

AKRON



User's Manual

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND SPARE PARTS

GRAIN BAGGING MACHINE

GTX 3210

User's Manual

Operation, Maintenance
and Spare Parts

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Due to the continuing improvements in the design and manufacture of **AKRON®** products, **MICRÓN FRESAR S.R.L.** reserves the right to modify components and/or specifications without prior notice..

1. INTRODUCTION

This user's manual describes the functions and components of the **AKRON®** model **GTX 3210** bagging machine. The machine's operation and maintenance instructions are detailed here, as well as the necessary safety recommendations. The information provided in this manual is fundamental for the efficient and safe operation of the machine. This documentation is included in order to guarantee its optimal operation. This is why this manual should be available at all times either together with the machine or at least within the operators' and supervisors' reach.

1-a. The Purpose of the Machine

The **AKRON® GTX 3210** bagging machine is a state-of-the-art machine for storing grain in plastic silo bags according to cutting-edge trends in this type of operations. This particular model "D" design enables the machine to be completely dismantled in order to minimize its volume for transport between countries.

The machine's simple design concept reduces its maintenance requirements to a minimum and guarantees its optimum operation under a variety of conditions. However, it must be noted that this bagging machine has been designed exclusively for routine farm duties and that the guarantee will be valid only as long as the machine is used respecting the operation procedures described in the present manual.

For operating this machine and for any maintenance tasks or repairs, the instructions given in the present manual and in any other documentation supplied by the manufacturer must be followed. Special attention must be paid to safety precautions and recommendations, and to comply with all the pertinent local Occupational Health & Safety laws in force.

Any arbitrary modification carried out on the machine or its components will release the manufacturer from any responsibility arising from damage or injury that may occur as a result of such modification.

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3. SAFETY

Even though the machine's operation is simple and safe, it is essential that all bagging machine operators and supervisors read this user's manual and have an in-depth knowledge of its contents. In this way, situations of danger will be avoided for the operator, for third parties and for any goods in the surrounding area.

There must be a written record of when the operators are trained in every detail of the machine's operation.

3-a. Attitude Toward Safety

Just as with the operation of any other machine, what is most important for preventing accidents of any kind is the positive attitude of operators and supervisors toward safety. As well as observing the manufacturer's recommendations, the habit must be developed of foreseeing and analyzing every possible contingency that could arise during the operation of the machine. Even though it is impossible to foresee all possible situations, this habit helps to prevent the large majority of hazardous situations.

3-b. "ATTENTION" Symbol and Signal Words



Throughout the present manual, the "Attention" symbol is used to indicate risk situations for the operator, the machine, other equipment or other people.

This symbol will appear together with certain signal words depending on the relative seriousness of each risk situation.



DANGER: This identifies an imminent hazardous situation whose consequences may cause death or serious injuries if not avoided.



WARNING: This identifies a potential hazardous situation whose consequences may cause death or slight to moderate injuries if not avoided.



IMPORTANT: This describes a particular situation where the machine could be damaged or its normal operation could be affected.

3-c. Personal Protective Equipment

Micrón Fresar S.R.L. recommends the use of the following Personal Protective Equipment in order to avoid any possible injury:

Situation	Personal Protective Equipment		
			
<i>Tractor driver</i>	✓	✓	
<i>Machine operator</i>	✓	✓	✓

3-d. Safety Warnings

On different parts of the machine and on its accessories you will find decals with accident prevention symbols, which must be considered as part and extension of the instructions detailed in this manual. Special care must be taken to ensure these decals are present and legible during the entire working life of the machine.

If for any reason any of these gets lost or becomes illegible through wear, it is important to replace it immediately indicating its corresponding code. To ask for a replacement decal, please contact either the manufacturer using the information given in 4-b. "Contact information", or your local Technical Representative.

3-e. Risk Analysis

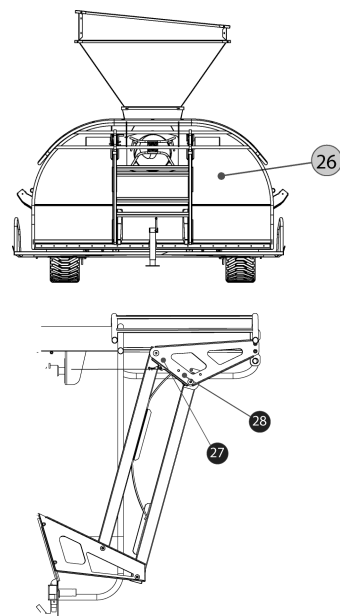
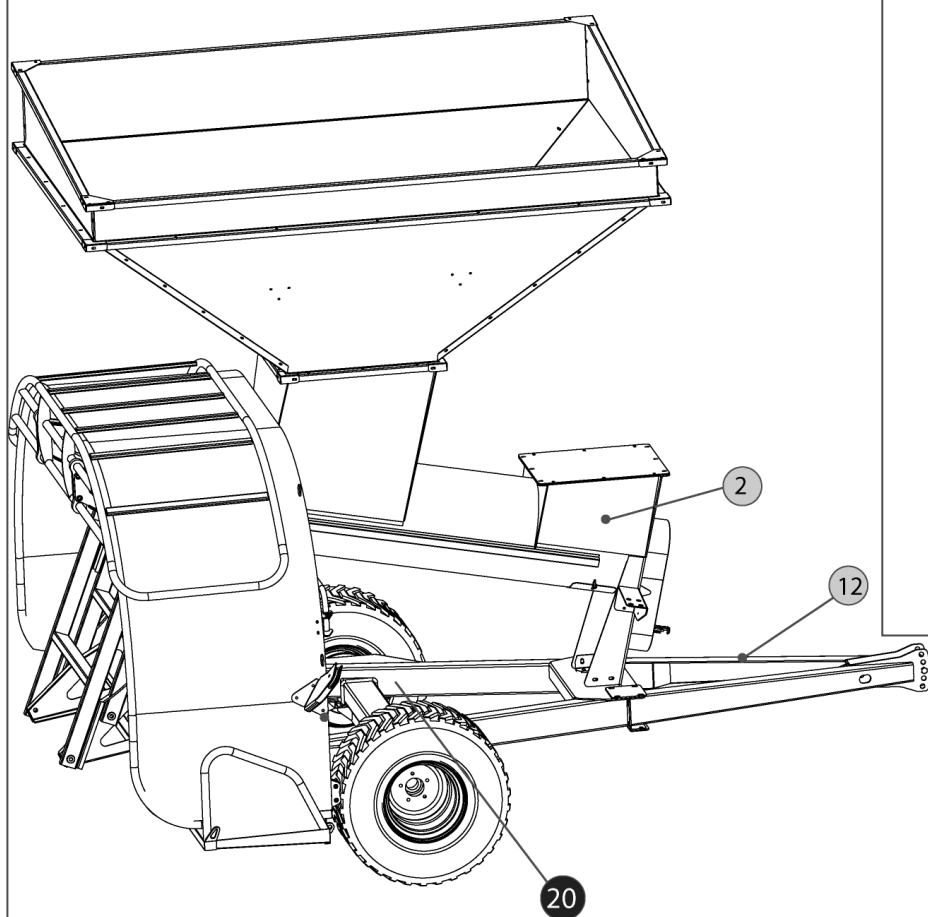
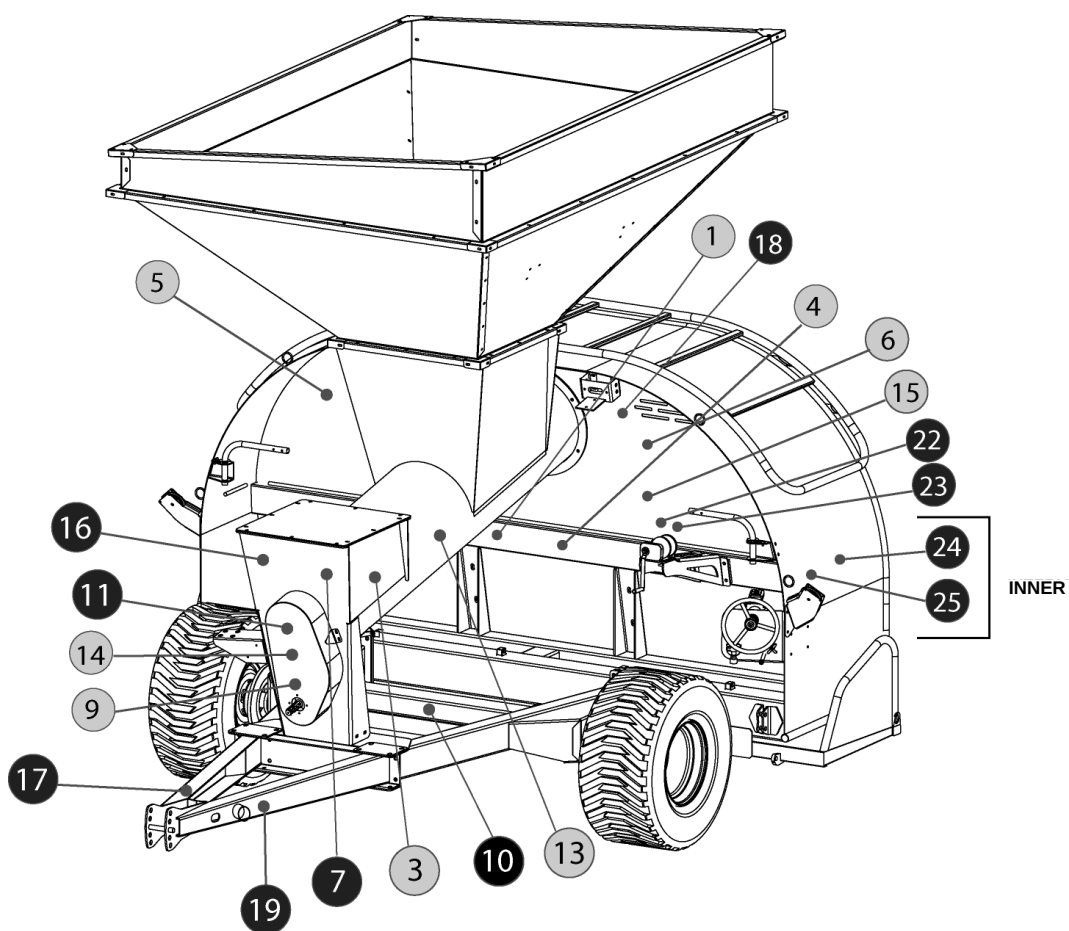
The risk situations that typically arise during the operation of this machine are detailed below. Recommendations are made that are of vital importance for the safety of the machine operators, of other workers nearby, and the machine itself.

The pictograms used are taken from IRAM standard 8075 "Tractors, agricultural and forestry and green space maintenance machinery - Safety signs and hazard pictograms - General principles and features". For more details, their location on the machine is shown in the following picture.

DECALS

#	IMAGE	CODE	NAME	QTY
1		114138	<i>Risk situations:</i> • During machine transport <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • When transporting the bagging machine, stay below its speed limit for safety reasons.	1
2		114200	<i>Risk situations:</i> • During machine transport • During bagging operation <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • Never stand or travel on the machine's structure.	1
3		114181	<i>Risk situations:</i> • During bagging operation <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • Keep a safe distance from the machine.	1
4		016135	<i>Risk situations:</i> • When operating the machine <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • Observe the warnings indicated in the pictogram in order to avoid accidents	1
5		114112	<i>Risk situations:</i> • When operating the machine or performing maintenance tasks <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • Carefully read the operator's manual so as to become acquainted with its features and operation.	1
6		114122	<i>Risk situations:</i> • During grain bag preparation • When performing maintenance tasks <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • Stop the motor and remove the key before performing setup or maintenance tasks.	1
7		NOTICE	Safety decals	1
8		065822	Cardan coupling position	1
9		114152	<i>Risk situations:</i> • During bagging operation <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • Do not open or take away the safety protections while the motor is running.	1
10		114290	Identification plate	1
11		114128	Maximum 540 RPM	1
12		114187	<i>Risk situations:</i> • While uncoupling the machine from the tractor, the towbar lifts abruptly. <i>Particular recommendations:</i> • Observe the pictogram's indications by installing the support leg before uncoupling the machine.	1

#	IMAGE	CODE	NAME	QTY
13		114162	<u>Risk situations:</u> - During bagging operation <u>Particular recommendations:</u> - Do not stand within reach of the auger or introduce your hand while the motor is running.	1
14		114132	<u>Risk situations:</u> - During machine positioning - During bagging operation <u>Particular recommendations:</u> - Never use the driveshaft without its protector. - Never cross over the driveshaft while it is coupled. - Use, maintain or repair the coupling according to the manual's indications.	1
15		126750	<u>Risk situations:</u> - When parking the machine on a slope <u>Particular recommendations:</u> - Apply the brake to prevent the machine from moving.	1
16		114158	Maintenance	1
17		180109	Hydraulic Brakes	1
18		014184	Hanger moving direction	1
19		026315	Support leg	1
20		182120	Lifting jack	2
21		135102	Tying for transport	2
22		026220	Left crank	1
23		026221	Right crank	1
24		035109	Pump hidraulyc	1
25		126223	Braking adjustment	1
26		126224	Risk of injury or accident.	1



4. RECEIVING THE MACHINE

The **AKRON® GTX 3210** grain bagging machine is delivered almost ready for operation. Only a number of checks about issues related to transport must be made upon receiving the machine:

- 1) If the machine is delivered on a truck or similar vehicle, check that all the slings and elements used to fix the machine to the transport are removed.
- 2) Check that the tire pressure is at the values recommended in section 7. "Maintenance".
- 3) Check that all the main machine components are present and in good condition. The spare parts list included at the end of this manual makes a good checklist.
- 4) All the safety guards and protections should be present and in good condition (e.g., the transmission cover on the tractor side, the driveshaft cover, etc.).

4-a. Identification of your Bagging Machine

When ordering replacement parts or requesting technical assistance or information, always provide the following details for product identification purposes:

- Model
- Serial #
- Year of manufacture
- Mass (kg)

This information is engraved on the identification plate located on the wheel chassis.

Please fill in your machine's data here for your records:

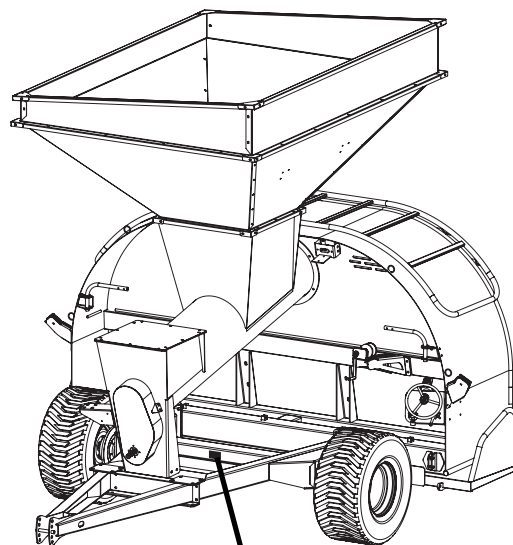


Figure 4.1 Identification plate location.



NOTE: The data, specifications and illustrations in this manual are based on the information available at the time it was written.

