



2017 Operator Manual and Parts List

DD3, DD4, DD4.8, DD5, DD6, DD8 & DD9



**Read this manual carefully prior to operating the machine
and store with the machine.**

SUMO Serial NO:



Redgates
Melbourne
York
YO424RG
Tel: 01759 319900
Fax: 01759 319901
www.sumo1.com

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY (RL 2006/42/EC)

MANUFACTURER: Sumo UK Ltd

ADDRESS: Redgates, Melbourne, York, YO42 4RG.

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Sumo DD

MODEL: DD3, DD4, DD4.8, DD5, DD6, DD8 and DD9

DATE: March 2015

This product conforms to all the essential health and safety requirements of the EC Directive 2006/42/EC



This document is approved by:

NAME: Mr. Shaun Wealleans

POSITION: Technical Director

A photograph of a handwritten signature in black ink.

SIGNATURE:

PLACE: Sumo UK Ltd, Redgates, Melbourne, York, YO42 4RG, United Kingdom.

DATE: March 2015

Machine Registration

Warranty claims will NOT be accepted unless this machine registration form is completed and returned to the address below:

Sumo UK Ltd
Redgates
Melbourne
York
YO42 4RG

Serial number:

Machine:

Model:

Delivery date:

I confirm that I have received and read the Operator's Manual for the machine written above and I have been instructed by a Sumo dealer or trained operative in the safe and correct operation of this machine.

.....
Signed by dealer or operative

.....
Print name

Sumo Dealer

Name:

Address:

.....
Postcode:

Tel:

Email:

Customer

Name:

Address:

.....
Postcode:

Tel:

Email:

I am aware that a warranty claim can only be carried out if this form is filled in and returned to Sumo UK Ltd once initial instruction has taken place.

Date:

.....
Receiver's signature

.....
Print name

In order to obtain your free pair of Sumo overalls and baseball cap please fill in this form and send back to us at:

Sumo UK Ltd
Redgates
Melbourne
York
YO42 4RG
Tel: 01759 319900
Fax: 01759319901

Overall Size	Tick where applicable.
Small (38 chest)	
Medium (42 chest)	
Large (46 chest)	
Extra-large (50 chest)	
XX Large (54 chest)	
XXX Large (58 chest)	

Position	
Farm Owner	
Farm Manager	
Farm Worker	

Farm type	
Arable	
Vegetable	
Livestock	
Mixed	

Farm Size	
0-250ac	
251-500ac	
501-1000ac	
1000+ac	

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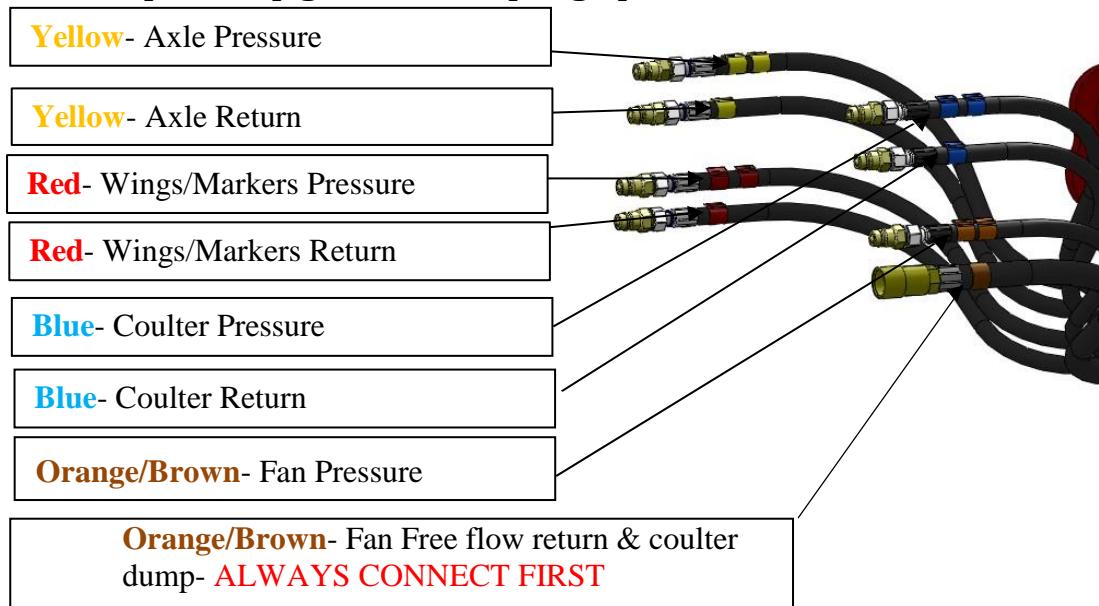
Initial set-up operator check list

It is the owner / drill operator's responsibility to set up the drill for:

- 1. Sowing depth according to conditions in each soil type and pre worked condition**
- 2. Tramline bout number to suit tramlines**
- 3. Tramline track width**
- 4. Marker width setting to allow matching of bouts (3-6m)**
- 5. Operation of half width shut off (standard on 6m and above via RDS Unit)**
- 6. Folding the machine in and out of work without damage**
- 7. Correct calibration procedure**

It is also the owner / operator's responsibility to check the operation of the various functions of the machine between each hopper fill, or at least once every hour to check the machine is operating correctly. A good practice is to park on the headland with coulters just above the ground, then with the fan running press the calibration button for a few seconds. This normally will leave a small pile of seed on the ground beneath each coulter and is a good indication the drill is working properly. If after this test a number coulters has no seed beneath them that is a clear indication there may be a blockage within the pipes.

Initial Pipe Set-up guide for coupling up the Sumo DD



Two cable ties represents - Pressure

One cable tie represents – Return

When removing pipes from the tractor make sure all hydraulics are fully open or fully closed before applying float on the tractor.

The wings are fitted with check valves on the rams which allows them to be depressurised without letting the wings unfold.

The changeover tap for the wings and bout markers (4m, 4.8m and 6m versions only) is located on the front of the chassis beneath the hopper access steps.

FREE-FLOW RETURN



Damage will occur to either the fan motor seal or the oil cooler (oil coolers are only fitted to seed & fertilizer machines) if the free-flow return hydraulic line is not connected to the tractor first.

Any movement of the fan or the coulters immediately pressurizes the free-flow return line. This includes just lowering the machine to the floor to allow the coulters to “take some weight”. Doing this will displace oil from the coulter rams and pressurize the free-flow line, which may result in component damage.

When connecting the free-flow line it is necessary to observe the back pressure present. A gauge for this reason is provided, mounted on the front of the toolbox. The maximum return pressure is 15bar. Running with a pressure higher than this will result in damage so it is then necessary to take steps to reduce the restrictions in the free-flow line, usually at the point where it enters the tractor. A broken gauge indicates the system has been overpressurised and therefore cannot be a warranty claim.

Introduction

Prior to operating the machine, these instructions must be read and complied with. This will reduce the chance of injury, reduce the chance of machine misuse which could result in failure of parts and significantly reduce the service life of the machine.

Sumo will not accept liability for any injuries or damage caused from failing to comply with the instructions within this manual.

The instructions within this manual will enable the operator to operate the machine in a safe manner and reduce risk to themselves and persons around the machine while it is in operation.

As well as reading the instructions of operation contained within this manual, a trained technician or dealer should also instruct you on the correct and safe use of the machine and maintenance of the machine to ensure a long service life.

By signing the document contained at the front of this manual you are accepting the receipt of this manual. The warranty starts on the day of delivery of the machine.

The illustrations within this manual may be subject to change and may differ from the machine you have received.

Warnings

Within these instructions are warnings of safety to protect the health of the user and the persons surrounding the machine during its operation.

Please read and ensure that these warnings are complied with.

The designations “left”, “right”, “front” and “rear” refer to the direction of travel, as seen in the direction of travel, as the operator is sat in the driving seat looking forward.

Service

Sumo endeavour to ensure that the machine leaves the factory in perfect working order, if this is not the case then please let us know as soon as possible.

If you encounter any issues with your machine please contact us or your Sumo dealer, and we will work to resolve the issue as quickly as possible.

To allow us to process the problem quickly we will need the following information:

- Customer name and address
- Sumo dealer name
- Machine model
- Serial number
- Area covered by machine
- Type of problem

Warranty claims

Any warranty claims must be submitted through your local Sumo dealer.

If damage to the machine has been caused by external influences then the warranty claim cannot be honoured. Influences such as:

- Excessive wear of wearing parts
- Missing wearing parts
- Excessive operating speeds
- Excessive transport speeds

- Incorrect set up of machine (hydraulic connections, non-even depth adjustment)
- Failing to comply with safety and operating instructions
- Neglect of maintenance of the machine.

Safety and Responsibility

The following warnings and safety instructions apply to all sections of these operating instructions.

The machine has been designed and manufactured to meet all of the relevant safety regulations. These regulations along with the instructions provided within this manual will ensure that risk of injury to yourself or others is minimised.

Please read **ALL** of these safety instructions prior to the first use of the machine to prevent safety issues or potential machine damage to the machine through incorrect use.

Intended use

Any use outside of the intended use of the machine can lead to injury or persons operating or within the area of the machine during operation and can also lead to invalidating the warranty. The machine is intended to be used for normal soil cultivation in agricultural practices.

Any faults with the machine should be rectified prior to use of the machine. Faults can cause safety issues and can also cause the machine to work in an unsatisfactory manner.

Only qualified persons may operate this machine, they must be familiar with the

machine and familiar with the dangers of the machine.

Spares

The machine has been designed to take Sumo manufactured spares; non-genuine parts may damage the machine as they are untested and not recommended for use with the Sumo machine. Sumo will not honour warranty claims if deemed to be caused by the use of non-genuine parts or accessories.

Safety stickers should always be replaced along with the components they are attached to; this will ensure the safety of the machine is not compromised.

Qualification of operators

Use of the machine by untrained operators can lead to injury or even death. To prevent accidents occurring ensure that operators have been trained by a Sumo dealer or technician. The following requirements must be met:

- Personnel must be of statutory minimum age in the country of operation.
- Ensure only authorised persons operate or work on the maintenance of the machine.
- The person has read and understood these instructions in full.
- The person is fully competent in operating the machine towing the equipment.
- Local traffic laws are abided by
- A person being instructed on the use of the machine must be done so under the instruction of a trained individual.

The owner of the machine must ensure that these requirements are met and the area of responsibility is met, train any persons intending on using the machine to ensure they are up to the required standards and ensure that they have read and understood this manual.

Machine operators

These persons have been trained by the owner or dealer to use and set up the machine in the field, transport the machine on the road, maintain the machine and troubleshoot errors with the machine.

Sumo trained operators

Higher training by Sumo is required for the following operations; loading for truck transportation, commissioning of new machines, advanced troubleshooting and repair.

Any repair work to structural components of the machine must be carried out by Sumo or a workshop approved by Sumo, otherwise the warranty will be compromised.

Children

Young persons are less able to react to danger and are unlikely to have enough experience to react to situations so as such should be kept clear of the operating zone of the machine. Children should NOT be left in the tractor even when the machine has been shut down as hydraulics can still be operated if they are a mechanical spool. The minimum age of children riding on agricultural equipment locally in the country of operation must be adhered to.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

To protect the user and persons surrounding the machine during operation suitable PPE must be worn.

Tight fitting clothes or overalls should be worn to ensure no loose clothing is able to get caught in the machine while it is in operation, this includes long hair, which should be tied up or placed in a hair net.

Suitable footwear should be worn, steel capped shoes/boots should be worn to protect when components are being lowered to the floor.

Eye protection such as safety glasses or goggles must be worn during the changing of wearing components as these may be under pressure and can release suddenly, and when working with hydraulic components as the pressure may not have been released properly and could release suddenly.

Respiration equipment should be used when working on an area of the machine that has been in contact with seed dressing or fertiliser as there could be deposits of dust that can be harmful, please refer to seed or fertiliser manufacturers labels for further information on this PPE requirement.

Jewellery such as rings, bracelets and watches should not be worn while operating this machine as it has the ability to get caught and cause further injury to the operator.

Hand protection should be worn during the attachment of the machine to a trac-

tor as hydraulic oil can cause injury if it is under pressure as it can pierce the skin and can cause serious health problems if it enters the blood stream.

Fertiliser and dressed seed

Inappropriate handling of fertiliser and dressed seed can cause poisoning or even death.

Follow the information given in the safety data sheet of the manufacturer. If necessary ask the dealer for the corresponding safety data sheet.

Determine and provide the personal protective clothing as specified by the manufacturer.

Road transportation

When the machine is being transported on the road the local road regulations must be adhered to, regulations such as transport width and height. The route planned should also be considered to ensure that the machine will fit under low bridges and between narrow gaps.

The way in which the Sumo DD is configured means the transportation wheels are at the very rear of the machine, meaning that it cuts corners, ensure that a wide swing is taken to tackle corners to prevent damage being caused to the machine or the machine fouling other vehicles on the highway.

When transporting the machine on the highway it must be folded into the correct transportation position.

Operation Safety

This manual contains basic advice, which should be observed during setting-up, operation and maintenance. Therefore, this operating manual must be read by the personnel concerned prior to starting up and using the machine and be accessible at all times.

If safety instructions are not complied with, then this can lead to the risk of injury to yourself and others as well as damage to the environment or the machine. Non-compliance to the safety instructions can also lead to any warranty claims becoming invalid.

General Safety

To avoid serious injury please ensure that the tractor keys are removed before making any adjustments and maintenance.

Warning signs and other notices on the machine provide important information for the safe operation. Observing them will serve your safety. Before commencing work, make yourself familiar with all the equipment and controls as well as their functions. The user should wear close-fitting clothing. Keep the machine and in particular the bearings clean to avoid risk of fire.

Check around the machine before moving off or starting up (watch out for children!). Make sure you have adequate all-round visibility. Always match your speed to the local conditions. Avoid sudden turning manoeuvres when driving uphill or downhill or when travelling across a slope. Observe the respective regulations when using public roads. Take into account the length, the wide overhang, the folded

height and the sideways force acting on the machine when turning or negotiating curves.

Commissioning

Before operation of the Sumo DD, a full commissioning should take place to avoid the potential for severe or even fatal accidents. Whilst the Sumo DD undergoes a thorough inspection before leaving the factory, it cannot be guaranteed that it is safe to use for immediate operation. This could be due to a number of factors including tampering or the transport environment it has been delivered in. It is imperative that full instruction should be undertaken by an authorised SUMO dealer or by an appropriate SUMO UK technician, on initial operation. It is policy that a machine should be registered for use by the end user on delivery of the machine by Sumo UK or any authorised SUMO dealer. Any initial operation prior to an official commissioning of the machine that leads to damage of the machinery, or the serious/fatal injury to personnel/third party claimants will not be the responsibility of SUMO UK. It is highly recommended that prior to initial/daily use that nuts and bolts be checked and tightened appropriately on vital components to avoid unnecessary damage and or injury. **Please ensure that on initial drill use that it is recalibrated 3 times consecutively after the 1st hour, and the process repeated on the 5th hour.**

Avoiding damage to the machine

Avoiding unnecessary damage can both prolong the life of the machine and ensure that the machine can be operated safely throughout its life. Damage to the

machine can result in serious or fatal injury to operators and third parties. Care should be taken in identifying damaged parts and appropriately replacing the damaged items with Sumo genuine parts. Unnecessary damage can be avoided if the machine is regularly serviced and maintained within SUMO guidelines. Items that should be inspected daily as a good safety practice are:

- Hydraulic System
- Brakes
- Hitch System
- Lighting
- Safety Mechanisms

If a particular component is showing signs of damage that poses a risk to operator and/or third party safety, operation must either not commence or cease until the fault is assessed and rectified by a competent/qualified person(s).

Retrofitting

Structural changes and extensions can adversely affect the functionality and the operational safety of the machine. This can lead to severe or even fatal physical injuries.

- Do not make any structural changes or ex-tensions which have not been approved by SUMO UK.
- Structural changes and extensions must only be made in an authorised workshop or by an operator who has been instructed by SUMO UK.
- Comply with country specific instructions fr weights, weight distribution and dimensions.

For retrofits influencing the weight or weight distribution one must check and comply with the regulations concerning towing facilities, support and axle loads.

Hitching and Unhitching

Faulty hitching up of the machine to the tractor causes dangers, which could result in severe accidents. Hitching and unhitching of the machine should only take place on a secure and level surface with chocks placed under the machine transport wheels to prevent machine rolling away.

Never allow persons to stand between the tractor and the SUMO machine whilst the tractor is manoeuvring into position. Once the tractor is in position and secured against rolling away by means of parking brake and/or wheel chocks, can the operator/third party secure the machine to the tractor.

Hydraulic System

The hydraulic system is under high pressure. Hydraulic oil escaping under pressure can penetrate the skin and cause serious injuries. In the event of injury, consult a doctor immediately.

The machine's hydraulic system has several functions, which can cause injury to persons or damage to the machine, if operated incorrectly.

- Do not connect hydraulic hoses to the tractor, before both hydraulic systems on machine and tractor are de-pressurised.
- The hydraulic system is under high pressure. Check all lines, hoses and screwed connections regular-

ly for leaks and any visible external damage!

- Use only appropriate means when searching for leaks. Repair any damage immediately! Oil sprays can cause injuries and fire!
- Power sockets and connectors on the hydraulic connections should be marked in order to exclude operating errors.
- In the case of injury, contact a doctor immediately!
- Secure and lock the control unit on the tractor, if not in use!

Pressure Accumulator

The hydraulic system uses high pressure accumulators, which can present a danger if tampered with or misused. This includes drilling, welding or any other process that could compromise the safety of the accumulator. It is recommended that the operator or any third party does NOT try to dismantle or adjust the accumulator in any way. If the accumulator fails it should be changed under the instruction of SUMO UK.

Brake System

Brake systems are usually one of two formats, either pneumatic or hydraulically operated. Each system should be checked daily before use to determine if the braking is fully functional. Any adjustments or modifications to the braking system should be carried out by or under the instruction of SUMO UK.

Overhead power lines

Special care should be taken when folding and un-folding a machine in the proximity of overhead power lines. To prevent se-

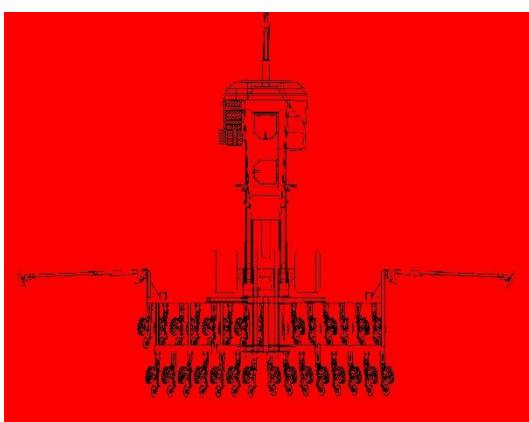
vere injury or damage to the machine always keep a safe distance from pylons and powerlines when unfolding. When the machine is being operated it is important to manoeuvre around pylons and overhead power lines carefully to avoid damage to pylons that may even cause a pylon collapse resulting in severe or fatal injury and/or machine electrical damage. A machine should also never be parked or accessed beneath powerlines as this could cause a voltage flashover leading to severe/fatal electric shock or even fire.

Environmental Protection

Operating fluids and such as hydraulic oil and lubricants are damaging to the environment. Special care should be taken to ensure that operating fluids are not leaking to ensure safe operation of the machine and damage to the environment. When servicing of the machine it is important that the disposal of used operating fluids is done responsibly.

Danger Zone

The area marked red indicates the danger zone of the machine.



The danger zone around the machine poses the following endangerments:

- Accidental operation of the hydraulic system can trigger dangerous movements of the machine.
- Defective or not correctly fastened electric lines can cause electric shocks.
- With the drive still running, machine parts may rotate or swing out.
- Hydraulically raised machine parts can lower slowly and unnoticed.

Failing to pay attention to the danger zone can result in severe or even fatal physical injuries.

- Do not stand under lifted loads. Lower such loads to the ground first.
- Instruct persons to leave the danger zone around the machine and tractor.
- Before working in the danger zone of the machine or between machine and tractor: **Shut down the tractor!** This also applies for short-term inspection work. **Many accidents happen because of carelessness and running machines!**
- Pay attention to the information in all operating instructions.

Safety Stickers

Safety stickers on the machine warn of dangerous points and are an important part of the safety equipment of the machine. Missing safety stickers increase the risk of severe or even fatal physical injuries.



**No Persons to ride the machine,
risk of falling.**



**Stay clear of swinging area of re-
tractable and extendible machine
parts. Risk of crush injuries.**



**Stay clear of machine while
manoeuvring and working. Danger
of sustaining injuries.**



**CAUTION. Read manual carefully
before operation.**



**Never reach into working parts.
Risk of crush injury.**

1.0 RDS Control System

1.1 The Artemis system (Single Motor Kit)

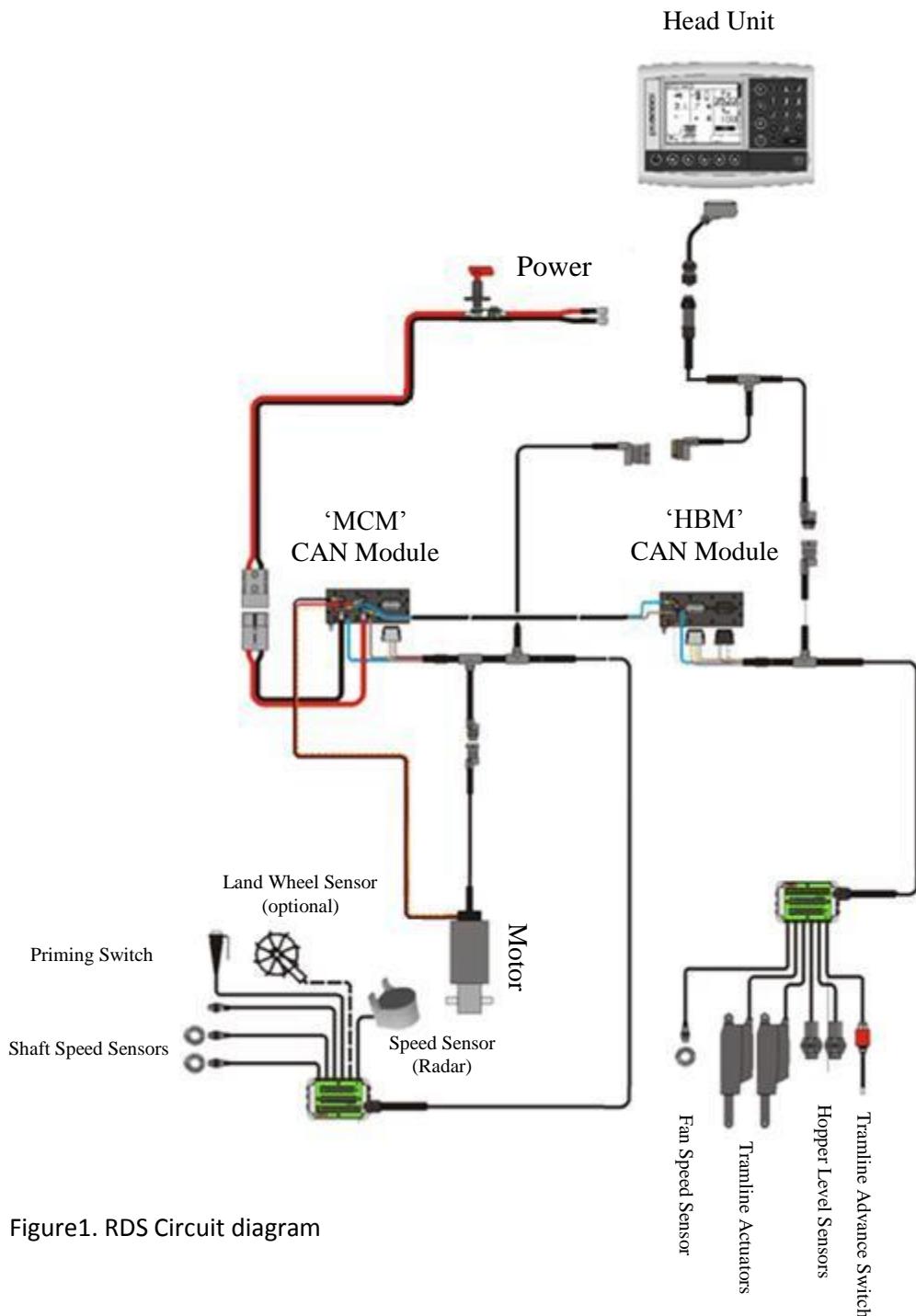


Figure1. RDS Circuit diagram

1.2 Main Functions

The Artemis is designed to allow automatic, variable rate control of any drill. You can at any time, also manually override the predetermined rate as field conditions require.

The basic functions are:

- Variable Rate Control
- Tramline Control
- Forward Speed Alarms
- Hopper Level alarm
- Fan Speed & alarm
- Information totals

The instrument has a special software routine that makes calibration of the metering unit(s) very easy. In the calibration mode each metering unit is controlled via a 'priming switch' to dispense the product.

During normal operation the control system is started and stopped automatically via a magnetic sensor as the drill is put into and taken out of work. Depending on the particular installation, this sensor is triggered either by the operation of the lift/lower action or by the markers.

1.3 Control Modes and Data Logging

1.3.1 Automatic Control Mode

The application rate is automatically regulated as forward speed varies, to ensure that the actual application rate constantly matches a preset target rate. The application rate can be manually nudged up and down from the target rate as required.

Field data ("job summaries") can be logged and are stored in the instrument memory. Up to 75 summaries can be stored. With a GPS receiver and SD data card, as well as creating a job summary, you can also log the vehicle route and application data to a "dynamic log" file on the SD card. The job summary data is also appended to this file.

1.3.2 VRT (Variable-rate treatment) Control Mode

This enables the system to be controlled via treatment instructions prepared using Precision Farming software in conjunction with DGPS position data. To enable fully automatic variable-rate treatment for Precision Farming applications, the *PS 8000i* requires a suitable DGPS receiver and a formatted SD data card to implement treatment plans generated in the Precision Farming software.

A work record file is automatically created on the card to log data confirming the actual treatment. The job summary data is also appended to this file, which can be viewed in the Precision Farming software

1.4 Menu Keys

All instrument functions are accessed by nine menu keys adjacent to the LCD display.

