

# fertilizer spreader

SV-5



STARTING MAINTENANCE DOSAGE

 $3^a$  Edition - October 2007 It is forbiden the total and partial reproduction.

We can modify the specifications without prior notice.

Seed Drills and Fertilizer Spreaders SOLÀ are produced in a factory particularly specialized in this kind of machines and they are guaranted for the experience of the users.

The are machines based on state-of-the art technology and are manufactured with recognized safety requirements for doing an excellent work with a minimal maintenance.

The purpose of this operating manual is to enable you to familiarise yourself with the working of your seed drill and to achieve your purposes.



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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Before you proceed to operate the fertilizer spreader, please read and observe these instructions. In this way, you will avoid accidents, reduce repair costs and downtimes and increase the reliability and service life of your fertilizer spreader.

This operating manual must be read and used by all persons who are required to work with the fertilizer spreader (including preparatory work, troubleshooting during operation, care), maintenance (inspection and technical servicing) and transporting.

Pay particular attention to the safety instructions. SOLÀ cannot assume any liability for damage or malfunctions caused by a failure to observe the instructions contained in this operating manual.

First of all, the manual will explain the Technical Specifications, the Safety Instructions, and some Essential Concepts for fertilizing. In the chapters Border Fertilized, Flow Test and Maintenance, the manual will explain the basic instructions for working with the machine. This manual is finished with a Dosage Table with different types of fertilizers.



SOLÀ reserves the right to make changes to the illustrations, technical specifications and weights contained in this operating manual if SOLA makes any improvements to the fertilizer spreaders.

# 2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FERTILIZER SPREADER SV-5



Туре	Litres	Height	Hopper sizes	Wheels
SV-5	4500	2300	2600x2300	500-50-17/14PR

#### STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- Distributor group oil-immersed
- Double stainless-steel discs
- Hydraulic brake (service) and mechanical brake (parking)
- Selector sieve of 1,5 m x 1,5 m
- Set of lights (range light, winking light, stoplight)
- Support
- Opening-closing hydraulic control
- Service stair

#### **OPTIONAL EQUIPMENTS**

- Homocinetic power point
- Sieve with access door
- Hydraulic engine Kit
- Cover

## 3. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

#### 3.1 SAFETY SYMBOLS

You will find, in this operating manual, three types of safety and danger symbols:



To facilitate operation with the fertilizer spreader.



To avoid damages on the fertilizer spreader or in the equipments.



This symbol warns of the risk of injury.

On the machine, you will find the following symbols:



Please, read all the safety instructions contained in this operation manual with care and also observe all warning signs attached to the fertilizer spreader.



Stay away of the tractor back part during the coupling operation, during the coupling manoeuvre.

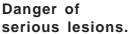
Danger of serious lesions.



If you are working under the machine it is very important to assure it to avoid its collapse.



Direction and speed of the power point.





Danger of serious lesions caused by the discs and spreader blades.



Coupling point for the transport by crane.



Stop the tractor engine and avoid its start during the maintenance or repairing works in the fertilizer spreader. Consult the operating manual.



Stay away of the fertilizer spreader. Fertilizer grains impact can cause a serious lesions.

#### 3.2 PROPER USE

- Fertilizer spreader **SOLÀ SV-5** has been produced for the agricultural works specially for fertilizer with mineral products.
- SOLÀ cannot be held liable for any consequential damage resulting from incorrect use, metering or distributions.
- All relevant accident prevention regulations, as well as other generally acknowledged safety and road traffic regulations, must be observed.
- SOLÀ fertilizer spreaders are intended for fertilizing. Any uses or modifications other than those will automatically exempt SOLÀ from its/his liability in respect on ensuing damages.

### 3.3 GENERAL SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS

- Before starting the machine, it is very important to read the operation safety and road safety.
- Road traffic regulations must be observed when towing the machine on roads.
- Before to bring into operation the machine, it is very important to know the parts and the elements.
- Be extremely careful when coupling and uncoupling the fertilizer spreader to the tractor.
- The transmission of the power take-off must be fitted with a protective equipment and in good conditions. Avoid the turns of the protector tube with the chain. The side of the clutch will be fitted in the fertilizer spreader.
- The transmission of the power take-off must be fitted when the engine is stopped.
- Before to connect the power take-off, make sure that nobody is standing in dangerous proximity to the fertilizer spreader.
- It is forbidden to stay near of the spreader discs when the machine is starting.
- The fertilizer spreader hopper must be filled when the machine is in the ground, with the engine stopped and the fertilizer trap devices closed.

- Do not place strange elements inside the hopper.
- Always, connect the power take-off with the shaft in order to protect the fertilizer spreader and to avoid serious damages.
- It is forbidden to ride to the fertilizer spreader during the transport or during the work.
- Be extremely careful during maintenance works under the machine. It is very important to use support elements to avoid a possible descent of the machine.
- Before starting, verify the visibility around the machine. It is very important verify that nobody is standing at the working area.
- Before working on hydraulic system, always de-pressurize the circuit and switch off the engine.
- The hydraulic system generates extremely high pressures. All piping, hoses and connections must therefore be checked regularly for leakage and visible external damage. Useful life for these elements is not more than six years. You must change them after this time.
- When the fertilizer spreader is full and we have to transport the machine during a long distance, the fertilizer can compress at the bottom of the hopper. In this case, the fertilizer exit devices, are blocked.
- We will open the exit devices, we will start slowly the power take-off and we will wait the fertilizer falls. After the operation, we can place the adjustable levers in the position concerning the chosen flow and we will start to the normal work.

