

## 1.2 – Identification data

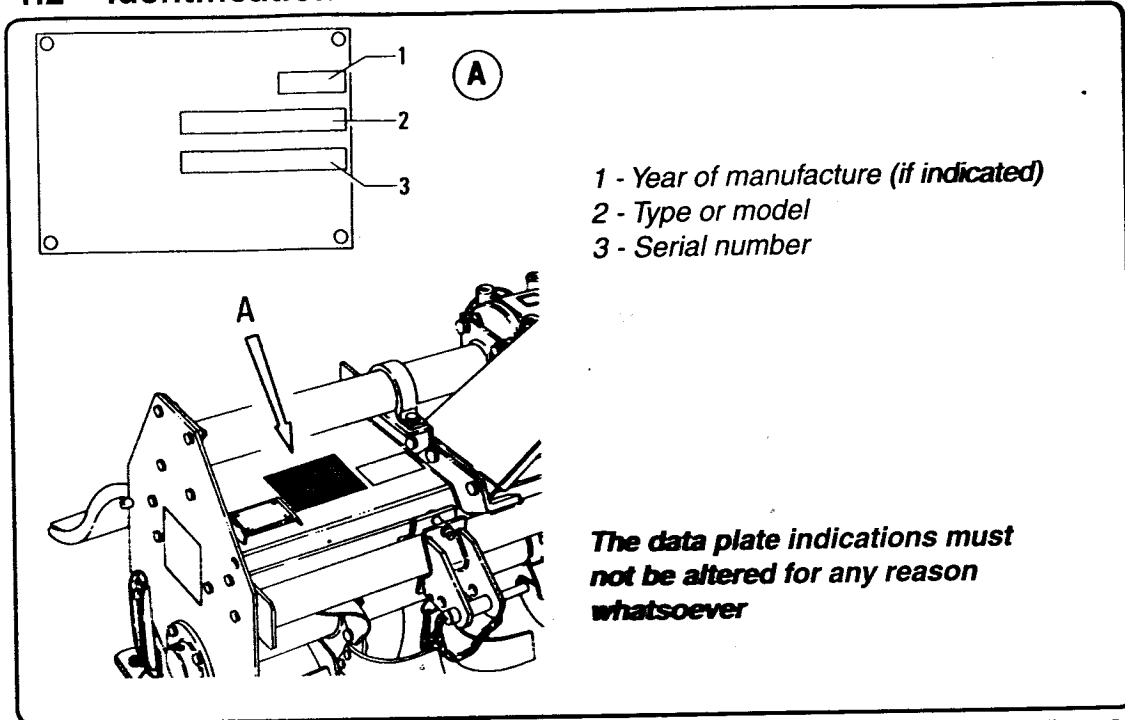


fig. 1.2 1

## 1.3 – Main parts (fig.1.3.1)

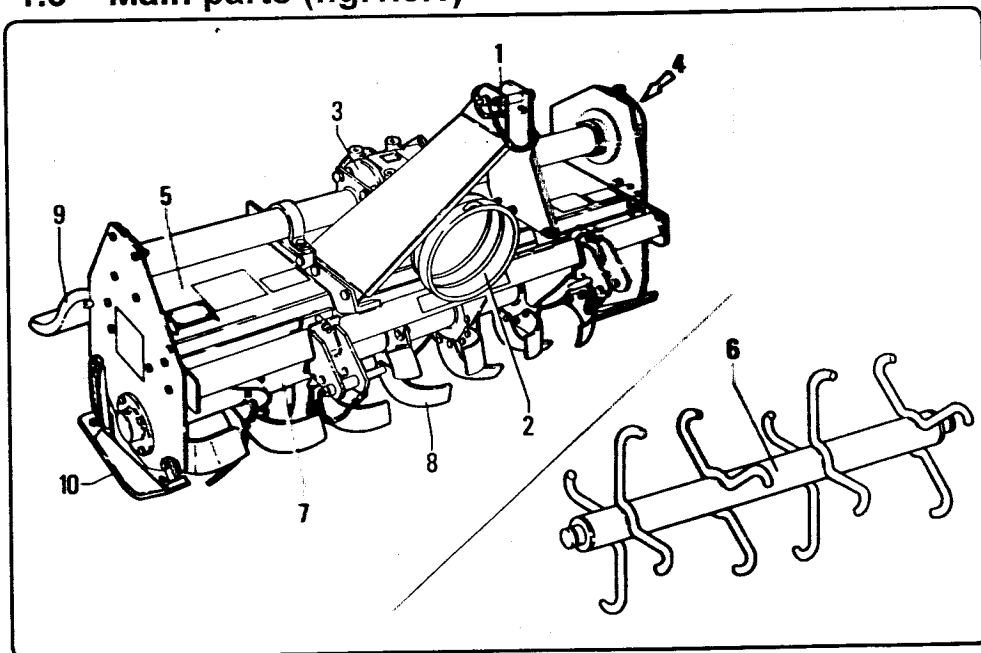


fig. 1.3.1

### Key to the main parts in fig,1.3.1

- 1 – Three-point linkage used to couple the implement to the tractor.
- 2 – Pto shaft guard  
 Prevents the user from coming into contact with the rotating part of the driveline engaged in the pto.