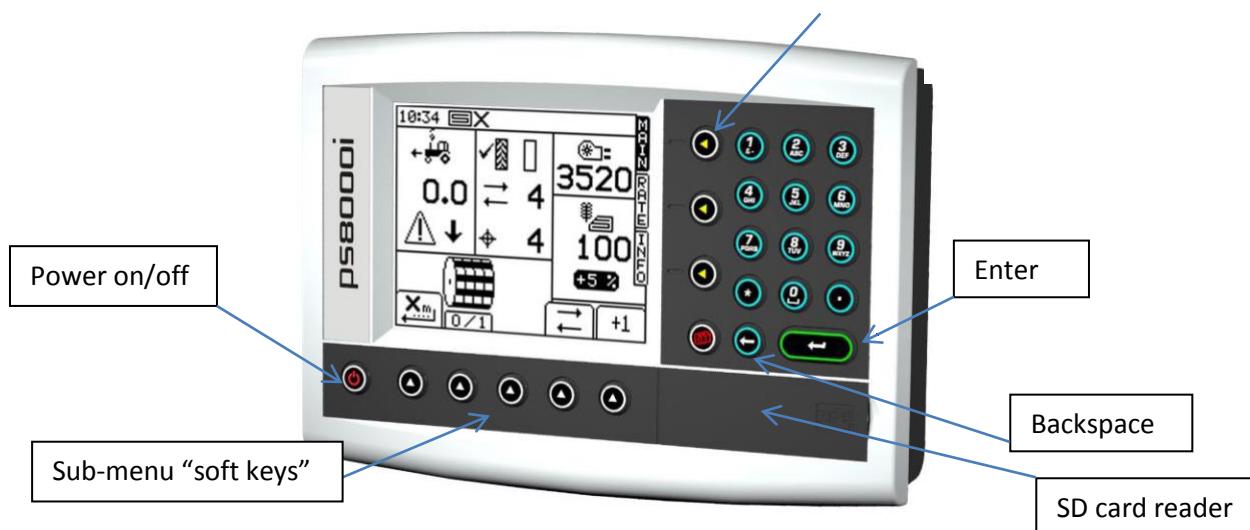


Figure2. Main function keys

The four menu keys to the right of the screen access the primary screen pages (those viewed during normal operation). There are three primary screens MAIN, RATE and INFO for normal operating functions, and a SETUP screen for calibration functions.

The five sub-menu keys below the screen control the various display functions and settings for each of the primary screen pages. Text or icons are displayed adjacent to the sub-menu keys to denote their function.

1.5 RDS Control Unit Operation

1.5.1 Status Indicators

All the operating screens have a status bar at the top of screen displaying the time as well as a number of different icons. These icons indicate the following:

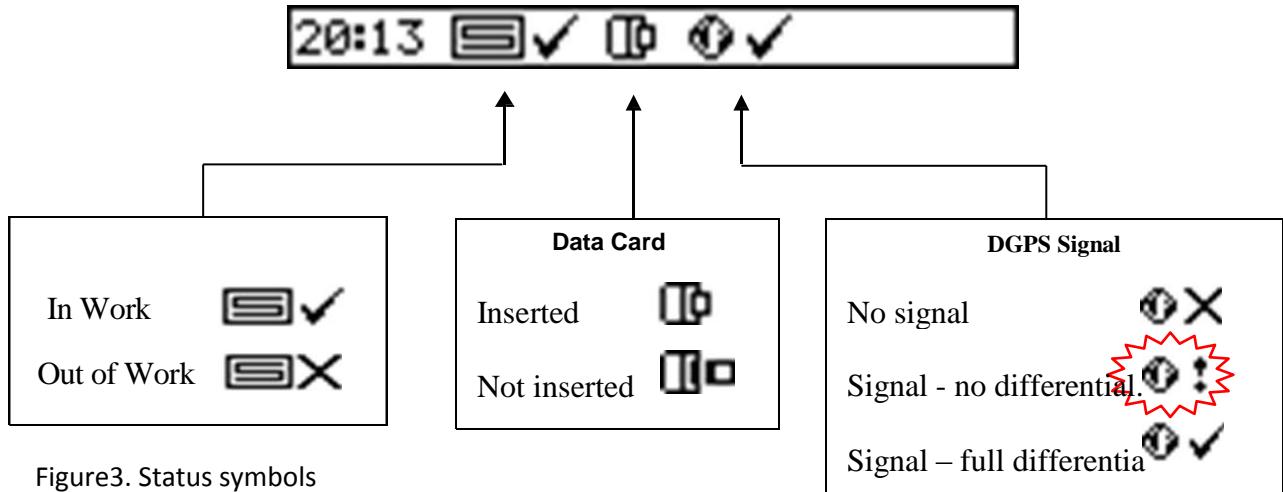


Figure3. Status symbols

NOTE: The Data Card and GPS icons are only displayed when these functions are enabled via the SETUP menu.

1.5.2 'Main' Screen

The instrument will always default to the MAIN screen on startup. The MAIN screen is divided into 5 sections displaying the following functions,

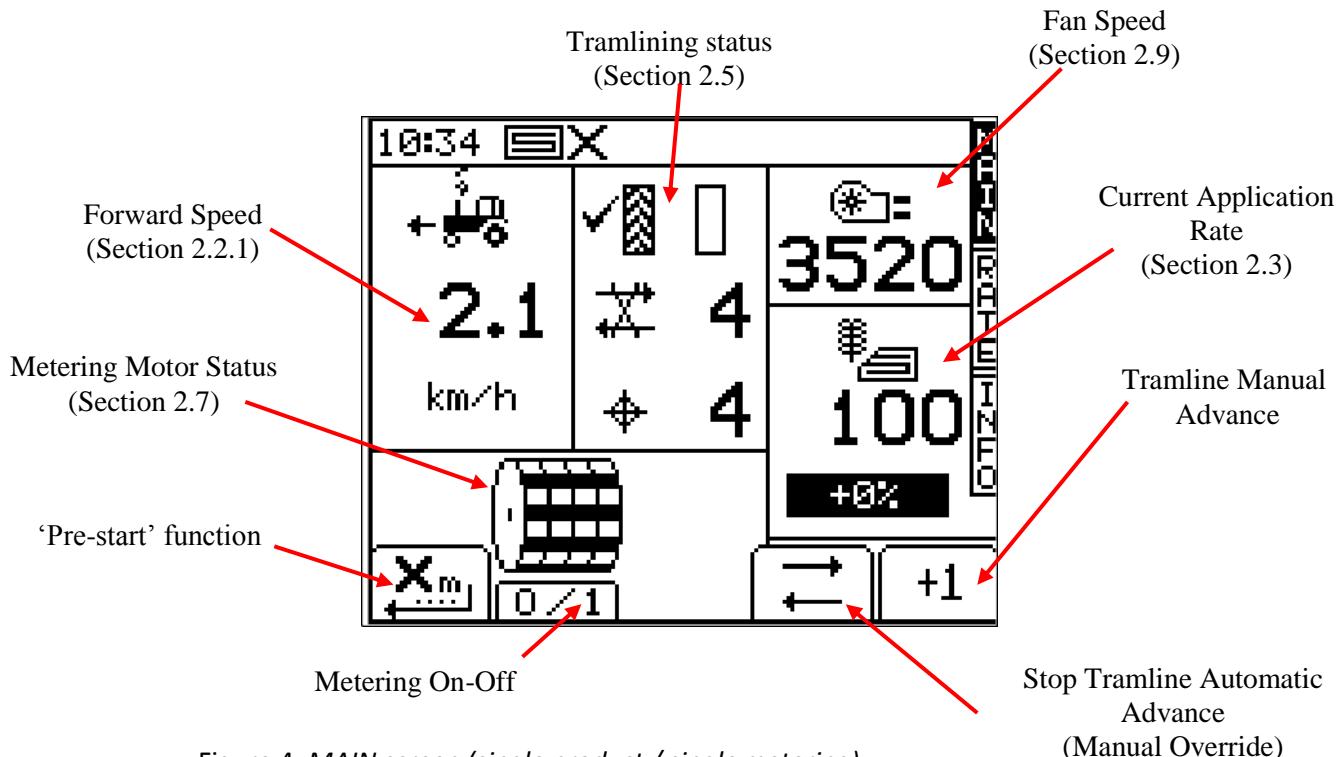


Figure 4. MAIN screen (single product / single metering)

NOTE: The Metering motor status part of the display will appear differently depending on the drill configuration

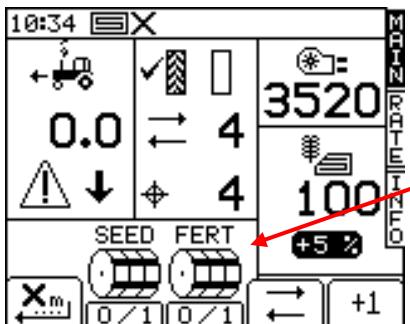


Figure 5. MAIN screen (dual product / single metering)



Display as Fig.4 except as shown

Figure 6. MAIN screen (single product / dual metering)



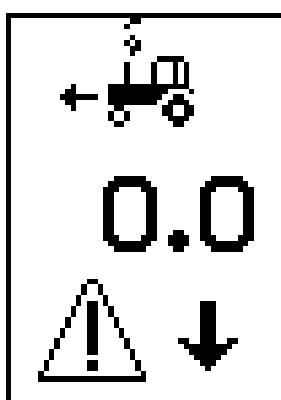
Display as Fig.4 except as shown

alarm functions
Except for sudden changes in speed, the forward speed displayed at any moment will be the average speed calculated over 3 seconds.

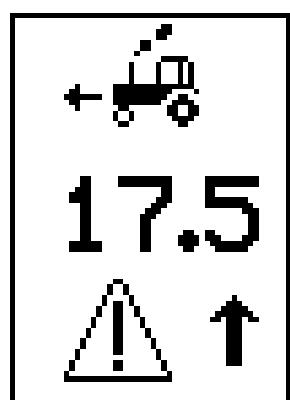
1.6.2 Speed alarms on MAIN screen

The instrument is programmed with low and high forward speed alarms.

If the drill is in work and the speed is less than 0.5 km/h then this section of the MAIN display will flash the following



If the drill is in work and the speed is above the maximum that proportional control can achieve (indicated on the RATE screen), then this section of the MAIN



When setting a new target rate on the RATE screen, the instrument re-calculates and displays the maximum forward speed at which that rate can be maintained (Fig.7). It is calculated from the rate set, drill working width, current calibration factor, gearbox ratio and maximum motor speed.

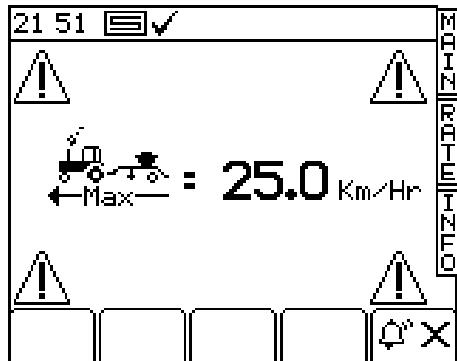


Figure 7. Maximum speed reminder

Simply press the key to return to the RATE screen.

NOTE: If the speed is too low, the operator must open the metering unit and re-calibrate to increase the calibration factor (ref. the 'Calibration' manual).

1.7 Tramlining status/functions

The MAIN screen shows the current status of tramlining.

Tramline Rhythm	Symmetrical	Asymmetrical Left	Asymmetrical Right
Output status (ON)			
Current Bout			
Target No of Bouts			

1.7.1 Advancing the bout number

On starting up the instrument the tramline sequence always starts at '1'.

If necessary, press the key to select the correct current bout number, e.g. if entering work on a bout other than bout 1 of the tramline sequence.

1.7.2 Holding the bout number

Press the key to hold the current bout number (e.g. to prevent the bout no. advancing if it is necessary to take the drill out of work, or depending on the drill setup - lift a marker, to negotiate a field feature).

The icon indicates that the bout no. is held. Press the key to resume normal bout advance.

NOTE: The tramlining sequence is set up via the SETUP page.

1.8 Rate Screen

This screen allows the drilling rate to be adjusted. Either kg/ha or seeds/m² units can be set via the SETUP menu.

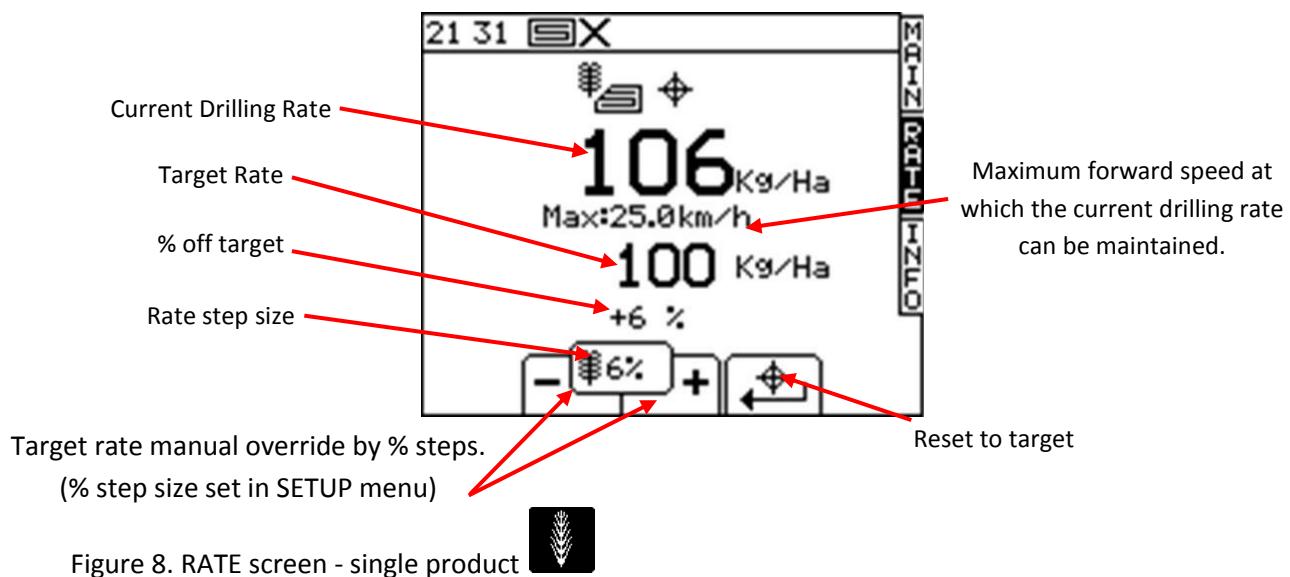


Figure 8. RATE screen - single product

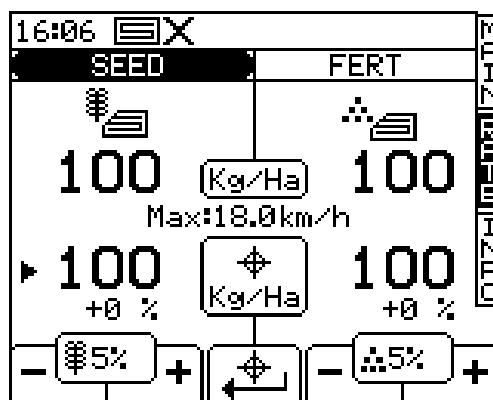


Figure 9. RATE screen - dual product

NOTE: The maximum forward speed shown is the lowest for the 2 products.

1.8.1 Setting /overriding the target rate

To set the target rate, simply enter the value and press the ENTER key to confirm.



To set the target rate or manually adjust the rate for either product, first press the ENTER key to select SEED or FERT.

The application rate on the MAIN screen is the same as that shown on the RATE screen above. If however on the rate screen, the current rate is manually adjusted above or below the target rate, then this number will flash (on for 1 second, off for 0.5 second).

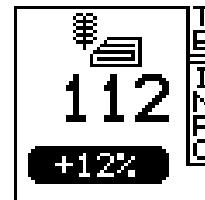
When operating from a treatment plan, then this number should only flash if the instructed rate has been changed using the '+' or '-' percentage buttons on the rate screen.

To override the target rate, use the keys. The % step is configured from the SETUP menu.

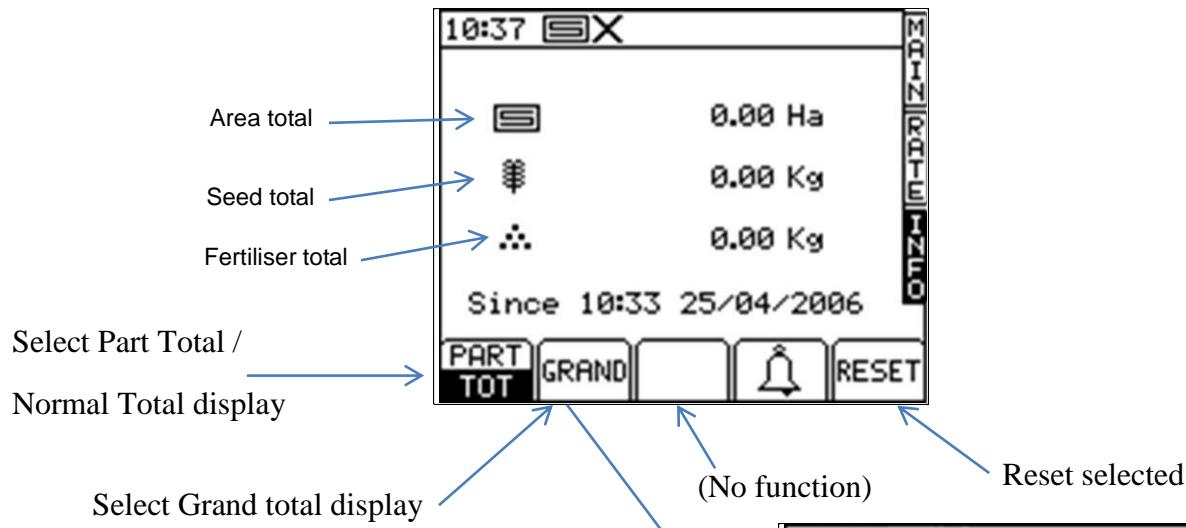
To return to the target rate, press the key.



Both products are reset to their respective target rates



1.9 Info Screen



There is a 'PART' and a 'NORMAL' total for each product

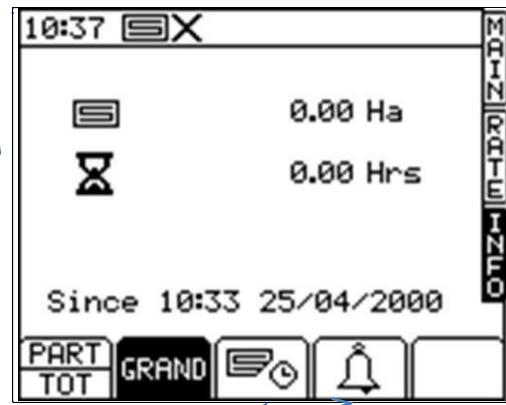


Figure 10. Info screen graphics and functions

1.10 Tramlining

To set the desired tramline rhythm, select the SETUP screen and press the  key.

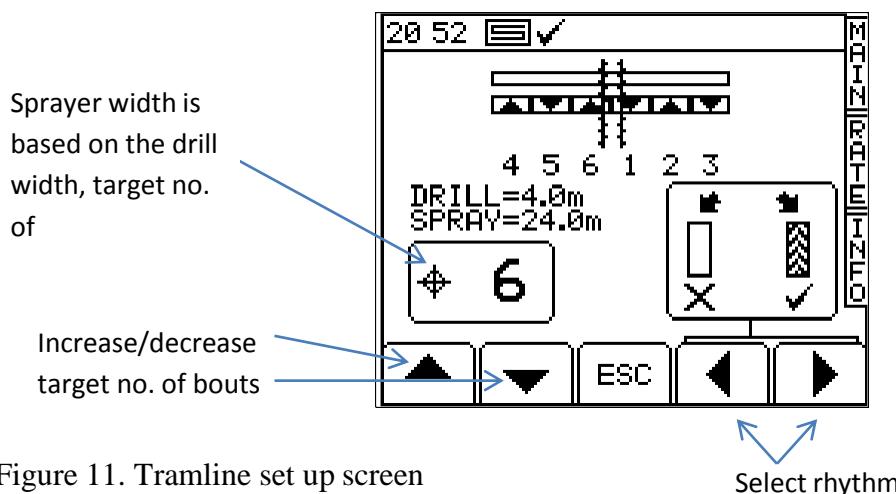
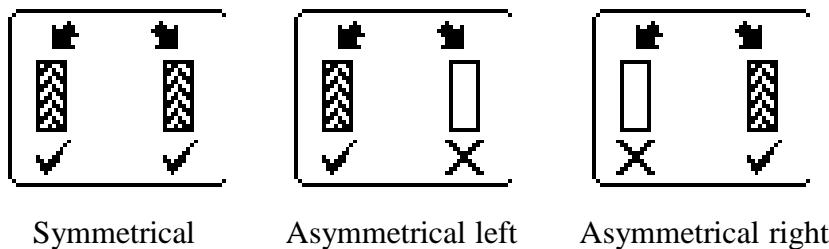


Figure 11. Tramline set up screen

The target no. of bouts can be selected up to 10, with, symmetrical, asymmetrical left or asymmetrical right rhythm selectable.



The instrument displays the drill/sprayer width combination for the selected target no. of bouts.

Beyond 10 bouts, a number of special asymmetric rhythms can be selected to suit the following drill/sprayer width combinations.

'8-pass'	4m drill/10.7m sprayer,	4.5m drill/12m sprayer
'10-pass'	4m drill/10m sprayer,	6m drill/15m sprayer
'10-pass'	4m drill/13.3m sprayer,	6m drill/20m sprayer
'14-pass'	3m drill/14 sprayer,	4m drill/18.7m sprayer
'16-pass'	4m drill/21.3m sprayer,	4.5m drill/24m sprayer
'18-pass'	4m drill/18m sprayer	
'22-pass'	4m drill/29.3m sprayer	

The tramline sequences ('L' – Left, 'R' – Right) are as follows:

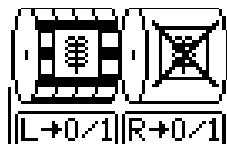
Bout	8-pass	10-pass	10-pass	14-pass	16-pass	18-pass	22-pass
1							
2	R	R	L				
3				L	R	L	
4	L	L					L
5	L		R				
6			R				
7	R	L		R		R	
8				R	L		
9		R	L		L		
10							
11							R
12				L		R	R
13							
14				R			
15							
16						L	
17							
18							
19							L
20							
21							
22							

Figure 12. Table showing the tramline sequences ('L' – Left, 'R' – Right)

1.11 Metering motor – manual override/Half-Width Shut off (HWSO) drilling

As fitted to 6m and above drills. When wanting to only drill with one half of the machine, it is achievable by switching either the right or the left hand side motor. Seed is then delivered to just one of the distribution heads and subsequently just one half of the machine.

Simply press the desired key(s) to switch off either the left half or the right half of the machine.



The metering motor(s) can be stopped using this system manually as desired, if for example:

- An area of field needs further cultivation before seeding.
- In the case of a front-mounted hopper, the metering motor is switched off just before the end of the bout to clear the seed through (the opposite of the 'pre-start function').
- You want to drill at half-width in order to correctly align tramlines.

When half width is enabled the main screen displays as follows:

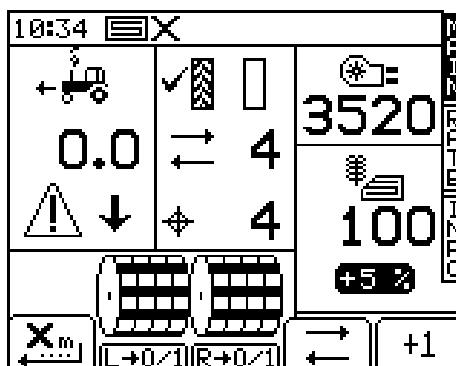


Figure 13. Usual operating screen for single product, dual metering.

With one half shut down (the right in this case) the screen displays as follows:

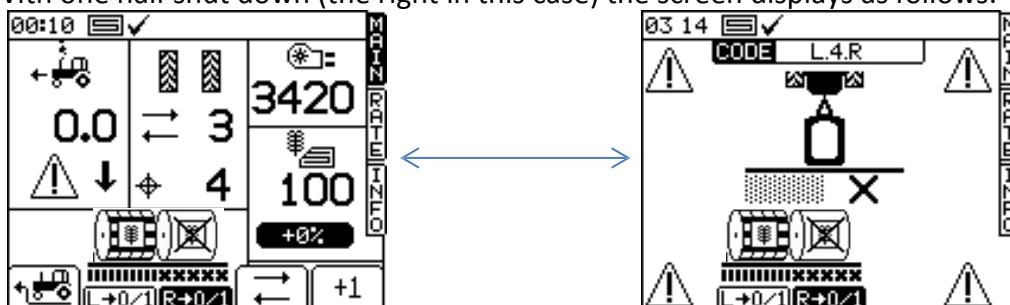


Figure 14. HWSO operating screen (RHS shut) and the reminder screen

If left or right is switched off and a product calibration is initiated the following screen is shown:



Figure 15. Select full width warning.

The appropriate side can then be turned back on again. This screen will remain shown until the appropriate motor is switched back on at which point product calibration can then be commenced normally. If the alarm cancel button is pressed the PSi simply goes back to the previously shown screen.

1.12 Product calibration

Initial product calibration

Set up the drill in the usual way for a bucket test.



1. From the SETUP screen, press the key.
- 2a. If the instrument is configured for dual products, first select the product you want to calibrate (Fig.16).



Figure 16. Dual product/Single metering



- 2b. Or if configured for dual metering, select the metering unit to be calibrated (Fig. 17).



Figure 17. Single Product/Dual metering

3. Otherwise, select the desired units then enter the weight required to be metered out (Fig.18) and press ENTER. The metering unit will then operate at the programmed calibration speed to dispense the correct amount of product, then stops. The instrument then displays a weight figure based on the existing programmed product calibration factor.

NOTE: If a priming switch is employed for calibration the calibration routine will commence from Fig. 16.

4. Weigh the contents of the container, and then enter the *ACTUAL* weight dispensed (Fig.20) and press ENTER to confirm.