MODEL:

SERIAL #:

YEAR OF MANUFACTURE:

MASS (kg):

Due to the continuing improvements in the design and manufacture of **AKRON®** products, **MICRÓN FRESAR S.R.L.** reserves the right to modify components and/or specifications without prior notice.

Figures are only for illustration purposes, no measures should be taken on the drawings.

4-b. Contact Information

Should you need any further explanation regarding the contents of this manual, please contact us:

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4-c. General Comments on Grain Storage in grain bags

The storage of dry grain in grain bags is a common practice among farmers, who see it as a flexible and economical system for keeping their grains, eliminating significant product commercialization costs associated with third party storage.

However, the effectiveness of this storage system largely depends not only on monitoring the condition of the grain inside the grain bag but also on the procedure used when bagging the product. This is why this manual includes various guidelines for working based on experience gathered from many farmers. Safety precautions are also included, based on analyses carried out according to current safety laws for agricultural machinery of this type.

It is most important then to respect both the order and the details of all the operations explained, since the success of the bagging operation in itself depends on this, as well as the maintenance of adequate safety conditions for the operators and all the equipment associated with the bagging operation.

It is the responsibility of the user to study this operations and maintenance manual, paying special attention to all the warnings included in each section and to the contents of section 3. "Safety".

4-d. Operation Principles

The dry grain to be bagged, which is usually provided by a self-unloading grain cart, enters the bagging machine via its upper hopper; and an auger conveys it to the inside of the grain bag. The auger is driven by the PTO of a towing tractor which moves forward coupled to the bagging machine.

The grain exerts pressure on an inclined plane located inside the bagging machine, and the resulting force moves the machine and the tractor coupled to it. The operating speed, closely linked with the resulting tension in the grain bag material, is adjusted by means of a braking system built in to the bagging machine which exempts the tractor from towing or braking.

Function	Related component or system
<i>Grain intake</i>	<i>Receiving hopper</i>
<i>Internal grain movement</i>	<i>Auger driven by tractor PTO</i>
<i>Movement of the bagging machine + tractor together</i>	<i>Automatic movement resulting from grain pressure on the machine's inclined plane.</i>
<i>Movement speed adjustment</i>	<i>Built-in braking system</i>

The following chart shows the main functions of the machine and the components used to perform each of them.

5. PREPARATION AND SETUP

5-a. Recommendations to Ease Subsequent Extraction

The **AKRON®** model **EXG 300** grain extractors **AKRON®** are ideal complements to the **AKRON®** model **GTX 3210** bagging machine, and they require certain conditions in the situation and preparation of the grain bags.

If the initial tie on the grain bag is made using nailed boards or a plastic seal, less cereal will remain after extraction to be removed manually compared with using a rope tie (see paragraph 6-f. "Closing the grain bag").

Figure 1 shows that, if a grain bag is laid parallel to a wire fence, a minimum of 4-metres space must be kept between them, taking into account that the extractor loads a vehicle moving on its right-hand side from the point of view of the tractor driver.

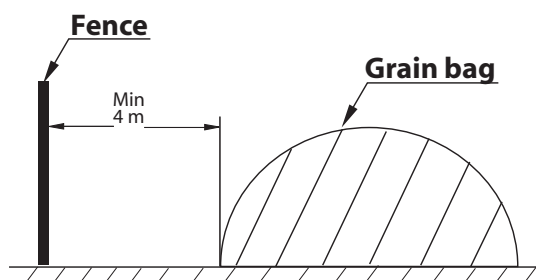


Figure 1- Minimum space between a grain bag and a wire fence

If grain bags have to be laid parallel to each other as shown in Figure 2, at least 1 (one) meter (3.25') should be left between them in order to work without difficulties during extraction. In any case, as indicated before, the most important precaution is to anticipate that the first grain bag can be easily accessed from the side on which the grain receiving vehicle must move.

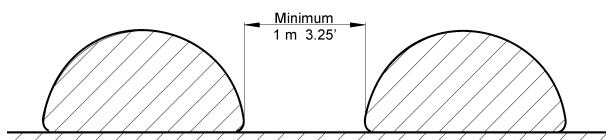


Figure 2 - Space between grain bags

5-b. Prior Checks in the Field

The soil must be firm, completely clean and free

from remains of seeds, loose earth, weeds, etc., since otherwise the machine's braking conditions could be affected or the grain bag integrity could be at risk. This would logically have a negative effect on the correct conditions for the product's conservation. In the table shown on the next page, some precautions are detailed regarding soil condition and its influence on bagging quality.

Preliminary ground preparation and cleaning are extremely important, since they involve little time and low cost but guarantee the integrity of the grain bag and thus greater reliability of the storage system.

5-c. Prior Checks on the Machine

It is indispensable for the machine to be in a good state of maintenance as per the recommendations given in section 7. "Maintenance". Nevertheless, the following are some simple checks that should be made prior to starting each grain bag.

- Tire pressure is a very important parameter, since it determines the performance of the machine, which works with permanent braking. The pressure should be between 2.4 and 2.7 bar (36 a 40 lb/pulg²) for adequate operation.
- It is fundamental to visually check that all accessories, locks, means of fixing, etc. are in place and there are no loose, damaged or lost parts. In any of these cases, the necessary adjustments or corrections should be made before operating the machine.
- All protections and safety covers should be checked to be in their place and free from any signs of wear that could hinder their functioning.
- It is advisable to clean all the machine surfaces as thoroughly as possible to make the work safer, since dirty surfaces become more slippery.

5-d. Machine Parking

While parked and uncoupled from the tractor, the machine is designed to remain stable on firm soil with a maximum slope of 8.5°. Uncouple the driveshaft and proceed as explained below depending on the parking direction.

Precautions regarding ground conditions	Importance and related risks
The selected place should be away from trees and forest walls.	It is a good measure to reduce the risk of accidental breakage.
The ground must be free of weeds, stubble, etc.	Imperfections on the ground could damage the under part of the silo bag during bagging, which would make it more prone to attacks from rodents.
There should be no loose soil, leftover grain, etc.	The braking capacity of the machine's wheels would be affected and the silo bag would therefore be filled at a tension lower than adequate.
There must be no steep level differences (holes).	If a wheel falls into a hole, the tray could touch the ground, pressing the silo bag against the silo tunnel with the risk of tearing the silo bag.
The ground must be transversally level.	If the machine tilts to one side while operating, grain would accumulate on one side of the silo bag and dangerous tensions would arise on the other side.
The ground must be longitudinally level (in the bagging direction).	The silo bag will "copy" any ground irregularity or imperfection, which can give rise to air spaces that may locally affect product conservation conditions.
On sloping ground, the operating direction must be against the slope.	Bagging must be carried out uphill for the silo bag to be filled in a more controlled and even way.



WARNING: When parking pointing down a slope or against it, the brake must always be applied (50 A 80 kg/cm²), or otherwise the machine will move.

a- Against the slope (Figure 3): Apply the brakes to immobilize the machine, install the fixed support leg in the position indicated under the parallelogram and tilt the machine slightly backwards so that said support leg touches the ground. In this position, both tires and the support leg support the machine.

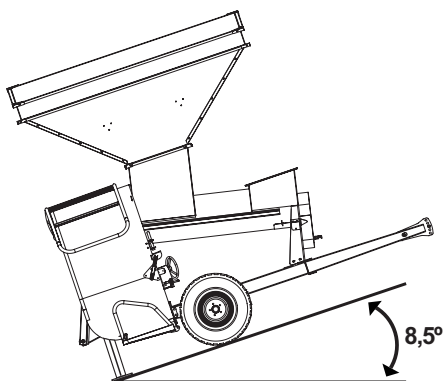


Figure 3 – Bagging machine parked against a slope

b- Pointing down the slope (Figure 4): Apply the brakes to immobilize the machine. Adjust the angle between the towbar and the chassis by means of the adjustment ratchet until the towbar touches the ground. This will force the machine to tilt backwards until the support leg touches the ground. In this position, both tires, the support leg and the towbar support the machine.

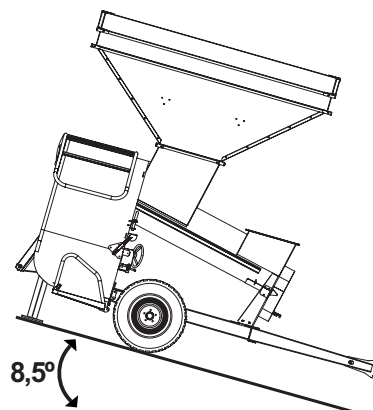


Figure 4 - Bagging machine parked pointing down a slope

c- Against the slope, machine in oblique position: Proceed as indicated in item a.

d- Pointing down the slope, machine in oblique position: Proceed as indicated in item b.

5-e. Machine Positioning

If the bagging machine must be kept in a stable position, the fixed support leg should be installed in its place under the parallelogram as Figure 5 – Support leg rear location. Part of the machine's weight should be transferred to the support leg so as to force it to touch the ground. To this effect, the angle between the chassis and the towbar should be adjusted by means of the adjustment ratchet. Afterwards, the machine's disc brakes should be applied in order to immobilize it.

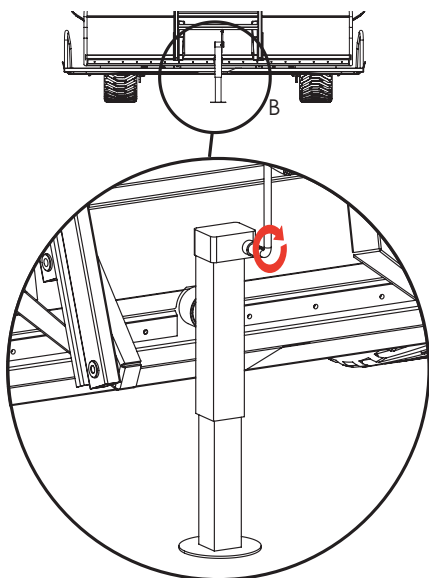


Figura 5 – Support leg rear location from the tractor.

The machine must be coupled to the driving tractor by the towbar, as shown in Figure 6. For safety reasons, the PTO should be connected only after the grain bag has been mounted on the machine.

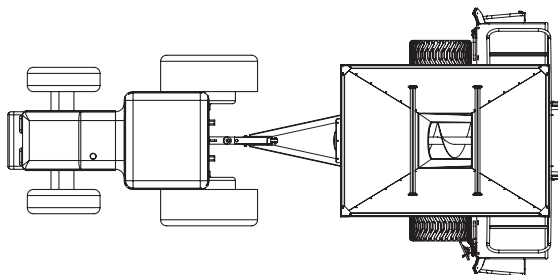


Figure 6 - Bagging machine coupled to the tractor

For mounting the grain bag, the machine must be coupled to the tractor, and the tractor's hand brake should be applied. The machine's brakes should also be applied. The handle operating the hydraulic brake pump can be seen in Figure 7. The pressure applied to the brakes' hydraulic system must be approximately 90 bar.

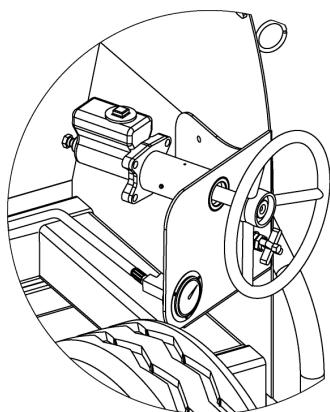


Figure 7 - Hydraulic brake system

5-f Adjusting the brake system.

Follow next steps to properly adjust brake pressure

PROCEDURE

- 1) Open the safety valve
- 2) Turn wheel clockwise until desire pressure is reached. Adjust pressure by turning wheel clockwise or counter clockwise as necessary.

Close the safety valve once the bags manufacturer stretch recommendation is obtained.

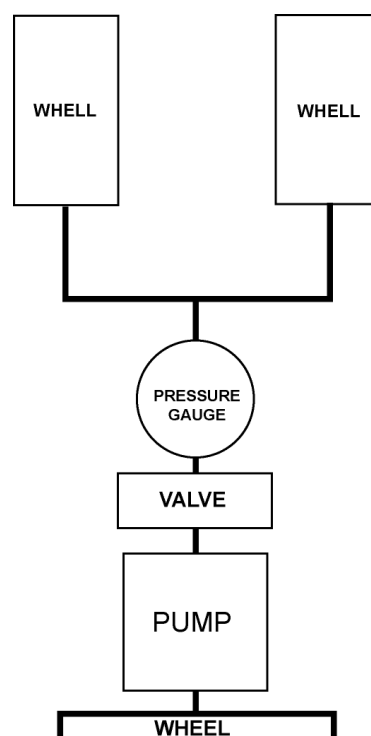


Figura 8 - Functions of the kit valves

5-g. Grain bag Preparation and Mounting

The following are basic instructions for grain bag preparation, but it is essential to observe the particular recommendations of the grain bag manufacturer, since different or additional precautions may be required.

The grain bag must be carefully removed from its package and unfolded on the area where the bagging will be started, which should be clean and level as explained in paragraph 5-b. "Prior Checks in the Field".

Then the grain bag can be mounted on the hanger as explained below.



WARNING: When the tray is released and lowered, care should be taken not to trap the operator's feet.

1) Loosen the side turnbuckles that hold the tray by cranking the winch placed at the front of the machine as shown in figure 9. The tray should be left in contact with the ground. The tray admits two possible positions: an operating position and a transport position. To compare the features of both positions, please see the figures below.

Before placing the grain bag into the tunnel, tray position should be changed.

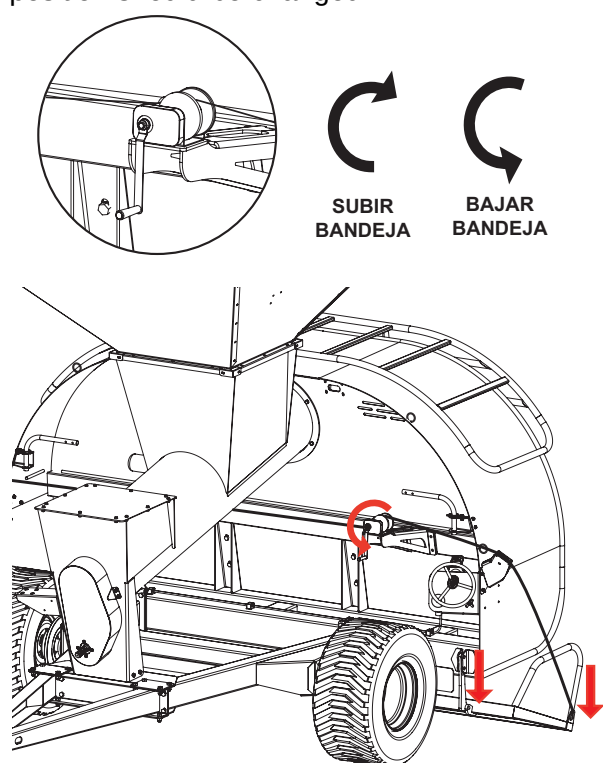


Figure 9 - Tray Positions

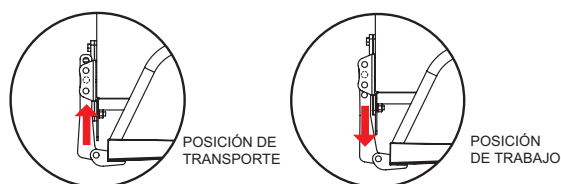


Figura 10 - Tray Positions

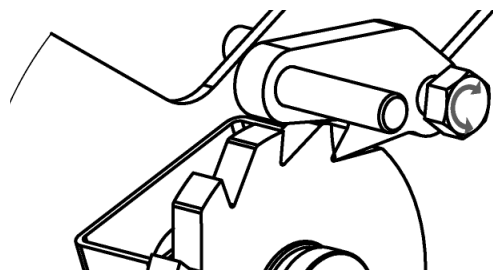


Figura 11 - Hanger lock hook

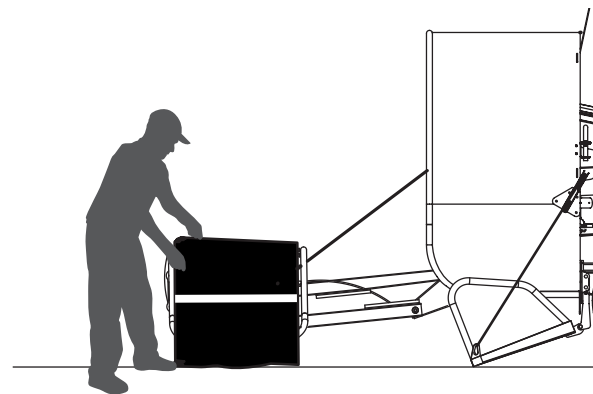


Figura 12 - Bag hanger assembly in horizontal tip-up position



ATTENTION: Never stay on the bags cradle trajectory while lifting or lowering the cradle, failure to follow this instruction can cause serious injuries to operator.

