operating pressure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>210 bar</li></ul>
Tractor pump power:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>At least 15l/min at 150 bar</li></ul>
Implement hydraulic fluid:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>HLP68 DIN 51524</li></ul> <p>The implement hydraulic fluid is suitable for the combined hydraulic fluid circuits of all standard tractor brands.</p>
Control units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Depending on equipment, see Page 53</li></ul>

### Universal joint shaft

---

Required speed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>540 rpm</li></ul>
Direction of rotation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clockwise, viewed from rear toward the tractor.</li></ul>

### Three-point attachment

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- The tractor's lower links must have lower link hooks.
- The tractor's upper links must have upper link hooks.

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## 4.11 Noise production data

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The workplace-related emission value (acoustic pressure level) is 74 dB(A), measured in operating condition at the ear of the tractor driver with the cabin closed.

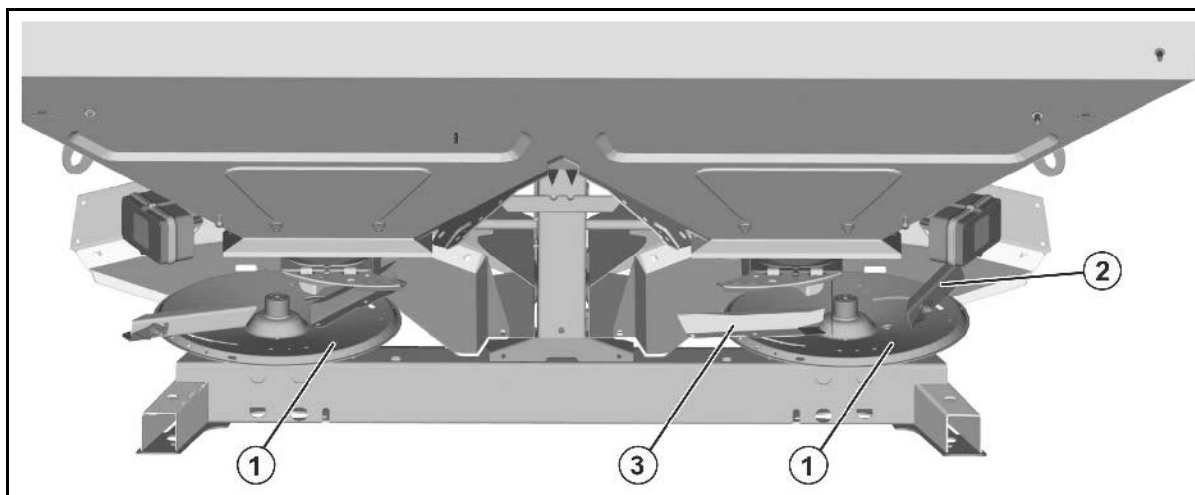
Measuring unit: OPTAC SLM 5.

The noise level is primarily dependent on the vehicle used.

## 5 Structure and function

The following section provides information on the machine structure and the functions of the individual components.

### 5.1 Function



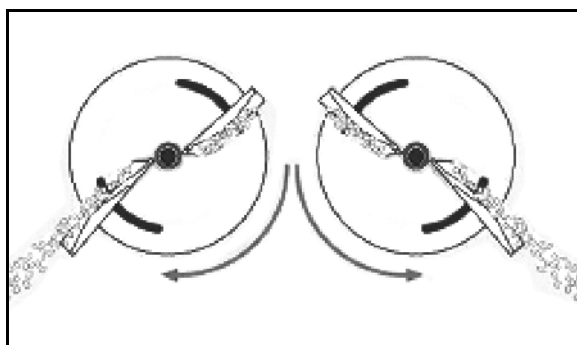
**Fig. 12**

The **AMAZONE ZA-M** fertiliser spreader is equipped with two hopper tips and replaceable spreading discs (Fig. 12/1) that are driven from the inside out in opposite directions and counter to the direction of travel, and are equipped with one short (Fig. 12/2) and one long spreading vane (Fig. 12/3).

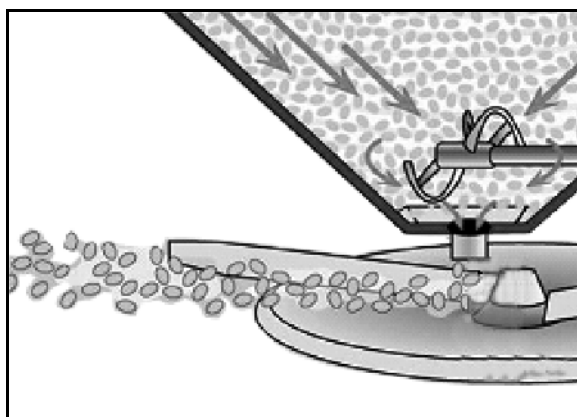
The fertiliser is

- transferred evenly by the agitator shaft from the hopper onto the spreading discs.
- fed out along the spreading vane and discharged by the spreading discs moving at a speed of 720 rpm.

Use the setting chart to adjust the fertiliser spreader to the fertiliser being distributed.



**Fig. 13**



**Fig. 14**



Check the spread rate before using the fertiliser spreader.

## 5.2 Guard and function screens in the hopper (protective device)



### WARNING

**Danger of being caught and drawn in with driven agitator!**

Never open the guard and function screen while the tractor engine is running.

The foldable guard and function screens cover the entire hopper and serve

- as protection against accidental contact with the rotating agitator spiral.
- Protecting from foreign particles and fertilizer clods.

Fig. 15/...

- (1) Guard and function screen
- (2) Handle with guard screen lock
- (3) Lock for opened guard screen

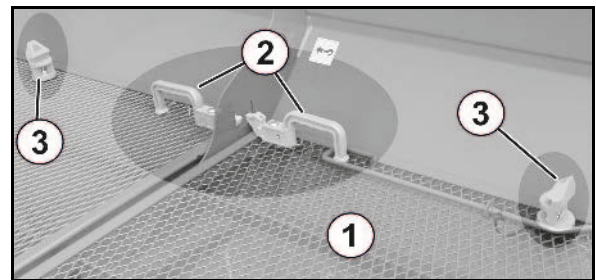


Fig. 15

**For cleaning, maintenance or repair purposes, the guard screen in the hopper can be folded up using the unlocking tool.**

Unlocking tool in:

Fig. 16/1: Parking position

Fig. 17: Unlock position for folding up the guard screen

### Opening the guard screen:

1. Move the unlocking tool from parking position into unlock position.
  2. Raise the handle and rotate the unlock tool on the handle (Fig. 17).
- Safety guard lock unlocked.
3. Swing up guard screen until the lock on the edge of the hopper engages (Fig. 18)
  4. Move the unlocking tool into parking position.

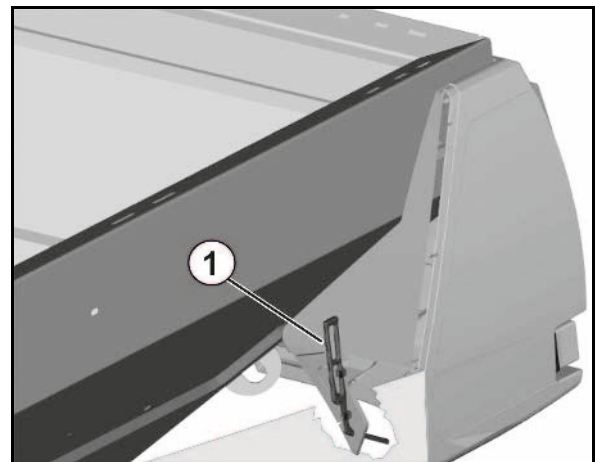


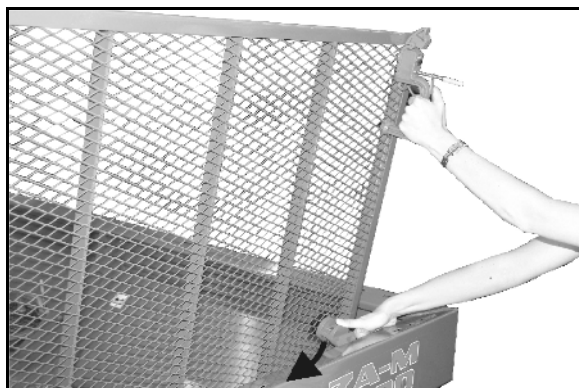
Fig. 16



Fig. 17



- Before closing the guard screen, push down the lock (Fig. 18).
- The guard screen locks automatically once closed.



**Fig. 18**

## 5.3 Spreading discs

As seen in the direction of travel:

- Left spreading disc (Fig. 19/1) with **L** mark.
- Right spreading disc (Fig. 19/2) with **R** mark.

Spreading vane:

- Long (Fig. 19/3) - Adjustment scale with values from 35 to 55.
- Short (Fig. 19/4) - Adjustment scale with values from 5 to 28.

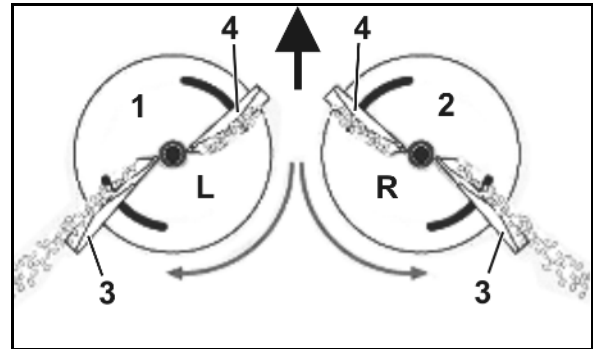


Fig. 19



The U-shaped spreading vanes are installed in such a way that the open sides point in the direction of rotation and take in the fertiliser.

The working width can be infinitely adjusted by swivelling the spreading vanes on the OM spreading discs (Fig. 20).

The OM spreading discs **10-16** can be used for working widths of 10-16 m.

The OM spreading discs **18-24** can be used for working widths of 18-24 m.

The OM spreading discs **24-36** can be used for working widths of 24-36 m.

In the case of the ZA-M, the spreading discs and agitators are powered by the PTO shaft via the middle gearbox and angular gearbox.

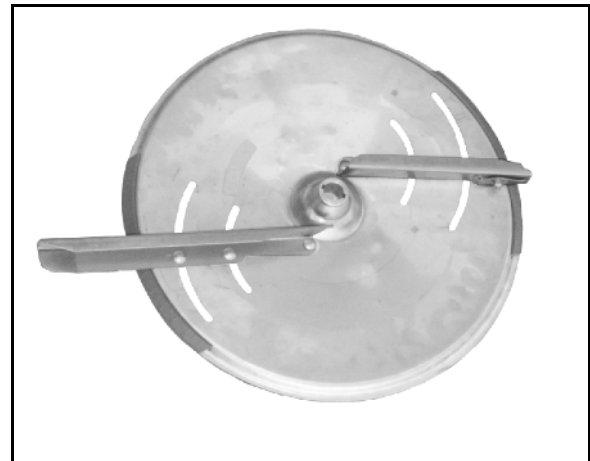


Fig. 20



Configure the settings using the information in the setting chart. You can easily check the configured working width using the mobile fertiliser test rig (optional).

## 5.4 Agitator

The spiral agitators (Fig. 21/1) in the hopper tips ensure uniform fertiliser flow to the spreading discs. The slow-rotating, spiral-shaped segments of the agitator carry the fertiliser evenly to the corresponding outlet opening.

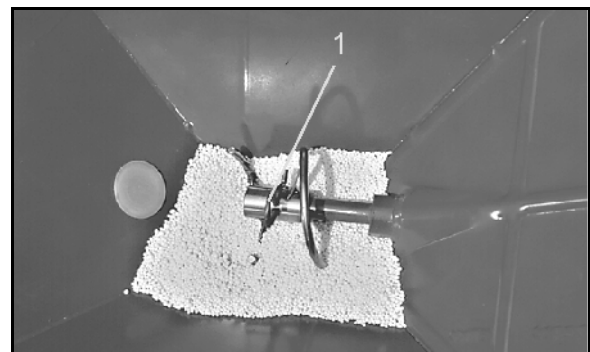
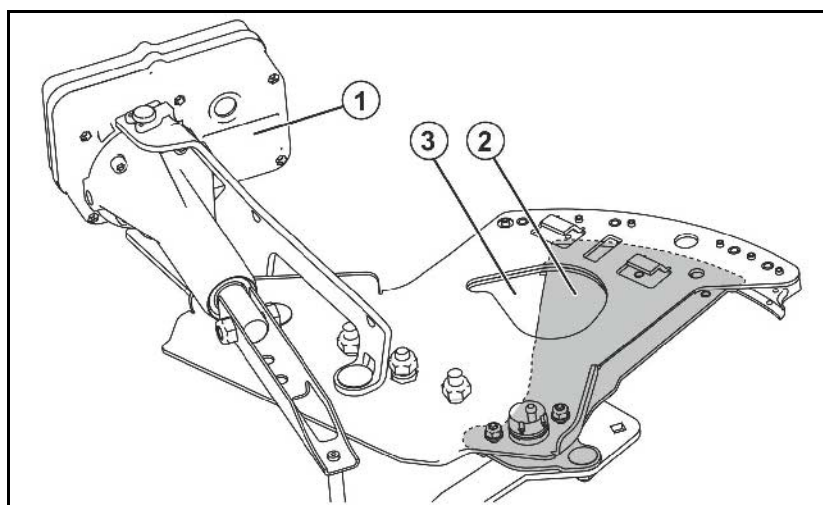


Fig. 21

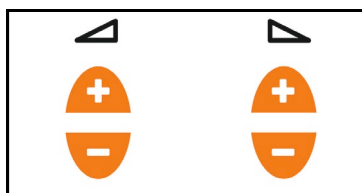
## 5.5 Dosing slider



**Fig. 22**

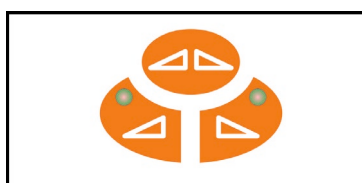
The shutter control is actuated electronically using the EasySet control computer

- (1) Setting motor
- (2) Metering shutter
- (3) Outlet opening



Spread rate setting:

The metering shutters actuated by the setting motors adjust different opening widths of the outlet openings.



Opening / closing the shutter:

Moreover, the metering shutters open and close the outlet openings.



As the spreading properties of the fertiliser are subject to considerable fluctuations, it is recommended that a spread rate check be carried out for the selected slider position.

## 5.6 Boundary, ditch and side spreading

### 5.6.1 Boundary spreading at half the working width

- The distance from the field boundary is the half working width.
- Both shutters are open for boundary spreading.

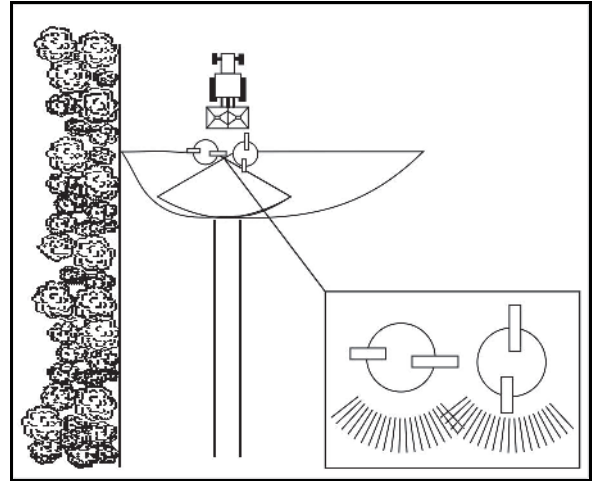


Fig. 23

#### Limiter (Option)

- Hydraulic activation from the tractor.

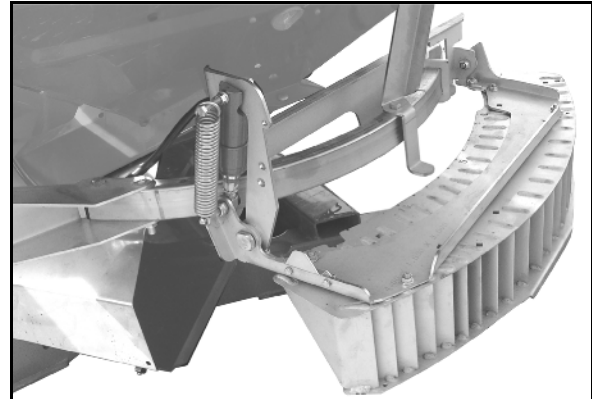


Fig. 24

#### Hydraulic throttle:

The speed for raising the Limiter M is adjustable via the throttle rotator.

The throttle is located at the end of the hose line or on the hydraulic block with Comfort equipment.

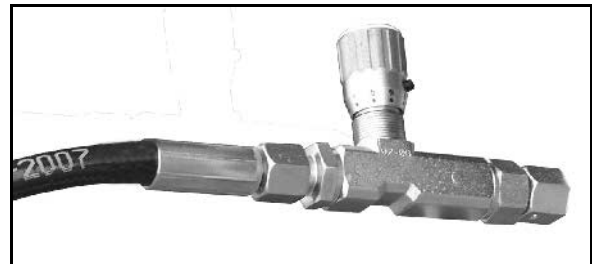


Fig. 25

#### Tele-Set boundary spreading discs (optional)

- Boundary spreading to the left side.

Boundary spreader disc	Distances to the field boundary
<b>TS 5-9</b>	From 5 to 9 m
<b>TS 10-14</b>	From 10 to 14 m
<b>TS 15-18</b>	From 15 to 18 m

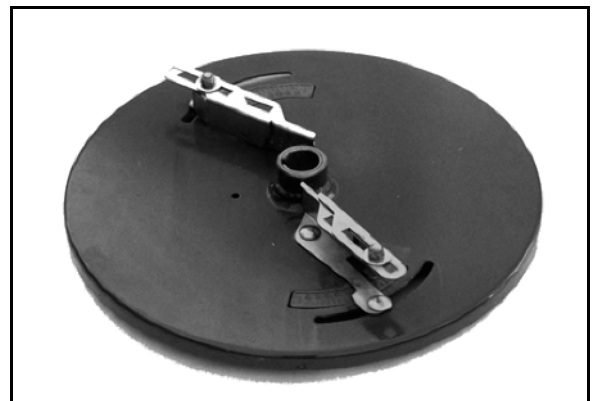


Fig. 26

## 5.6.2 Boundary spreading at the field boundary

- Boundary spreading when the 1st tramline is located directly at the field boundary.
- The shutter on the border side stays closed during boundary spreading.



There are no recommendations for settings.

The lateral distribution can however, be checked using the mobile test rig.

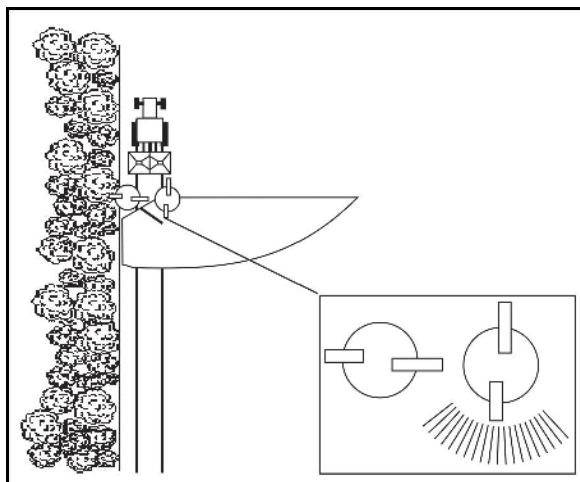


Fig. 27

### Border spread deflector, left side (optional)

- Swivel the border spread deflector by hand.
- Boundary spreading to the left side.

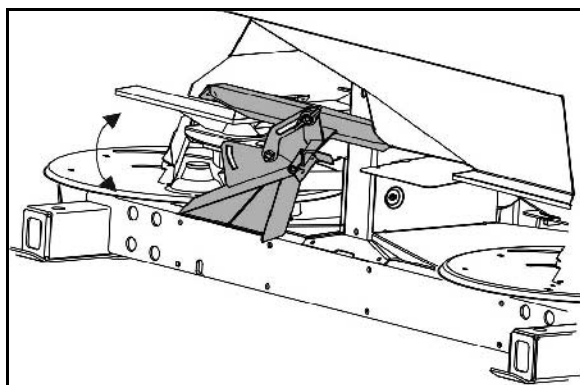


Fig. 28

## 5.6.3 Boundary spreading from the road, avoid spreading in the track

- For one-sided boundary spreading to the right or left from the road onto the field.
  - For spreading on both sides when avoiding spreading material in the tractor track.
- (1) Where applicable, mount the extension plates
  - (2) Park position of the extension plates
- Before use, hang in the border spread deflectors and secure using wing nuts.
  - Remove the boundary spreading deflectors if they are not used.

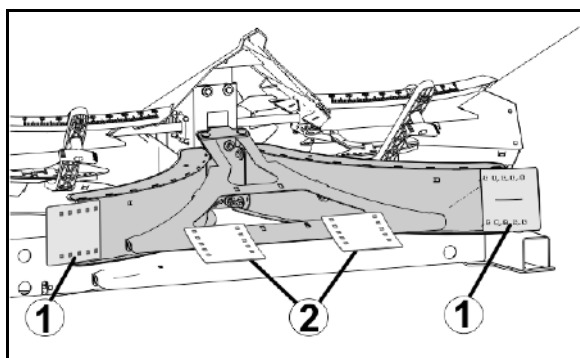


Fig. 29

## 5.7 PTO shaft

The PTO shaft transmits power between the tractor and machine.

- Standard PTO shaft (810 mm)

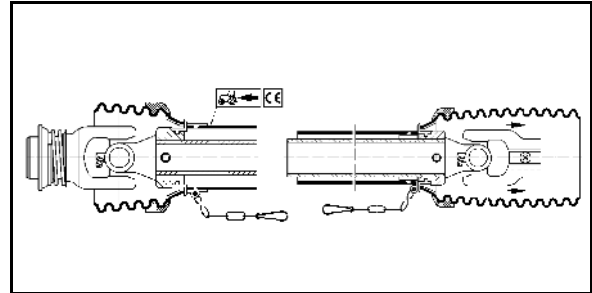


Fig. 30

- PTO shaft with friction clutch (optional, 760 mm)

Always attach the friction clutch on the machine side.