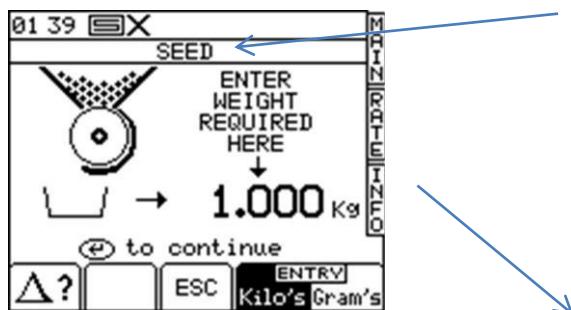


Figure 18. Pre-calibration screen

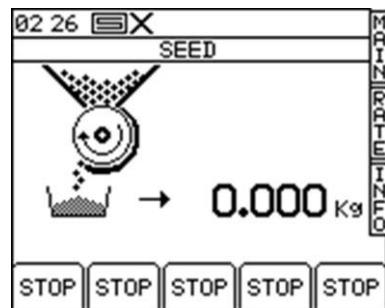


Figure 19. During calibration screen

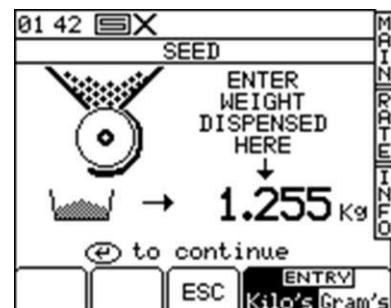


Figure 20. Calibration correction screen

5. Press ENTER again for the instrument to re-calculate and display the new calibration factor in kg/rev, the error %, and the maximum forward speed that is permissible based on the application rate set for the product (Fig.21).



Figure 21. Calibration confirmation screen

- Press ENTER again to confirm and store the new calibration factor, or press ESC to return to the SETUP menu screen.

It is recommended to reset the PART TOTAL to zero before commencing drilling. This will enable you after drilling an area, to quantify any error in the calibration factor by logging the theoretical amount of product used against a known amount used (a whole bag for example).

You can then adjust the calibration factor precisely, if necessary.

1.12.1 'CALIBRATION NUDGE' - Adjusting the calibration factor

The 'calibration nudge' procedure enables you to adjust the existing calibration factor without having to redo a bucket test.

- First note down the PART TOTAL for the product displayed in the INFO screen. This is the theoretical quantity that the instrument has calculate

From the SETUP menu, press either the  key (CAL. CHECK), or the  key (DRILL SETUP).



If the instrument is configured for dual products, first select the product you want to calibrate (Fig.16).



If configured for dual metering units, likewise, first select the left or right unit (Fig.16)

- From either screen, press the  key to select the 'Calibration Nudge' screen (Fig.22).



Figure 22. Calibration nudge screen

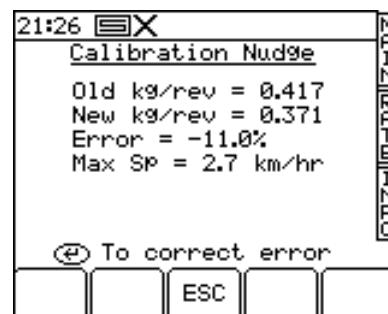


Figure 23. Enter amount screen

Figure 24. Nudge confirmation data

3. Enter the theoretical ('Expected') weight noted from the INFO screen at step 1 and press ENTER twice.

1. Enter the actual weight dispensed and press ENTER twice.
2. The "cal" factor is re-calculated and displayed along with the % error and maximum forward speed (Fig.24). Press ENTER again to store the new factor.

1.13 Set Fan Speed and Hopper Level alarm thresholds

To view the alarm thresholds (Fig. 25), from the SETUP menu, press the  key.

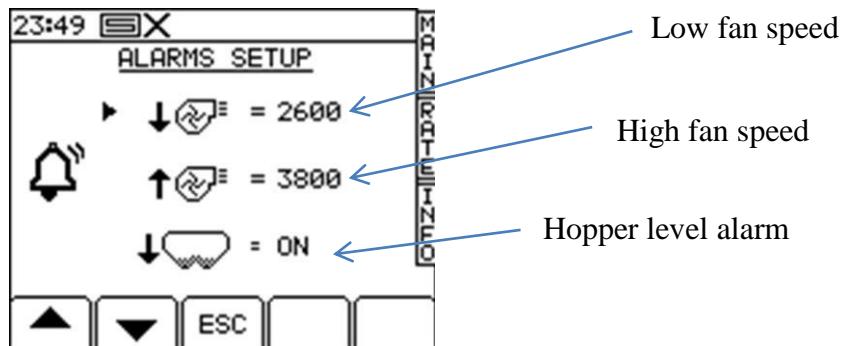


Figure 25. Alarm set up screen

To adjust the threshold, simply enter the figure and press the ENTER key.

1.14 Speed simulation

In the unlikely event that the radar speed sensor stops working, you can continue drilling by simulating a forward speed signal. Remember though that your actual forward speed should match the simulated speed as close as possible, otherwise the drilling rate will not be correct. Drive faster than the simulated speed and you will under-apply, and vice-versa.

To set the simulated forward speed, from the SETUP screen, select '1 User Setup' then '2. Speed Sensor Setup'.

Press the  key (Fig.26), then enter the desired simulated speed (Fig.27). Press the ENTER key again to start speed simulation.



Figure 26. Speed factor screen



Figure 27. Simulated speed screen

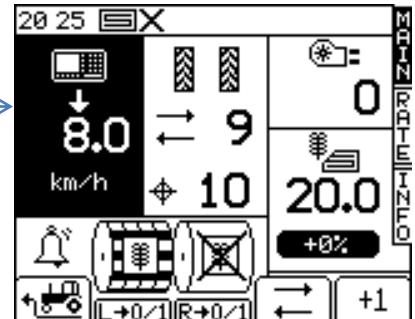


Figure 28. Home screen displaying operating under "sim. speed" condition

As long as speed simulation is running, the forward speed display on the MAIN screen will flash (Fig.28)

NOTE: The pre-start function works as normal with a simulated speed.

1.15 Select units / Rate step%

From the SETUP screen, select '1 User Setup' then '3. Customise'.

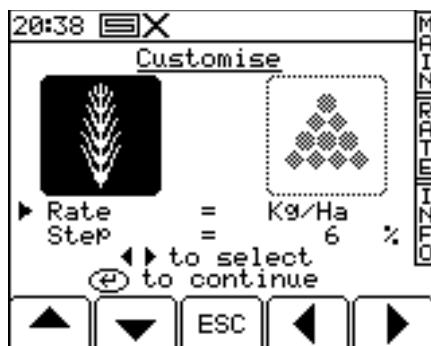


Figure 29. Rate units screen



If the instrument is configured for dual products, first select the product with the LEFT/RIGHT arrow keys (Fig.29).

Use the UP/DOWN arrow keys to select the parameter.

Use the LEFT/RIGHT arrow key to select the units (kg/ha or seeds/m²).

Use either the LEFT/RIGHT arrow keys to adjust the rate, or simply enter the desired figure using the keypad and press ENTER to confirm

1.15.1 Speed Auto-cal. routine

This procedure is required to calibrate the radar for the location it is positioned in. Certain machines have differing positions and proximity to the ground. Tractor pickup hitch, drawbar fluctuations etc. can all affect the perceived forward speed signal.

1. Press the red button 
2. Press "1" user setup
3. Press "2" speed sensor factor

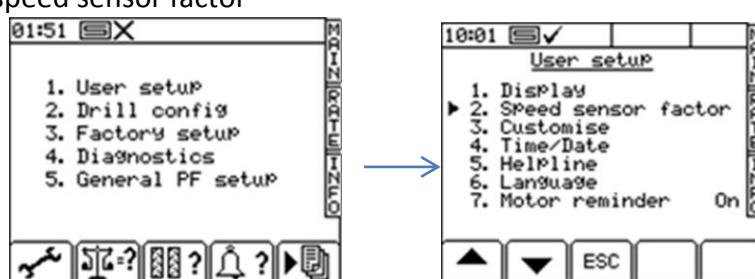


Figure 30. Main menu screens

4. Go down to option 2 and press enter.
N.B. At this point, you can manually edit option 1, the SSF as displayed.

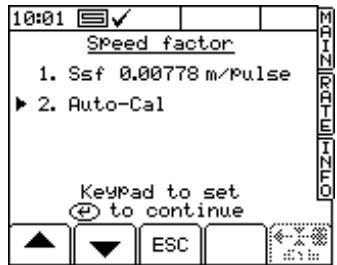


Figure 31. SSF screen

- When you are ready, with the machine in work, in a field, press enter to start.

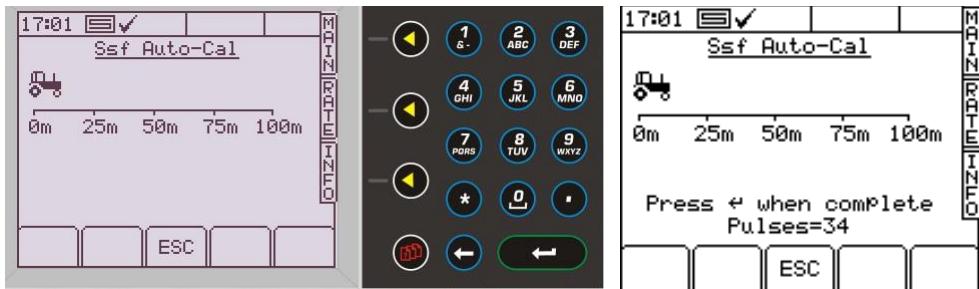


Figure 32. Auto-Cal test in progress screen

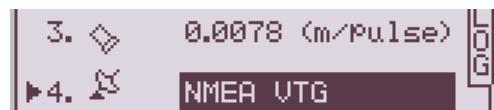
- Drive at any speed exactly 100m and stop
- Once stopped, press enter to complete process
- When complete save the new factor (Don't forget that 0.0076 is the default setting).

1.16 GPS Configuration

Hardware/software set up Procedure to receive a GPS speed signal and variable seed rate signal

Outline procedure:

1. Port set up
2. Baud rate (match GPS device to the RDS box)
3. Select the speed sensor option.
To use GPS, choose NMEA VTG, option 4 to use the radar, choose option 3
4. Load Variable rate maps from the log page



1.16.1 Port cable configuration

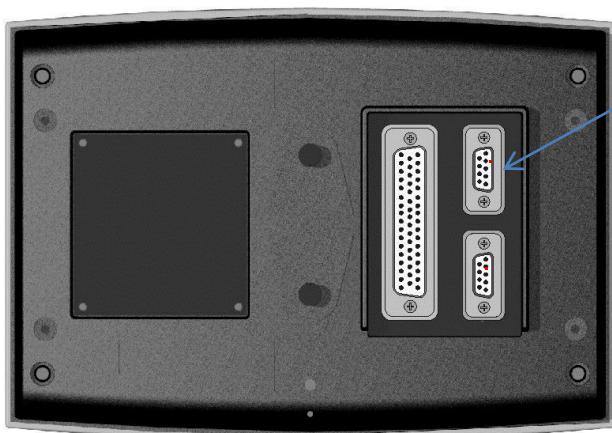


Figure 33. Port connections

Top Port options

- **GPS** – e.g. GPS 16 or any compatible receiver

Bottom Port options

- **Receiving VRT instructions** from OEM controller
e.g. Fieldstar Type 1
Soyl Opti Agro-com ACT Yara-N Sensor
- **receiving VRT instructions from SD card**
e.g. RDS PF MODULE

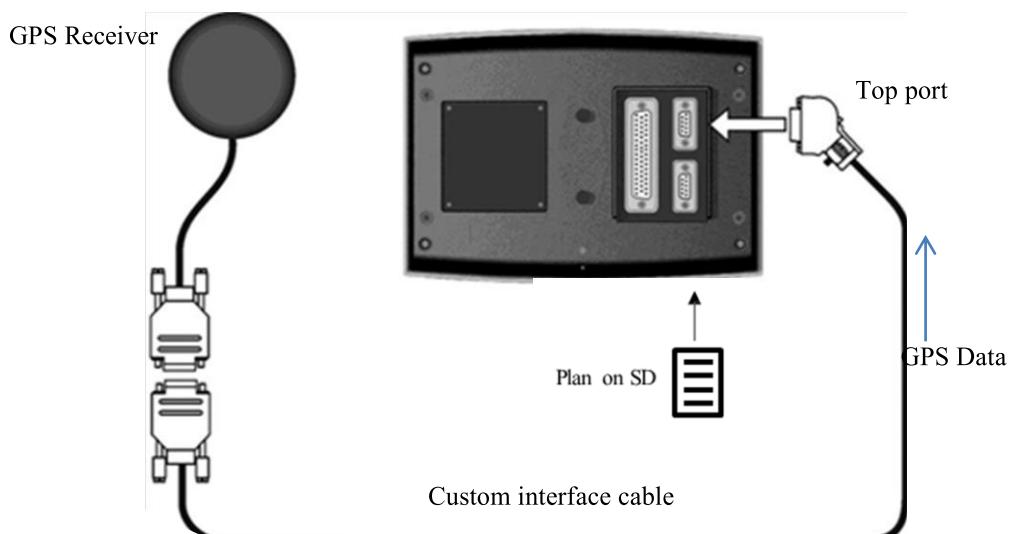
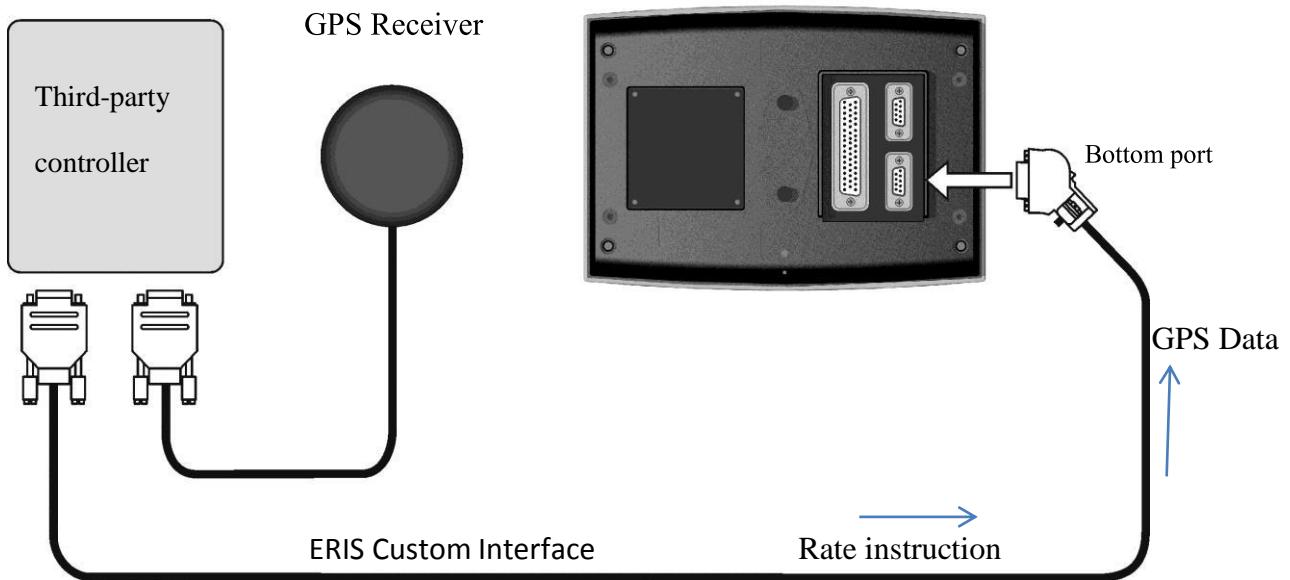


Figure 34. Typical Setup – Psi sending rate instructions via SD card



NOTE: Power Supply as normal via Pro-Series 50-way 'D'

Figure 35: Typical Setup- Psi receiving rate instructions E.G Soyl Opti, John Deere Greenstar

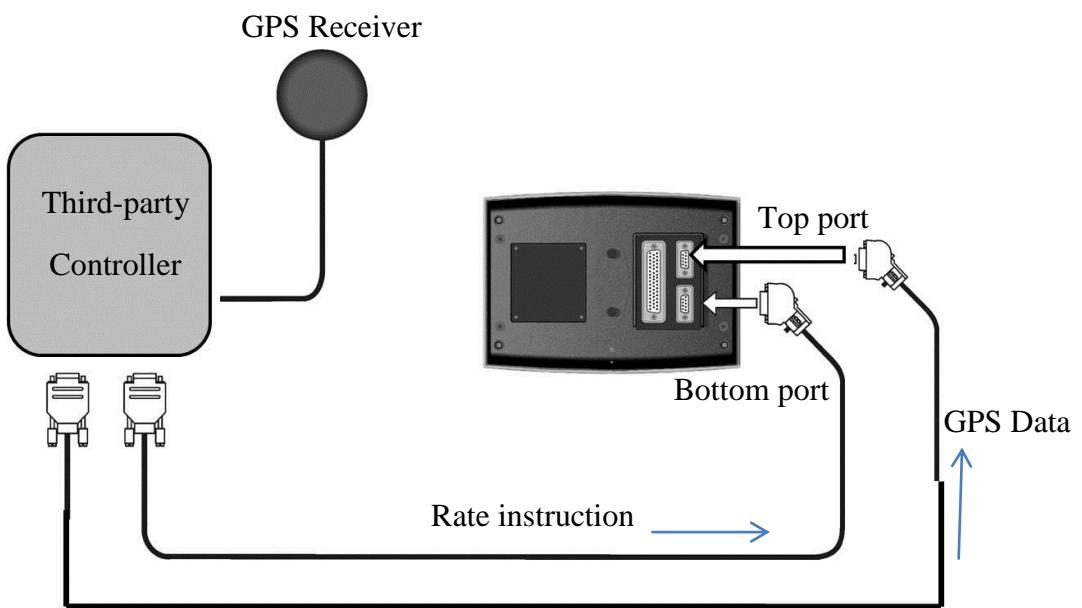


Figure 36. Typical Setup- Psi receiving rate and GPS instructions via separate cables E.G Trimble

1.16.2 Head Unit Configuration - Port Settings

Having connected the hardware to the appropriate port(s), you need to configure the port settings.

Press  to select SETUP, then:

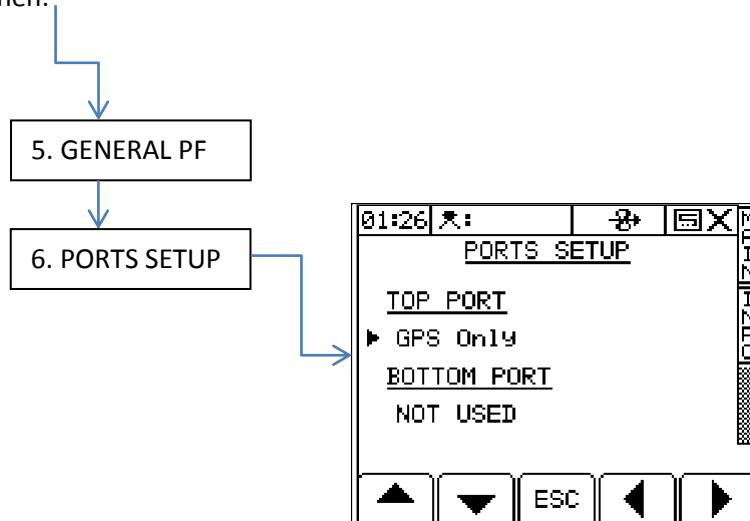


Figure 37. Configuring the ports process and screen

The ‘**Ports Setup**’ screen can also be accessed via the Technician Config menu (PIN=1234). Use the arrow keys to select the correct option and press ENTER to confirm.

Top Port	Function
NOT USED	Factory default setting
GPS ONLY	GPS input for a standalone RDS P.F. control system
GPS + AMATRON PLUS	Third-party interface: GPS input + <u>sending</u> Variable-rate Treatment (VRT) instructions to an OEM third-party rate controller.
GPS + BOGBALLE	
GPS + LH5000 v.4	
GPS + KVERNELAND	
GPS + RAVEN	
GPS + FIELDSTAR	
Bottom Port *	
NOT USED	Factory default setting
RDS PRINTER ICP200	Printing Field Summary data / Calibration data
PC DOWNLOAD	Output via cable to PC
RDS PF MODULE	Enables the internal Data Card Module Using an (older) external RDS Data Card Module
FIELDSTAR TYPE 1	Third-party interface: <u>Receiving</u> Variable-rate Treatment (VRT) instructions from an OEM third-party rate controller.
AGROCOM ACT	
YARA N-SENSOR	
JD GREENSTAR	
RAVEN 4800	
RAVEN 9600	

Figure 38. Port Options

*inserting a data card disables the bottom port

1.16.3 Internal Data Card Module



Figure 39. SD Data Card Module

The internal data card reader accepts SD/MMC cards of up to 2Gb, to store data generated from harvesting, soil sampling, or variable-rate treatment. It can also upload data e.g. treatment plans or navigation data for soil sampling.

Typically, a 64Mb card can store data for up 2500 hectares.

Cards must have a directory called "**Rds_data.xxx**" in which all data is stored and retrieved. This directory should be automatically created when you first insert the card into the Data Module. All PF data is written to this directory. If the folder "Rds_data.xxx" is not created automatically, manually create it in the normal way from Explorer.

NOTE: The bottom port is disabled when an SD card is inserted in the internal data card module. On removing the card, the port will revert to the function configured on the PORT SETUP screen (Fig.38).

1.16.4 GPS Receiver

'GPS 16' GPS Receiver

RDS's own GPS receiver for GPS position and speed comes fitted with a magnetic base. Mounting on a plastic roof will require a metal base plate (not included) to be attached by suitable means. Run the combined antenna/power cable into the cab.

Connect the lead directly to the top port.

NOTE: The lead also powers the unit.

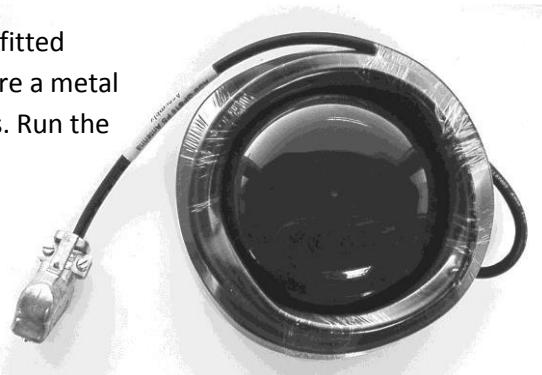


Figure 40. RDS GPS receiver

Pro-Series port settings:

Top Port: 'GPS ONLY'

GPS Baudrate: 9600

After the initial power-on, allow up to 5 minutes for the receiver to automatically establish its position. Subsequently the unit should establish position more quickly.

NOTE: The GPS icon at the top of the display indicates the status of the GPS signal.

Third-party GPS Receivers

Any DGPS receiver may be used if the output is compatible with the head unit.

Changing the GPS baud rate.

Your existing GPS lead will not work if connected directly to the head unit. Connect it to the top port via the 'Pro-Series-Jupiter' lead Pt. No. S/CB/268-1-045.

NOTE 1: The GPS requires a separate power supply from a suitable switched-12V source.

NOTE 2: If sending VRT instructions to a third-party controller, the top port shares DGPS data in and VRT data out via a custom lead.

1.16.5 GPS Baud Rate

The RDS box needs to be configured as shown below to match the baud rate with the 3rd party GPS receiver to be compatible. The RDS Default = 4800.

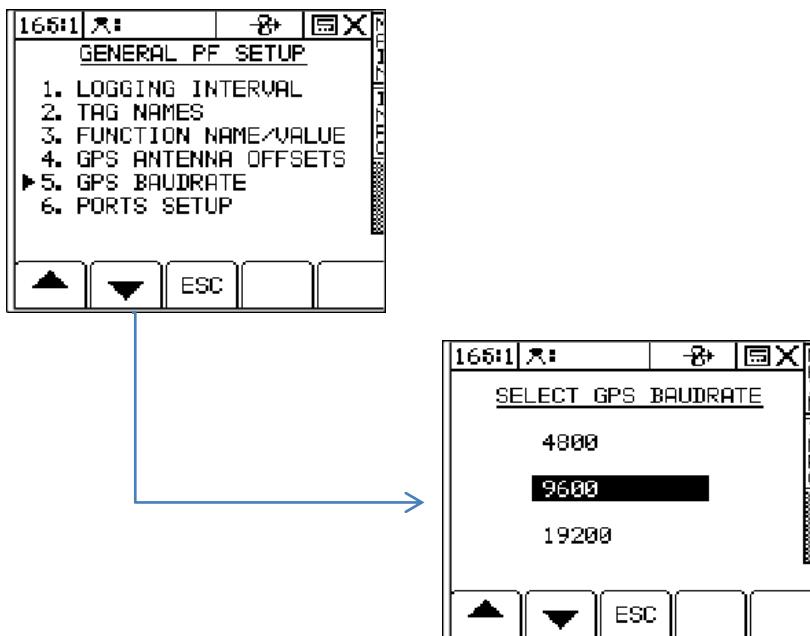


Figure 41. Baudrate setting

1.16.6 GPS Configuration

To enable the GPS to be used:

From the main SETUP menu, select option 5. GENERAL PF SETUP.

Select 6. Ports Setup using the arrow keys below the screen set the TOP PORT to 'GPS Only'.

If using an RDS GPS 16, select 5. GPS Baudrate and ensure that the baud rate is set to 9600. If a different GPS is being used then this speed must be established prior to configuration.

If the GPS is communicating correctly then a tick will be shown in the top header bar.

GPS Status:



= No position



= Position/no difference



Figure 42. Enabling GPS

1.17 Data Logging and Variable Rate Treatment

Data Logging and Variable Rate control functions are accessed from the SETUP screen.

1. Press the  key to display the logging screen (Fig.43). The instrument then detects the presence of the data card.
2. Press the START key to select the JOB STARTUP page (Fig.44).



Figure 43. Logging screen



Figure 44. Start-up page

Options
applicable
to Artemis

You are presented with a number of options. Only options 1,2 and 3 are applicable to the Artemis.

1. APPLY FROM PLAN (Variable-Rate Treatment or 'VRT')

- (a) The Pro-Series receives the rate from a treatment plan on the RDS Data Card Module and controls the application via the RDS control system. A full application record of the *actual* application is generated and saved on the Data Module.
- (b) The Pro-Series receives the rate from a treatment plan on the RDS Data Card Module and sends it to a third party controller, which controls the application via an OEM control system (System ERIS).
- (c) The Pro-Series receives the rate from a third-party controller and controls the application via the RDS control system (System ERIS). The Pro-Series can send back the actual application rate to the other controller

All setups allow the operator to commence a full VRT application.