3) Use the bags manufacturer middle- of-the-bag mark to center the bag with the cradle. The stretch marks stamped on the bag should always be as shown in fig 12 (15 cm/ 6 inches from the end of the cradle).

4) Operate the winch handle to lift the bag. As the bag contacts the bagger, the operator will need to guide the bag on the sides of the tunnel.

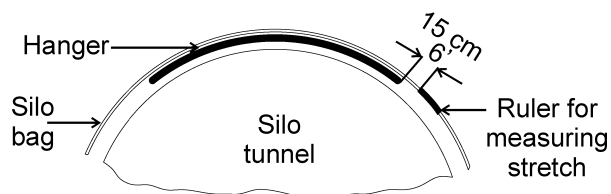


Figure 13- Positioning of the silo bag on the hanger

5) Once the cradle comes to a stop, it is in its working position.

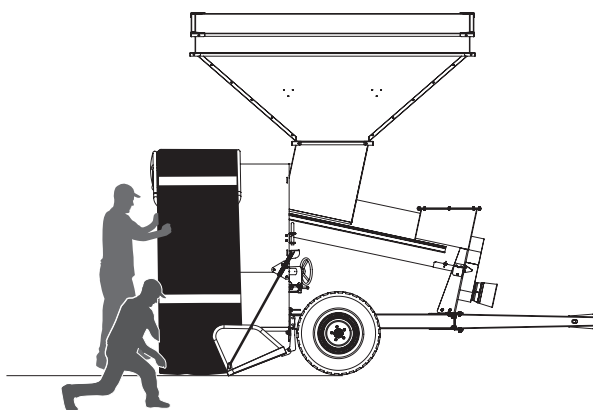


Figura 12 - Bag hanger assembly in horizontal tip-up position



IMPORTANT: It is not necessary to remove the cradle to start working.

6) At the same time the grain bag covers the tunnel, its bottom part should be supported by the tray. Care should be taken that the grain bag reaches the end of the tunnel and that all the folds are properly contained in the tray.

7) Crank the winch again to tighten the turnbuckles that hold the tray until the tray is placed at 20 cm from the ground and parallel to the tunnel lower part. When adjusting the tray height, its lower part should match the rubber flap lower edge. In this way it is possible to leave a 15-mm gap between the tunnel lower part and the tray, which not only allows the grain bag folds to be easily released but also prevents grain from returning to the tray, that is, from falling outside the bag. Figure 15 and its additional details show what explained above.

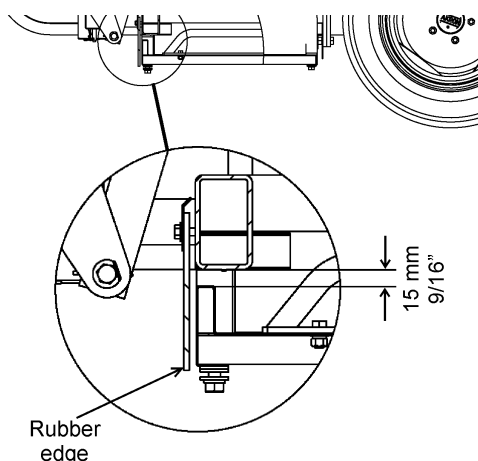


Figure 15 - Grain retainer rubber

8) Unfold some 2 m (6.5') of the grain bag, ensuring that the folds first come out from the tray.

9) Using the adjustment ratchet, level the machine taking as an approximate reference the upper rim of the grain receiving hopper as shown in Figure 16. If it were necessary to change the turnbuckle rotation direction, turn the lock latch 180°. This way, the correct tray-ground clearance is achieved and the tray is horizontal.



WARNING: Before approaching the grain conveying auger, check to see that the driveshaft is disconnected from the machine, in order to avoid accidental injuries while the auger is being inspected.

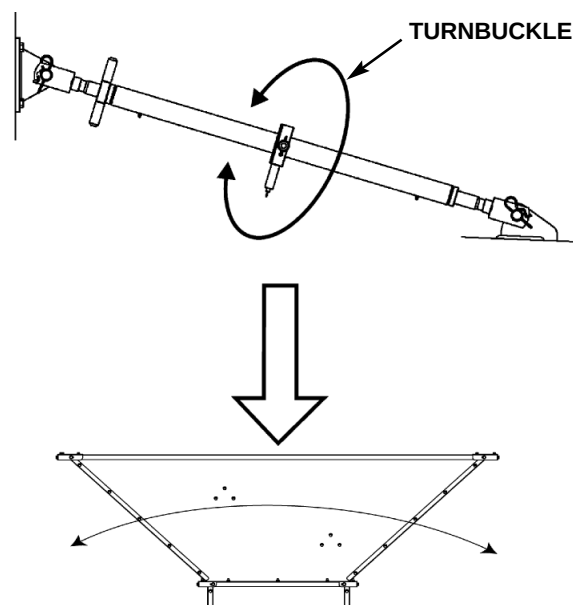


Figure 16 - Bagging machine leveled by means of the turnbuckle

10) Before continuing with the preparation of the grain bag, check that the auger is completely free from obstructions along the entire tube and sleeve, i.e. that it rotates freely. Figure 17 shows the front of the auger.

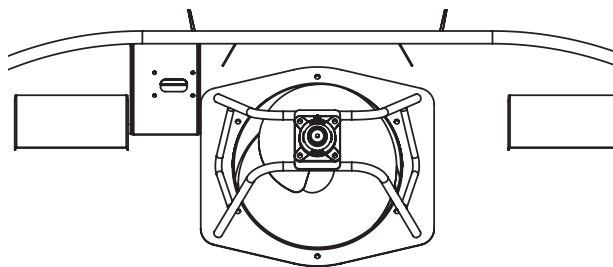


Figure 17 - Auger front

11) Position the elastic rope as an accessory so that it holds the grain bag mounted on the silo tunnel. This 16-mm (5/8") diameter rope, which helps to control the unfolding of the grain bag, hooks into the eyelets located at the bottom of the tray as shown in Figure 18 (A). The 8-mm (5/16") diameter rope used for holding the elastic rope should be hooked into the eyelets located on the silo tunnel, running round the elastic rope between one ring and the next. This retaining rope should end up arranged in a zigzag as shown in Figure 18 (B).

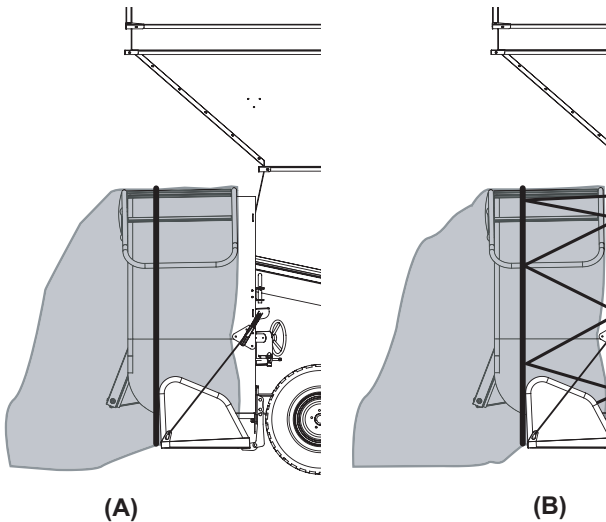


Figure 18 – Arrangement of elastic ropes

12) Close the end of the grain bag. Although the manufacturer of the grain bag usually gives instructions, paragraph 6-f. “Closing the grain bag” offers general instructions on some of the possible closing methods. Both the closing at the front and at the end of the grain bag are very similar, but the front end must always be rolled downwards and held appropriately while the grain bag starts to fill in order to prevent the end from opening. This is necessary mainly due to the air blowing effect caused by the auger and the grain itself.

5-h. Final Adjustments Before Starting the Bagging

As indicated before, the machine driveshaft should be coupled to the tractor PTO only after the grain bag has been closed. Otherwise, the operator would be working on preparing the grain bag while the grain conveying auger is accessible and coupled to the PTO, which would involve a risk of being trapped in the case of its accidental operation from the tractor. Keeping in mind that the towbar is already linked to the tractor, do the following:

1) Release the end of the driveshaft from its support on the bagging machine towbar as shown in Figure 19.

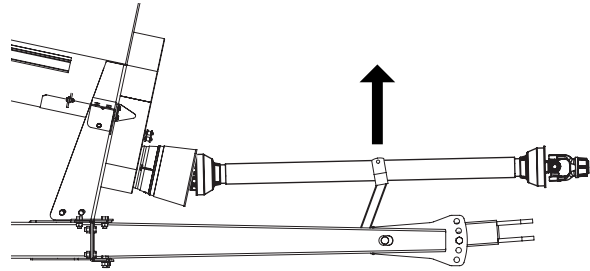


Figure 19 - Released driveshaft

2) Extend the driveshaft and couple the splined end to the tractor PTO outlet shaft.

3) Fit the static plastic covers using the chains and locks provided for this purpose. The driveshaft should not be operated without these plastic protectors being properly fixed in place. All the safety warnings indicated on the driveshaft must also be observed.



WARNING: Always uncouple the driveshaft if any maintenance tasks must be performed on the machine.

6. BAGGING PROCEDURE

6-a. Operation Start-up

With the machine and grain bag prepared as explained in the previous section, the bagging operation can be started following these steps:

1) Prepare the vehicle that will supply the grain to be bagged (usually a self-unloading grain cart). This vehicle's discharge tube should be arranged as shown in Figure 19. The grain entering the bagging machine should fall as directly as possible into the centre of the receiving hopper. Otherwise, grain might hit the opposite side of the hopper and spill out.

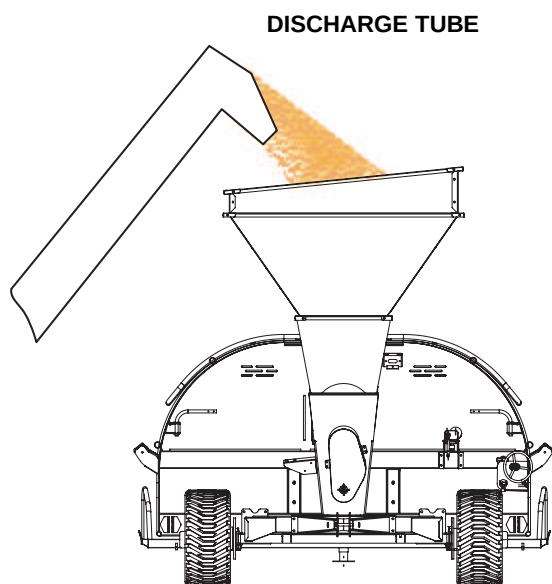


Figure 19 - Discharge tube position

2) Use a straight line as a reference along the route of the grain bag in order to avoid bends in its entire length. Otherwise, there is a risk of the material being overstretched in some areas, which might make it break later. Some possibilities are: use a distant, clearly-identifiable tree as a reference; lay a string tensed along the route; keep a constant distance from a wire fence.

3) Remember that both tires should be inflated to a pressure within the range recommended in paragraph 7. "Maintenance".

4) Check that the initial pressure of the hydraulic brake system is around 98.06 bar (9806.6 kPa).

5) Gradually operate the tractor PTO until it reaches its running speed, 540 RPM.



IMPORTANT: Always start up the PTO before beginning to introduce grain into the hopper in order to avoid over-loading the auger.



WARNING: When grain enters the receiving hopper and the grain bag end starts to become tensed, the bagging machine and the tractor will suddenly start to move. The operators must be ready for this moment.

6) Start feeding grain gradually, checking that the end of the grain bag is adequately filled and is lying evenly on the ground as shown in Figure 20. Remember that the front end of the grain bag must be turned over.

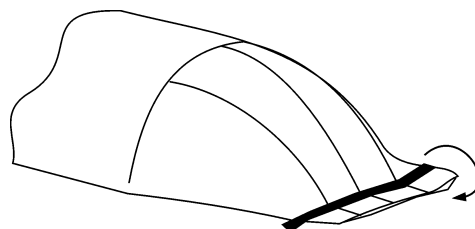


Figure 20 - Filling of the grain bag front end

Stop feeding grain as often as necessary in order to rearrange the end of the grain bag; it will be impossible to correct its position once it is fully loaded.

This initial control is very important so that the tension in the grain bag material is even once storage has been completed. The pressure on the end of the grain bag must not be excessive. Grain must keep its natural slope inside the grain bag end so as not to exert excessive force on the closure.

As the grain enters via the hopper, the auger will convey it to the end of the grain bag until the machine starts moving forward, pushing the tractor. This is a very important moment: the safety of the operators is the priority and care must be taken that, when the machine starts moving, it does not cause any injuries. The movement of the grain feeding vehicle must be coordinated so that grain continues easily entering the receiving hopper of the bagging machine.

6-b. Operation Parameters

1) The machine's braking force is directly related to the resulting tension in the silo bag: the pressure on the brakes should be adjusted so as to make the best use of the silo bag's storage capacity, i.e. to apply the greatest possible tension to the silo bag material according to the manufacturer's provisions. As shown in Figure 21, most silo bags have some kind of ruler or indication printed on their surface that can be matched with a measurement template supplied by the manufacturer in order to determine the degree of tension on the plastic material.

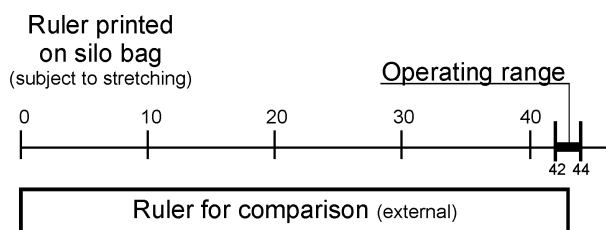


Figure 21 – Ruler printed on the silo bag

It is safer to stay in the centre of the silo bag's stretching range so as to allow for further grain settling.