- 3 – Gearbox.  
Reduces the rotation speed of the tractor pto.
- 4 – Drive transmission to the rotor shaft.  
Drive output from the gear box is transferred to rotor "7" by means of the transmission chain.
- 5 – Chassis.  
This is the bearing structure of the implement.
- 6 – Levelling roller(optional).  
Adjusts the work depth of the tools.  
As an alternative. some versions can be equipped with rear wheels that act in the same way as the leveling roller.  
In alternative. the rotary tillers can be equipped with side skids"10".  
Besides adjusting the work depth (as the leveling roller), these also act as a side protection.
- 7 – Rotor shaft.  
The tractor drives the rotor shaft on which the tools are bolted by means of the gear box and transmission chain.
- 8 – Blades.  
Soil crushing hoe blades are bolted to the flanges of the rotor shaft. They can be of various type according to the machine version and model.
- 9 – Rear hood (fig. 1.4.1).  
The hood is mobile and is used to contain and level the soil crushed by the blades.
- 10 – Side skids  
When installed, these allow the work depth of the blades to be adjusted.  
They also act as important side guards.

## 1.4 – Safety devices



In compliance with the current pro-visions in force, your machine has been equipped with safety protections to safeguard the operator and any other people in the vicinity. Never ever tamper with the safety devices. Such action could cause serious injury to the operator and to others.

even notable distances.

Always operate within a protective cage, or at least near a solid wall.

Always check that no one is too near or in a potentially dangerous position if the implement is to be operated raised from the ground, when testing for example.

Always disengage the pto before driving the tractor to transport the implement from one place to the other.

## 2.9 – Warning and danger plates and stickers (fig. 2.9.1)



Comply with the warnings on the stickers.

Failure to comply with the given instructions could cause death or serious personal injury.

Check that the stickers are always installed and legible.

If this is not the case, contact your nearest dealer or us in order to obtain replacements (state the code number printed on the left-hand side of each sticker when ordering).

Fig. 2.9.1 show the stickers in question.