For (a) and (b) a full application record of the *actual* application is generated and saved on the Data Module. The associated work record file can be viewed in the mapping/treatment plan software. Job summary data (iii) is also appended to the work record file.

2. LOG TREATMENT (Dynamic Data Logging)

A full application record is generated, logging rate and other parameters (e.g. "tags") in real time, attributing this data to a specific location. The associated "Dynamic Logging" file is viewed in the mapping/treatment plan software. A large amount of data is generated by dynamic logging and therefore must be saved onto an RDS Data Card Module. Job summary data (iii) is also appended to the dy-

namic logging file.

3. *LOG SUMMARY ONLY (Field Data Logging)*

For simple farm record keeping and traceability purposes, you can record a summary of each job or work session in the internal memory, and subsequently download directly to a PC, to a Data Module, or print to a printer. The amount of summary data for each job is small, and is saved in the internal memory. The instrument can store up to 75 individual job summaries.

2.0 Maintenance

Low maintenance requirements were an important design consideration when developing this drill and every effort has been made to minimise input requirements on the operator. However, there are several areas to look at to ensure the most efficient use of the machine continues.

2.1 Coulters

The condition of each coulter assembly should be regularly monitored weekly in. In particular all pivot points should be observed to ensure the grease-free polymer bushes remain tight. Any debris should be cleared from pivot points and bearings.

In addition to this, the relationship between the opener disc and the cast coulter face should be observed to ensure the gap is close enough to prevent ingress of straw and which may initiate a blockage. Proximity and angular adjustment can be made via the three bolt fine-tuning mount system.

The tungsten carbide tiles are fitted to prolong the operational life of the cast components. However, these should be routinely monitored in terms of wear.

The grease free bearings should be externally examined for debris build up as well as checking for excessive “play”.

Disc wear and position of the cast coulter in relation to height should be considered. Disc wear will directly affect the depth to which the seed is placed. As the disc wears, the cast coulter component should be lifted on its adjustment slot.

2.2 Hydraulics

After the first 5 hours work, it is advisable to check all hydraulic fittings are tight and free from leaks.

To protect the delicate internal valves and seals throughout the hydraulic circuits, it is important to clean all hydraulic hose quick release coupler (QRC) probes before inserting them into the tractor.

2.3 Greasing

Coulter rams are fitted with a grease point at either end and require greasing every 50 hours. The wing pivot points and each end of the wing fold rams should also be greased every 50 hours.

Main pivot points such as the axle pivots, both ends of the main lift rams, the bout marker knuckle joint pivot and marker ram should be greased every 10 hours.

2.4 Winter storage

When machines are to be parked up for the winter period, correct storage techniques are an important part of protecting the machine and ensuring hassle free future drilling campaigns.

The design of the metering system relies on a pressurized tank. Prior to washing the drill off, it is advisable to inspect the tank joints and seams for any evidence that the seal has been compromised.

When the machine has finished work it should be cleaned down and washed off to remove all traces of soil and debris. When washing off, ensure bearings are not exposed to water ingress. The tank, the metering system and all seed transfer channels should be entirely cleared of surplus seed. It is advisable to remove the nylon insert from the metering system and leave the bottom open. Ideally the drill should be stored inside.

Following washing off, grease points, located throughout the machines should receive two or three pumps of grease to push water out.

When the machine is parked up, a note should be made of the wearing parts that require replacing ready for the next seasons work. The wearing parts can then be ordered in time ready for the next season's work in good time. When ordering replacement parts please have your serial number, part numbers and quantities at hand.

2.5 Working on Coulters & safety

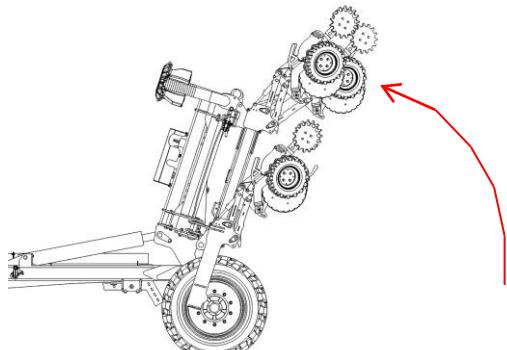
When working on the coulters, extra consideration should be placed on the safety of personnel.

The drill should be folded up with the wings positioned in their transport support carriers. If this is not possible and there is no other way than to work beneath the coulters then it is firstly essential to ensure that the service props are engaged. This design is to prevent the wings dropping in the event of a hydraulic malfunction which could cause the main lift rams to release the wings. Secondly, the front end should be hitched up to a tractor, with the parking brake applied on the tractor to prevent any movement.

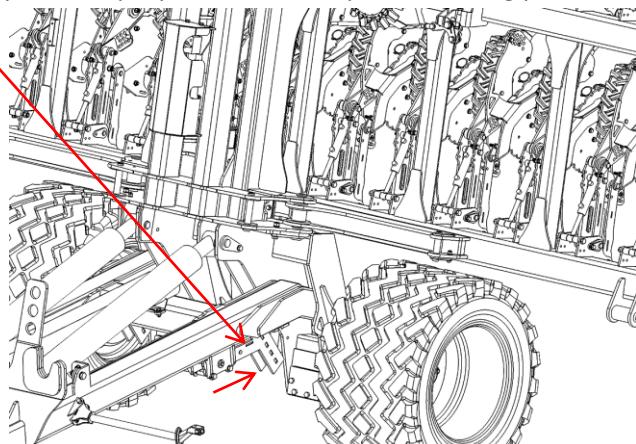
Additionally, if convenient the drill should be reversed up to a suitably strong wall or a similar object (capable of supporting the rear section of the drill) to protect against crushing in the unlikely event that the hydraulics should fail.

To engage the safety props, the main lift rams must be closed with the main headstock close to vertical. The service props can then be engaged simply by removing the securing pins and sliding the props backwards. The headstock can be carefully lowered until the levelling shims come into contact with the prop. See images overleaf.

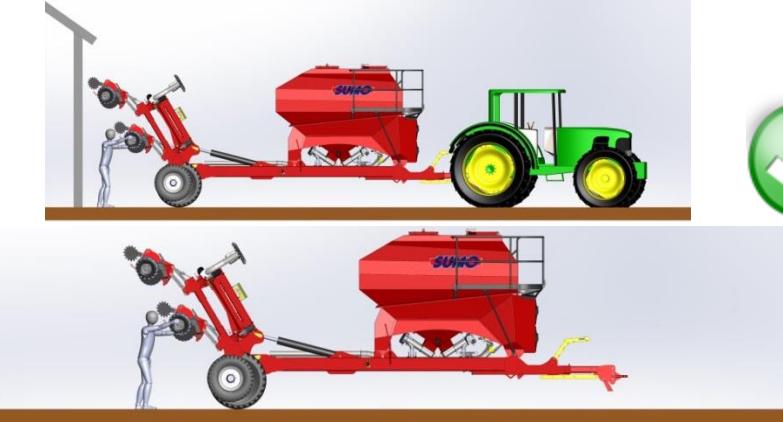
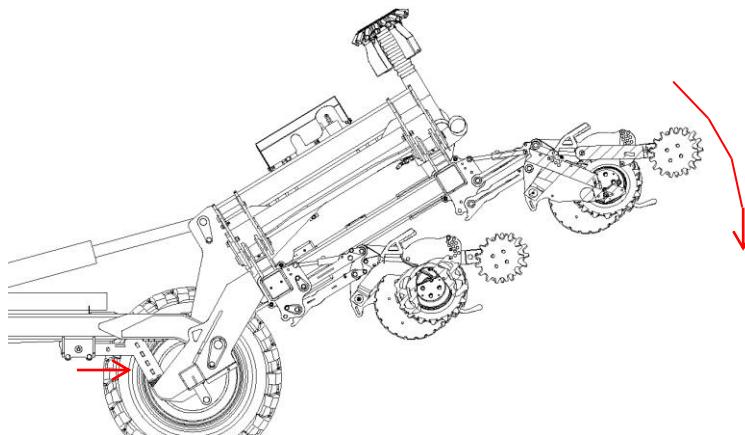
1. Lift headstock/wings



2. Remove securing pin, slide prop backwards, replace securing pin.



3. Carefully lower headstock/wings back until the prop prevents any further travel. Do not push any further. Reverse this procedure for drilling position.



3.0 Hydraulic Systems

3.1 On/Off FCV balancing

Under the toolbox at the front of all trailed machines is a flow control valve tap which controls the flow to the main lift rams and also the seeding shut-off ram. The shut-off ram has a magnet attached to one end that starts and stops seed dispensing based on its proximity to the parent sensor. Correct balancing of this system is essential to maintaining a responsive system. This valve is displayed on the circuit diagram on the following page.



Figure 46. Seed metering shut-off flow control valve

Less flow means the shut off responds quicker but lift will be fractionally slower. More open, will result in a quicker lift but will mean the shut off ram becomes lazy and could result in over-seeding at the end of each run and delays, therefore under-seeding at the start of each run.

3.2 Fan Return Pressure

When connecting to a tractor for the first time, ensure the fan return pressure is below 15bar (the lower, the better). Exceeding this will result in damage to elements of the drills hydraulic system.

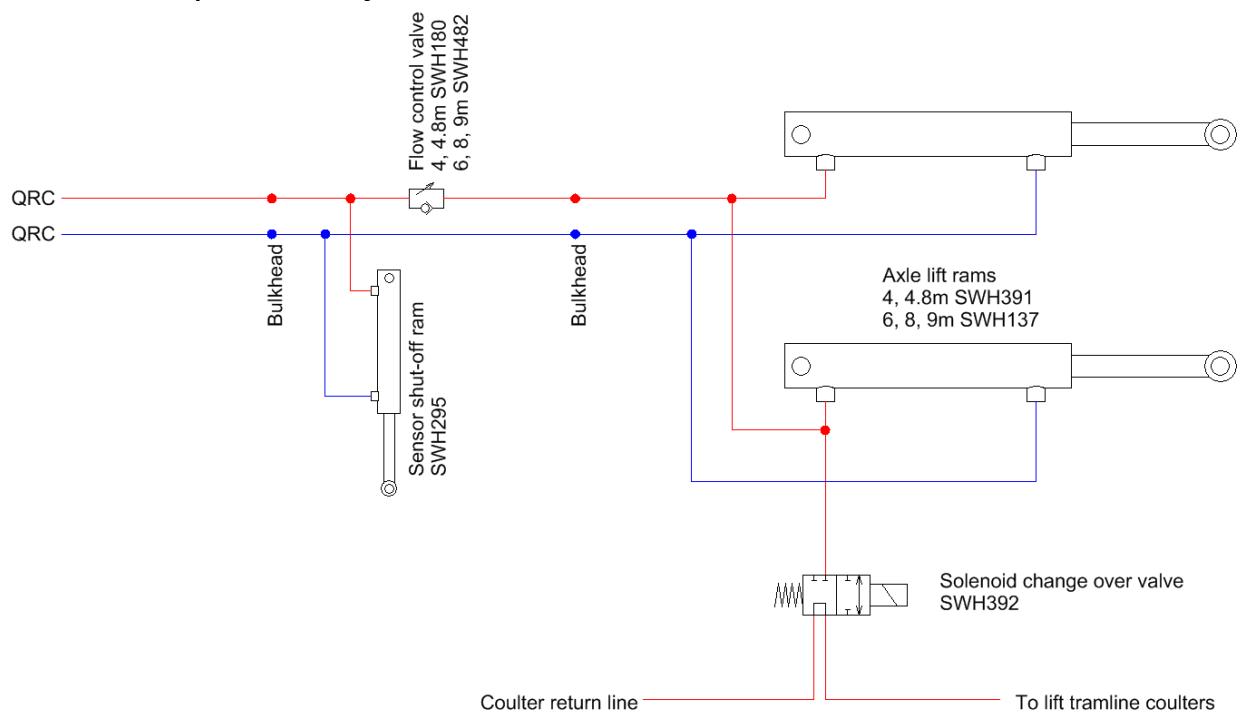
3.3 Coulters

The pressurized contour-following ability of coulters operates on a constant oil flow design whereby a low flow rate is constantly replenishing oil displaced from the coulter rams by undulations and obstructions. The downward force from these coulters is governed by an adjustable relief valve which maintains the correct pressure in the circuit. Additional capacity and a guarantee of rapid response is provided in the way of accumulators.

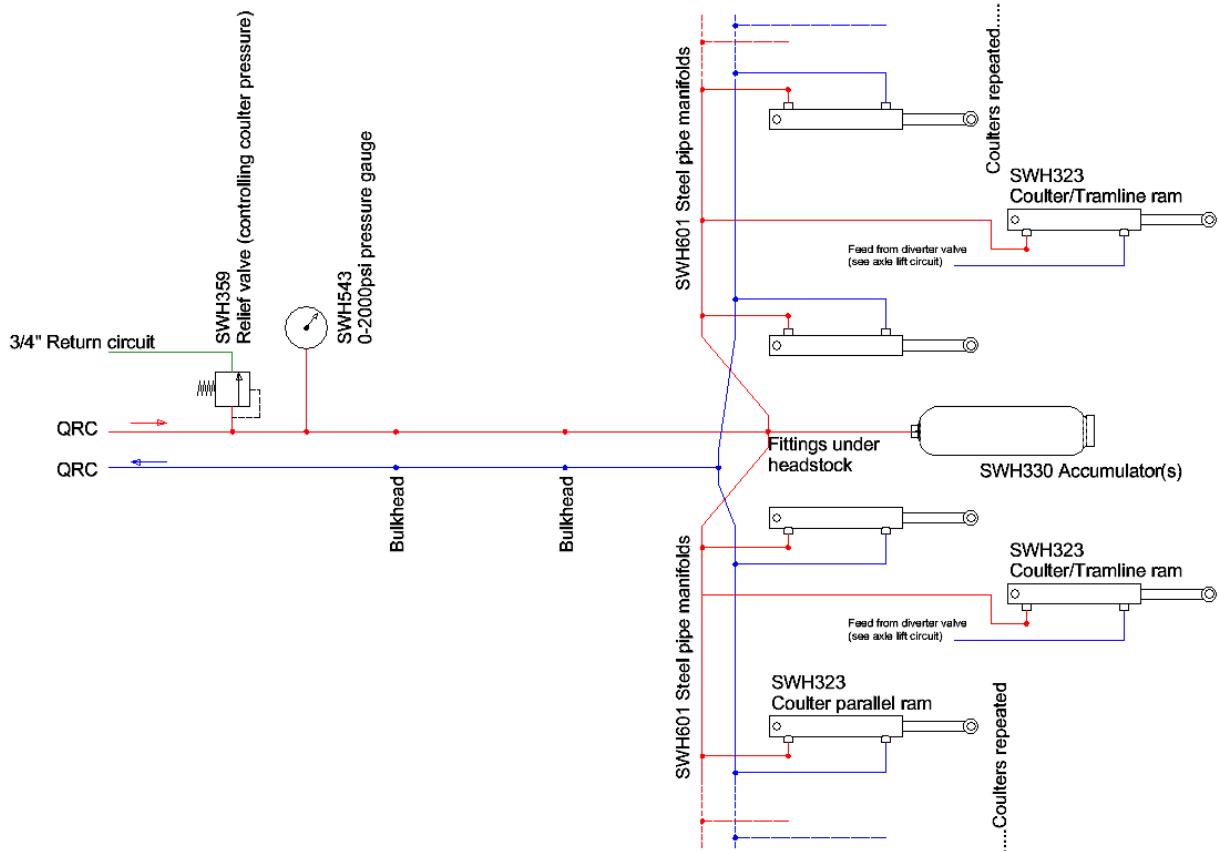
3.4 Tramlines

The tramlining system present on this machine operates by lifting two coulters out-of-work per wheeling (four in total). This is managed via the main RDS control system. When a tramline bout is initiated, the solenoid driven valve positioned on the drill headstock redirects the oil from the top 'high pressure' side of the four coulter rams to the bottom side consequently lifting those four units out of work. When the tramline bout is finished, normal hydraulic flow conditions are resumed.

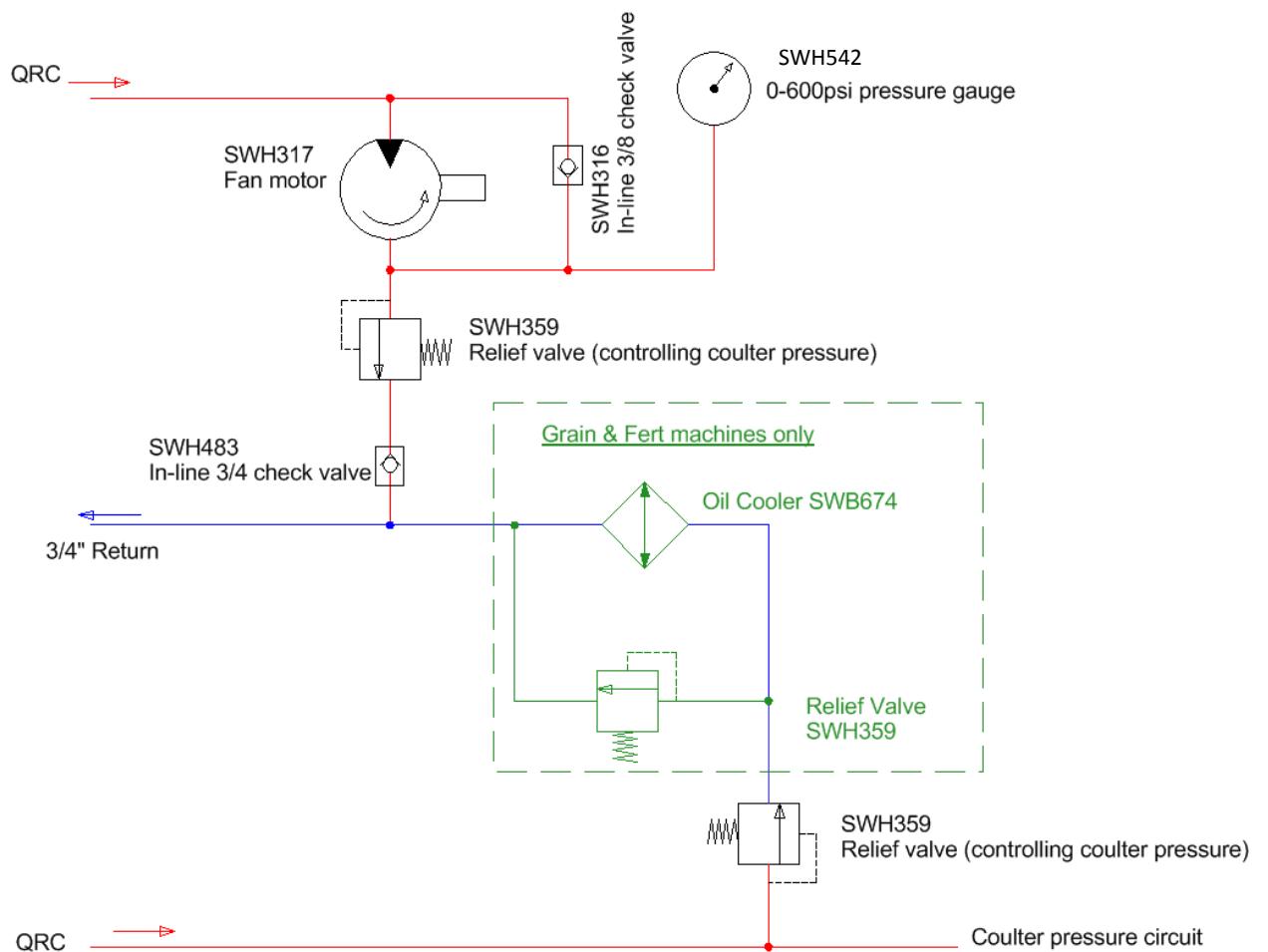
3.5 Axle Lift/Shut-off System



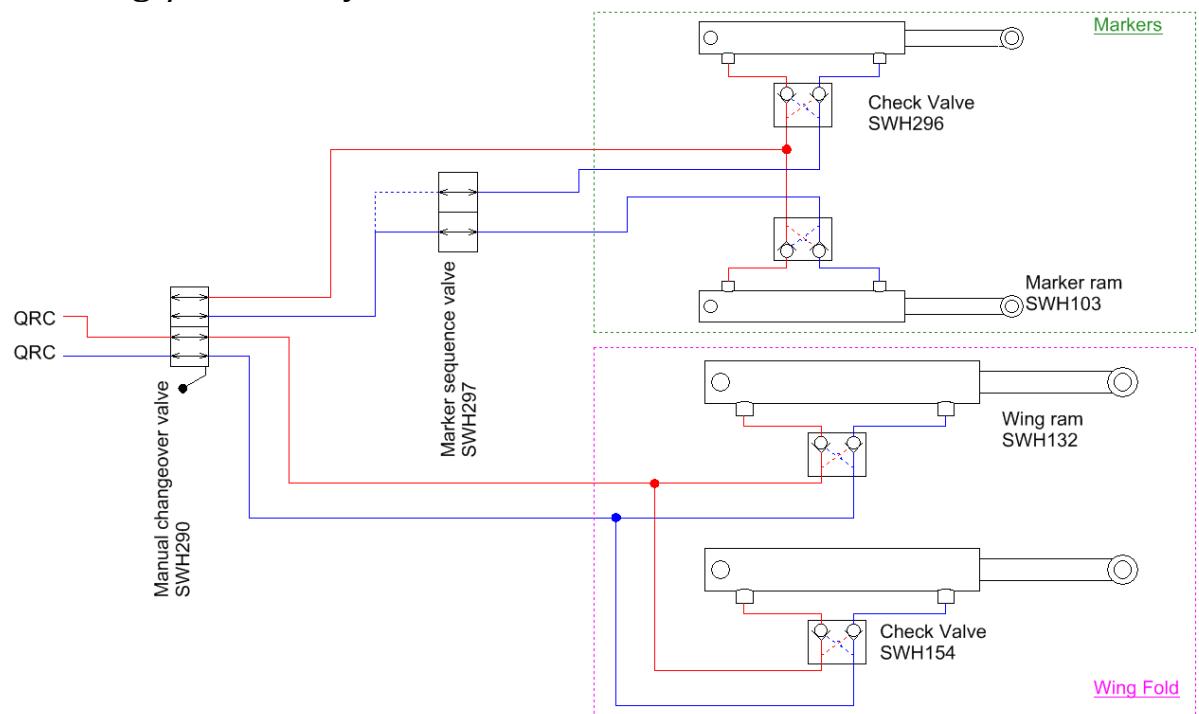
3.6 Coulter system



3.7 Fan Motor system



3.8 Wings/Markers system



4.0 Operation & Adjustment

4.1 Hydraulic Coulter adjustment & levelling

The hydraulic coulters run using a constant oil supply from the tractor. The pressure in the system is regulated using a pressure relief valve located at the front of the drill near the storage locker. The pressure gauge fitted to the valve displays the working pressure. The chassis should be running parallel with the ground, this may require repositioning the towing eye up or down.

About 10 L/min (or approx. 20%) of oil will be required to allow the coulters to respond to changing ground conditions. If coulters don't respond fast enough increase the oil flow, but care must be taken not to over-supply to a point where the fan's oil supply is compromised.

The default working pressure is 50bar (25-70bar range). This pressure will need to be adjusted according to local conditions. For example it may need to be increased slightly (+/-5bar) as the disc is set to work deeper. Soil types, stone concentrations and desired firming will all influence the pressure setting. The pressure should not be set so high that the transport wheels are lifted off the ground.

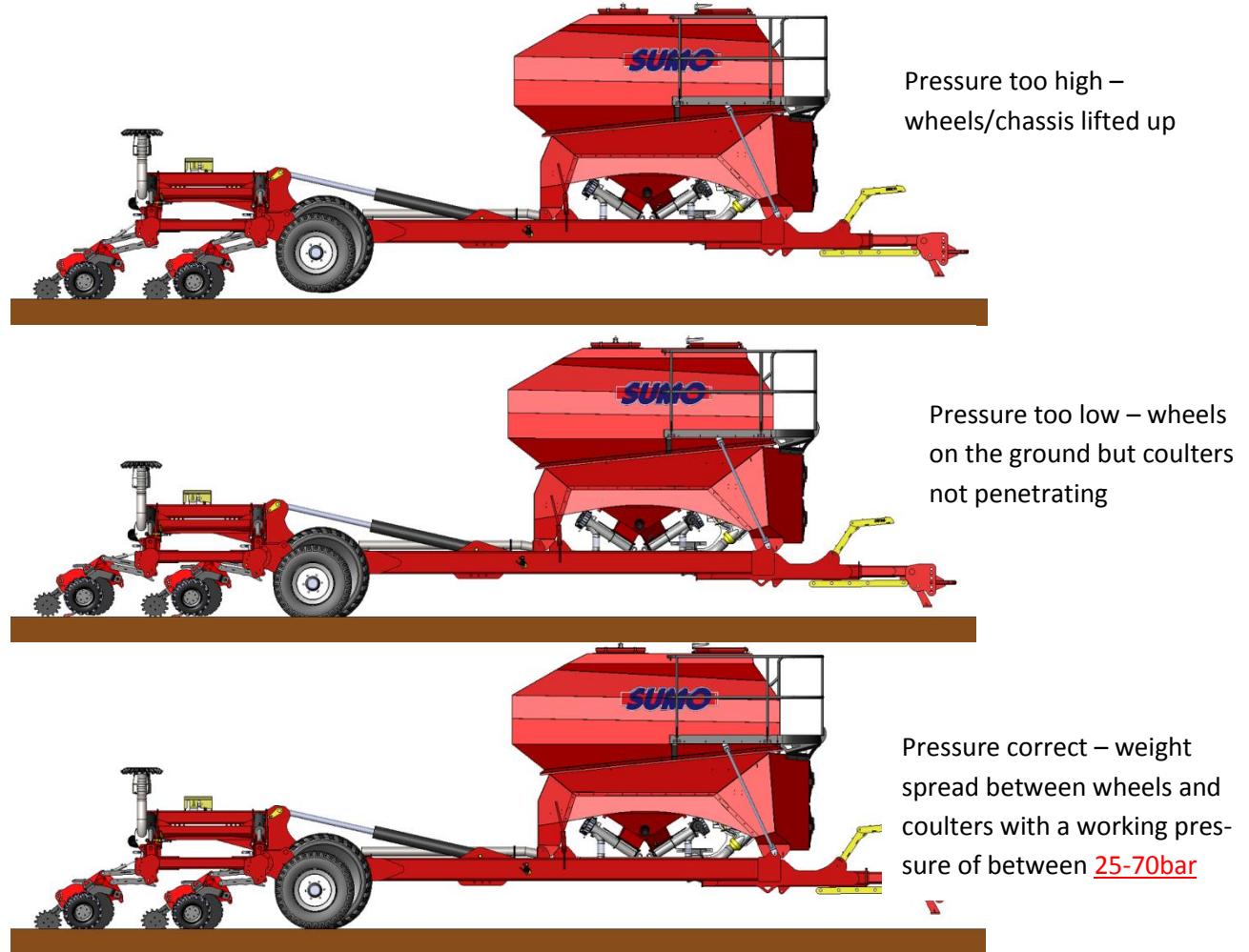


Figure 47. Coulter pressure effect

In addition to the pressure adjustment, further adjustment is available to the coulters in terms of a shim levelling feature. The position of the drawbar coupling can influence the behaviour of the coulters and at worst could result in unbalance coulter rows e.g. more pressure on the front row than the rear row. The headstock can therefore be shimmed to level it up in relation to the ground. These shims are located on the axle and contact the underside of the chassis rails.

