

Junkkari



A GOOD WAY TO WORK HARD

OPERATING MANUAL JUNKKARI S-M-D SEED DRILLS

OH000120

1 DEAR CUSTOMER,

We wish to thank you for the trust you have shown in Junkkari, and wish you the best of success. Please read this operating manual carefully because full knowledge of the machine, correct adjustments and thorough maintenance ensure the safety of users, productive results and continuous machine operations during busy working days. It is important that you understand every single section of this manual and follow all operating instructions.

If anything is unclear, contact the machine retailer. In order for the warranty to be valid, we require that you return the signed warranty certificate with this operating manual to the factory within fourteen (14) days of the delivery date. The address is:

Junkkari Oy
Pohjanmaanväylä 1720
62375 Ylihärmä
Finland

2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

S 300/S 400

M 300/M 400

D 300/D 400

COULTERS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Soil preparation | Minimum or conventional tillage | Direct seeding (1), minimum or conventional tillage | Direct seeding, minimum or conventional tillage |
| Coulter type | Single disc | Single disc | Double disc |
| Depth control | Wedge shaped coulter | Wedge shaped coulter | Depth control wheel |
| Coulter durability | Good | Excellent | Excellent |
| Coulter pressure range | 5 - 30 kg | 10 - 140 kg | 60-220kg |
| Coulter pressure adjustment | Mechanical central adjustment | Hydraulic central adjustment | Mechanical for each coulter |
| Pressure element | Tension spring | Tension spring | Compression spring |
| Seed coulters, pcs | 24/32 | 24/32 | 18/24 |
| Row spacing, seed | 12,5 cm | 12,5 cm | 16,7 cm |
| Fertilizer placement | Fertilizer coulter/seed coulter | Fertilizer coulter/seed coulter | Seed coulter |
| S-tine fertilizer coulter | Option | - | - |
| Fertilizer disc coulter | Option | Option | - |
| Fertilizer double disc coulter | Option | - | - |

HOPPER

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Options | Eco, Plus or Seed |
| Volumes | 2700/3700L, 4200/5700L or 2700/3700L |
| Partition wall | Adjustable (no wall in Seed version) |
| Sieves for fertilizer | Standard (not in Seed) |
| Sieves for seed | Option |
| Tarpaulin cover | Manual rolling /spring operated (Plus) |
| Metering device, fertilizer | Rifle feed, gearbox adjustment |
| Metering device, seed | 2 studded wheels, gearbox adjustment |
| Small seed box | Option |

PACKER WHEELS

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Tyre options | 7.5 - 16 / 7.5 - 20 |
| Brakes | Option for 7.5-20 |

CONTROL UNIT

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Options | Classic / G-wizard / ISOBUS |
| Tramlines for fertilizer | Option |
| Tramlines for seed | Option |
| Fertilizer remote control | Option |
| Seed remote control | Option |
| Precision farming solution | Option |

OPTIONS

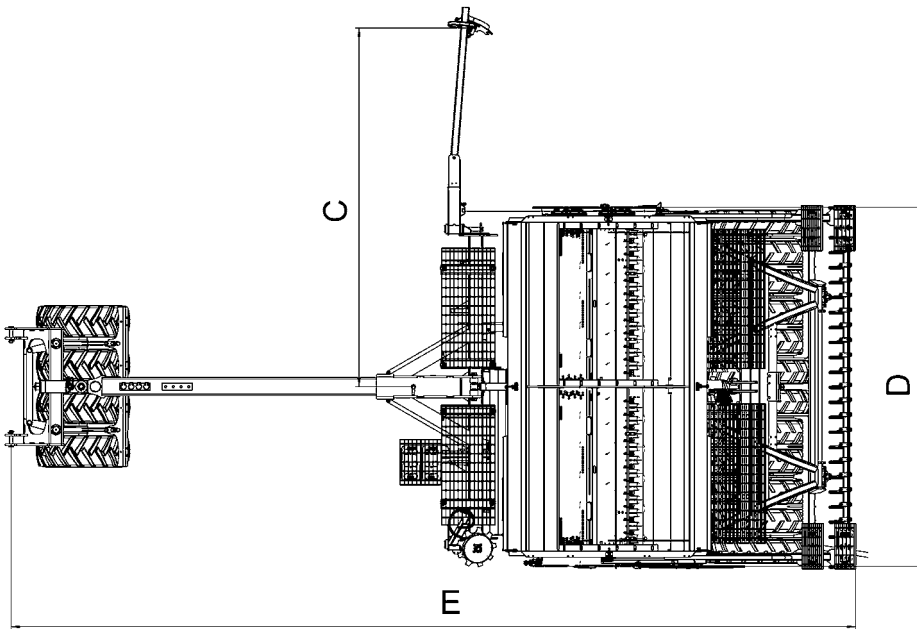
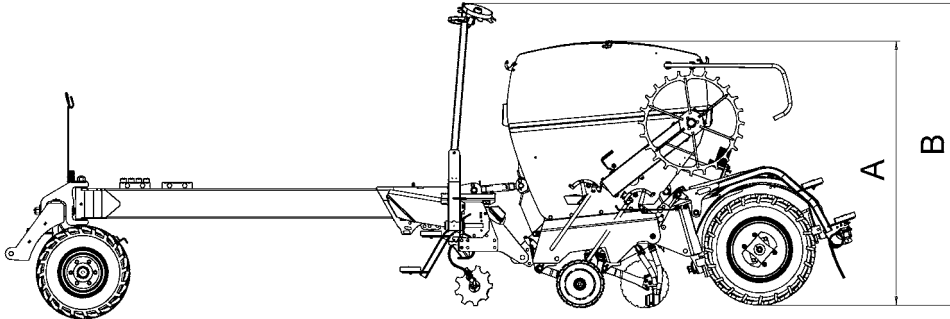
| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Track marker, hydraulic | Option | Option | Option |
| Front packer, small | Option | - | - |
| Front packer, big | Option | Option | Option |
| 1-row leveler | Option | Option | Option |
| 2-row leveler | - | Option | - |
| 2-row s-tines | - | Option | - |
| Disc cultivator | - | Option | - |
| Calibration kit | Standard | Standard | Standard |

DIMENSIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Working width | 300/400 cm | | |
| Transport width | 300/400 cm | | |
| Transport height | 225-230cm | 268-273cm | 268-273cm |
| Working height | 185-190cm | 223-228cm | 223-228cm |
| Length | 520-620cm | 530-700cm | 530-630cm |
| Weight | min. 2500kg/3100kg | min. 3200kg/3900kg | min. 3950kg/ 4700kg |
| Power demand | 55-95 kW /75-115 kW | 60-115 kW /75-140 kW | 65+ kW / 85+ kW |

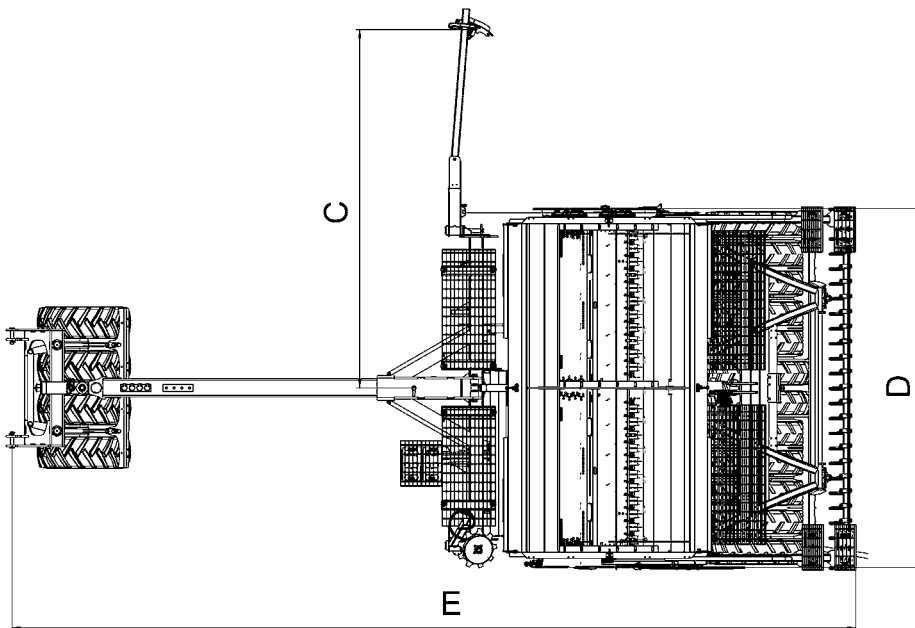
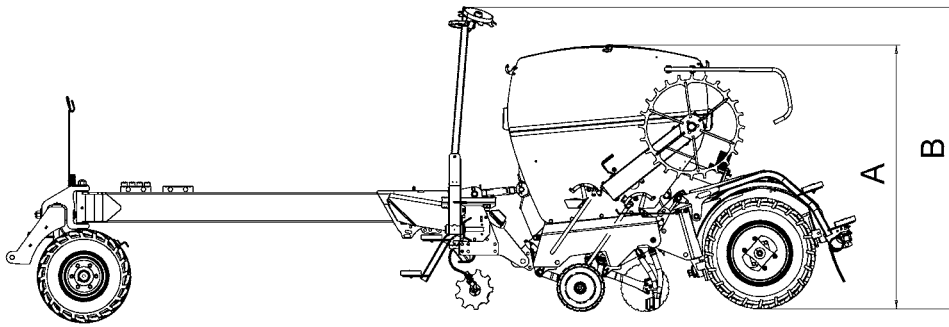
1) not suitable for direct seeding in heavy soils
The factory reserves the right to changes without prior notice.

S -SERIES



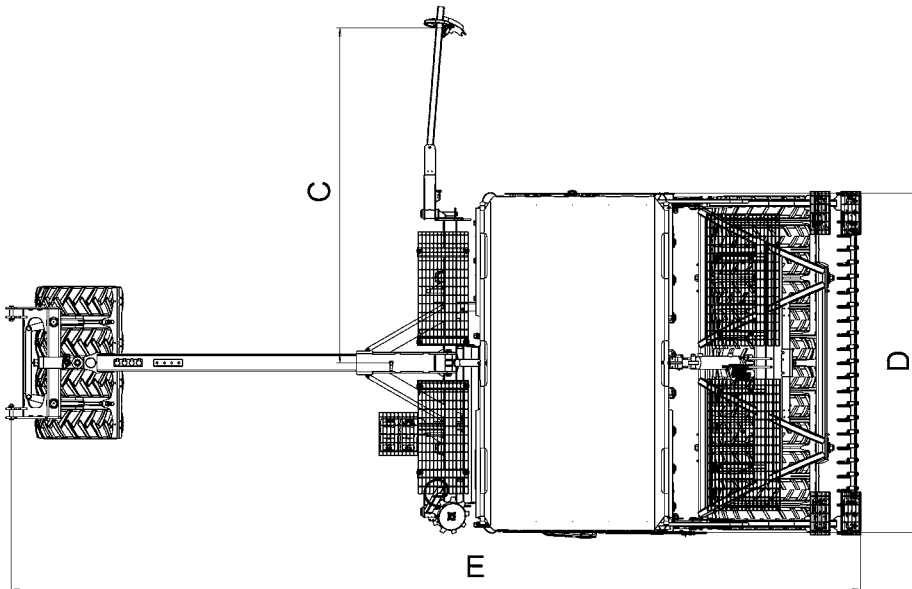
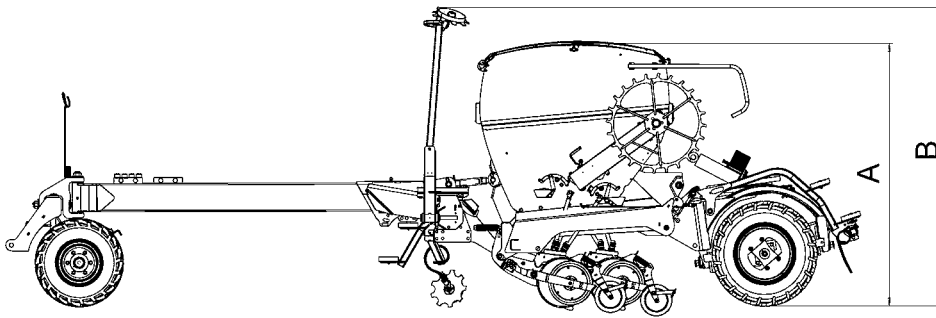
| | S300ECO | S400ECO | S300PLUS | S400PLUS |
|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A | 1885 | 1885 | 2160 | 2160 |
| B | 2485 | 2485 | 2485 | 2485 |
| Bmax | 2860 (16") | 3360 (16") | 2910 (20") | 3410 (20") |
| C | 3000 | 4000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| D | 3000 | 4000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| E | 5475 | 5475 | 5475 | 5475 |
| Emin | 4740 | 4740 | 4740 | 4740 |
| Emax | 6450 | 6450 | 6450 | 6450 |

M -SERIES



| | M300ECO | M400ECO | M300PLUS | M400PLUS |
|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A | 1935 | 1935 | 2210 | 2210 |
| B | 2530 | 2530 | 2530 | 2530 |
| Bmax | 2970 (16") | 3470 (16") | 3020 (20") | 3520 (20") |
| C | 3000 | 4000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| D | 3000 | 4000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| E | 7050 | 7050 | 7050 | 7050 |
| Emin | 5390 | 5390 | 5390 | 5390 |
| Emax | 7980 | 7980 | 7980 | 7980 |

D -SERIES



| | D300ECO | D400ECO | D300PLUS | D400PLUS |
|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A | 2050 | 2050 | 2325 | 2325 |
| B | 2645 | 2645 | 2645 | 2645 |
| Bmax | 2970 (16") | 3470 (16") | 3020 (20") | 3520 (20") |
| C | 3000 | 4000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| D | 3000 | 4000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| E | 7505 | 7505 | 7505 | 7505 |
| Emin | 5910 | 5910 | 5910 | 5910 |
| Emax | 8510 | 8510 | 8510 | 8510 |

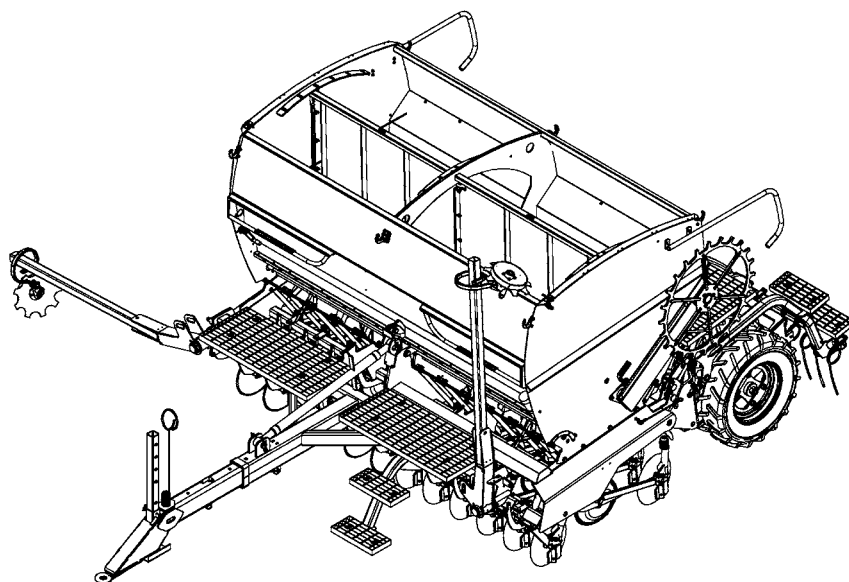
3 SAFETY



This manual uses this symbol whenever a hazard to the user or other individuals is present. In addition, the symbol indicates a hazard to the environment or property.

3.1 MACHINE PRESENTATION

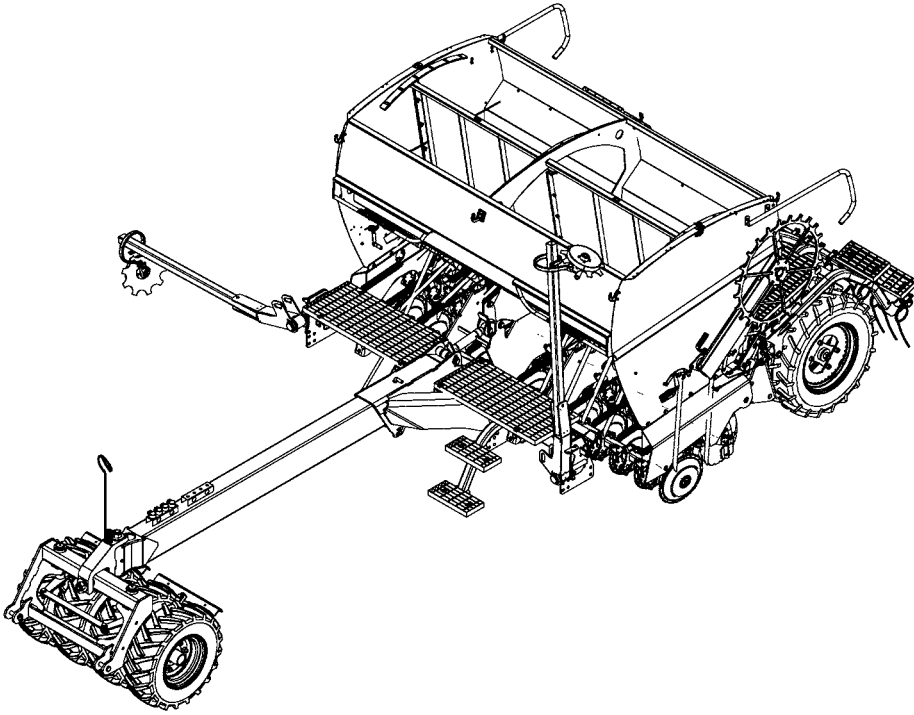
Junkkari S, M and D seed drills are modern mechanical drills that, depending on their equipment level, are intended for applying seeds or seeds and granulated fertilisers..



S -SERIES

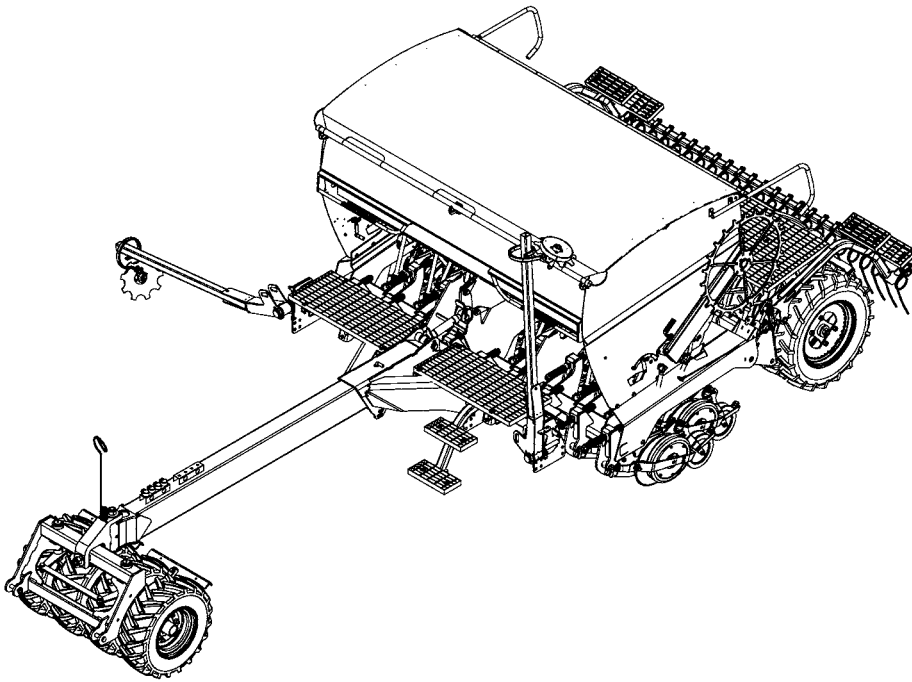
The S-series is designed for seeding in cultivated soil. At the acquisition stage, the customer can choose whether to position any fertilisers on the seed row or on a separate fertiliser row. The machine's simple and reliable wedge-shaped coulters excellently maintain their working depth in varying soil.

M -SERIES



The M-series is designed for diverse seeding from light direct seeding to cultivated soil seeding and cultivation performed during seeding. At the acquisition stage, the customer can choose whether to position any fertilisers on the seed row or on a separate fertiliser row. The machine's sturdy wedge-shaped coulters offer a simple working depth control. Accompanied with the extensive adjustment range of hydraulic coulters, the machine is a highly versatile and effective seed drill. The large cultivator range adds to the machine's versatility.

D -SERIES



The D-series is principally designed for direct seeding but, thanks to its large coulters pressurisation range and large depth wheels, the machine can be used in various cultivated soil. The machine's highly robust double-disc coulters also serve to apply any fertilisers. The seeding depth is adjusted for each coulters using the depth control wheel. The seeding row is closed using the press wheel.

The operating power of Junkkari S, M and D machines is produced by a friction wheel, and the seeding volume is adjusted through the gearbox by changing the rotating speed of the feeding roll. Seeds are fed using a double studded roll, while fertiliser is fed using a rifle-type feed roll. After coulters, the surface of the field is closed using the wheels and cultivated for improved water economy.

3.2 OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITED USES

- The user of the seed drill must not be under the influence of narcotics, alcohol or strong medicinal products.
- In case of illnesses or disabilities, a physician may authorise the user to operate the machine.
- The seed drill must not be used by persons who do not possess proper agricultural know-how and persons who are under 15 years of age.
- The use of the machine should be avoided in particularly wet or dry conditions where the access of reasonable moisture to seeds cannot be guaranteed.
- The machine must not be operated in protective zones of water systems or any other nature conservation areas without separate permission from the authorities.
- The machine cannot be used to apply liquids, flammable materials, sand or powdery or fibrous substances.

3.3 GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Before using the machine, carefully read the operating manual and become familiar with all machine controls and operations.
- Observe all warnings and instructions presented on the machine.
- For your personal safety, wear proper work clothing and shoes.
- Observe special caution when connecting and disconnecting the machine.
- Never go between the machine and tractor when the machine is being connected, raised, lowered or moved.
- Pay attention to the maximum permitted load of the draw boom and tractor.
- When installing the support and friction wheel, there is a risk of getting crushed.
- When lowering the friction wheel to the seeding position, support the wheel with your right hand, while turning the wheel to its outward position using the machine lever with your left hand. Make sure that your feet do not remain under the lowering friction wheel!
- Make sure that the machine cannot move when parked.
- Before using the machine, make sure that the machine is correctly connected, and all its guards and safety devices are in place and in good condition. The machine must not be used without its guards in place.
- For the sake of the machine's operating principle, there are parts that cannot be fully protected. Always maintain a sufficient distance to these parts. When operating the machine, the driver must ensure that no persons are close to these parts. Be especially cautious of the moving trackmarker and harrow!
- When working with the machine, do not stay on top of or close to the machine.
- Do not go under a machine raised using hydraulics without any supports or to places where a crushing hazard exists. When maintaining the machine, use the maintenance support fitted in the lifting cylinder and hydraulics shut-off valves.
- Do not go under a machine raised by draw arms. Support the machine mechanically during maintenance.
- Make sure that all mechanical supports remain upright and cannot sink into the ground.
- Always before adjustment and maintenance procedures, make sure that the tractor hydraulics and power are disconnected, the engine has been stopped and the ignition key removed.
- When adjusting the machine's half lift height (lifting sensor), the control must be disconnected before any adjustments.
- After use, check the condition of the machine, focusing on fastening and connecting surfaces.
- Do not transport any items, such as tools, seeds or fertilisers, on covers or steps.
- Do not overload the seed drill. Identify how large bags can be partially emptied.
- Do not damage machine parts with swinging large bags.

3.4 MOVING THE MACHINE WHEN CONNECTED TO A TRACTOR

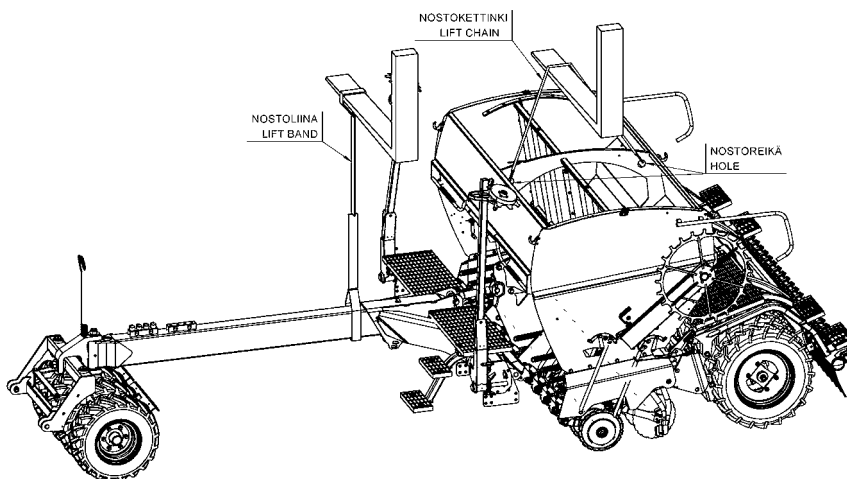
- The maximum speed of the seed drill is 40 km/h. On uneven ground, reduce speed significantly. Excessive load is placed on the wheels if not all of them touch the ground.
- Always follow the traffic code when driving on public roads.

- Check that all the machine equipment required on public roads, such as lights, reflectors and the triangle warning of a slow moving vehicle are in place.
- Pay attention to maximum axle weights, total weights and transportation dimensions.
- Lock the trackmarkers in the transportation position, lift the friction wheel up and make sure that the cover is closed. Also close the ball valve of lifting hydraulics.
- Towed or lifted work machines and additional weights have an impact on how the tractor behaves, steers and brakes. As a result, make sure that the tractor's steering and deceleration capacity is at a sufficient level. Make sure that at least 20% of the tractor's weight lies on the front axle when the machine is filled and lifted.
- Visibility backwards will be limited. Before reversing, make sure that no persons are behind the machine.
- Do not transport any passengers on the machine.

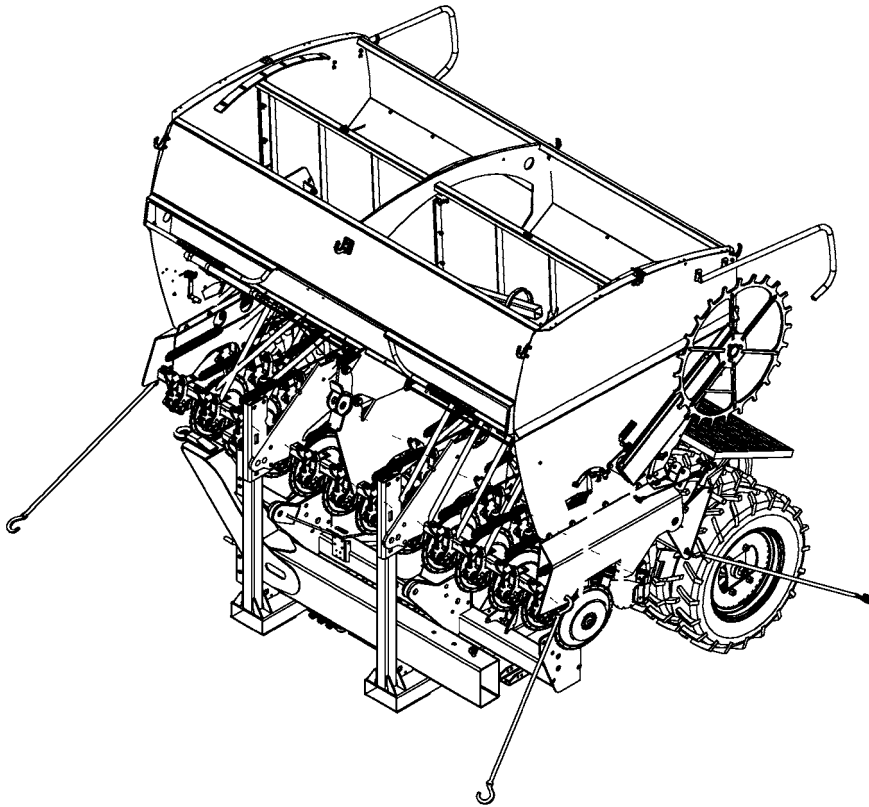
3.5 TRANSPORTING AND HANDLING THE MACHINE

- If the machine is moved without being connected to a tractor, use equipment intended and suitable for transportation.
- The machine must be tied using proper chains or slings. Tying points on the frame are indicated by stickers.
- When loading using a forklift or another hoist, make sure that the seed drill is balanced, and there is no danger of falling.
- The machine can only be lifted from the points indicated by stickers using approved lifting slings or chains. Always check the condition of the slings before lifting.
- Make sure that the cover is secured using straps or similar fasteners.
- Do not load any other products on the machine.
- The machine must be stored protected from sunlight and rain.
- When stored outdoors, make sure that no water or snow can accumulate inside or on the machine.
- Any long-term storage must be performed indoors.
- Machine dimensions and weights are presented in section "Technical specifications" of this manual.