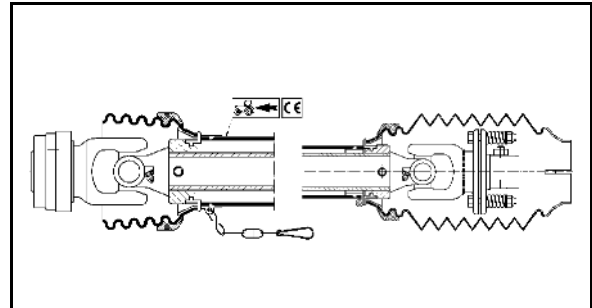


Fig. 31

- Telespace PTO shaft (optional, 810 mm, telescoping)

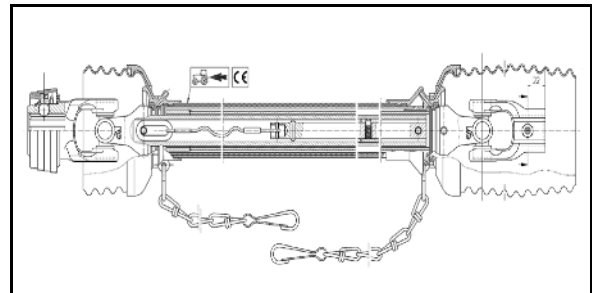


Fig. 32

- PTO shaft "Russian shaft joint"

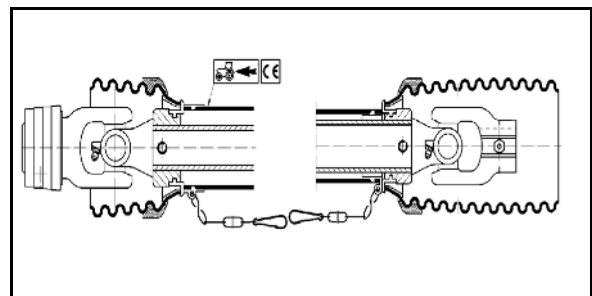


Fig. 33



**WARNING**

**Danger of crushing from tractor and machine unintentionally starting up or rolling away!**

Couple or decouple the PTO shaft and tractor only when tractor and machine have been secured against both unintentional starting and unintentional rolling away.



**WARNING**

**Danger of catching or entrapment due to the unprotected gear-box input shaft owing to the use of a PTO shaft with a short PTO shaft guard!**

Use only one of the listed permissible PTO shafts.



**WARNING**

**Danger of trapping and entrapment by unguarded PTO shaft or damaged safety devices!**

- Never use the PTO shaft if the safety device is missing or damaged, or without correctly using the supporting chain.
- Before all use, check that
  - all PTO shaft protective devices are installed and fully functional.
  - the clearance around the PTO shaft is sufficient in all operating modes. Insufficient clearance will result in damage to the PTO shaft.
- Attach the supporting chains in a way that ensures sufficient swivelling range of the PTO shaft in all operating positions. Supporting chains must not become caught on machine or tractor parts.
- Have any damaged or missing parts of the PTO shaft replaced immediately with OEM parts from the PTO shaft manufacturer. Note that only a specialist workshop may repair a PTO shaft.
- After decoupling the PTO shaft, place it on the holder provided. This protects the PTO shaft from damage and dirt.
  - Never use the supporting chain of the PTO shaft to suspend the uncoupled PTO shaft.

**WARNING**

**Danger from being entangled and drawn in by unguarded PTO shaft parts in the power transmission area between the tractor and driven machine!**

Work only when the drive between the tractor and driven machine is fully guarded.

- The unguarded parts of the PTO shaft must always be guarded by a shield on the tractor and a PTO shaft guard on the machine.
- Check that the shield on the tractor or the PTO shaft guard on the machine and the safety devices and guards of the extended PTO shaft overlap by at least 50 mm. If they do not, you must not power the machine via the PTO shaft.



- Use only the provided PTO shaft or one of the same type.
- Read and follow the operating manual provided for the PTO shaft. Correct use and maintenance of the PTO shaft prevents serious accidents.
- When coupling the PTO shaft
  - refer to the operating manual provided for the PTO shaft.
  - observe the permissible drive speed of the machine.
  - observe the correct installation length of the PTO shaft. Here, see the chapter "Adjusting the length of the PTO shaft to the tractor", page 71.
  - observe the correct installation position of the PTO shaft. The tractor symbol on the protective tube of the PTO shaft identifies the tractor-side connection of the PTO shaft.
- Always mount the overload or freewheel clutch on the machine if the PTO shaft has an overload or freewheel clutch.
- Before switching on the universal joint shaft, read and follow the safety precautions for universal joint shaft operation in the chapter entitled "Safety information for the user", page 28.

## 5.7.1 Coupling the PTO shaft



### WARNING

**Danger from crushing or impact if there is insufficient clearance when coupling the PTO shaft!**

Couple the PTO shaft with the tractor before coupling the machine with the tractor. This will ensure the necessary clearance for safe coupling of the PTO shaft.

1. Drive the tractor up to the machine, leaving a clearance of approximately 25 cm between the tractor and the machine.
2. Secure the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away, see the chapter "Securing the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away", from page 73.
3. Check whether the universal joint shaft of the tractor is switched off.
4. Clean and grease the tractor's universal joint shaft.
5. Fit the latch of the PTO shaft over the universal joint shaft of the tractor until the latch is heard to engage. When coupling the PTO shaft, refer to the operating manual provided for the PTO shaft and observe the permissible universal joint shaft speed of the tractor.
6. Secure the PTO shaft guard using the supporting chain(s) to prevent movement.
  - 6.1 Fasten the supporting chain(s) so that it is as perpendicular to the PTO shaft as possible.
  - 6.2 Attach the supporting chain(s) in a way that ensures sufficient swivelling range of the PTO shaft in all operating positions.



Supporting chains must not become caught on machine or tractor parts.

7. Check that there is sufficient clearance around the PTO shaft in all operational positions. Insufficient clearance will result in damage to the PTO shaft.
8. Provide the necessary clearance (if required).

## 5.7.2 Uncoupling the PTO shaft



### WARNING

**Danger from crushing or impact if there is insufficient clearance when uncoupling the PTO shaft!**

First uncouple the machine from the tractor before uncoupling the PTO shaft from the tractor. This will ensure the necessary clearance for safe uncoupling of the PTO shaft.



### WARNING

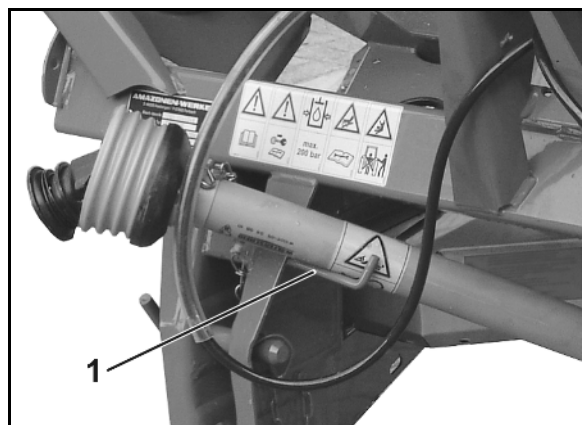
**Danger from burns on hot components of the PTO shaft!**

Do not touch components of the PTO shaft that have become hot (particularly clutches).



- After decoupling the PTO shaft, place it on the holder provided. This protects the PTO shaft from damage and dirt.  
Never use the supporting chain of the PTO shaft to suspend the uncoupled PTO shaft.
- Clean and lubricate the universal joint shaft if it will not be used for an extended period.

1. Uncouple the machine from the tractor. Also refer to the chapter "Uncoupling the machine", page 77.
2. Drive the tractor up to the machine, leaving a clearance of approximately 25 cm between the tractor and the machine.
3. Secure the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away, see the chapter "Securing the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away", from page 73.
4. Pull the latch of the PTO shaft off the universal joint shaft of the tractor. Observe the operating manual supplied with the PTO shaft when uncoupling the PTO shaft.
5. Place the PTO shaft in the holder provided (Fig. 34/1).
6. Clean and lubricate the universal joint shaft if it is not going to be used for a longer period of time.



**Fig. 34**

### 5.7.3 PTO shaft with friction clutch (optional)

The PTO shaft with friction coupling is recommended in the event of frequent shearing of the shear bolt between the connection fork and gearbox flange bush and for tractors with hard-mesh universal joint shaft coupling.

**Function and maintenance:** Transient peak torques of approx. 400 Nm or more—which can occur when the universal joint shaft is switched on, for example—are limited by the friction clutch. The friction clutch prevents damage to the PTO shaft and gearbox elements. Therefore, proper function of the friction clutch must be ensured at all times. Thermal distortion of the friction lining prevents the friction clutch from activating.

#### Installing:

1. Use an extractor to pull the flange bushing (Fig. 35/1) from the gearbox input shaft.
2. Clean the gearbox input shaft (Fig. 36/1).
3. Take the PTO shaft apart.
4. Remove the locking screw (Fig. 36/6).
5. Turn the PTO shaft guard (Fig. 36/2) into installation position (Fig. 36/7).
6. Withdraw the guard half.
7. Release the lock nut (Fig. 36/3) in the connecting fork of the friction clutch (so that the setscrew no longer protrudes beyond the lock nut), unscrew the hexagon socket set-screw (Fig. 36/4) and check that the connecting fork can be easily fitted on the gearbox shaft.
8. Push the greased connection fork onto the gearbox input shaft as far as it will go.



Make sure the feather key (Fig. 36/5) is fully covered!

9. Secure the PTO shaft against axial movement. Firmly tighten the setscrew with a hexagon socket wrench and lock with nut (Fig. 36/3).
10. Refit and lock the guard half and insert the PTO shaft halves into each other.
11. Secure the PTO shaft guard against rotation by attaching the chain to the machine.

#### Removing:

1. Release the PTO shaft guard and remove toward the rear.
2. Unscrew the lock nuts (Fig. 36/3) in the connection fork from the friction clutch. Remove the setscrew (Fig. 36/4).
3. Pry the connection fork off of the gearbox input shaft using a flat bar.

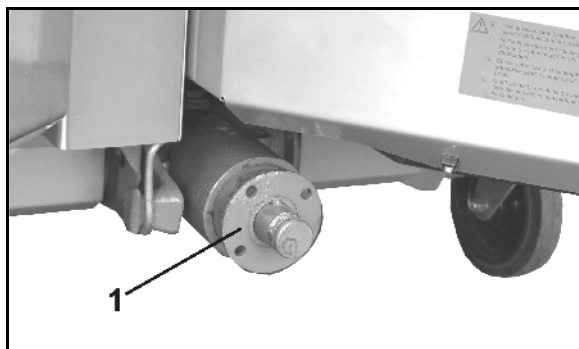


Fig. 35

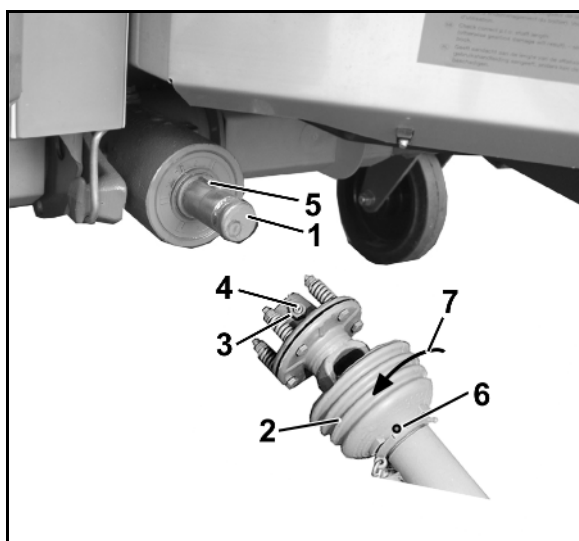
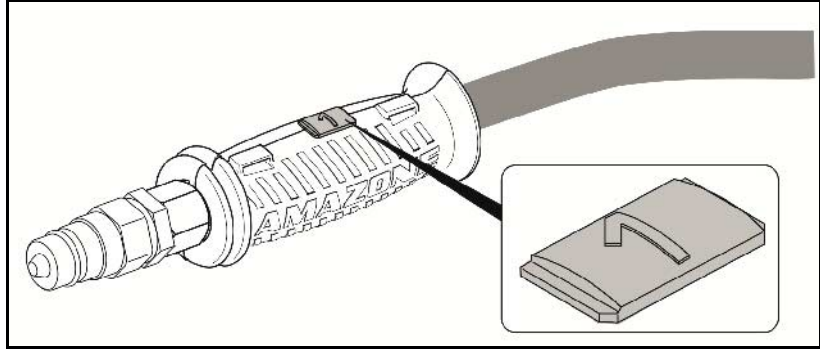


Fig. 36

## 5.8 Hydraulic connections




- All hydraulic hose lines are equipped with grips.



Coloured markings with a code number or code letter have been applied to the gripping sections in order to assign the respective hydraulic function to the pressure line of a tractor control unit!



Films are stuck on the implement for the markings that illustrate the respective hydraulic function.

- The tractor control unit must be used in different types of activation, depending on the hydraulic function.

Latched, for a permanent oil circulation	
Tentative, activate until the action is executed	
Float position, free oil flow in the control unit	

Marking		Function			Tractor control unit	
Blue	1		Limiter M (optional)	lower	Double acting	
	2			lifting		



### WARNING

#### **Danger of infection from escaping hydraulic fluid at high pressure!**

When coupling and uncoupling the hydraulic hose lines, ensure that the hydraulic system is depressurised on both the machine and tractor sides.

If you are injured by hydraulic fluid, contact a doctor immediately.

## 5.8.1 Coupling the hydraulic hose lines



### WARNING

#### **Danger from faulty hydraulic functions in event of incorrectly connected hydraulic hose lines!**

When coupling the hydraulic hose lines, observe the coloured markings on the hydraulic plugs. Here, see "Hydraulic connections", page 53.



- Observe the maximum approved hydraulic operating pressure of 210 bar.
- Check the compatibility of the hydraulic fluids before connecting the machine to the hydraulic system of your tractor.
- Do not mix any mineral oils with biological oils.
- Slide the hydraulic connector(s) into the hydraulic sleeves until they are heard to engage.
- Check the coupling points of the hydraulic hose lines for a correct, tight seat.
- Coupled hydraulic hose lines
  - must easily give way to all movements in bends without tensioning, kinking or rubbing.
  - must not rub against other parts.

1. Swivel the actuation lever on the control valve on the tractor to float position (neutral position).
2. Clean the hydraulic plug for the hydraulic hose lines before connecting them to the tractor.
3. Couple the hydraulic hose lines with the tractor control units.

## 5.8.2 Uncoupling the hydraulic hose lines

1. Swivel the actuation lever on the control valve on the tractor to float position (neutral position).
2. Unlock the hydraulic connectors from the hydraulic sockets.
3. Safeguard the hydraulic sockets against soiling with the dust protection caps.
4. Insert the hydraulic plug into the plug holder.

## 5.9 3-point attachment frame

The frame of the ZA-M is designed so that it meets the requirements and dimensions of 3-point attachment of Category II.

Fig. 37/...

- (1) Upper coupling point
- (2) Top link pin with handle
- (3) Automatic-action retaining latch for top link pin with handle for unlocking
- (4) Lower coupling points with welded-in lower link pins

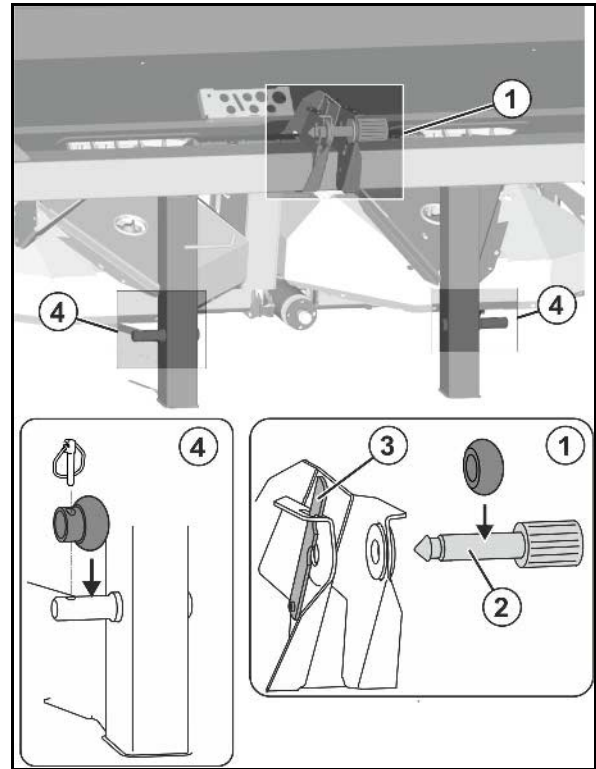


Fig. 37



### WARNING

Use ball sleeves with socket and integrated clip pin if the lower link pins have bearings on one side or are welded in.

There is a risk of accident when releasing the connection between the implement and the tractor.

## 5.10 Setting chart

All commercially available types of fertiliser are spread in the AMAZONE spreading hall and the setting data determined in this manner are included in the setting chart. The types of fertiliser listed in the setting chart were in a perfect state when determining the values.



It is recommended to use the fertiliser database with the biggest fertiliser selection for all countries and the most current setting recommendations

- Through the FertiliserService application for Android and iOS mobile devices
- From the online FertiliserService

See [www.amazone.de](http://www.amazone.de) → Service → FertiliserService

Using the QR codes shown below, you can directly access the AMAZONE website to download the FertiliserService application.




iOS



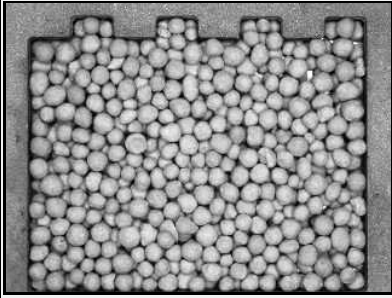
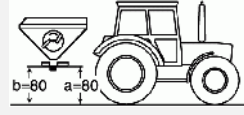
Android



Contact partners in the respective countries:

					
<b>(GB)</b>	0044 1302 755720	<b>(I)</b>	0039 (0) 39652 100	<b>(H)</b>	0036 52 475555
<b>(IRL)</b>	00353 (0) 1 8129726	<b>(DK)</b>	0045 74753112	<b>(HR)</b>	00385 32 352 352
<b>(F)</b>	0033 892680063	<b>(FIN)</b>	00358 10 768 3097	<b>(BG)</b>	00359 (0) 82 508000
<b>(B)</b>	0032 (0) 3 821 08 52	<b>(N)</b>	0047 63 94 06 57	<b>(GR)</b>	0030 22620 25915
<b>(NL)</b>	0031 316369111	<b>(S)</b>	0046 46 259200	<b>(AUS)</b>	0061 3 9369 1188
<b>(L)</b>	00352 23637200	<b>(EST)</b>	00372 50 62 246	<b>(NZ)</b>	0064 (0) 272467506
				<b>(J)</b>	0081 (0) 3 5604 7644

## Identification of the fertiliser

	<p><b>YARA calcium ammonium nitrate 27%N + 4%MgO granulated</b></p> <p>Diameter: <b>3.88 mm</b></p> <p>Bulk density: <b>1.00 kg/l</b></p> <p>Quantity factor: <b>0.941</b></p> 	<p>- Name of the fertiliser</p> <p>- Fertiliser properties</p> <p>- Standard calibration factor</p> <p>- Mounting height</p>
---	--	--



Implements with electric spread rate adjustment can enter the quantity factor as an initial value for the calibration factor when calibrating the fertiliser.

After identification of the fertiliser, read the settings from the setting table:

- Shutter position (for manual spread rate setting)
- Spreading vane position
- Boundary and border spreading with the limiter boundary spreading deflector
- Boundary and border spreading with the Tele-Set boundary spreading disc



If you cannot definitively assign the fertiliser to a kind listed in the setting chart

- the AMAZONE Fertiliser Service will assist you over the telephone in assigning the fertilisers and setting recommendations.  
☎ +49 (0) 54 05 / 501 111
- please consult the contact partner in your country.

## 5.11 EasyCheck

EasyCheck is the digital test rig to check the lateral distribution on the field.

EasyCheck consists of collection mats for fertiliser and the smartphone app to determine the fertiliser lateral distribution on the field.

The collection mats are placed at defined positions on the field and are strewn with fertiliser by driving back and forth.

Afterwards, the collection mats are photographed using the smartphone. The app checks the lateral distribution using the photos.

If necessary, changes to the settings are suggested.

Use the AMAZONE website to download the following:

- EasyCheck app
- EasyCheck operating manual

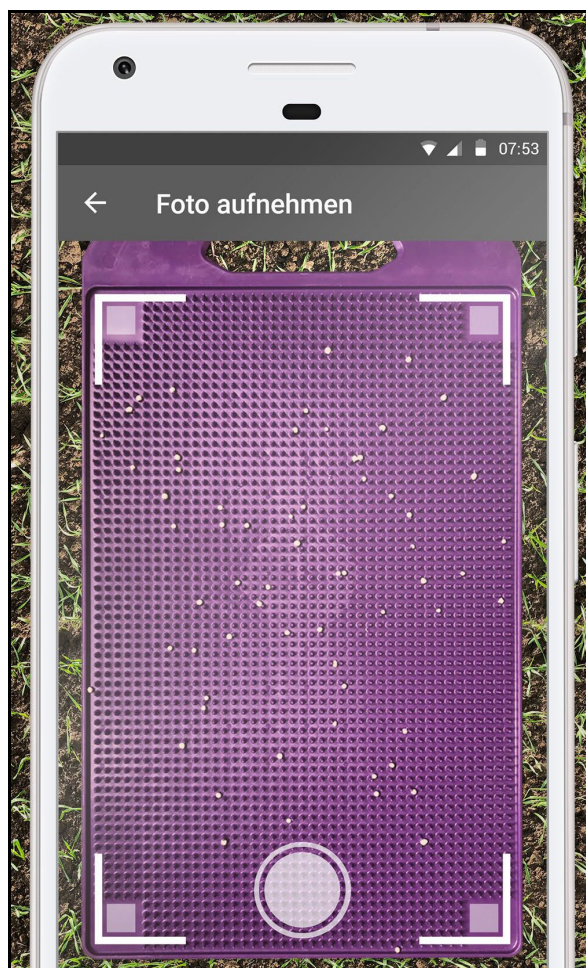


Fig. 38

## 5.12 Mobile test rig

The mobile test rig serves to check the lateral distribution on the field.