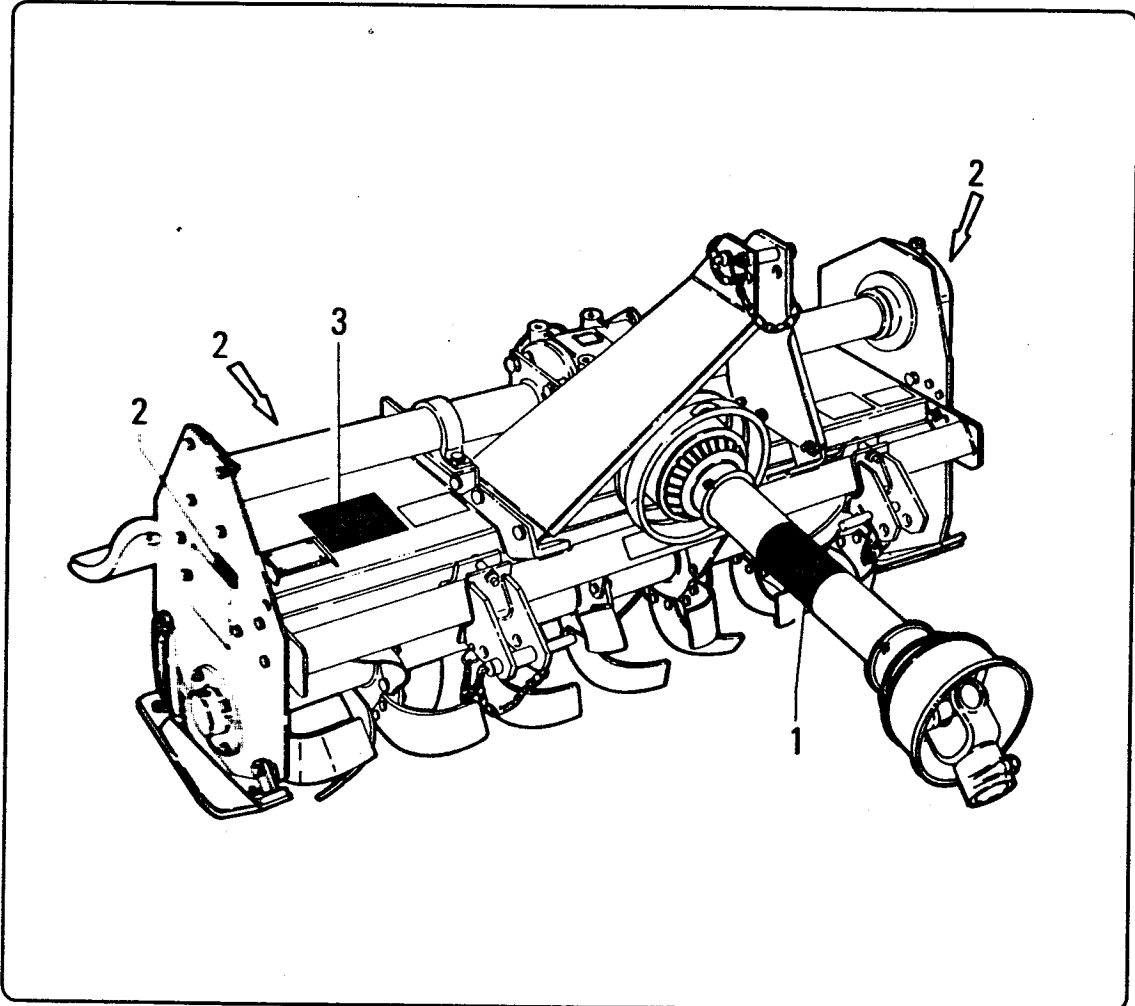


fig. 2.9.1

Check that the tractor is in a good condition.  
 Check the oil levels in the engine, gearbox and brakes.  
 Check the cooling water level and tyre pressure.  
 Always refer to the instruction manual supplied with the tractor.

## 4.2 – Coupling the machine to the tractor

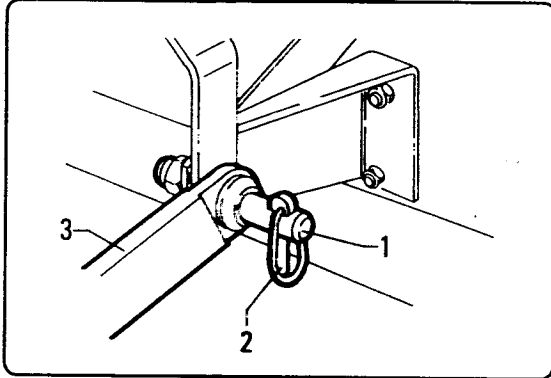


fig. 4.2.1

### IMPORTANT

Carefully read the instructions in paragraph 5.6 on rotary tillers with the side shifting function.

- Reverse the tractor towards the machine, aligning the tractor lift links with the two side coupling pins "1" fig. 4.2.1.
- Turn off the tractor engine, remove the ignition key from the dashboard and insert the brake.
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- Insert the ends of the lift links into implement coupling pins "1".
- 
- Fix them in place by means of the relative safety pins "2" fig. 4.2.1.
- 
- Fix the upper rod "12" fig. 4.2.2 of the three-point hitch "11" and adjust it until the pto of the implement is parallel to the ground.

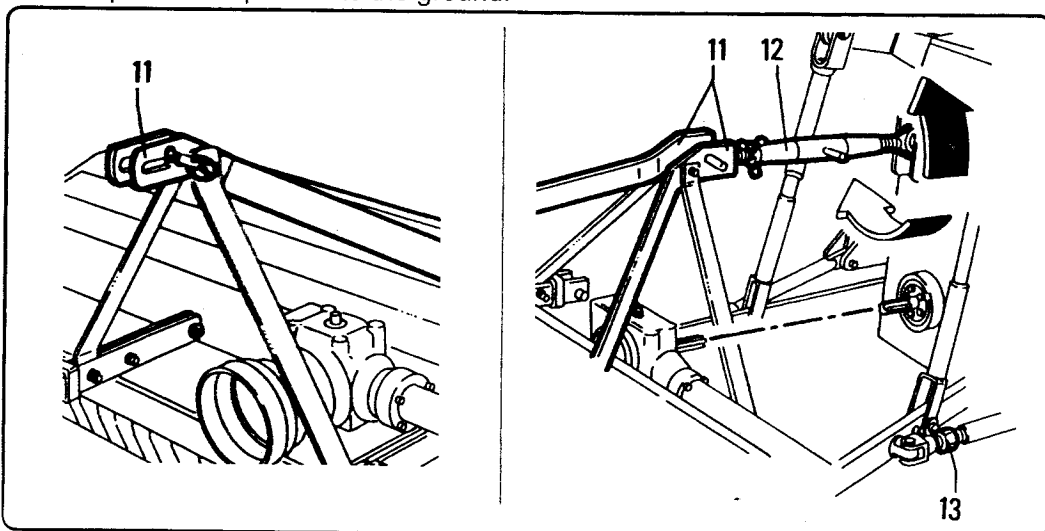


fig. 4.2.2

## 5.2.1 – Adjusting the work depth



The following procedures must be carried out after the machine tool has been disconnected from the tractor. If interventions must inevitably be carried out while the machine tool is still attached to the tractor, proceed as follows:

- disengage the power takeoff;
- insert the brake;
- turn off the tractor engine;
- remove the ignition key from the dashboard.