LIFTING THE MACHINE



TYING THE MACHINE



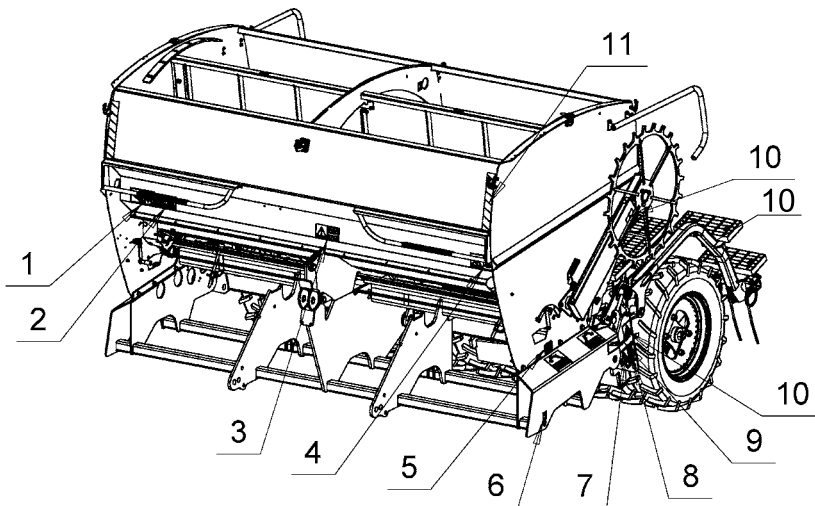
3.6 HYDRAULICS

- The maximum pressure of the hydraulics system is 210 bar.
- When connected, the hydraulic system is highly pressurised. Any hydraulic oil discharged at high pressure may penetrate through the skin and cause serious injury.
- Take care when handling hydraulic parts. There is a risk of suffering crushing and cuts.
- No hydraulic connectors can be disconnected when the machine is supported by hydraulics only, because the system will remain pressurised. If required, use a maintenance support.
- When connecting a hydraulic hose to the tractor, the hydraulic system must not be pressurised on the machine or tractor side (the ball valve must be closed).
- When maintaining or repairing the hydraulic system, the seed drill must be on level ground and supported so that the machine cannot descend or otherwise move when hydraulic pressure drops.
- Always bleed the hydraulic system after any repairs. Make sure that no persons are inside the danger area and drive the lifting cylinder, trackmarker cylinder, any coulter pressurisation cylinder and front equipment cylinder a few times to their inner and outer extreme position, until all air has been removed from the system.
- When transporting the machine, close the ball valve of the lifting cylinder's hydraulic hose if it is possible that the tractor's hydraulic valve leaks. You can also use the lifting cylinder's maintenance support.
- Always wear proper protective clothing and oil-resistant gloves when handling oil or grease.

- Avoid skin contact with oil and grease because the skin may be damaged.
- Never use oil or lubricants to clean your skin! They may contain small metal particles that cause cuts made worse by oil.
- Follow the handling instructions of lubricant manufacturers and safety regulations.
- Synthetic oils are often corroding and cause serious skin irritation.
- Any waste oil must be collected and disposed of properly according to national regulations.
- If any oil accesses the soil, its spreading must be prevented and the oil must be recovered by absorbing it into peat.
- If oil or grease causes skin damage, immediately contact a physician.

3.7 3.7 WARNINGS STICKERS, SAFETY COMPONENTS AND TYPE PLATE

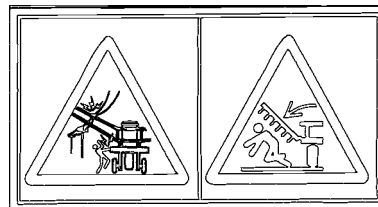
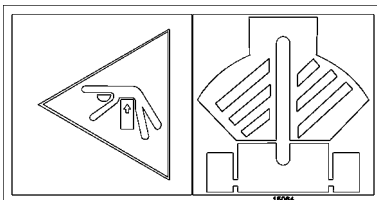
LOCATIONS OF STICKERS ON THE MACHINE



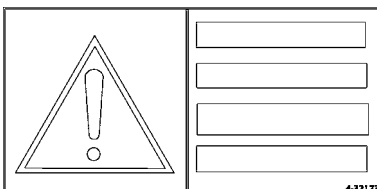
NUMBERED WARNING STICKERS

1. DANGER OF SQUEEZING

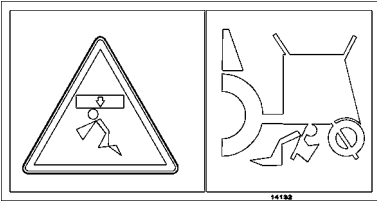
2. BEWARE OF FALLING BOOMS



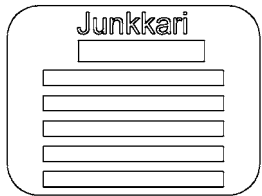
3. BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE OWNERS MANUAL AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING TO OPERATE THIS MACHINE.



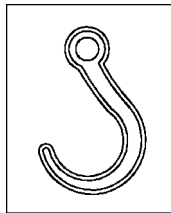
4. IT IS FORBIDDEN TO GO UNDER THE MACHINE



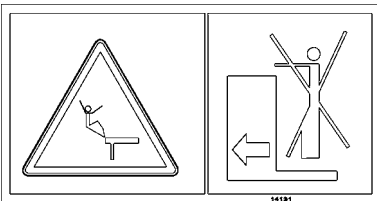
5. TYPE PLATE



6. LIFTING EYE



7. TRANSPORTING PASSENGERS IS FORBIDDEN



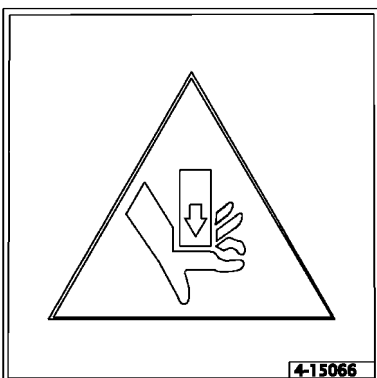
8. TYRE PRESSURE

| Tyre | kPa |
|------------|-----------|
| 11.5*15.3" | 200 |
| 400*15" | 210 |
| 7.0*12" | 180 |
| 7.5*16" | 180 |
| 7.5*20" | 180 |
| 10*15.3" | 200 16257 |

9. TIGHTEN BOLTS

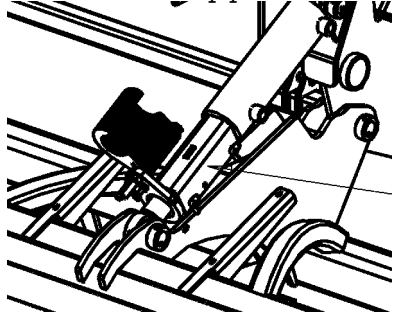
HUOMI Kiristä pultit 3h ajon jälkeen.
 OBS: Spänn bultarna efter 3 timmar körning.
 NOTE: Tighten bolts after 3 hours of operation.
 ACHTUNG: Bolzen nach 3 Stunden Fahrt festziehen.

10. RISK OF CRUSHING OR CUTS 11. OVERSIZE MACHINE

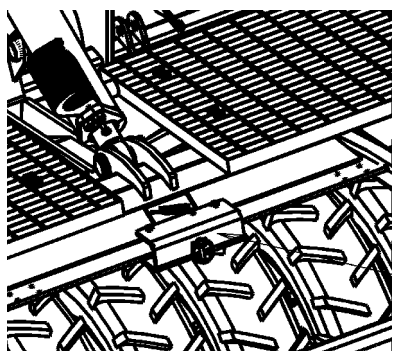


SAFETY COMPONENTS OF THE MACHINE

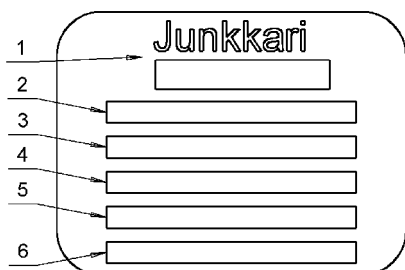
1. Service support



2. Service support position



TYPE PLATE



1. Name and address of manufacturer
2. Name
3. Type
4. Serial number
5. Weight
6. Manufacturing year

3.8 WARRANTY TERMS

1. The warranty period 24 months provided that the machine is used for its intended agricultural purposes.
2. In municipal, industrial or professional contract work or similar uses, the warranty period is six months.
3. The warranty period starts from the date of delivery by an authorized dealer.
4. The warranty will cover manufacturing and material defects. Damaged parts will be

repaired or exchanged for parts in full working order at the factory or at an authorised repair workshop. Subcontracted components are covered by the warranty policies of their manufacturers.

5. Repairs carried out within the warranty period will not extend the warranty period.

6. The warranty will not cover damage caused by incorrect use contrary to the practices laid out in this manual, incorrect maintenance, excessive loading or normal wear. Furthermore, the warranty will not cover subsequent damage, down-time, travel expenses, freight charges, daily allowances, overtime expenses or cases in which the original machine design has been modified.

In warranty matters, please contact your local dealer who will prepare a warranty claim. Repair work and the potential costs must be agreed on with the manufacturer before any repair work is carried out.

The warranty shall be valid only if a warranty registration card is filled in and returned to the Manufacturer within fourteen days of the product's delivery date.

3.9 RESPONSIBILITIES

The manufacturer cannot be held liable if the seed drill is used contrary to laws, safety regulations or this manual. Because situations not governed by guidelines or regulations may arise when using the seed drill, users are advised to follow general machine safety guidelines and directives.

Please note that any incorrect use of fertilisers and pesticides may cause damage to people, animals, water systems and the soil. Follow the instructions of their manufacturers and other specialists on their handling and use.

Furthermore, the manufacturer is not responsible for the selection of the seed, pesticide or fertiliser volume. If the user has insufficient information, he/she should contact specialists.

The manufacturer cannot be held liable for unsuccessful seeding. The user must always monitor the consumption of seeds and fertilisers and, thus, make sure that the seeding volume is at a reasonable level in all feeding compartments. The user must also ensure that the seeding depth is correct.

The manufacturer is not responsible for any damage caused by the use of components of other manufacturers.

In addition, the manufacturer is not responsible for any damage to other machinery or equipment caused by the use of the seed drill.

The manufacturer reserves the right to further develop or alter the machine structure. The machine owner is responsible for ensuring that all persons who operate the machine have read the machine's operating and safety instructions.

3.10 DECOMMISSIONING

The end user or the person or company that owns the machine when it is decommissioned is fully responsible for its decommissioning.

The decommissioning of the machine and the handling of waste produced are governed by national laws, guidelines and regulations that must be followed.

As most seed drill parts are made of non-biodegradable materials, the machine must be disassembled and different materials must be disposed of according to national regulations.

- Iron and other metals must be recycled through machinery and equipment shops in order to be reused.
- Waste oil, plastic and rubber parts, such as tyres, must be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of by recycling or transporting them properly to a landfill site, or otherwise disposed of according to national regulations.
- Tyres must be disposed of according to directives 83/189/EEC, 182/88/EEC and 94/10/EC by returning used tyres to recycling outlets or operators that forward them to further processing.

For further information about disassembly and waste handling, contact environmental authorities.

4 COMMISSIONING

Once the machine has been delivered, check the condition of the machine and the content of the delivery. Also make sure that there is no transportation damage. If the delivery is defective and a customer complaint is needed, contact the retailer within eight days.

Depending on the machine and its equipment level, the machine is delivered in one or more parcels. The machine is wrapped in plastic and includes the following parts:

- Operating manual in a protective tube in the front machine corner
- Lights and reflectors installed in place
- Calibration lever in its designated holder in the right front corner
- Calibration tray in place on the frame or in the hopper
- Fertiliser sieves in place in the hopper
- Pushing arm in the hopper
- Following harrow arms in the hopper, tine boom on wheels
- Control unit in the machine hopper or attached to the front of the hopper (surface area meter)
- Toolkit in the hopper
- Trackmarker arms in the hopper
- Cover on the hopper or wheels
- Drawbar and arm under the machine or in a separate parcel
- Small seed or starter fertiliser device attached to the machine
- Large additional equipment is usually transported in separate parcels.

Wooden and plastic packaging materials can be disposed of by burning. Plastics and any reusable pallets should be recycled. If local regulations deviate from these instructions, follow the guidelines of local authorities.



When opening the machine transportation package, be especially careful not to cause any damage to people or property.

4.1 OPENING THE S- AND M-SERIES TRANSPORTATION PACKAGE

Junkkari S- and M-series machines are delivered with the drawbar, harrow and track-markers detached. The drawbar must be connected to the machine when opening the package.

1. Place the transportation package on level ground and make sure that there is room behind the package so that the seed drill can be moved backwards.

2. Remove any protective plastic.
3. Attach a lifting device with a lifting capacity of more than 2,500 kg to the fastening point on the seed drill's pushing arm and slightly lift the seed drill upwards using slings.
4. Remove diagonal supports from between transportation forks and the wheel set frame.
5. Lighten the front of the machine so that you can remove the fastening pins of the machine frame from the transportation base.
6. Move the machine backwards so that you can lower it behind the transportation package on maintenance or other such supports. Place maintenance supports under both front corners of the machine. Make sure that the machine is properly supported before lowering it.
7. Remove the transportation base from in front of the machine and attach the drawbar and pushing arm to the front of the machine.
8. Attach the draw boom and hoses connected to the tractor. In the M-series, hoses and cables are drawn inside the draw boom. In the S-series, hoses and cables are drawn outside the draw boom.
9. Lift the machine so that it is supported by the draw boom.

IMAGE OF THE PACKAGE

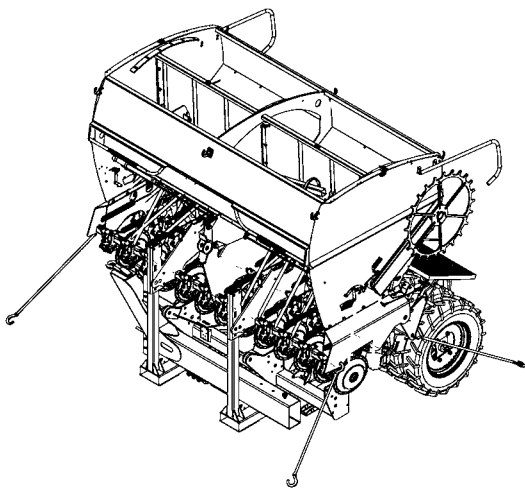


IMAGE OF DIAGONAL SUPPORTS

IMAGE OF THE FASTENING POINT OF THE PUSHING ARM

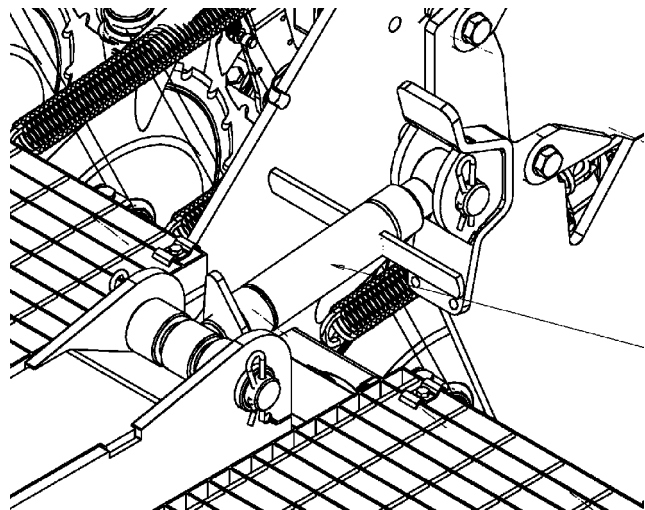
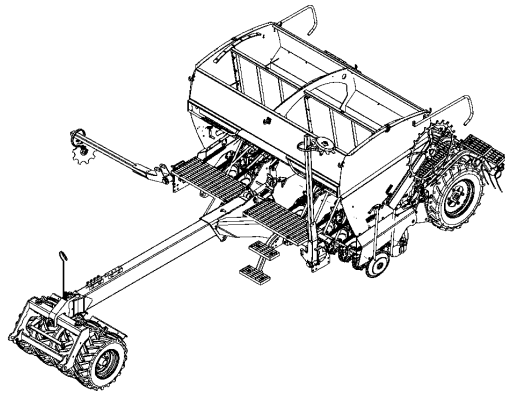
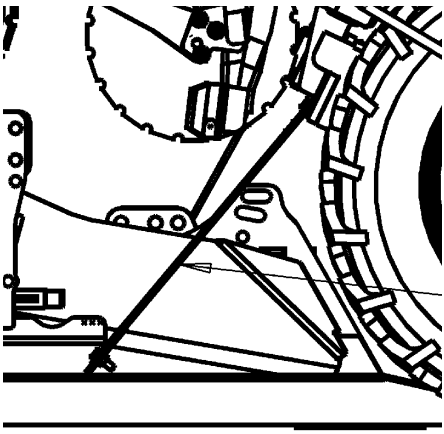


IMAGE OF THE MACHINE WITH THE DRAWBAR AND BOOM ASSEMBLED



4.2 OPENING THE D-SERIES TRANSPORTATION PACKAGE

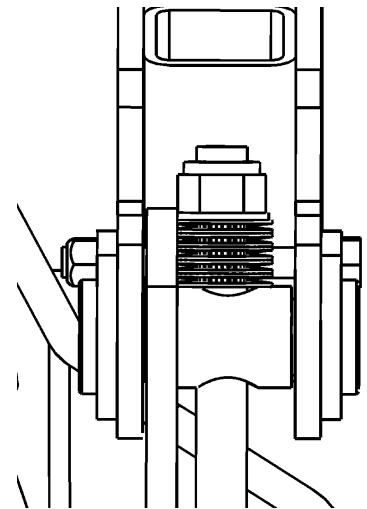
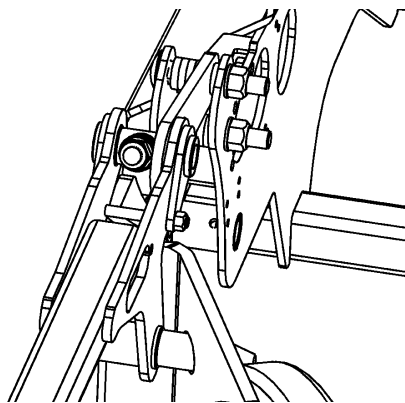
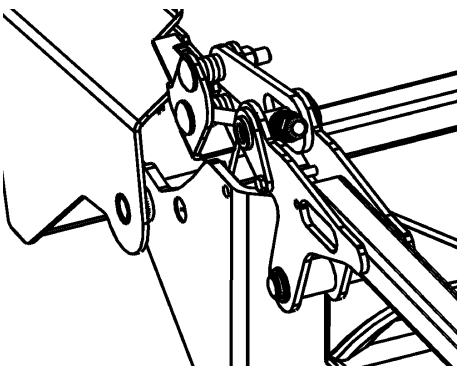
Depending on the transportation method, Junkkari D-series machines are delivered with the wheels detached, meaning that the wheels and drawbar must be attached to the machine when opening the package.

1. xxx
2. xxx
3. xxx

4.3 INSTALLING THE HARROW

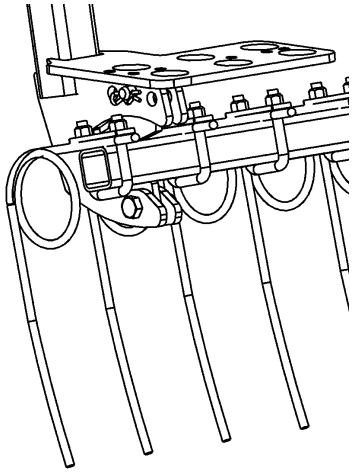
Attach harrow arms to the pin in the wheel set, and install the harrow lifting mechanism to the lugs in the rear corners of the frame. When installing, pay attention to the correct handedness of harrow arms.

FASTENING HARROW ARMS



Once the arms have been installed, install the tine boom to the arms as shown in the image.

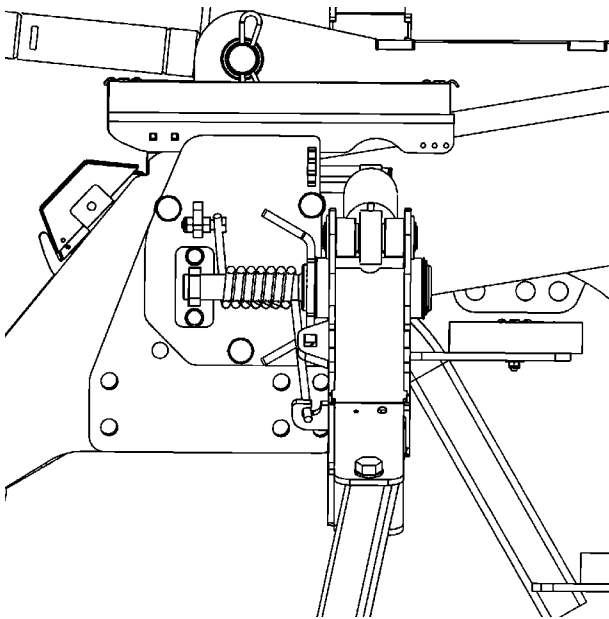
INSTALLING THE TINE BOOM



4.4 INSTALLING THE TRACKMARKER

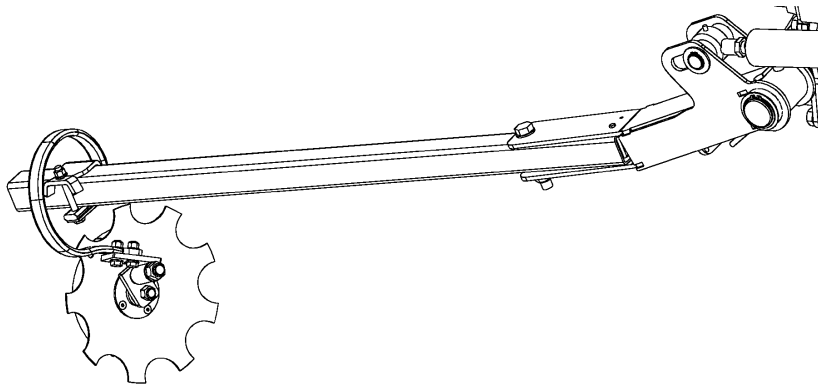
Attach the hydraulic cylinders of the trackmarker to the trackmarker arms as shown in the image. Pay attention to the correct position of the spring. If required, adjust the cylinder arm length so that the cylinder stroke length is correct.

TRACKMARKER HINGE, CYLINDER AND ARM ASSEMBLED IN THE DRAW FRAME



Attach the top of the trackmarker to the lower arm as shown in the image. Pay attention to the correct ploughing direction of the disc.

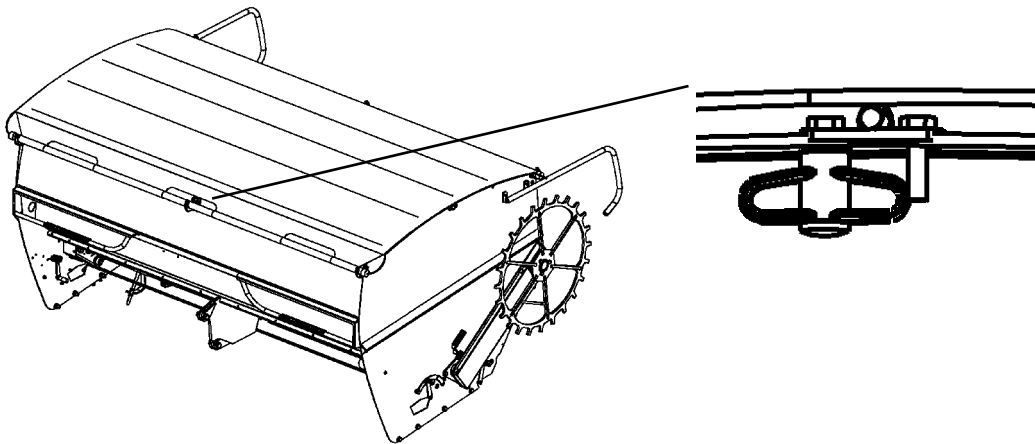
FASTENING THE ASSEMBLED TOP PART OF THE TRACKMARKER



4.5 INSTALLING THE COVER

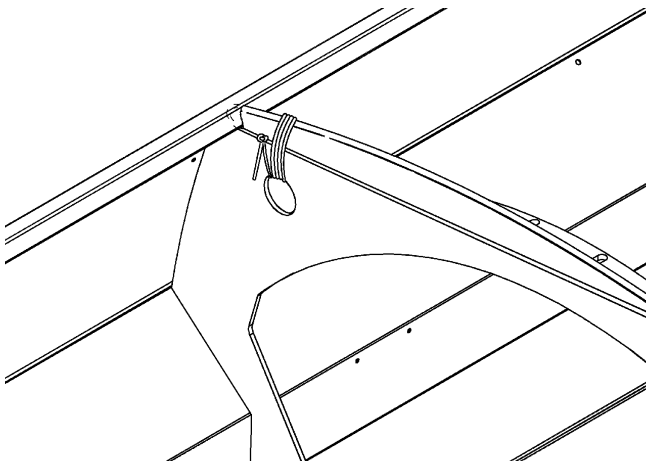
The cover is attached using two fastening parts pushed to the ends of the reinforcement pipes in the cover. The fastening position determines the cover rolling point. The adjustment of fastening parts in the front and rear of the cover ensures that the cover tightens slightly when locked so that it remains secured. Make sure that the cover is installed the right way. The front reinforcement pipe of the cover is aligned with the leading edge of the hopper.

IMAGE OF THE COVER INSTALLED



When fastening the cover opening cord to the hopper wall, make sure that the cord cannot get twisted around the mixer axle. Fasten the opening cord so that it stops the cover from rolling open.

IMAGE OF THE OPENING CORD FASTENING



4.6 4.6 INSTALLING THE CONTROL UNIT

Junkkari seed drills can be equipped with a surface area meter, G-Wizard control unit or ISOBUS compatibility. The ISOBUS seed drill is not normally delivered with a terminal because the seed drill can be controlled directly from the terminal of an ISOBUS-compatible tractor.

1. Install the screen firmly in the tractor cabin. Install it in a place where it does not block visibility but can be seen easily while driving. Adjust the distance so that you do not need to reach to touch any buttons. Use the delivered fastening parts. The surface area meter can be installed in front of the hopper or inside the tractor.



If you need to drill holes into the tractor, make sure that you do not weaken any supporting structures or damage electric cables located inside structures.

2. Connect the control unit's data transfer cable to the screen. Make sure that the cable is not pressed under the tractor's rear window. Use a through hole designed for the purpose. Connect the cable properly so that it is not pressed between draw arms or any packer joints when turning or lifting.
3. Connect the control unit's power cord to the tractor socket. If there is no socket, one should be installed in the tractor. Connect current to the device directly from the battery. Preferably, use a 6 mm² cable. Make sure that the polarity and all connections are correct. An incorrect connection may cause the device to work improperly. Never use the cigarette lighter plug as a power source!!

Most faults in electrical devices of agricultural machines are caused by poor power supplies.

4.7 REQUIREMENTS SET FOR THE TRACTOR

The requirements set for the tractor's hydraulic system vary depending on the seed drill equipment:

- One double-acting hydraulic connection with a capacity of 30–50 l/min, 180 bar, is needed to control the seed drill's lifting/lowering function and trackmarkers.
- One double-acting hydraulic connection with a capacity of 10–30 l/min, 180 bar, is needed to control the hydraulic coulter pressurisation.
- One double-acting hydraulic connection with a capacity of 10–20 l/min, 180 bar, is needed to control the single row leveller.
- One double-acting hydraulic connection with a capacity of 10–30 l/min, 180 bar, is needed to control two-row cultivators.

The need for tractive force depends on the seed drill type, soil and cultivator equipment. Indicative tractive force values are presented in technical specifications. To reduce the compaction of soil and to balance tractive capacity, the tractor must be fitted with good tyres. If possible, use low tyre pressures. To secure a level substrate, the width of the tractor and seed drill should be identical. We recommend that a packer be used when rolling the gap between the wheels.

4.8 CONNECTING AND DISCONNECTING THE MACHINE



Always make sure that the seed drill is on level and firm ground. Make sure that any support stand is on sufficiently firm ground and the seed drill cannot move. Use the maintenance support when disconnecting the seed drill from the tractor. Never leave the machine hydraulics pressurised.

4.8.1 CONNECTING – WITHOUT A PACKER

1. Connect the seed drill to the tractor's drawbar.
2. Lift and lock the support stand to the upper position.
3. Connect hydraulic hoses and electric cables.
4. Make sure that the hoses and cables are not squeezed in tight turns.
5. Make sure that the tractor tyres or draw arms cannot collide with the seed drill's draw boom, platform, steps, cultivator, etc.
6. Regularly check the tractor drawbar and seed drill draw loop against wear.

4.8.2 DISCONNECTING – WITHOUT A PACKER

1. Install the maintenance support into place.
2. Remove hydraulic pressures from all hoses.

3. Make sure that the machine remains stationary and is on firm ground.
4. Lower the support stand.
5. Disconnect hydraulic hoses and electric cables.
6. Disconnect the seed drill from the tractor's drawbar.

4.8.3 CONNECTING – WITH A PACKER

1. Connect the packer connect to the tractor's draw arms.
2. Connect hydraulic hoses and electric cables.
3. Make sure that the hoses and cables are not squeezed in tight turns.
4. Lock the side limiters of the tractor's draw arms.
5. Make sure that the tractor tyres cannot collide with the seed drill's platform, steps, cultivator, etc.

4.8.4 DISCONNECTING – WITH A PACKER

1. Install the maintenance support into place.
2. Remove hydraulic pressures from all hoses.
3. Make sure that the machine remains stationary and is on firm ground.
4. Disconnect hydraulic hoses and electric cables.
5. Disconnect the seed drill from the tractor's draw arms.

4.9 CONNECTING HYDRAULIC HOSES AND ELECTRIC CABLES



Always make sure that hydraulic hoses or electric cables are not squeezed or otherwise damaged when lifting or turning.

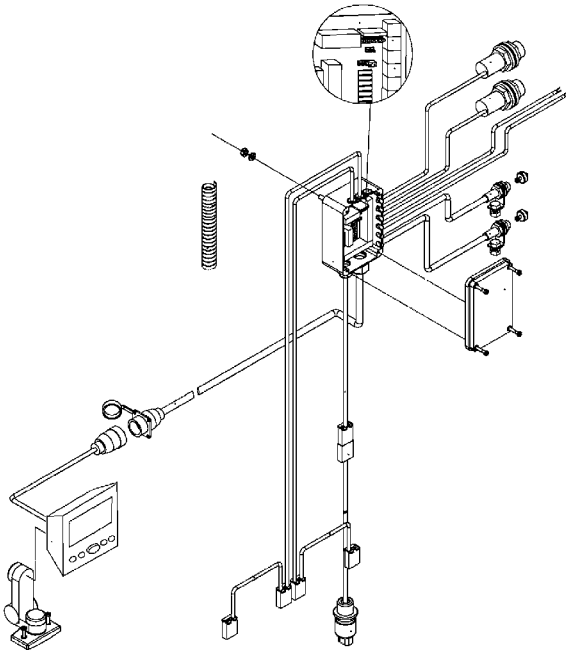
4.9.1 4.9.1 CONNECTING HYDRAULIC HOSES

- Always connect hydraulic hoses to the same hydraulic connectors. When using the same control levers, the risk of using incorrect functions is lower.
- Make sure that hydraulic hoses are connected to the tractor in pairs.
- Check regularly that the hoses are undamaged.
- Before disconnecting the hoses, remove any hydraulic pressure.