2) Apart from checking this on the silo bag, it is most important not to exceed 147.09 bar (14 709.9 kPa) in the hydraulic brake system. The manometer has an indication of the operating pressure range.

3) If, despite the precautions explained in 5-b. "Prior Checks in the Field", the bagging machine wheels skid due to wet ground or loose soil, the pressure of the hydraulic brake circuit must be reduced. As a last resort, if this is not enough, the tractor's brake can be used to contribute to braking both machines, but the purpose of the bagging machine wheels is to rotate, not to skid.

4) The silo bag must be seen to be unfolding gradually, one fold at a time. This can be regulated using the turnbuckles that hold the lower support tray. This way, the clearance between the tray and the tunnel's lower rubber is adjusted as shown in item 10, paragraph 5-e. "Silo Bag Preparation and Mounting".

6-c. Protection against Overloads

In the machine's driveshaft intake there are mechanical fuses, consisting of screws that will break if there is any overload in the transmis-

sion.

These screws should never be modified under any circumstances, since they guarantee the machine's integrity and its correct operation. In order to reestablish transmission, replace the broken screw using the indications given in the following table:

Walterscheid driveshaft

Size	Grade	Type	Surface protection	Quantity
M8X1.25X60	8.8 DIN -ISO 931-960	Hexagonal head	Zinc- or cadmium-plated	1

Bondioli & Pavesi driveshaft

Size	Grade	Type	Surface protection	Quantity
M10x1.5x50	8.8 DIN -ISO 931-960	Hexagonal head	Zinc- or cadmium-plated	1

If these screws break repeatedly, the causes provoking this should be investigated.

6-d. Interruptions During Bagging

If the bagging operation has to be temporarily interrupted, this procedure will have to be followed:

1) Stop feeding grain into the receiving hopper of the bagging machine. The auger should be left rotating in order to remove all the grain left inside the receiving hopper and the conveying tube.



IMPORTANT: Remember that the receiving hopper drives the cereal toward the auger. Do not use it for storage purposes.

2) Wait a few moments until the auger conveys all the remaining grain from the receiving hopper to the silo bag. The tractor and bagging machine will stop moving almost as soon as the hopper and the conveying tunnel are emptied. Operators should be ready for this sudden stopping of the machine and the linked tractor.

3) By this time, the auger will be rotating unloaded. Gradually reduce PTO speed until it stops, when the auger will also stop rotating.



IMPORTANT: The auger should be completely free of grain when it is stopped, since any grain left there would produce an excessive load on the auger when it is started again.

4) Apply the tractor's hand brake as well, so as to make sure that any additional surprise movement of the bagging machine and the tractor is prevented.

5) If any maintenance, repair or inspection tasks need to be carried out on the machine, uncouple the driveshaft from the tractor PTO and prop it on the towbar end support as shown in the figure.

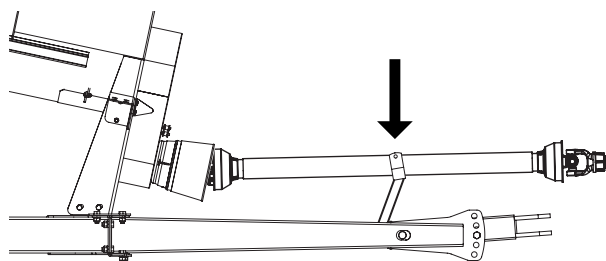


Figure 22 - Driveshaft propped on towbar end

6) If the tractor must temporarily leave the bagging site, release the towbar adjustment ratchet until the tractor hitch pin can be removed.



WARNING: If the machine is left attached to a semi-prepared silo bag and the driving tractor is removed, care should be taken that the pressure of the hydraulic brake system does not fall. It is best to place wedges on both sides of the machine wheels in order to avoid unexpected movements.

6-e. Operation at the End of the Grain Bag

Most silo bags have some kind of indication printed on their surface, e.g. a colored stripe, to show that the bottom end is being reached. When this kind of indication appears, or when there are some 4 (four) silo bag folds left on the silo tunnel, do as follows:

1) Follow instructions 1, 2 & 3 from the previous paragraph, 6-d "Interruptions During Bagging".

2) Apply the tractor's hand brake.



WARNING: If the tractor's hand brake is not in a good condition, when the bagging machine brakes are released grain pressure might push the bagging machine and its linked tractor and the operators would not be able to control it. It is best to stop the tractor engine and leave it in a low gear.

3) Once the bagging machine is properly held by the tractor, release its own built-in brakes.

4) Gradually release the tractor's hand brake and use a low gear at the same time if necessary. In this way, the pressure exerted by the remaining cereal will push the bagging machine-tractor assembly forward an additional distance.

5) Tow the bagging machine using the tractor until the portion of the silo bag left on the machine's silo tunnel is finally released. The bottom end of the silo bag will then be completely free to be closed.

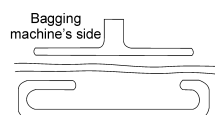
6-f. Closing the Grain Bag

Both the front end of the silo bag and its bottom end can be closed using different systems (see paragraph 5-f. "Silo Bag Preparation and Mounting"). Instructions for these can usually be obtained from the silo bag manufacturers.

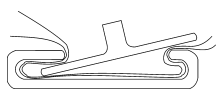
In general terms, the following silo bag closing methods can be explained.

Plastic Closure

This consists of a strip split in two halves, male and female, which trap both sides of a silo bag. This is a high-quality and quick closing method. This operation requires a special hand tool to lock the plastic seal. Proceed as shown below:



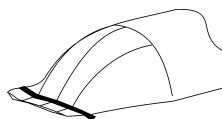
Insert the end of the silo bag into the "U" channel (female half of the plastic closure).



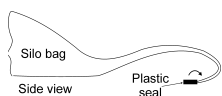
Mould the silo bag material until it fits into the "U" shape and locate the male half of the plastic seal.



Place the special tool with its roller in the centre of the seal and press on the male half until it is inserted into the female half.



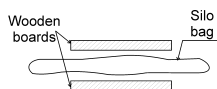
To close the seal completely, the roller must be run from one end of the width of the silo bag to the other.



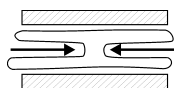
Rotate the plastic closure 2 or 3 times, also winding the silo bag.

Wooden Boards

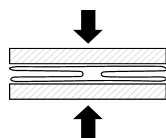
This is an economical solution, in which the materials to be used must be prepared adequately to prevent a precarious closing from causing an inadequate sealing. Do the following:



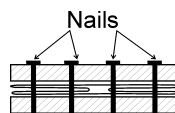
Arrange two wooden boards on the end of the silo bag to be closed.



Laterally fold the silo bag, reducing its width so that the boards cover all the material.



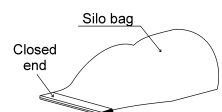
Join both boards checking that the entire silo bag width is pressed between them.



Nail the boards to each other.



Rotate the board assembly 2 or 3 times, also winding the silo bag.

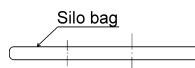


The sealing must have a compact look.

Rope

This is a simple and economical method but it involves a loss of length, since the silo bag must be folded and turned over. The success of this

method depends on the operator's skill. Do the following:



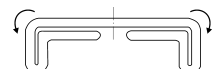
Visually divide the width of the end of the silo bag into 4 (four) parts.



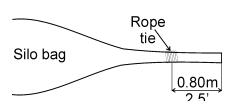
Fold the outside two fourths downwards.



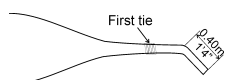
The silo bag end width will thus be reduced.



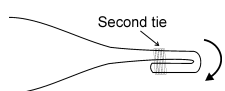
Continue folding the sides of the end downwards.



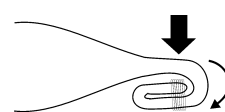
Tie the "roll" thus obtained with a rope located some 0.80 m (2.5') from the end of the silo bag.



Fold about 0.40 m (1.25') of this "roll" downwards.



Make a second tie with the rope at the same height as the initial tie.



If you are working on the initial end, fold the tie so that it is left under the grain as the silo bag starts to fill.

When you are closing the initial end of the silo bag, it must be held down properly with some weight while it starts filling. This is necessary due to the air blowing effect produced by the auger, even before the grain enters the receiving hopper.

7. MAINTENANCE

The machine is simple, so the only maintenance tasks necessary are the following.

7-a. Maintenance Schedule

The following tables show the maintenance tasks that have to be carried out periodically.

Daily Tasks

Condition to check	Normal situation	Correction method
General machine condition	Free movements in general, reasonable cleanliness of main components	Eliminate causes of possible restrictions on the movements; remove any dirt that could hinder the machine's operation.
Condition of the conveying auger tube	Free from obstructions or excessive dirt	Eliminate possible obstructions or dirt left inside the tube.

All the tasks indicated as "daily" should be carried out before starting every workday, and the ones indicated as "weekly" should also be carried out when there is any significant change in the conditions of work (change of silo bag, change of grain).

It is very important to keep a written record of all the maintenance tasks performed on the machine.

Weekly Tasks

Condition to check	Normal situation	Correction method
Tire pressure	Between 2,4 and 2,7 bar (36 and 40 lb/pulg ²), both tires at the same pressure	Adjust tire pressure
Wheel nut tightening	Tightening torque 8.86 kgm	Tighten the nuts using a 21-mm hexagonal wrench during the first three weeks, and whenever a tire is changed. The final tightening torque should be 8.8 kgm = 87 Nm for them to fit properly on the wheel rims.

Half-yearly Tasks

Condition to check	Normal situation	Correction method
Tightening torque for the clamps holding the lifting cable to the parallelogram assembly.	Clamp nuts tightened	Tighten the nuts, torque 2 kgm (20 Nm)
Condition of the hoist steel cable	Not more than 3 wires cut on a single strand. Not more than 6 wires cut on all the strands along an entire pitch.	Replace the cable as indicated in paragraph 7-d, under the title "Hoist Cable Replacement".
Gap between the auger and the tube.	Must allow good flow of grain without loss of auger efficiency	Request the tube assembly.
Operation of auger support bearings	Silent rolling, free from bumps or abnormal vibrations	Grease the bearings using the grease fittings supplied for this purpose. Use NLGI grade 2 lithium grease. If the problem is not solved, dismantle and evaluate possible replacement according to the instructions given in paragraph 7-d., under the title "Auger Support Bearing Replacement".

7-b. Maintenance after Receiving the Machine

After some 50 hours of continuous operation, it is essential to re-tighten all the machine's screws using the following torque values recommended for SAE grade 5 zinc-plated screws:

Size	Torque [kgm - N.m (ft.lb)]	
1/ 4" - 20	0,96 - 9,5	(7,03)
5/16" - 18	2,03 - 20	(14,81)
3/ 8" - 16	3,61 - 35,5	(26,29)
7/16" - 14	5,81 - 57	(42,22)
1/ 2" - 13	8,86 - 87	(64,44)
9/16" - 12	12,74 - 125	(92,59)
5/ 8" - 11	17,58 - 172	(127,77)
3/ 4" - 10	31,29 - 307	(227,40)

7-c. Lubrication

NLGI grade 2 lithium (multiple-purpose automotive) grease is recommended for all the lubrication points.

7-d. Replacement of Parts Subject to Wear

Hoist Cable Replacement

- 1) Operate the winch until the cradle reaches the ground. (cable should have no tension)
- 2) Remove the cable holders on each end of the cable.
- 3) Remove the old cable and place the new one. This new cable should have the same characteristics as the one used by the manufacturer.
- 4) Lift and lower the cradle system several times to check for proper cable installation

Removable Sleeve Replacement

- 1) Loosen the Allen studs of the bearing located on the rear support.
- 2) Remove the hex head screws (3/4") from the rear support and uncouple the support from the auger. If this stage is difficult, first remove the screws (3/4") from the support and separate the support and the bearing from the rest of the components.
- 3) Remove the auger pipe flange hex head screws (9/16") from the removable sleeve.

4) Align the new sleeve in its place. Insert and tighten the hex head screws that link the auger pipe flange to the sleeve pipe flange.

5) Couple the rear support to the rear shaft end and tighten the hex head screws (3/4") that fix it to the silo tunnel.

6) After checking the auger does not brush and is centered within the tube, insert the bearing Allen studs.

7) If alignment has to be adjusted, loosen the hex head screws (3/4") from the support. Move the support vertically until the auger stops brushing against the tube, tighten the screws and check again for even clearance between the auger and the conveying tube.

8) Run the bagging machine mechanism to check it is operating properly.

Auger Support Bearing Replacement

- 1) Identify the UC 209 bearing and release the Allen studs that fix it to the rear shaft end.
- 2) Remove the hex head screws (3/4") from the support to remove it. Care must be taken to prevent the auger from falling suddenly on the support.
- 3) Insert the UC 209 bearing on the rear shaft end. Then, position the support and tighten the hex head screws (3/4") on the rear support.
- 4) Tighten the Allen studs that fix the bearing.

7-e. Brake Fluid

Brake fluid level should regularly be checked. The reservoir should be at half point approximately. Brake fluid should be Type 3.

7-f. Prevention of Wearing on Flexible Pipes

Take into account the following items for a better use and care of the flexible pipes included in the machine.

- Visually inspect each one of the brake hydraulic circuit components and hoses. They should not have leakages: Keep them from touching sharp objects. Do not tread on hoses and keep them from being strangled.
- Be careful when working with brake liquid, since it can cause burns on your skin and wea-

ring on metal parts.

- Check that the helical tape covering the hydraulic circuit is in good condition, since it is meant to prevent fluid from hitting the operator if a pipe brakes.

7-g. Tire Change

Complete the following steps:

- 1) Slightly loosen the wheel nuts.
- 2) Lift the machine using a mechanical or hydraulic jack applied to the chassis in the location indicated by the decal, as shown in Figure 23.

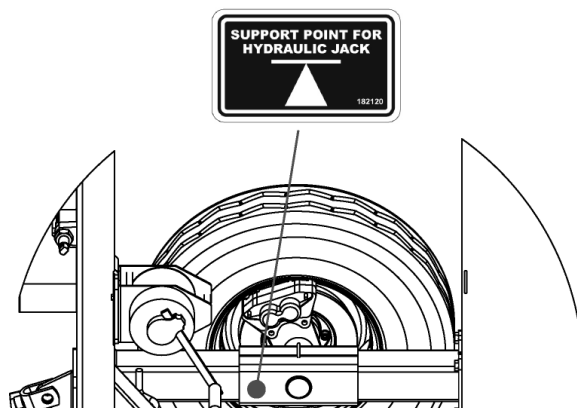


Figure 23 - Support point for jack location

- 3) Once the bagging machine has been lifted, install the assembled wheel and the five wheel nuts (Parts List # 8).
- 4) Tighten the wheel nuts using a 21-mm hexagonal wrench up to a final tightening torque of $8.8 \text{ kgm} = 87 \text{ Nm} = 64 \text{ lb. pie.}$



IMPORTANT: Remember to re-tighten wheel nuts during the first 3 weeks for them fit better on the wheel rims.