The wings can also be shimmed up to level them in relation to one another. These are located near the wing hinges.

4.2 Drawbar set up and safety precautions

Ideally, the Sumo DD should be coupled to the tractor via a clevis hitch and pin rather than the hook system. This allows for improved articulation and reduces the risk of collision damage to the tractor or drill when performing tight headland turns.

Due to the design of the DD, when the hopper is nearly empty there is a tendency for the towing eye to apply an upward force as the coulters are lifted out of work. This force can impact on the clevis pin, and because of this, to avoid serious injury the pin through the clevis hitch **must** be positively secured to prevent this pin riding upward and out of the hitch.

For the sake of reduced wear and driver comfort, the fitting of spacer shims is recommended between the towing eye and the clevis jaws to eliminate some of the slack in the hitch. However, care should be taken to allow some movement as when the tractor or drill drive through undulations the twisting force can damage the tractor drawbar.



4.3 3m Drill - Specific points to note

4.3.1 Fan adjustment

If it is found that the fan speed cannot be adjusted finely enough due to the increment being too large on the tractor spool, there is a needle valve located at the bulk head end of the hydraulic pipe that feeds the fan.

The adjustment should be carried out by, setting the fan speed slightly higher than desired and then reducing the flow of oil by rotating the needle valve (FCV) clockwise.

If the tractor spool is providing the correct oil flow for the desired fan speed then the needle valve should be adjusted so that it is fully open.

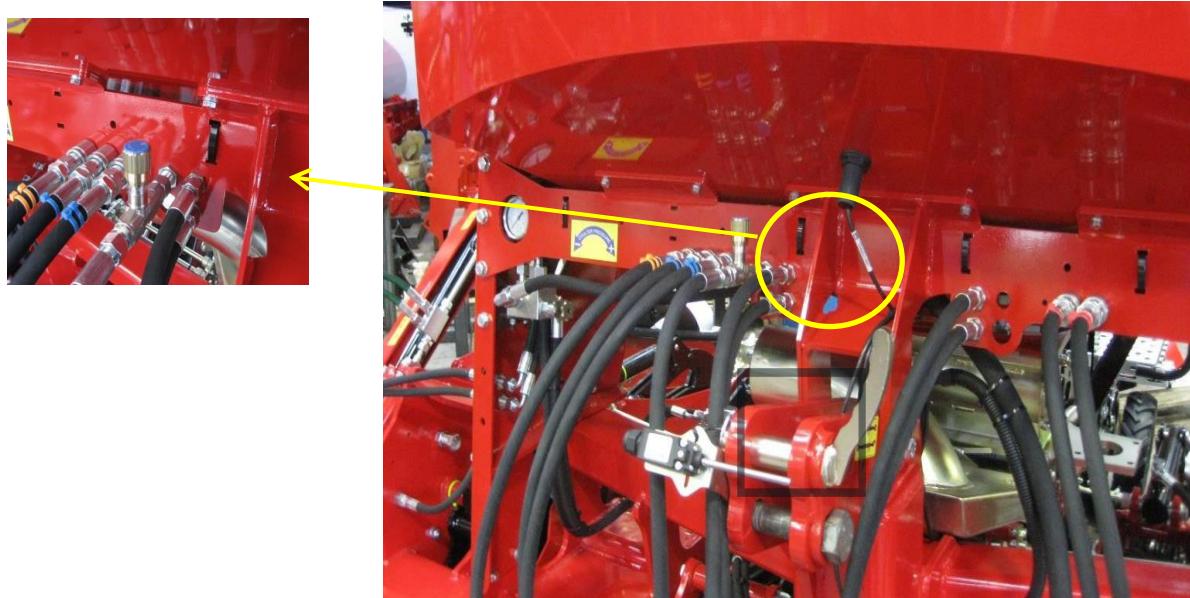


Figure 48. 3m Drill fan speed FCV

4.3.2 3m tramline system

The Sumo DD is unique in that the drill does not have any tramline markers as such; the coulters that are blocked off are lifted during a tramlining bout.

This system works by the way of a 3 way solenoid diverter, and the hydraulic feed form the bout markers.

When the bout marker is pressured in to work the spool should be left pumping for an extra 5 seconds to allow for the two tramline coulters to be raised. When the marker is retracted the coulters will resume normal work.

4.3.3 Finger Switch

Accurate positioning of the finger switch is important in order to ensure seeding commences and ceases at the correct moment. It is highly recommended to manually feel for the “click” on the finger switch to ascertain the angle of the spring at which point the switch cuts in and out. This knowledge should then be applied to the position of the finger switch against the top link. Failure to set this up correctly could result in delayed starts and delayed

stops, subsequently resulting in underseeded areas at the beginning of a run and overseeding at the ends once lifted out of work.

4.4 Markers

Markers (available on 3-6m machines) are designed for marking the tractor centreline for the following bout. The distance between the first sowing row and the marker disc equals $\frac{1}{2}$ sowing width plus $\frac{1}{2}$ the seed row spacing.

Aim not to set the marker disc too aggressive as this may affect the performance of the drill.

To operate; a manual hydraulic changeover valve is used to change between wing and marker movement.

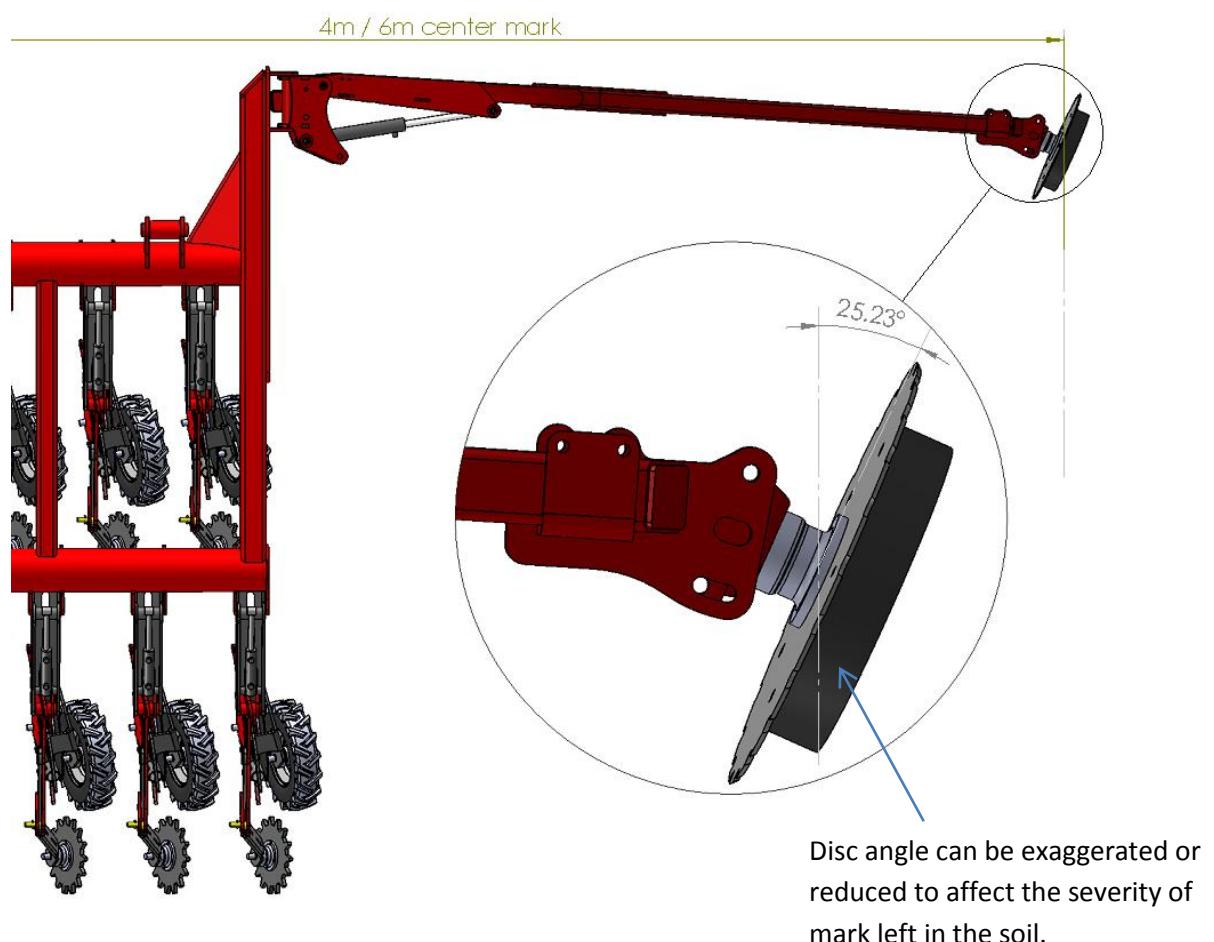


Figure 49. Marker explanation



The markers should be operated in a gentle manner, beware of obstacles when drilling; turning at the headlands should be carried out with the markers in the home position.

4.5 Folding Process

The correct procedure to fold the DD in order to prevent the seed hoses from being kinked is to firstly; lift the coulters to almost vertical, then pull the coulter units in-bound, then fold the wings round to parallel with the chassis and finally drop the wings down into the rest cups.

4.6 Grain & Fertiliser Overview

The Grain and Fertiliser DD gives the capability to apply fertiliser directly to the optimum position for the seed. This saves on fertiliser costs as the DD applies the fertiliser into the same channel/furrow as the seed, where traditionally the fertiliser would be applied to the entire surface area of the field. The system allows for large savings in running costs by combining seedbed preparation, seed and fertiliser application in one pass.

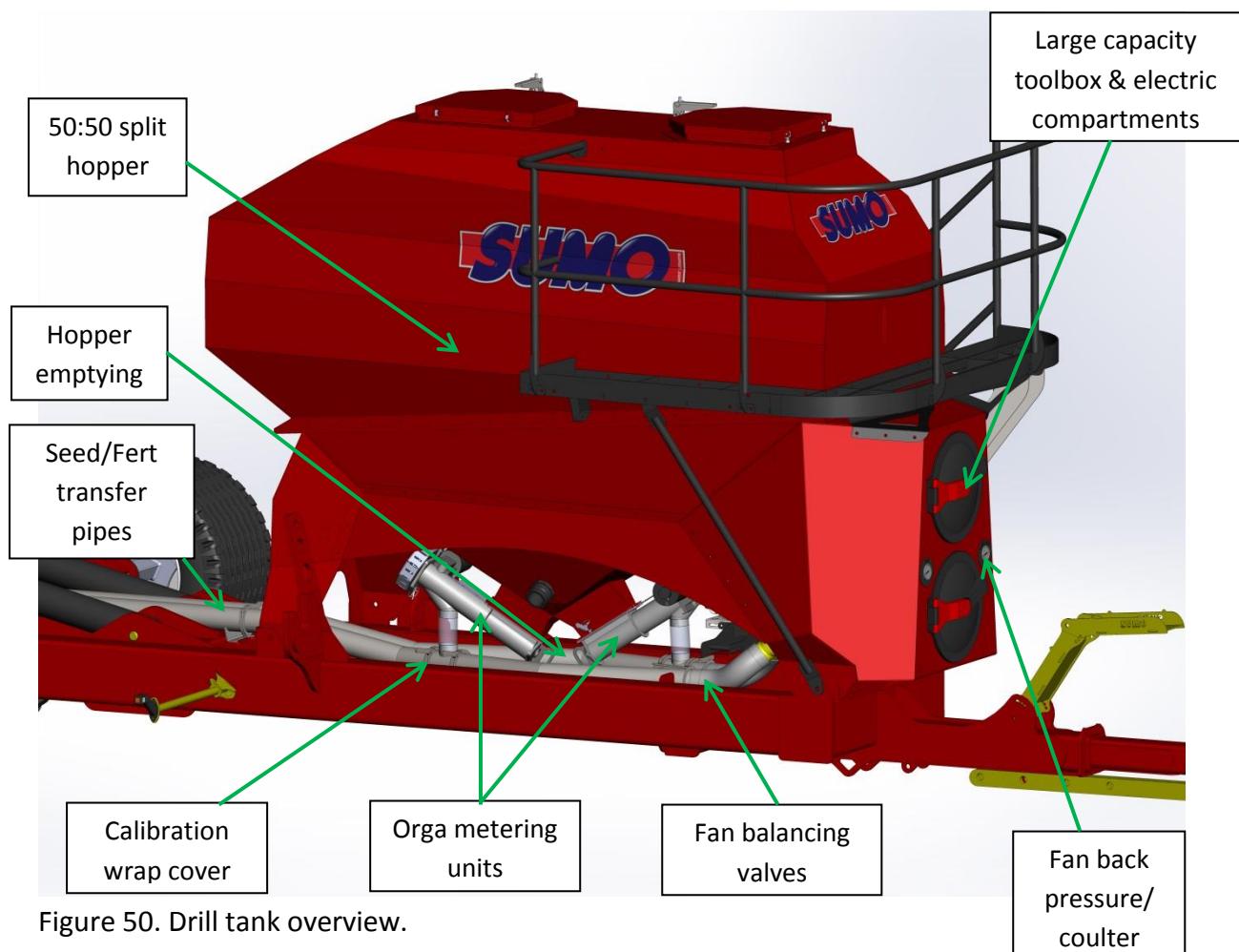


Figure 50. Drill tank overview.

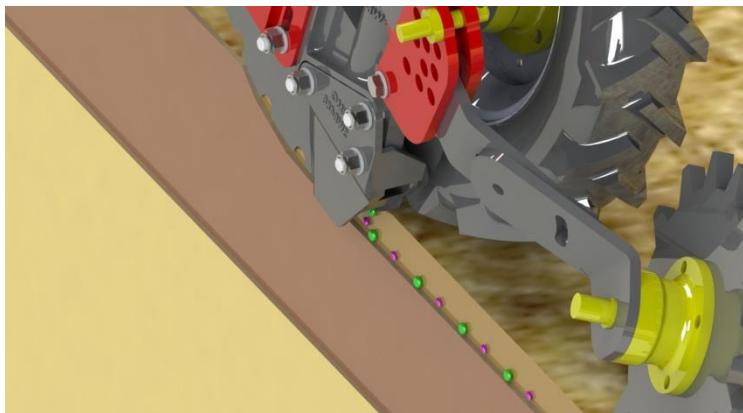


Figure 51. Seed and fert placement

50/50 Split Hopper; is designed so that it is versatile in almost every situation. The hopper has an internal opening that allows for the tank to be used as two separate smaller capacity hoppers (Grain and Fertiliser) or a large single hopper (Grain only). The hopper lids are spaced so that both sides of the hopper can be filled simultaneously if required.

Hopper emptying; the hopper can be completely emptied of any product by the following steps. First, close the Orga metering slide, to shut off the tank. Second, remove the Orga insert and nylon sleeve to allow any product in the metering unit to drain out. It is advisable to have a bag or bucket to catch any draining product. Thirdly, the slide should be opened to allow product from within the tank drain out. This is the quickest and easiest method of draining the tank. It is important to replace the nylon sleeve and Orga insert tube after the product has been drained. It is a good time to check the integrity of the neoprene gaskets on the inside of the flanges to ensure that will continue to create an airtight seal. Failure to replace the nylon sleeve and Orga insert tube before new product is added to the hopper will result in product draining out the bottom of hopper.

Seed/Fert transfer pipes; act as a transport vessel for the seed to travel from the outlet of the Sumo Orga Metering Unit to the distribution heads and thereby to each coulter. Seed and fert is blended in these pipes. One pipe serves the left wing and the other serves the right.

Calibration Flap; is a simple valve to allow the product to drop through an outlet in the Seed/Fert transfer pipe to calibrate the drill for a required seed rate. The following image depicts the calibration wrap-cover in both closed (drilling position) and open (calibration position). Ensure this is closed before commencing seeding.

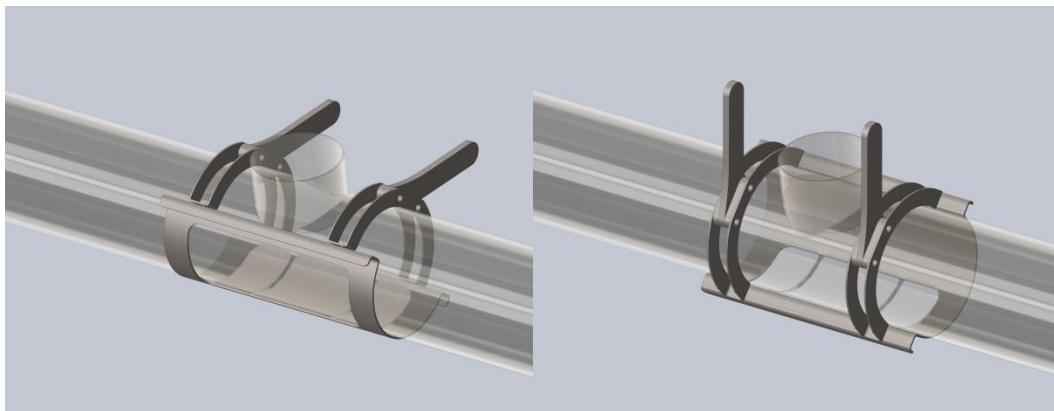


Figure 52. Calibration wrap cover closed (left) and open (right)

Sumo Orga Metering; Sumo's versatile metering unit. The metering unit is designed so that it can meter any granular products at any reasonable rate and drilling speeds with only simple setting changes. The Sumo ORGA Metering Unit does not use traditional rollers. On a split tank system, there are two metering units, one for each hopper. When the hopper is setup as a single large capacity, only one metering unit is necessary. The second redundant metering unit can be shut off using the hopper slide inserted above the metering unit. 6m DTS's and over also have the half width shut-off (HWSO) facility. This adds a further Orga metering unit to each product hopper, so there will be four units in total.

Fan/Coulter Pressure Gauges; Indicators of Hydraulic Pressures in Fan/Coulter Systems, in prime view for the operator.

Large Capacity Toolboxes; Toolboxes for storing tools, spare parts, calibration bag etc. The top toolbox also houses the RDS electronics to protect them from water and other damage.

Pressured System; Sumo Drills operate using a pressurised metering system to ensure controlled and consistent seeding. It is therefore vital air leaks are kept to an absolute minimum to ensure that metering remains accurate. Failure to isolate leaks may cause substantial metering errors. During operation it is imperative hopper lids should remain closed and sealed. It is good practice before drilling commences to manually check that there is no air leaking from the lid seals. See 'Hopper Lids' section regarding the adjustments to hinge and catch to improve seal quality as the machine ages. It is important to check all seals on the pressurised system on a daily basis i.e. hopper lids, nylon sleeve, Orga inserts and replace where necessary to ensure that the metering is accurate throughout the life of the machine.

4.7 Hopper lids

Hopper lids are adjustable to ensure you can create an airtight seal throughout the life of the machine. Seals should be checked to ensure that they are creating an airtight seal and should be replaced when they cease to function. When drilling it is vital that the hopper lids are closed and secured, this will prevent air leaks from the hopper that can lead to metering problems. The drill operates using a pressured system to ensure a positive, consistent seeding rate.

To adjust the lid, loosen the locking nuts (highlighted in the cross section) on the underside of the threaded pivots. The uppermost nut then can be adjusted up or down to achieve the appropriate seal required for the system to work properly. It is important to tighten the locking nuts after the appropriate setting is achieved. When adjusting the hinge, it is equally important to adjust the catch in the same manner to create a consistent seal all around the rim. This can be done by loosening the locking nut and adjusting the catch up or down in the same way as the hinge. Always remember to tighten the locking nut once complete.



Figure 54. Hopper lid, open, closed and seal detail.

4.8 Coulter unit

These images explain the elements and adjustments of the DD coulter unit.

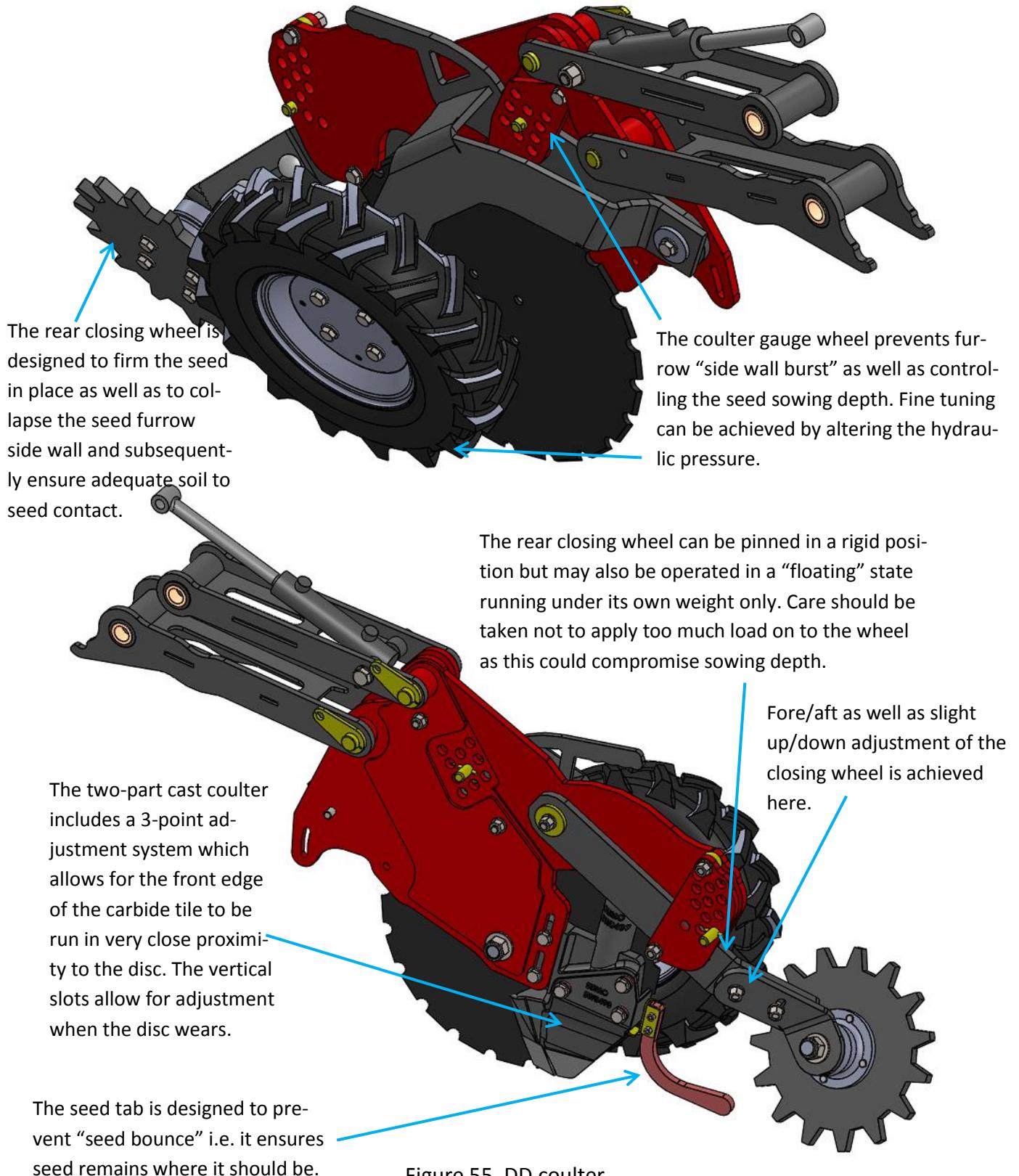
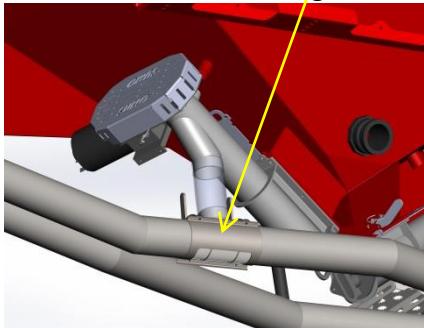
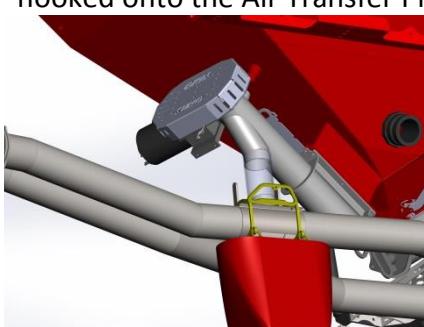
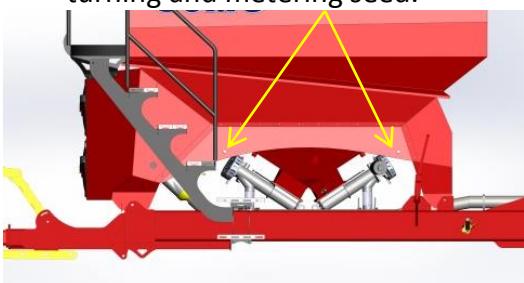
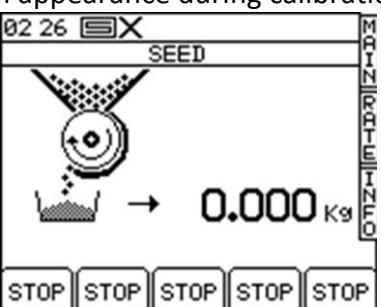
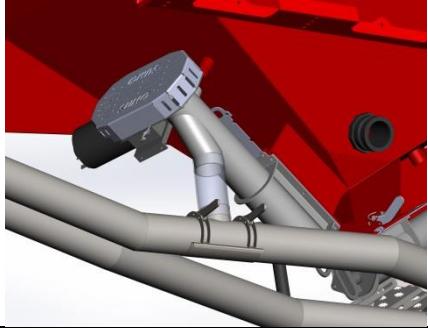
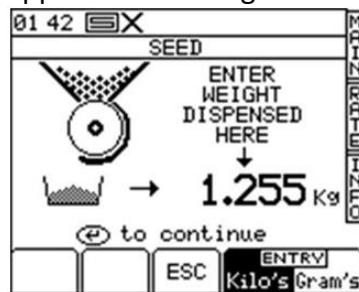
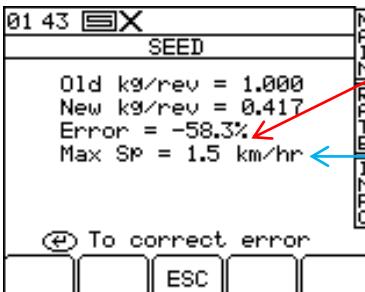


Figure 55. DD coulter

4.9 Calibration Procedure

<p>1. Open flap to allow seed to flow out of the Air Transfer Pipe directly below the ORGA Metering Outlet.</p> 	<p>2. Switch the scales ON and check units (kg). Zero the scales with the weight of the calibration bag and hanger.</p> 
	<p>Caution! Always Prime the ORGA Metering Unit before Calibration</p> <p>Press and hold the Prime button near the metering unit. Then release the button at the point where seed flows full and evenly from the outlet. Empty contents of Calibration bag back into the hopper, Press ESC on Control Box, and then proceed.</p>
<p>3. The calibration hanger and bag supplied with the drill can then be hooked onto the Air Transfer Pipe.</p> 	<p>4. Press and hold the white prime button. This will put the control box in calibration mode and start the motor turning and metering seed.</p> 
<p>5. Release the white prime button to stop the motor when a suitable sample is collected.</p>	<p>Screen appearance during calibration.</p> 

Continued.....