4.9.2 CONNECTING ELECTRIC CABLES

- Before connecting the control unit signal cable, remove the cable protector.
- Connect the cable cautiously and make sure that the socket pins are correctly aligned.
- Lock the cable using the socket's locking nut.

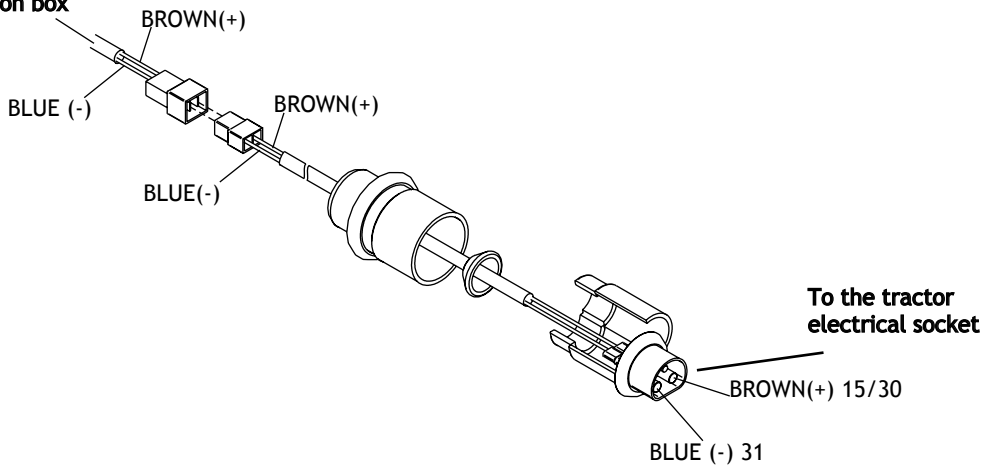
- When disconnecting the cables, reattach the socket cover.



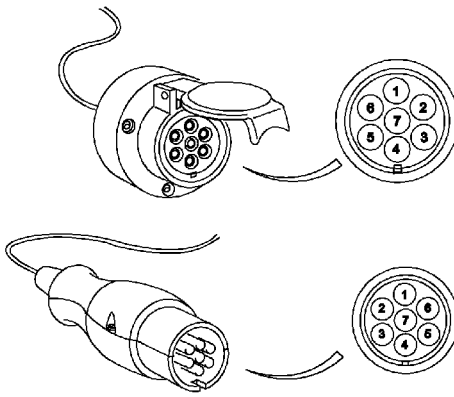
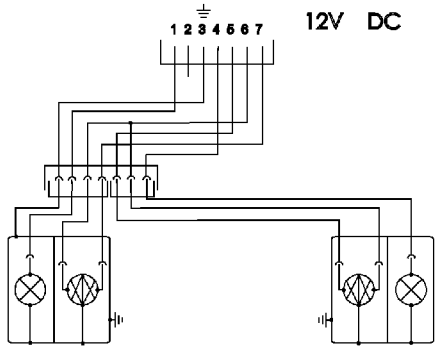
- Connect the control unit's power supply cable to the tractor socket.

3 PIN ELECTRICAL SOCKET

From the Wizard
junction box



- Connect the seed drill's light cable to the tractor's 7-pin light socket.



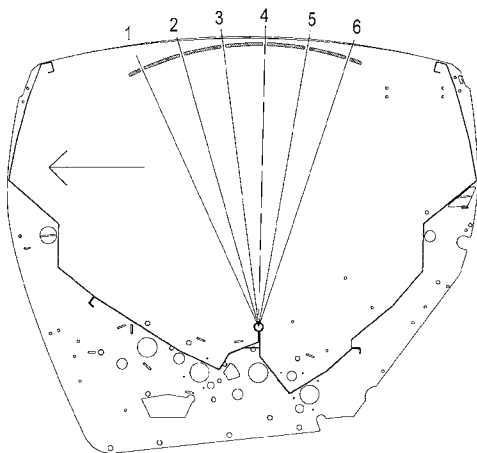
5 MACHINE ADJUSTMENTS

The seed drill should be adjusted on level ground before any seeding. For producing a good seeding result, it is important that the machine and its equipment are adjusted correctly. Basic machine adjustments should be performed in the following order:

- 1) Adjusting the hopper wall
- 2) Aligning the packer (optional equipment)
- 3) Adjusting the height of the machine frame
- 4) Adjusting the machine horizontally
- 5) Adjusting the lifting height of the friction wheel
- 6) Adjusting the seeding depth
- 7) Adjusting the trackmarker alignment, ploughing and movement speed
- 8) Adjusting the height and aggression of the harrow
- 9) Adjusting the half lift height

5.1 HOPPER WALL (ECO AND PLUS)

The hopper wall can be adjusted in six different positions. The volumes of fertiliser and seed sides corresponding with different positions are presented in Table XX.



| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 300 Eco seed fertilizer | 1485 l 960 l | 1365 l 1170 l | 1240 l 1340 l | 1105 l 1495 l | 970 l 1635 l | 835 l 1770 l |
| 300 Plus seed fertilizer | 2565 l 1480 l | 2370 l 1735 l | 2165 l 1960 l | 1955 l 2175 l | 1735 l 2390 l | 1515 l 2585 l |
| 400 Eco seed fertilizer | 1975 l 1360 l | 1805 l 1650 l | 1635 l 1880 l | 1450 l 2090 l | 1265 l 2285 l | 1080 l 2470 l |
| 400 Plus seed fertilizer | 3500 l 2015 l | 3230 l 2370 l | 2950 l 2675 l | 2665 l 2970 l | 2370 l 3360 l | 2065 l 3530 l |

The wall is locked in place using three locking pins. Release the pin lock by lifting the pin upwards and turning it 90 degrees, after which the pin is released in its lower position. Lock in reverse order. If the cover is rolled open in the middle of the hopper, the cover rolling point can be adjusted according to the wall adjustment. See cover adjustments in Section XX.

5.2 PACKER

If the seed drill is equipped with a packer, the side limiters of the tractor's draw arms must be locked in the middle position so that the seed drill follows the tractor on its centre line. In particular, when driving on a slope, the seed drill will be driven towards the lower slope if the limiters have not been locked.

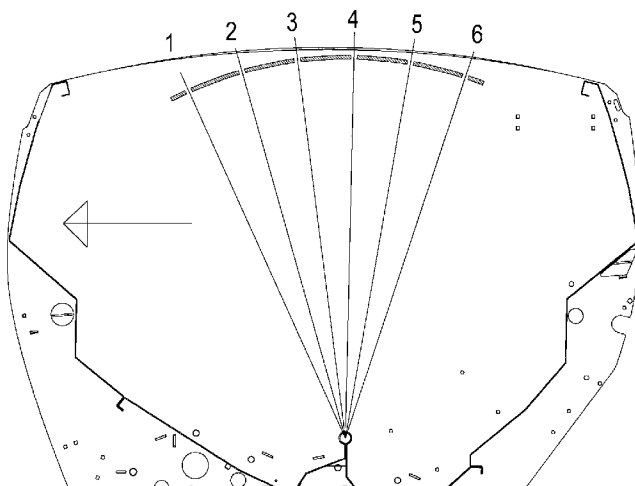


When reversing, always remember to lift the packer up, otherwise, it will be damaged.

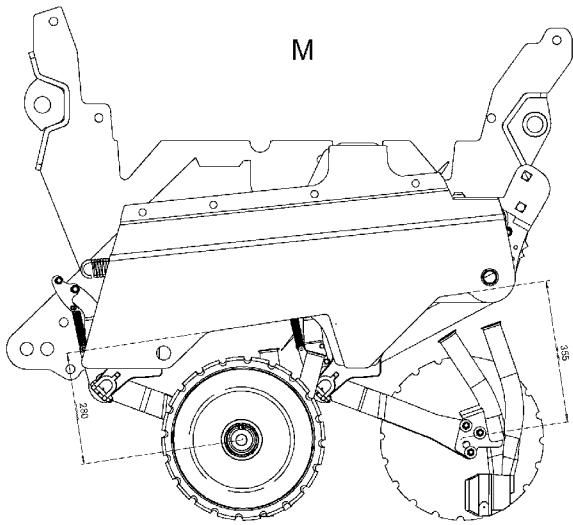
5.3 HEIGHT OF THE MACHINE FRAME

The height of the seed drill frame is adjusted in the seeding position using the lamellas turned onto the lifting cylinder arm so that the coulters have optimal movement ranges in the seeding position. In the seeding position, seed coulters must be raised by 50 mm from their lower position. In this case, the coulter is able optimally to follow any changes in the field surface and cross any obstacles. If the machine frame is adjusted too high, the coulter will not be able to follow any depressions in the field at the correct working depth. If the machine frame is adjusted too low, the movement range reserved to cross obstacles will be too small, and the coulter may be damaged when crossing high obstacles. The images below present dimensions for the correct seeding position of coulters.

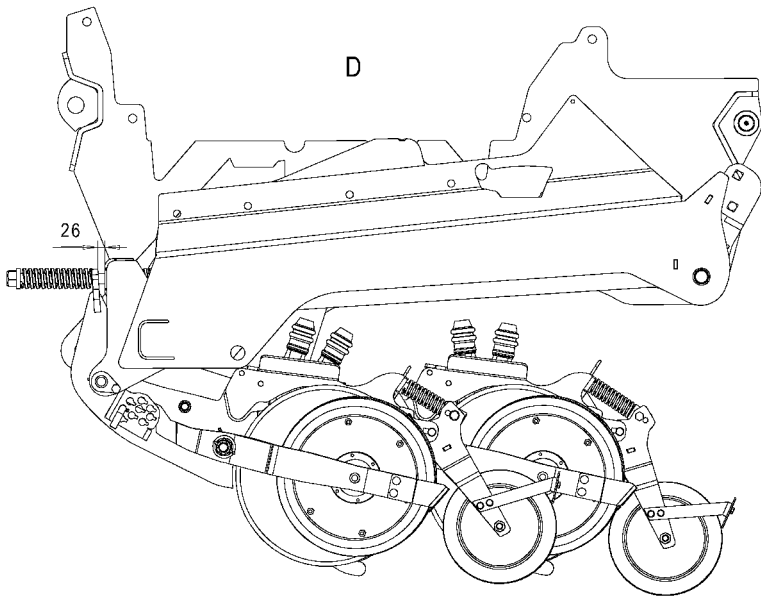
S-COULTER RAISED 50 MM.



M-COULTER RAISED 50 MM.

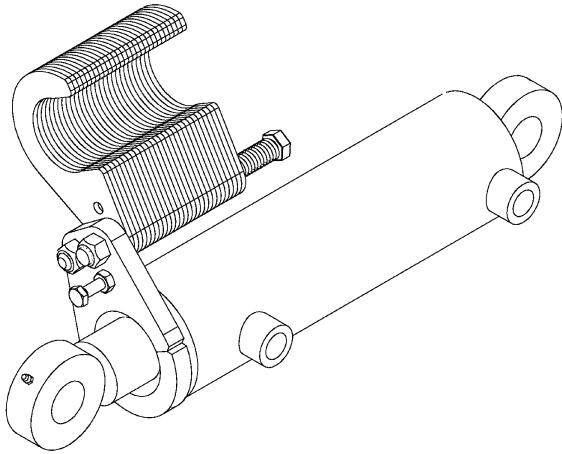


D-COULTER RAISED 50 MM.



A table indicating the number of lamellas placed onto the lifting cylinder at each seeding depth is presented below. The precise number of lamellas depends on how much the machine wheels sink into the ground. When the machine is used for the first time, it should be pre-adjusted according to the table in advance, after which the frame height and coulter depth should be adjusted accurately in the field. The adjustment of the coulter pressurisation is described later in a separate section.

CYLINDERS AND LAMELLAS

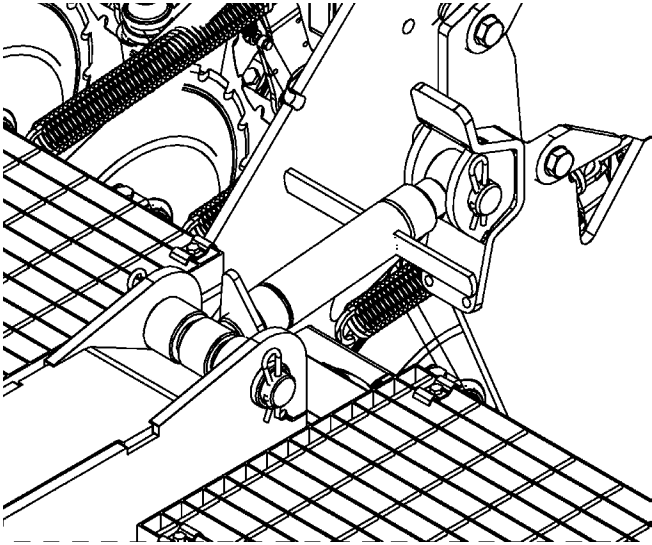


| | Numbers of lamellas mm | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | S-serie | | M-serie | | D-serie | |
| Working depth mm | 7.5 x 16 R | 7.5 x 20 R | 7.5 x 16 R | 7.5 x 20 R | 7.5 x 16 R | 7.5 x 20 R |
| 0 | 105 | 85 | 80 | 55 | 115 | 90 |
| 10 | 100 | 80 | 75 | 50 | 110 | 85 |
| 20 | 95 | 75 | 70 | 45 | 105 | 80 |
| 30 | 90 | 70 | 65 | 40 | 100 | 75 |
| 40 | 85 | 65 | 60 | 35 | 95 | 70 |
| 50 | 80 | 60 | 55 | 30 | 90 | 65 |
| 60 | 75 | 55 | 50 | 25 | 85 | 60 |
| 70 | 70 | 50 | 45 | 20 | 80 | 55 |
| 80 | 65 | 45 | 40 | 15 | 75 | 50 |

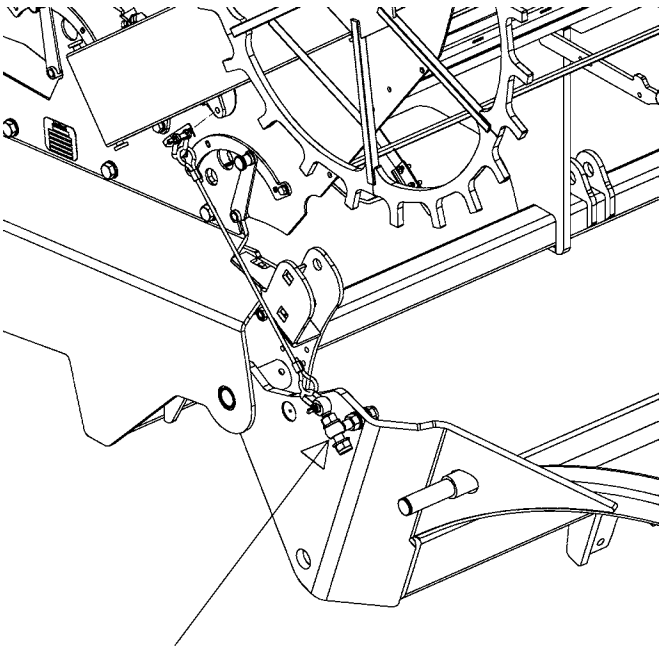
5.4 HORIZONTAL MACHINE POSITION

The machine is adjusted to be horizontal in the seeding position so that the coulter fastening beams in the frame are at the same level, in which case front and rear coulters seed at the same depth. The adjustment is made using the pushing arm located between the machine frame and drawbar when the machine is in the working position. If the working depth is changed significantly, it may be necessary to readjust the machine to be horizontal.

PUSHING ARM IN M-/D-SERIES MACHINES



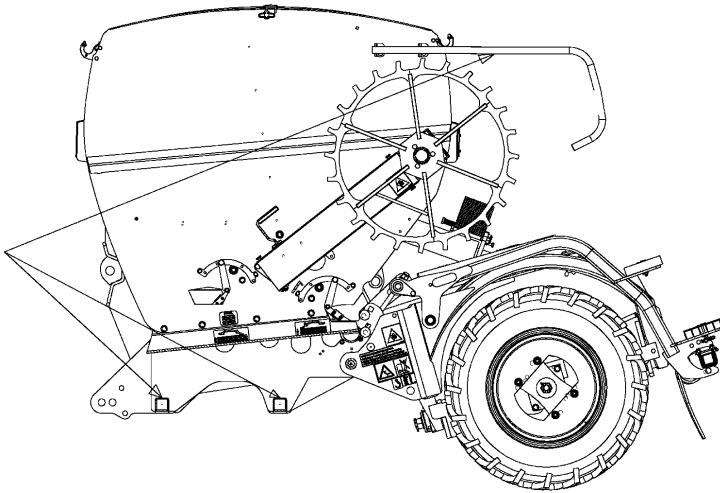
PUSHING ARM IN S-SERIES MACHINES



Before adjusting the pushing arm, a sturdy maintenance support must be placed under the frame fastening lug in S- and M-series machines, on top of which the machine is lowered so that the pushing arm can be turned. D-series machines can be lowered empty to the ground supported by its coulters; thus, enabling the pushing arm to be turned. In S- and M-series machines, pushing arms include locks that prevent the arms from moving while driving. Tighten the locks carefully after adjustments.

The easiest way to verify whether or not the machine is horizontal is to place a bubble level on coulters beams. When adjusting the machine visually, the horizontal section of the rear rail attached to the end of the box can be used as a horizontal line in the rear. Note that the supporting bar at the end of the machine and the bending lines are not horizontal!

HORIZONTAL MACHINE LINES (TOP SURFACES OF COULTER BEAMS, RAIL PIPE)



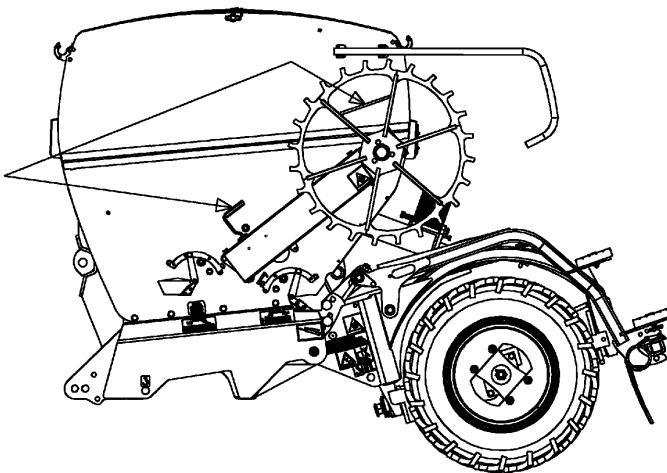
5.5 FRICTION WHEEL



Make sure that your feet do not remain under the lowering friction wheel! The seed drill must be raised up when the friction wheel is lowered.

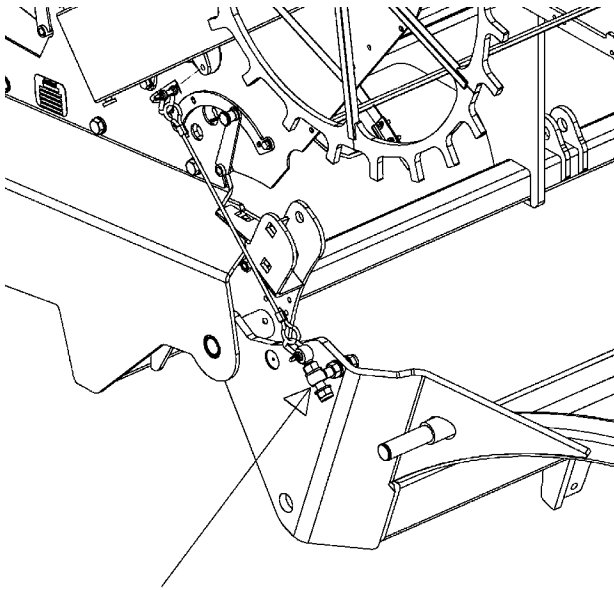
The friction wheel is lowered when the machine is raised up. Grab the extraction lever with your left hand and the lifting lever with your right hand. Pull the extraction lever to turn the friction wheel outwards, while supporting and carefully lowering the wheel from the lifting lever.

LOWERING THE FRICTION WHEEL



The lifting height of the friction wheel is adjusted using the threaded rod at the end of the lifting wire. Check the adjustment when using a low lift and when switching between seeding depths.

ADJUSTING THE LIFTING HEIGHT OF THE FRICTION WHEEL



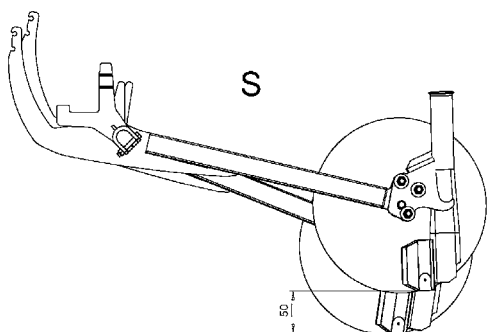
The friction wheel should rise from the ground at the same time as the coulters do. It should also be checked that the friction wheel has a sufficient clearance downwards in the working position so that feeding works properly when the friction wheel falls into a hole.

5.6 SEEDING DEPTH OF SEED COULTERS IN S-SERIES MACHINES

The self-control of the seeding depth of the wedge shaped coulter is based on the changing surface area of the soil opened by the coulter according to the working depth. The coulter pressure in the S-series can be adjusted up to 30 kg. As optional equipment, the coulter weight can also be adjusted hydraulically.

The correct working position of the coulter and frame ensures a successful seeding result and a sufficient coulter movement range when crossing obstacles. In a correctly adjusted machine, the coulter has risen 50 mm from its lower position to the seeding position.

COULTER IN REST POSITION/SEEDING POSITION LIFT MEASUREMENT METHOD





Before any seeding, larger rocks and other significant obstacles must be collected so that they can be avoided. If obstacles are crossed carelessly, the coulters, wheels or other machine structures might be damaged.

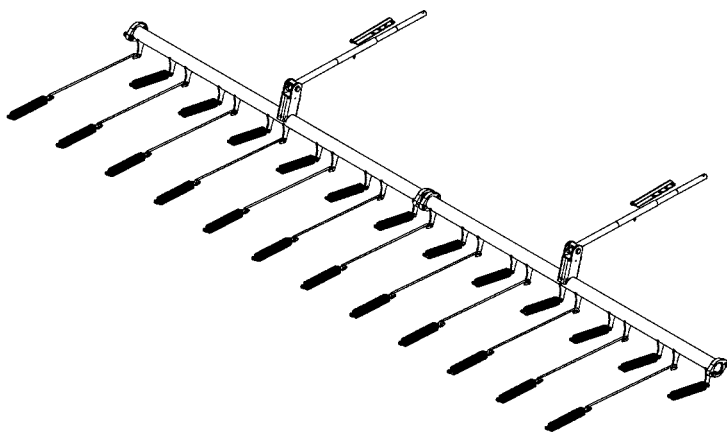
5.6.1 MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE COULTER PRESSURE



Always use the cylinder maintenance support when performing adjustments or maintenance.

The coultter pressures of seed coultters in the S-series are adjusted collectively in their separate blocks on both sides of the machine. The adjustment is made by turning the left and right adjustment rods using the calibration lever at the rear of the machine. The scale located next to the rod indicates the position of the adjustment. Never set the coultter pressure lower than zero because the coultter pressurisation springs might be damaged during seeding.

MECHANICAL COULTER PRESSURE

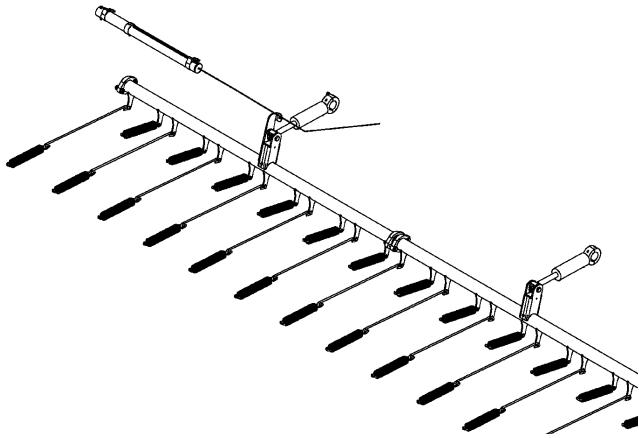


5.6.2 5.6.2 HYDRAULIC ADJUSTMENT OF THE COULTER PRESSURE

The hydraulic adjustment of the coultter pressure is made using the tractor's double-acting hydraulics. The adjustment indicator is in the front wall of the hopper. The coultter pressure in the S-series can be adjusted up to 30 kg.

When the seed drill is disconnected from the tractor, the coulter pressure should be adjusted to its minimum value. In this case, the hydraulic system will be depressurised, allowing hoses to be connected or disconnected more easily.

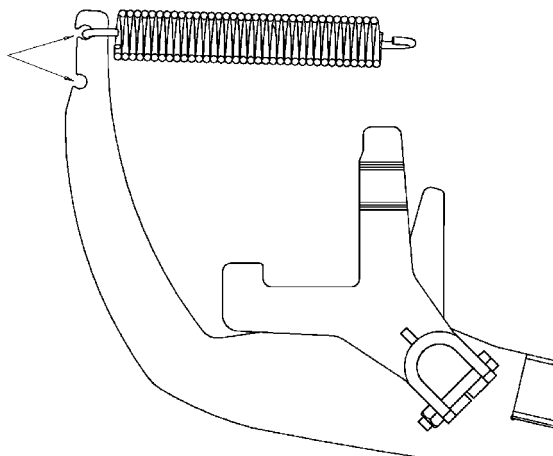
HYDRAULIC COULTER PRESSURE



5.6.3 COULTER-SPECIFIC ADJUSTMENT AND SEEDING DEPTH

If the coulter weight is to be set at a different tightness on a coulter-specific basis in S-series machines, the slots in the pressurisation spring in the front of the coulter arm can be used. In the upper slot, the coulter pressure is tighter and, in the lower slot, it is looser. To adjust the coulter pressure, the central adjustment must temporarily be loosened so that the springs are sufficiently loose to make the adjustment. Remember to return the coulter pressure once the springs have been adjusted.

COULTER-SPECIFIC ADJUSTMENT OF THE SPRING

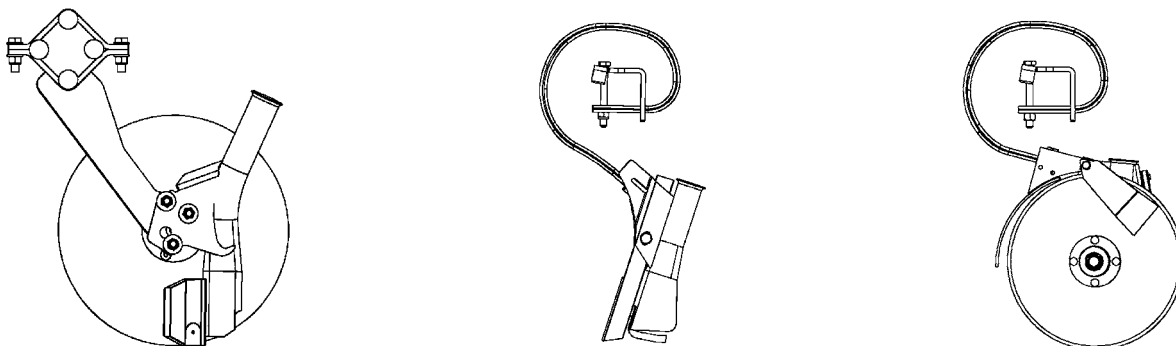


Check the seeding depth in the field using the depth gauge delivered with the machine and, if required, adjust the frame height and coulter pressure. During spring seeding and in particularly dry conditions, the optimal location of the seed is between the cultivated and uncultivated layers, in which case moisture rises to the seed from the uncultivated layer through capillary action. The cultivated layer breaks the action, thus protecting the soil from evaporation. Avoid any unnecessarily deep cultivation. During autumn seeding and in wet conditions, deeper seeding and cultivation improve the ability of the soil to accept moisture.

5.7 WORKING DEPTH OF FERTILISER COULTERS IN S-SERIES MACHINES

Junkkari S-series machines can be equipped with separate fertiliser coulters at the acquisition stage to apply fertilisers into the ground between seed rows at a row interval of 250 mm. Fertiliser coulters have been designed so that fertilisers are applied 20 mm deeper than seed rows. There is no separate depth adjustment for fertiliser coulters. Their depth is determined according to the height of the seed drill frame.