8. MACHINE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

8-a. Preparation of the Machine for Transportation

Once the silo bag has been released from the bagging machine, prepare the machine for transportation in the following way:

- 1) Uncouple the driveshaft from the tractor PTO and prop it on the towbar support.
- 2) If this still has not been done, fold the hanger upwards and lock it to the tunnel structure using its lock hook.
- 3) Use the cranks to tighten the cable and make sure the tray is raised to the maximum possible height.
- 4) Check both brakes are completely released, i.e. there must be no pressure in the hydraulic system.
- 5) If necessary, regulate the machine's level by means of the towbar adjustment ratchet.
- 6) Once the machine has been coupled to the tractor, check that the support leg is located on the column, in the place indicated by decal 026315.

8-b. Transportation

The bagging machine requires no special configuration changes apart from the ones explained in paragraph 8-a. "Preparation of the Machine for Transportation". Figure 24 shows the machine ready for transport and also indicates the towbar hitch. The maximum force that should be exerted on the tractor hitch pin is 650 N. Brake hydraulic circuit should remain with no pressure.

IMPORTANT: The **GTX 3210** bagging machine is not designed for road travel. Therefore, **MICRON FRESAR S.R.L.** accepts no liability for accidents or damage that may be caused during transport if the machine is made to travel on roads.



If the user still needs to do this, we recommend consulting national, provincial and municipal safety regulations in force in each region.

If the machine is transported on a truck, for instance, the 4 fixing points supplied on the bagging machine should be used: 2 hooks on the towbar (front) and 2 eyelets on the chassis. They can all accept tying slings for fixation to the transport means. Figure 25 shows the fixing points which are identified on the machine by means of decals.

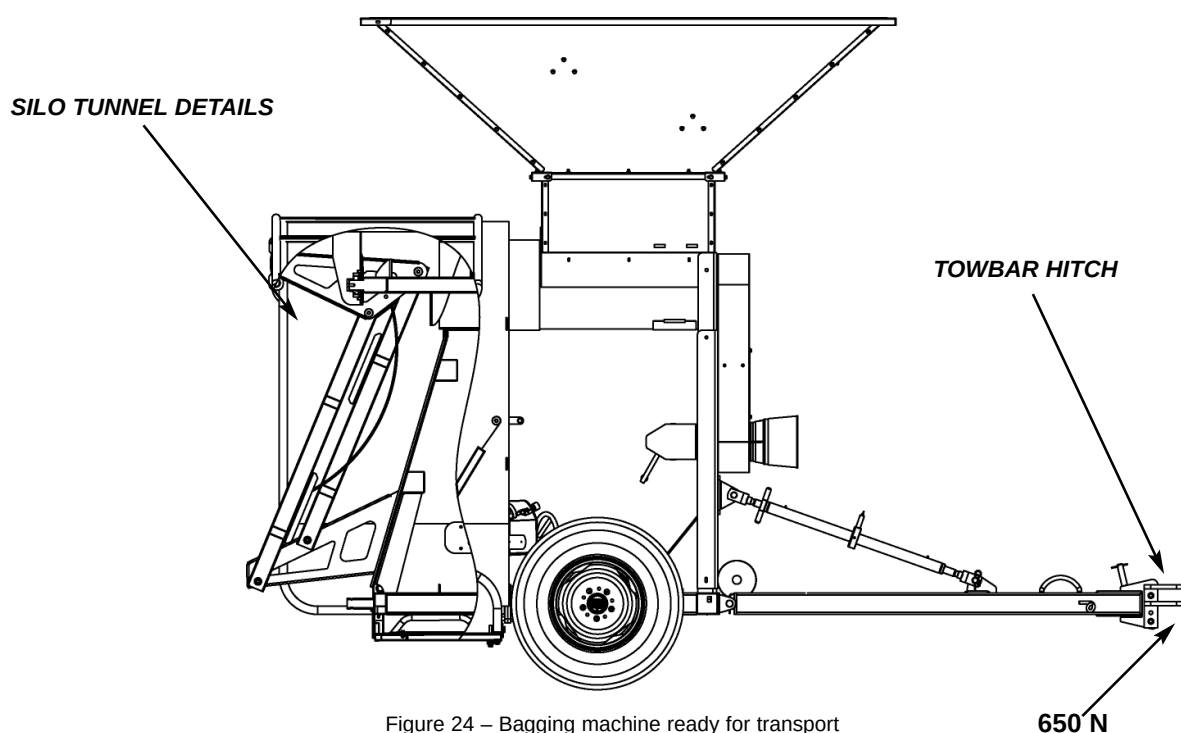


Figure 24 – Bagging machine ready for transport

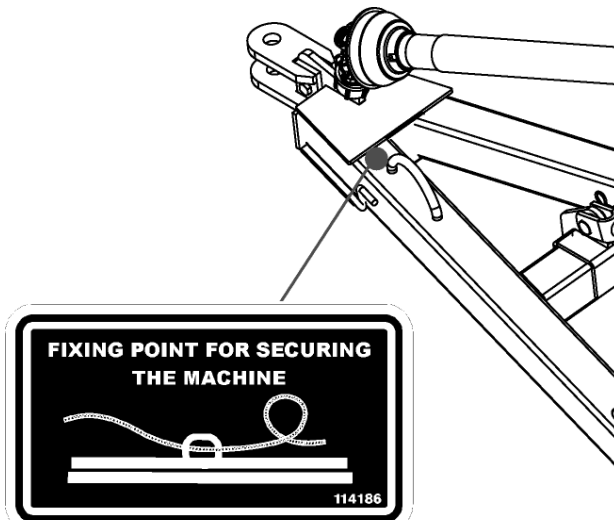


Figure 25 – Identification of fixing points

8-c. Machine Storage

Before storing the bagging machine, ensure that the brake hydraulic system is left without pressure. If the machine is expected to be stored for several days, it is important to adequately grease all the moving parts.

The machine must be stored indoors in a clean and dry place, preferably with a cover to protect it from dirt. If the bagging machine is to stay outdoors temporarily, the lower auger cover should be left open.

9. SPECIFICATIONS

9-a. List of Main Components

Tare: 1900 kg (lb)

Tunnel:

For grain bags up to 9 feet.

Operating capacity:

Metric tonnes / hour.

Operation:

60 HP tractor equipped with a 540 rpm PTO.

Tube / auger:

20".

Braking system:

Hydraulic, with built-in manual pump.

Towbar height adjustment:

Enough to absorb differences in the hitch.

Transport position:

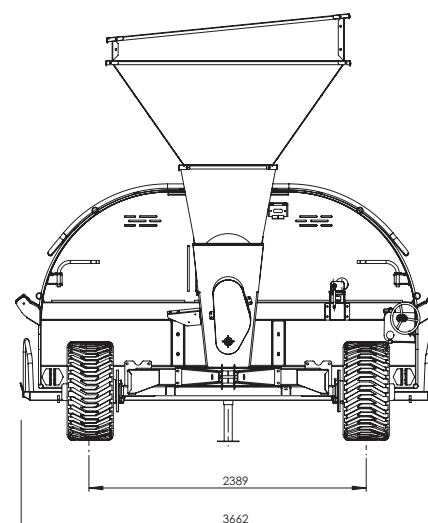
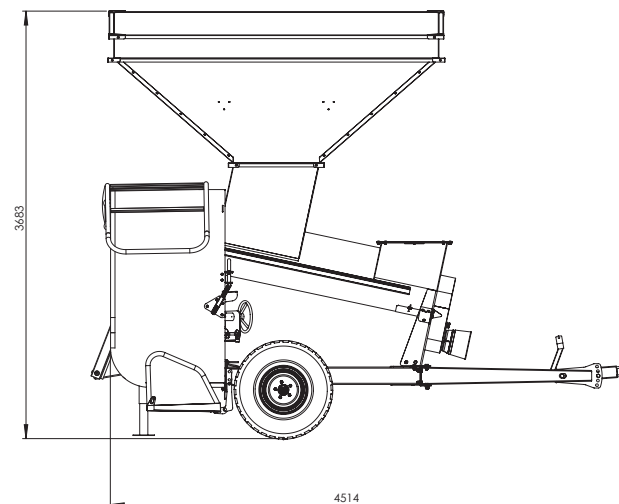
No wheel configuration changes are required

Capacidad 3200 bu/hr (Embolsadora solamente).

Nuevo sistema de percha, fácil de levantar

Puede adaptarse a una bolsa de 330 pies de largo x diam 10.

Sistema de freno hidráulico preciso, fácil de operar.



Description	Summary of functions	Assembly #
Receiving hopper	<i>Receives the grain from a transport vehicle, for instance a self-unloading grain cart. It should not be used for grain storage purposes once the bagging operation has been finished.</i>	5
Transmission	<i>Takes the power from the driveshaft inlet to the conveying auger by means of a chain tensioner.</i>	6
Transmission cover	<i>This is a protective cover that should be installed at all times for operator safety.</i>	7
Driveshaft	<i>Takes the tractor PTO power in order to operate the auger conveying the grain into the silo bag.</i>	4
Towbar	<i>This is the link between the machine and the towing tractor. It works in a pushing, not pulling, situation.</i>	4
Turnbuckle	<i>It allows the machine height (inclination) to be adjusted for different operating conditions.</i>	4
Hydraulic brake	<i>It is operated by a hydraulic pump and acts directly on both machine wheels.</i>	9
Hoist	<i>It is a manual means to operate the bagging machine parallelogram.</i>	3
Parallelogram	<i>Together with the hanger, they provide a means to lift the silo bag up to the tunnel.</i>	3
Tunnel	<i>From the beginning to the end of the operation, it supports the silo bag as it unfolds.</i>	1
Conveying auger end support	<i>It links the auger end to the machine's structure</i>	2
Tube	<i>It holds the conveying auger and guides the moving grain.</i>	2
Conveying auger	<i>Takes the grain into the silo bag.</i>	2
Removable sleeve	<i>This is the end of the conveying tube that is most subject to wear.</i>	2
Silo bag support tray turnbuckle	<i>It allows the silo bag to be held far enough from the ground.</i>	1
Silo bag support tray	<i>Together with the tunnel, it holds the silo bag.</i>	1
Support leg	<i>It is the third support point in the static position of the bagging machine.</i>	1
Elastic ropes	<i>They allow the silo bag unfolding to be under control.</i>	1

10. PRODUCT DISMANTLING AND DISPOSAL

The following is meant to inform the user about the steps to follow when the lifespan of the machine, of its fluids or components comes to an end. Dismantling and disposal instructions are included.

- Metal parts or assemblies replaced or modified for particular reasons such as corrosion or wear should be properly disposed of. They should be sent to scrap storehouses or foundries where they can receive an adequate treatment. It is essential to wear personal protective equipment (safety gloves) when handling sheet steel.
- The system fluids which are periodically replaced (non-biodegradable hydrocarbon-derived oils and greases) should not be disposed of in the soil or in water courses, since this would result in environmental pollution. Up to now, the most usual application for these wastes is to use them as fuel for vapor generators (boilers) burning fuel-oil. They may also be burnt in special waste-burning kilns. Otherwise, they should be delivered to companies authorized to handle and transport them.
- Some practical use may be found for tires when they are removed from the machine after becoming worn out. Otherwise, they should be taken to a tire-recycling centre for their medium- or long-term integration into the ecological cycle according to national, provincial and municipal regulations in force.

11. GUARANTEE TERMS

Micrón Fresar S.R.L. guarantees the **AKRON® GTX 3210** grain bagging machine for a one-year period since the date in which the new unit is delivered to the customer. This guarantee covers defects in materials used to manufacture the machine, provided that the grain bag unloader has been properly operated. The operating procedures considered appropriate are those described in this manual.

This guarantee does not cover the following:

Damages or failures as a result of improper operation or lack of machine maintenance that may occur during transport, operation, or parking from the delivery date.

Tires own guarantee.

Normal wear of parts due to their use. Their replacement is part of the preventive maintenance.

Micrón Fresar S.R.L. is not responsible for any repair made by third parties, or damages resulting from this cause.

Micrón Fresar S.R.L., reserves the right to modify the guarantee terms without previous notice.

Micrón Fresar S.R.L. reserves the right to modify specifications and designs without previous notice and without the obligation to implement these changes in the machines already delivered.

Damages caused during machine operation by any person whose abilities are affected or reduced will not be covered.

If the machine is sold by the first owner within the guarantee term validity, this will be transferred to the new owner, provided that **Micrón Fresar S.R.L.** is advised by written notice. Such guarantee will not be valid if the current owner of the machine (not being the original buyer of the product) has not advised **Micrón Fresar S.R.L.** in due time.

The guarantee will automatically become invalid if any of the parts of the machine is modified or replaced by spare parts not provided by **Micrón Fresar S.R.L.** If such replacement or structural modification was urgently necessary, the user must obtain written approval from **Micrón**

Fresar S. R. L. to make such changes without affecting these guarantee terms.

In order for the guarantee to come into force, it is an essential condition to submit a request for guarantee repair together with the following information:

Name:

Date in which the damage occurred:

City:

Phone Number:

Machine Model:

Serial Number:

Invoice Number:

12. ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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13. SPARE PARTS LIST

All the components of the **AKRON GTX 3210** bagging machine are detailed in the following pages. To order a spare part for your machine, do the following:

- Use the attached exploded diagrams, to identify the component/s to be replaced.
- Note the code of each part and, if possible, the name of each assembly.
- Order the spare parts from your nearest **AKRON®** Technical Representative or to **AKRON®** Spare Parts Service (see 13-a. "Information to Obtain Spare Parts"), indicating each part's code and, if possible, the name of each assembly.
- If replacing a part that originally included safety decals, check that these are also present on the replacement part.

13-a. Information for Obtaining Spare Parts

AKRON® Spare Parts Service

Micrón Fresar S.R.L.

Rosario de Santa Fe 2256

X2400EFN - San Francisco (Córdoba)

ARGENTINA

Tel.: ++54 3564 435900 (rollover lines)

Toll free 0 800 333 8300 (in Argentina)

E-mail: ventas@akron.com.ar

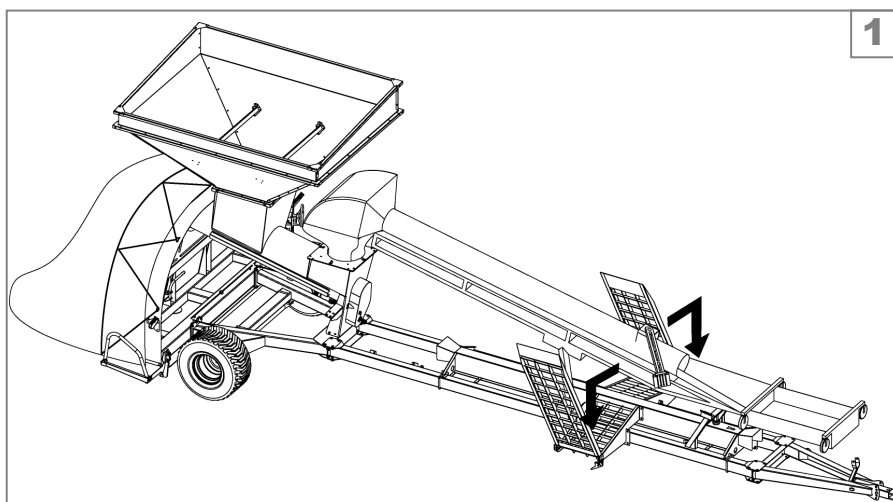
www.akron.com.ar

The nearest **AKRON®** Technical Representative can also be contacted to obtain machine components.