The mobile test rig consists of collection trays for the fertiliser and a measuring cup.

The collection trays are placed at four defined positions on the field and are strewn with fertiliser by driving back and forth.

Afterwards, the collected fertiliser is filled into a measuring cup. The evaluation is based on the fill levels in the measuring cup.

The evaluation is performed using:

- The calculation model in the mobile test rig operating manual.
- The implement software on the control terminal
- The EasyCheck app (AMAZONE website)

Refer to the operating manual for the mobile test rig.



Fig. 39

## 5.13 Control computer EasySet

### (1) Switch On and Off button

After being switched on, the display shows the set shutter position

### (2) Display

### (3) Function keys

Some with LED for showing the activated function

### (4) Position indicator Limiter

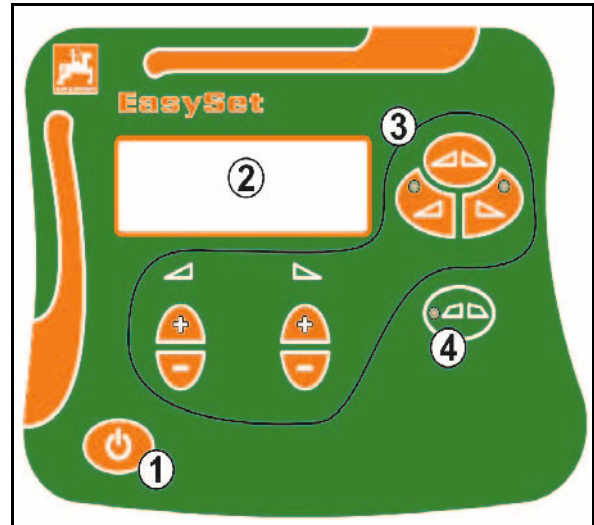


Fig. 40

### 5.13.1 Switch on





After switching on, a check is run to see if the real shutter position corresponds to the theoretical position from the EasySet.

A flashing display shows that the shutter positions are not synchronised.



Fig. 41

-  Synchronise the left shutter.
-  Synchronise the right shutter.

### 5.13.2 Functions

#### Actuating the shutters



Open / close both shutters.



Open / close left shutter.



Open / close right shutter.

The LED shows which shutter is open.

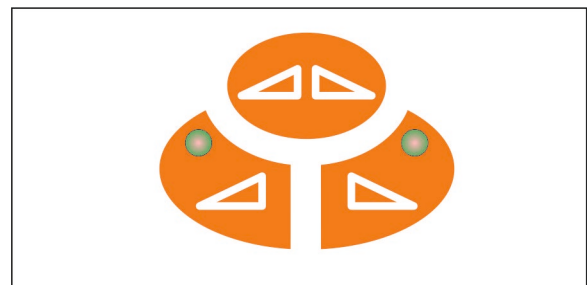


Fig. 42

## Spread rate setting



The spread rate setting is performed separately for the left and right shutters.

Read the value for the shutter position for rate settings (0 to 62) from the setting chart or use the result from the spread rate check.

Enter the values for the shutter position before operation. Values can be changed during operation.



rate.

Enter higher value for higher spread



Enter lower value for lower spread rate.

Shutter position  
left

Shutter position  
right

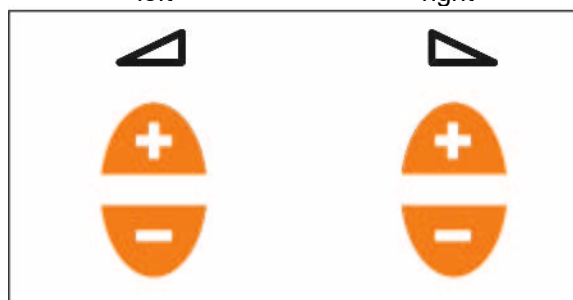


Fig. 43

Display: value for the shutter position.



Symbol for the value 0.5 (here 37.5).

Shutter position  
left

Shutter position  
right



Fig. 44



When keeping the button pressed, the values are scrolled through rapidly to reach the required value.

### 5.13.3 Connection



Store the control computer in a dry place when you remove it from the tractor cab.

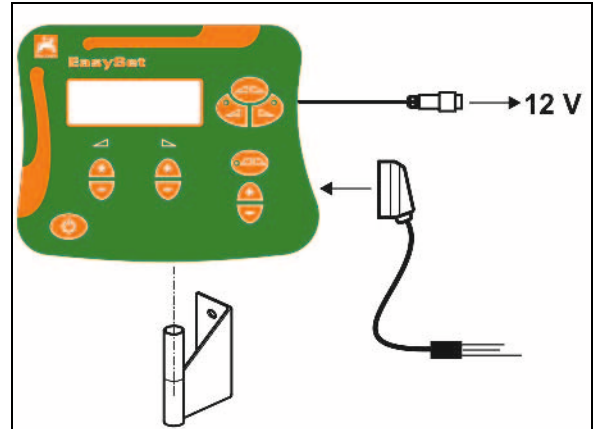


Fig. 45

### 5.13.4 Error messages

Error messages are identified with an E (error).

- E06 - The left setting motor is not reacting
- E07 - The right setting motor is not reacting
- E39 - Left shutter sensor failure
- E40 - Right shutter sensor failure



Fig. 46

### 5.13.5 EasySet calibration



EasySet must be calibrated in the following situations:

- After working on the base plate or replacing the metering motor.
- If the desired and actual spread rate do not concur.

1. Remove the locking clip.
  2. Release the pin
  3. Disengage motor.
  4. Put the shutter into the calibration position.
- Align the hole in the shutter and floor plate.
5. Mark calibration position with pins.

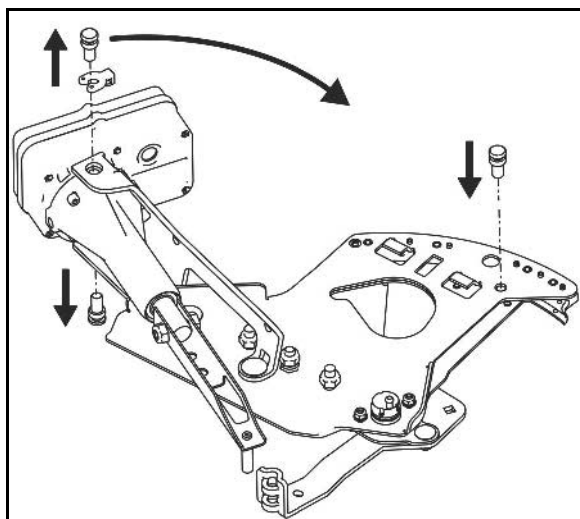


Fig. 47

EasySet is switched off!

6. Press the Power on, shutter position left + and right + buttons simultaneously and hold for 3 seconds.
- CAL for calibration appears briefly.
- The shutter LEDs are flashing.

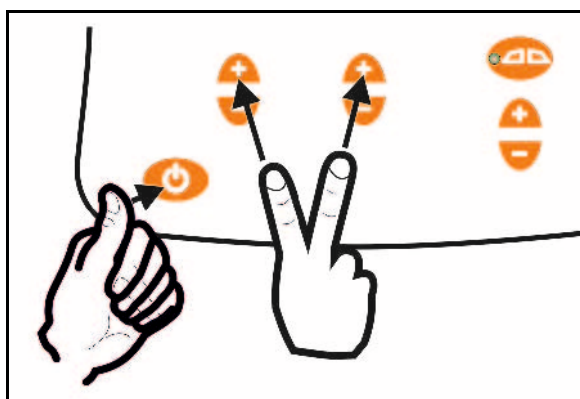


Fig. 48

- The voltage values in volts for the left and right shutters are shown.



7. Confirm the calibration of the left shutter.



8. Confirm the calibration for the right shutter.

- By confirming the calibration, the displayed voltage in volts is assigned to shutter position 41.

- EasySet then switched itself off automatically and the calibration is finished.

9. Attach the motor to the shutter again.



Fig. 49



Fig. 50

## 5.14 Transport and parking device (removable, optional)

The removable transport and parking device enables easy coupling to the tractor's three-point linkage and easy manoeuvring in the yard and indoors.

To prevent the fertiliser spreader from rolling, the guide rollers are equipped with a locking system.



### WARNING

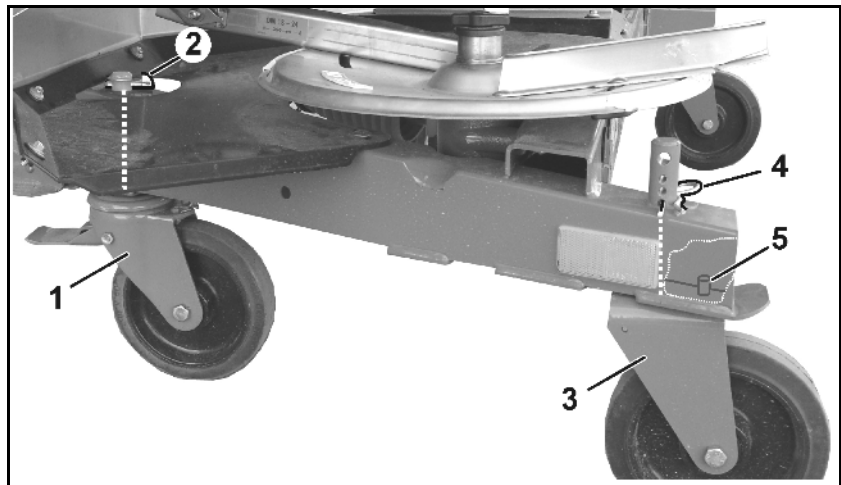
**Tipping hazard!**

**Unhitch a fertiliser spreader or roll it only when the hopper is empty.**



### WARNING

**When installing/removing the transportation device, secure the raise machine against unintended lowering.**



**Fig. 51**

### Installation/removal of transportation device:

1. Couple the machine to the tractor.
2. Raise the machine with the tractor's hydraulic system.
3. Secure the machine against unintentional starting and unintentional rolling away.
4. Support the raised machine to prevent unintentional lowering.
5. Steerable brake rollers (Fig. 51/1), front
  - o Install and secure with clip pin (Fig. 51/2),
  - or
  - o Remove after taking out clip pin.
6. Rigid rollers (Fig. 51/3), rear
  - o Install and secure with safety splint (Fig. 51/4) in lowest bore,
  - or
  - o Remove after taking out safety splint



**When installing the rigid rollers ensure that the pin (Fig. 51/5) goes through the bore of the frame, thus holding the rollers in longitudinal direction.**

## 5.15 Swivelable hopper cover (optional)

The swivelable hopper cover ensures for dry goods to be spread, even in event of wet weather.

Manually operated swivelable hopper cover:

- (1) Hand lever
- (2) Locking, automatic



Fig. 52

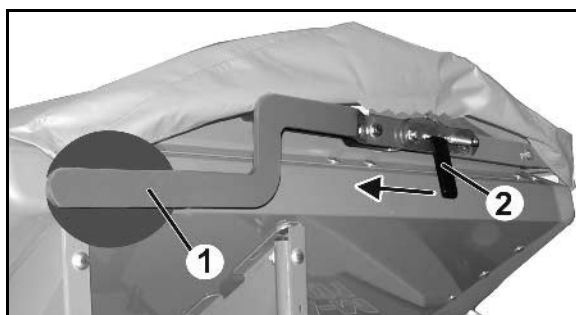


Fig. 53

## 5.16 Hopper extensions (optional)

Narrow hopper extensions:

S500 for ZA-M 1001 Special / 1201 / 1501

Wide hopper extensions:

L1000 for ZA-M 1201 / 1501

A container volume of up to 3000 can be achieved by combining the extensions in different ways (see Technical data).

The implement has a ladder to make it easier to climb into the hopper when extension L1000 is used.

## 6 Commissioning

This section contains information

- on commissioning your machine.
- on checking how you may connect the machine to your tractor.



- Before operating the machine for the first time the operator must have read and understood the operating manual.
- Observe the following chapters
  - "Obligation of the operator" on page 9.
  - "Training of personnel" on page 13.
  - "Warning pictograms and other signs on the machine" from page 16.
  - "Safety information for the operator" from page 24.

It is important to observe these chapters in the interests of your safety.

- Only couple and transport the machine to/with a tractor which is suitable for the task.
- The tractor and machine must comply with the national road traffic regulations.
- The owner (operator) and the driver (user) of the vehicle are responsible for complying with the statutory road traffic regulations.
- Check that the spreading discs are installed correctly. Viewed in direction of travel: left spreading disc "L" and right spreading disc "R".
- Check that the scales on the spreading discs are installed correctly. The scales with values from 5 to 28 are assigned to the shorter spreading vanes and the scales with values from 35 to 55 are assigned to the longer spreading vanes.

## 6.1 Checking the suitability of the tractor



### WARNING

**Danger of breaking during operation, insufficient stability and insufficient tractor steering and braking power on improper use of the tractor!**

- Check the suitability of your tractor, before connecting the machine to the tractor.  
You may only connect the machine to tractors suitable for the purpose.
- Carry out a brake test to check whether the tractor achieves the required braking delay with the machine connected.

Requirements for the suitability of a tractor are, in particular:

- The approved total weight
  - The approved axle loads
  - The load capacity of the installed tyres
- You can find this data on the rating plate or in the vehicle documentation and in the tractor operating manual.

The front axle of the tractor must always be subjected to at least 20% of the dead-weight of the tractor.

The tractor must achieve the brake delay specified by the tractor manufacturer, even with the machine connected.

### 6.1.1 Calculating the actual values for the total tractor weight, tractor axle loads and load capacities, as well as the minimum ballast



The approved total tractor weight, specified in the vehicle documentation, must be greater than the sum of the

- Empty tractor weight,
- ballast weight and
- total weight of the connected machine or drawbar load of the connected machine



**This information is only valid for the Federal Republic of Germany:**

If, having tried all possible alternatives, it is not possible to comply with the axle loads and / or the approved total weight, then a survey by an officially-recognised motor traffic expert can, with the approval of the tractor manufacturer, be used as a basis for the responsible authority to issue an exceptional approval according to § 70 of the German Regulations Authorising the Use of Vehicles for Road Traffic and the required approval according to § 29, paragraph 3 of the German Road Traffic Regulations.

### 6.1.1.1 Data required for the calculation

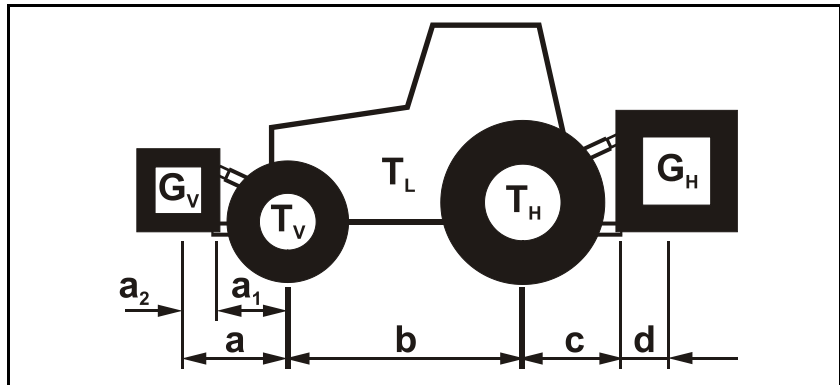


Fig. 54

$T_L$	[kg]	Empty tractor weight	See tractor operating manual or vehicle documentation
$T_V$	[kg]	Front axle load of the empty tractor	
$T_H$	[kg]	Rear axle load of the empty tractor	
$G_H$	[kg]	Total weight of rear-mounted machine or rear ballast	See technical data for machine or rear ballast
$G_V$	[kg]	Total weight of front-mounted machine or front ballast	See technical data for front-mounted machine or front ballast
$a$	[m]	Distance between the centre of gravity of the front machine mounting or the front weight and the centre of the front axle (total $a_1 + a_2$ )	See technical data of tractor and front machine mounting or front weight or measurement
$a_1$	[m]	Distance from the centre of the front axle to the centre of the lower link connection	See tractor operating manual or measurement
$a_2$	[m]	Distance between the centre of the lower link connection point and the centre of gravity of the front machine mount or front weight (centre of gravity distance)	See technical data of front machine mounting or front weight or measurement
$b$	[m]	Tractor wheel base	See tractor operating manual or vehicle documents or measurement
$c$	[m]	Distance between the centre of the rear axle and the centre of the lower link connection	See tractor operating manual or vehicle documents or measurement
$d$	[m]	Distance between the centre of the lower link connection point and the centre of gravity of the rear-mounted machine or rear ballast (centre of gravity distance)	See technical data of machine

### 6.1.1.2 Calculation of the required minimum ballasting at the front $G_{V \min}$ of the tractor to ensure steering capability

$$G_{V \min} = \frac{G_H \cdot (c + d) - T_V \cdot b + 0,2 \cdot T_L \cdot b}{a + b}$$

Enter the numeric value for the calculated minimum ballast  $G_{V \min}$ , required on the front side of the tractor, in the table (section 6.1.1.7).

### 6.1.1.3 Calculation of the actual front axle load of the tractor $T_{V \text{ tat}}$

$$T_{V \text{ tat}} = \frac{G_V \cdot (a + b) + T_V \cdot b - G_H \cdot (c + d)}{b}$$

Enter the numeric value for the calculated actual front axle load and the approved tractor front axle load specified in the tractor operating manual in the table (section 6.1.1.7).

### 6.1.1.4 Calculation of the actual total weight of the combined tractor and machine

$$G_{\text{tat}} = G_V + T_L + G_H$$

Enter the numeric value for the calculated actual total weight and the approved total tractor weight specified in the tractor operating manual in the table (section 6.1.1.7).

### 6.1.1.5 Calculation of the actual rear axle load of the tractor $T_{H \text{ tat}}$

$$T_{H \text{ tat}} = G_{\text{tat}} - T_{V \text{ tat}}$$

Enter the numeric value for the calculated actual rear axle load and the approved tractor rear axle load specified in the tractor operating manual in the table (section 6.1.1.7).

### 6.1.1.6 Tractor tyre loadbearing capacity

Enter the double value (two tyres) of the approved load capacity (see, for example, tyre manufacturer's documentation) in the table (section 6.1.1.7).

### 6.1.1.7 Table

	Actual value according to calculation	Approved value according to tractor instruction manual	Double approved load capacity (two tyres)
Minimum ballast front / rear	/ kg	--	--
Total weight	kg	≤ kg	--
Front axle load	kg	≤ kg	≤ kg
Rear axle load	kg	≤ kg	≤ kg



- You can find the approved values for the total tractor weight, axle loads and load capacities in the tractor registration papers.
- The actually calculated values must be less than or equal to ( ≤ ) the permissible values!



#### WARNING

**Risk of crushing, cutting, entrapment, drawing in and impact through insufficient stability of the tractor and insufficient tractor steering capability and braking power.**

It is forbidden to couple the machine to the tractor used as the basis for calculation, if

- one of the actual, calculated values is greater than the approved value.
- there is no front weight (if required) attached to the tractor for the minimum front ballast ( $G_{V \min}$ ).



- Ballast your tractor with weights at the front or rear if the tractor axle load is exceeded on only one axle.
- Special cases:
  - If you do not achieve the minimum ballast at the front ( $G_{V \min}$ ) from the weight of the front-mounted machine ( $G_V$ ), you must use ballast weights in addition to the front-mounted machine.
  - If you do not achieve the minimum ballast at the rear ( $G_{H \min}$ ) from the weight of the rear-mounted machine ( $G_H$ ), you must use ballast weights in addition to the rear-mounted machine.

## 6.2 Installing the PTO shaft



### WARNING

- Use only the PTO shaft prescribed by **AMAZONE**!
- Install the PTO shaft only with the spreader detached and in an unloaded condition.



### WARNING

**Danger of catching or entrapment by the unprotected input shaft of the input gearbox in event of incorrect installation of the PTO shaft!**

When installing the PTO shaft half on the machine, ensure that the PTO shaft guard is correctly fitted on the gearbox neck and fully covers the input shaft of the input gearbox.

1. Take the PTO shaft apart.
2. Remove the locking screw (Fig. 55/1) from the PTO shaft guard.
3. Turn the PTO shaft guard (Fig. 56/1) to the installation position.
4. Pull off the guard half (Fig. 56/3).
5. Clean and grease the gearbox input shaft.
6. Remove the grease nipple (Fig. 57/1) and attach the PTO shaft (Fig. 57/2).
7. Secure the connection fork (Fig. 57/3) into place using a shear pin (Fig. 57/4).
8. Screw in the grease nipple (Fig. 57/1).
9. Fit the guard half (Fig. 58/1).
10. Turn the PTO shaft guard (Fig. 58/2) to the block position.
11. Screw in the locking screw (Fig. 58/3).