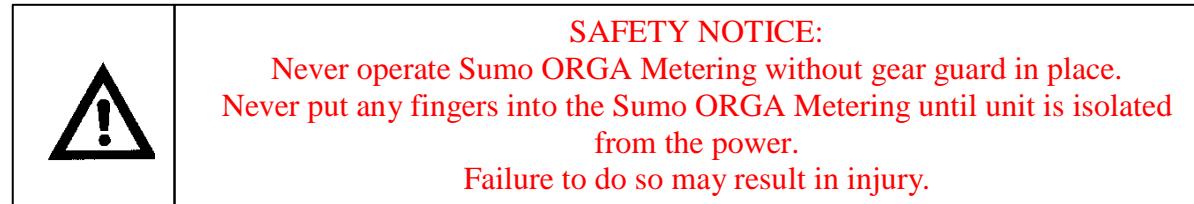
<p>6. The seed dispensed out of the ORGA Metering Unit can be weighed using the digital weigh scales supplied with the drill.</p>	<p>7. Close Calibration flap after last calibration procedure</p> 
<p>8. After the motor has been stopped with the white button the screen will show the expected weight. Then enter the ACTUAL weight dispensed using the keypad and press ENTER to confirm.</p> <p>Note: Check decimal place and units</p>	<p>Screen appearance at Stage 8.</p>  <p>Note: the heading will either be SEED/FERT/LEFT/RIGHT according to the drill setup.</p>
<p>9. Press ENTER again for the instrument to re-calculate and display the new calibration factor in kg/rev, the error %, and the maximum forward speed that is permissible based on the application rate set for the product.</p> <p>When changing between ORGA set-ups, the %age error will be large. A second attempt will significantly reduce this error.</p>	<p>Screen appearance at Stage 9.</p>  <p>%age difference between old and new Think! Alarmingly low, is this correct?</p> <p>If figures are unrealistic then consider changing gearing and inserts as recommended in the settings chart at the rear of this manual.</p>
<p>10. Press ENTER again to confirm and store the new calibration factor, or press ESC to return to the SETUP menu screen.</p>	<p>11. This entire procedure should be repeated as many times as necessary until there is an acceptable error. (2 – 3 times is normally sufficient).</p>

ORGА Metering Setup

Before any calibration test is performed the ORGA Metering Unit must be set up for the seed required. Larger harder seeds like peas and beans do not require the nylon insert in the orga housing. This is simply removed by two bolts. The setup should be based on the required seed rate, working width of the drill as well as driving speed.

To ensure successful drilling, be sure to take into account the specific weight of the type of seed. It may also be beneficial to change the coulter outlets from the standard twin row tip to a single outlet type.

4.10 Trailed Drill Settings



Crop	Rape	Rape	Grass	Linseed	Cereals	Cereals	Cereals	Cereals	Beans****	Peas****	
Drilling rate (kg/ha)	3	10	20	20	80	100	150	200	250	150	150/250
Insert *	Long	Long	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
Gear on Motor ***	Small	Small	Large	Small	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Gear on ORGA ***	Large	Large	Small	Large	Small	Small	Small	Small	Small	Small	Small
Min Fan speed (rpm)	1800	1800	1900	2200	2500	2600	2750	2900	3000	2500	2500

This table is to be used as a guideline to assist in setting up the drill. Fine tuning may be needed depending on environment.

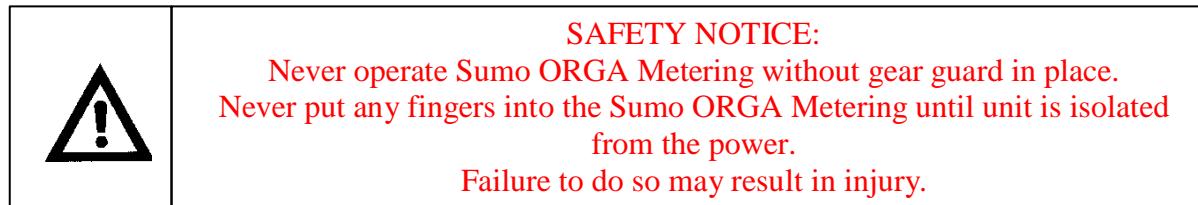
* - Internal inserts are supplied in long and short lengths. The longer insert approximately halves the rate that the notched slide lets through its aperture. They also act as a guide to align the Sumo ORGA.

*** - The Gears supplied with the Sumo ORGA are specifically designed for the width of Drill that is specified. There will always be a small and a large gear supplied.

**** Nylon insert not to be used



4.11 3m Drill Settings



Crop	Rape	Rape	Grass	Linseed	Cereals	Cereals	Cereals	Cereals	Beans****	Peas****	
Drilling rate (kg/ha)	3	10	20	20	80	100	150	200	250	150	150/250
Insert *	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Short	Short	
Gear on Motor ***	Small	Small	Large	Small	Large	Large	Large	Large	1:1 Gears	1:1 Gears	
Gear on ORGA ***	Large	Large	Small	Large	Small	Small	Small	Small	1:1 Gears	1:1 Gears	
Min Fan speed (rpm)	1800	1800	1900	2200	2500	2600	2750	2900	3000	2500	2500

This table is to be used as a guideline to assist in setting up the drill. Fine tuning may be needed depending on environment.

* - Internal inserts are supplied in long and short lengths. The longer insert approximately halves the rate that the notched slide lets through its aperture. They also act as a guide to align the Sumo ORGA.

*** - The Gears supplied with the Sumo ORGA are specifically designed for the width of Drill that is specified. There will always be a small and a large gear supplied.

**** Nylon insert not to be used



4.12 Orga Metering overview

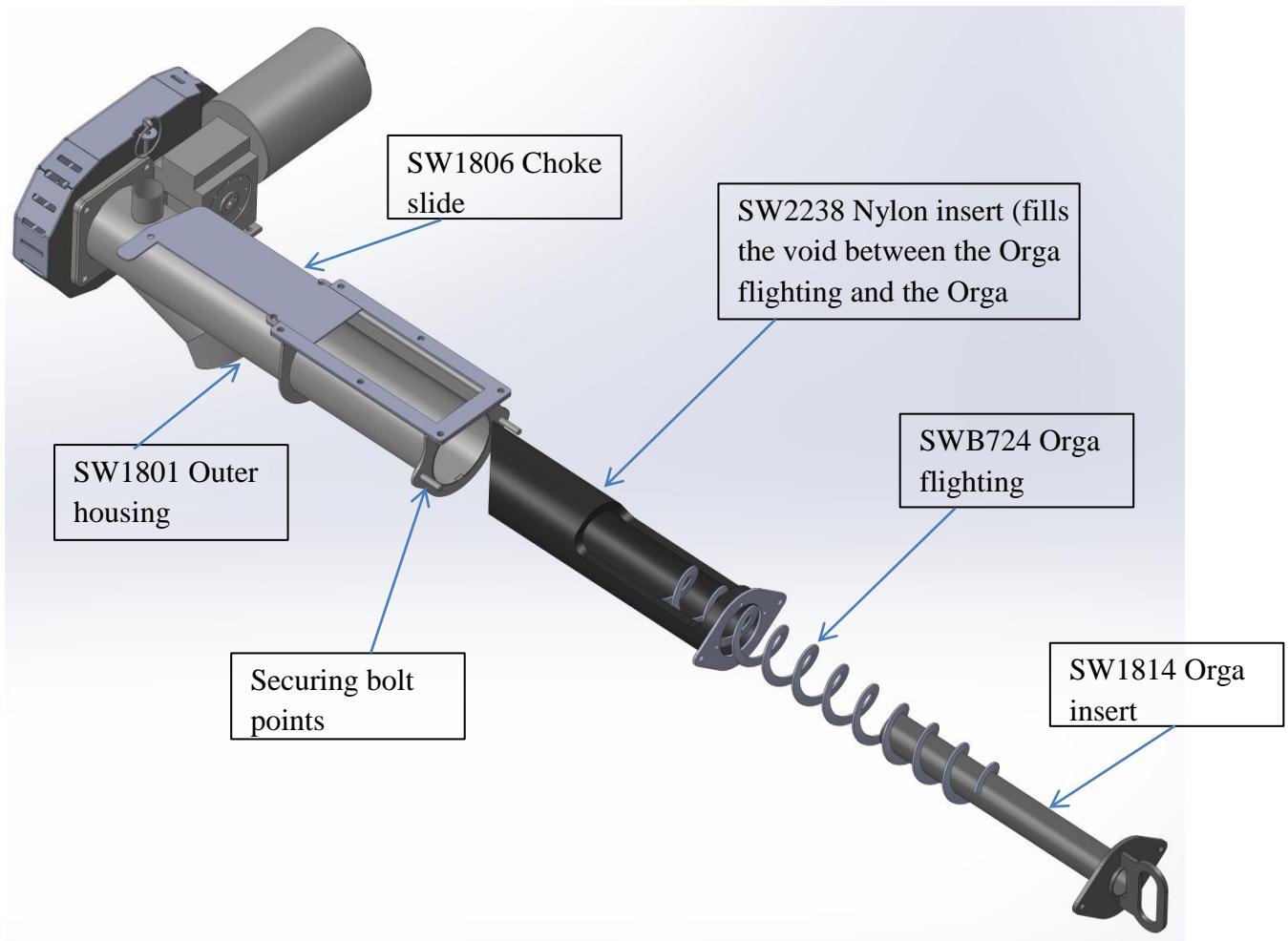
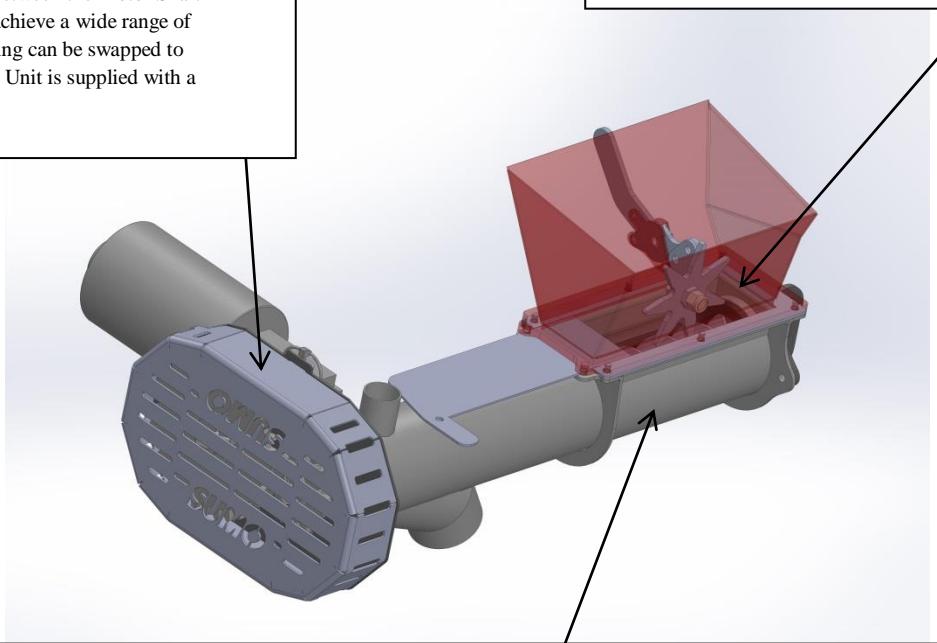
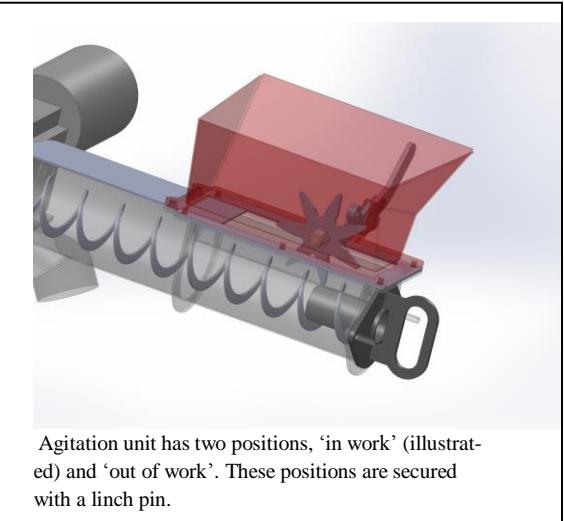
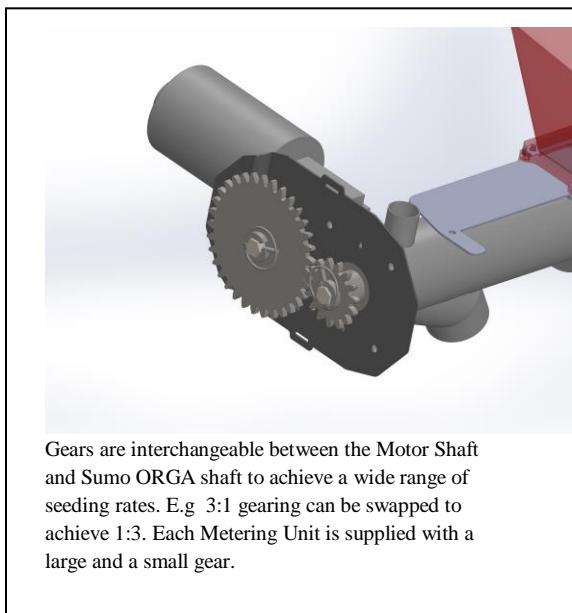


Figure 56. Exploded metering unit

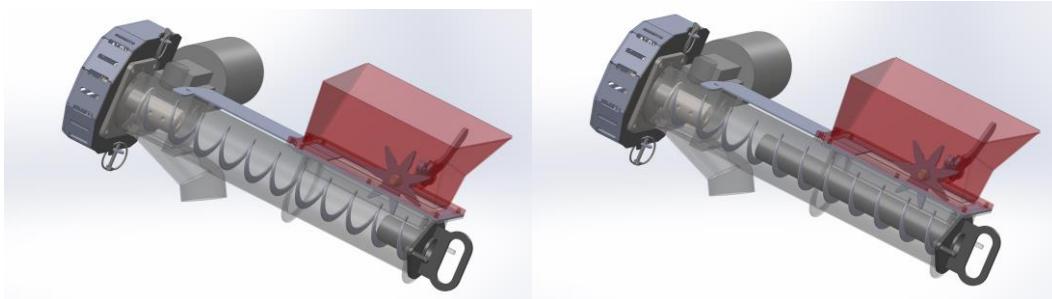
Up to 8m working widths it is recommended to operate the Orga metering unit with the nylon insert fitted for small seeds and cereals in order to prevent potential minor seed rate output fluctuations when drilling on gradients.

When drilling fertilizer, peas, beans and other similarly large and hard seeds, the insert should be removed. In this circumstance, the void is critical to allow smooth seed flow.

4.13 Orga Metering explained



There are two internal inserts supplied with each Sumo ORGA. A long insert is used to reduce (approximately half) the seed rate for very low seed rates e.g. Oilseed Rape, Grass or Linseed. The inserts also acts as a guide to align the Sumo ORGA. The Short Insert has no effect on seed rates and purely supports the end of the orga flighting..

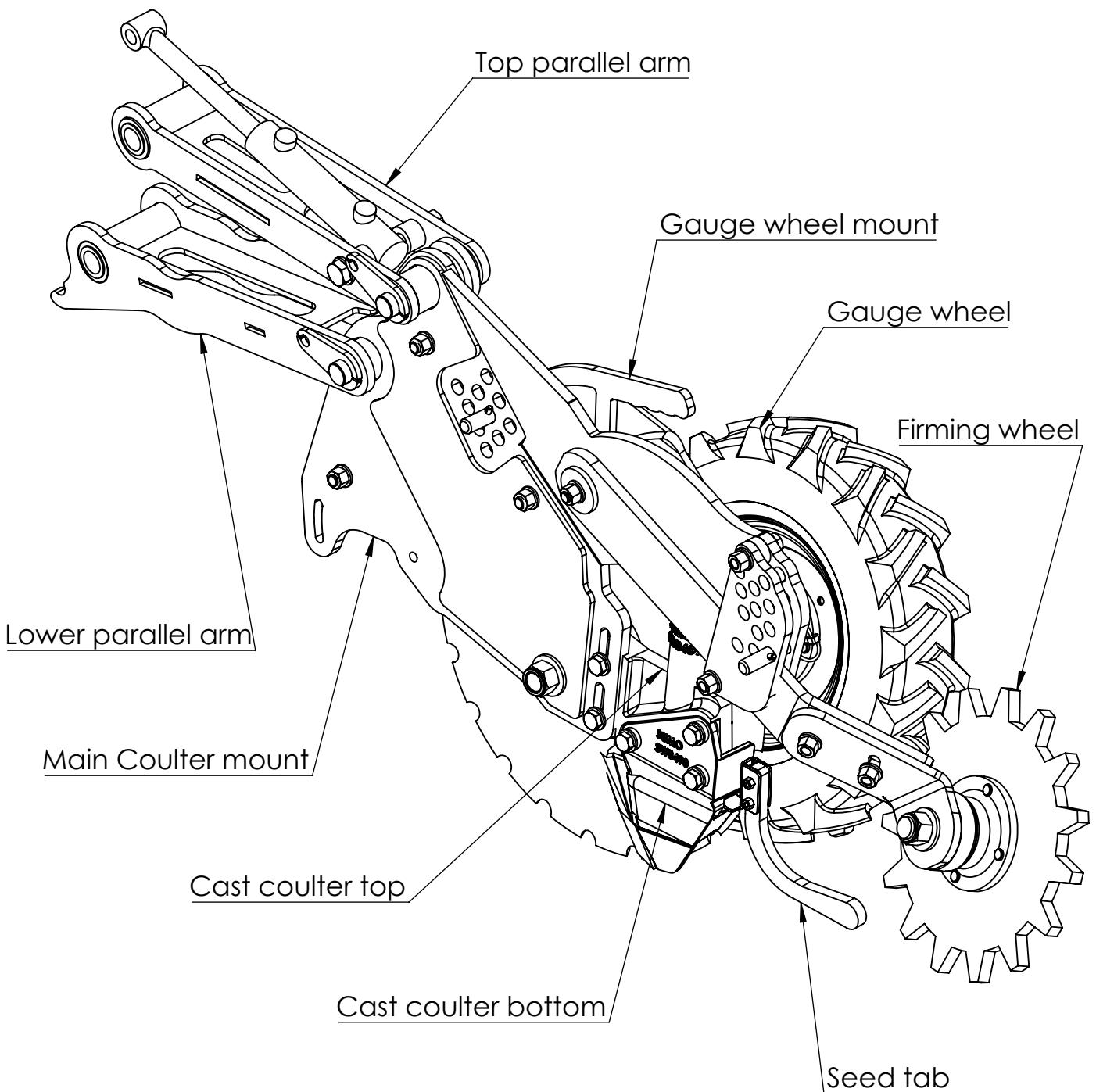


Orga metering fitted with short insert.

Orga metering fitted with long insert.

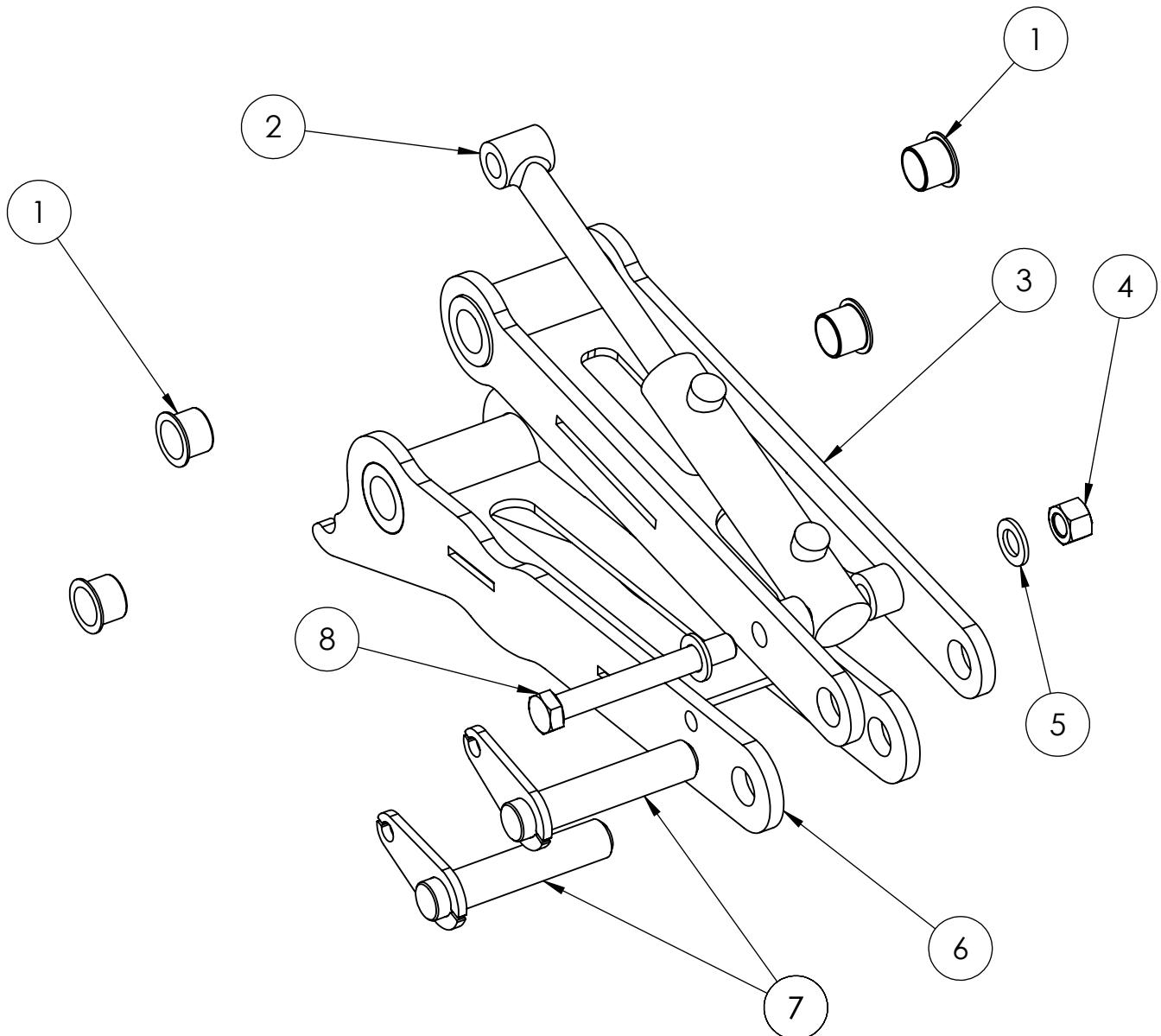
5.0 Parts Assembly overview

The following pages display exploded sub-assembly drawings containing all the common components and part numbers required as spare parts.



DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	
MACHINE/COMPONENT: DD Coulter	
TITLE: Coulter Overview	
SUMO	Drawings and design information found herein remain the sole property of Sumo UK Ltd. Reproductions may only be made with the permission of the owner.
SCALE:1:20	REVISION:
DATE:	INITIAL: RH

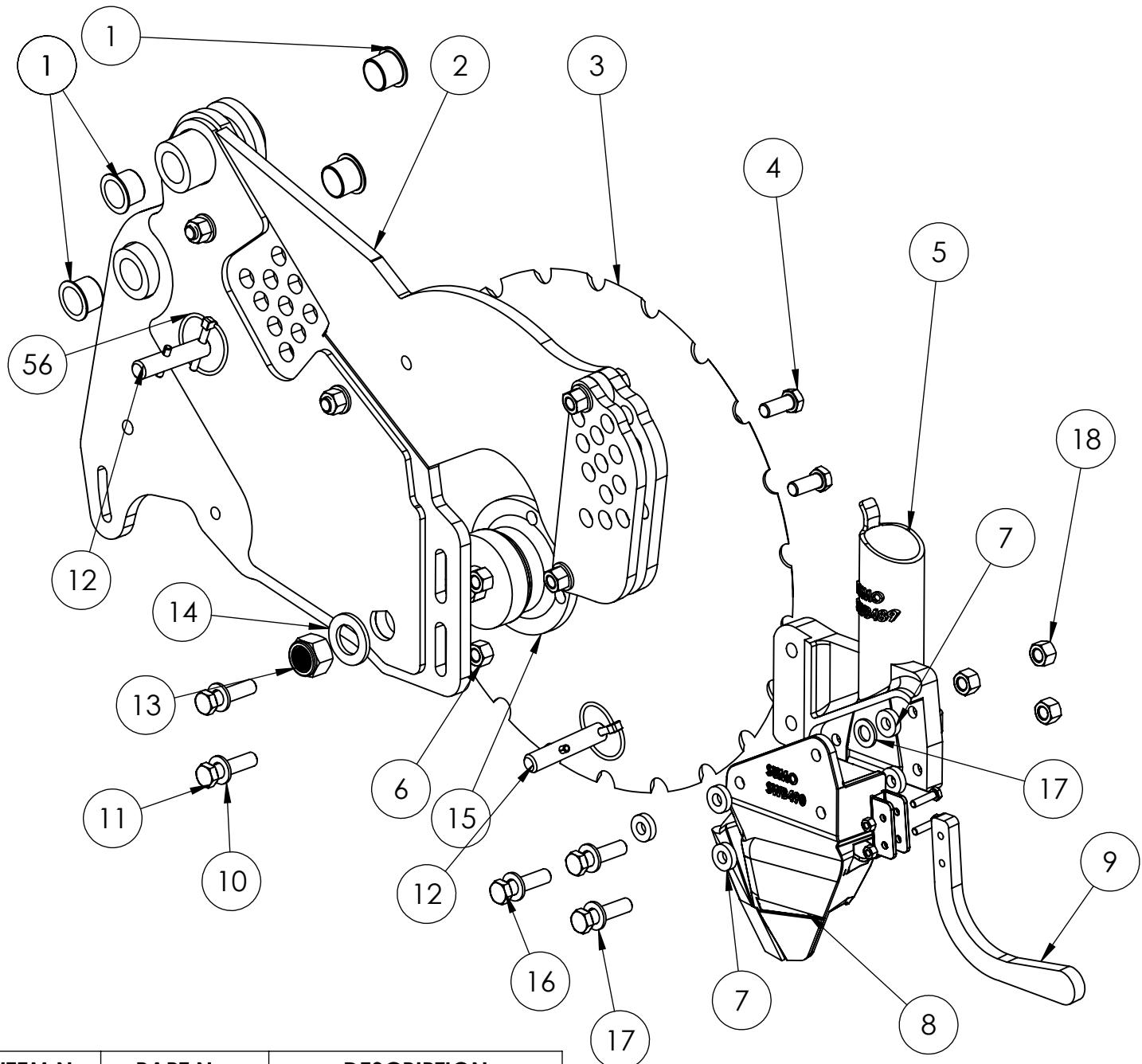
5.2 Parallel arms



ITEM No.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWB492	25mm Polymer bush
2	SWH323	700/105 Ram
3	SW2718	Top parallel arm
4	SWM16004	M16 Nylock nut
5	SWM16001	M16 flat washer
6	SW2719	Lower parallel arm
7	SW1421	25x115 tabbed pin
8	SWM16130	M16x130 bolt

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	
MACHINE/COMPONENT: DD Coulter	
TITLE: Parallel arms	
SUMO	Drawings and design information found herein remain the sole property of Sumo UK Ltd. Reproductions may only be made with the permission of the owner.
SCALE:1:20	REVISION:
DATE:	INITIAL: RH

5.3 Coulter body



ITEM No.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWB492	25mm Polymer bush
2	SW2097	Main Coulter body left
	SW2512	Main coulter body right (not shown)
3	SWB442	Opener disc
4	SWM1225fine	M12x25 fine bolt
5	SWB489	Cast coulter top left
	SWB487	Cast coulter top right (Not shown)
6	SWM12004	M12 nylock nut
7	SWB794	Rubber washer
8	SWB490	Cast coulter bottom left
	SWB488	Cast coulter bottom right
9	SWB795	Seed bounce tab
10	SWM12001	M12 flat washer
11	SWM1250	M12x50bolt
12	SWP16x46	Depth pin
13	SWM22004FP	M22x1.5 nylock
14	SWM1"001	1" flat washer
15	SWB399	Bearing
16	SWM1050	M10x50 bolt
17	SWM10001	M10 flat washer
18	SWM10004	M10 Nylock nut

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

DD Coulter

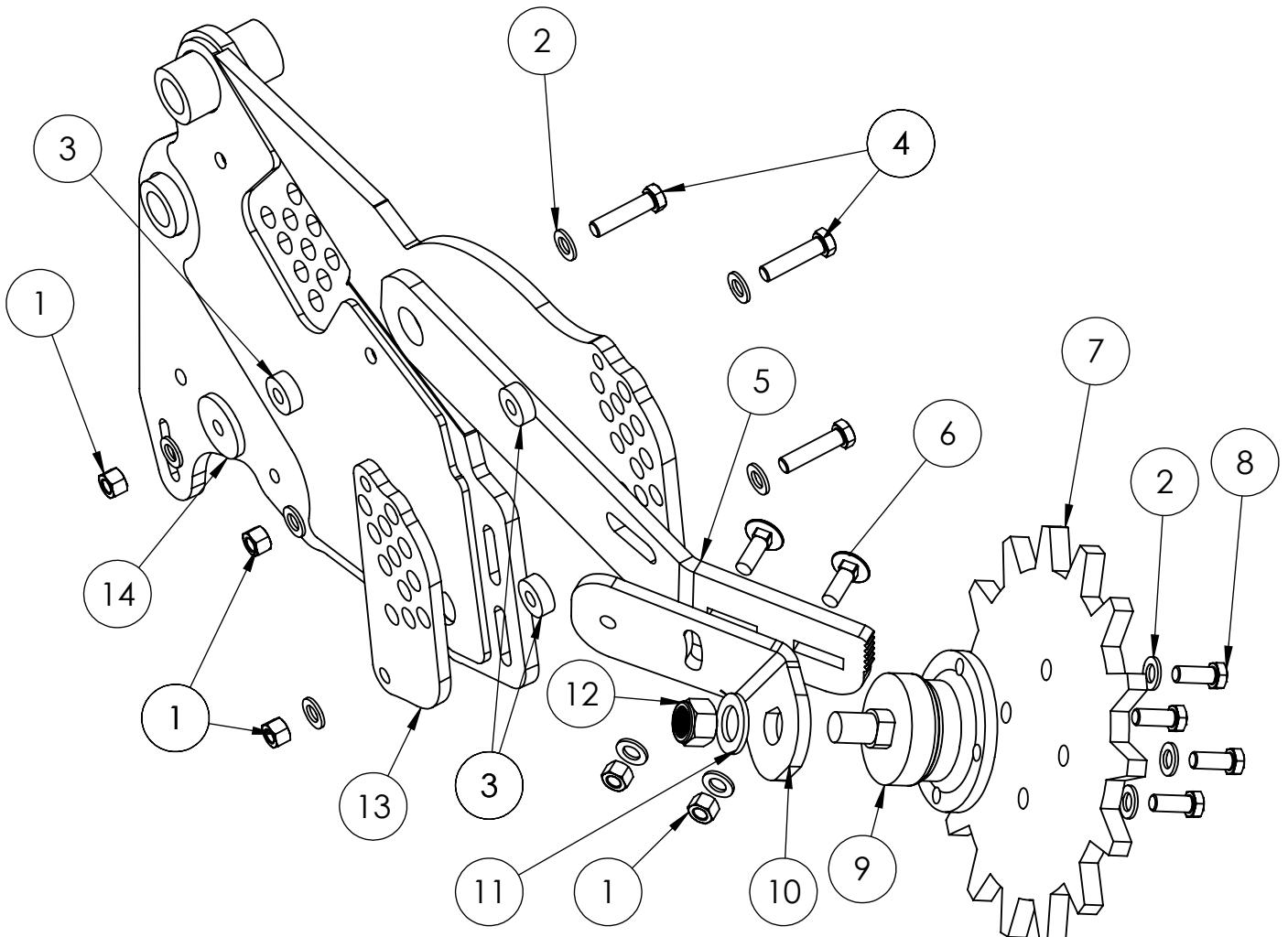
TITLE:

Coulter body

SUMO

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5.4 Closing Wheel



ITEM No.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWM12004	M12 nylock nut
2	SWM12001	M12 flat washer
3	SWS13252	13mm spacer
4	SWM1250	M12x50bolt
5	SW2501	Closing wheel arm front left
	SW2513	Closing wheel arm front right (not shown)
6	SWM1235chsq	M12x35 cup square bolt
7	SW2508	Firming wheel
8	SWM1225fine	M12x25 fine bolt
9	SWB399	Bearing
10	SW2502	Closing wheel arm rear left
	SW2514	Closing wheel arm rear right (not shown)
11	SWM1"001	1" flat washer
12	SWM22004FP	M22x1.5 nylock
13	SW2098	Depth profile rear
	SW2099	Depth profile front (hidden)
14	SW2518	Arm retaining washer

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

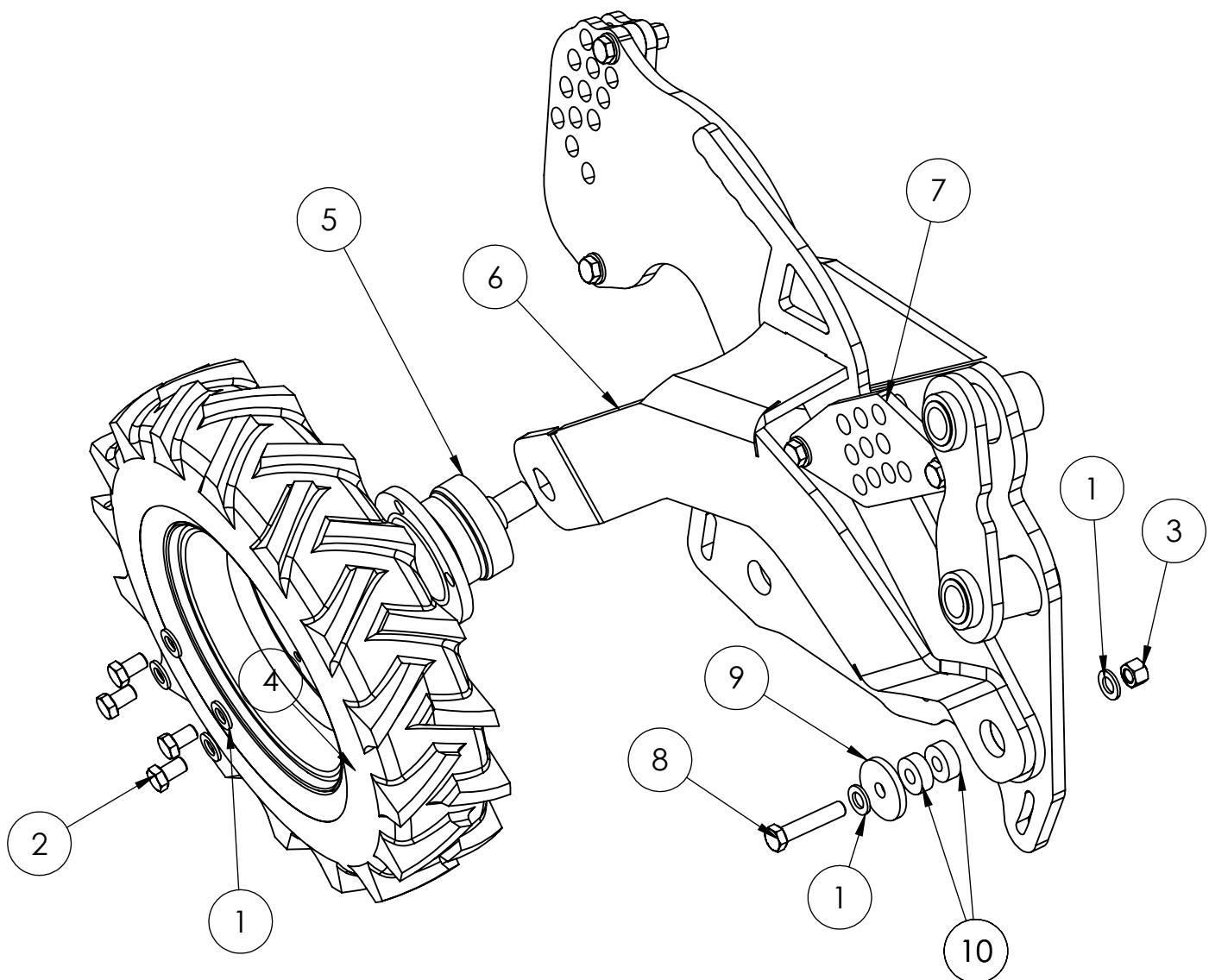
DD Coulter

TITLE:

Firming wheel

SUMO

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ITEM No.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWM12001	M12 flat washer
2	SWM1220FP	M12x20 fine bolt
3	SWM12004	M12 nylock nut
4	SWB452PU	Gauge wheel
5	SWB399	Bearing
6	SW2507	Gauge wheel arm left
	SW2517	Gauge wheel arm right (not shown)
7	SW2099	Front depth profile plate
8	SWM1260	M12x60 bolt
9	SW2518	Arm retaining washer
10	SWS7907a	11mm spacer

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

DD Coulter

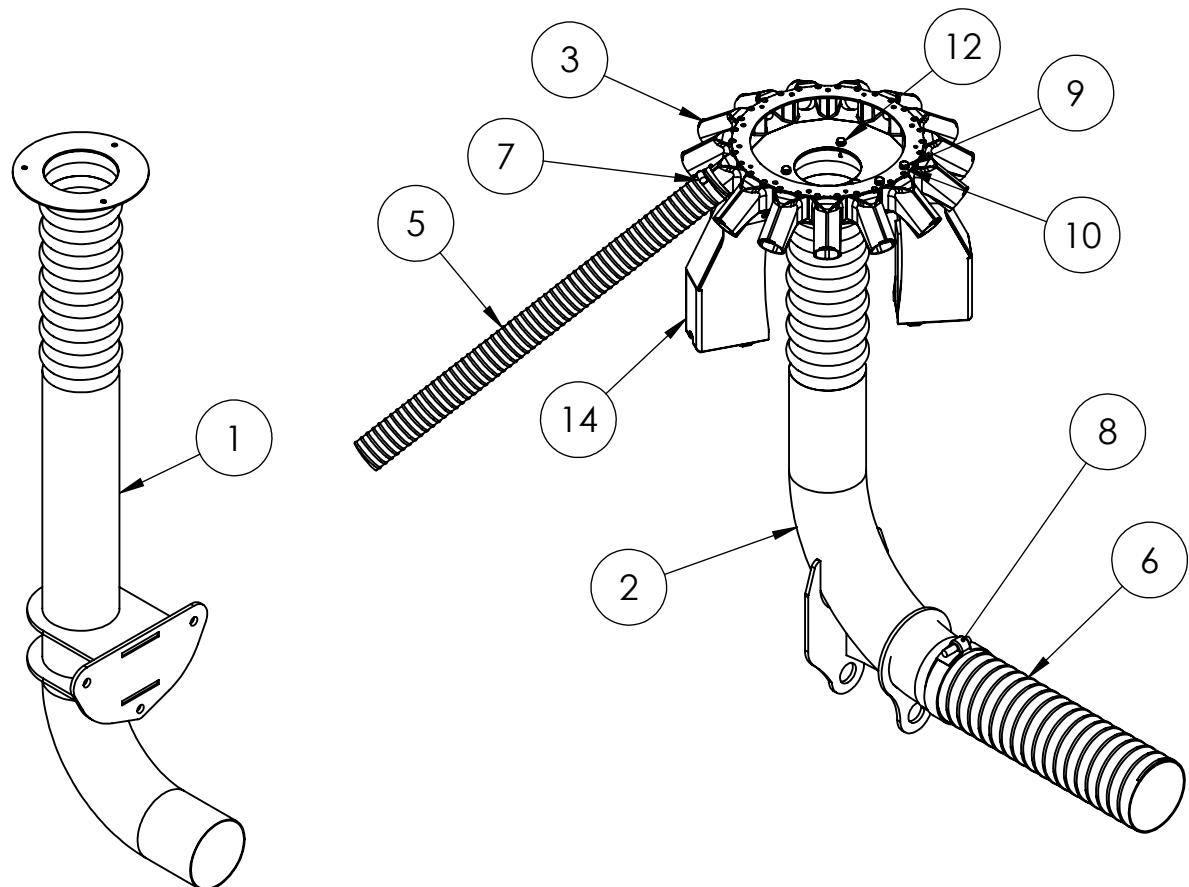
TITLE:

Gauge wheel

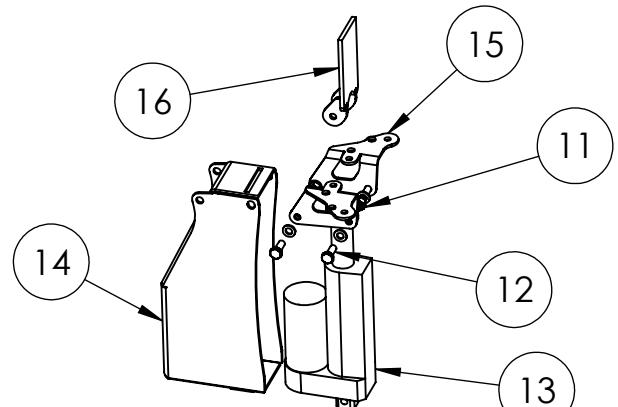
SUMO

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5.6 Distribution System



ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	SW3103	4/4.8/5m Upstack
2	SW2353	6/8/9m Upstack
3	SWB667	Removable Distribution Outlet
4	SWB658	Removable Distribution Blank (not shown)
5	SWB470	38mm Hose (per metre)
6	SWB828	102mm Hose (per metre)
7	SWB469	38mm Jubilee Clip
8	SWB498	101mm Jubilee Clip
9	SWM660	M6 x 60 Bolt
10	SWM6001	M6 Washer
11	SWM6004	M6 Nylock Nut
12	SWM1620	M6 x 20 Bolt
13	SWB508	Tramline Actuator
14	SW1836	Actuator Cover
15	SW1885	Cover Brackets
16	SW1837	Shut off Slide



DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

DD

TITLE:

Distribution System



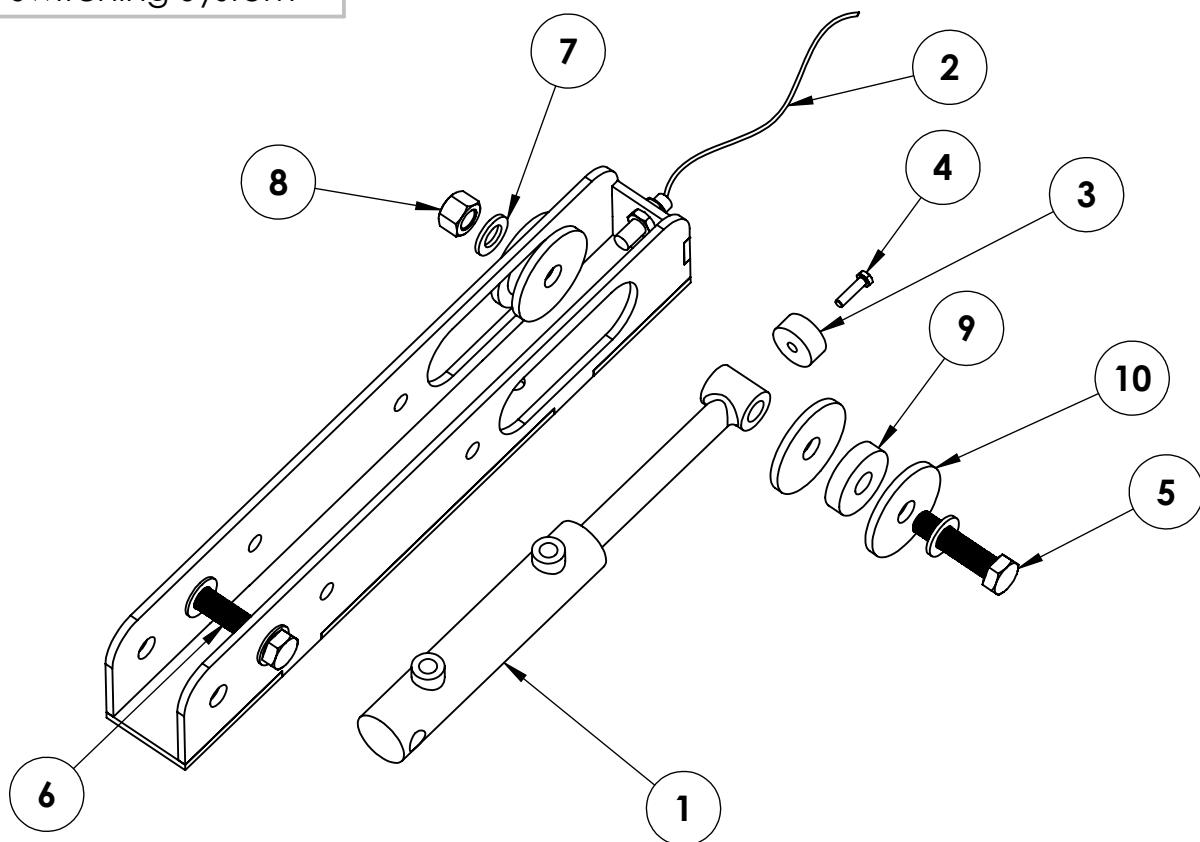
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REVISION:

DATE: 23/01/15

INITIAL: TW

5.7 Drill Switching System



ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWH295	Area Cut Out Ram
2	SWB299	Area Cut Out Sensor
3	SWB302	Blue Magnet
4	SWM625	M6 x 25 Bolt
5	SWM16110	M16 x 110 Bolt
6	SWM16100	M16 x 100 Bolt
7	SWM16001	M16 Flat Washer
8	SWM16004	M16 Nylock Nut
9	SW1247	50od x 16id x 12 Washer
10	SW2460	70od x 16id x 6 Washer

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

DD

TITLE:

Drill Switching System



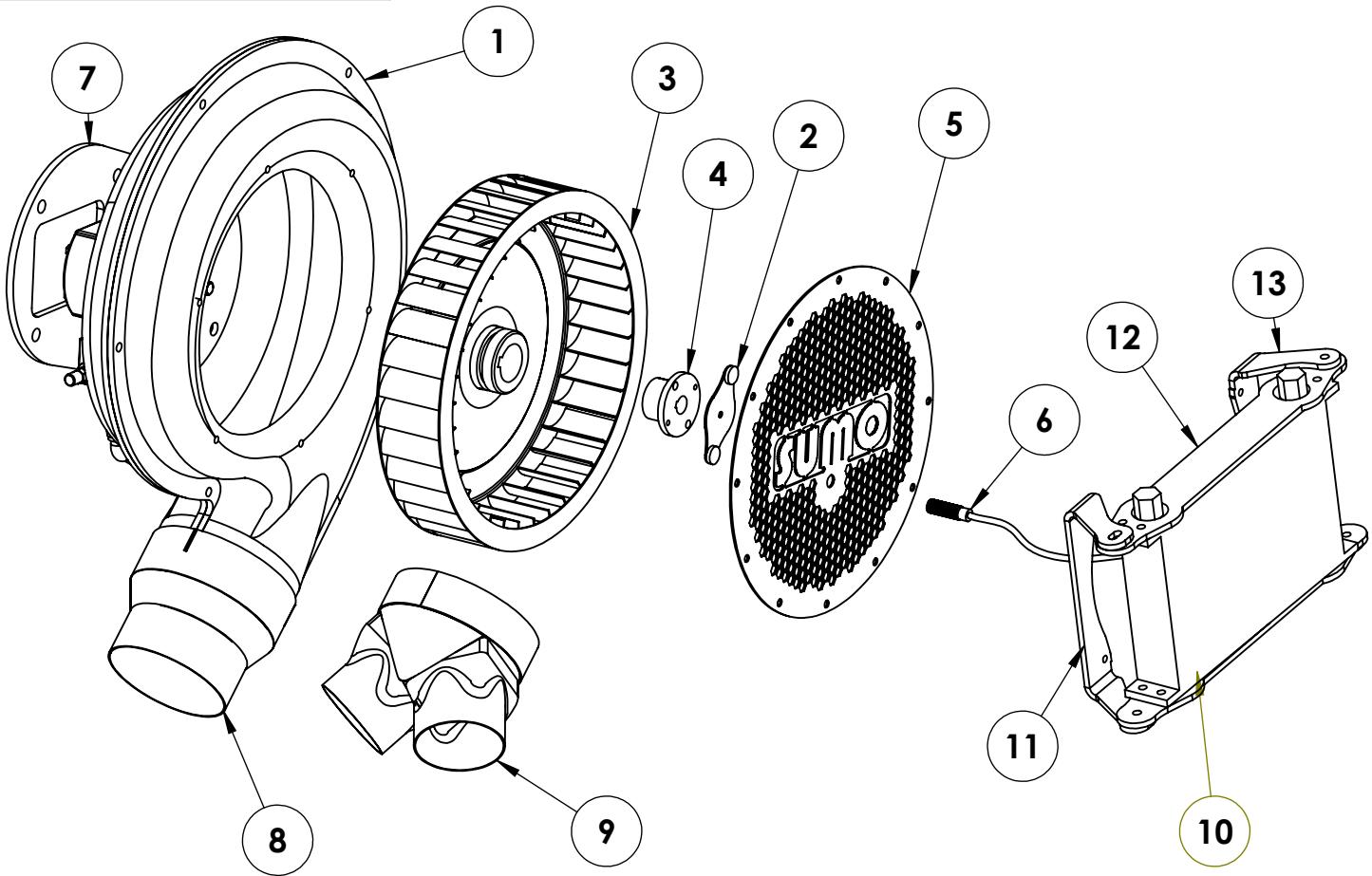
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DATE: 23/01/15