Never near the limbs to the moving knives. Wait until they have completely stopped.

The work depth is established by regulating skids "1" (fig. 5.2.1) or the leveling roller if installed (see paragraph 5.2.2).

- Use bolts "2" to lower the skids (shallower work depth) or to raise them (deeper work depth).

Fully tighten bolts "2" after having adjusted the work depth.

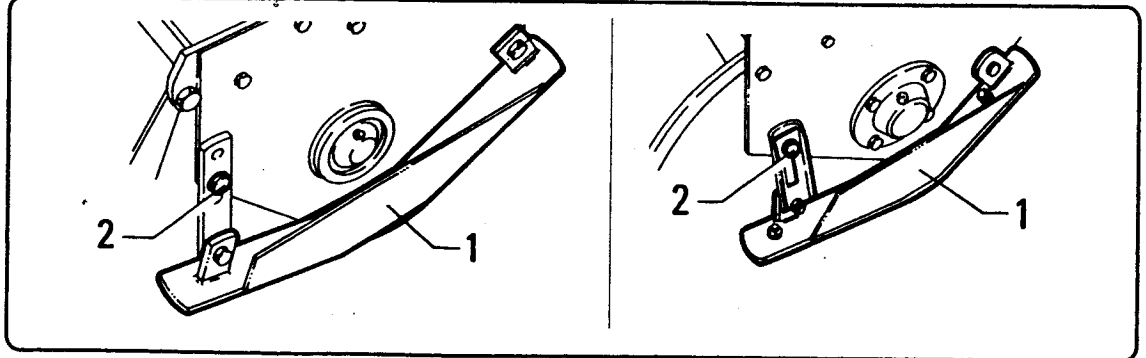


fig. 5.2.1

## IMPORTANT

Make the same adjustment on both sides to obtain the same work depth.

Make sure that the work depth does not exceed the length of the blades when tilling since this would impair the system.



When lifting the machine from the soil, check that the driveline cannot touch any of its parts.