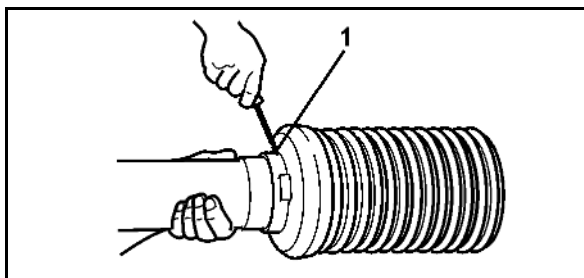


Fig. 55

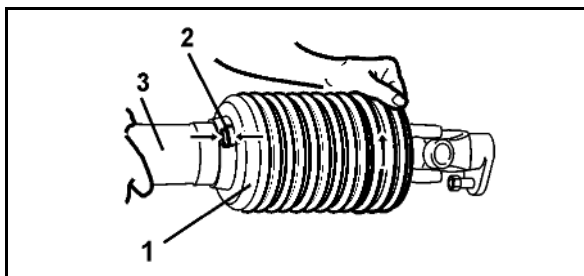


Fig. 56

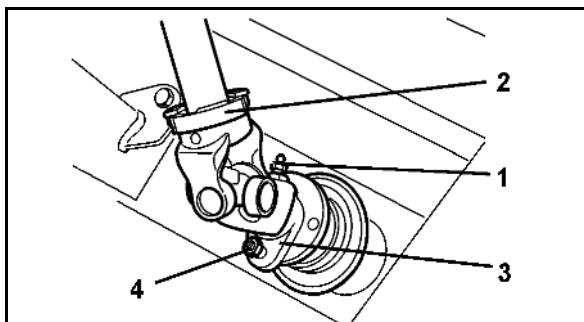


Fig. 57

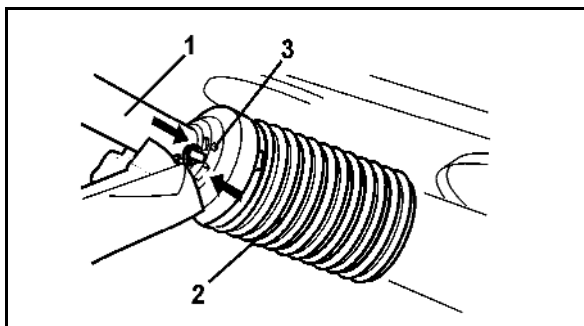


Fig. 58

12. Assemble the PTO shaft.
13. Secure the PTO shaft guard against rotation by attaching the chain to the machine (Fig. 59).



Fig. 59

### 6.3 Adjusting the length of the PTO shaft to the tractor



#### WARNING

**Danger from damaged and/or destroyed, flying parts if the PTO shaft is upended or pulls apart while the machine coupled to the tractor is being raised/lowered because the length of the PTO shaft has not been adjusted properly.**

Have the length of the PTO shaft in all operational positions checked by a specialised workshop and, if necessary, adjusted before coupling the PTO shaft to your tractor for the first time.

In this way, you prevent upending of the PTO shaft or insufficient profile overlap.



This adjustment of the PTO shaft applies only for the current tractor type. You may need to readjust the PTO shaft if you couple the machine to another tractor. Always observe the operating manual supplied with the PTO shaft when adjusting the PTO shaft.



#### WARNING

**Danger of being caught and drawn in if the PTO shaft is installed incorrectly or if unauthorised design changes are made.**

Only a specialist workshop may make design changes to the PTO shaft. When doing so, read and follow the operating manual provided.

Adjusting the length of the PTO shaft is permitted with consideration of the required minimum profile overlap.

Design changes to the PTO shaft that are not described in the PTO shaft operating manual provided are not permitted.


**WARNING**

**Danger of being crushed between the rear of the tractor and the machine when raising and lowering the machine to determine the shortest and longest operating position of the PTO shaft.**

Only actuate the operator controls for the tractor's three-point linkage

- from the intended workstation.
- if you are outside of the danger area between the tractor and the machine.


**WARNING**

**Danger of crushing from unintentional:**

- **Rolling of the tractor and the connected machine!**
- **Lowering of the lifted machine!**

Secure the tractor and machine from unintentional starting and unintentional rolling and secure the machine unintentional lowering before entering the danger zone between the tractor and lifted machine in order to adjust the PTO shaft.



The PTO shaft is at its shortest when it is horizontally. The PTO shaft is at its longest when the machine is fully lifted.

1. Couple the tractor to the machine (do not connect the PTO shaft).
2. Apply the tractor's parking brake.
3. Determine the clearance height of the machine with the shortest and longest operating position for the PTO shaft.
  - 3.1 To do so, raise and lower the machine via the tractor's three-point hydraulic system.  
While doing so, actuate the manual controls for the tractor's three-point hydraulic system on the rear of the tractor, from the provided workstation.
4. Secure the machine, lifted in the measured clearance height, against unintentional lowering (for example, by supporting it or hooking it to a crane).
5. Secure the tractor from unintentional starting before entering the danger area between the tractor and machine.
6. When measuring the length and shortening the PTO shaft, read and follow the operating manual from the PTO shaft manufacturer.
7. Put the shortened halves of the PTO shaft back together.
8. Grease the universal joint shaft of the tractor and the gearbox input shaft before connecting the PTO shaft.  
The tractor symbol on the protective tube of the PTO shaft identifies the tractor-side connection of the PTO shaft.

## 6.4 Securing the tractor / machine against unintentional start-up and rolling



### WARNING

**Danger of crushing, shearing, cutting, entrapment, entanglement, being drawn in, caught or struck during all interventions in the machine.**

- **Due to powered operating elements.**
- **Due to unintentional actuation of operating elements or running of hydraulic functions when the tractor engine is running.**
- **Due to tractor and connected machine unintentionally starting up or rolling away.**
- Secure the tractor and the machine against unintentional start-up and rolling before any intervention in the machine.
- It is forbidden to make any intervention in the machine, such as installation, adjustment, troubleshooting, cleaning and repairs
  - when the machine is running
  - for as long as the tractor engine is running with a connected PTO shaft/hydraulic system.
  - when the ignition key is inserted in the tractor and the tractor engine with the connected turbine shaft / hydraulic system could be started unintentionally.
  - when moving parts are not blocked against unintentional movement.
  - when persons (children) are on the tractor.

During this work, there is particular danger from unintended contact with driven, unsecured operating elements.

1. Shut down the tractor engine.
2. Remove the ignition key.
3. Apply the tractor's parking brake.
4. Ensure that no persons (children) are on the tractor.
5. If necessary, lock the tractor cabin.

## 7 Coupling and uncoupling the machine



When coupling and decoupling the machine, comply with the chapter "Safety information for the user", page 24.



### WARNING

**Danger from crushing, catching, entanglement and / impacts caused by unintentional starting and rolling of the tractor when the tractor's PTO shaft and supply lines are coupled or decoupled!**

Secure the tractor and machine against unintentional start-up and rolling, before entering the danger area between the tractor and machine when coupling or decoupling the PTO shaft. See page 73.



### WARNING

**Danger from crushing and impacts between the rear of the tractor and the machine during coupling/uncoupling.**

- It is prohibited to operate the tractor's 3-point hydraulic system while persons are present between the rear of the tractor and the machine.
- Only actuate the operator controls for the tractor's three-point hydraulic system
  - from the intended workstation beside the tractor.
  - if you are outside of the danger area between the tractor and the machine.



### WARNING

**Couple and uncouple the fertiliser spreader only when it is empty. Tipping hazard!**

## 7.1 Coupling the machine



### WARNING

#### **Danger from crushing and / or impacts when coupling the machine between the tractor and the machine!**

Instruct people to leave the danger area between the tractor and the machine before you approach the machine.

Any helpers may only act as guides standing next to the tractor and the machine, and may only move between the vehicles when both are at a standstill.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of crushing, catching, entrapment and impacts when the machine is unexpectedly released from the tractor!**

- Use the intended equipment to connect the tractor and the machine in the proper way.
- When coupling the machine to the tractor's three-point hydraulic system, ensure that the attachment categories of the tractor and the machine are the same.
- Be absolutely certain to upgrade the category II upper and lower link pins of the machine to category III using reducing sleeves if your tractor has a category III three-point linkage.
- Only use the upper and lower link pins provided to couple up the machine (original pins).
- Check the upper and lower link pins for visible defects whenever the machine is coupled. Replace the upper and lower link pins in the event of clearly visible wear.
- Secure the upper and lower link pins against unintentional release.
- Perform a visual inspection to ensure that the upper and lower link hooks are correctly locked before reversing the tractor.



### WARNING

#### **Danger of breaking during operation, insufficient stability and insufficient tractor steering and braking power on improper use of the tractor!**

You may only connect the machine to tractors suitable for the purpose. For this, see the chapter "Checking the suitability of the tractor", page 66.



# WARNING

## Risk of energy supply failure between the tractor and the machine through damaged power lines!

During coupling, check the course of the power lines. The power lines

- must give slightly without tension, bending or rubbing on all movements of the connected machine.
- may not scour other parts.

1. Secure the machine to prevent it from accidentally rolling away if the machine is equipped with a transport fixture – see "Transport and parking device" chapter on page 63.
2. Always check for visible damage when coupling the machine: See the chapter "Obligation of operator" on page 9.
3. Fasten the ball sleeves over the upper link pins and fasten the lower link pins in the pivot points of the three-point attachment frame.



Be absolutely certain to upgrade the category II upper and lower link pins of the machine to category III using reducing sleeves if your tractor has a category III three-point linkage.

4. Secure the upper link pin (Fig. 60) with the spring-loaded, automatic-action retaining latch to ensure that they do not accidentally come loose.



**Fig. 60**

5. Secure each of the lower link pins with lynch pins to ensure that they do not accidentally come loose.
6. Direct people out of the danger area between the tractor and machine before you approach the machine with the tractor.
7. First couple the PTO shaft and the supply lines to the tractor before you couple the machine with the tractor as follows:
  - 7.1 Drive the tractor up to the machine to leave a clearance of approximately 25 cm between tractor and machine.
  - 7.2 Secure the tractor against unintentional starting and unintentional rolling away. For this, see the chapter "Securing the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling", from page 73.
  - 7.3 Check whether the universal joint shaft of the tractor is switched off.
  - 7.4 Couple the PTO shaft, see the chapter "Coupling the PTO shaft", from page 50.
  - 7.5 Couple the hydraulic hose lines, see the chapter "Coupling the hydraulic hose lines", from page 54.

- 7.6 Couple the lighting system, see the chapter "Transportation equipment", page 34.
- 7.7 Couple the in-cab terminal (if installed), refer to separate operating manual for "AMATRON 3".
- 7.8 Align the lower link hooks so that they are flush with the lower attachment points of the machine.
8. Now continue to reverse the tractor up to the machine so that the lower linking points of the machine pick up the lower link hook of the tractor.
9. Raise the three-point hydraulic system of the tractor until the lower link hooks receive the ball sleeves and automatically interlock.
10. From the tractor seat, couple the upper link to the top attachment point of the three-point attachment frame using the top link hook.  
→ The top link hooks lock automatically.
11. Perform a visual inspection to ensure that the upper and lower link hooks are correctly locked before reversing the tractor.

## 7.2 Uncoupling the machine



### WARNING

#### Danger from crushing and / or impacts

- due to insufficient stability and tilting of the uncoupled machine on uneven, soft ground!
- due to unintentional rolling of the machine parked on a transportation device!
- Always place the uncoupled machine with empty hopper on a horizontal storage space with a solid base.
- Secure the machine against unintentional rolling when you park the machine on a transportation device. Here, see the chapter "Transportation and parking device", page 63.



### CAUTION

#### Risk of tipping

When setting down the fertilizer spreader, only a small residual amount may be found in the hopper.



When uncoupling the machine, there must always be enough space in front of the machine, so that you can align the tractor with the machine if necessary.

1. Always place the machine with empty hopper on a horizontal storage space with a solid base.
2. Always check for visible damage when uncoupling the machine. See the chapter "Obligation of operator" on page 9.
3. Uncouple the machine from the tractor as follows:
  - 3.1 Relieve the load from the top link.
  - 3.2 Unlock and uncouple the top link hooks from the tractor seat.
  - 3.3 Relieve the load from the lower link.
  - 3.4 Unlock and uncouple the lower link hooks from the tractor seat.
  - 3.5 Draw the tractor approximately 25 cm forwards.
    - The space created between the tractor and the machine allows better access for decoupling the turbine shaft and the power lines.
  - 3.6 Secure the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away, see the chapter "Securing the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away", from page 73.
  - 3.7 Secure the machine to prevent it from accidentally rolling away if the machine is equipped with a transport fixture – see "Transport and parking device" chapter on page 63.
  - 3.8 Uncouple the PTO shaft, see the chapter "Uncoupling the PTO shaft", from page 51.
  - 3.9 Uncouple the hydraulic hose lines, see the chapter "Uncoupling the hydraulic hose lines", from page 54.
  - 3.10 Uncouple the lighting system, see the chapter "Transportation equipment", page 34.
  - 3.11 Couple the in-cab terminal (if installed), refer to separate operating manual.

## 8 Adjustments



When performing any adjustment work on the machine, observe the information in the following chapters

- "Warning pictograms and other labels on the machine" from page 16 and
- "Safety information for the operator" from page 24.

Observing this information is important for your safety.



### WARNING

**Danger of, shearing, cutting, entrapment, entanglement, being drawn in, caught or struck during all adjustment work on the machine**

- **due to unintentional contact with moving operating elements (spreading vanes of rotating spreading discs).**
- **due to tractor and connected machine unintentionally starting up or rolling away.**
- Secure the tractor and the machine against unintentional start-up and rolling, before adjusting the machine. See page 73.
- Only touch moving operating elements (rotating spreading discs) when they have come to a complete standstill.



### WARNING

**Risk of contusions, catching and knocks during all adjustment work on the machine due to unintentional lowering of the coupled and raised machine.**

Secure the tractor cabin against entry of other persons to prevent unintentional actuation of the tractor's hydraulic system.

Please note that the individual spreading properties of the spread material have a significant influence on the lateral distribution and spread rate. For this reason, the listed setting values should only be considered as a reference.

The spreading properties depend on the following factors:

- The fluctuations in the physical data (specific weight, grain size, frictional resistance, cw value, etc.) within the same type and brand
- The different properties of the spread material due to weather factors and/or storage conditions.

As a result of this, we cannot guarantee that your spreading material, even with the same name and from the same manufacturer, has the same spreading properties as the listed spreading material. The specified setting recommendations for the lateral distribution are based exclusively on the weight distribution and not on the nutrient distribution (this applies particularly for mixed fertilisers) or the active substance distribution (e.g., for slug pellets or lime). Claims for damages not caused by the centrifugal spreader itself are excluded.

## 8.1 Adjusting the mounting height



### WARNING

**Danger of crushing and / or impact for persons behind / under the fertiliser spreader due to unintentional dropping of the fertiliser spreader if the top link halves are accidentally rotated apart or tear apart!**

Make sure no persons are present in the danger area behind or below the machine before adjusting the mounting height via the upper link.



Set the exact mounting height of the loaded machine on the field in accordance with the setting chart. Following the adjustment, measure the mounting height at the front and rear side of the fertiliser spreader from the surface of the ground (Fig. 61).

1. Switch off the universal joint shaft of the tractor (if necessary).
2. Wait until rotating spreading discs come to a complete standstill (if necessary) before adjusting the mounting height.
3. Direct persons away from the danger zone behind or under the machine.
4. Adjust the required mounting height on the field as per the specifications in the setting chart for the required fertiliser type (normal or late top dressing).
  - 4.1 Raise or lower the fertiliser spreader via the tractor's three-point hydraulic system until the spreading disc at the side in the centre reaches the required mounting height.
  - 4.2 Change the length of the upper link if the mounting heights a and b on the front and reverse side of the spreading discs deviate from the required mounting heights.

Standard mounting height	=	a / b = 80 cm
Installation dimension a smaller than	=	Extend length of the top link
Installation dimension a greater than b	=	Shorten length of the top link

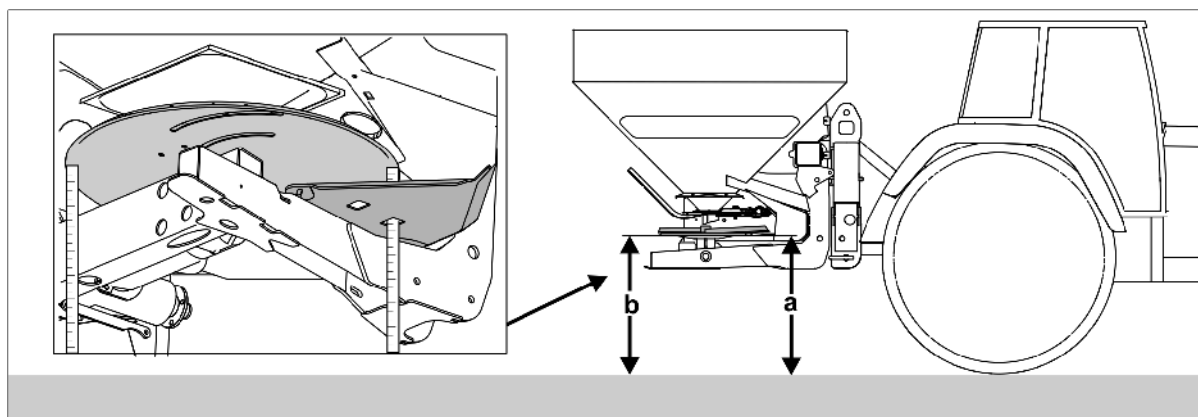
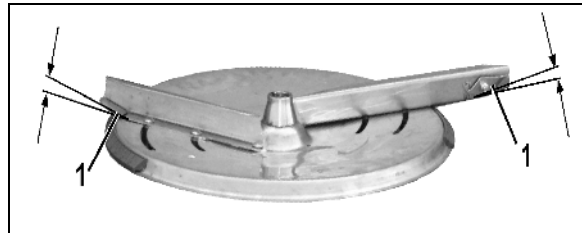


Fig. 61

The mounting heights specified here in cm—usually horizontal 80/80—apply for normal fertilising.

For spring fertilising, if the plants have already grown to a height of 10-40 cm, one-half of the growth height should be added to the specified mounting height (e.g. 80/80). Therefore, for a growth height of 30 cm, set a mounting height of 95/95. For greater growth heights, configure the settings according to the specifications for late topdressing. For dense crops (rapeseed), set the centrifugal broadcaster with the specified mounting height (e.g. 80/80) above the crop. If the growth height makes this impossible, configure according to the specifications for late top dressing.

## 8.2 Setting normal fertilising/late top dressing



**Fig. 62**

The spreading discs are equipped with spreading vanes as standard and can be used to carry out not only normal fertilising but also late top dressing in cereal crops up to 1 m high.

1. Switch off the universal joint shaft of the tractor (if necessary).
2. Wait until rotating spreading discs come to a complete standstill (if necessary) before swivelling the spreading vanes.
3. Swivel the swivel blades (Fig. 62/1) of the spreading vanes to the required position for normal fertilising or late top dressing.
  - Normal fertilising:
    - Swivel the swivel blades downward.
  - Late top dressing:
    - Swivel the swivel blades upward

## Mounting height for late top dressing:

Using the tractor's three-point linkage, set the mounting height of the spreader so that the distance between the grain tips and the spreading discs is approx. 5 cm (Fig. 63). Fasten the lower link pins in the lower link connections at the bottom if required.

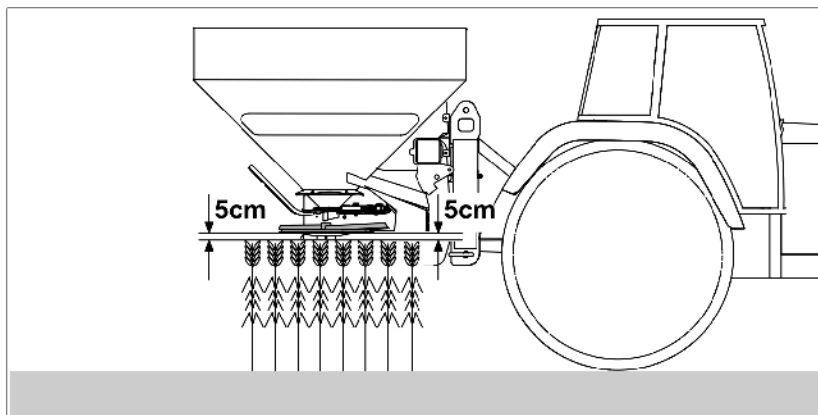


Fig. 63

## 8.3 Setting the spread rate

To achieve the desired **spread rate**, set the **slider position** via the control computer EasySet.

Determine the required slider position either directly from the setting chart or using the calculating disc rule.



The settings shown in the setting chart are only intended as guide values. The flow characteristics of the fertiliser may vary and other settings may therefore be required. Therefore, we recommend carrying out a spread rate check before spreading begins.



The slider position is determined with the calculating disc rule after a spread rate check. This takes the varying flow characteristics of the fertiliser into account when the slider position is determined.

### 8.3.1 Reading off the slider position from the setting chart

The slider position depends on the

- Types of fertiliser being spread (**quantity factor**).
- Working width [m].
- Working speed [km/h].
- Desired spread rate [kg/ha].

#### Extract from setting chart

# YARA calcium ammonia nitrate 27% N + 4% MgO granular (80006352)

Diameter 3.88 mm  
Bulk density: 1,00 kg/l  
Quantity factor 0,941

Shutter position for rate setting

		kg/ha		50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	550	600	700	800	900	1000
		Width	...													↓												
24 m	km/h	10	20	23	25,5	28	30	31,5	33,5	35	36,5	38	39,5	41	42,5	44	45,5	47,5	49	50,5	52	53,5	55,5	59	63,5			
		12	21,5	25	27,5	30	32	34	36	37,5	39,5	41	42,5	44	45,5	47,5	49	50,5	52	53,5	55,5	59	63,5					
		14	22,5	26	29	31,5	34	36	38	40	42	44	45,5	47,5	49,5	51,5	53	55	57	59,5	62	68,5						

Tabel 1

#### Example:

Type of fertiliser:

**YARA Kalkammonsalpeter 27%N + 4%MgO gran.**

Working width: 24 m

Working speed: 10 km/h

Desired spread rate: 350 kg/ha

→ Read off shutter position: **42**



It is recommended to carry out a spread rate check with this slider position.

## 8.4 Spread rate check

### Spread rate check for machines without on-board computer

- A spread rate check is recommended each time the fertiliser is changed.
- The spread rate check is carried out on the left hopper side after the two spreader discs have been removed.
- Carry out the **spread rate check** (calibration test) with the universal joint shaft switched on **by travelling a calibration distance** or with the tractor **at standstill**.
  - Travelling a calibration distance is the more exact method, because the actual travelling speed of the tractor is taken into consideration.
  - If the exact travelling speed of the tractor on the field is known, the spread rate check can be carried out with the tractor at standstill.