INITIAL: TW

5.8 Fan Assembly



ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWB770	Fan Housing
2	SWB303	Fan Magnet
3	SWB769	Fan Impeller
4	SWB768	Taper Lock Bush
5	SW977	Fan Cover
6	SWB299	Fan Speed Sensor
7	SW1868	Fan Mounting Bracket
8	SW2254	Single Fan Outlet
9	SW2251	Dual Fan Outlet
10	SWB674	Oil Cooler (G&F Only)
11	SW2311	Slotted oil cooler mount
12	SW2312	Oil cooler mount pivot
13	SW1310	Oil cooler mount top and bottom

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

DD

TITLE:

Fan Assembly



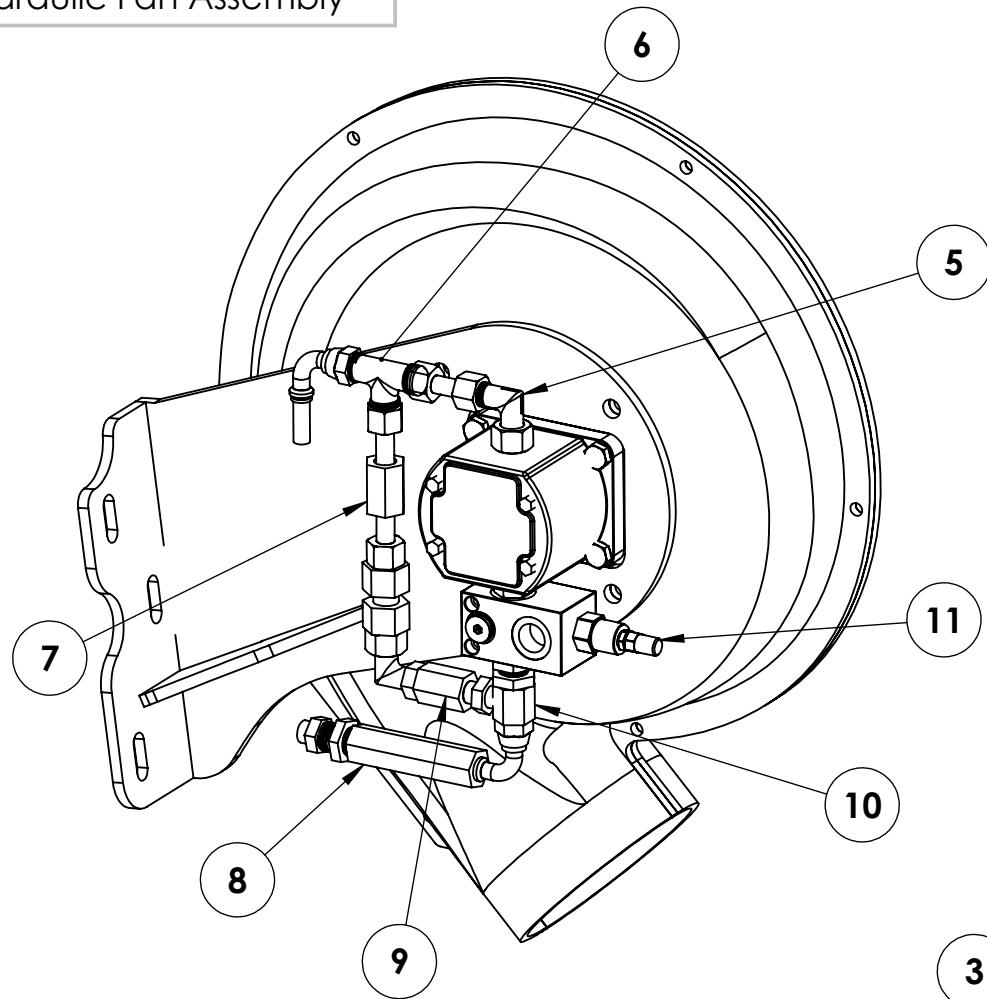
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REVISION:

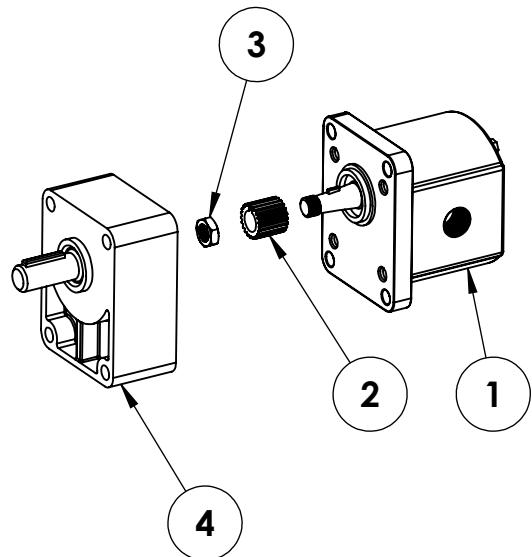
DATE: 23/01/15

INITIAL: TW

5.9 Hydraulic Fan Assembly

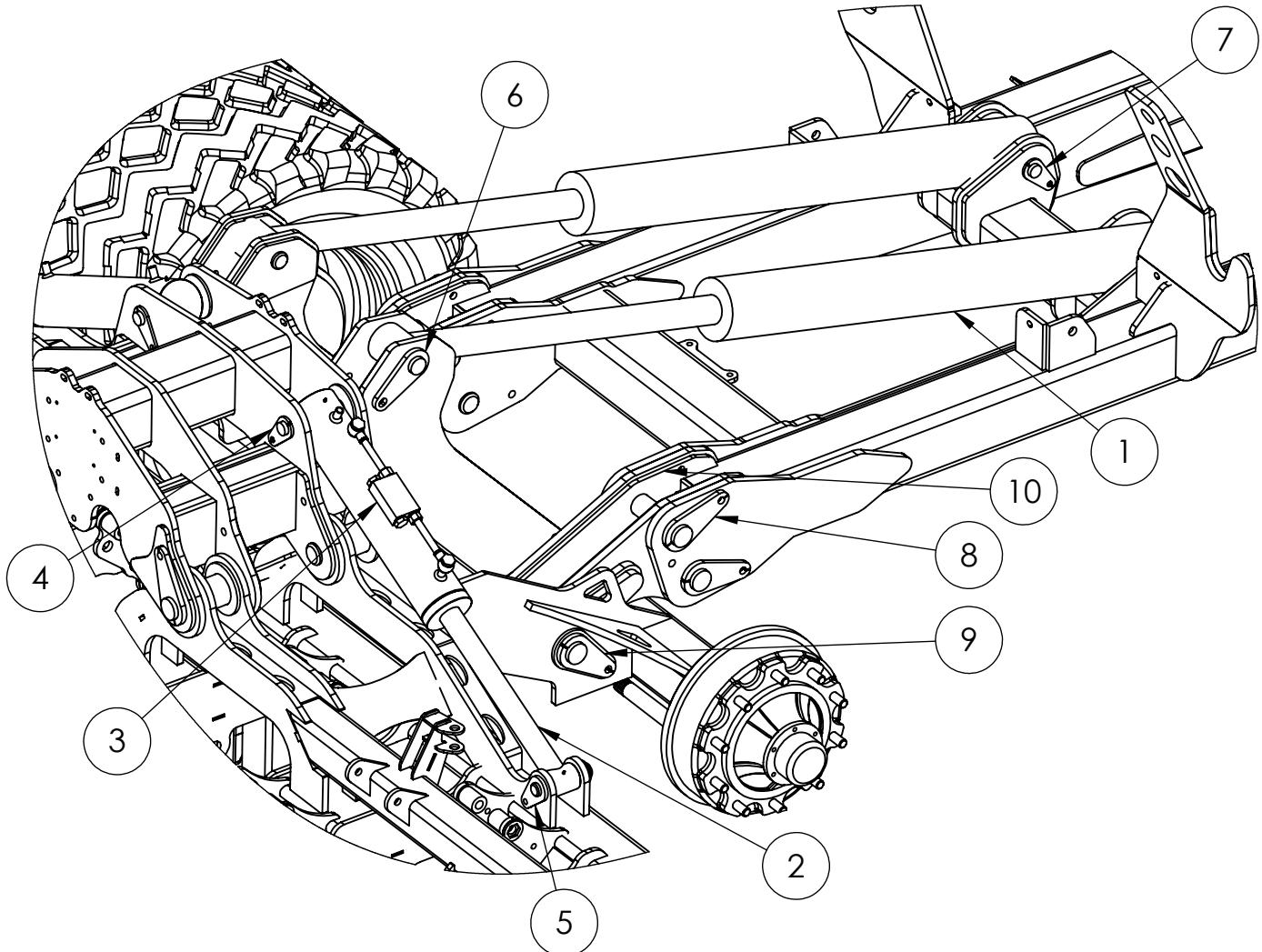


ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWH317	Fan Motor
2	SWH318	Splined Coupling
3	SWM12000	M12 Half Nut
4	SWH319	Bearing Support
5	SWH182	12L 90
6	SWH156	12L Tee
7	SWH316	3/8 in Line Check Valve
8	SWH483	3/4 in Line Check Valve
9	SWH321	3/4 Male to Male
10	SWH320	3/4 Swivel Tee
11	SWH359	Relief Valve
12	SWH365	Pressure Gauge (not shown)



DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	
MACHINE/COMPONENT: DD	
TITLE: Hydraulic Fan Assembly	
	
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REVISION:	DATE: 23/01/15
INITIAL: TW	

5.10a Lifting and Folding



ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWH391	706-9 Ram (4m)
	SWH355	706 Seal Kit
2	SWH132	706-4 Ram
	SWH355	706 Seal Kit
3	SWH154	Pilot Operated Check Valve
4	SWP30x175	30 x 175 Tabbed Pin
5	SWP30x130	30 x 130 Tabbed Pin
6	SWP30 x 140	30 x 140 Tabbed Pin (4m)
	SWP40x150	40 x 150 Tabbed Pin (6m)
7	SWP30x195	30 x 195 Tabbed Pin (4m)
	SWP40x215	40 x 215 Tabbed Pin (6m)
8	SWP50x200	50 x 200 Tabbed Pin
9	SWP50x280	50 x 280 Tabbed Pin
10	SW1254	Detachable Axle Pivot

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

4-6m DD

TITLE:

Lifting and Folding



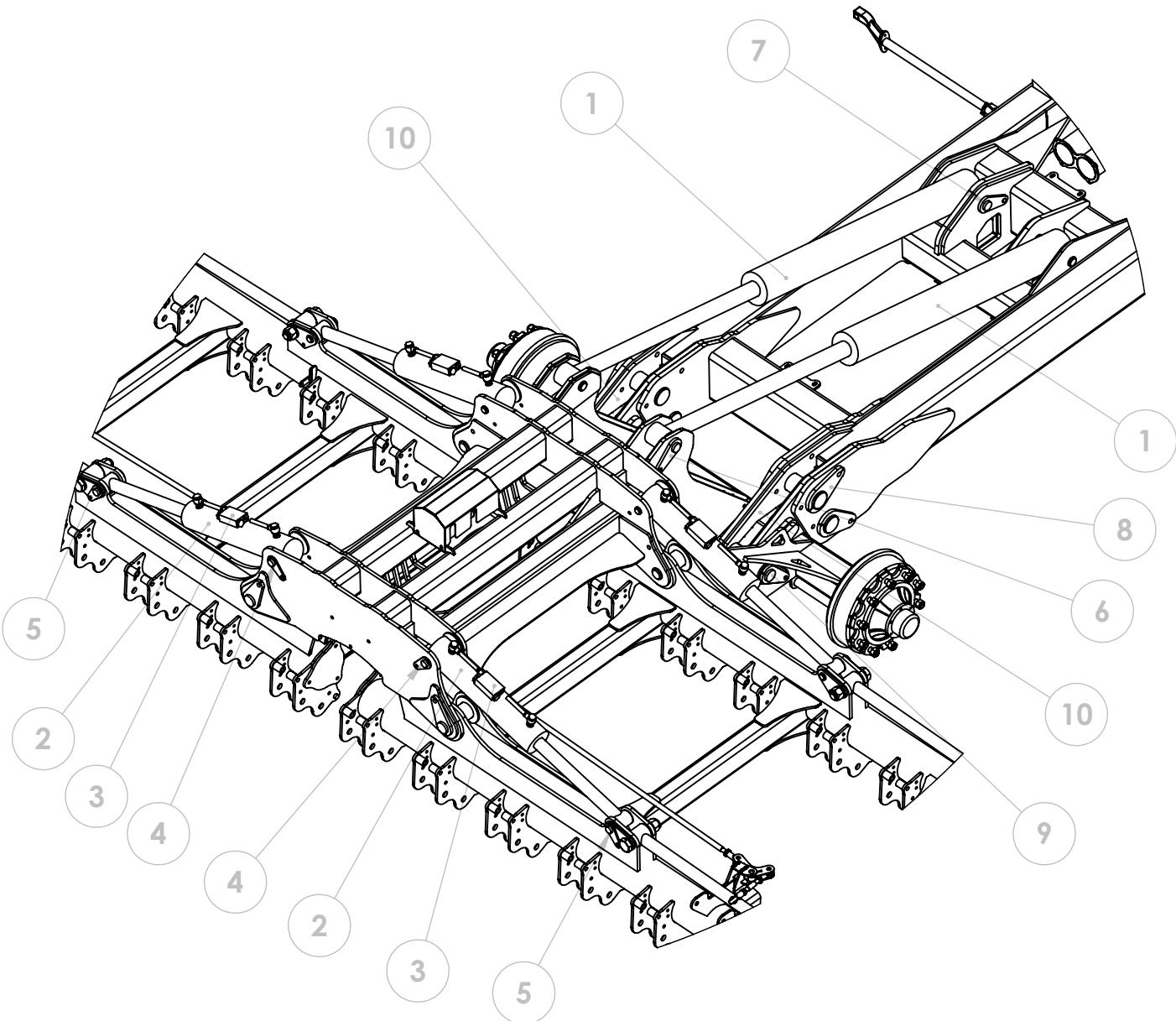
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REVISION:

DATE: 26/01/15

INITIAL: DC

5.10b Lifting and Folding



ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	SWH137	707-10 (6m - 8m)
	SWH292	707 Seal Kit
2	SWH132	706-4 Ram
	SWH355	706 Seal Kit
3	SWH154	Pilot Operated Check Valve
4	SWP30x175	30 x 175 Tabbed Pin
5	SWP30x130	30 x 130 Tabbed Pin
6	SWP40x160	40 x 160 Tabbed Pin (8/9m)
7	SWP40x230	40 x 230 Tabbed Pin (8m)
8	SWP76x200	76 x 200 Tabbed Pin
9	SWP50x290	50 x 290 Tabbed Pin
10	SW2313/2314	Detachable Axle Pivot

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

MACHINE/COMPONENT:

8/9m DD

TITLE:

Lifting and Folding



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SCALE:1:200

REVISION:

DATE:

INITIAL:

DC

RDS Kit list and Part Numbers

5.11 Drill head unit



Item #	Part No.	Description	Qty
40	SWB314	Head Unit (S/HU/268-6-003)	1
41	SWB315	Cable - Head Unit (S/CB/268-6-045)	1
42	SWB316	Mounting Bracket Kit (S/PS/BKT/MK2)	1

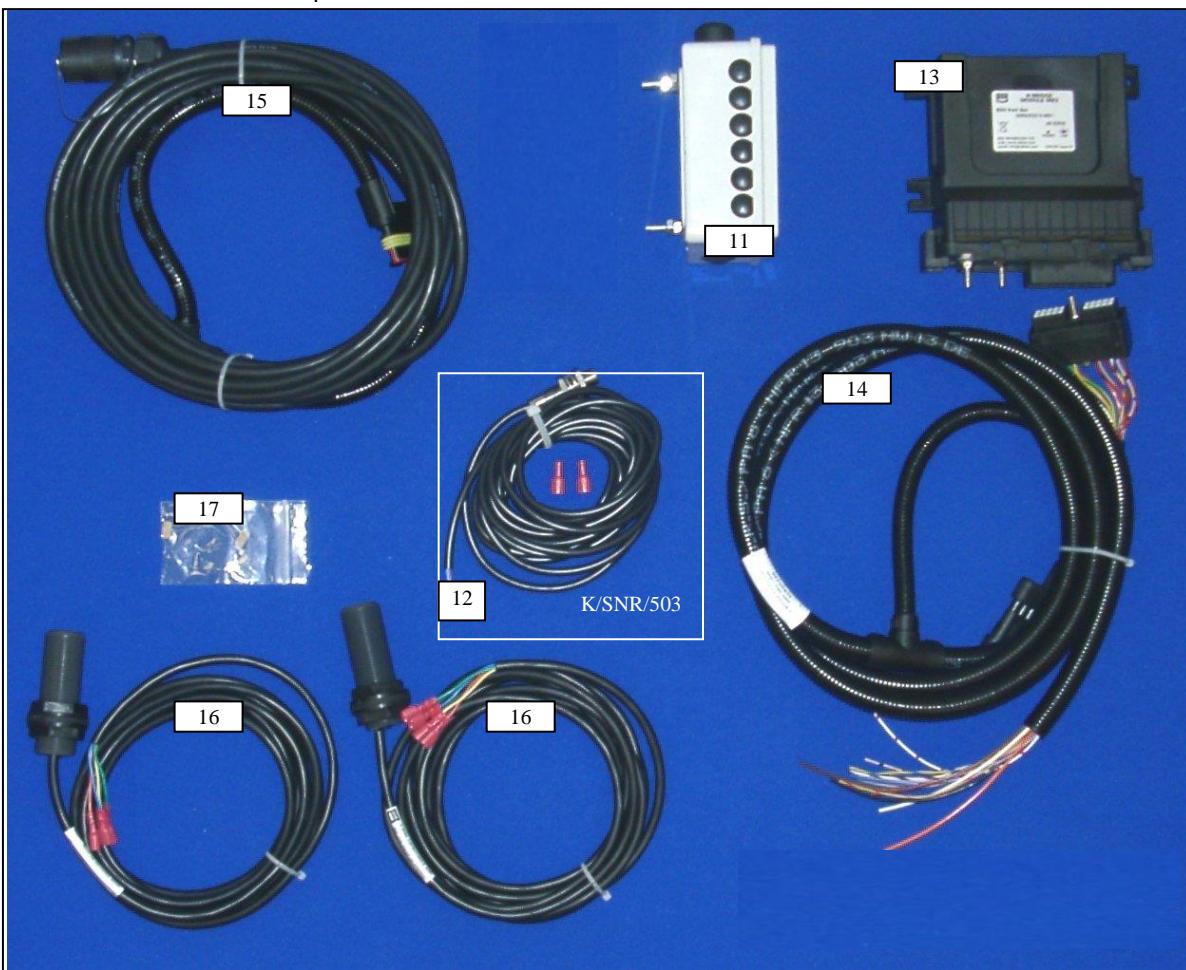
5.12 Single motor kit

Item #	Part No.	Description	Qty
1	SWB295	Motor Assembly (S/AC/268-6-043)	1
2	SWB296	CAN Module – MCM (S/HU/322-5-002)	1
3	SWB297	Wiring Harness – MCM (S/CB/322-5-021)	1
5	SWB298	Junction Box (S/AC/268-6-049)	(1 of 2)
6	SWB299	Sensor Kit – (for Seed Shaft) (K/SNR/503)	(2 of 4)
8	SWB300	Switch Kit – (for Priming - Product calibration)(K/ENT/SWCH)	1
9	SWB301	Magnet Carrier – (Seed Shaft) (S/MG/289-1-010)	2
10	SWB302	Blue Magnet - (Raise and lower) (S/MAGNET/002)	2
11	SWB303	Red magnet (Fan impeller) (S/MG/193-1-020)	2

Single Motor Drive – MCM related components



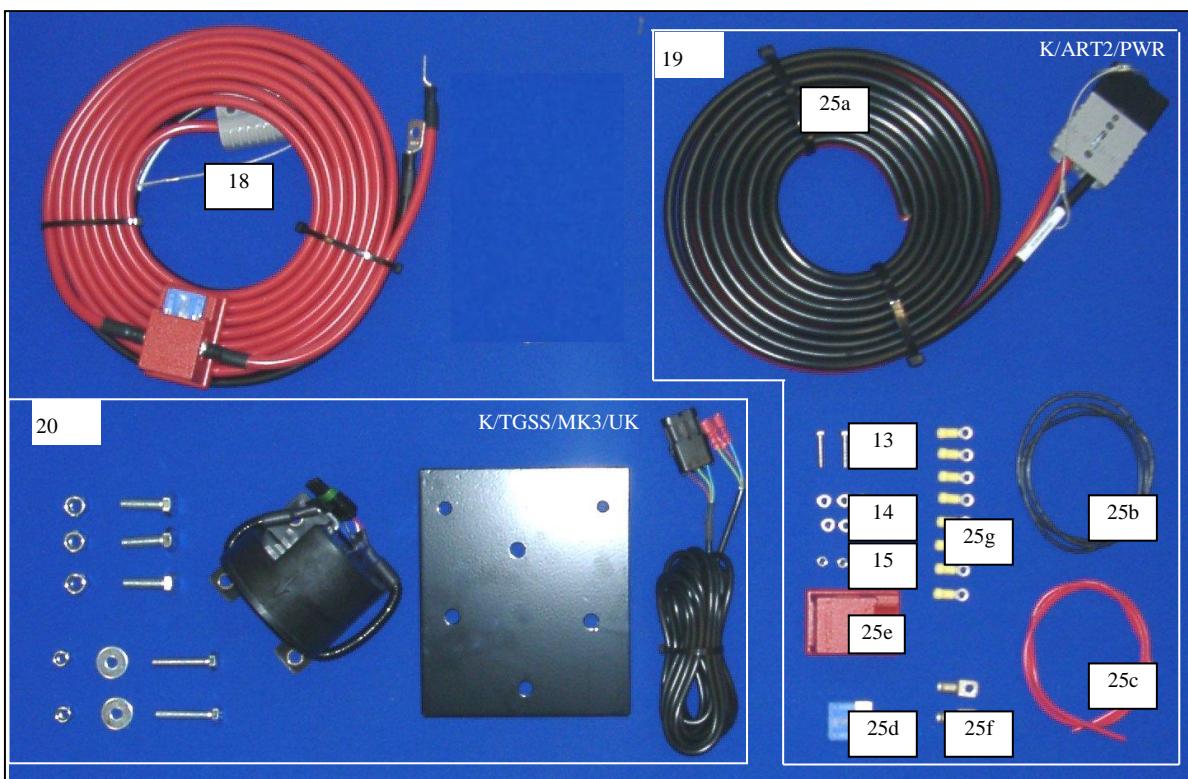
5.13 Motor drive HBM components



Single/Dual Motor Drive - HBM related components

Item #	Part No.	Description	Qty
11	SWB298	Junction Box (S/AC/268-6-049)	(1 of 2)
12	SWB299	Sensor Kit – (for Fan Shaft) (K/SNR/503)	(1 of 4)
13	SWB304	CAN Module – HBM (S/HU/322-5-001)	1
14	SWB305	Wiring Harness – HBM (S/CB/322-5-020)	1
15	SWB306	Wiring Harness - Main (S/CB/268-6-046)	1
16	SWB307	Sensor – (for Hopper Level) (S/SR/201-2-001)	2
17	SWB308	10K Resistor (S/R501-097)	2

5.14 Power supply and radar

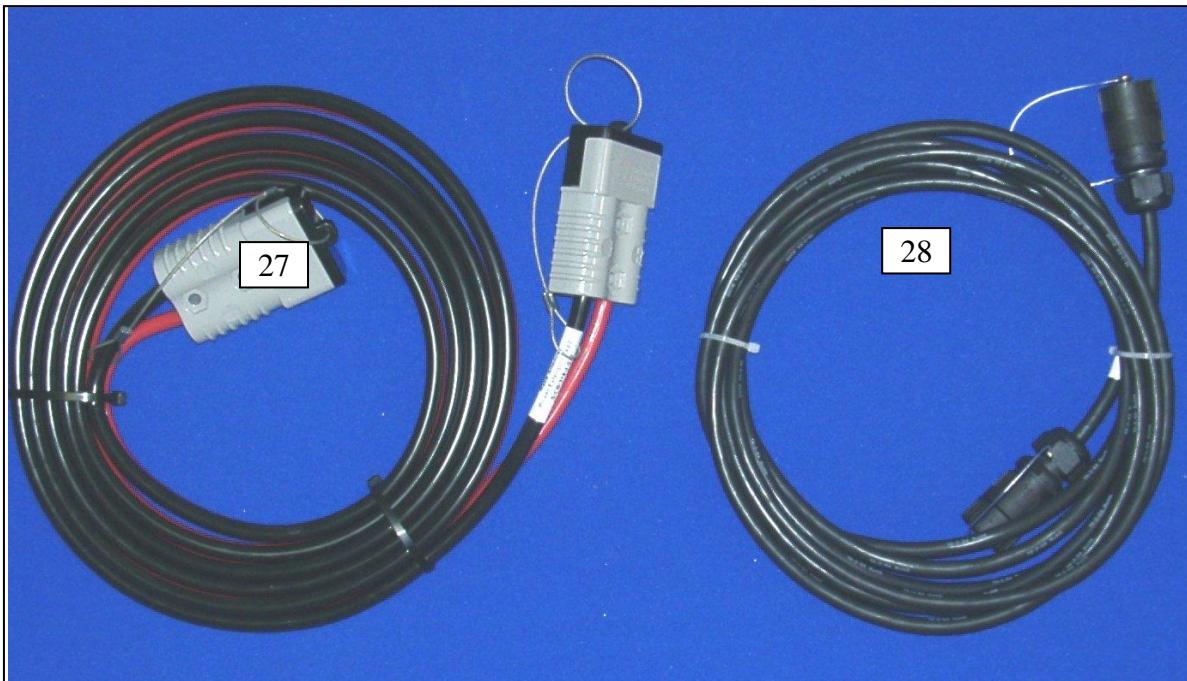


Power Supply and Radar Sensor

Item #	Part No.	Description	Qty
18	SW877	Power Cable – Tractor (S/CB/500-1-074)	1
19	SWB309	Power Supply Kit (K/ART2/PWR)	1
20	SWB310	Radar Sensor Kit (K/TGSS/MK3/UK)	1
25 e	SWB355	Power lead fuse holder (S/H661-012)	1
25 d	SWB363	60 amp fuse (S/H663-025)	1

5.15 Extension kit

A 4m extension cable kit for use with trailed drills



Item #	Part No.	Description	Qty
27	SW896	Power Supply Extension Cable – 4m (S/CB/318-1-022)	1
28	SW897	Instrument Extension Cable – 4m (S/CB/318-1-021)	1