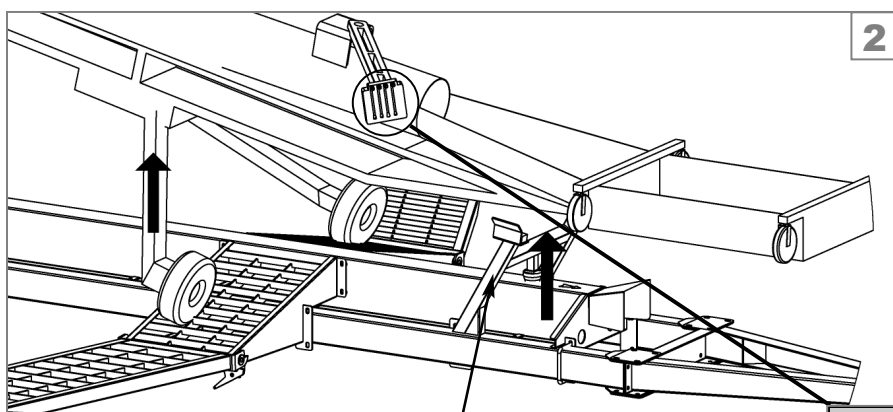
14. TELEVEYOR SYSTEM

- Patented telescopic system
- Transport through a conveyor belt that minimizes seed damage.
- Own transport chassis.
- Thanks to its hydraulic panel assembled on a swinging arm, it can be easily operated by one individual.
- Dekonning optional kit available (alternative uses)

PREPARATION AND INITIAL SET UP.

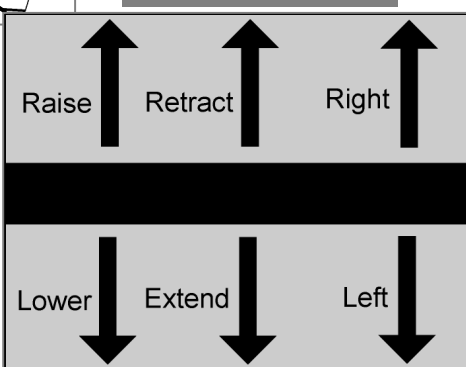


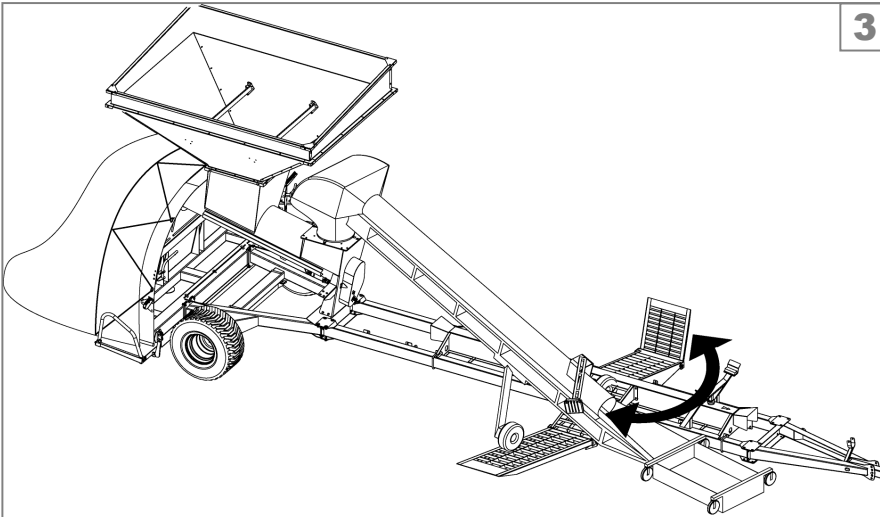
- 1-
- Install the bag on the bagger
 - Connect the hydraulic circuit to the tractor.
 - Connect the PTO.
 - Drop the ramp into the side the televeyor is to descend.



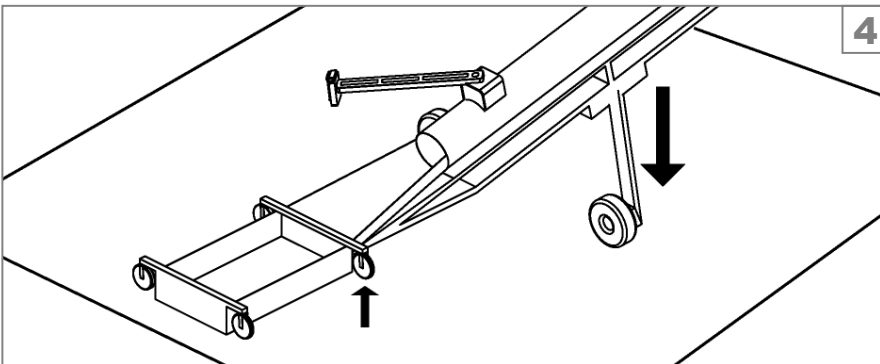
- 2-
- Activate the hydraulic panel (Raise) to lift the televeyor until it is released from the transport support.

CONTROL PANEL

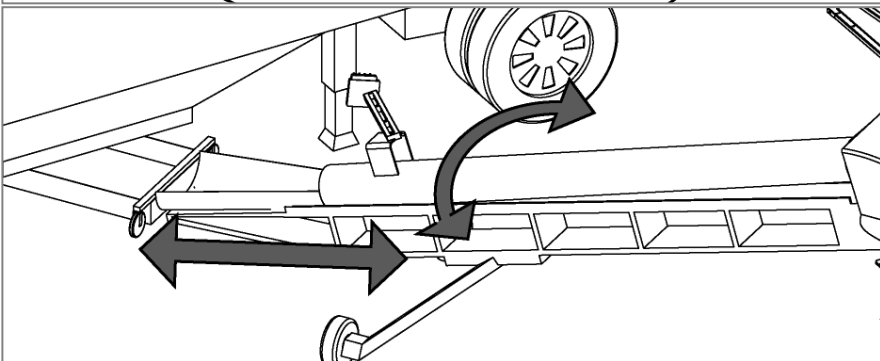



3
3-

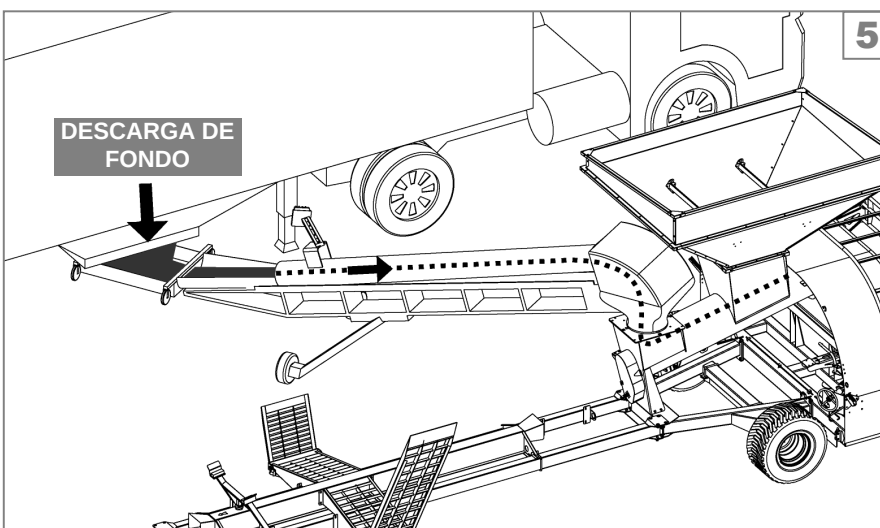
- Lower the televeyor using the ramps as well as the control panel (left/Right) to allow the fast change from transport into working position.
- Once the televeyor is in place, lift the ramp.

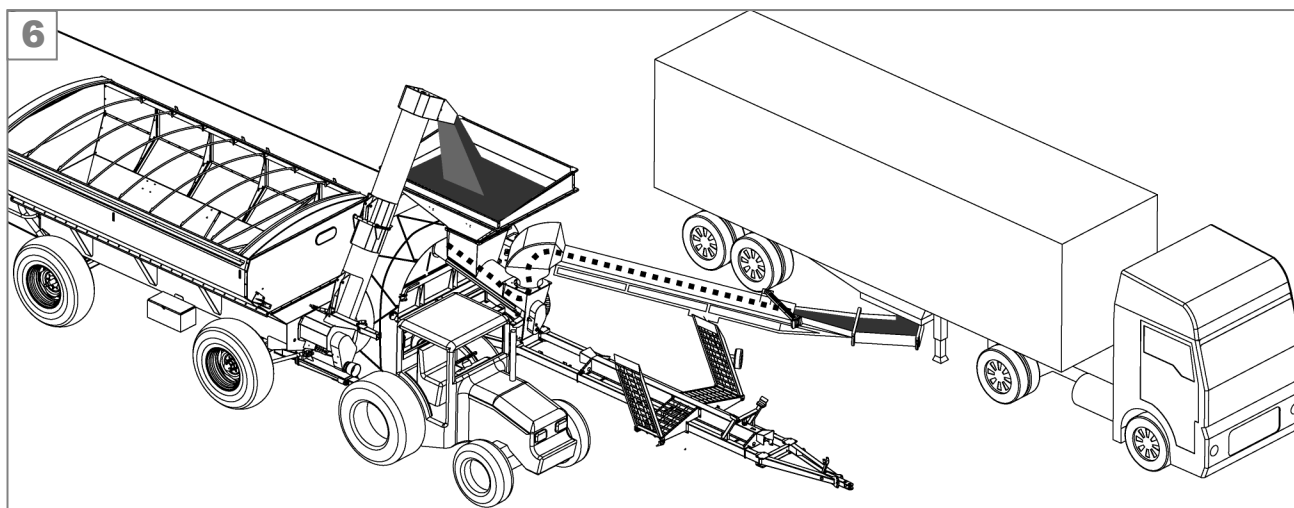

4
4-

- Activate the hydraulic panel (Lower) and lower the televeyor preventing the tray wheels from touching the ground.
- Move (Extend) the tray and place it below the truck bottom dump doors, lower the televeyor until the tray wheels bear the televeyor.


5
5-

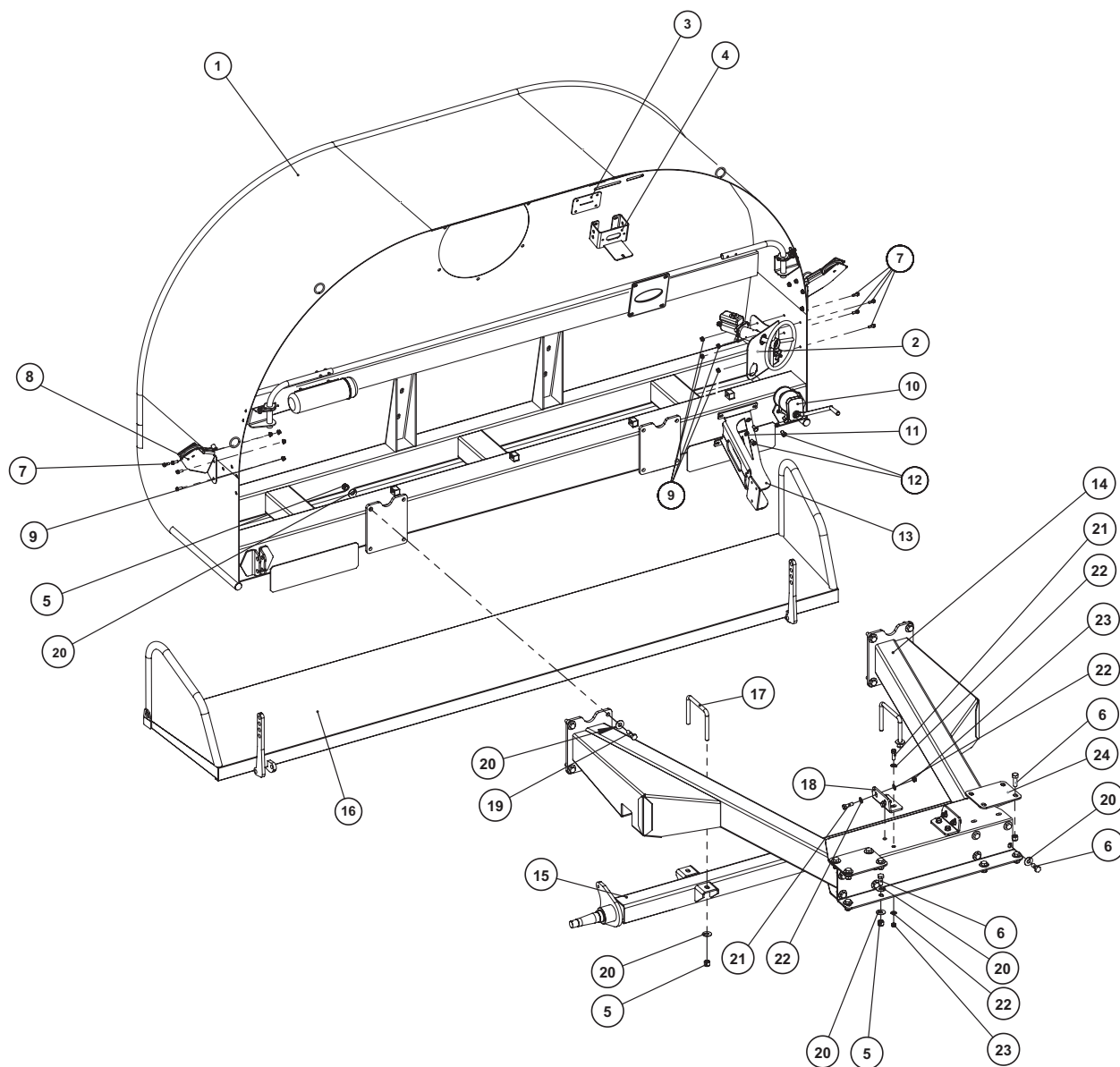
- Run the PTO and activate the conveyor belt hydraulic circuit.
- Start with the truck bottom dump.