- The multiplier for the overall quantity takes into account the spread rate check was carried out for one side.
- With greater quantities of fertiliser per hectare, halve the calibration distance and double the multiplier, because the capacity of the collection bucket is limited.
- Carry out spread rate check with approx. 200 kg hopper capacity.

### 8.4.1 Preparations for spread rate check (without weighing technology)

1. Set the required slider position at the left hopper tip to achieve the desired spread rate.
2. Remove the two spreader discs.
  - 2.1 Unscrew the thumb bolt (Fig. 64/1) securing the spreader disc and remove the spreader disc from the gearbox shaft.
  - 2.2 Screw the thumb screw back into the gearbox shaft (to prevent fertiliser falling into the tap hole).
3. Hook the collection bucket (Fig. 64/2) using the brackets (Fig. 64/3) into the supports (Fig. 64/4 and Fig. 64/5) on the frame.

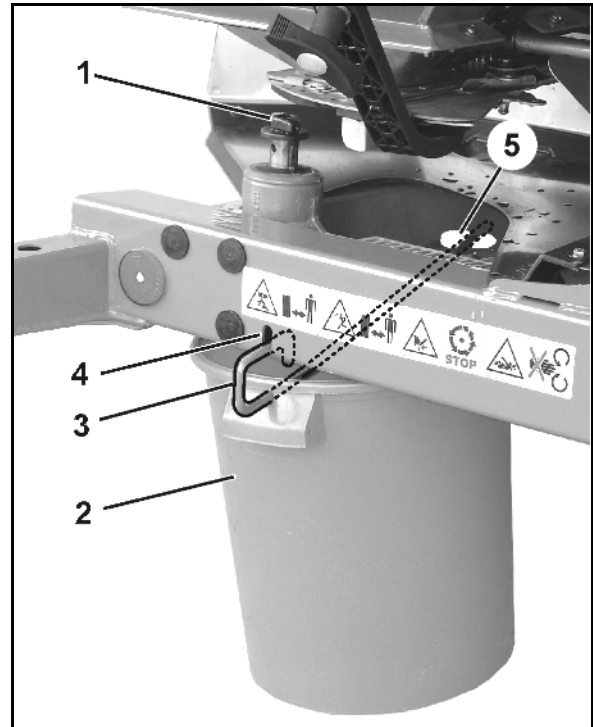


Fig. 64

Attach bracket to collection bucket (Fig. 65/1-6):

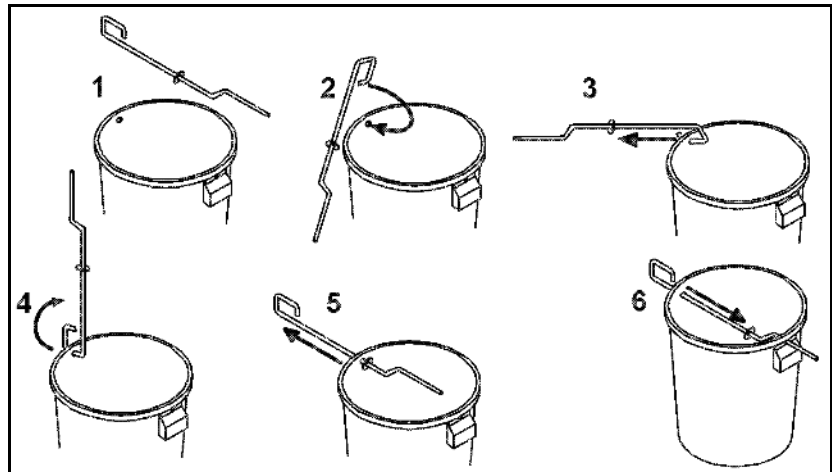


Fig. 65

## 8.4.2 Spread rate check by travelling a calibration distance

### Example:

Fertiliser type:	<b>YARA calcium ammonia nitrate 27% N + 4% MgO granular</b>
Working width:	<b>24 m</b>
Working speed:	<b>10 km/h</b>
Spread rate:	<b>350 kg/ha</b>
Slider position as per setting chart:	<b>42</b>

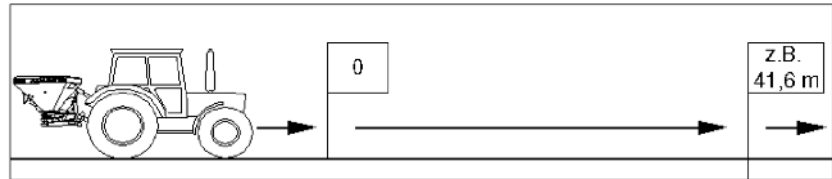
1. Refer to the following table for the working width **24 m**, the calibration distance **41.6 m** and the multiplier **20** for the spread rate conversion.



Determining the calibration distance for working widths not specified in the table

Working width [m]	Required calibration distance [m]	Application area [ha]	Multiplier for determining overall spread rate
9.00	55.50	1/40	40
10.00	50.00	1/40	40
12.00	41.60	1/40	40
15.00	33.30	1/40	40
16.00	31.25	1/40	40
18.00	27.75	1/40	40
20.00	25.00	1/40	40
21.00	23.80	1/40	40
24.00	41.60	1/20	20
27.00	37.00	1/20	20
28.00	35.70	1/20	20
30.00	33.30	1/20	20
32.00	31.25	1/20	20
36.00	27.75	1/20	20

**Table 2**



2. On the field, measure the exact calibration distance. Mark the start and end points of the calibration distance.
3. Adjust the slider position **42**.
4. Set the universal joint shaft speed to **540 rpm** (unless otherwise specified for the working width adjustment in the setting chart).
5. Travel the exact calibration distance from start to end point under field conditions, i.e.
  - 5.1 approx. half-filled hopper
  - 5.2 specified constant working speed **10 km/h** and
  - 5.3 the universal joint shaft speed required for the working width.
6. Open the left slider exactly at the calibration distance start point and close it at the end point.
7. Weigh the quantity of fertiliser collected [kg], e.g. **17.5 kg**.
8. Calculate the actual spread rate [kg/ha] setting based on the quantity of fertiliser collected [kg/ha].

$$\text{Spread rate} = \frac{\text{Quantity of fertiliser collected [17.5kg]} \times \text{multiplier 20}}{\text{ha}} = 350 \text{ kg/ha}$$



If the actual quantity of fertiliser applied and the desired spread rate do not correspond, adjust the slider position accordingly. Repeat the spread rate check as necessary.

After determining the exact slider position for the left hopper side, set the right setting lever to the same slider position.

#### 8.4.2.1 Determining the required calibration distance for working widths not specified in the table

##### Working widths up to 21 m - multiplier 40

$$\text{Necessary calibration distance for desired working width [m]} = \frac{500}{\text{Working width [m]}}$$

##### Working widths from 24 m - multiplier 20

$$\text{Necessary calibration distance for desired working width [m]} = \frac{1000}{\text{Working width [m]}}$$

### 8.4.3 Spread rate check during tractor standstill

#### Example:

Type of fertiliser: **YARA calcium ammonia nitrate  
27% N + 4% MgO granular**

Working width: 24 m

Working speed: 10 km/h

Spread rate: 350 kg/ha

Slider position according to setting 42  
chart:



1. Refer to the following table for the required working width of **24 m** and working speed of **10 km/h**, the time of **14.98 sec** required to complete the required calibration distance of **41.6 m** and the multiplier **20** to perform the spread rate conversion.



Convert times for working widths and working speeds not listed in the table.

Working width [m]	Required calibration distance [m]	Multiplier for determining overall spread rate	Required time [sec] to complete the calibration distance at the working speed [km/h]		
			8	10	12
9.00	55.50	40	24.97	19.98	16.65
10.00	50.00	40	22.5	18	15
12.00	41.60	40	18.72	14.98	12.48
15.00	33.30	40	14.98	11.99	9.99
16.00	31.25	40	14.06	11.25	9.37
18.00	27.75	40	12.49	9.99	8.32
20.00	25.00	40	11.25	9	7.5
21.00	23.80	40	10.71	8.57	7.14
24.00	41.60	20	18.72	14.98	12.48
27.00	37.00	20	16.65	13.32	11.1
28.00	35.70	20	16.06	12.85	10.71
30.00	33.30	20	14.98	11.99	9.99
32.00	31.25	20	14.06	11.25	9.37
36.00	27.75	20	12.49	9.99	8.32

Table 3

2.  Adjust the slider position **42**.
3. Set the universal joint shaft speed to **540 rpm** (unless otherwise specified for the working width adjustment in the setting chart).
4.  Open the slider on the left for exactly **14.98 sec**.
5. Weigh the quantity of fertiliser collected [kg], e.g. **17.5 kg**.
6. Calculate the actual spread rate [kg/ha] setting based on the quantity of fertiliser collected [kg/ha].

$$\text{Spread rate} = \frac{\text{Quantity of fertiliser collected [17.5kg]} \times \text{multiplier } 20}{\text{ha}} = 350 \text{ kg/ha}$$



If the actual quantity of fertiliser applied and the desired spread rate do not correspond, adjust the slider position accordingly. Repeat the spread rate check as necessary.

7. After determining the exact slider position for the left hopper side, set the right setting lever to the same slider position.

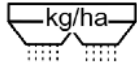


#### Determining the required measuring time for working widths (calibration distances) and/or working speeds not specified in the table

$$\text{Measuring time [sec.] required for desired working width} = \frac{\text{Calibration distance [m]}}{\text{Working speed [km/h]}} \times 3.6$$

### 8.5 Determining the slider position using a calculating disc rule

The calculating disc rule makes it possible to determine the correct slider position after the spread rate check on the basis of the quantity of fertiliser collected.

The calculating disc rule is made up of:

-  The outer white scale showing the spread rates [kg/ha].
-  The inner white scale showing the quantity of fertiliser collected during the spread rate check [kg].
-  The central coloured scale showing the slider positions.

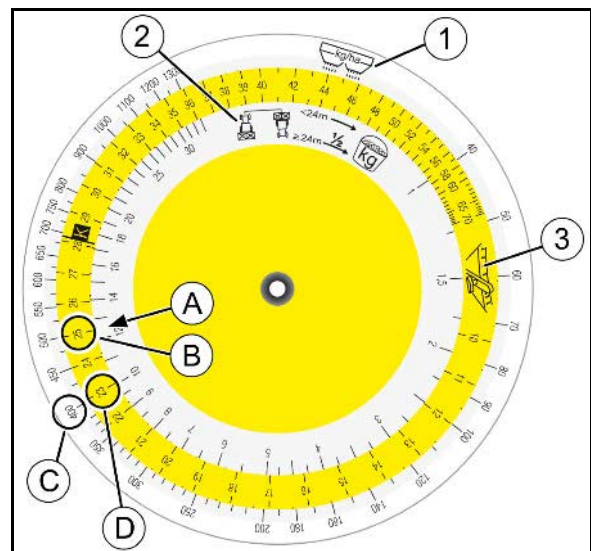
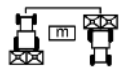


Fig. 66

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- The table for determining the required calibration distance [m]

with



- working width,



- required calibration distance,

**1/2 kg** - Working widths where only half of the fertilizing quantity is considered for the calculation.

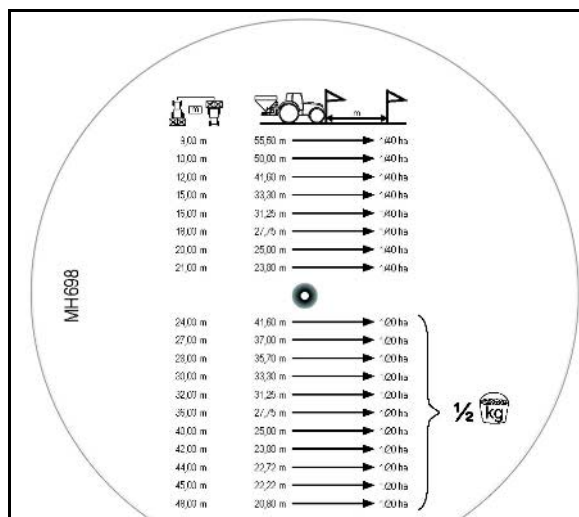


Fig. 67



**The following application areas apply for the spread rate check**

- 1/40 ha for working widths up to 23 m.
- 1/20 ha for working widths greater than 24 m.



With working widths above 24 m, halve the collected fertiliser quantity (e.g. 25 kg = 25 kg/2 = 12.5 kg) and determine the slider position on the basis of this figure.

1. Carry out the spread rate check
2. Use a calculating disc rule.  
On the scale (Fig. 66/2) for collected quantity [kg], look for the value (A) and align with the selected slider position (B) of the coloured scale (Fig. 66/3).
3. Look for the desired spread rate (C) and read off the required slider position (D).
4. Set the slider position.



It is recommended to carry out another spread rate check with this slider position.

## 8.6 Determining the slider position using the calibration kit (optional)



To determine the slider position with the calibration kit, use the calculating disc rule provided with the special equipment! (Position "K" is located on the central coloured scale.)



When the slider position is being determined, both sliders of the outlet openings remain closed and the universal joint shaft remains switched off.



### WARNING

Finger cutting points on the slider of the calibration kit.

Working width: **18 m**  
 Spread rate: **400 kg/ha**  
 Working speed: **10 km/h**  
 Slider position: **?**

1. Hook the collection bucket (Fig. 70/1) with the bracket (Fig. 70/2) on to the outlet chute (Fig. 70/3). Engage the collection bucket in the clamping device (Fig. 70/4 and Fig. 68/1).
2. Open the lateral slider (Fig. 70/5) of the discharge chute fully for approx. 5 sec. with the rope (Fig. 70/6) – this ensures a uniform flow of fertiliser. Afterwards, pour back the collected fertiliser into the spreader.
3. Obtain the required calibration distance of **27.75 m** for an application area of **1/40 ha** and required working width of **18 m** on the reverse side of the calculating disc rule.
4. On the field, measure the exact calibration distance. Mark the start and end points of the calibration distance.

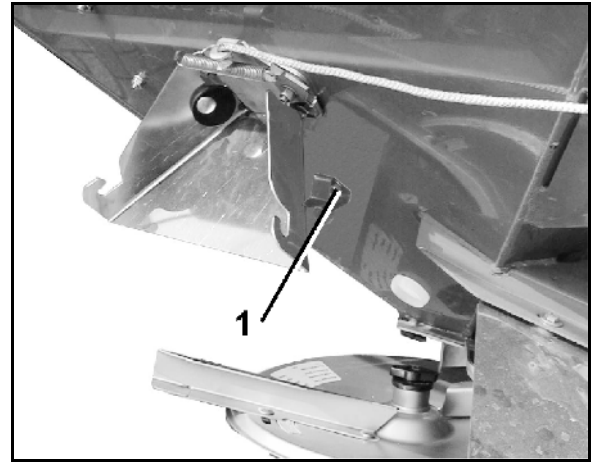


Fig. 68

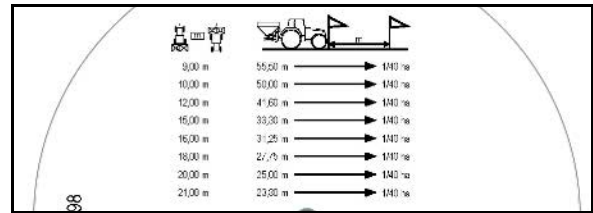


Fig. 69

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5. Travel the exact calibration distance from the start to the end point under field conditions, i.e. with the specified constant working speed **10 km/h** and universal joint shaft speed **540 rpm** (unless otherwise specified in the working width setting in the setting chart). Here, fully open the lateral slider of the discharge chute from the tractor by means of a rope exactly at the calibration distance start point (pull to the stop) and close at the end point.
6. Weigh the quantity of fertiliser collected, e.g. **17.5 kg**.

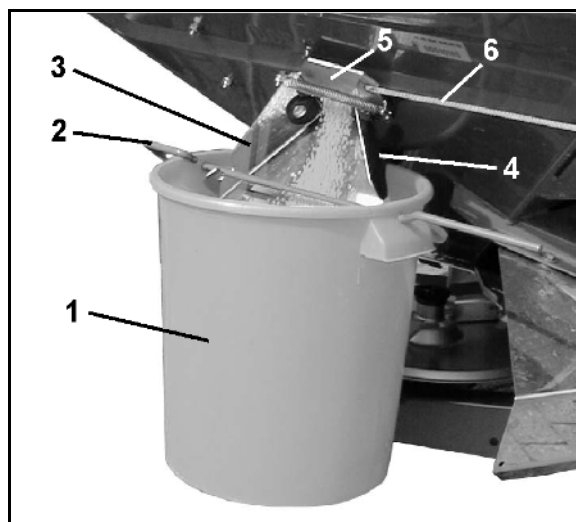


Fig. 70



With working widths above 24 m, halve the collected fertiliser quantity (e.g. 25 kg : 25 kg/2 = 12.5 kg) and determine the slider position on the basis of this figure.

7. Take the calculating disc rule for the calibration kit. On the scale (Fig. 71/2) for collected quantity [kg], look for value 17.5 (A) and align with position **K** of coloured scale (Fig. 71/3).
8. Look up the required spread rate (400 kg/ha) (B) on the scale for the spread rate (Fig. 71/1) and read off the slider position **23** (C).
9. Set the setting lever for spread rate setting to scale value **23**.

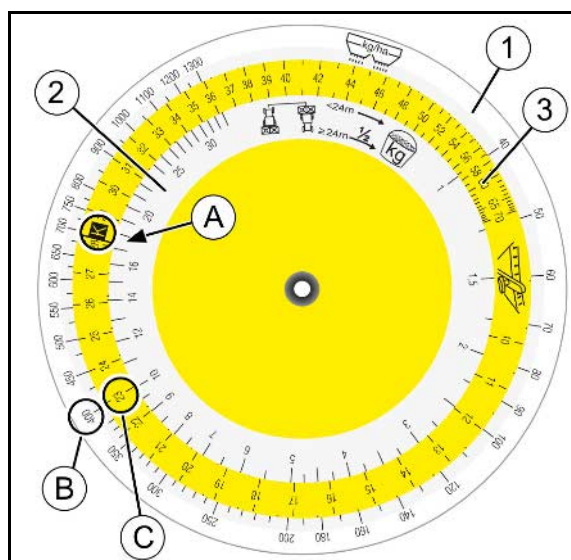
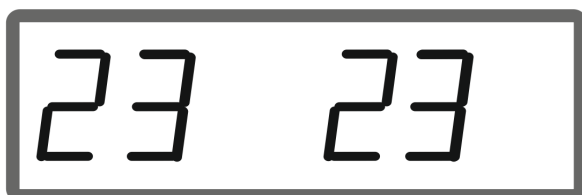


Fig. 71

## 8.7 Setting the working width



- There are different spreading disc pairs for the various working widths.
- The existing tramline system (distance between the tramlines) determines the selection of the required spreading disc pair.
- The working widths are adjustable within the working ranges of the respective Omnia Set (OM) spreading disc pairs (however, there may be deviations for the spreading of urea).
- The type of fertiliser and desired working width determine the setting of the pivotable spreading vanes.  
The specific spreading properties of a fertiliser influence its throwing range. The pivotable spreading vanes allow the adjustment of these specific spreading properties of a fertiliser, so that the respective fertiliser can be spread over the desired working width.

Working width	Spreading disc pair
10 – 12 m	OM 10 – 12
10 - 16 m	OM 10 – 16
18 - 24 m	OM 18 – 24
24 - 36 m	OM 24 – 36



The primary factors that affect the spreading properties are:

- Granule size
- Bulk density
- Surface condition
- Humidity

We therefore recommend the use of a well granulated fertiliser by a renowned manufacturer and also checking of the working width setting using the mobile fertiliser test rig.



### WARNING

**Danger of ejection of parts of the quick-release screw connection in event of incorrect tightening of the wing nut after the working depth is set!**

After setting the working depth, always check whether you have manually retightened the wing nut of the quick-release screw connection.

## 8.7.1 Replacing the spreading discs

1. Remove the wing nut (Fig. 72/1).
2. Rotate the spreading disc so that the 8 mm dia. disc hole is aligned with the centre of the machine.
3. Remove the spreading disc from the gear-box shaft.
4. Zur leichten Montage auf die Ausgangswelle des Winkelgetriebes Montagepaste (KA059) auftragen.
5. Fit another spreading disc.
6. Secure the spreading disc by tightening the wing nut.

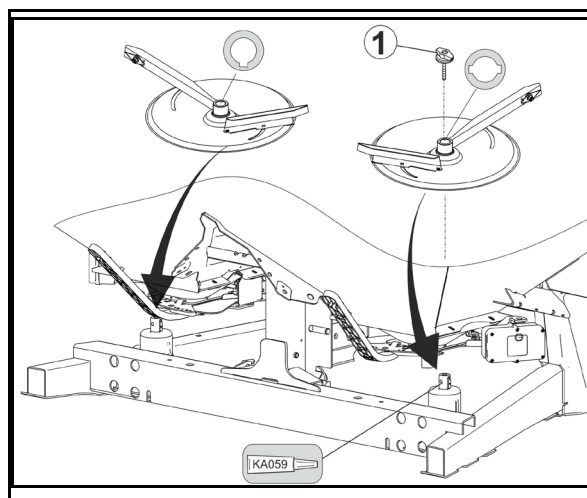


Fig. 72



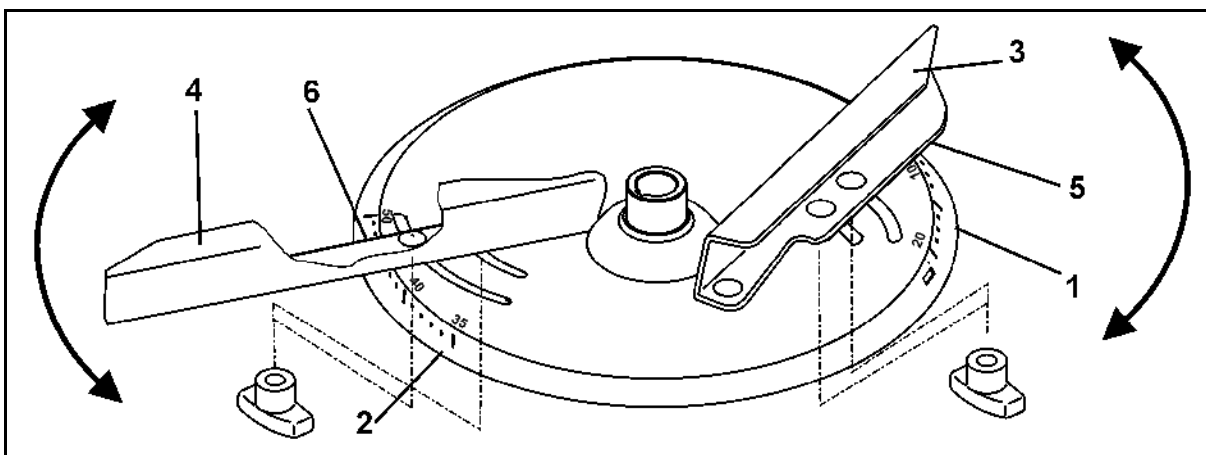
- When fitting the spreading discs, do not confuse "left" and "right".
  - Right spreading disc with engraved **R**
  - Left spreading disc with engraved **L**
- The right gearbox shaft has a lock pin. Always install the right spreading disc with two grooves here.