## 5.2.2 – Regulating the work depth with the leveling roller (optional)

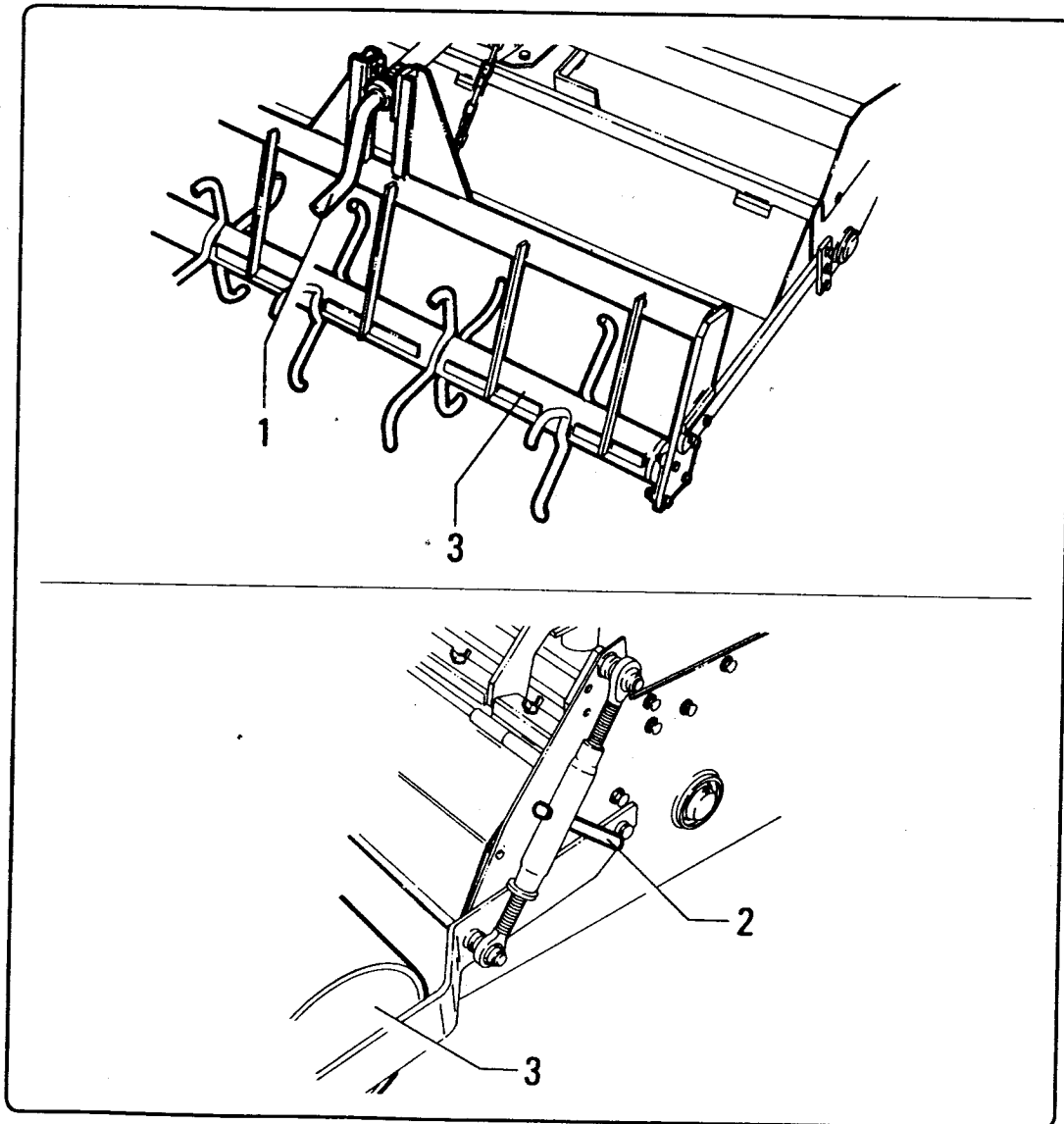


fig. 5.2.2

Use crank "1" or lever "2" to raise leveling roller "3"(deeper work depth )or to lower it (shallower work depth).

## 5.3 – Use of the machine

**- ⚠ DANGER!!! ⚠ -**

Before working with the machine, always check that all the safety shields listed in paragraph 1.4 are installed, correctly mounted and efficient.

Failing this, stop the rotary hoe and replace or repair the damaged shields.

Never continue work until all the shields installed by the manufacturer are efficient.

Make sure that the machine is firmly resting on the ground.

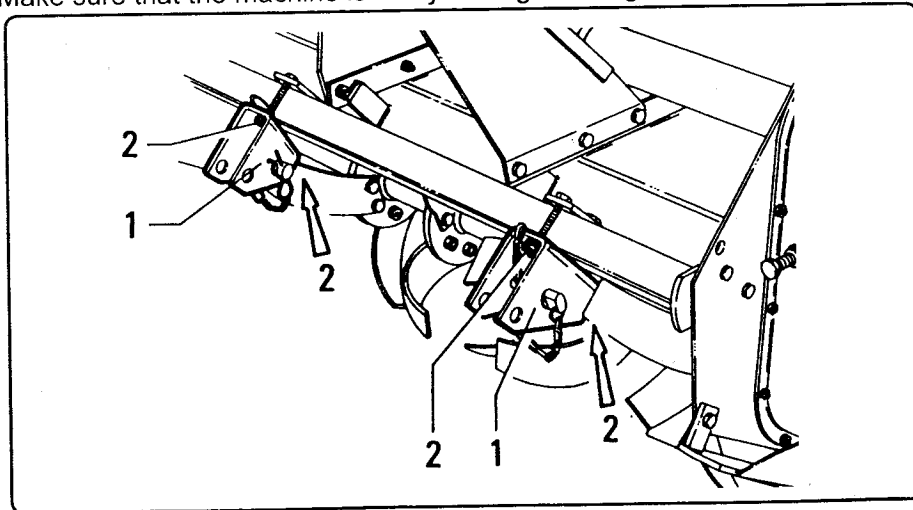


fig. 5.6.1

To facilitate the process, certain types of rotary tiller are equipped with mobile couplings so that it can be shifted to the right or left of the tractor.

- Slacken off nuts "2" of mobile coupling "1".
- Move mobile couplings "1" to the desired position and lock them in place by fully tightening nuts "2".

## IMPORTANT

After having moved the mobile couplings, make sure that the driveline is not tilted more than 15° (see fig. 5.6.2).

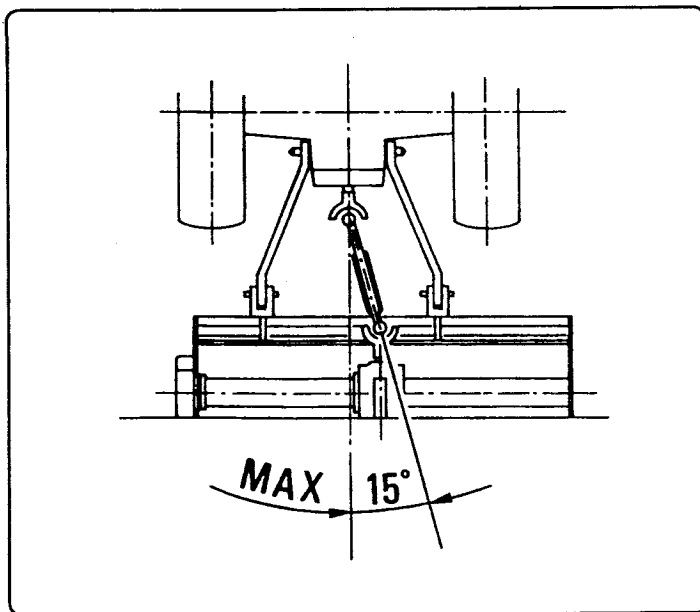


fig. 5.6.2

### 5.6.2 – Rotary tiller with three-point linkage and manual movement

This model of rotary tiller can work shifted from the tractor axis maintaining the driveline meshed with the tractor PTO.