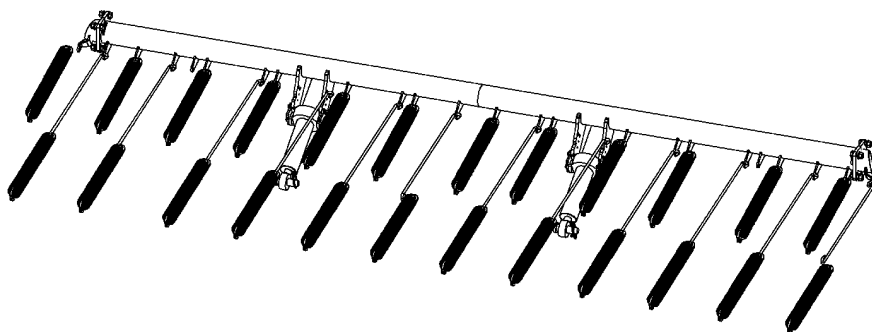
FERTILISER COULTER OPTIONS



5.8 SEEDING DEPTH OF SEED COULTERS IN M-SERIES MACHINES

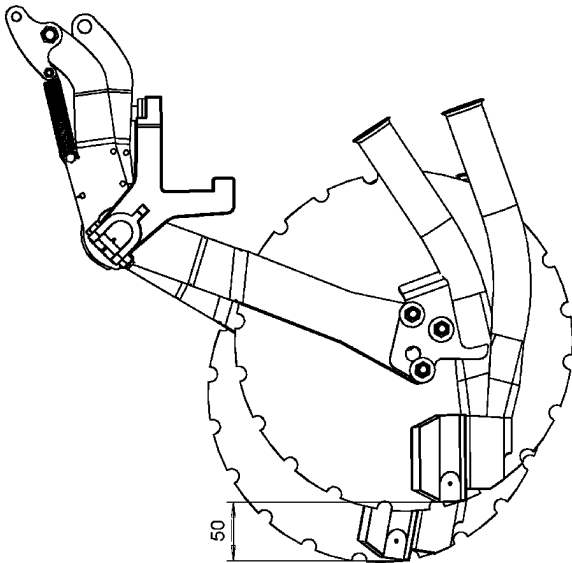
The self-control of the seeding depth of the wedge shaped coulters is based on the changing surface area of the soil opened by the coulters according to the working depth. In Junkkari M-series machines, the coulters pressure is adjusted hydraulically as standard. The hydraulic adjustment is made using the tractor's double-acting hydraulics. The adjustment indicator is in the front wall of the hopper. The coulters pressure can be set between 30 and 100 kg.

HYDRAULIC COULTERS PRESSURE



The correct working position of the coulters and frame secures a successful seeding result and a sufficient coulters movement range when crossing obstacles. In a correctly adjusted machine, the coulters has risen 50 mm from its lower position to the seeding position.

COULTER IN REST POSITION/SEEDING POSITION MEASURING THE LIFT



Before any seeding, larger rocks and other significant obstacles must be collected so that they can be avoided. If obstacles are crossed carelessly, the coulters, wheels or other machine structures might be damaged.

Check the seeding depth in the field using the depth gauge delivered with the machine and, if required, adjust the frame height and coulters pressure. During spring seeding and in particularly dry conditions, the optimal location of the seed is between the cultivated and uncultivated layers, in which case moisture rises to the seed from the uncultivated layer through capillary action. The cultivated layer breaks the action and, thus, protects the soil from evaporation. Avoid any unnecessarily deep cultivation. During autumn seeding and in wet conditions, deeper seeding and cultivation improve the ability of the soil to accept moisture.

When the seed drill is disconnected from the tractor, the coulters pressure should be adjusted to its minimum value. In this case, the hydraulic system will be depressurised, allowing hoses to be connected or disconnected more easily.

5.9 WORKING DEPTH OF FERTILISER COULTERS IN M-SERIES MACHINES

Junkkari M-series machines can be equipped with separate fertiliser coulters at the acquisition stage to apply fertilisers into the ground between seed rows at a row interval of 250 mm. The depth of fertiliser coulters is adjusted using the adjustment rods in front of the drawbar. They are rotated using the calibration lever.

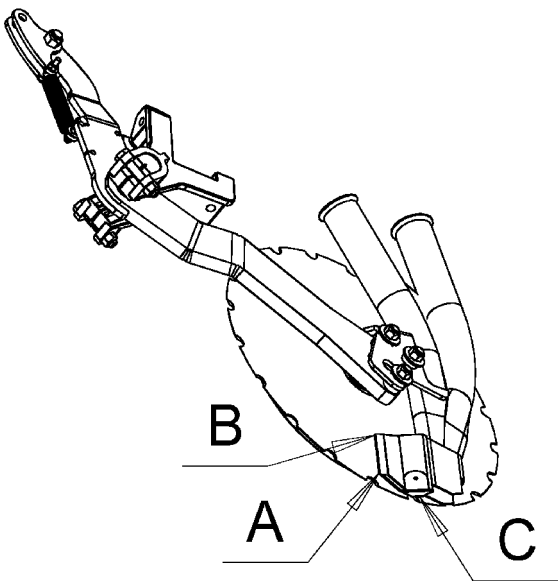
FERTILISER COULTER ADJUSTMENTS

The final adjustment of fertiliser coulters should be checked after the correct frame height has been adjusted because the machine frame height adjustment has an influence on the working depth of the fertiliser coulters.

5.10 COULTER SIDE PLATE IN S- AND M-SERIES MACHINES

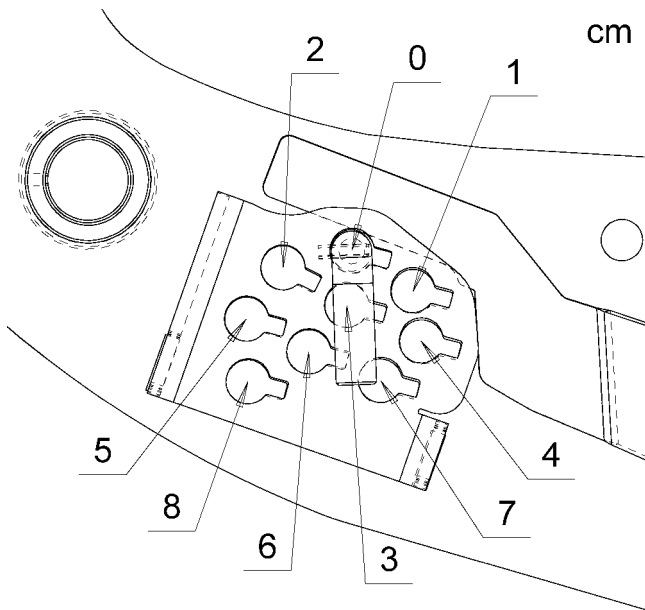
The side plate located in coulters in Junkkari S- and M-series machines must be adjusted correctly so that the coultler works properly. The side plate is suspended by three bolts, with spring washers pressing the side plate against the coultler disc. By tightening the nut, the side plate is pressed more tightly against the disc. The side plate should be tightened so that it is pressed lightly against the disc. If the nuts are too tight, the wear of the disc and side plate and the disc's rotating resistance will increase. When seeding in very soft conditions or at a low depth, it may be necessary to loosen the nuts.

The gap between the disc and side plate should be adjusted so that the side plate is in contact with the disc in point A. There should be a small gap in points B and C. If the side plate is adjusted incorrectly, plant waste may accumulate in the gap.



5.11 SEEDING DEPTH AND PRESS WHEEL IN D-SERIES MACHINES

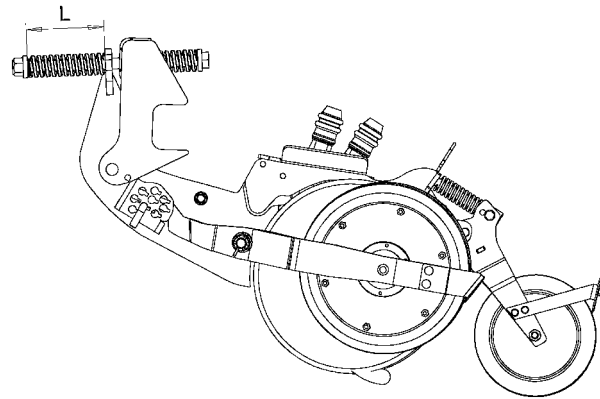
The control of the coulter seeding depth in Junkkari D-series machines is based on the height adjustment of the large depth control wheel located next to the coulter disc. The seeding depth is adjusted for each coulter by adjusting the height of the depth control wheel. The height of the wheel is adjusted by changing the position of the stopper pin at the front of the arm. The pin can be released by turning it half a turn, after which it can be extracted. The seeding depth can be adjusted between 0 and 8 cm at 1 cm intervals. Image below illustrates the pin positions and corresponding seeding depths.



In D-series machines, the coulter pressure can be set between 70 and 210 kg. The coulter pressure is adjusted by pre-tightening the double-spring mechanism of the coulter. The pre-tightening is adjusted so that the coulter weight is sufficient to reach the working depth. However, do not tighten the springs excessively because this increases the tractor's fuel consumption, the risk of sideways pull, the risk of damage when crossing obstacles, and the risk of soil floating.

Table below indicates coulters weights corresponding to spring pre-tightening lengths in the seeding position. The easiest way to determine the length of the pressurisation spring is to measure it from the front spring. The length is measured when the machine is raised up.

| Pressure spring, length (mm) | Coulter pressure (kg) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 178 | 70 |
| 176 | 75 |
| 174 | 81 |
| 172 | 87 |
| 170 | 92 |
| 168 | 98 |
| 166 | 103 |
| 164 | 109 |
| 162 | 114 |
| 160 | 120 |
| 158 | 126 |
| 156 | 131 |
| 154 | 137 |
| 152 | 142 |
| 150 | 148 |
| 148 | 154 |
| 146 | 159 |
| 144 | 165 |
| 142 | 170 |
| 140 | 176 |
| 138 | 181 |
| 136 | 187 |
| 134 | 193 |
| 132 | 198 |
| 130 | 204 |
| 128 | 209 |
| 126 | 215 |





Before any seeding, larger rocks and other significant obstacles must be collected so that they can be avoided. If obstacles are crossed carelessly, the coulters, wheels or other machine structures might be damaged.

The correct working position of the coulter and frame secures a successful seeding result and a sufficient coulter movement range when crossing obstacles. In a correctly adjusted machine, the coulter has risen 50 mm from its lower position to the seeding position, and the coulter weight is sufficient to keep the depth wheel to its stopper.

The compression force of the spring-loaded press wheel is adjusted by changing the pre-tightening of the press wheel's pressurisation spring by moving the pin in the spring control shaft. The lowering height of the press wheel can be adjusted by moving the position of the control shaft. Observe special caution during transportation, when crossing obstacles in the field and when reversing to prevent the lowering press wheel from being damaged.

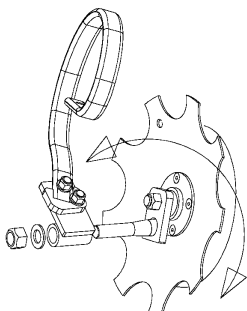


The seeding depth and coulter pressure must often be adjusted when the machine is raised up. Use the cylinder maintenance support when performing adjustments or maintenance.

5.12 TRACKMARKER

The ploughing aggression of the trackmarker disc can be adjusted by loosening the shaft bolt nut and turning the shaft. After loosening, hit the end of the shaft lightly using an impact tool to detach the cone which unlocks the position from its lock.

ADJUSTING THE PLOUGHING ANGLE



The lateral position of the trackmarker is adjusted by moving the spring fastener position along the marker pipe. The trackmarker position is measured from the middle of the drawbar or machine frame. Depending on the working width, the dimension must be 3,000 mm in 3-metre machines and 4,000 mm in 4-metre machines. Check the fastening of the trackmarker spring after a few operating hours.



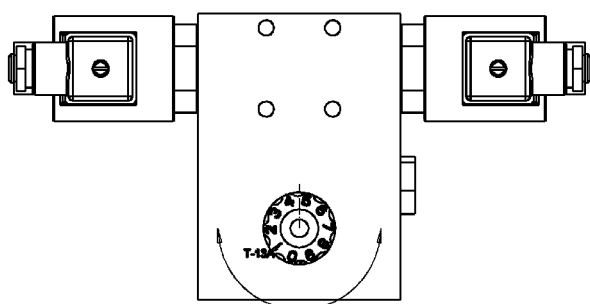
The position of the trackmarker line can easily be checked in the field by driving the machine along a straight line with the markers down and by measuring the dimension between the outermost seeding row and the line drawn by the marker. Correct dimensions are presented in table.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| S / M 300 | 1560 mm |
| S / M 400 | 2060 mm |
| D 300 | 1580 mm |
| D 400 | 2080 mm |

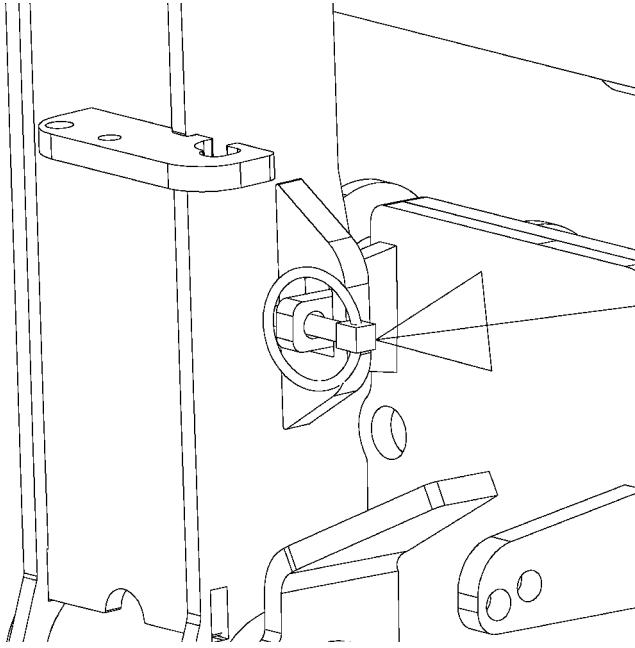


Note that the machine must travel behind the tractor on the centre line so that the line drawn by the trackmarker guides the driving line in the correct position. If required, check packer alignment on the tractor's centre line in Section XX. Errors may also be caused if the driver is not seated in the middle of the tractor. There may also be driver-specific differences in the track line.

The rising speed of the trackmarker is adjusted from the valve in the rear of the drawbar using the flow adjustment knob. This adjustment is necessary because there are significant differences in the hydraulic output of tractors. The rising speed is adjusted so that, when rising, the marker does not collide with its upper stopper with unnecessarily high force. Always lock the markers in their upper position during transportation, maintenance and storage.



LOCKING THE MARKERS IN THEIR UPPER POSITION

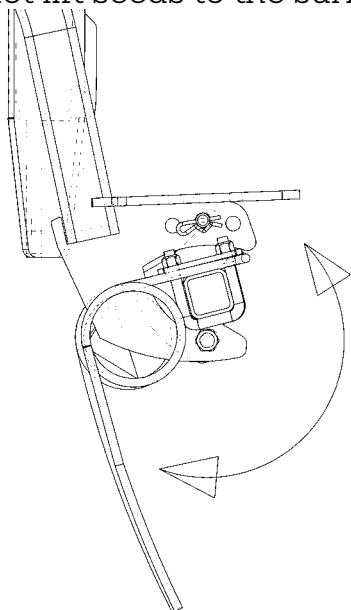


5.13 FOLLOWING HARROW

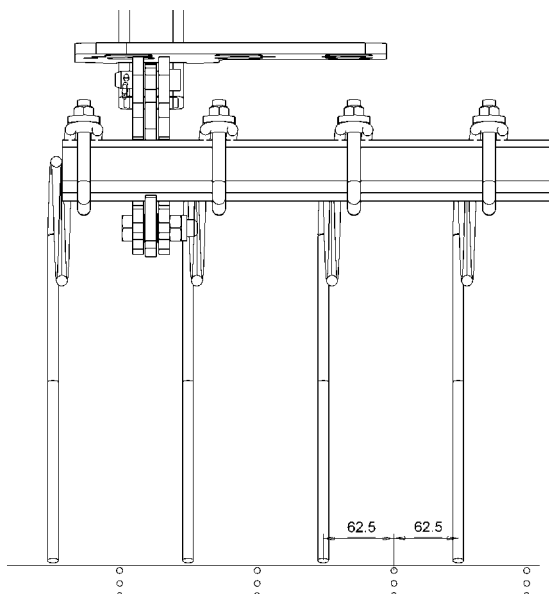
Harrow movements have been designed so that, when the seed drill frame is in its lower positions, the harrow follows the ground surface to compensate the height adjustment of the machine frame. The working height of the harrow is adjusted by changing the position of the nut on the threaded rod at the top of the harrow arm.

ADJUSTING THE WORKING HEIGHT OF THE HARROW

The aggression of harrow tines is adjusted using the pins at the lower end of the harrow arms. If the ground does not need to be harrowed aggressively, the harrow should be adjusted in a fairly low-gradient position so that it can better penetrate any plant waste and does not lift seeds to the surface, even when turning.



Harrow tines have been divided so that they are located between seed rows. Harrow tines act on the centre line of the wheel and between the wheels. The purpose of the harrow is to loosen the topsoil rolled by the wheels so that rainwater can better penetrate the surface. The loose soil also forms a layer which slows down evaporation. The harrow also raises larger soil particles that form the least crust in the rain to the surface.



5.13.1 HALF LIFT OF THE HARROW (S- AND M-SERIES)

Machine half lift is available for S- and M-series machines as optional equipment. When activated, machine lifting will be stopped automatically when coulters and the friction wheel are slightly off the ground. The harrow will remain on ground and boundary strips can be harrowed. As a result, the risk of crust rainwater puddle formation can be reduced in boundary strips. For this reason, it is recommended that, whenever the machine is operated in a cultivated field, tyre tracks are harrowed by lowering the seed drill so that the harrow touches the ground.

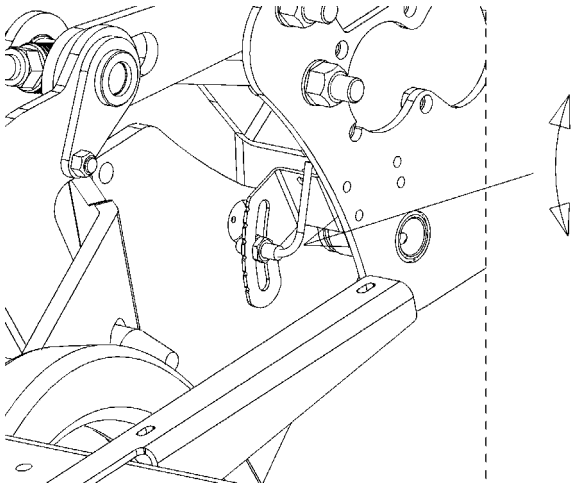


Before reversing, lift the machine fully up.

The half lift function is controlled using the seed drill control unit. The machine half lift height is adjusted by adjusting the lifting sensor in the rear corner on the left side of the machine close to the pivot point of rolling wheels.

The half lift is activated when the sensor is close to the magnet in the wheel set frame. By moving the sensor along its long adjustment slot, the height of the half lift function can be adjusted. If the half lift height is to be increased, lower the sensor. If the half lift height is to be reduced, raise the sensor. Note that, when making the basic adjustment of the half lift function, it may also be necessary to adjust the lifting height of the friction wheel

or the height adjustment of the harrow.



5.14 HOPPER ROLL COVER

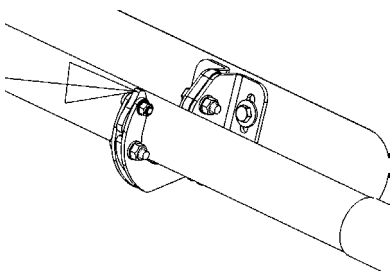
Roll covers for Junkkari seed drills are manually rolled or spring-rolled, depending on the hopper size. Regardless of the rolling mechanism, cover adjustments are similar.



Always make sure that the cover cord does not hang inside the hopper so that it could twist around the mixer axle or feeding roll and damage the machine!

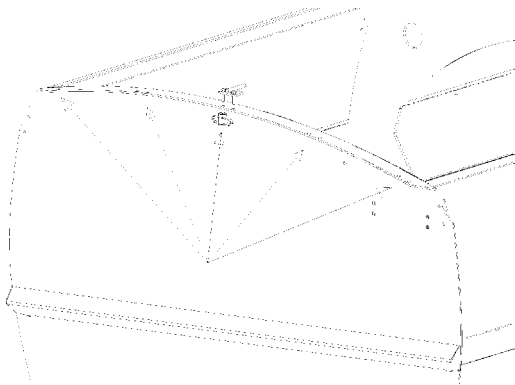
Always keep the cover closed because any moisture or dust in the fertiliser interferes with the operation of the seed drill.

The cover is locked from the front and rear using the locking mechanism located in the middle. Open the lock by pressing the tube acting as the cover handle downwards, while releasing the lock with your thumb. The supporting hooks located at the ends of the machine support the frame pipe so that it can also be used as a handle. The locking and supporting hooks must be adjusted so that, when closed, the cover tightens slightly.



The cover rolling position can be selected to be in the middle above the hopper wall or in the leading edge of the hopper. The rolling position is determined using the middle cover fasteners on top of the end curves of the hopper. The middle fastener can be installed

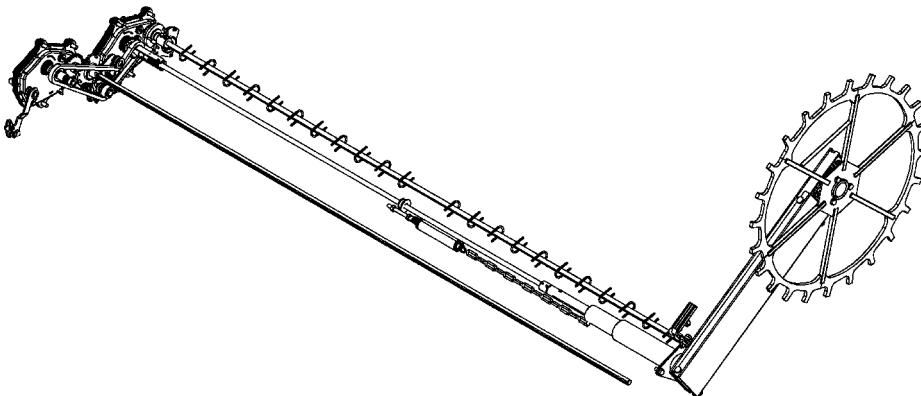
in different positions in the middle of the hopper according to the box wall position. The fastener can also be installed to the leading edge of the cover, in which case the cover is fully rolled in the front. The fastener position can be changed by loosening the finger screws located below the box end curve when the cover is closed.



5.15 FEEDING MECHANISM

The seed drill's feeding mechanism consists of four parts:

- 1) Friction wheel and cardan shaft (operating force)
- 2) Gearbox (feed volume adjustment)
- 3) Chains and shafts (transmission from the gearbox to the metering device)
- 4) Metering devices (seed and fertiliser feeding)

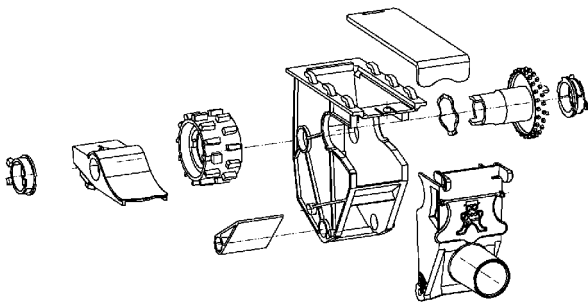


The feeding volume of all metering devices is adjusted steplessly using the gearbox by adjusting the rotating speed of the feed shaft. All gearboxes are protected using mechanical freewheel clutches that prevent gearboxes from being rotated in the wrong way.

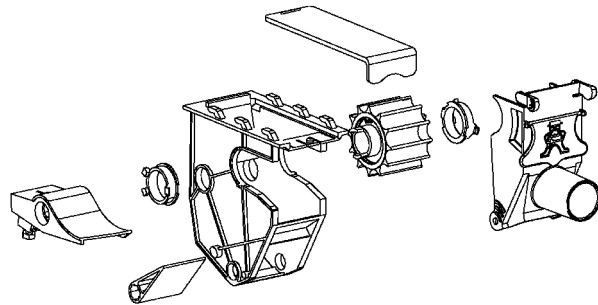
The metering device consists of the following parts:

- 1) Feed chamber
- 2) Cover and overflow hatch
- 3) Feed roll
- 4) Bottom flap
- 5) Switch valve
- 6) Closing hatch

METERING DEVICE FOR SEEDS



METERING DEVICE FOR FERTILISERS

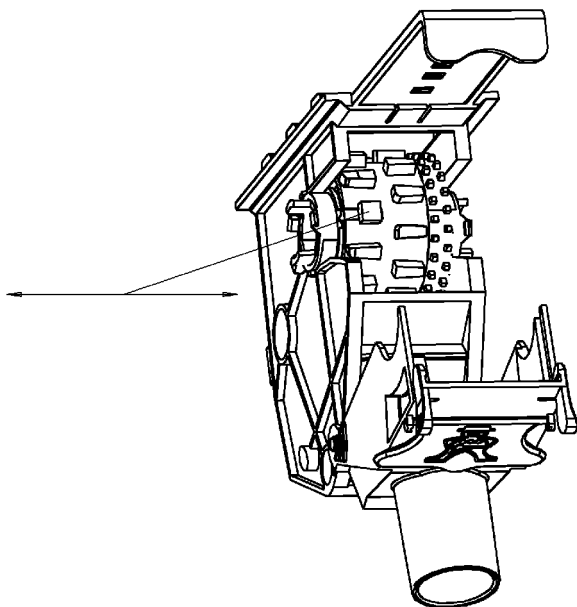


5.15.1 SWITCHING TO THE SMALL SEED POSITION

The feed rolls of the metering device for fertilisers are of the rifle type. A double-studded roll is used for seeds with a yellow small seed roll and a black regular roll.

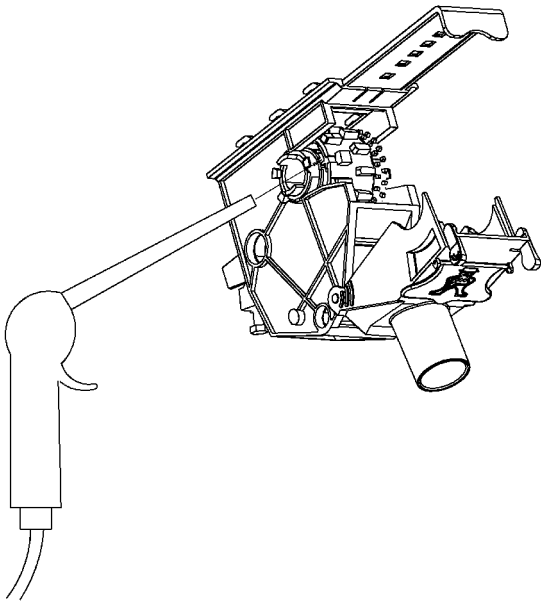
When applying small seeds, the narrow small seed roll is used. In this case, the red locking pin is turned to the left through the overflow hatch, which releases the traction of the black roll and locks it into place.

When applying regular seeds, both studded rolls are used. In this case, the metering device cover is opened and the locking pin is turned to its extreme position on the right, after which both rolls turn freely.



When moving the locking pin, make sure that it moves all the way to its extreme position. If the locking pin does not move to its extreme right position, turn the black studded roll one tooth in either direction and turn the pin again. A half released feed roll may damage the metering device. The interior of the feed roll should be cleaned during the seeding period using compressed air. It should especially be cleaned if the locking pin is difficult to move or there are impurities inside the black roll.

CLEANING THE FEED ROLL



5.15.2 ADJUSTING THE BOTTOM FLAP

In the feed chamber, there is a curved bottom flap under the feed roll. Its tightness is controlled from the two levers located underneath the feeding mechanism. The lever adjustment affects the left and right bottom flaps. The bottom flap is spring-loaded and yields slightly if a foreign object or a fertiliser lump enters the feeding mechanism.

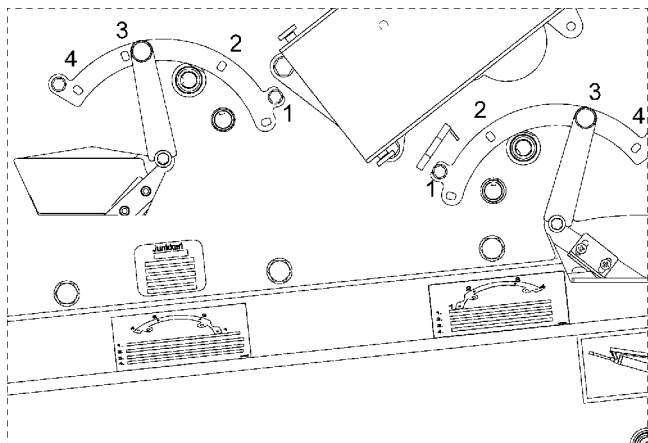
When using regular grained fertilisers, the tightness of the bottom flap is set at adjustment slot 1 which is the second tightest position. If a coarser fertiliser is used, the bottom flap must be set to be looser. The tightness of the bottom flap in the metering device for seeds must be adjusted according to the seed size as shown in the table below. The table is also located in the seeding table at the end of the machine.

| Switch valve positions | Grain size |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | Small seed |
| 1 | Cereals, fertilizer |
| 2 | Pea |
| 3 | Horse bean |

5.15.3 SWITCH VALVE POSITIONS

The switch valve guides the material flow to coulters or the calibration tray. In addition, the valve is used to select the seeding of small seeds to the surface or through coulters. The switch valve positions are selected separately for fertiliser and seed sides using the control handles at the end of the machine on the left.

SWITCH VALVE HANDLES AND POSITIONS



In position 1, any seeds or fertilisers left in the machine can be emptied into calibration trays. In this position, the bottom flap can be turned fully open so that small volumes of material can be drained easily into the calibration tray. If large volumes need to be emptied from the hopper through the metering device, seeds or fertilisers can be drained onto the ground through coulters when the switch valve is in position 3.

In position 2, a calibration is performed. In this case, seeds and fertilisers are drained in calibration trays installed next to the metering devices. The small seed device is calibrated with the switch valve in position 3.