When equipping the spreader with an on-board computer, fully open the dosing slider to replace the spreading discs.

See the corresponding operating manual!

## 8.7.2 Adjusting the spreading vane positions



**Fig. 73**

The spreading vane position depends on:

- the working width and
- the type of fertiliser.

Two different scales, designed so as to make it impossible to confuse them, are arranged on each spreading disc for precision setting of the individual spreading vane positions (Fig. 73/1 and Fig. 73/2).

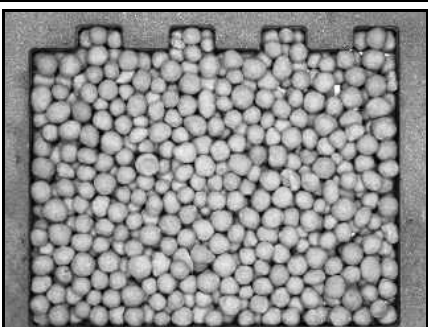


- The shorter spreading vanes (Fig. 73/3) are assigned the scale (Fig. 73/1) with values from 5 to 28; the longer spreading vanes (Fig. 73/4) are assigned the scale (Fig. 73/2) with the values from 35 to 55.
  - For the short spreading vane (Fig. 73/3), read off the set value on the read-off edge (Fig. 73/5).
  - For the long spreading vane (Fig. 73/4), read off the set value on the read-off edge (Fig. 73/6).
- Swivelling the spreading vanes to a higher scale value (Fig. 73/1 or Fig. 73/2) increases the working width.
- The shorter spreading vanes primarily distribute the fertiliser in the centre of the spread pattern, while the longer vanes primarily distribute it to the outer area.

### Adjust the spreading vanes as follows:

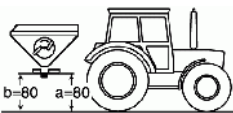
1. Switch off the tractor's universal joint shaft.
2. Secure the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away, see the chapter "Securing the tractor against unintentional starting and rolling away", from page 73.
3. Wait until rotating spreading discs come to a complete standstill before adjusting the working width.
4. Set the desired working width by swivelling the short and long spreading vanes in one after the other.
  - 4.1 Turn the spreading disc so that the respective wing nut under the spreading disc can be released without problem.
  - 4.2 Release the respective wing nut.
  - 4.3 Refer to the setting chart for the short and long spreading vanes.
  - 4.4 Swivel the respective spreading vane so that you can read off the required setting on the scale on the read-off edge.
  - 4.5 Firmly retighten the respective wing nut by hand (without a tool).

### Extract from setting chart



**YARA calcium ammonia nitrate 27% N + 4% MgO granular (80006352)**

Diameter **3.88 mm**  
 Bulk density: **1,00 kg/l**  
 Quantity factor **0,941**



Disc	OM 10-12		OM 10-16				OM 18-24				OM 24-36					
											↓					
working width [m]	10	12	10	12	15	16	18	20	21	24	24	27	28	30	32	36
Shutter position	27/45	27/45	24/47	24/47	24/47	24/47	19/45	19/45	19/45	➔	14/40	15/41	15/41	17/43	18/43	19/46

### Example:

Type of fertiliser: **YARA Kalkammonsalpeter 27%N + 4%MgO gran.**

Disc: **OM 24-36**

Required working width: **24m**

Vane position: **14** (short vane)  
**40** (long vane)

## 8.8 Checking the working width and lateral distribution

The working width is influenced by the respective spreading properties of the fertiliser.

The most important influential factors on the spreading properties are known to be

- the grain size,
- the bulk density,
- the surface properties and
- the moisture.

The setting values from the setting chart are therefore only to be considered as **reference values**, since the spreading properties of the fertiliser types can change.

Check the working width and lateral distribution and optimise the fertiliser spreader settings by using:

- a mobile test rig
  - EasyCheck
- See separate operating manual



Specifications for checking the working width and lateral distribution:

- as little wind as possible (wind speeds < 3 m/s).
- never perform a spreading test with side winds. If necessary, adjust the orientation of the spreading test for the wind direction.

## 8.9 Boundary, ditch and side spreading

### 1. Boundary spreading in accordance with fertiliser ordinance (Fig. 74):

Along the field boundary there is a road, a field path or another person's lot.

Fertiliser is not permitted to fall beyond the boundaries in accordance with the fertiliser ordinance.

### 2. Ditch spreading in accordance with fertiliser ordinance (Fig. 75):

There is body of water or a ditch along the field boundary.

The fertiliser ordinance specifies the following:

- No fertiliser must be spread within one metre of the boundary (with use of boundary spreading devices).
- No fertiliser must be spread within three metres of the boundary (without use of boundary spreading devices).
- Erosion and wash-away (e.g. in surface waters) must be prevented.

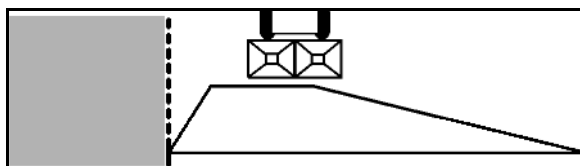


Fig. 74

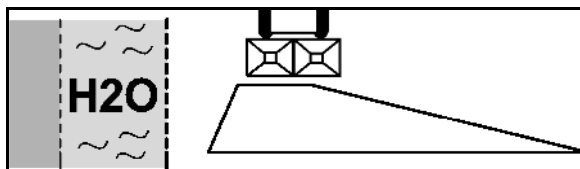


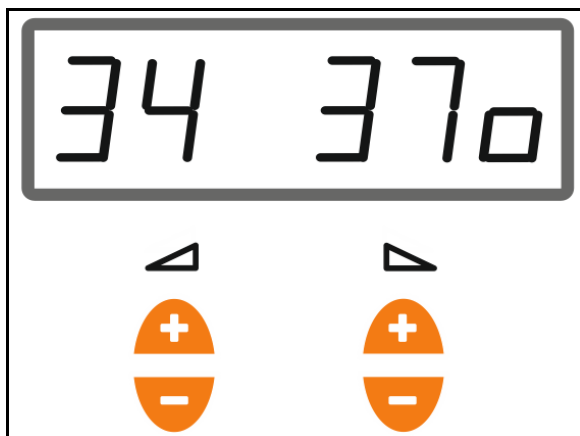
Fig. 75



### Boundary spreading and ditch spreading:

To prevent over-fertilising in the inside of the field, the spread rate at the boundary must be reduced. There is a slight under-fertilising in front of the field boundary.

- **EasySet:**  
Reduce the boundary-side shutter position by the scale intervals specified in the setting chart



### 3. Side spreading (Fig. 76):

The boundary is delineated by an area in agricultural use. It is acceptable for a small amount of fertiliser to be thrown across the field boundary.

The fertiliser distribution in towards the centre of the field is still close to the nominal quantity. A small amount of fertiliser is thrown across the field boundary.

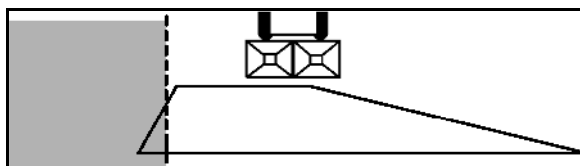


Fig. 76

### 8.9.1 Boundary and side spreading using the Limiter boundary spread deflector

The setting of the Limiter depends on

- Boundary distance
- Type of fertiliser,
- Nature of the field boundary

Read the value to be set from the setting chart (Fig. 77).



- The values of the setting chart are to be understood as guide numbers, as the fertiliser conditions may vary. Readjust the Limiter if necessary.
- The boundary/edge distance in the setting chart always indicates half the working width.








 <b>LIMITER</b> 	OM 10-12/OM 10-16				OM 18- 24				OM 24- 36							
	5	6	7,5	8	9	10	10,5	12	12	13,5	14	15	16	18		
KAS CAN AN	12	10	8	7	8	6	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0		
NPK	15	13	12	10	13	12	11	10	11	10	9	8	7	5		
DAP	15	13	15	14	15	14	14	12	12	12	12	11	10	8		
MAP	15	13	15	14	15	14	14	12	12	12	12	11	10	8		
Harnstoff	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	0	-	-	-		
Urea	13	11	9	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	-	-	-		
Urée	15	13	11	10	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	-		
Мочевина	15	13	11	10	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	-		
P	9	7	4	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
K	12	11	9	8	7	5	4	3	3	2	1	0	0	0		
PK	15	14	12	11	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	3		
MgO	15	14	12	11	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	3		
<b>AMAZONE</b>	<b>A</b>								<b>B</b>							

Fig. 77

	Boundary/edge distance (half working width) corresponding to the mounted OM spreading discs
	Boundary spreading
	Edge spreading
	Boundary/ditch spreading
	Necessary reduction of universal joint shaft speed
<b>A</b>	Installation position for working widths up to 21m
<b>B</b>	Installation position for working widths from 22m

## Table of Contents

To set the values, position the boundary spread deflector on the guide bracket.

1. For this purpose, release the clamping lever (Fig. 78/1).

If the turn range of the clamping lever is insufficient, raise the handle, press it back and lower again.

2. Displace the boundary spread deflector on the guide bracket (Fig. 79/1) so that the pointer (Fig. 79/2) is at the value specified as per the setting chart (Fig. 77).
3. Resecure the clamping lever.

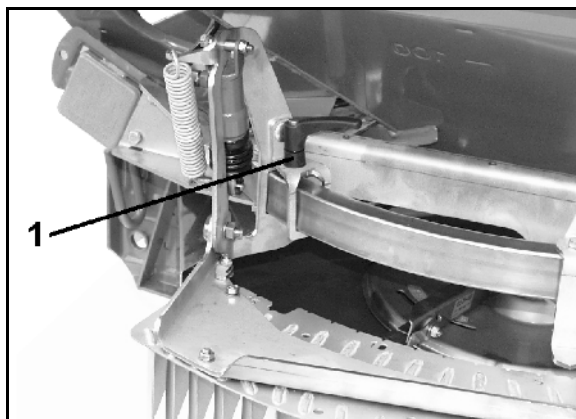


Fig. 78

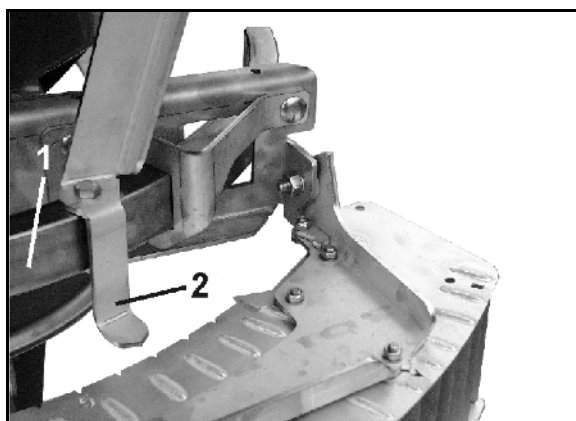


Fig. 79

For **late fertilising** the boundary spread deflector is placed in a half-way position (Fig. 80).

For this purpose, lower the boundary spread deflector.

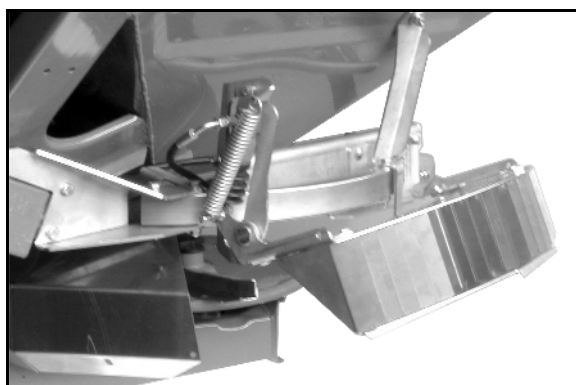


Fig. 80

At the top of the boundary spread deflector, there is an adjusting bar on the left and right edge (Fig. 81/1).

1. Release the nuts on the adjusting bar.
2. Raise the deflector by hand.
3. Shift the adjusting bar to the stop and tighten the bar firmly.
4. Lower the deflector.

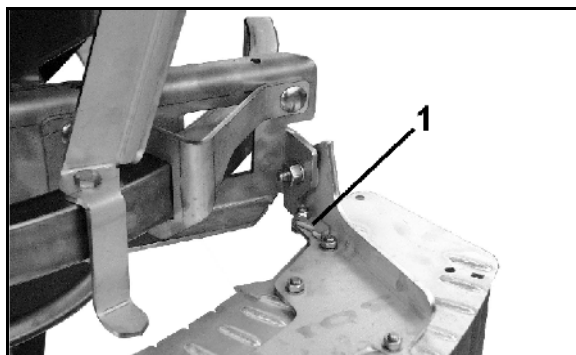


Fig. 81

## 8.9.2 Boundary and side spreading using the Tele-Set boundary spreading disc

For **boundary spreading** (as per fertiliser ordinance) and **side spreading** (beside your own areas to be treated in the same way), replace the **left Omnia-Set spreading discs** (left side spreading), viewed in direction of travel, **with** the appropriate boundary **Tele-Set** spreading disc.

The Tele-Set boundary spreading disc produces a spreading pattern, the edge of which sharply tapers away towards the field edge.

The throwing range of the fertiliser spreader in relation to the "field edge" can be adjusted using the swivelling telescoping vanes.



Fasten the Tele-Set boundary spreading disc or the Omnia-Set spreading disc to the side of the machine (Fig. 82/1) when not in use.



Fig. 82

### Setting the boundary spreading disc in accordance with the fertiliser ordinance

The boundary spreading discs

- TS 5 – 9
- TS 10 – 14
- TS 15 – 18

are set via the telescoping vanes (Fig. 83/1) in accordance with the setting chart depending on the type of fertiliser to be spread and the distance of the first tramline from the field edge:

Boundary margin	Boundary spreading disc
5 - 9 m	TS 5 – 9
10 - 14 m	TS 10 – 14
15 - 18 m	TS 15 – 18

1. Swivel the telescoping vanes (Fig. 83/1) on the spreading disc after releasing the respective wing nut in the area of the scale (Fig. 83/2). Read off the value at the read-off edge (Fig. 83/3) and retighten the wing nut.

Operation: Swivel telescoping vanes to higher value on scale:

→ **Greater throwing range, steeper spreading flank.**

2. Set the vane outer section to a higher letter value (Fig. 83/4) after releasing the nut (Fig. 83/5) on the scale (Fig. 83/6). The respective position of the vane outer section is read off at the read-off edge (Fig. 83/7) on the scale.

Operation: Swivel vane outer section toward higher value on the scale:

→ **Greater throwing range, flatter spreading flank.**

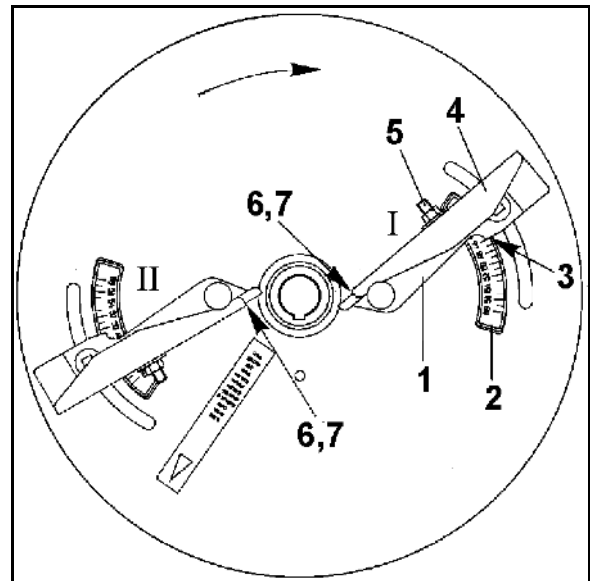
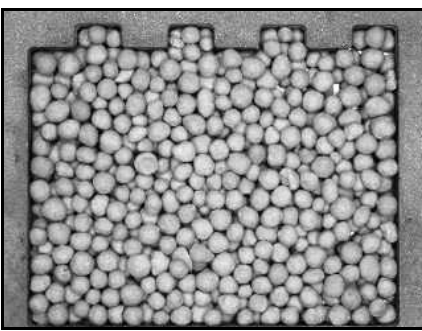


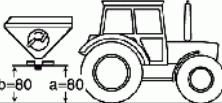
Fig. 83

# Extract from setting chart




**YARA calcium ammonia nitrate 27% N + 4% MgO granular (80006352)**

Diameter **3.88 mm**  
Bulk density: **1 kg/l**  
Quantity factor **0,941**



Disc		TS 5-9					TS 10-14						TS 15-18						TS 4		
boundary margin [m]		5	6	7,5	8	9	9	10	10,5	12	13,5	14	12	13,5	14	15	16	18	15	16	18
Side spreading	I	C51	C52	F48	F49	-	C49	D48	D48	-	-	→	D40	E41	E41				B28	C23	D21
	II	D50	E50	F51	F51	-	C52	E52	E53	-	-	→	E52	H55	H55				A44	A53	A57
Boundary spreading	I	B47 1↻	C48 1↻	C49	C49	D50	-	A45	A45	C46	F43	F43	-	-	-	B51	C52	E53	-	-	-
	II	D45 1↻	E45 1↻	E42	E42	F46	-	A49	A50	C52	F53	F53	-	-	-	E42	F42	H42	-	-	-
Ditch spreading	I	B46 1↻	B48 1↻	B49	B49	C50	-	A44	A44	B46	E43	E43	-	-	-	A51	B52	D53	-	-	-
	II	B45 1↻	D45 1↻	D42	D42	E46	-	A48	A49	B52	E53	E53	-	-	-	D42	E42	G42	-	-	-

**Table 4**

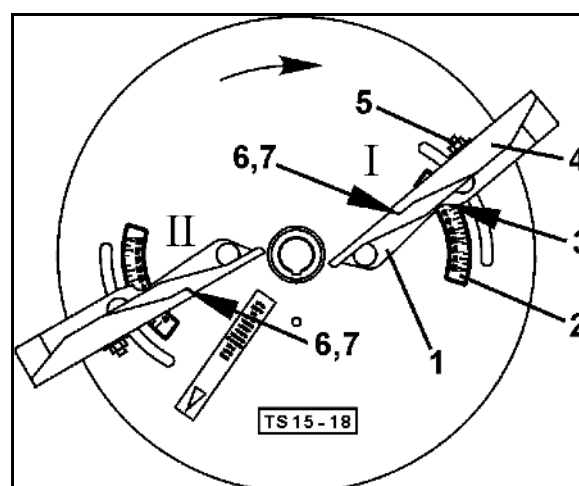
Explanation of setting chart: 1  Boundary spreading with reduced spreader disc speed, as otherwise the spreader disc mounted on the field side will throw beyond the edge of the field.

## Example:

Distance from the first tramline to the edge of the field: **12 m (TS 15-18)**

Type of fertiliser: **YARA calcium ammonia nitrate 27% N + 4% MgO granular**

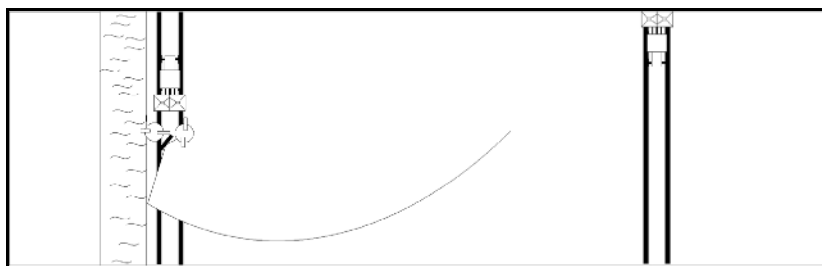
Information from setting chart or above table: **D 40/ E 52**  
**Side spreading**



**Fig. 84**

1. Set read-off edge of the vane **I** to letter value **D** and secure vane outer section. Swivel vane **I** to value **40** and secure.
2. Set read-off edge of the vane **II** to letter value **E** and secure vane outer section. Swivel vane **II** to value **52** and secure.

### 8.9.3 Special situations during boundary spreading (where the distance between the centre of the tramline and field edge does not correspond to half the working width)



**Fig. 85**

#### Example

Distance between tramlines:	<b>24 m</b> (corresponds to working width of 24 m)
Distance between first tramline and the left field edge:	<b>8 m</b> (corresponds to working width of 16 m)
Type of fertiliser	<b>YARA calcium ammonia nitrate 27% N + 4% MgO granular</b>
Forward speed	<b>10 km/h</b>
Desired spread rate:	<b>350 kg/ha</b>

#### Slider position: • Manual shutter setting

Determine the slider position for the required spread rate using the setting chart - taking different working widths into account.

right (24 m working width):	<b>= 42 (350 kg/ha)</b>
left (16 m working width):	<b>= 35,5 (350 kg/ha)</b>

#### • Electrical shutter setting

Calculate the percentage reduction in the spread rate - taking the different working widths into account.