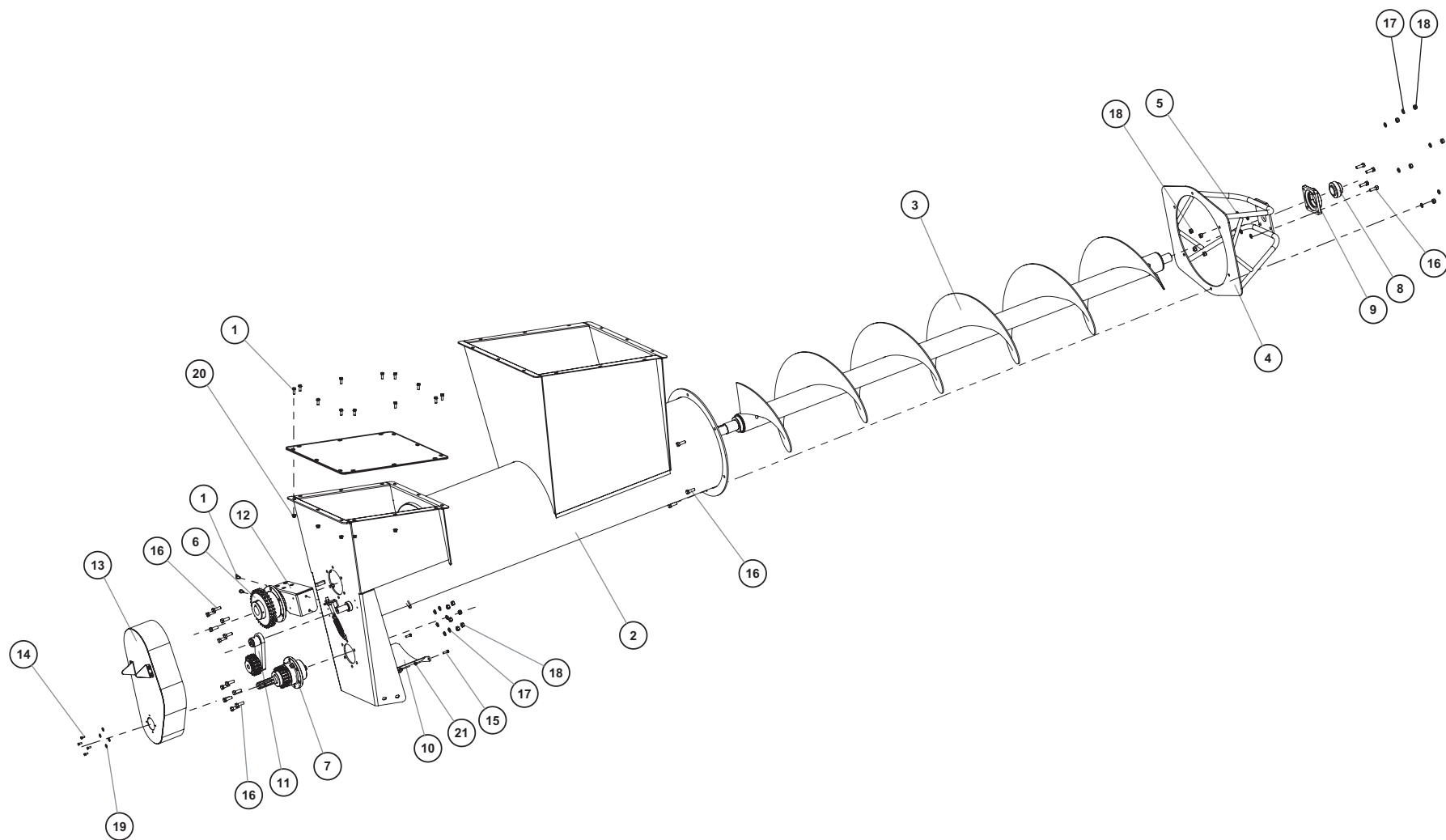


6- With the GTX 3210 grain bagger it is possible to unload grain from a grain cart and a truck at the same time.

7- Once unloading is finished, proceed in reverse considering the remarks before mentioned.



ASSEMBLY # 1		CHASSIS, TUNNEL / WHEEL CHASSIS / PLATFORM	
#	PART #	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	29.42.28205	CHASSIS AND TUNNEL	1
2	29.29.27800	BRAKE PUMP	1
3	29.46.28209	WINCH CABLE RUBBER	1
4	29.42.28291	CRADLE WINCH SUPPORT	1
5	98.304.110158	W 5/8" X 11 LOCK NUT	8
6	98.304.110127	W 5/8" X 11 LOCK NUT	41
7	98.006.095025	3/8" x 1" G5 W HEX HEAD	30
8	29.42.28716	LEFT SHEAVE PLATE	2
9	98.305.151095	3/8" G5 W FLANGE NUT	12
10	-	HOIST	1
11	98.310.100127	1/2" SPLIT LOCK WASHER	4
12	98.002.127019	TORN. CAB. HEX. G5 1/2" x 3/4" RW	4
13	29.42.28722	LEFT WINCH STUD	1
14	29.43.28102.	CHASSIS CROSSBAR	2
15	29.42.28113	SHAFT SUPPORT	1
16	29.42.28711	TRAY PLATE	1
17	29.43.28804	CLAMP	2
18	29.42.28109	COLUMN RIGHT FIXING PLATE	2
19	98.002.158051	G5 5/8" x 2" RW HEX HEAD SCREW	8
20	98.309.101158	5/8" CADMIUM PLATED FLAT WASHER	60
21	98.002.127038	G5 1/2" x 1 1/2"RW HEX HEAD SCREW	8
22	98.309.100127	1/2" FLAT WASHER	16
23	98.304.110127	1/2" x 12h RW LOCK NUT	
24	29.42.28184	TOWBAR BOLT PLATE	2

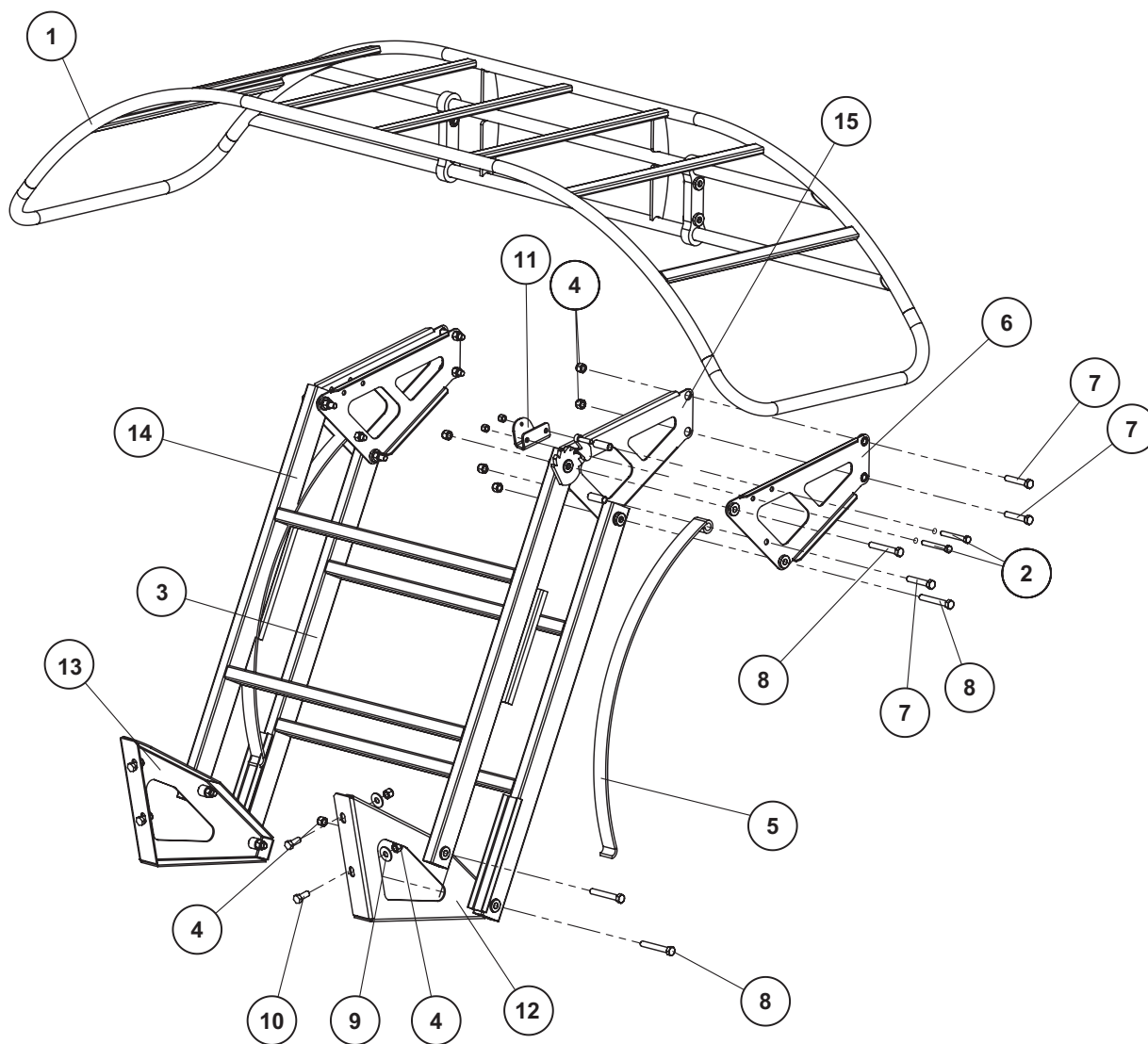


ASSEMBLY # 2**AUGER / LOWER HOPPER**

#	PART #	DESCRIPTION	QTY .
1	98.006.095025	3/8" X 1" FLANGE SCREW G5 W 3270	2
2	29.39.28336	TUBE ASSEMBLY	1
3	29.39.28350	AUGER	1
4	29.39.27360	AM-45 SUPPORT	1
	98.310.100127	1/2" SPLIT LOCK WASHER	4
6	29.39.27380	AUGER BEARING HOUSING	1
7	29.39.27400	OUTLET SHAFT	1
8	98.755.355545	UC 209 BEARING	1
9	06.41.00145	AM-45 SUPPORT	1
10	29.42.28426	AUGER COVER PLATE	1
11	25.39.21730	CONNECTING ROD	1
12	98.006.095025	3/8" X 1" FLANGE SCREW G5 W	12
13	29.39.29352	COLUMN	1
14	98.310.100127	1/2" SPLIT LOCK WASHER	8
15	98.301.150127	G5 1/2" HEX NUT	8
16	98.309.101095	3/8" FLAT WASHER	16
17	29.43.26314	HEXAGONAL LOCK F/SUPPORT LEG	1
18	29.39.26140	SUPPORT LEG	1
19	98.002.095032	G5 3/8" x 1 1/4" W HEX HEAD SCREW	14
20	29.43.26313	COLUMN SUPPORT FOR JACK	1
21	98.310.100095	3/8" SPLIT LOCK WASHER	14