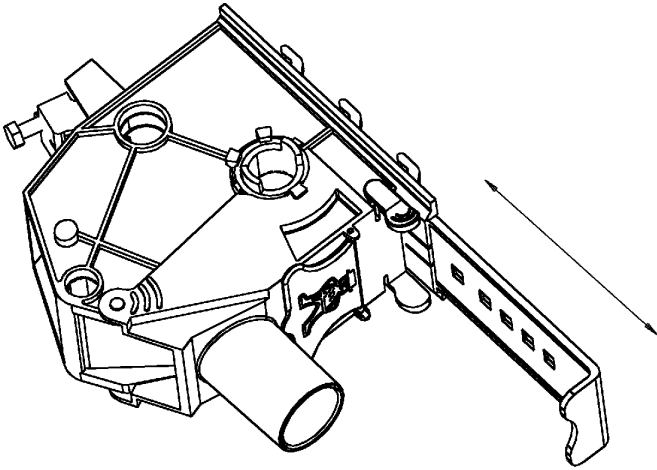
Regular seeding is performed in position 3. In this position, seeds or fertilisers are forwarded from the metering device to coulters. Material from the small seed device is drained onto the ground randomly. In this position, the small seed device is calibrated by installing calibration trays next to the metering device.

In position 4, material from the metering device flows to coulters as in position 3, but seeds or starter fertilisers from the small seed device also flow to coulters on the same seeding row.

If the machine is to be emptied onto the ground through the metering devices, turn the switch valve to position 3 and fully open the bottom flap so that the content of the hopper flows freely to coulters.

5.15.4 CLOSING HATCH

There is a closing hatch between the feed chamber and hopper. If required, it can be used to close seed or fertiliser feeding separately from each metering device. When open, the closing hatch must always be fully open to ensure the even feeding of material.



6 CALIBRATION AND DEFINING THE SEEDING VOLUME

Calibration is a requirement for successful seeding. A seeding table is located at the end of the seed drill box which indicates example values for seeding volume adjustments. However, there are significant differences in seeds in terms of size, weight and flow, because of which the actual seeding volume must be verified through calibration.

Seeded plants have recommended seeding densities that are affected by the field's soil type and growing and moisture conditions. In general, the seeding volume is increased slightly in situations where germination conditions have deteriorated due to draught or poor growing conditions. Always make sure that the seed is pure and germinating. Impure seeds may cause blockage in the seed drill, or even damage.

The seeding volume can be calculated by multiplying the weight of one thousand seeds in grams by the seeding density and by dividing the result with the germinating percentage:

$$SEED RATE (KG/HA) = \frac{THOUSAND SEED WEIGHT (G) \times DENSITY (PCS/M^2)}{GERMINATING \%}$$

The targeted seeding volume can also be indicated in units. A single unit refers to one milling germinating seeds. In this case, the seeding volume is calculated by multiplying the unit weight by the targeted unit volume:

$$SEED RATE (KG/HA) = UNIT WEIGHT (KG/UNIT) \times VOLUME (UNIT/HA)$$

A calibration scale and weighing bag are delivered with the machine to perform the calibration easily. When performing the calibration, remember to deduct the weight of the weighing bag from the weighing result. The calibration and manual adjustment of the feeding volume are performed similarly in all hoppers.

When calibrating the small seed/starter box available as additional equipment, seeds are drained through the actual seed metering device into calibration trays so that the switch valve is set to position 3. The calibration of the electronic volume control available as additional equipment is presented in a separate section.

6.1 CALIBRATION USING A MANUAL VOLUME CONTROL

Calibration using a manual volume control is performed as follows:

1. Make sure that the bottom flap is adjusted according to the tightness presented in the seeding table.
2. Turn the volume control switch of the gearbox to the position indicated in the seeding table.
3. Turn the switch valve to calibration position 2. If you are calibrating the small seed/starter box, turn the seed side's switch valve to position 3 so that the material can be

drained into the calibration tray.

4. Place calibration trays in their holders next to the metering device. When calibrating the small seed/starter box, place the trays in their holders next to the actual seed metering device.
5. Attach the calibration lever to the calibration shaft of the gearbox and rotate it until seeds or fertilisers come evenly out from all metering devices. Empty the trays.
6. Perform a rotating calibration into the trays. The seeding table indicates the number of rotations depending on the width of the machine. The arrow next to the gearbox shaft indicates the direction of rotation. Make sure that identical piles are fed from metering devices into the calibration trays. For example, if small volumes of small seeds are applied, double the volume should be rotated into the trays in order to get a more accurate weighing result. Then, divide the weighing result by two.
7. Weigh the calibrated volume and adjust the gearbox. A one-hectare seed volume can be calculated by multiplying the weighing result by one hundred (e.g. 3.50 kg refers to 350 kg/hectare). Remember to deduct the weight of the weighing bag from the result. Repeat the calibration as many times as needed until the targeted seeding volume is reached.
8. Turn the switch valve to seeding position 3 or 4 as necessary.
9. Place the calibration lever and trays into their storage positions.
10. The calibration should be repeated after a few hectares because, due to machine vibration, seeds and fertilisers are packed more densely in the hopper, causing the feeding volume to increase slightly.

6.2 6.2 CALIBRATION USING AN ELECTRONIC VOLUME CONTROL

Depending on the control unit, an electronic volume control for seeds and fertilisers is available for Junkkari seed drills as optional equipment. This allows the seeding volume to be adjusted while driving using the seed drill control unit. The calibration of a new machine should be repeated at least four times if the basic factory setting differs significantly from the calibration result. The adjustment accuracy of the electronic cylinder is 0.7 mm.

Calibration using an electronic volume control is performed as follows:

1. Switch on the seed drill control unit and select calibration from the menu. The control unit requests for an average fertiliser/seed volume. For example, if you wish to apply 200–400 kg/hectare of fertilisers, set 300 kg/hectare as the average volume. As a result, the calibration will be performed with the setting of 300 kg/hectare.
2. After confirming the average seeding volume, the control unit adjusts the electronic cylinder according to the setting of 300 kg/hectare and enters the calibration result feeding mode where the calibration can be performed.
3. Make sure that the bottom valve is adjusted according to the tightness presented in the seeding table.
4. Turn the switch valve to calibration position 2. If you are calibrating the small seed/starter box, turn the seed side's switch valve to position 3 so that the material can be drained into the calibration tray.
5. Place calibration trays in their holders next to the metering device. When calibrating

the small seed/starter box, place the trays in their holders next to the actual seed metering device.

6. Attach the calibration lever to the calibration shaft of the gearbox and rotate it until seeds or fertilisers come evenly out from all metering devices. Empty the trays.
7. Perform a rotating calibration into the trays. The seeding table indicates the number of rotations depending on the width of the machine. The arrow next to the shaft indicates the direction of rotation. Make sure that identical piles are fed from metering devices into the calibration trays. For example, if small volumes of small seeds are applied, double the volume should be rotated into the trays in order to get a more accurate weighing result. Then, divide the weighing result by two.
8. Weigh the result. Remember to deduct the weight of the weighing bag from the result.
9. Enter the result in the control unit and confirm any corrections. Note that the weighing result of the calibration is entered directly in the control unit in kilograms. Do not enter kg/hectare.
10. Repeat the calibration and make sure that the targeted seeding volume is reached. If the result differs from the target value, enter the result in the control unit to correct the result.
11. Turn the switch valve to seeding position 3 or 4 as necessary.
12. Place the calibration lever and trays into their storage positions.
13. The calibration should be repeated after a few hectares because, due to machine vibration, seeds and fertilisers are packed more densely in the hopper, causing the feeding volume to increase slightly.

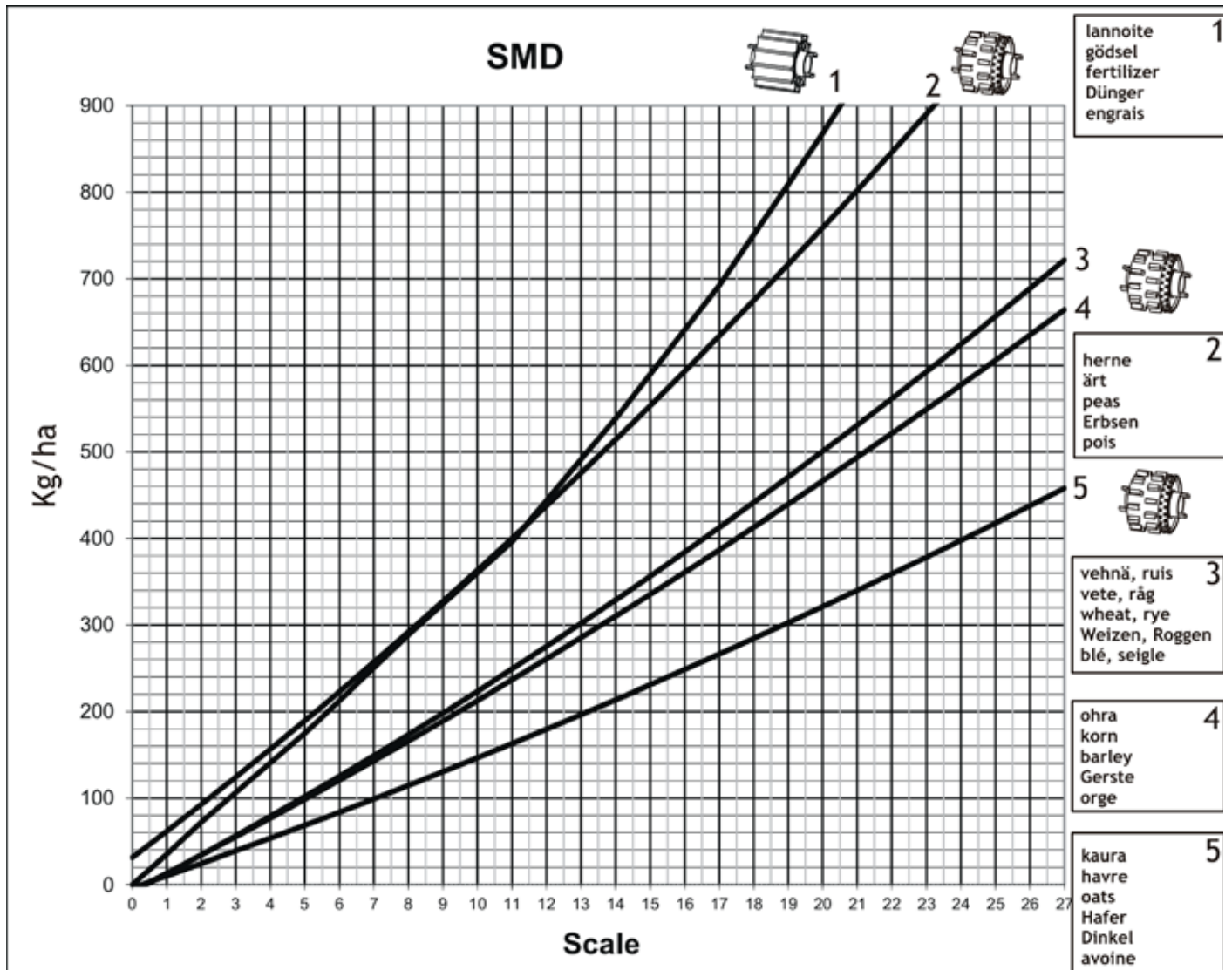
6.3. CALIBRATION BY DRIVING

In some situations where a specifically accurate calibration is required, it should be performed by driving. Calibration by driving takes into account any slippage of the friction wheel and changes in feeding caused by machine vibration. Note that, when driving, all gearboxes will rotate. If required, feeding can be stopped using closing hatches.

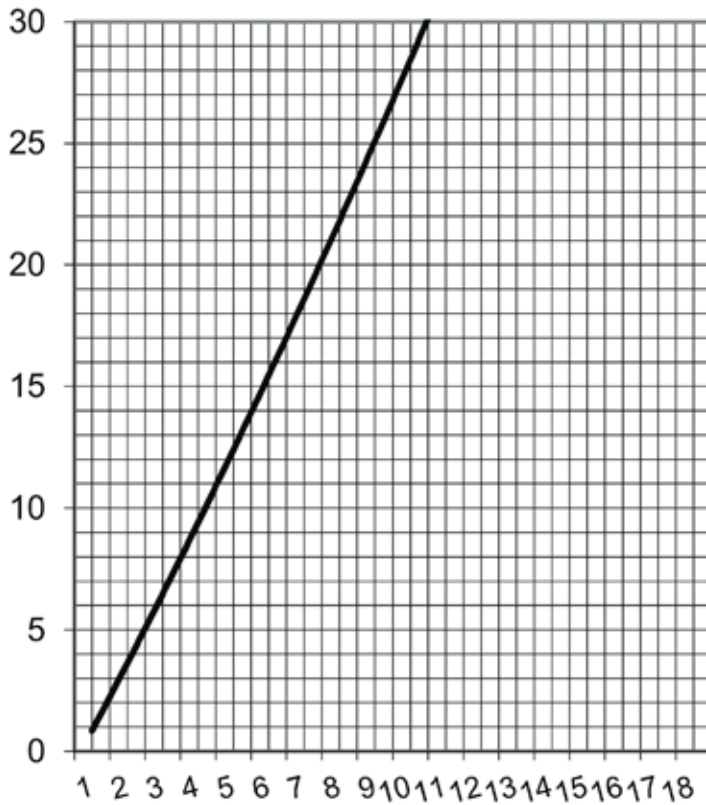
Calibration by driving is performed as follows:

1. Perform a regular calibration while standing still as described above, and adjust the seed drill's seeding volume.
2. Leave the seed drill ready for calibration (switch valve, calibration tray).
3. Lower the friction wheel.
4. Measure a driving distance corresponding to a seeding area of 100 m². This is 33.3 m for three-metre machines and 25 m for four-meter machines.
5. Make sure that metering device are full of seeds by rotating the friction wheel.
6. Drive the measured distance with the machine down. After driving, make sure that even piles have flown from metering devices into the calibration trays. If the targeted seeding volume is low, drive a double distance to ensure a more accurate weighing result. Then, divide the weighing result by two.
7. Weigh the calibrated volume and adjust the gearbox. A one-hectare seed volume can be calculated by multiplying the weighing result by one hundred (e.g. 3.50 kg refers to 350 kg/hectare). Remember to deduct the weight of the weighing bag from the result. If required, repeat the calibration.

8. Turn the switch valve to seeding position 3 or 4 as necessary.
9. Return the calibration trays into their storage positions.



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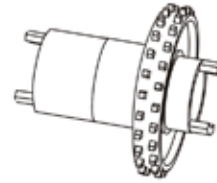


Rypsi
Raps
rape
Colza

Scale

33248

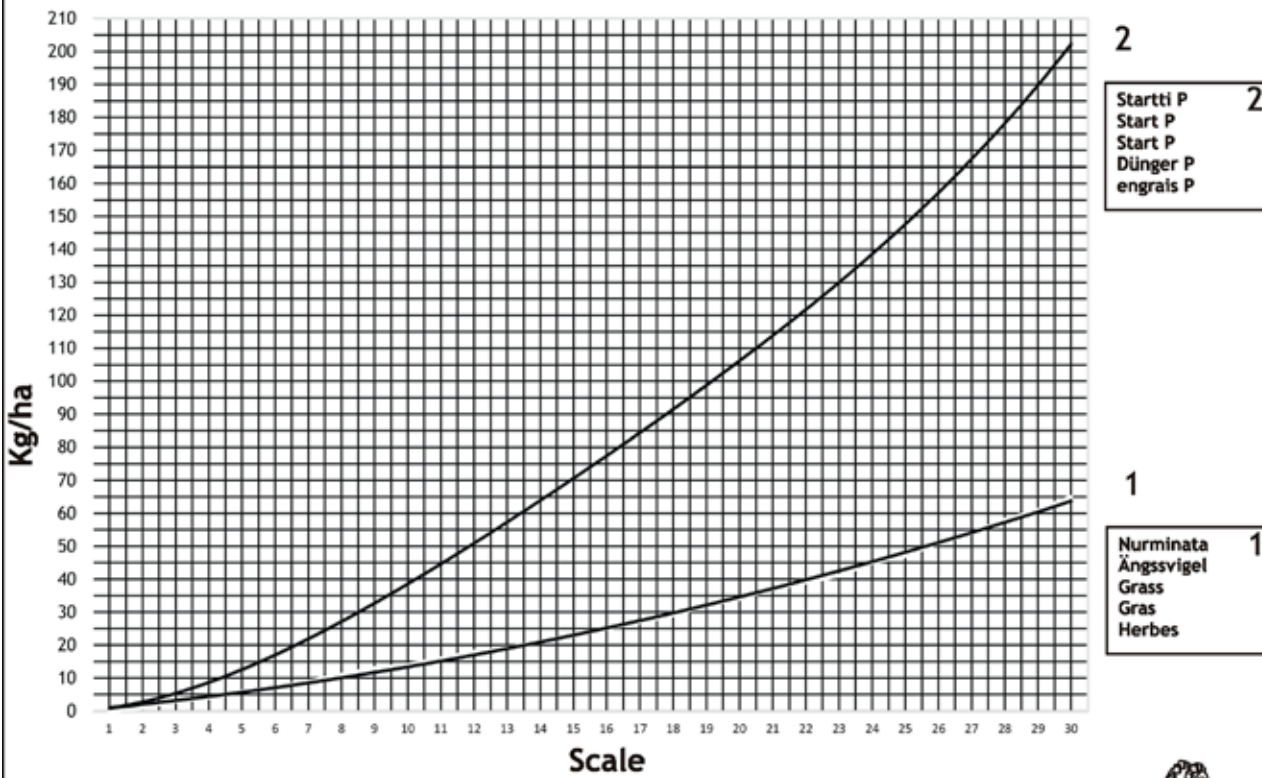
S300
M300 32r/100m²
D300
S400
M400 24r/100m²
D400



POHJALÄPÄN ASENNOT
BOTTENKLAFFENS LÄGE
POSITION OF THE BOTTOM FLAP
BODENKLAPPEN STELLUNG
POSITION DU LEVIER INFÉRIEUR

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| PIENSIEMEN SMÅFRÖ SMALL SEED KLEINSAMEN PETITES GRAINENS | VILJA SPANNMÅL GRAIN SEEDS GETREIDE GRAINS | HERNE ÄRTER PEAS ERBSEN POIS | HÄRKÄPAPU BÖNER BEANS BOHNEN HARICOTS | LANNOITE GÖDSEL FERTILIZER DÜNGER ENGRAINS |

SMD PSL

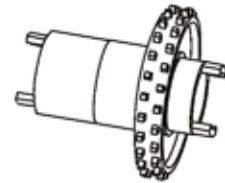


SMD 300 32r /100m²
SMD 400 24r /100m²

POHJALÄPÄN ASENNOT
BOTTENKLAFFENS LÄGE
POSITION OF THE BOTTOM FLAP
BODENKLAPPEN STELLUNG
POSITION DU LEVIER INFÉRIEUR

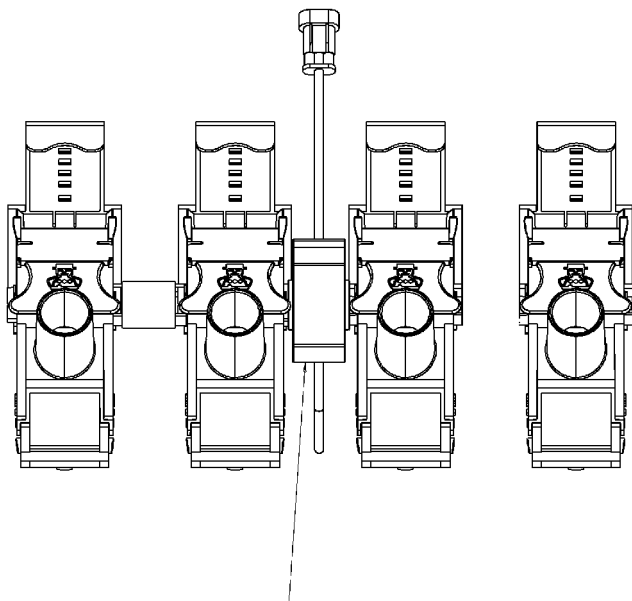
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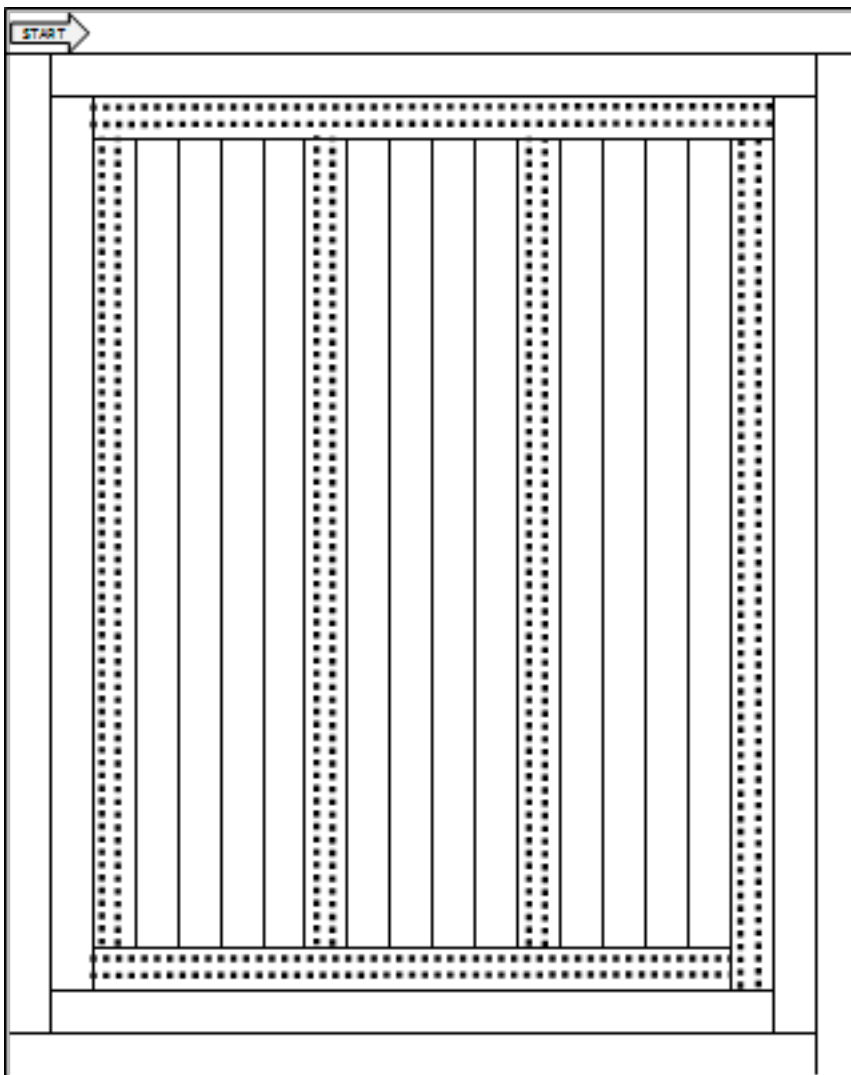


7 TRAMLINES

As optional equipment, Junkkari seed drills can be equipped with tramline clutches controlled using the G-Wizard or ISOBUS control unit. Tramlines facilitate spraying and reduces the trampling effect. This results in more even growth. This section presents how tramlines are made and how the tramline width is fitted with the spray width. How the tramline and track width can be changed is presented at the end of this section. Tramline control is presented in the section Control units.



When using tramlines, the driving method must be planned so that tramlines are suitable for spraying. Usually, the easiest way to make tramlines is to circle the field so many times that a single set of tramlines are made around the field. Once tramlines have been driven at the edges of the field, drive a few times in boundary strips if required to turn in boundary strips. Once the boundary strips are long enough for turning, start going back and forth in order to utilise the control unit's automatic calculator. A simple figure of seeding on tramlines where the driver has first drive around the field three times, after which the driver has driven back and forth, is presented below. The width of the plant protection sprayer is five times the width of the seed drill. For example, a four-metre machine has a 20-metre sprayer.



There are three ways to drive tramlines:

- 1) Symmetrical
- 2) Asymmetrical to the left
- 3) Asymmetrical to the right

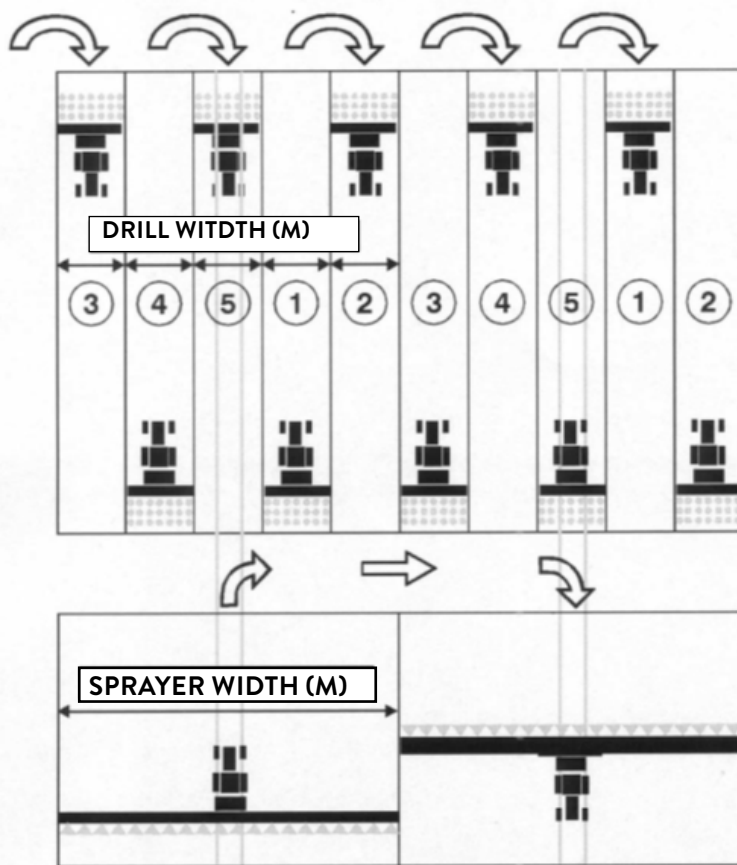
Normally, the aim is to follow the symmetrical method. It is the simplest way and suitable for the most common seed drill-spray combinations. In a symmetrical tramline, the sprayer tramline is in the middle of the seeding line. In the asymmetrical method, a single set of tramlines is driven twice, in which case the centre line of the track is in the middle of the seeding lines.

7.1 SYMMETRICAL TRAMLINES

Tramlines are driven symmetrically so that, during marking, feeding is stopped next to both tyres of the spraying tractor. The table below presents how tramlines can be driven symmetrically for different sprayer widths using three- and four-meter seed drills.

| DRILL WIDTH (M) | SPRAYER WIDTH (M) | TRAMLINE RHYTHM | TRAMLINE COUNTER START VALUE | NOTICE |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| 3 M | 12 M | 4 | 2 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF MACHINE WIDTH |
| | 15 M | 5 | 3 | |
| | 18 M | 6 | 3 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF MACHINE WIDTH |
| | 21 M | 7 | 4 | |
| | 24 M | 8 | 4 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF DRILL WIDTH |
| | 27 M | 9 | 5 | |
| | 30 M | 10 | 5 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF DRILL WIDTH |
| | 33 M | 11 | 6 | |
| | 36 M | 12 | 6 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF MACHINE WIDTH |
| 4 M | 12 M | 3 | 2 | |
| | 16 M | 4 | 3 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF MACHINE WIDTH |
| | 20 M | 5 | 3 | |
| | 24 M | 6 | 4 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF MACHINE WIDTH |
| | 28 M | 7 | 4 | |
| | 32 M | 8 | 5 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF MACHINE WIDTH |
| | 36 M | 9 | 5 | |
| | 40 M | 10 | 6 | FIRST ROUND SOWN WITH HALF MACHINE WIDTH |

During the first round, feeding is closed using the half machine stopper available as additional equipment or by closing the closing hatches of metering devices on one side of the machine. Remember to return the machine's working width back to normal after the first round. Example image below represents seeding using symmetrical tramlines.



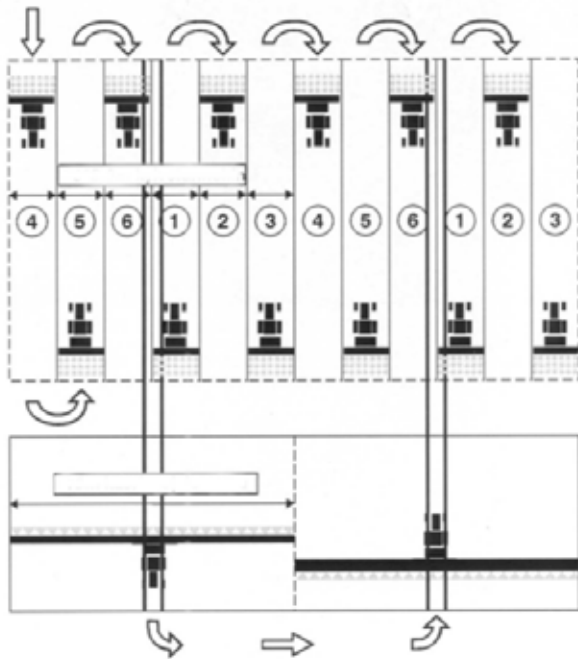
7.2 ASYMMETRICAL TRAMLINES ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE SEED DRILL

Tramlines are driven asymmetrically on the left side of the seed drill so that, during marking, seed drill feeding is stopped on the left side for two consecutive rounds. The asymmetrical method can be used when the spray width is an even number times the width of the seed drill. When using asymmetrical tracks, the half machine setting can be avoided during the first round. The table below presents how tramlines can be driven asymmetrically for different sprayer widths using three- and four-meter seed drills.

| COMBI DRILL WIDTH (M) | SPRAYER WIDTH (M) | CONTROL UNIT'S TRAMLINE RHYTHM | CALCULATOR'S INITIAL VALUE |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 M | 12 M | 4 | 3 |
| | 18 M | 6 | 4 |
| | 24 M | 8 | 5 |
| | 30 M | 10 | 6 |
| | 36 M | 12 | 7 |
| 4 M | 16 | 4 | 3 |
| | 24 | 6 | 4 |
| | 32 | 8 | 5 |
| | 40 | 10 | 6 |

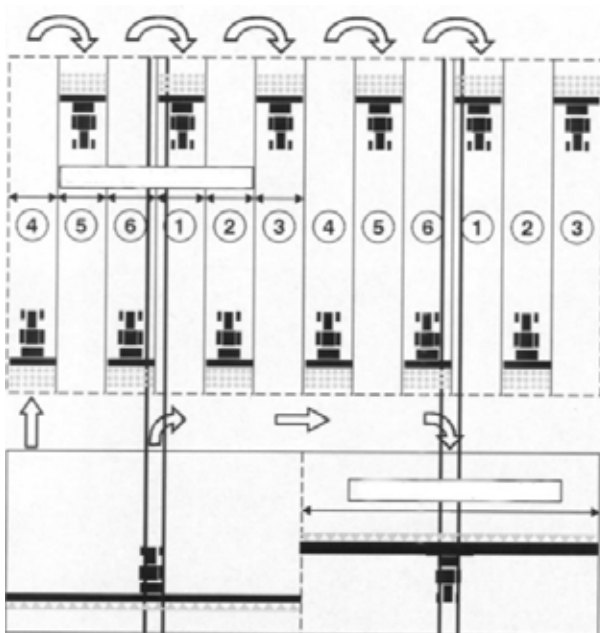
As stated, asymmetrical tramlines are more difficult to drive than symmetrical tramli-

nes, due to which it is simpler to use symmetrical tramlines. Note that the location of the tramline clutch usually differs according to the type of driving method. Also note that, when using asymmetrical tramlines, the seed drill's automatic half lift function cannot be used.