Set the boundary-side quantity reduction at the on-board computer.

right (24 m working width):	<b>= 100%</b>
left (16 m working width):	<b>= 100% x 16 m / 24 m = 66 %</b>

#### Vane position

right OM 24-36 from setting chart:	<b>= 24 m working width: 14/40</b>
left TS 5-9 from setting chart:	<b>= 8 m distance from the first tramline to the field edge: F 49/ F 51</b>

#### 8.9.4 Notes on OM 10-12 and OM 10-16 spreading discs

With the **OM 10-16**, the throwing range **W** is approx. 36 m. This may be a disadvantage for boundary spreading:

- Working widths **AB** of 10 or 12 m, and
- of the first tramline at the field edge (use of boundary spread deflector),

Or:

- of a working width **AB** of 10 m, and
- of the first tramline of half the working width (use of **Limiter** or **TS 5-9**).

Here, the **OM 10-16** throw considerable quantities of fertiliser across the boundary when crossing the second tramline (see Fig. 86).

In these cases, boundary spreading is only possible in accordance with the fertiliser ordinance with the use of the **OM 10-12** (see Fig. 87).

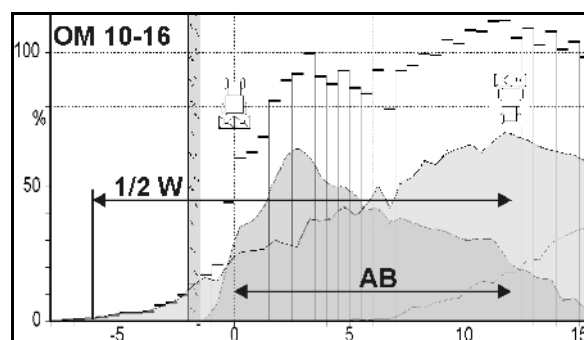


Fig. 86

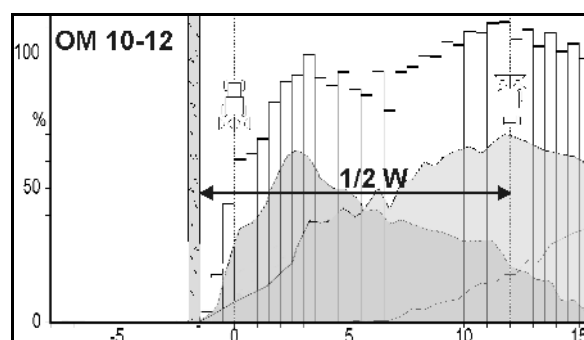


Fig. 87

## 9 Transportation



- Comply with the chapter "Safety information for the user", from page 26 when moving.
- Before moving off, check:
  - The correct connection of the supply lines
  - The lighting system for damage, function and cleanliness
  - The hydraulic system for visible defects



### WARNING

#### **Risk of contusions, cutting, catching, drawing in and knocks through unintentional releasing of the coupled machine!**

Carry out a visual check that the upper and lower link pins are firmly secured against unintentional release.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of contusions, cuts, dragging, catching or knocks from tipping and insufficient stability.**

- Drive in such a way that you always have full control over the tractor with the attached machine.  
In so doing, take your personal abilities into account, as well as the road, traffic, visibility and weather conditions, the driving characteristics of the tractor and the connected machine.
- Before transportation, fasten the side locking of the tractor lower link, so that the connected or coupled machine cannot swing back and forth.



### WARNING

#### **Danger of breaking during operation, insufficient stability and insufficient tractor steering and braking power on improper use of the tractor!**

Comply with the maximum load of the connected machine and the approved axle and support loads of the tractor. If necessary, drive only with a partially filled hopper.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of falling from the machine if riding against regulations!**

It is forbidden to ride on the machine and/or climb the running machine.



- During road transport, only lift the centrifugal broadcaster until the top edge of the reflector is no more than 1500 mm above the road surface.
- Secure the machine against unintentional lowering before driving on the road!

## 10 Use of the machine



When using the machine, observe the information in the following sections:

- "Warning pictograms and other signs on the machine"
- "Safety information for the user", on page 24 ff.

Observing this information is important for your safety.



### WARNING

**Danger from ejected objects (fertiliser particles, foreign bodies, e.g. small stones) in the direction of the tractor without the intended protective equipment (deflector plates)!**

Only ever start up the machine when the protective equipment (deflector plates) is fully installed.



### WARNING

**Danger from catching, entanglement, pulling in or entrapment during machine operation due to accessible powered elements of the machine.**

- Only start up the machine, when all the safety equipment has been attached and is in the closed position.
- It is forbidden to open the safety equipment
  - when the machine is running
  - for as long as the tractor engine is running with a connected PTO shaft/hydraulic system.
  - when the ignition key is inserted in the tractor and the tractor engine with the connected turbine shaft / hydraulic system could be started unintentionally.



### WARNING

**Danger from ejected, damaged components caused by impermissibly high drive speeds of the tractor universal joint shaft!**

Observe the approved machine drive speed before switching on the tractor universal joint shaft.



### WARNING

**Danger from being entangled and drawn in and danger from foreign objects being caught and thrown in the danger area of the driven PTO shaft!**

- Whenever the machine is used, first check to ensure that the safety devices and guards of the PTO shaft are fully intact and functional.  
Have damaged safety devices and guards of the PTO shaft replaced immediately by a specialised workshop.
- Check that the PTO shaft guard is secured against rotation by the supporting chain.
- Maintain a sufficient safety clearance between you and the driven PTO shaft.
- Direct people out of the danger area of the driven PTO shaft.
- Shut down the tractor engine immediately in case of danger.



### WARNING

**Risk of contusions, cutting, catching, drawing in and knocks through unintentional releasing of the coupled machine!**

Before each use of the machine, carry out a visual check that the upper and lower link pins are firmly secured against unintentional release.



### WARNING

**Danger of catching or entanglement and drawing in or entrapment of loose clothing by moving elements (rotating spreading discs)!**

Do not wear loose-fitting clothing. Tight clothing reduces the risk of unintentional catching or entanglement and drawing in or entrapment by moving elements.



- For new machines, after 3-4 full hopper loads, check that the screws are tight and retighten if necessary.
- Use only fertiliser with the proper grain size, of the kinds listed in the setting chart. If you do not have accurate knowledge of the fertiliser, check the fertiliser lateral distribution for the set working width using the mobile fertiliser test rig.
- When spreading mixed fertilisers, note the following:
  - Each variety may have different flight characteristics.
  - The individual varieties may separate.
- After every use, remove any fertiliser clinging to the spreading vanes.

## 10.1 Filling the centrifugal broadcaster



### WARNING

**Danger of breaking during operation, insufficient stability and insufficient tractor steering and braking power on improper use of the tractor!**

Comply with the maximum load of the connected machine and the approved axle and support loads of the tractor. If necessary, drive only with a partially filled hopper.



- Remove residues or foreign bodies from the hopper before filling with fertiliser.
- Always fill the hopper with the guard and function screen closed. Only a closed guard and function screen prevents clumps of fertiliser and/or foreign bodies getting into the hopper and blocking the agitator.
- Observe the permitted payload of the spreader (see technical data) and axle loads of the tractor!
- Only fill the hopper when the sliders are closed.
- It is essential to observe the safety instructions from the fertiliser manufacturer. Use appropriate protective clothing as necessary.



### CAUTION

**Risk of tipping!**

- **Only fill the fertiliser spreader when coupled to the tractor!**
- **Never park or roll the fertiliser spreader when filled (with transport device).**

## 10.2 Spreading operation



- The spreading vanes and swivel blades are made of especially hard-wearing stainless steel. However, the spreading vanes and swivel blades are wearing parts.
- The type of fertiliser, times of use and spread rates influence the service life of spreading vanes and swivel blades.
- Several spreading materials such as kieserite, Excello granules and magnesium sulphate may cause higher levels of wear on the spreading vanes. We supply spreading vanes with higher resistance to wear for these spreading materials (optional).
- The technical condition of the spreading vanes and swivel blades is essential for uniform lateral distribution of the fertiliser on the field (i.e. forming strips).



### WARNING

#### **Danger of ejection of parts of the spreading vanes / swivel blades, caused by worn spreading vanes / swivel blades!**

Every day, at the start and end of spreading work, check all spreading vanes and swivel blades for visible damage/defects. Refer to the criteria for the replacement of wearing parts in the chapter "Replacing spreading vanes and swivel blades", page 122.



### WARNING

#### **Danger from materials or foreign objects that are thrown from or ejected by the machine at high speeds.**

- Make sure that uninvolved persons are kept well clear of the danger area of the machine in the following situations:
  - Before you switch on the power for the spreading discs.
  - Before you open the slide gate.
  - While the tractor engine is running.
- When spreading fertiliser at field edges in residential areas / along roads, take care not to endanger persons or damage objects. Maintain a sufficient safety distance and use the appropriate devices for boundary spreading and/or reduce the drive speed of the spreading discs.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of contusions, cutting, catching, drawing in and knocks through insufficient stability and tipping of the tractor and/or the connected machine.**

Drive in such a way that you always have full control over the tractor with the attached machine.

In so doing, take your personal abilities into account, as well as the road, traffic, visibility and weather conditions, the driving characteristics of the driver and the connected machine.


**WARNING**
**Danger from breaking age during operation when the overload clutch of the PTO shaft engages (if installed)!**

Switch off the universal joint shaft of the tractor immediately if the overload clutch of the PTO shaft engages.

This avoids damaging the overload clutch.


**WARNING**
**Danger from failure of the PTO shaft in case of excessive bending of the driven PTO shaft!**

Observe the permitted bending of the driven PTO shaft when lifting the machine. Excessive bending of the driven PTO shaft causes increased, premature wear to or immediate destruction of the PTO shaft.

Switch off the universal joint shaft of the tractor immediately if the lifted machine makes a lot of noise while running.


**WARNING**
**Danger of being entangled and drawn in event of contact with the driven agitator when climbing onto the machine!**

- Never climb on the machine when the tractor engine is running.
- Secure the tractor and the machine against unintentional start-up and rolling before climbing onto the machine.


**WARNING**
**Danger of being caught and drawn in with driven agitator!**

Never insert any objects through the guard and function screen while the tractor engine is running.

- The fertiliser spreader is coupled to the tractor and the hydraulic hoses are connected.
- The settings have been configured.




1. Switch on control computer EasySet.
2. Couple the universal joint shaft at a low tractor engine speed.



- Set the universal joint shaft speed to 540 rpm unless indicated otherwise in the setting chart.
- Maintain a constant spreading disc speed.



3. Open the slide gates and drive to the spreading area.
4. For boundary spreading: lower the Limiter hydraulically.
5. When you have finished spreading:

- 5.1  Close the slide gates.
- 5.2 Uncouple the universal joint shaft at a low tractor engine speed.



- After long transport with a full hopper, ensure that the yield is correct before spreading begins.



- If, despite an identical shutter position, you determine that the two hopper tips are not emptying uniformly, check the basic setting of the sliders.
- The service life of the spreading vanes depends on the kinds of fertiliser used, the operating times and the spread rates.

## 10.2.1 Recommendation for working in headlands

Correctly laid tramlines correctly is the prerequisite for accurate work at field boundaries or edges. As a rule, when using the **boundary spreading device Limiter** or **boundary spreading disc**, the first tramline (Fig. 88/T1) must always be set up at a distance of half a tramline from the field edge. A tramline of this type is laid in the same fashion in the headlands.

Complete the first tramline in each field as follows

- clockwise (Limiter mounted on the left)
- anticlockwise (Limiter mounted on the right)

Once this lap of the field has been completed, shut down the Limiter (fold up).

**On account of spreading towards the rear, for accurate distribution on headlands the following must be noted:**

Open and close the sliders for forward (tramlines T1, T2, etc.) and return trips (tramlines T3, etc.) at different distances to the field edge.

- Open the slide gate after entering the tramline at point P1 (Fig. 89), when the spreader discs are at distance X from the tramline of the headland.
  - $X = 1$  working width with working widths  $> 18\text{m}$ .
  - $X = 1.5$  working widths with working widths  $< 18\text{m}$ .
- Close the slide gate before leaving the tramline at point P2 (Fig. 89), when the spreader discs are located at the level of the first tramline of the headland.



Using the method just described prevents fertiliser loss and over or under-fertilising and thus is an environmentally friendly way of working.

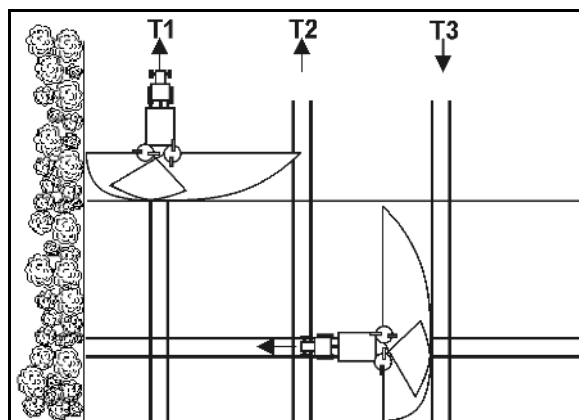


Fig. 88

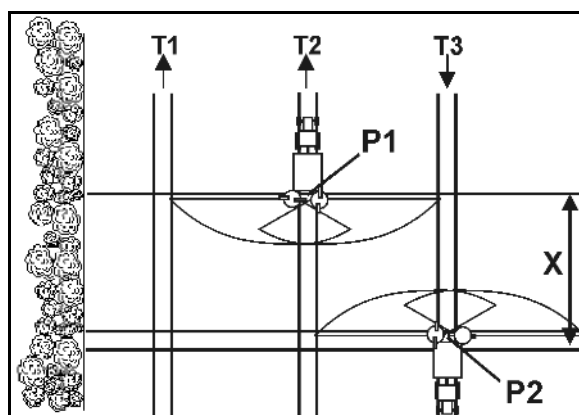


Fig. 89

## 10.3 Complete discharging



### WARNING

#### **Danger of being caught and drawn in with driven agitator!**

- Never open the guard and function screen while the tractor engine is running.
- Never insert any objects through the guard and function screen while the tractor engine is running.

1. Switch off the agitator shaft drive.
  2. Secure the tractor and machine against unintentional starting and rolling away, see page 73.
  3. Remove the spreader discs and screw the thumb nuts back on the gearbox, see page 94.
  4. Place a hopper under each hopper tip.
  5. Open the dosing shutter fully.
  6. Open the shutter hydraulically.
- Residual fertiliser is discharged.
- Wash out any remaining fertiliser with a water jet.
7. Reinstall the spreader discs after the residue has been drained.

## 10.4 Notes for spreading slug pellets (e.g. Mesurol)



See the chapter on "Calibrating slug pellets" in the AMATRON 3 operating manual.

The standard model **ZA-M** can also be used for wide-area spreading of slug pellets. The slug pellets (e.g. Mesurol) may either be pellets or have a pellet-like shape and are spread in relatively small quantities (e.g. 3 kg/ha).



### WARNING

**When filling the spreader, avoid breathing in product dust and direct skin contact (wear protective gloves). After the application, thoroughly wash your hands and all affected areas of your skin with soap and water.**



### DANGER

**Some slug pellets can harm children and pets. Ensure that they are stored in an area that is inaccessible to both children and pets. Always refer to the directions for use from the slug pellet manufacturer.**

For additional information on handling slug pellets, refer to the manufacturer's instructions and the general safety precautions for handling crop protection agents (in Germany, data sheet No. 18 of the Federal Biological Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry (BBA)).

- When spreading slug pellets, ensure that the outlet opening are always covered with product and make sure to always drive at a constant speed. A residue of approx. 0.7 kg for each hopper tip remains, which is impossible to spread according to the intended use of the fertiliser. To empty the spreader, open the slider and catch the flow of product (using a tarp, for example).
- For the spreader settings, refer to the separate setting chart for green manure seed, grain and slug pellets (optional). This information can serve as guide numbers only. Carry out a spread rate check before use.



**Due to the low spread rate, it is recommended that the necessary calibration distance is increased by at least three times. The multiplier for the spread rate conversion reduces in this case to a third of the specified value (e.g. for 9 m working width: multiplier 40 : 3 = 13.3).**

- Slug pellets must **not** be mixed with fertiliser or other materials in an attempt to operate the spreader in a different setting range.

## 11 Faults



### WARNING

**Risk of contusions, shearing, cutting, catching, entanglement drawing in and knocks through**

- **Unintentional falling of the machine raised using the tractor's three-point linkage.**
- **Unintentional falling of raised, unsecured machine parts.**
- **Unintentional start-up and rolling of the tractor-machine combination.**

Secure the tractor and the machine against unintentional start-up and rolling, before eliminating faults on the machine. See page 73.

Wait for the machine to stop before entering the machine danger area.

### 11.1 Eliminating agitator malfunctions



### WARNING

**Danger from crushing, shearing and/or impact through unintentional closing of the open, unsecured guard and function screen!**

Secure the open guard and function screen so that it cannot move accidentally before carrying out work in this area. See page 41.

## 11.2 Faults, causes and remedies

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Fertiliser lateral distribution not uniform	Fertiliser deposits on the spreading discs and the spreading vanes.	Clean the spreading discs and the spreading vanes.
	Sliders do not open all the way.	
Too much fertiliser in the tractor track	Prescribed spreading disc speed is <b>not</b> reached.	Increase tractor engine speed.
	Spreading vanes and outlets defective or worn.	Check the spreading vanes and outlets. Replaced defective or worn parts immediately.
	The spreading properties of your fertiliser differ from those of the one we tested when creating the setting chart.	Contact the AMAZONE Fertiliser Service. ☎ +49 5405 501111
Too much fertiliser in the overlap area	Prescribed spreading disc speed is exceeded.	Reduce tractor engine speed.
	The spreading properties of your fertiliser differ from those of the one we tested when creating the setting chart.	Contact the AMAZONE Fertiliser Service. ☎ +49 5405 501 - 111
Both hopper tips do not empty uniformly at the identical slider position	Bridging of fertiliser.	Eliminate cause of bridging.
	R-clip in the spiral agitator has shorn off due to overloading.	Replace R-clip. See page 121
	Basic settings of the sliders differ	Check basic settings of the sliders. See page 129

## 12 Cleaning, maintenance and repairs



### WARNING

**Risk of contusions, shearing, cutting, catching, entanglement drawing in and knocks through**

- **Unintentional falling of the machine raised using the tractor's three-point linkage.**
- **Unintentional falling of raised, unsecured machine parts.**
- **Unintentional start-up and rolling of the tractor-machine combination.**

Secure the tractor and machine against unintentional start-up and rolling, before carrying out cleaning, maintenance or repair work on the machine when coupling or decoupling the machine. See also page 73.



### WARNING

**Risk of contusions, cutting, catching, drawing in and knocks through unprotected danger points!**

- Mount protective equipment, which you removed when cleaning, maintaining and repairing the machine.
- Replace defective protective equipment with new equipment.



### WARNING

**Danger from crushing, shearing and/or impact through unintentional closing of the open, unsecured guard and function screen!**

Secure the open guard and function screen so that it cannot move accidentally before carrying out work in this area. See page 41.

## 12.1 Cleaning



- Pay particular attention to the brake, air and hydraulic hose lines.
- Never treat brake, air and hydraulic hose lines with benzene, benzole, petroleum or mineral oils.
- After cleaning, grease the machine, in particular after cleaning with a high pressure cleaner / steam jet or liposoluble agents.
- Observe the statutory requirement for the handling and removal of cleaning agents.

### Cleaning with a high pressure cleaner / steam jet



- Always observe the following points when using a high pressure cleaner / steam jet for cleaning:
  - o Do not clean any electrical components.
  - o Do not clean any chromed components.
  - o Never aim the cleaning jet of the cleaning nozzle of the high pressure cleaner/steam jet directly at lubrication points, bearings, rating plates, warning signs, and stickers.
  - o Always maintain a minimum jet distance of 300mm between the high pressure cleaning or steam jet cleaning nozzle and the machine.
  - o The set pressure of the high-pressure cleaner/steam jet must not exceed 120 bar.
  - o Comply with safety regulations when working with high pressure cleaners.

- Clean machine with regular water jet (oiled implements only at washbays with oil separators).
- Give particular attention to cleaning discharge openings and sliders.
- Remove fertiliser deposits from the spreading discs and the spreading vanes.
- When the machine is dry, apply a coat of anti-rust compound. (Use only biodegradable compounds).
- Stow the machine with the sliders **opened**.
- Clean the spreading discs very carefully and protect from corrosion.



Stainless steel components can also corrode when they come into contact with the spreading material, however, this does not affect their function.

## 12.2 Lubrication instructions

### Lubricants



For lubrication, use a lithium saponified, multipurpose grease with EP additives:

Company	Lubricant designation	
	Normal use conditions	Extreme use conditions
ARAL	Aralub HL 2	Aralub HLP 2
FINA	Marson L2	Marson EPL-2
ESSO	Beacon 2	Beacon EP 2
SHELL	Retinax A	Tetinax AM

### 12.2.1 Lubricating the PTO shaft

For winter operation, grease the protective tubes to prevent them from freezing.

Also observe the installation and service instructions from the PTO shaft manufacturer, which are fastened to the PTO shaft.

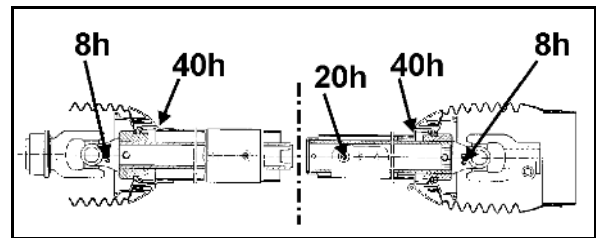


Fig. 90

## 12.3 Maintenance plan – Overview



- Carry out maintenance work when the first interval is reached.
- The times, continuous services or maintenance intervals of any third party documentation shall have priority.