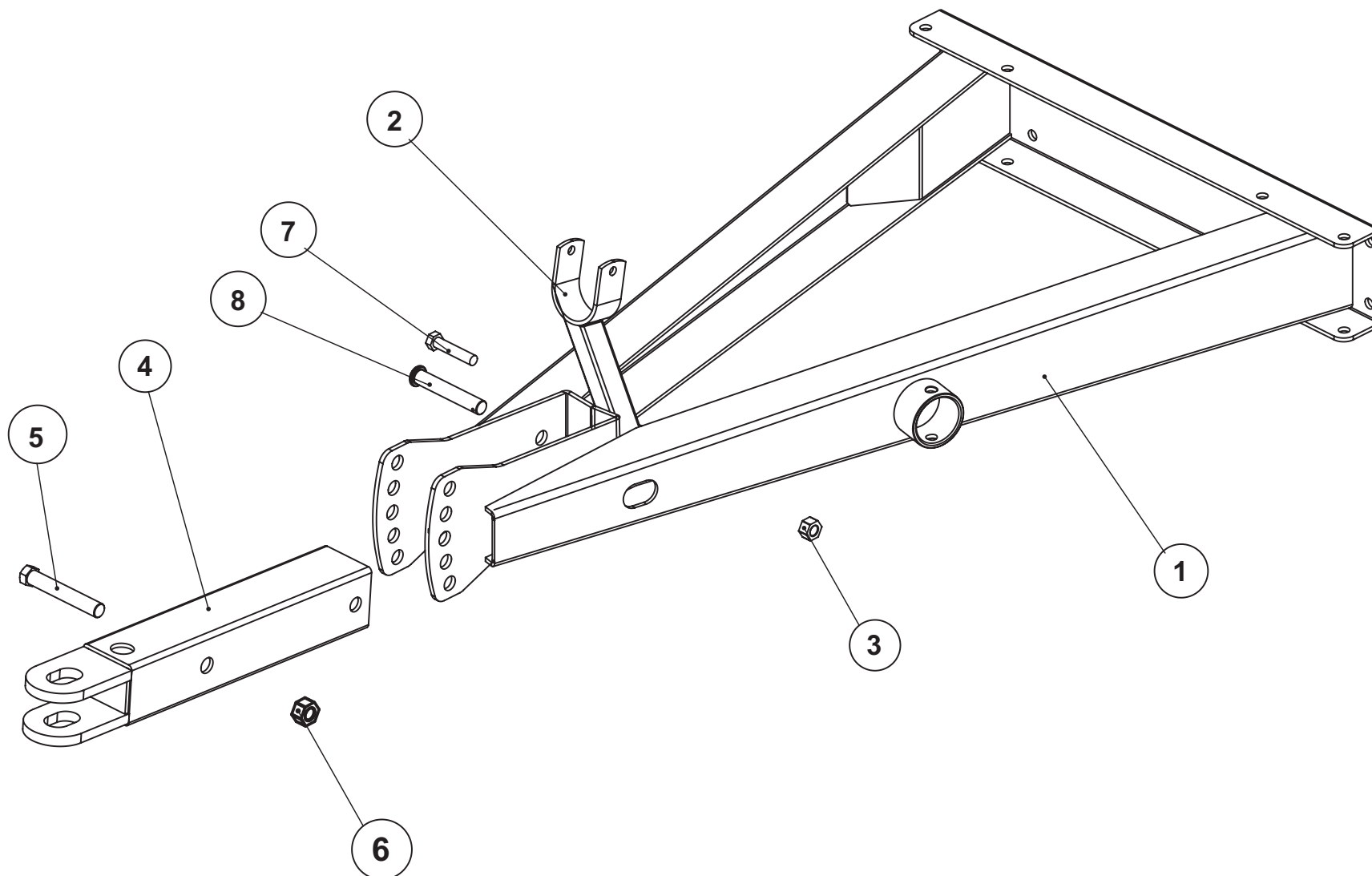
ASSEMBLY # 3

PARALLELOGRAM / HOIST



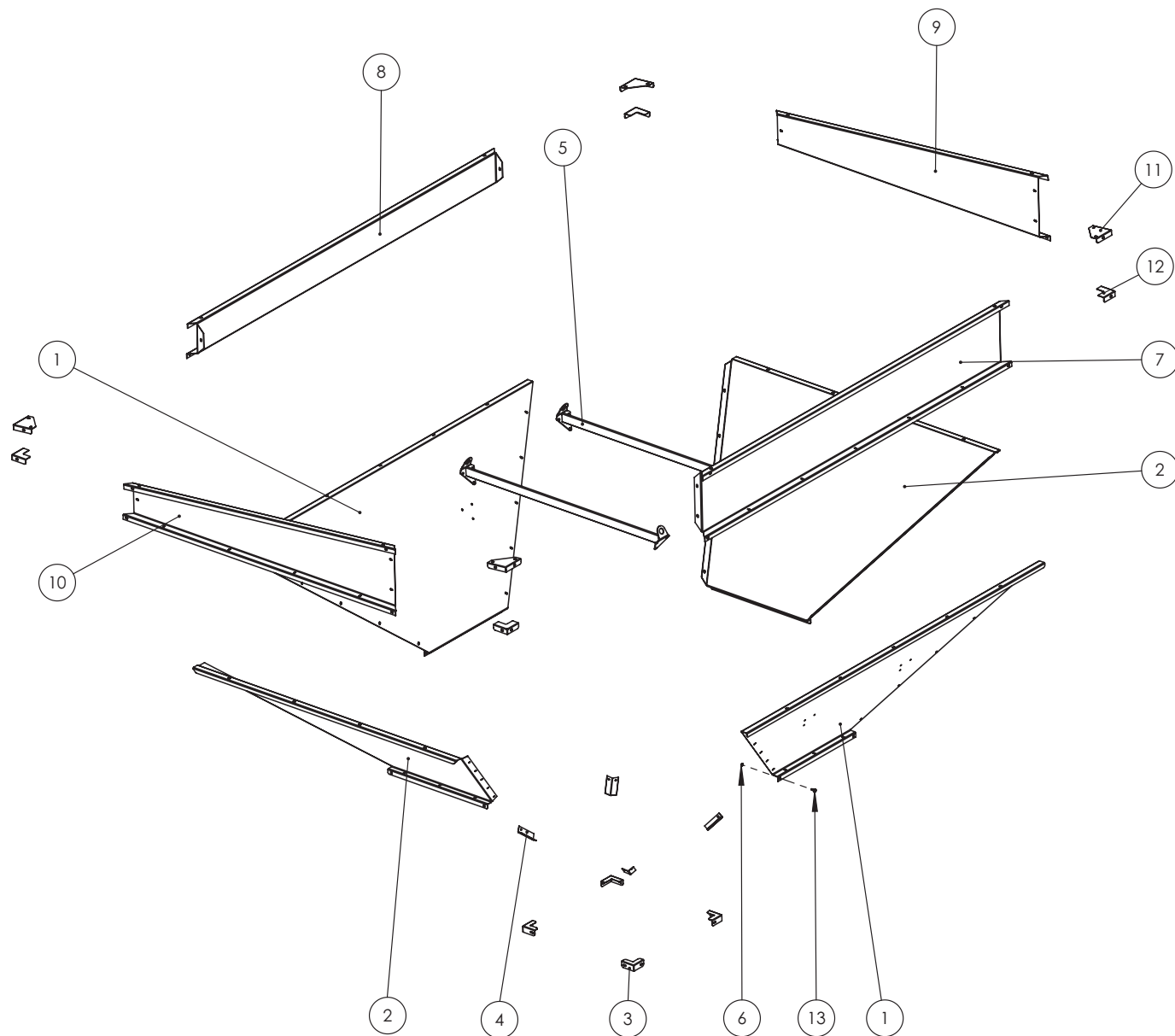
ASSEMBLY # 3**PARALLELOGRAM / HOIST**

Nº	PIEZA	DESCRIPCIÓN	CANT.
1	29.39.27536	CRADLE ASSEMBLY	1
2	98.002.127102	G5 1/2" x 4"RW HEX HEAD SCREW	2
3	29.39.27550	PARALLEL LINK ARM	1
4	26 98.304.110158.	W 5/8" X 11 LOCK NUT	20
5	98.342.027568	LEAF SPRING	2
6	29.42.28561	CRADLE RIGHT LINK	2
7	98.002.158089	5/8"X3 1/2" CADMIUM PLATED HEX CAP SCREW G5	6
8	98.002.158114	5/8"X4 1/2" CADMIUM PLATED HEX CAP SCREW G5	8
9	98.309.100158.	5/8" FLAT WASHER	4
10	98.002.158038.	G5 5/8" x 1 1/2" RW HEX HEAD SCREW	4
11	98.002.127102.	G5 1/2" x 4"RW HEX HEAD SCREW	2
12	98.310.100127	1/2" SPLIT LOCK WASHER	8
13	29.42.28563	LEFT CRADLE SUPPORT	1
14	29.39.27555	PARALLEL LINK ARM	1
15	29.42.28560	CRADLE LEFT LINK	2



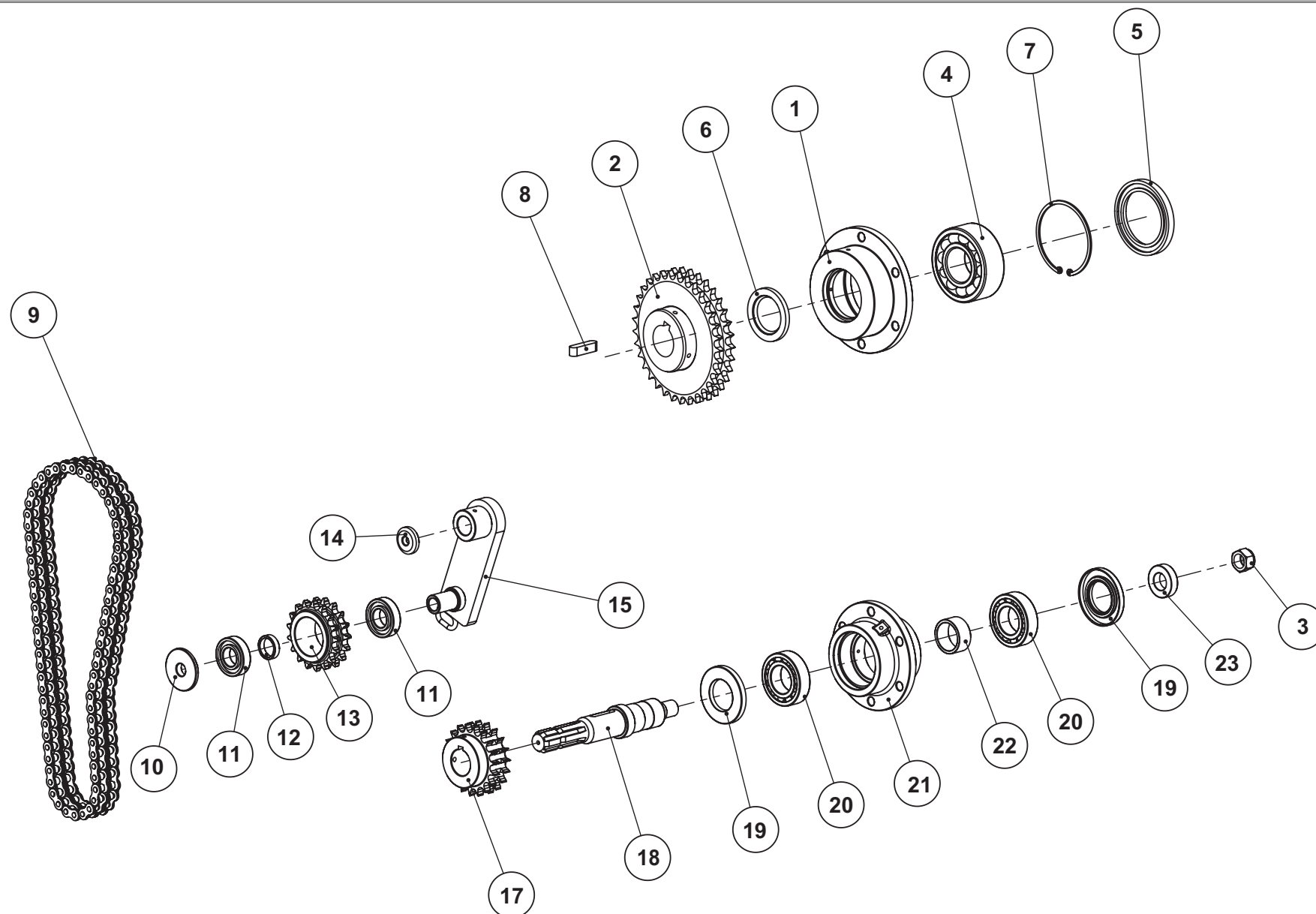
ASSEMBLY # 4**TOWBAR / TURNBUCKLE**

#	PART #	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	29.39.28181	TOWBAR	1
2	29.39.28190	DRIVESHAFT SUPPORT	1
3	98.304.110158.	W 5/8" X 11 LOCK NUT	1
4	29.39.28160	TOWBAR END	1
5	98.002.222152	TORN. C/EXAG. G5 7/8"x 6" W	1
6	98.304.350222	TUERCA AUTOFREN. G5 7/8"	1
7	29.43.28191	PERNO PIVOT LANZA	1
8	98.002.158076	TORN. CAB. HEX. 5/8" X 3" RW G° 5	



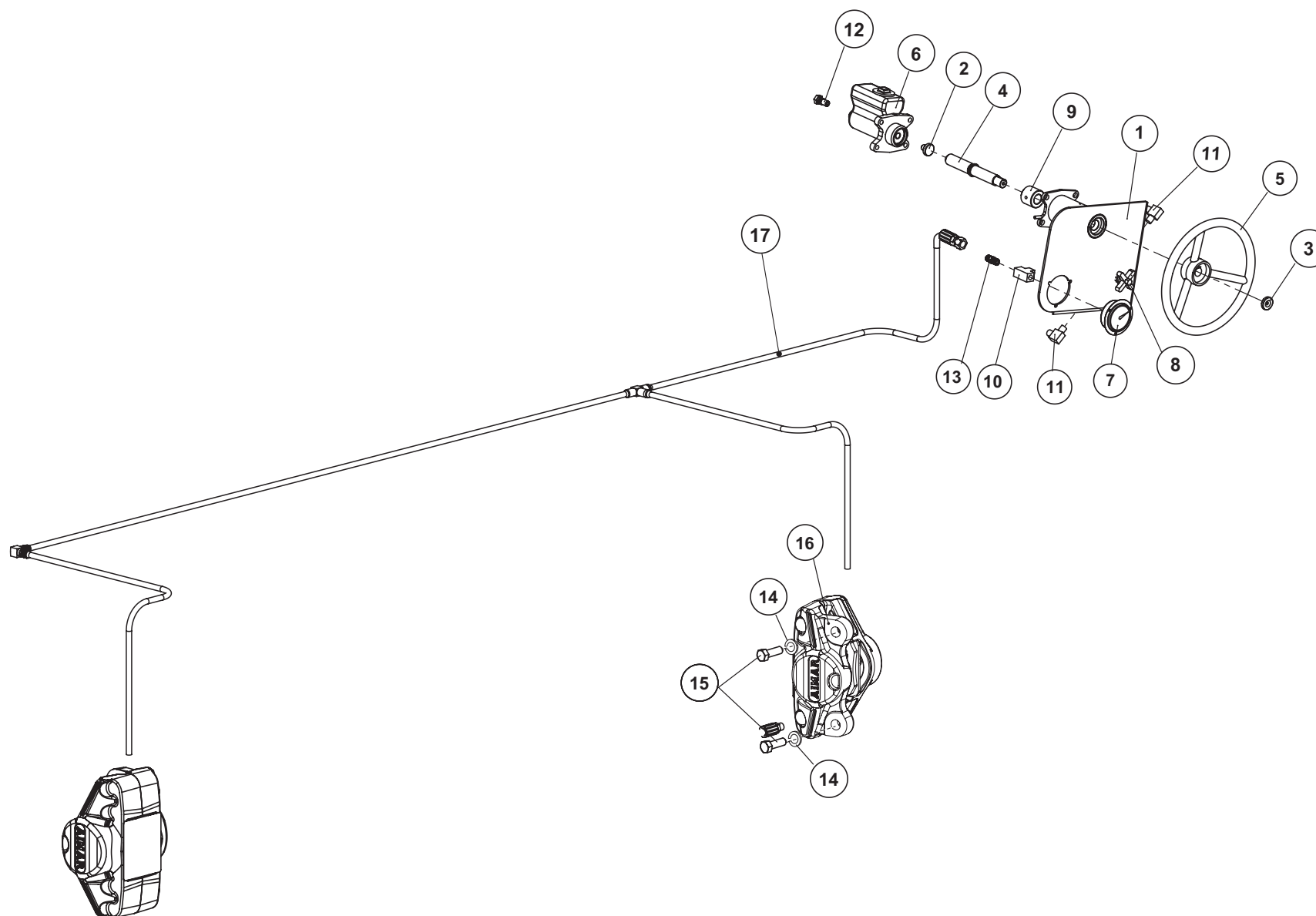
ASSEMBLY # 5**UPPER HOPPER**

#	PART #	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	29.52.26452	STEEL SIDE SHEET	2
2	29.42.27453	FRONT STEEL SHEET	2
3	29.42.26406	LOWER CORNER PLATE	4
4	29.42.27454	SIDE PANEL UNION	4
5	27.39.27460	CROSSBAR	4
6	98.305.150079	G5 5/16" W FLANGE NUT100	7
7	29.42.27471	UPPER CORNER PLATE	1
8	29.42.27472	LOWER CORNER PLATE	1
9	29.42.27473	SIDE EXTENSIÓN PANEL	1
10	29.42.27474	FRONT EXTENSIÓN PANEL	1
11	29.42.26453	UPPER CORNER PLATE	4
12	29.42.27475	LOWER CORNER PLATE EXTENSION	4
13	98.006.079019	G5 5/16" x 3/4" W FLANGE SCREW	100



ASSEMBLY # 6**TRANSMISSION**

#	PART #	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	29.43.27381	FRONT AUGER SUPPORT	1
2	29.39.27420	Z33 AUGER SPROCKET	1
3	98.304.350254	LOCK NUT NF 1"	1
4	98.713.214655	2311 BEARING	1
5	98.611.178084	SAV 10279 SEAL	1
6	98.611.176455	SAV 10322 SEAL	1
7	98.322.001200	Ø120 INNER ELASTIC RETAINING RING	1
8	29.43.27423	AUGER BEARING HOUSING KEY	1
9	29.39.28360	ASA 60-2 PITCH ¾" CHAIN	1
10	25.43.21713	CHAIN TURNBUCKLE COVER	1
11	98.705.206530	6206 2RS BEARING	2
12	25.43.21712	BEARING SPACER	1
13	25.53.21710	IDLE GEAR WHEEL	1
14	25.43.25717	TAPA TOPE DE BIELA	1
15	25.42.21714	CONNECTING ROD	1
16	29.43.27404	SEAL SUPPORT BUSHING	1
17	25.53.21705	INLET GEARWHEEL	1
18	29.43.27402	SPLINED INLET SHAFT	1
19	98.611.176152	SAV 7280 SEAL	2
20	98.705.207448	4209 BEARING	2
21	29.41.27401	INLET SHAFT SUPPORT	1
22	29.43.27403	BEARING SPACER BUSHING	1



ASSEMBLY # 7**HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT / BRAKES**

#	PART #	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	27.39.27801	BRAKE SYSTEM PANEL	1
2	29.43.27806	BRAKE PUMP SUPPLEMENT	1
3	29.43.27807	BRAKE WHEEL COVER	1
4	29.43.27808	BRAKE PUMP SHAFT	1
5	98.408.027809	BRAKE PUMP WHEEL	1
6	98.395.027808	DODGE BRAKE PUMP WITH F700 PISTON	1
7	98.378.027811	PRESSURE GAUGEL	1
8	98.378.027815	NEEDLE VALVE	1
9	29.43.27804	THREADED BUSHING	1
10	98.378.071985	1/4" BSP FEMALE "T" FITTING1	1
11	98.378054501	JIC 37° ELBOW	2
12	29.43.27812	BOLT WITH HOLE	1
13	98.378.060135	1/4" NPT X 9/16" JIC MALE/MALE ADAPATOR	1
14	98.304.110127	1/2" RW SELF-LOCKING NUT	4
15	98.002.158038	.G5 1/2x11/2 RW HEX HEAD SCREW	4
16	98.395.027113	BRAKE CLAMP	2
17	29.39.28816	BRAKE SYSTEM KIT	1

15. USER'S NOTES

[illegible]

[illegible]

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