Proceed in the following way to shift the rotary tiller sideways:

- loosen nuts "1" fig.5.6.3 without completely unscrewing them.
- Manually push on the three point linkage to shift the unit to the desired position, then fully tighten the nuts "1".

Some models have a crank to make the three point linkage easier to move.

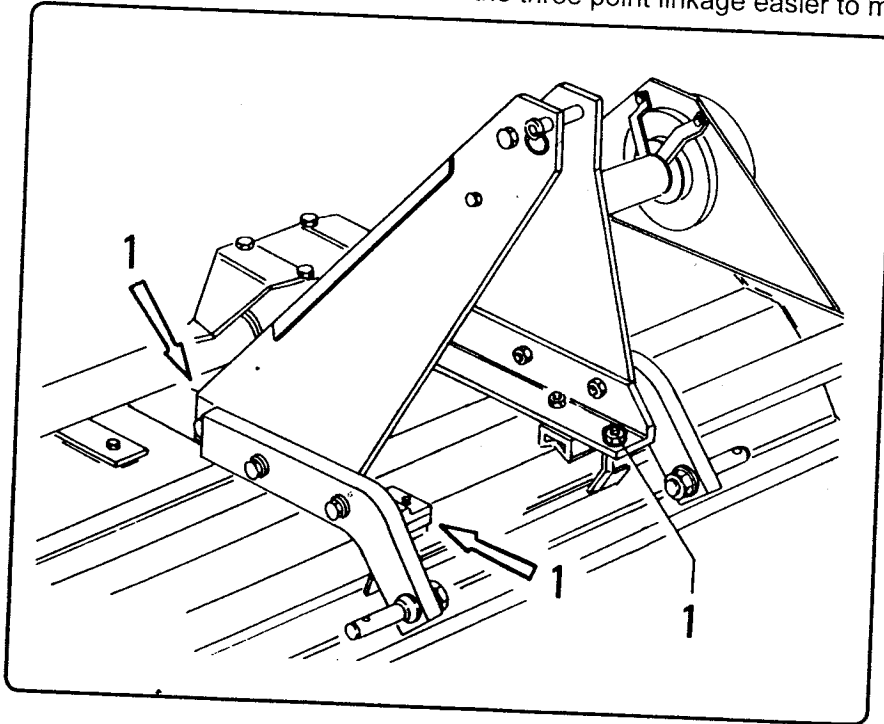


fig. 5.6.3

## 5.7 – How to store the machine for long periods

Clean all dirt from the implement.

Always remove all dirt clinging to the leveling roller or between the knives.

Park the machine on a flat surface, in a sheltered place inaccessible to either children or animals.

The implement should be set in a stable position, where it is unable to move, drop or overturn, etc.

Check that the implement stands on a firm floor surface or ground. In particular, check that the weight of the machine is not too heavy for the surface on which it rests.



Never climb or sit on the machine since this could lead to personal injury or damage to the machine itself.



## IMPORTANT

The given frequencies with which the maintenance operations listed in this chapter must be carried out are indicative, since they refer to the machine when used in normal conditions.

These frequencies may be varied according to the type of work, the weather conditions, the texture and dust content of the soil.

If the machine is used in heavy duty conditions, the maintenance operations must be carried out more frequently.

Thoroughly clean the lubricators before injecting grease. This will prevent impurities from penetrating the various components.

Make sure that the oil used to top up the supply is the same type as that by the manufacturer.

### - ATTENTION!!! -

Store the lubricant in a sheltered place, well away from children's reach.

Always read the recommendations given on the lubricant containers.

Prevent the lubricants from being splashed on the skin. Wash the effected part with water if this occurs.

Old lubricants must be handed over to authorized disposal companies in compliance with the antipollution provisions locally in force.