7.3 7.3 ASYMMETRICAL TRAMLINES ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SEED DRILL

When driving asymmetrical tramlines on the right side of the seed drill, the procedure is similar to driving asymmetrical tramlines on the left, except the clutch to be stopped is on the right side of the machine. The side selected depends on the driving direction during the first round. The image below illustrates how tramlines are driven on the right side.



8 SURFACE AREA METER

8.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Display | 4 digits. |
| Power supply | 2 x 1,5 V (AA battery) |
| Temperature limits | -10°C - +70°C (may vary depending on the battery type) |
| Pulse signals from the sensor | max. 167 pulse signals per second |
| Min. pulse-time | 0,6 ms |
| Internal memory | Speed ratio, width and 2 area counters saved |

8.2 GENERAL

The surface area meter includes two separate surface area calculators (HA.1 and HA.2) that can both be easily reset, if required.

When the meter receives speed pulses, the bottommost segment of the number on the extreme left blinks at the rate of the pulses. This indicates that the speed sensor works and has been installed correctly. The surface area meter calculates the surface area on the basis of the travelled distance indicated by the speed sensor and the machine width entered in the meter.

The speed multiplier (symbol \circ on the screen) refers to the distance (cm) travelled between two pulses sent by the speed sensor. If the surface area meter is installed at the Junkkari factory, the speed multiplier (symbol \circ on the screen) and the machine's working width (symbol |---|) have already been set, and the user does not need to change them. If the surface area meter is installed afterwards, the setting values are presented in the table of page 8.

The speed multiplier table takes the slippage of 3% into account. The level of slippage is affected by the soil type and cultivation method. If the speed multiplier table does not offer the correct result, it is easy to fix. For example, if the actual surface area is 4.0 hectares and the meter indicates 4.4 hectares, multiply the speed multiplier value by 0.90 (90%) and enter the adjusted speed multiplier in the meter.

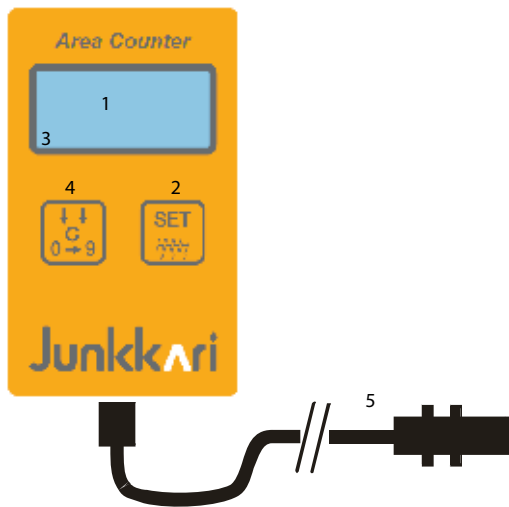
The speed multiplier is entered in centimetres. The table below indicates how the decimal separator (dot on the screen) moves if the speed multiplier is less or more than 100 cm.

| INTERVALS FOR INDICATING THE WHEEL CIRCUMFERENCE | |
|--|-----------------|
| Interval | Display example |
| < 100 cm | 87.25 |
| ≥ 100 cm | 315.8 |

The machine width (|---|) is entered in meters (e.g. _2.50). Section 3.2 offers additional

instructions for setting the speed multiplier and the machine's working width. The surface area meter is splash-proof. Batteries should be removed during winter storage.

8.3 USING THE SURFACE AREA METER



1. Display
2. SET -key
 - start-up
 - for activating the change function of the value marked/highlighted
3. While getting speed pulses the lower "bar" of the first digit will flash during work.
4. C -key (or F -key)
 - start up
 - change of active parameter displayed
 - turning off the area counter: Press the key for approx. 4 seconds ("stop" is displayed in the monitor)
 - moving from one function to other: F.2 -> HA.1 -> HA.2 -> |---| -> o
5. Wire and speed sensor
 - speed input to counter

Buttons:

Start press either C- or SET-button

Switch off press C-button until you see text STOP

Area counter reset press SET-button until area value blinks, then press C-button

8.4 CHANGING AND RESETTING VALUES

The table below shows which values that may be changed and which may only be reset. Values that may be changed (indicated by a C) are all input factors, and values that may only be reset (indicated by an R) are all output factors.

| Function | Factor | Symbol | Reset/ changed | Limits |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| Area counter | area I | HA 1 | R | 0,000-9999 ha |
| | area II | HA 2 | R | 0,000-0000 ha |
| | wheel circumfer- ence | o | C | 00,01-999,9 cm |
| | working width | ---- | C | 00,01-99,99 m |

The following description, describes the value change of the wheel circumference:









| Example: Changing the wheel circumference from 87.25 cm to 315.8 cm | | |
|---|------------|--|
| Key | Display | Explanation |
| | o 87.25 | The wheel circumference is found on the display - first the symbol is displayed, then the current wheel circumference value. |
| | 87.25 | Press the key for app. 2 sec. - the comma starts flashing, indicating that its position may be changed. |
| | 872.5 | Push repeatedly until the position is correct. |
| | 872.5 | The first digit starts flashing, indicating that its value may be changed. |
| | 372.5 | Push repeatedly until the digit value is correct. |
| | 372.5 | The second digit starts flashing. |
| | 312.5 | Push repeatedly until the digit value is correct. |
| | 312.5 | The third digit starts flashing. |
| | 315.5 | Push repeatedly until the digit value is correct. |
| | 315.5 | The fourth digit starts flashing. |
| | 315.8 | Push repeatedly until the digit value is correct. |
| | 315.8 | Press the key for app. 2 sec., leaving programming. |

Not all factors contain a comma, just as it is not always possible to change its position. In those cases, please disregard the instructions on changing the position of the comma!

| Example: Resetting the Area counter HA.1 | | |
|--|---------------|--|
| Key | Display | Explanation |
| | HA.1 7.192 | The HA. I is found on the display - first the symbol is displayed, then the current accumulated area. |
| | 7.192 | Press the key for app. 2 sec. - the accumulated area starts flashing, indicating that it can be reset. |
| | 0 | Press until the area counter is reset. |
| | 0 | Press the key for app. 2 sec., leaving programming. |


Furthermore, programming-mode is automatically exited, if the Area Counter does not receive signals from the keys within a 10 second interval.

Note that Area counter HA.2 can be reset only by code (236)

| Example: Resetting the Area counter HA.2 | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| Key | Display | Explanation |
|  | HA.2 7.192 | The HA. 2 is found on the display - first the symbol is displayed, then the current accumulated area. |
|  | c.000 | Press the key for app. 2 sec. and now you can enter the code for resetting |
|  | c.200 | Press the key until it first digit changes to 2 |
|  | c.200 | Press the key for confirmation and to change position. |
|  | c.230 | Press the key until it second digit changes to 3 |
|  | c.230 | Press the key for confirmation and to change position. |
|  | c.236 | Press the key until it third digit changes to 6 |
|  | c.236 | Press the key for 2 seconds and the HA.2 is reset |

8.5 TURNING THE AREA COUNTER ON AND OFF - STOP-MODE

In order to lower the power consumption of the Area Counter, and thereby increasing the lifetime of the batteries, the computer may be set in stop-mode. The display will then be turned off and the computer is paused until a new signal is received from the sensor or by pressing a key.

The Area Counter may be set in stop-mode manually. This is done by pressing the -key for app. 4 seconds. The display shows 'stop' in app. 1 second, and the display is then turned off.

If the Area Counter within a period of 1/2-1 1/2 hour has not received any pulse or key-press signals, the computer is automatically set in stop-mode.

8.6 POWER SUPPLY

The Area Counter must be supplied with power from 2 1,5V AA-batteries.

When the Area Counter is re-started having been in stop-mode, the display first shows the version number of the specific computer.

The computer then checks the power level - if this is too low the display shows '-bL'. If the Area Counter is then automatically turned off, the batteries must be changed. If the power supply from the batteries is too low the computer will occasionally flash the '-bL-' message during use. The batteries must then be changed, as counting errors may occur.

If display-problems occur after battery replacement, wait for 2 minutes, and then reinsert the batteries. In case this doesn't help please check the accumulated voltage from the batteries (min. 3V).

8.7 STORING DATA – THE MEMORY OF THE AREA COUNTER

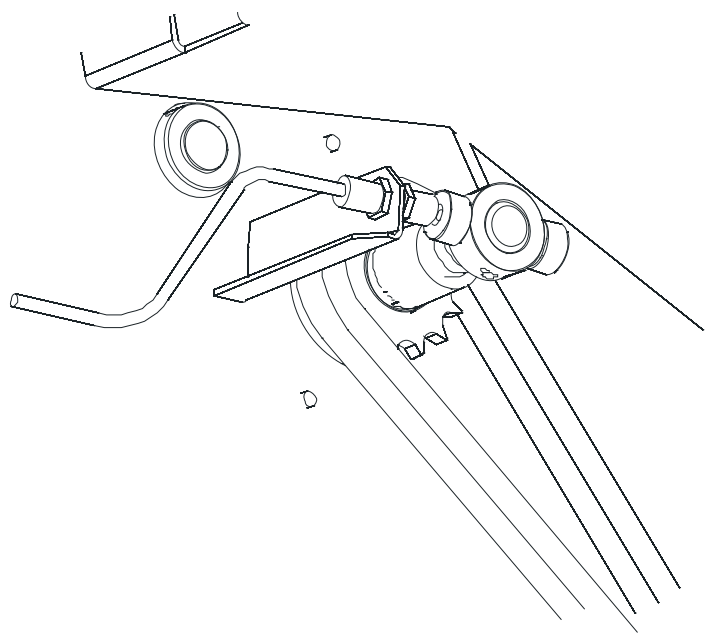
The Area Counter is supplied with a memory facility, which remembers the values of the input- and output factors.

The values of the input-factors (e.g. the wheel circumference) are automatically stored when they are changed.

The value of output factors (e.g. Area D) is stored once every hour, and when the Area Counter is automatically or manually set in stop-mode - please refer to the “Turning the Area Counter on and off - stop mode”.

- When changing the batteries, the Area Counter must first be manually set in stop-mode, using the **-**key. Then the batteries may be changed without risk of losing data

8.8 INSTALLING THE SENSOR AND MAGNET



| Factor | Symbol | SMD400 | SMD300 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheel circumference | ○ | 50.50 | 50.50 |
| Working width | ---- | 4.00 | 3.00 |

Notice. The speed multiplier refers to the distance (cm) travelled between two pulses sent by the speed sensor.

9 G-WIZARD


9.1 GENERAL

The G-Wizard control unit measures or monitors:

- Surface area (total area and two resettable calculators)
- Driving speed (km/h)
- Average seeded area per hour (ha/h)
- Shaft rotation
- Tramline switch operation
- Gearbox operation
- Hopper level
- If required, it can be used to diagnose and test sensor operations.

The G-Wizard control unit controls or adjusts:

- The operation of trackmarkers manually or automatically
- The operation of tramline switches manually or automatically
- Machine half lift (additional equipment S/M)
- Fertiliser rate electronically (optional equipment)

The control unit screen includes four main tabs that can be browsed using the left shift-key. . The tab number is displayed in the tab key icon:

1. The driving tab serves to control driving functions, such as trackmarkers, tramlines, fertiliser rate and half lift. Some of the functions displayed in the image are optional.



2. The machine guard tab serves to calibrate the seed metering device guard. In addition, the tab displays the rotating speeds of feed shafts. If the machine is equipped with an electronic remote control of fertiliser (G-Wizard Plus), you can also change the basic fertiliser rate setting in this tab.



3. The calculator tab displays the total surface area and two resettable surface area calculators (HA.1 and HA.2).



4. In the menu tab, you can perform a calibration (G-Wizard Plus), change settings and carry out diagnostics -functions.



9.2 DRIVING MODE WITHOUT REMOTE FERTILISER CONTROL (G-WIZARD)

The appearance of the driving screen varies according to optional equipment selected. Depending on equipment, the screen displays the driving speed, half lift status, hectares driven, trackmarker status, average availability, tramline status and calculator value.



Using the shift key, you can change between the four main tabs. Press the key for two seconds to access the driving tab directly. Press the key for three seconds to shut down the control unit.



Using the half lift activation button, you can activate or deactivate the half lift function. The machine must always be raised all the way up before reversing.



Using the trackmarker control button, you can control trackmarkers manually or use the automatic function which changes the trackmarker side automatically after lifting the machine. In the automatic mode, the trackmarker side can be changed when the machine is raised. Using manual control, trackmarkers can be controlled as selected while driving. An active marker is highlighted on the screen.



Using the tramline calculator stop button, the calculator and automatic trackmarker side change can be stopped. This function is needed if the machine needs to be raised in the middle of a round.



Using the tramline calculator step button, you can change the tramline calculator value.

9.3 DRIVING MODE WITH REMOTE FERTILISER CONTROL (G-WIZARD PLUS)

The appearance of the driving screen varies according to optional equipment selected. Depending on equipment, the screen displays the driving speed, half lift status, hectares driven, trackmarker status, fertiliser rate, tramline status and calculator value.



Using the shift key, you can change between the four main tabs. Press the key for two seconds to access the driving tab directly. Press the key for three seconds to shut down the control unit.



Use the selection button to decide whether you wish to set the remote fertiliser control and half lift (optional equipment) or trackmarkers and the tramline calculator.



Using the trackmarker control button, you can control trackmarkers manually or use the automatic function which changes the trackmarker side automatically after lifting the machine. In the automatic mode, the trackmarker side can be changed when the machine is raised. Using manual control, trackmarkers can be controlled as selected while driving. An active marker is highlighted on the screen.



Using the fertiliser rate adjustment button, you can increase or reduce the fertiliser rate by the percentage defined in settings. For example, if the step is set at 10%, one push of the button will increase or reduce the fertiliser rate by 10%.



Using the tramline calculator stop button, the calculator and automatic trackmarker side change can be stopped. This function is needed if the machine needs to be raised in the middle of a round. The calculator should also be stopped when filling the machine.



Using the SET button, you can change the basic fertiliser rate setting. It is set using the arrow keys and accepted using the OK button. If you wish to return to the driving screen without changing the basic setting, press ESC.



Using the tramline calculator step button, you can change the tramline calculator value.



Using the half lift activation button, you can activate or deactivate the half lift function. The machine must always be raised all the way up before reversing.

9.4 MACHINE GUARD



Using the CAL button, you can calibrate the rotating guard of the seed feeding mechanism if the seed shaft tramline clutches required have been installed in the machine.

The guard monitors the rotating ratio between the cardan shaft and the seed feed shaft. If the ration changes, the guard gives an alarm. At the factory, the change rate has been set at 35%. When the seed volume is changed, the rotating guard must be re-calibrated.

It is calibrated on the screen below while driving. When the ratio stabilises, press OK. After calibration, the calibration tab will be displayed.



Use the SET button to change the basic fertiliser rate setting. Enter a new basic setting using the arrow keys and accept by pressing OK. Return without saving by pressing ESC.



Using the Enter key, you can return directly to the basic fertiliser rate setting if the fertiliser rate was changed on the driving screen using the + and - keys.

This tab also displays the rotating speed (revolutions per minute) of the seed and fertiliser feed shafts if tramline clutches have been installed in the shafts.

9.5 CALCULATORS



The calculator tab includes three calculators that measure the surface area and operating hours. Two of these calculators can be reset, whereas the third displays the machine's total surface area and operating hours.



Using the PART/TOT button, you can change the calculator displayed.



Using the RESET button, you can reset the displayed calculator.



With the GRAND button, you can view the machine's total hectares and opera-

ting hours. This calculator cannot be reset.

9.6 SETTINGS

In the settings tab, you can select the following functions:

- 1) Calibration (G-Wizard Plus)
- 2) User settings
- 3) Factory settings (the factory's PIN code required)
- 4) Diagnostics



9.6.1 CALIBRATION (G-WIZARD PLUS)

Machines equipped with the electronic remote control of fertiliser as optional equipment are calibrated as described in this section. Instructions for the actual calibration are presented in Section 6 of this manual.

Once you have selected calibration from the settings tab, the control unit requests the average rate of fertiliser. For example, if 300–400 kg/hectare of fertiliser is applied, set 350 kg/hectare as the target rate. As a result, the calibration will be performed in the middle of the range to produce as accurate a result as possible.



Use the ESC button to return to the settings tab without saving your changes.



Press the SET button to change the target rate.

OK

Press OK to continue calibration after the target rate has been set.

Once the target rate has been approved, the machine will set the fertiliser rate according to the target rate based on the previous calibration. Then, the calibration is performed and the weighing result is entered in the control unit in kilograms. (Remember to deduct the weight of the weighing bag. Do not convert the result into kg/ha.)



ESC

Press ESC to exit the calibration without saving any changes.



Enter the calibration result using the arrow keys.

OK

Press OK to accept the calibration result entered.

Once the calibration result has been approved, the control unit displays a summary of the calibration result.

- Previous refers to the previous correction factor with which the curve illustrating the control unit's fertiliser feed rate is adjusted according to the nominal weight of fertiliser.
- New refers to the new correction factor obtained through the calibration.
- Error refers to the error corrected by the calibration.
- Maximum refers to the theoretical maximum fertiliser rate which can be applied using the machine.



Press ESC to cancel the calibration result and return to the settings tab without saving any changes.



Press OK to accept calibration changes and return to the settings tab.

It is recommended that changes are tested and a new calibration is performed. If a significant change in the feed rate is made in the calibration, the calibration should be repeated to make sure that the feed rate corresponds with the target rate. If required, enter any correction in the control unit as described above.

9.6.2 FACTORY SETTINGS

Factory settings can only be changed by persons authorised by the factory. As a result, factory settings can only be accessed by entering a PIN code.

9.6.3. USER SETTINGS



In user settings:

1. You can change the screen contrast and brightness in the Screen section.



2. You can set the fertiliser rate step in the Customisation section. The target value must be set as kg/ha, and the zero point offset and calibration offset must be set at 0.



3. 3) You can set the date and time in the Date/time section.



4. Technical support offers the contact details of technical support.



5. 5) You can change the control unit language through Language.



6. 6) In the Seed drill section, you can define the seed drill width, set the speed sensor calibration factor manually or calibrate the speed sensor by driving.



By calibrating the speed sensor, you can improve the accuracy of the displayed speed and surface area. Due to different soil properties, the slippage and sinking of the friction wheel vary. In factory settings, the multiplier is 1.034.



Perform calibration by measuring a distance of 100 metres in the field. Drive the tractor to the starting marker and lower the machine and friction wheel to the ground. Start calibration by pressing OK in the calibration screen. Drive to the finishing marker and press OK.



After the calibration, a new calibration factor will be displayed. Accept the calibration result by pressing OK or reject it by pressing ESC.



7. In Tramlines, you can edit tramline settings.



Change the width of the tramline interval (plant protection spray) by pressing up and down arrow keys. Use left and right arrow keys to change between symmetrical and asymmetrical driving methods. Confirm your changes by pressing OK. Press ESC if you wish to cancel your changes.

- In Alarm settings, you can edit the alarm settings of the seed and fertiliser hopper level guard. For example, if you are seeding small seeds, the alarm should be disabled.



9.6.4 DIAGNOSTICS

Using diagnostics, you can examine the operations of machine sensors.



- Device displays the control unit's supply voltage, the voltage provided by hopper level guards. When the hopper is full, the voltage is 12 V. The status of the machine lifting sensor is displayed at the bottom.



- Metering device displays rotating speeds of the machine's speed sensor, seed shaft (if switches installed) and fertiliser shaft (if switches installed), and their correspon-

ding sensor pulse frequencies. The target length of the remote fertiliser control (optional equipment) and the measured length are displayed at the bottom.



3. History displays the machine's total hectares and operating hours.



4. You can use function testing to test machine sensors by following the instructions displayed.

10 ISOBUS CONTROL UNIT

11 SEEDING

Using a new seed drill, seeding should first be tested without any seeds or fertilisers. This is important because it allows you to test the machine and control unit, and to learn machine adjustments well before the busy seeding season.

11.1 START OF SEEDING



Make sure that moving machine parts do not cause injuries to people or damage to property close to the machine.

When driving to the field:

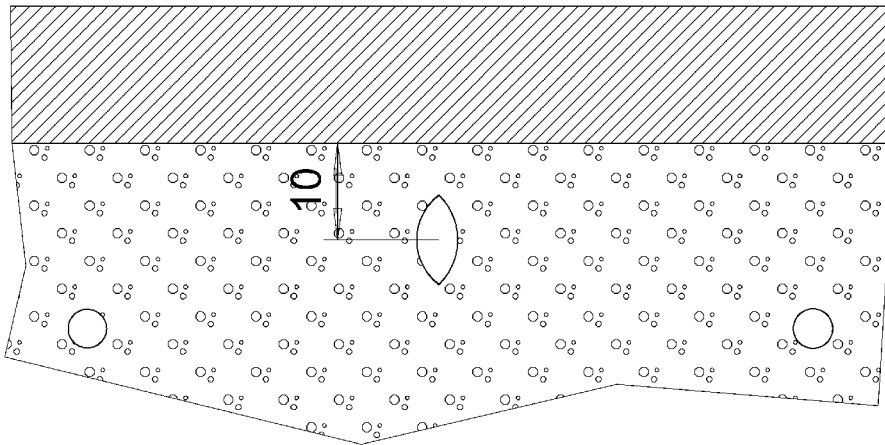
- Release trackmarkers. Locking pins are located on the marker arms.
- Lower the friction wheel and make sure that seeds and fertilisers come out from all coulters.
- Open the valves of lifting hydraulic hoses.
- Remove any transportation support.
- Turn the rim removers of any disc cultivator to the working position.
- Start the control unit.
- Drive the first round anticlockwise so that the friction wheel is not on the edge side. This ensures that the friction wheel does not hit any obstacles or grooves that could damage the machine or stop feeding.
- Verify the seeding depth after the first round.

11.2 SOIL PREPARATION

The correct seeding period and soil cultivation are important considering the success of seeding. If the field is cultivated, a level cultivation result reduces the driving distance in soil preparation. Make sure that any soil preparation supports the region's water economy. In dry conditions, avoid cultivation deeper than at the seeding depth, in which case moisture rises to seeds from the uncultivated layer through capillary action. The optimal seed position is between the cultivated and uncultivated layers.

In clay and other dry soil, levelling the topsoil before soil preparation is a good way to maintain moisture by interrupting capillary action. When preparing for moist conditions, the land may need to be cultivated deeper to increase the water space. It is especially important for the growth capacity and structure of soil that it is not trampled or cultivated when wet, and that machine surface pressures are as low as possible.

OPTIMAL CULTIVATION DEPTH (SEEDS 1 CM INSIDE THE UNCULTIVATED LAYER).



At best, direct seeding reduces the number of cultivation stages. Multi-year experiments have shown that, thanks to direct seeding, the soil structure, microbes and the water economy improve. Direct seeding also effectively retains water in the soil. Similarly, studies have shown that, the less cultivation is needed, the better plants are able to utilise nutrients in the soil. Furthermore, fewer nutrients will flow away from the field. However, if the amount of cultivation is reduced, the risk of plant diseases and weeds increases. Each farmer needs to select working methods that are the most suitable for their farm. Thanks to its diverse seed drills, Junkkari is able to offer the best seed drills for all methods.

11.3 FERTILISATION

Fertiliser placement is the most effective method to apply nutrients to plants. In fertilisation during seeding, fertilisers are placed in the seeding row, a separate fertiliser row or both. When fertilisers are placed in a row, the high nutrient concentration in the row is mainly utilisable by plants compared to surface fertilising where the nutrients contained by spread fertiliser grains are largely absorbed in the soil, meaning that plants are unable to utilise them as effectively. In fertiliser placement, nutrients are placed close to seeds or under them between seeding rows where they are available to plant roots. In surface fertilising, the convection of nutrients to plants is largely placed on the rainwater migration effect.

Distributed fertilising to spring plants is justifiable on the basis of an increased protein level or distributed risks associated with fertiliser costs. Distributed fertilising may not produce larger crops in spring seeding but a later seeding may become unnecessary if investments in the crops are unproductive due to a poor growing season. It is recommended that, during spring seeding, at least two-thirds of all of the growing season's nutrients are applied.

Whether fertilisers should be placed in the seed row or a separate row depends on the nutrient application method, plants, soil type and humus content.

- If urea is used as a fertiliser, it must be placed in a separate row.
- The thickness of the seed shell affects its risk of burn damage. For example, wheat having a thin shell is more susceptible to burn damage than barley or oat.
- Dry seeding conditions increase the risk of burn damage, similarly to poorly aggregated soil, in which case there are only a few crumbs between the seed and fertiliser. Low-humus-containing clay is the most susceptible soil type to burn damage. Organic and high-humus-containing soil types offer excellent protection to seeds against the risk of burn damage.
- If the high pH value of the soil interferes with the absorption of manganese or other nutrients soluble at a lower pH, applying fertilisers into the seed row reduces the soil pH locally in the seeding row, allowing nutrients, such as manganese, to be better available to plants.
- Especially if the source of nutrients is manure or other organic fertilisers, applying fertilisers into the seed row is an excellent fertilisation method.
- In experiments, 150 kg of nitrogen has been entered in the seed row inside clay without it having any negative impact on the crops. The ground rule is that 120 kg/ha of nitrogen can be used without any significant risk of burn damage.
- Applying fertilisers into the seed row has been found to have a positive impact on frost resistance at the sprouting stage.
- If fertilisers are placed in a separate row, a starter fertiliser should be used as it produces an increase of 5–10% in crops in optimal conditions.

Fertilisers are sensitive to moisture. Store fertilisers and the seed drill protected against moisture. The best storage location for the seed drill is a machine shed with a dry base and doors. If the machine is stored on a moist base or in a place accessible by night dew, the fertiliser may form into clumps above the metering device or adhere to metering device parts. Before each seeding day, rotate some fertiliser into calibration trays, and make sure that no fertiliser has adhered to the feed roll and that the calibration trays have equal piles of fertiliser. If required, clean the rolls through the metering device cover. Fertilisers that have absorbed moisture may also accumulate in the hopper above the metering device. In this case, it is usually sufficient that the bottom of the hopper is hit lightly above the metering device using a rubber hammer.

11.4 SEEDS AND SEED FEEDING

A high-quality seed is an essential part of successful seeding. Only use pure seeds because any impurities may damage machine operations. The user is responsible for ensuring that any dressing, etc. used does not have a negative impact or prevent the metering device or coulters from operating. When using large seeds (larger than peas), make sure that they will not cause blockage in the machine.

The most important is to verify a correct and even seeding depth and correct seeding volumes. Check the seeding depth in harder and softer areas, and in and next to tractor tyre tracks. A tool intended to measure the seeding depth is delivered with the machine. The seeding depth must be selected according to the plant, soil type, seeding period and moisture conditions. If seeding conditions so require, adjust the hydraulic coulter pressure while driving.

When monitoring the feed volume, check the feeding operation, for example, before each filling. Stop in the boundary strip, rotate the friction wheel and make sure that seeds and fertilisers come out from all coulters. Pay attention to the tramline rhythm. Before filling the machine, check visually that fertilisers and seeds are consumed evenly. However, note that the distribution of metering devices in the hopper differs slightly, meaning that the level of fertilisers and seeds in the hopper is not identical.

Note that the seed drill must always move forward when it is being lowered to the ground or raised off the ground. Do not stop if the machine is lowered to the ground. If you need to stop during seeding, lift the machine while driving. Before continuing, reverse a few metres and lower the machine while driving. Otherwise, coulters may be clogged, particularly in moist conditions. When reversing, make sure that the coulters do not touch the ground. They may be clogged or damaged. Always lift the machine all the way up before reversing.

Junkkari seed drills and metering devices are designed to operate accurately and reliably. However, Junkkari Oy cannot be held liable for damage caused by incorrect adjustments or working methods. Furthermore, Junkkari Oy is not responsible for any seeding-related indirect damage.



If a coulters is clogged, do not go under the machine without using sufficient mechanical supports. Check machine supports in Section 3.

11.5 ECONOMICAL SEEDING

Seeding is a key factor in productive cropping. This section offers a summary of simple actions that affect the input-output ratio of seeding. The aim is to save time and money, and improve production.