### Daily

Component	Maintenance work	See page	Specialist workshop
Spreading vanes	• Condition check	122	

### Weekly / Every 50 operating hours

Component	Maintenance work	See page	Specialist workshop
Hydraulic system	• Condition check	125	X
Agitator	• Visual check with the guard screen closed: check whether the spring cotter pin is at hand in the agitator.	121	

### Every six months / 200 operational hours

Component	Maintenance work	See page	Specialist workshop
PTO shaft with friction clutch	• Ventilate friction clutch	122	X

### As necessary

Component	Maintenance work	See page	Specialist workshop
Spreading vanes	• Replace	122	
Electric traffic light kit	• Check and replace if necessary	129	

## 12.4 Shear-off safety devices for PTO shaft and agitator shaft drives

The separately packaged **screws** M8 x 30 A2-70 are **replacement shear bolts** (Fig. 91/4) for fastening the universal joint fork of the PTO shaft to the flange of the gearbox input shaft. Always use grease when fastening the PTO shaft to the gearbox input shaft.

Order number: 1362100 + DE537

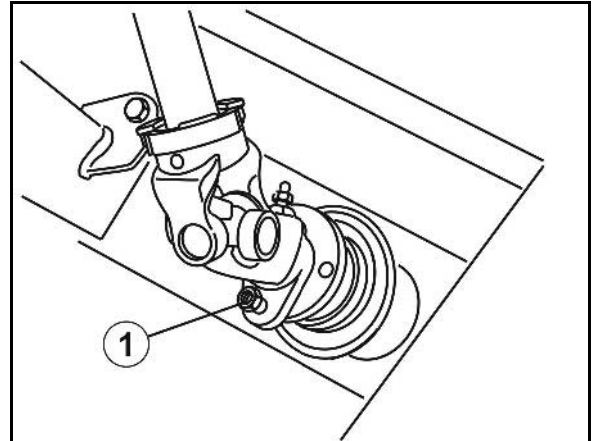


Fig. 91

The agitator shaft is protected against shearing by safety splints.

Fit safety splints only as shown (Fig. 92).

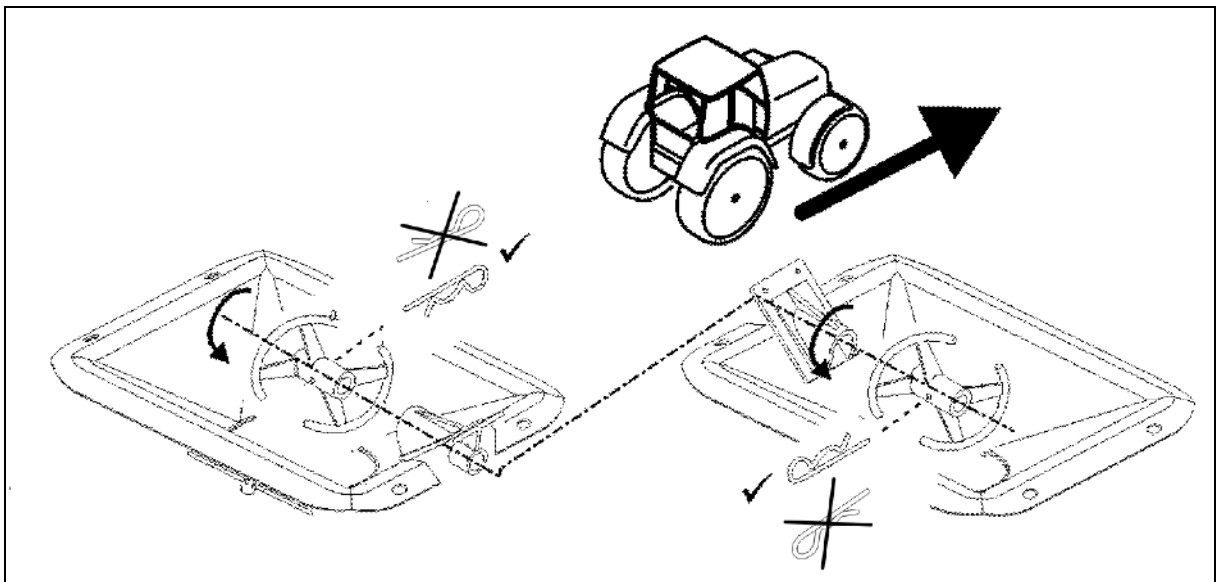


Fig. 92

## 12.5 Ventilate the friction clutch

After long periods of disuse and before using it for the first time, "ventilate" the friction clutch as follows:

1. Remove the friction clutch from the gearbox input shaft.
2. Relieve the springs (Fig. 93/1) by unscrewing the nuts (Fig. 93/2).
3. Crank the clutch by hand. This will eliminate distortion caused by rust or moisture between the friction surfaces.
4. Tighten the nuts until the pressure springs have the specified installation length of **a = 26.5 mm**.
5. Push the friction clutch onto the gearbox input shaft and fasten it in place. The friction clutch is now ready to be used again.

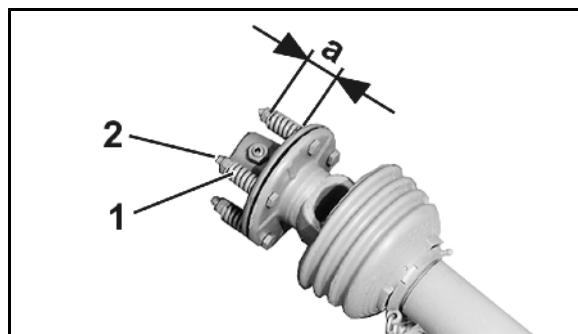


Fig. 93

High humidity, large amounts of dirt or cleaning the machine with high-pressure cleaners increase the likelihood of thermal distortion of the friction linings.

## 12.6 Input and angular gearbox

The input and angular gearbox are maintenance-free under normal operating conditions. The gearbox is delivered from the factory with sufficient gear oil. It is usually not necessary to top up the oil. However, obvious evidence such as new oil stains on the machine's parking space or on machine parts and/or loud noises indicate an oil leak from the gearbox. Determine and eliminate the cause and top up the oil.

### Oil filling quantity:

Input gearbox: **0.4 l SAE 90 gear oil**

Angular gearbox: **0.15 l SAE 90 gear oil in each case**

## 12.7 Replacing the spreading vanes and swivel vanes



- The technical condition of the spreading vanes, including their swivel blades, is essential for uniform lateral distribution of the fertiliser on the field (i.e. forming strips).
- The spreading vanes are made of especially wear-resistant stainless steel. Nevertheless, we remind you that the spreading vanes and their swivel vanes are wear parts.



Replace the spreading vanes and / or swivel blades as soon as holes from abrasion are visible.

## 12.7.1 Replacing the spreading vanes



### WARNING

**Danger of ejection of spreading vanes caused by the unintentional release of fixing bolts and quick-release screw connections!**

- When replacing the spreading vanes, it is essential to replace used self-locking nuts of the fixing bolts with new ones. A used self-locking nut no longer has the required clamping force to produce a secure screw connection.
- Ensure that the open side of the disc spring is toward the spreading disc before tightening the wing nut. Only in this position can the disc spring pretension and secure the quick-release screw connection.



It is essential to ensure that the spreading vanes are installed correctly! The open side of the U-shaped spreading vane must be facing the direction of rotation.



When exchanging the spreading vanes and swivel blades, use the assembly paste provided. This is the only way to ensure that the specified tightening torque is sufficient.

- (1) Self-locking nut
  - (2) Washer
  - (3) Fixing bolt
  - (4) Quick-release screw connection
  - (5) Plate spring
1. Release and remove the fixing bolt.
  2. Release and remove the quick-release screw connection.
  3. Replace the spreading vane.
  4. Replace the used self-locking nuts of the fixing bolts with new ones.
  5. Apply the assembly paste (KA059) to the screw threads.
  6. Secure each spreading vane with a fixing bolt, washer and an unused self-locking nut so that they can move on the spreading disc.
  7. Tighten the self-locking nut with a tool to the extent that you can still swivel the spreading vane by hand.
  8. Install the respective quick-release bolted connection, consisting of a round-headed screw, plate spring and wing nut. Ensure that the open side of the spring plate is pointing towards the spreading disc.

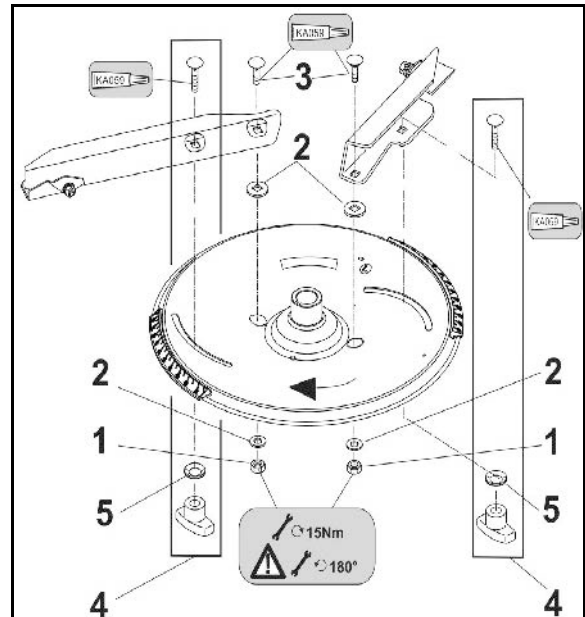


Fig. 94

9. Swivel the read-off edge of each spreading vane until it reaches the setting required for the desired working width. Also refer to the chapter "Adjusting the working width", page 95.
10. Firmly tighten the respective wing nut of the quick-release screw connection by hand (without using a tool).

## 12.7.2 Replacing the swivel vanes

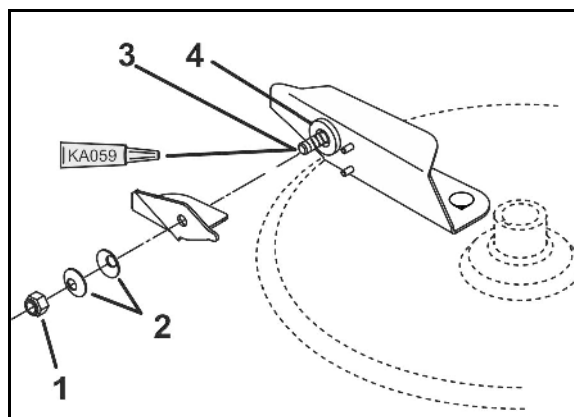


### WARNING

#### **Danger of ejection of swivel blades of spreading vanes caused by the unintentional release of screw connections!**

When replacing the spreading blades, it is essential to replace used self-locking nuts of the screw connections with new ones. A used self-locking nut no longer has the required clamping force to produce a secure screw connection.

- (1) Self-locking nut
  - (2) Plate spring
  - (3) Fixing bolt
  - (4) Plastic disc
1. Release the self-locking nut.
  2. Remove the self-locking nuts, disc springs and swivel blades from the fixing bolts.
  3. Ensure that the plastic disc remains on the fixing pin. Ensure that the plastic disc remains on the fixing pin.
  4. Apply the assembly paste (KA059) to the screw threads.
  5. Mount the new swivel blade.
    - 5.1 Push the new swivel blade on to the fixing bolt.
    - 5.2 Push the plate springs alternately (do not stack) on the fixing pins.
    - 5.3 Secure the plastic disc, swivel blade and plate springs with an unused self-locking nut on the spreading vane so that they can be moved.
    - 5.4 Tighten the self-locking nut with a tool so that the swivel blade can still just be swivelled by hand but cannot swing upwards automatically.



**Fig. 95**

## 12.8 Hydraulic system



### WARNING

**Danger due to escaping high-pressure hydraulic fluid which can penetrate the body through the skin (danger of infection).**

- Only a specialist workshop may carry out work on the hydraulic system.
- The hydraulic system is under high pressure. Depressurise the hydraulic system before carrying out work on the hydraulic system.
- When searching for leak points, always use suitable aids.
- Never attempt to plug leaks in hydraulic hose lines using your hand or fingers.

Escaping high pressure fluid (hydraulic fluid) may pass through the skin and ingress into the body, causing serious injuries!

If you are injured by hydraulic fluid, contact a doctor immediately. Risk of infection!



### WARNING

**Danger of unintentional contact with hydraulic fluid!**

Please take the following first-aid measures:

- Following inhalation:
  - No special action required.
- Following contact with the skin:
  - Wash off with plenty of soap and water.
- Following contact with the eyes:
  - Rinse eyes for several minutes under running water, holding the eyelid open.
- Following ingestion:
  - Seek medical assistance.



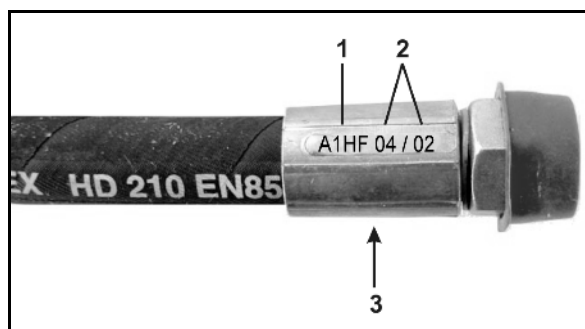
- When connecting the hydraulic hose lines to the tractor's hydraulic system, ensure that the hydraulic system is depressurised on both the tractor and the machine.
- Ensure that the hydraulic hose lines are connected correctly.
- Regularly check all the hydraulic hose lines and couplings for damage and impurities.
- Have the hydraulic hose line checked at least once a year by a specialist for proper functioning.
- Replace the hydraulic hose line if it is damaged or worn. Only use original **AMAZONE** hydraulic hose lines.
- The hydraulic hose lines should not be used for longer than six years, including any storage time of maximum two years. Even with proper storage and approved use, hoses and hose connections are subject to natural ageing, thus limiting the length of use. However, it may be possible to specify the length of use from experience values, in particular when taking the risk potential into account. In the case of hoses and hose connections made from thermoplastics, other guide values may be decisive.
- Dispose of old oil in the correct way. If you have problems with disposal, contact your oil supplier.
- Keep hydraulic fluid out of the reach of children!
- Ensure that no hydraulic fluid enters the soil or waterways.

## 12.8.1 Labelling of hydraulic hose lines

The assembly labelling provides the following information:

**Fig. 96/...**

- (1) Manufacturer's marking on the hydraulic hose line (A1HF)
- (2) Date of manufacturer of the hydraulic hose line  
(04 / 02 = Year / Month = February 2004)
- (3) Maximum approved operating pressure  
(210 BAR).



**Fig. 96**

## 12.8.2 Maintenance intervals

### After the first 10 operating hours, and then every 50 operating hours

1. Check all the components of the hydraulic system for tightness.
2. If necessary, tighten screw unions.

### Before each start-up:

1. Check hydraulic hose lines for visible damage.
2. Eliminate any scouring points on hydraulic hose lines and pipes.
3. Immediately replace worn or damaged hydraulic hose lines and pipes.

## 12.8.3 Inspection criteria for hydraulic hose lines



For your own safety, comply with the following inspection criteria!

Replace hydraulic hose lines if the respective hydraulic hose line fulfils at least one of the following criteria:

- Damage to the outer layer up to the ply (e.g. scouring points, cuts, cracks).
  - Brittleness of the outer layer (crack formation of the hose material).
  - Deformations which do not match the natural shape of the hose or the hose line. Both in a depressurised and pressurised state or when bent (e.g. layer separation, bubble formation, pinching, bends).
  - Leak points.
  - Damage or deformation of the hose assembly (sealing function restricted); minor surface damage is not a reason for replacement.
  - Movement of the hose out of the assembly.
  - Corrosion of assembly, reducing the function and tightness.
  - Installation requirements not complied with.
  - Life span of 6 years has been exceeded.
- The date of manufacture of the hydraulic hose line on the assembly is decisive for determining these six years. If the date of manufacture on the assembly is "2004", then the hose should not be used beyond February 2010. See also "Labelling of hydraulic hose lines", page Fig. 96

## 12.8.4 Installation and removal of hydraulic hose lines



When installing and removing hydraulic hose lines, always observe the following information:

- Only use original AMAZONE hydraulic hose lines.
- Ensure cleanliness.
- Always install the hydraulic hose lines to ensure the following in all operational positions
  - There is no tension, apart from the hose's own weight.
  - There is no possibility of jolting on short lengths.
  - Outer mechanical influences on the hydraulic hose lines are avoided.  
Use appropriate arrangements and fixings to prevent abrasion of the hydraulic hose lines by components or from rubbing against one another. If necessary, secure hydraulic hose lines using protective covers. Cover sharp-edged components.
  - The approved bending radii may not be exceeded.
- When connecting a hydraulic hose line to moving parts, the hose length must be appropriate so that the smallest approved bending radius is not undershot over the whole area of movement and/or the hydraulic hose line is not overtensioned.
- Fix the hydraulic hose lines at the specified fixing points. There, avoid hose clips, which impair the natural movement and length changes of the hose.
- The coating of hydraulic hose lines is not permitted.

## 12.9 Removing the PTO shaft

1. Release the tapered grease nipple (Fig. 97/1) in the connection fork (Fig. 97/2) of the PTO shaft – through the opening in the underside of the PTO shaft guard.
2. Remove the shear bolt (Fig. 97/4) between the fork flange (Fig. 97/3) of the PTO shaft and the flange of the gearbox input shaft.
3. Insert a flat bar from the rear through the slit in the PTO shaft guard rear wall (at bottom of guard) to drive the connecting fork from the gearbox input shaft.



While prying the connection forks off of the gearbox input shaft, repeatedly turn the PTO shaft.

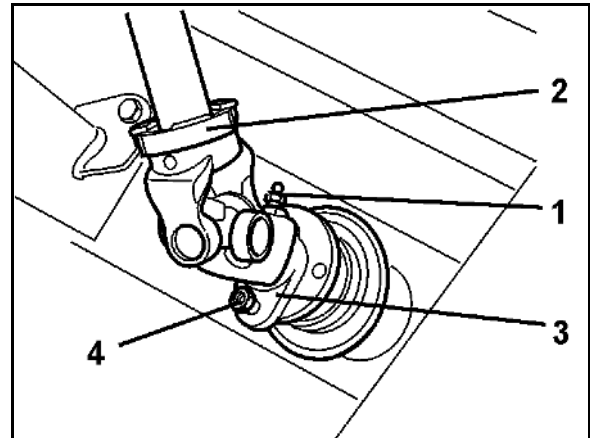


Fig. 97

## 12.10 Electric lighting system



### WARNING

Replace defective bulbs immediately so that you do not pose a hazard to other motorists and cyclists!

#### Replacement of light bulbs:

1. Unscrew the sight glass.
2. Remove the defective bulb.
3. Insert the replacement bulb (ensure that the voltage and wattage are correct).
4. Insert and screw on the sight glass.

## 12.11 Upper and lower link pins

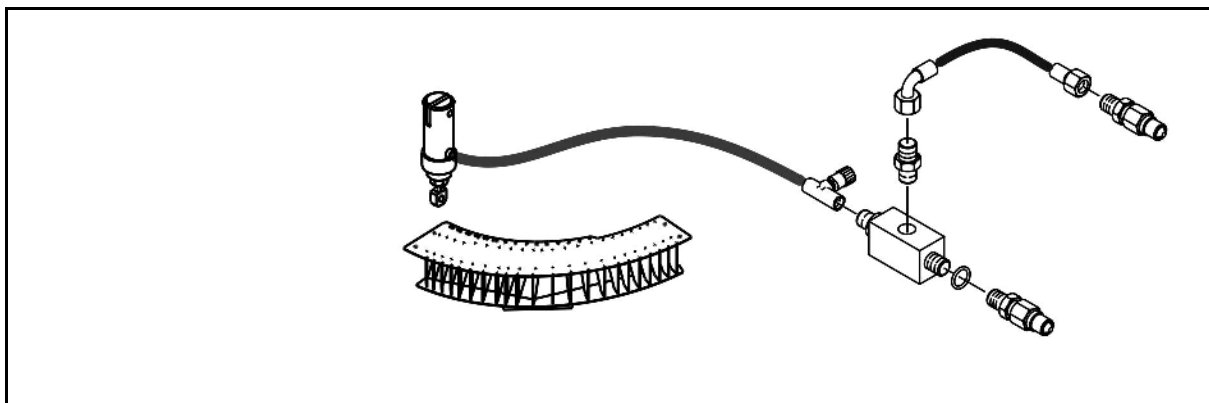


### WARNING

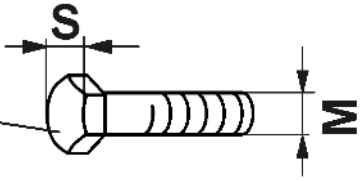
**Risk of contusions, catching, and knocks when the machine is unexpectedly released from the tractor!**

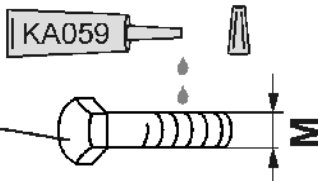
Check the upper and lower link pins for visible damage each time you couple the machine. Replace the upper and lower link pins in the event of clearly visible wear.

## 12.12 Hydraulic diagram



## 12.13 Screw tightening torques

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M	S	Nm		
		8.8	10.9	12.9
M 8	13	25	35	41
M 8x1		27	38	41
M 10	16 (17)	49	69	83
M 10x1		52	73	88
M 12	18 (19)	86	120	145
M 12x1,5		90	125	150
M 14	22	135	190	230
M 14x1,5		150	210	250
M 16	24	210	300	355
M 16x1,5		225	315	380
M 18	27	290	405	485
M 18x1,5		325	460	550
M 20	30	410	580	690
M 20x1,5		460	640	770
M 22	32	550	780	930
M 22x1,5		610	860	1050
M 24	36	710	1000	1200
M 24x2		780	1100	1300
M 27	41	1050	1500	1800
M 27x2		1150	1600	1950
M 30	46	1450	2000	2400
M 30x2		1600	2250	2700

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> <b>A2-70</b>  <b>A4-70</b> </div>  </div>												
M	M4	M5	M6	M8	M10	M12	M14	M16	M18	M20	M22	M24
Nm	2,4	4,9	8,4	20,6	40,7	70,5	112	174	242	342	470	589



Coated bolts have different tightening torques.

Observe the specific data for tightening torques in the maintenance section.



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