Every 8 hours service

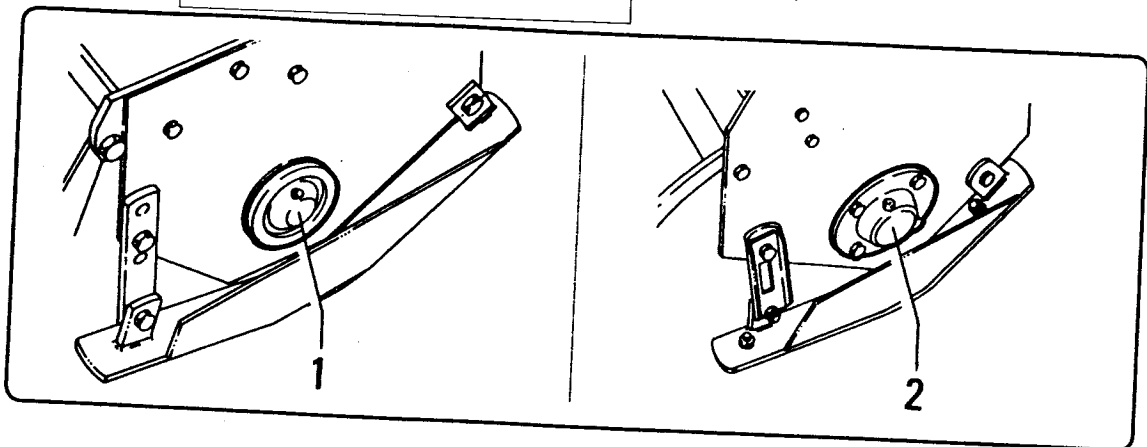


fig. 7.4.1

Grease the right support "1" fig. 7.4.1 of the rotor or make sure that there is oil in the right support "2" fig. 7.4.1 (in versions with support in an oil bath).

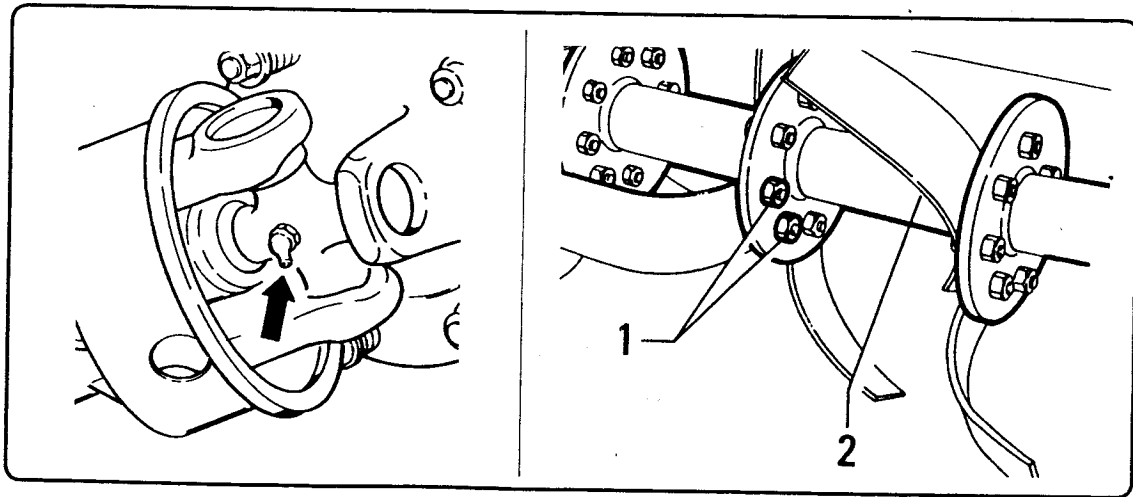


fig. 7.4.2

- Make sure that the driveline is in a perfect condition and grease the spiders(fig. 7.4.2).
- Check that the bolts "1" that lock the blades to rotor "2"(fig.7.4.2) are well tightened.
- Check the knives for wear. Replace them if necessary, in compliance with the instructions in paragraph 7.5.4.
- 
- Demount and clean the driveline.  
Be sure to remove all foreign bodies from the sliding parts of the shaft.  
Cover the sliding parts with grease before remounting the driveline (as indicated in paragraph 7.5.1).
- Check that all nuts and bolts are fully tightened, particularly the bolts of the gearbox of the machine.