1. Adjust the tractor's tyre pressures correctly and use collaring which minimises tyre slippage. Tyre slippage directly increases fuel consumption. Reducing slippage by 5% refers to an improvement of 5% in fuel economy.
2. Use a tractor of a correct size. An excessively large tractor tramples the field and consumes more fuel.
3. Utilise your tractor's economical torque range and transmission. Driving at unnecessarily high revolutions increases fuel consumption significantly.
4. Do not cultivate too deep. Cultivation consumes fuel and moisture will evaporate and not be available to seeds if the cultivation depth is higher than the seeding depth. If so permitted by conditions and coulters, the cultivation depth should be one centimetre lower than the seeding depth.
5. Avoid any unnecessary rounds. Perform any basic cultivation so that the result is as

- even as possible. This reduces the amount of cultivation needed. Also utilise the cultivating effect of the seeding combination. In larger areas, you can achieve savings if you use a guidance system or automatic steering to avoid overlapping rounds.
6. Use large tyres in the seed drill. The tractive resistance of the seed drill plays an important part in terms of fuel economy. In cultivated soil and soil rich in humus, large tyres produce the most benefits.
 7. Particularly, soil rich in humus and heavy soil with a high tractive resistance are suitable for fertilising the seed row. Without fertiliser coulters, the tractive resistance and fuel consumption are lower.
 8. Use economical driving lines. Try to seed while lifting the machine as infrequently as possible. Generally, seeding is not the most economical way to seed because turning takes a lot of time and the final rounds are short.
 9. Minimise any unproductive time on roads and organise the use of the seed drill to be as effective as possible.
 10. Maintain the seed drill in advance. Clean, lubricate and protect the machine properly between seasons. This will retain the resale value and reduce any operating breaks during seasons.
 11. Direct seeding produces savings in a number of work stages. At the same time, the field's carrying capacity is better on uncultivated soil, which also saves fuel. Each user needs to select the correct seeding method according to their farm. Junkkari offers seed drills for all seeding methods.
 12. Remove any obstacles from the field. For example, driving around rocks or other obstacles takes a surprising amount of time during a year. By removing any obstacles, you can also reduce the risk of machine damage.
 13. Use tramlines. They reduce the amount of green plants in rows. Spraying is also quicker and easier, and there will be fewer overlapping rounds.
 14. Adjust the seeding depth correctly. In particular, even sprouting on clay and silt soil requires precision.
 15. Always calculate the seed volume required on the basis of the seed weight and germinative capacity. Adjust the seed drill according to calibrations.
 16. Take care of the soil's growing capacity (structure, pH, nutrients, moisture).
 17. Maintain circulating seeding practices.
 18. If possible, use organic fertilisers to achieve savings in fertiliser costs and increase the volume of humus.
 19. Only use productive input when necessary. For example, precision fertilising serves to apply fertilisers in varying conditions as required.
 20. Take care of the driver's occupational safety, sufficient rest and nutrition. When driving tired, the risk of accidents increases.

12 OTHER OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

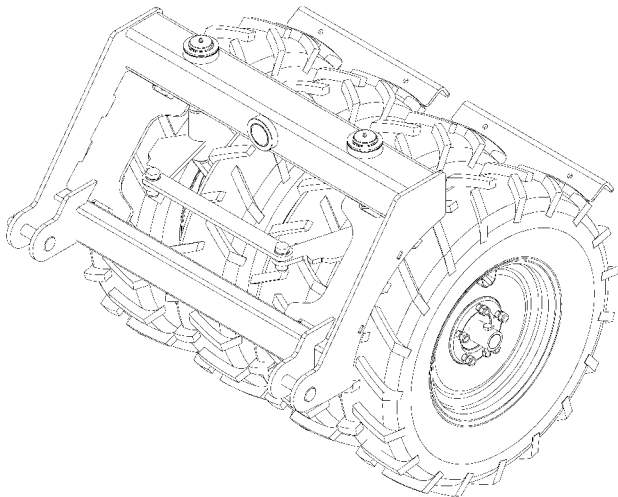
12.1 PACKER

The packer packs and levels the soil between tractor tyres before coulters. Depending on the machine type, a wide or narrow packer can be used. During seeding and in boundary strips, the packer is lowered down. Do not load the packer using any additional hydraulic pressurisation. Align the packer on the tractor's centre line using the tractor's side limiters.

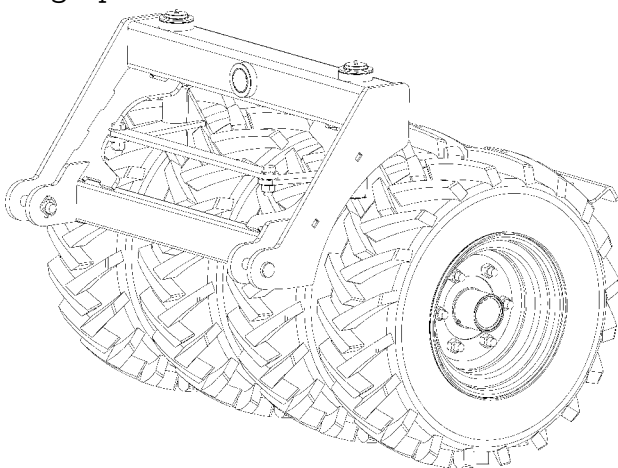
The packer must always be raised up before reversing. When driving on public roads, the packer must be raised up.

Check the pressure of packer tyres while checking the pressure of rear wheels. Lubricate any moving parts according to lubrication instructions.

Small packer



Large packer



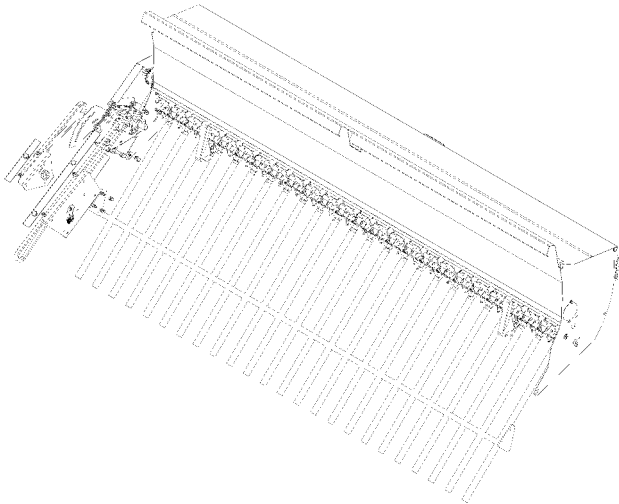
12.2. SMALL SEED AND STARTER FERTILISER DEVICE

Junkkari S-, M- and D-series seed drills can be equipped with a small seed and starter

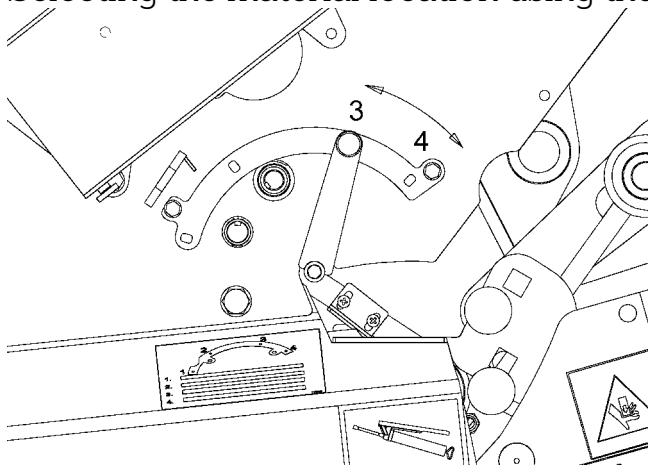
fertiliser device. It can be used to apply small seeds, such as rapeseeds, hay or mustard seeds. When applying small seeds, the small seed roll of the metering device is used.

The same device can also be used to apply starter fertiliser in the seed row. The location of the material applied can be selected to be in the seed coulter or surface using the seed drill's switch valve.

Small seed device



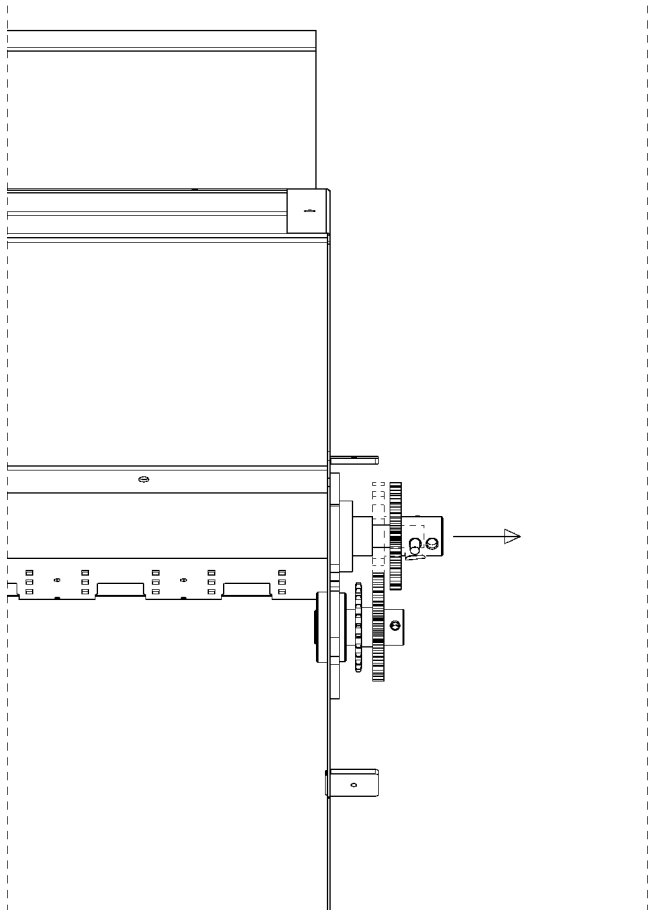
Selecting the material location using the switch valve



The device consists of a seed hopper, feeding mechanism and gearbox with transmission. It is used and adjusted similarly to the seed drill's seed side. The only exception is that the calibration is performed downwards into the calibration tray through the actual seed metering device.

When the device is used to dose starter fertiliser, deactivate the mixer shaft by moving the locking pin at the end of the shaft to the outermost hole.

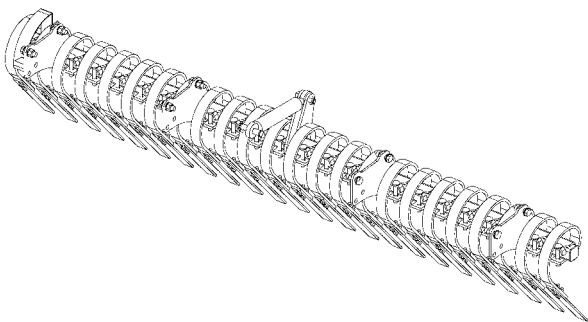
Releasing the mixer shaft



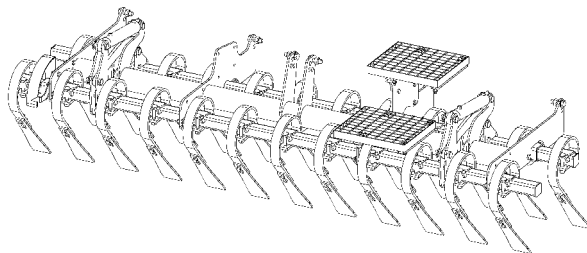
12.3 FRONT LEVELLER

The front leveller levels the soil and crushes crumbs before coulters. The leveller is controlled using the tractor's double-acting hydraulics. Depending on the machine type, a 1-row or 2-row leveller can be used.

1-row leveller



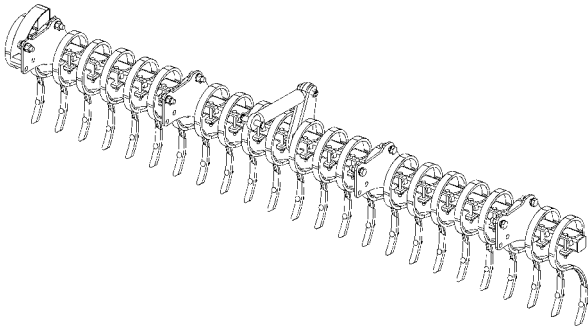
2-row leveller



Always before reversing, make sure that the leveller does not touch the ground. Tighten the screw connections of the leveller after a few operating hours.

12.4 S-TINE

The S-tine is used to cultivate and loosen the soil. In dry conditions, the S-tine can break the evaporating capillary action. In easily crumbling soil types, the S-tine can cultivate the soil directly during seeding. The best cultivation result can be achieved when the tractor uses dual tyres according to the seed drill's width and the seed drill is equipped with a packer so that the entire working width is evenly packed before the S-tine.



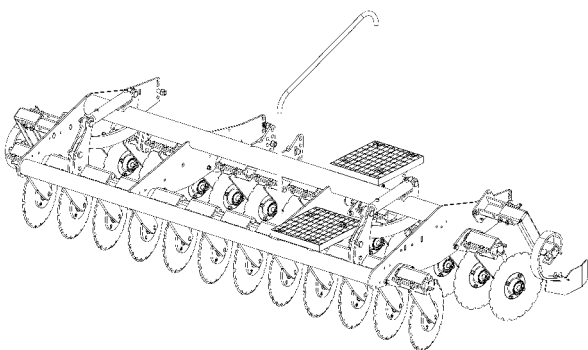
The working depth and aggression of the S-tine can be adjusted using the tractor's double-acting hydraulics.

12.5 DISC CULTIVATOR

Using a disc cultivator, the number of cultivation times can be reduced and, in specific conditions, seeding is possible directly in a stubbly field. The use of the disc cultivator should be avoided in highly moist soil because, if cultivated, moist soil becomes too packed when trampled using a seed drill.

Avoid cultivation at too high a depth because moisture may not reach seeds and fuel consumption increases unnecessarily.

Make sure that the cultivator is horizontal when the machine is in the seeding position. The position of the cultivator is adjusted by adjusting the height of the cultivator's front suspension.



The working depth of the disc cultivator can be adjusted using the tractor's double-acting hydraulics.

13 MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING



Pay attention to safety when maintaining the machine. Do not go under the machine. Lubricate the machine from the top and support it using maintenance supports. Check safety instructions at the beginning of this manual.

13.1 EMPTYING, CLEANING AND STORING THE MACHINE

To ensure machine operations without any interruptions, the machine must be cleaned, maintained and stored properly.

If there is a small volume of seeds or fertilisers in the hopper, they can be emptied into calibration trays. Install calibration trays into place and turn the switch valves to the emptying position (position 1). Open the bottom valves in full. Larger volumes can be emptied on a clean floor or tarpaulin through coulter when the switch valve is in position 3 or 4. Any poorly flowing material can be assisted by turning the calibration lever. The best way to perform final emptying is to use compressed air. Empty the machine immediately after the seeding season. Do not store any seeds or fertilisers in the machine for longer periods.

The metering device and the interior of the feed roll should be cleaned during and after the seeding season using compressed air. Cleaning is especially required if the locking pin is difficult to move or there are impurities inside the black roll.

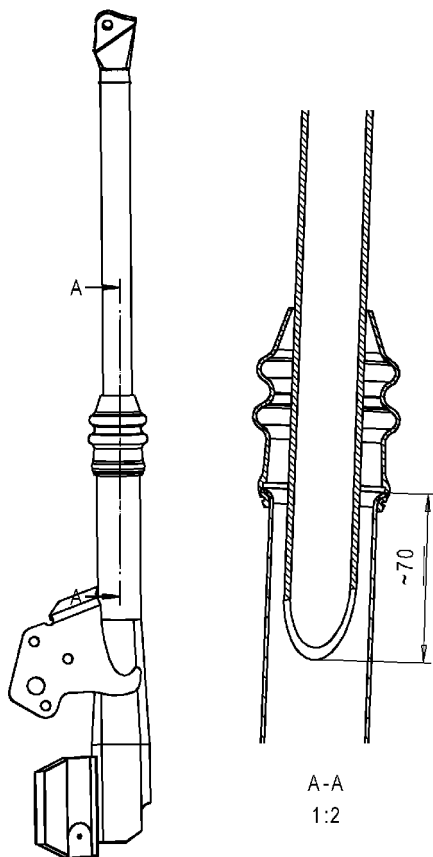
After cleaning, wash the machine and apply lubricant and oil after the operating season. However, do not direct the spray of water to electrical equipment, bearings, the gearbox breather or seals. When using washing agents, check their suitability and follow the manufacturer's safety regulations. Only use oil designed to be used as protection which does not damage the painted surface or the environment. Do not apply any oil to plastic or rubber parts.

Store the machine cleaned and lubricated indoors in dry conditions protected against sunlight. Use the lifting cylinder's maintenance support during storage. Drive the piston arms of other cylinders as much inside as possible before storage and apply oil to any arms left outside. Close the hydraulics ball valve. Store the control unit screen in a dry and warm place.

13.2. POINTS FOR CHECKING

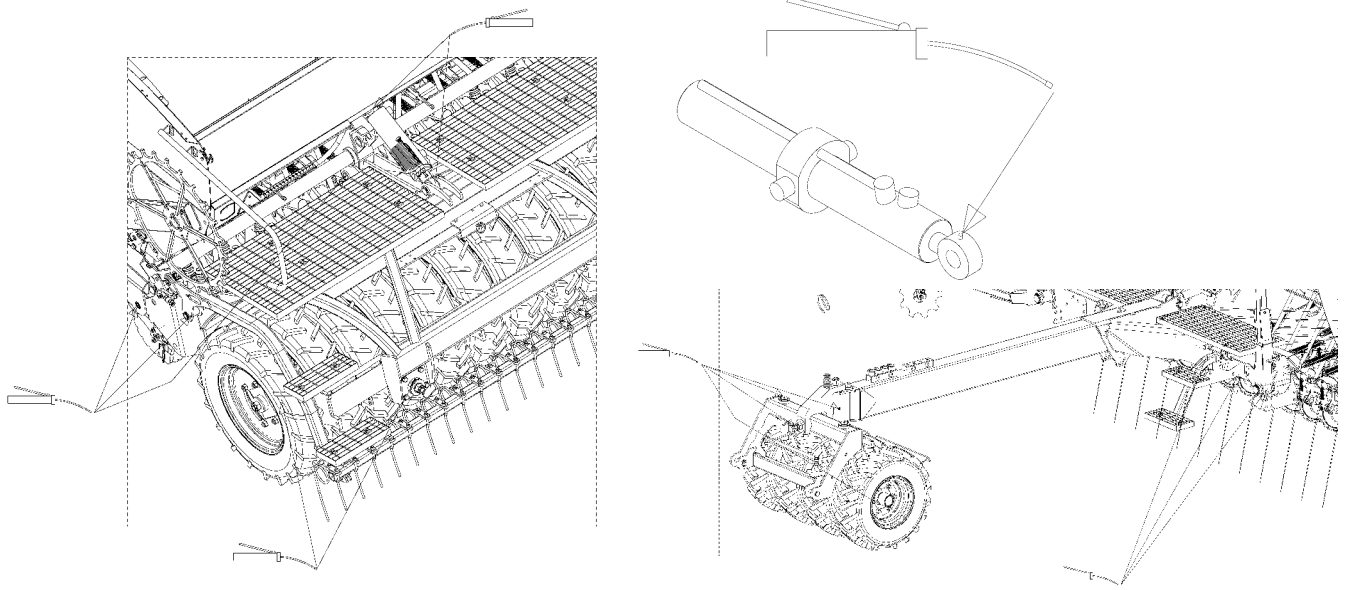
- Before any seeding, check the tightness of all bolts. Also check the clearance of joints and cylinder brackets.
- Before any seeding, check that hydraulic hoses and connections are undamaged.

- Check regularly that seed and fertiliser hoses are intact and there is no wear or bending. The chamfered head of the hose cannot rise above the dirt guard at the end of the steel coulter pipe.



- Regularly check the condition of coulter pressurisation springs. If required, replace any worn springs.
- Before the seeding season, check the condition of wearing coulter parts. Replace them if necessary.

13.3 LUBRICATION

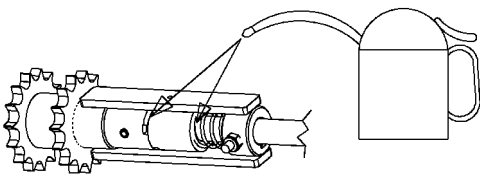


Lubricate the machine at intervals presented in the table below and always after pressure washing, and after the seeding season.

| Greasing area | Greasing interval | Numbers of nipples | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | | S series | M series | D series |
| Lifting cylinder | 100 hectares and after washing | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rolling wheel frame joints | 100 hectares and after washing | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Pivot bearings in rolling wheel bogies | 100 hectares and after washing | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Rolling wheel shaft bearings | 100 hectares and after washing | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Harrow arm joints | 100 hectares and after washing | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Trackmarker hinges | 100 hectares and after washing | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Trackmarker cylinders | 100 hectares and after washing | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| M-coulter pressure cylinders | 100 hectares and after washing | - | 2 | - |
| D-coulter fastening joint | 100 hectares and after washing | - | - | 18/24 |
| D-coulter support wheel joint | 100 hectares and after washing | - | - | 18/24 |
| D-coulter press wheel joint | 100 hectares and after washing | - | - | 18/24 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Packer arm joints | 100 hectares and after washing | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Packer wheel bearings | 100 hectares and after washing | 2/4 | 4 | 4 |
| Joints between the packer and draw boom | 100 hectares and after washing | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Disc cultivator cylinders | 200 hectares and after washing | - | 4 | - |
| 2-row leveller cylinders | 200 hectares and after washing | - | 4 | - |
| 2-row S-tine cylinders | 200 hectares and after washing | - | 4 | - |

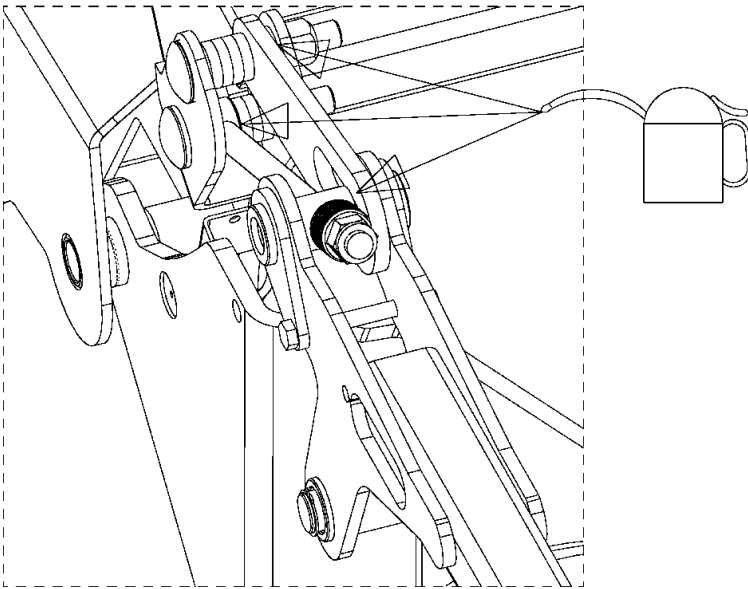
- Lubricating the gearbox freewheel clutch: Regularly lubricate gearbox freewheel clutches with oil. Turn the calibration lever so that the halves of the freewheel clutch open. Drip oil onto the halves and turn the lever a few rounds. The lever must turn easily and the freewheel clutch must click two times during each round.



- Lubricating roller chains: Lubricate the friction wheel arm chain, gearbox chain on the fertiliser side, transmission chain on the seed side and any small seed device chains once during each seeding season. At the same time, check the chain tightness and any wear.

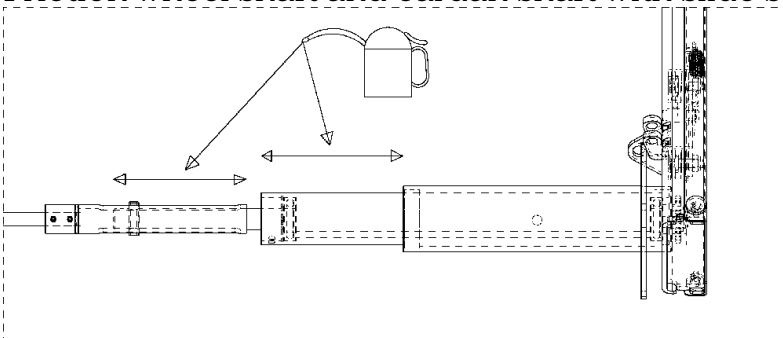


- Lubricating harrow lifting joints



- Lubricating the friction wheel shaft and cardan shaft Lubricate the slide surfaces of the friction wheel and cardan shaft when necessary and after the operating season.

Friction wheel shaft and cardan shaft with slide surfaces marked

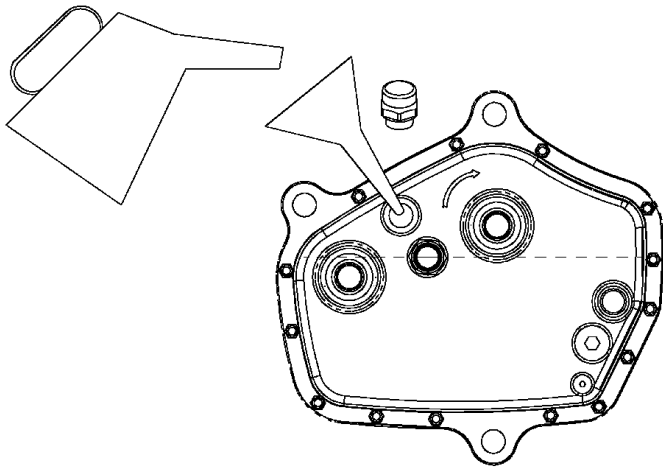


13.4 GEARBOX

If the seed drill has remained unused for a longer period, adjust the gearbox speed at its minimum value. Check the gearbox oil level at least once during the seeding season. It is recommended that gearbox oils are changed at least every five years in order to remove any condensed water from the gearbox. Check the oil level with the machine in horizontal position. The oil level must be in the middle of the gauge. Also check the tightness of Stefa and other seals. The oil volume is 1.3 litres. Use a hydraulic oil of the ISO VG 32 grade. Recommended oils include

| |
|---------------------|
| Neste Hydraul 32 |
| Shell Tellus Oil 32 |
| BP Energol HLP -D32 |

| |
|-----------------------|
| Statoil HydraWay Hm32 |
| Texaco Rando Oil HD32 |
| SuperMobil DTE 24 |



13.5 TYRES

Check tyre pressures before each seeding season and visually at least once a day during the season. The air pressure has a direct impact on the total surface pressure of the machine, which in turn affects the field. However, the tyre's bearing capacity decreases at a lower tyre pressure. If the tyre pressure is lower than the recommended value, reduce the transportation speed.

13.5.1 TYRE PRESSURES

The values presented below have been defined according to the machine weight and the transportation speed of 40 km/h which is the structural top speed of the tyres. If the road is uneven or curved, the machine weight may only be supported by a few tyres. In this case, significantly lower your driving speed. If the soil is particularly rocky, use a higher tyre pressure than recommended.

| TYRE | SUOSITUS | MAX. |
|-----------|---------------|---------|
| 7.50 - 16 | 2,2 - 2,8 BAR | 4,5 BAR |
| 7.50 - 20 | 2,2 - 2,8 BAR | 4,2 BAR |

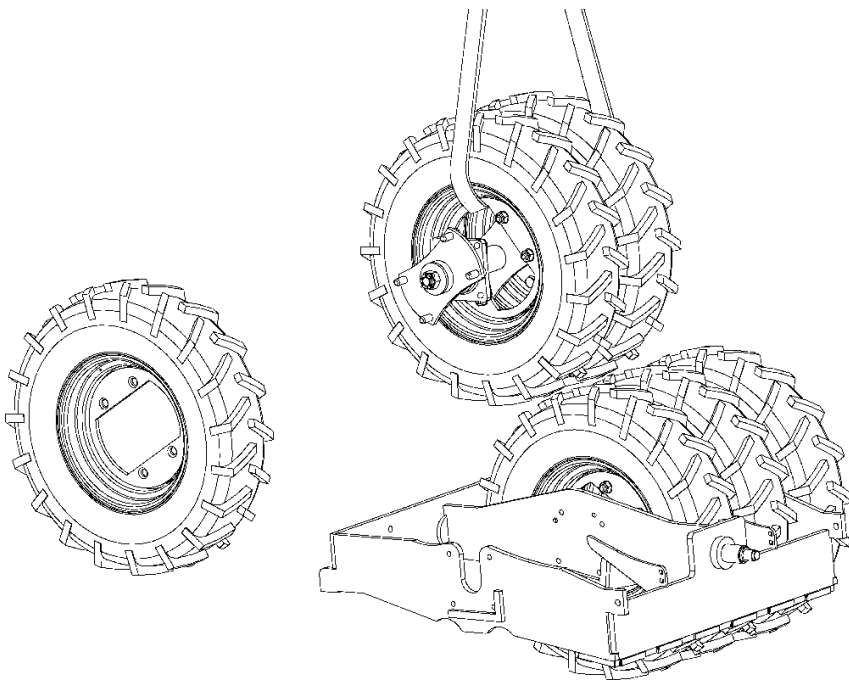
13.5.2. CHANGING TYRES

Tyres are the easiest to change when the machine is empty and on a hard base. The outermost tyres can be removed directly from the machine. To change the other tyres,

remove the bogie swing from the rolling wheels. If the seed drill is used in conditions where tyre breakage is probable, Junkkari recommends that tyres filled with polyurethane (available as optional equipment) be used.

Removing a tyre:

1. Drive the machine onto a hard and level base.
2. Lower any packer to the ground.
3. Lower the machine to a position where the bogie swing is horizontal.
4. Lighten the wheel set by lifting it from the rear frame beam next to the rocker shaft. Make sure that the lifting tool is firmly underneath the beam and the machine cannot fall under any circumstances.
5. Remove the rocker shaft's fastening flanges.
6. Lift the machine so that rocker shafts can be removed from their slots.
7. Pull the rocker shaft to the side using a hand pallet truck or another device.
8. Turn the rocker shaft upside-down. Make sure that the rocker shaft is not damaged when turning it.
9. Remove any rock guides from between the tyres.
10. Remove the fastening bolts of the shaft's flange bearing and remove the wheel set from the rocker shaft.
11. The tyres can be pulled off the shaft over the fastening flanges and flange bearings.
12. Assemble the wheel set in reverse order.