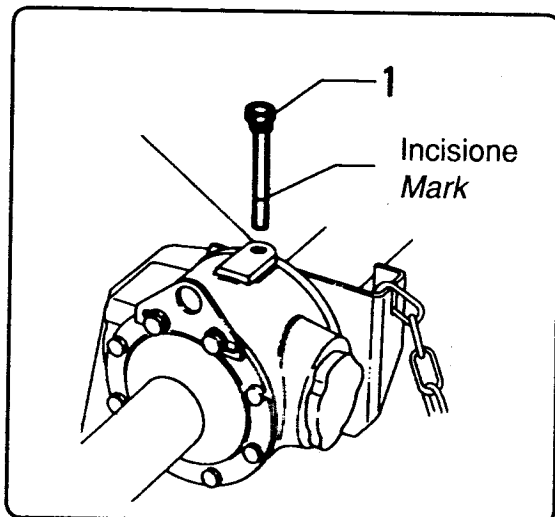


fig. 7.4.3

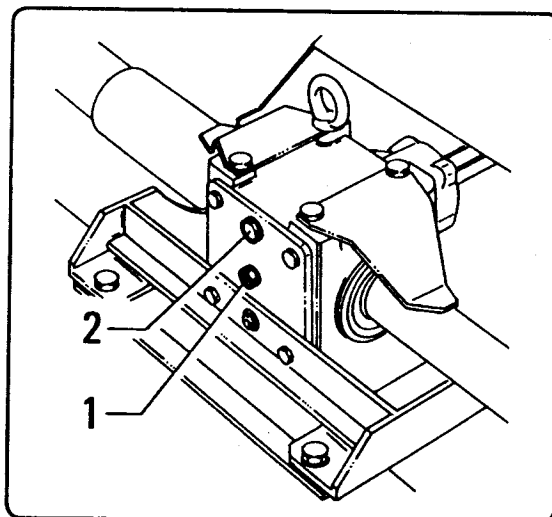


fig. 7.4.4

- Check the level of the lubricant in the gearbox through the inspection plug (fig. 7.4.3 pos. 1) and top up to the mark on the rod if necessary.
- Consult paragraph 7.6 for the lubricant specifications.

7.6 – Lubricating and greasing points fig. 7.6.1 and 7.6.2

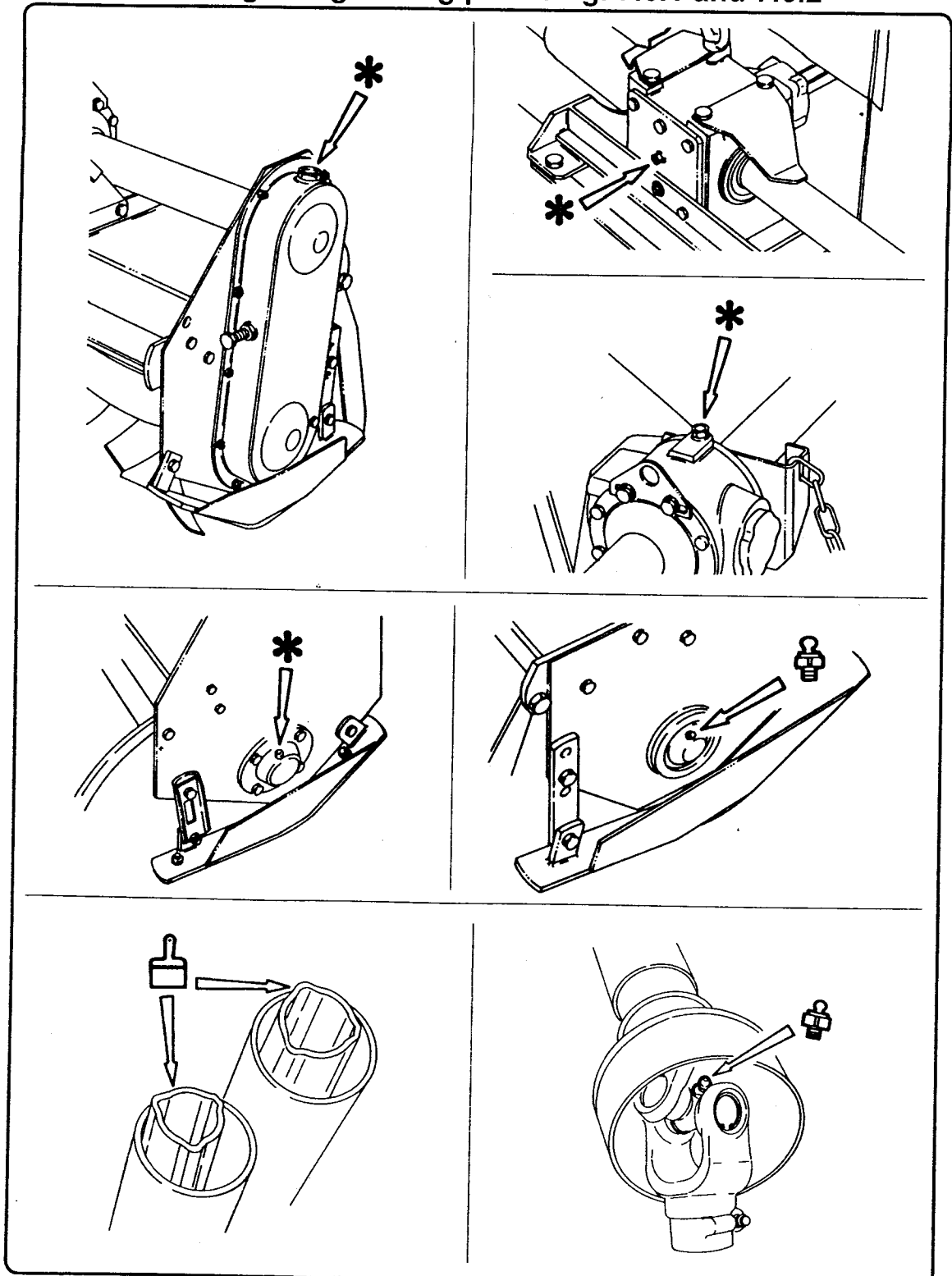


fig. 7.6.1