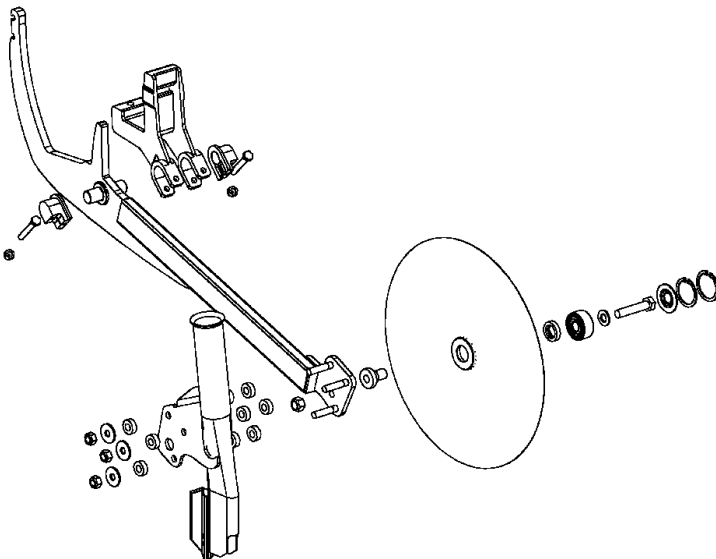
13.6 REPLACING WEARING COULTER PARTS



Make sure that the machine is properly supported and cannot fall down under any circumstances.

13.6.1 REPLACING THE S-SERIES COULTER DISC

- Remove the coultter side plate.
- Remove the disc bearing cup by removing the Seger wheel.
- Remove the locking nut of the disc shaft bolt from the coultter arm.
- Remove the disc by loosening the shaft bolt.
- Extract the disc fastening sleeve from inside the bearing.
- Install the Stefa seal in a new disc.
- Push and lock a new bearing into the coultter disc using the lock ring.
- Push the disc fastening sleeve inside the bearing of the new disc.
- Attach the disc to the coultter arm using the shaft bolt.
- Fill the bearing housing using Vaseline.
- Tighten the locking nut of the shaft bolt to the coultter arm.
- Install the cup back into place and lock it using the lock ring.

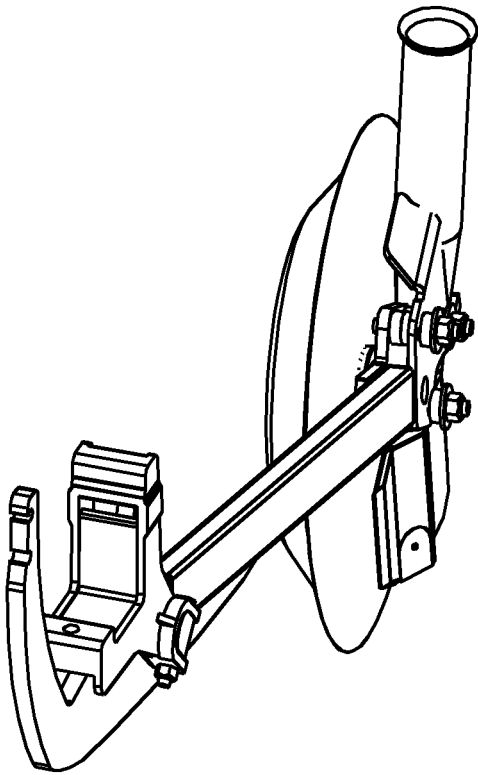


13.6.2 REPLACING THE S-SERIES COULTER SIDE PLATE

- The side plate is fastened to the coultter arm using three M10 nuts.
- When installing a new side plate, the gap between the coultter disc and side plate must be adjusted so that the side plate touches the disc in its lower corner. There must be a very small gap between the disc and side plate backwards and upwards.
- If the side plate is adjusted incorrectly, plant waste may accumulate in the gap. The

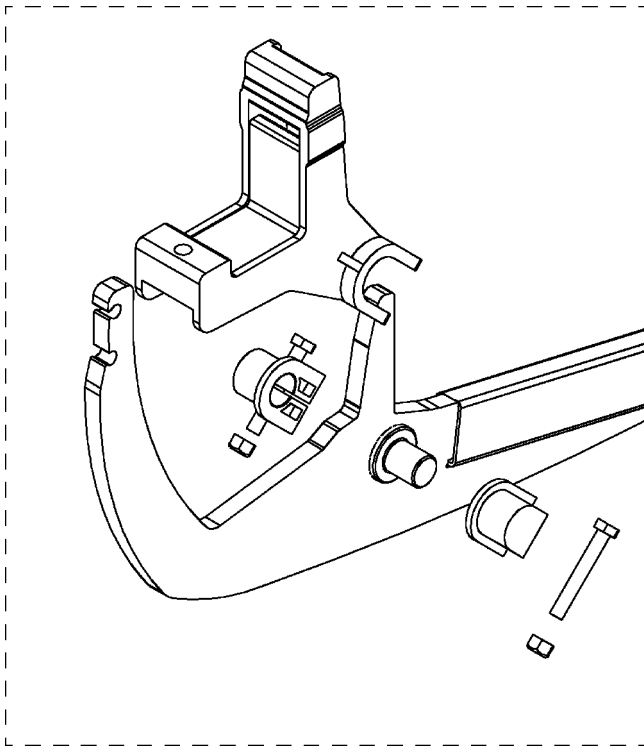
contact point can be adjusted using the fastening nuts so that, for example, the lower side plate corner tightens against the disc by tightening the bottommost nut. The side plate must be adjusted so that it touches the disc very lightly.

- Finally, check that the coultter disc rotates freely.



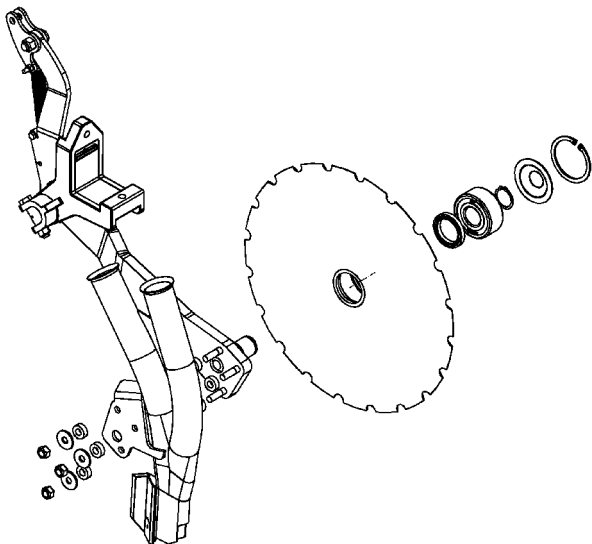
13.6.3 REPLACING THE PLASTIC BEARING IN THE S-SERIES COULTER ARM

- Open the spring fastening from the coultter.
- Remove M10 bolts that lock the plastic bearing to the coultter fastener. Then, the coultter arm can be turned out of the fastener.
- Remove any worn plastic bearings and install new ones. Lift the coultter arm into the slot in the fastener and attach M10 screws.
- The screws must be tightened so that there is no free play and the coultter arm can drop freely from its upper position.
- The free play can be adjusted slightly by tightening the screws of the coultter fastener.



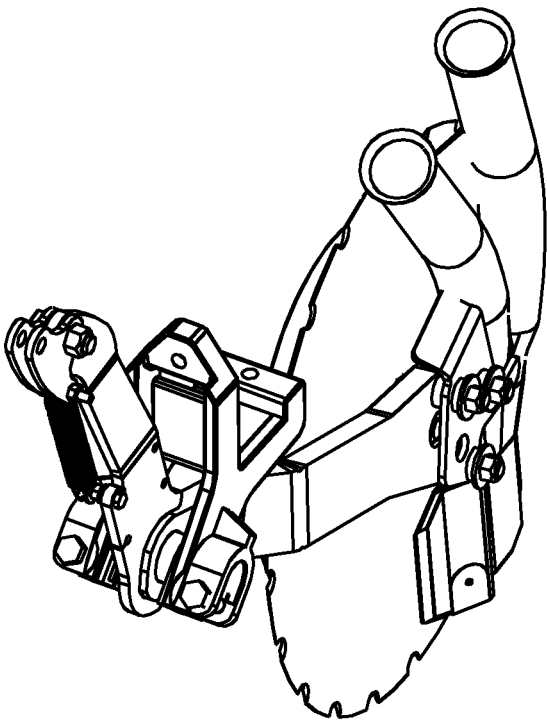
13.6.4 REPLACING THE M-SERIES COULTER DISC

- Remove the coulter from the machine frame by opening the two M10 bolts in its fastener joint.
- Remove the disc bearing cup by removing the lock ring.
- Remove the lock ring from underneath the cup.
- Pull the coulter disc out of the shaft.
- Install the Stefa seal in a new disc.
- Push and lock a new bearing into the coulter disc using the lock ring.
- Push the coulter disc onto the coulter shaft and fill the bearing housing with Vaseline.
- Install the lock ring which holds the bearing onto the shaft.
- Install the cup back into place and lock it using the lock ring.



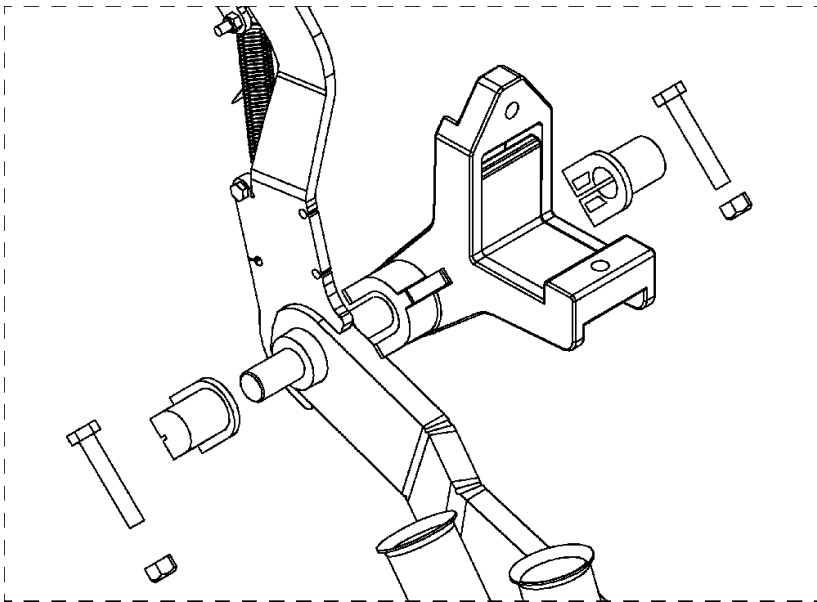
13.6.5 REPLACING THE M-SERIES COULTER SIDE PLATE

- The side plate is fastened to the coultter arm using three M10 nuts.
- When installing a new side plate, the gap between the coultter disc and side plate must be adjusted so that the side plate touches the disc in its lower corner. There must be a very small gap between the disc and side plate backwards and upwards.
- If the side plate is adjusted incorrectly, plant waste may accumulate in the gap. The contact point can be adjusted using the fastening nuts so that, for example, the lower side plate corner tightens against the disc by tightening the bottommost nut. The side plate must be adjusted so that it touches the disc very lightly.
- Finally, check that the coultter disc rotates freely.



13.6.6 REPLACING THE PLASTIC BEARING IN THE M-SERIES COULTER ARM

- Open the spring fastening from the coultter.
- Remove M10 bolts that lock the plastic bearing to the coultter fastener. Then, the coultter arm can be turned out of the fastener.
- Remove any worn plastic bearings and install new ones. Lift the coultter arm into the slot in the fastener and attach M10 screws.
- The screws must be tightened so that there is no free play and the coultter arm can drop freely from its upper position.
- The free play can be adjusted slightly by tightening the screws of the coultter fastener.



13.6.7 13.6.7 REPLACING WEARING D-SERIES COULTER PARTS

The couler disc, supporting wheel, press wheel and other wearing couler parts can be replaced separately. For repairing the couler, remove it from the seed drill frame. In this way, the couler is safer and easier to disassemble. The couler is attached to the machine frame beam using a pin fastened using an M12 screw.

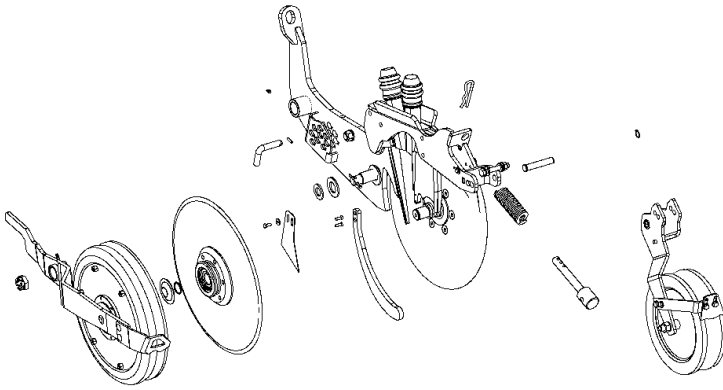


Before starting work, make sure that the machine is properly supported and cannot cause a hazard under any circumstances. When removing the couler, remember that it is heavy.

The disc is removed as follows:

- The couler disc hub can be extracted once the bearing locking ring has been removed from under the hub cup. The hub has a collar which can be used when extracting it.
- When extracting the hub, check the condition of the shaft's Stefa seal and replace it, if necessary.
- The disc is attached to the hub using six sunk screws.

Replace wiper discs if they are so worn that they cannot be tightened. To remove the supporting wheel, open the crown nut and turn the arm so that it can come off its shaft. If the Drymet bearing of the supporting wheel is worn loose, replace it before steel parts start to wear. Regularly check the clearance of the couler fastening pin. If the couler moves sideways so that coulers hit each other, replace the Drymet bearings. Finally, check that the couler discs rotate freely and all moving parts move freely.

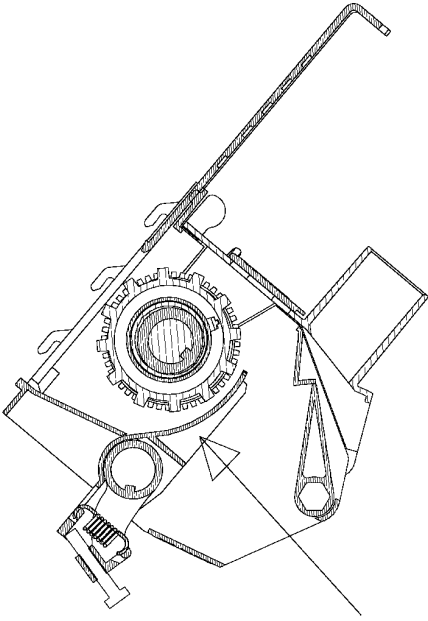


13.7 REPLACING THE METERING DEVICE'S BOTTOM FLAP AND ROLL

Feeding volumes are crucially affected by the condition and proper adjustment of feed rollers and bottom flaps. The bottom flaps have been adjusted at the factory but it is possible that foreign objects, etc. have caused damage. A damaged bottom flap must be replaced. Calibration indicates whether or not feeding is even. If a seed or fertiliser pile differs from others, check the condition of the specific bottom flap.

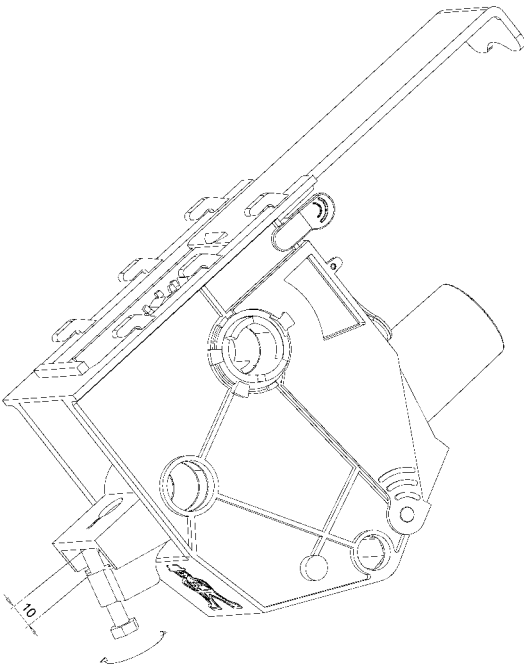
13.7.1 REPLACING A BOTTOM FLAP

- If the hopper is not empty, close all closing hatches above the feeding hoppers before replacing the bottom flap.
- Loosen the bottom flap.
- Remove as many bottom funnels as required to grab the bottom flaps to be removed.
- Release the bottom flap shaft by removing the fastening screw of the bottom flap's adjustment handle from the shaft.
- Pull the shaft outwards from the end of the machine so that you can remove the damaged bottom flap.
- Adjust the tightness of the bottom flap so that it is identical to other bottom flaps.
- Place the bottom flap in its housing and push the shaft back into place.
- Once the bottom flap has been replaced, check its adjustment.



13.7.2 REPLACING A BOTTOM FLAP

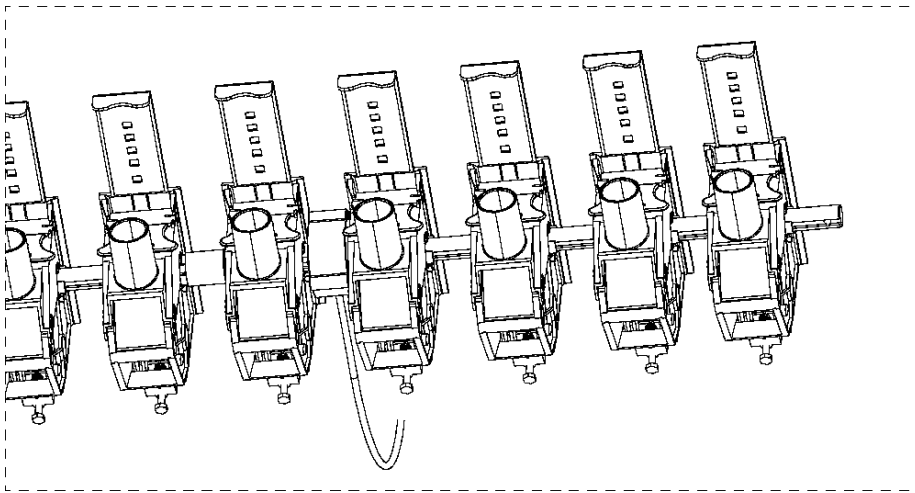
In new machines, the bottom flap spring has been adjusted at the factory. The basic adjustment of the bottom flap spring must be performed when the dimension shown in the image is 10 mm. All bottom flaps must be adjusted similarly. Turn the bottom flap adjustment switch to position 1 to check the clearance of the bottom flap and feeding rifle by feeling with your finger (0.5 mm).



13.7.3 REPLACING THE FEED ROLLER

The metering device's feed roller is replaced as follows:

- Remove the feed shaft's locking screw from the right end of the machine and pull the feed shaft sufficiently out from the machine. Note that the tramline clutch and intermediate sleeve will fall out when extracting the shaft.
- Open the closing hatch of the feed housing to extract the roller out from the housing.
- When the rifle and plastic bearings are pushed back into the housing, make sure that the plastic bearing's bracket points towards the bottom of the groove.
- Close the metering device's closing hatch which locks the roller into its place.
- Push the feed shaft back into place so that the key inside the roller sits in the shaft's keyslot.
- Make sure that the tramline clutch (if any) and the sleeve between metering devices are positioned correctly.
- Lock the shaft into place using the screw at the right end of the machine to lock the feed shaft to the mechanism.



14 TROUBLESHOOTING

W

| FAULT | CAUSE | REPAIR MEASURE |
|--|---|--|
| Calibration does not produce the same result as curves | Incorrect adjustment | Check the adjustment |
| | Incorrect direction of rotation | Check the direction of rotation |
| | Incorrect rotation volume | Check the rotation volume |
| | Incorrect bottom flap position | Check the bottom flap |
| | The curves are indicative | Define the seeding volume through calibration or test it by driving |
| Kone syöttää vähemmän kuin kiertokoe edellyttää | Incorrectly performed calibration | Re-calibrate |
| | Bottom flap or closing hatch in incorrect position | Check the bottom flap and closing hatch |
| | Metering device or feed roller blocked | Remove the cause of the blockage and check the feeding volume through calibration |
| | Fertiliser absorbed moisture and adhered above metering device | Tap the bottom of the hopper lightly using a rubber hammer and perform calibration |
| | Fertiliser absorbed moisture and adhered to the feed roller | Clean the feed rollers |
| | Friction wheel does not rotate | Remove any foreign objects and check that the friction wheel rotates freely |
| | Friction wheel adjusted too high | Check the height adjustment of the friction wheel |
| | Gearbox adjustment lever loose | Check the tightness of the adjustment lever |
| | Gearbox damaged | Check the operation of the gearbox through calibration and a rotating test |
| Damaged feed roller | Check the condition of feed rollers | |
| The machine feeds more than required by calibration | Machine vibration packs seeds tighter and increases the feed volume | Specify calibration after a short period of seeding |
| | Incorrectly performed calibration | Re-calibrate |
| | Gearbox adjustment lever loose and moved | Check the tightness of the adjustment lever |
| | Bottom flap switch in incorrect position | Check the position of the bottom flap switch |

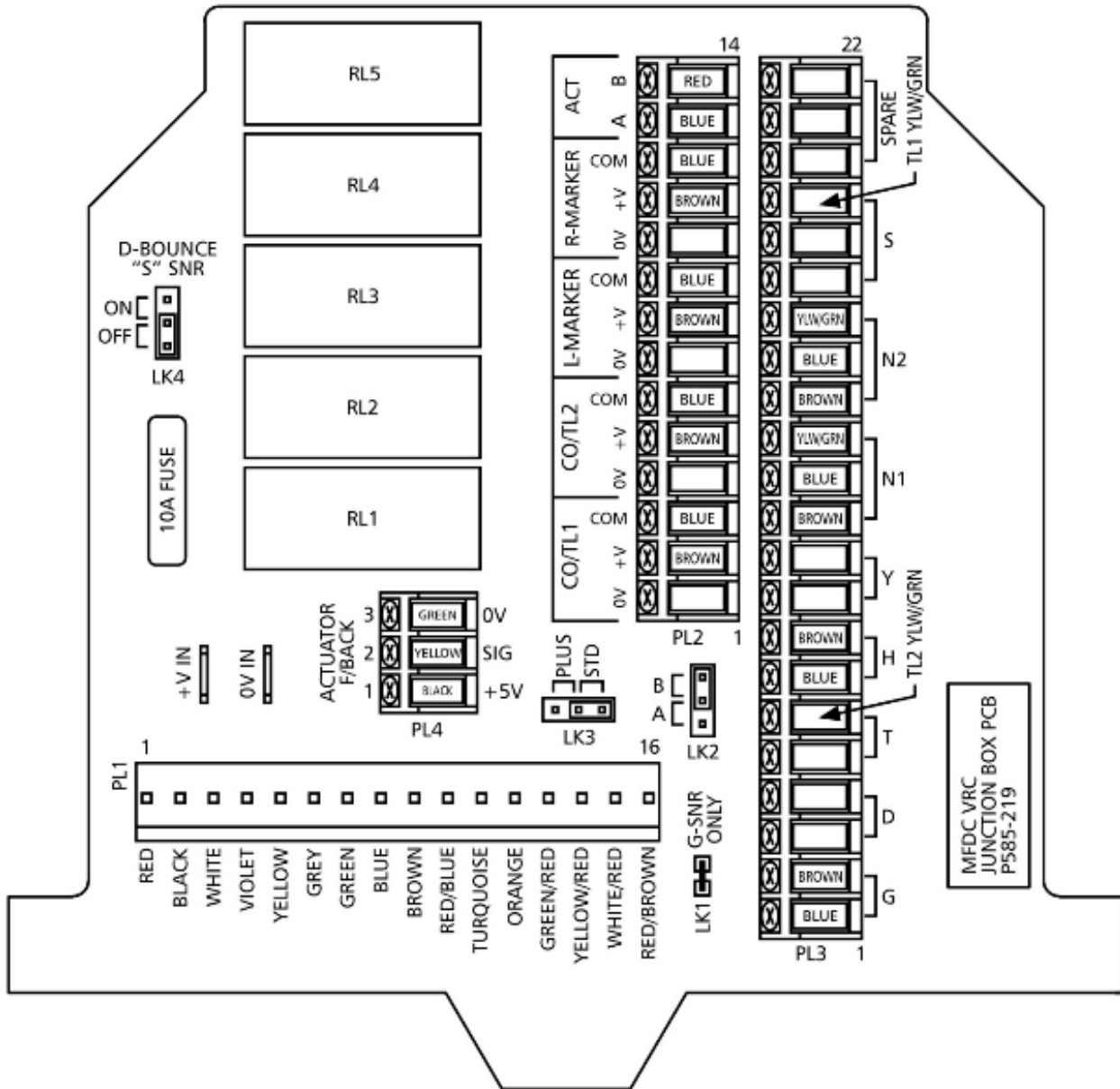
| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Feed volume between feed housings varies | Bottom flaps in different positions | Adjust |
| | Closing hatches in different positions | Adjust |
| | Blockage in metering device | Remove the cause of the blockage |
| | Feed roller clogged | Clean the feed rollers |
| | Small seed settings active in some feed housings | Check the setting |
| | Tramline clutch produces a tramline | Change the calculator value as required |
| Leaking metering device | A foreign object in the metering device (e.g. clumped fertiliser) | Remove the foreign object and check the condition of the metering device |
| | Bottom flap lever damaged or loose | Adjust/repair |
| Fertiliser or seed shaft jerks/rotates half the time | Gearbox spring broken | Replace the spring |
| | Gearbox brake bearing damaged | Repair the gearbox |
| Surface area meters do not work | Batteries empty | Change the batteries |
| | Damaged sensor | Replace the sensor |
| | Damaged sensor cable | Replace the cable |
| | Sensor cable connection loose | Check the connection |
| Seed drill control unit screen does not start | Voltage less than 10 V | Check the power supply |
| | Damaged cable | Replace the cable |
| Seed drill control unit speed 0 km/h, even though the machine is down and driven | Friction wheel in transportation position or does not rotate | Lower the friction wheel to the seeding position and check that it rotates |
| | Damaged transmission | Repair the transmission |
| | Speed sensor magnet loose | Attach the magnet |
| | Sensor disconnected or incorrect distance to magnet | Adjust and attach |
| | Broken sensor cable | Repair the sensor cable |
| Track calculator does not calculate even if the machine is raised and lowered | Lifting sensor magnet loose | Attach the magnet |
| | Lifting sensor disconnected or incorrectly adjusted | Adjust and attach |
| | Broken lifting sensor cable | Replace the sensor |
| | Calculator stopped | Activate the calculator |
| Tramline calculator not displayed on screen | Tramlines disabled | Set spray width > 0 in settings |
| Control unit displays incorrect driving speed and surface area | Speed pulses not calibrated | Calibrate the speed measurement |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Hopper guard does not alert even if hopper is empty | Alarm disabled | Activate the sensor in user settings |
| | Sensor adjusted too low, and the hopper bottom causes an error signal | Adjust the sensor higher |
| | Damaged sensor or cable | Replace the sensor |
| Hopper guard gives a continuous alarm | Seeds/fertilisers in the hopper below the detection limit | In small seed application, disable the hopper guard in control unit settings |
| Coulter arm fastening has a sideways clearance | Coulter arm joint loose | Tighten the plastic bearing of the arm fastener or replace the worn plastic bearing |
| Coulters in the front and rear row apply seeds at different depths | Machine not adjusted horizontal | Adjust the machine horizontal using the pushing arm |
| Clogged coulters | The soil is too damp | Wait for the soil to dry before seeding |
| | The machine is lifted or lowered when standing still or the machine is stopped without lifting the machine | Always lift and lower the machine when moving Do not stop if the machine is down |
| | Impurities in seeds or fertilisers | Only use clean seeds and fertilisers If required, acquire a seed hopper sieve |
| | Damaged coulter pipe | Repair the coulter pipe |
| Straws accumulate between the coulter disc and side plate | Gap between the side plate and disc | Adjust the side plates so that they touch the disc from their front/lower corner |
| Feed pipe gets easily blocked | Bent pipe | Straighten or replace the pipe |
| Smoking or noisy wheel | A foreign object in the wheel set | Remove the foreign object and check the condition of the wheel set |
| Hydraulics do not work properly | Ball valve closed | Open the ball valve |
| | Disconnected hose or incorrect connector | Connect/replace |
| | Maintenance support in place | Remove the maintenance support |
| | Half lift active | Deactivate the half lift function |
| Disc cultivator pulls to the side | Cultivator not adjusted correctly | Adjust the cultivator so that the front and back row have the same depth |

15 ELECTRICAL DIAGRAMS



**MFDC 200
JUNCTION BOX WIRING
S/AC/306-9-010**



Z785-762 (issue 01)

- T11 TRAMLINE LEFT
- T12 TRAMLINE RIGHT
- H SPEED SENSOR
- RML TRACK MARKER LEFT
- RMR TRACK MARKER RIGHT
- N1 LEVEL SENSOR SEED
- N2 LEVEL SENSOR FERTILIZER

16 ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH EC REGULATIONS

Manufacturer Junkkari Oy
Address Pohjanmaanväylä 1720,
FI-62375 Ylihärmä

Herewith declare on our sole responsibility that for the market produced machine
S300 seed drill from the manufacturing number S300X100001
S400 seed drill from the manufacturing number S400X100001
M300 seed drill from the manufacturing number M300X100001
M400 seed drill from the manufacturing number M400X100001
D300 seed drill from the manufacturing number D300X100001
D400 seed drill from the manufacturing number D400X100001

is manufactured, where applicable, in conformity with provisions of the instructions of the normative document according to the following directive: 2006/42/EY.

JUNKKARI OY
Kauhava 18.11.2014



Harri Hytönen
Managing Director

Jukka Kielenen is authorized to collect the technical construction file of the machine

Jukka Kielenen
R&D Manager

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ORIGINAL