#### 4. ESSENTIAL CONCEPTS FOR FERTILIZING

1. FERTILIZER GRANULOMETRY: fertilizer with irregular sizes must be refused in order to avoid an incorrect distribution.

#### 2. P.T.O. SPEED:

The P.T.O. speed determines the speed turn discs. Working width will change if the speed is modified. Speed must be at 540 rpm.

#### 3. WORKING SPEED:

Strong changes in working speed can modify the fertilizer quantity. Speed must be steady.

#### 4. HOPPER POSITION:

Hopper position must be horizontal. Lateral movements, forwards and backwards can modify the fertilizer distribution.

5. WORKING HEIGHT: working height must be uniform to 75 cm from the ground. Verify the height on the working ground, never in the moment to coupling the machine. Height could be different.

#### 6. DO NOT FERTILIZER IF IT IS WINDY:

The wind modifies the fertilizer grains trajectory and their distribution.

7. WEAR OF THE DISCS AND BLADES: discs and blades are essential elements in the fertilizer spreader distribution. Their wear can influence in the fertilizer distribution. It is necessary to have them in good conditions.

#### 8. VERIFY THE FERTILIZER FLOW:

it is very important to realise a previous test in the store to know the fertilizer we are going to spread on the land. The dosage is very variable and it depends on the fertilizer type, density, humidity, etc.

9. DISTANCE BETWEEN ADJACENT RUNS: to conserve the distance between runs it is very important to have a good distribution. To know the same distance, follow the adjustment instructions as you can see in the manual. For having more precision, you can do a test in the land with some boxes placed on the ground, verifying the fertilizer quantity collected in each box.

# 5. SETTING OF THE FERTILIZER SPREADER 5.1 METHOD FOR FERTILIZER SPREADER SETTING

Basic process to adjust the fertilizer spreader is:

- 1. To know the fertilizer type, granulometry, density, grains specifications, for comparing it with another fertilizer type places in this manual.
- 2. To know the distribution dose (kg/ha) we are going to spread, depending of the land, soil and fertilizer type.
- 3. Verify the dosage tables and choose the correct flow in the ruled column kg/ha according to the working speed. Adjust the flow controls as we can see in the tables.
- 4. To realise a flow test to verify the correct distribution.

.

5. To fertilize in a little and knew land in order to verify the correct distribution of the fertilizer.

#### 5.2 PHYSICAL KNOWLEDGE OF FERTILIZER

The distribution of the fertilizer spreader changes a lot if the fertilizer conditions are different.

Il will be necessary, for each fertilizer type, a different adjusment of the fertilizer spreader.

The physical attributes of the fertilizer are: density and granulometry

**DENSITY:** it is the weight per volume unity and generally it is measured in kg/dm<sup>3</sup>. It can change depending on the fertilizer humidity. We are going to compare the fertilizer density to use with another fertilizer we can see in the dosage tables.

**GRANULOMETRY**: the granulometry informs us about the sizes of the fertilizer grains. In the dosage tables we can see the granulometry of each fertilizer assembling the grains diameter in four groups:

ameter
,75 mm diameter
mm diameter

For convention, the fraction containing more than 50% determines the fertilizer classification. To consider if a fertilizer is correct, the 90% of the gramulometry sizes have to be, at the most, in three contiguous groups.

We can verify the fertilizer granulometry through the boxes with homologate sieves.

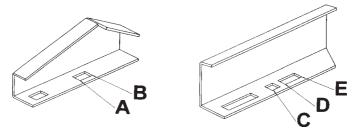
With this information we can compare the fertilizer to spread with another placed in the dosage tables.

#### 5.3 SETTING OF THE WORKING WIDTH

Observing dosage tables we can see that for a same type of fertilizer, the blades position on the disc changes depending on the working width and the dose to spread.

Fitted on each disc we have two different blades: one blade called "short" and the other blade called "long".

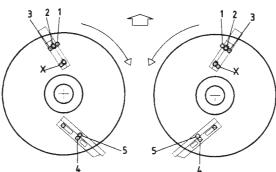
The short blade position is indicated by one or two letters (X - A - B) and a number (1 - 2 - 3). When the letter X is not indicated, the blade will be fitted in the hole without mark.



Long blade is indicated by a letter (C - D - E) and a number (4 - 5).

The letters (A - B - C - D - E) inform us about the bolt position concerning the blade, as we can see in the drawing.

The letter X and the numbers (1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5) inform us about the blade position on different holes of each disc as we can see in the drawing.



Find as follows an exemple: we want to fertilize with nitrate NAC 26% as we can find on the dosage table (page 21). We need a dose of 150 kg/ha, a working width from 18 m and a working speed of 8 km/h.

We verify in the column of 18 m working width and 8 km/h of working speed the flow case that inform us the nearest value (in this case 158 kg/ha) to the looked forward dose. In the position column of the blades concerning this value we can see the positions XB2 and C4.

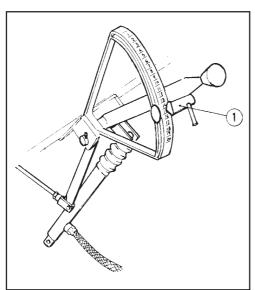
The first position refers to the short blade. We have place it in the position B and in the holes X and 2 of the disc. The other position refers to the long blade. We place it in the position C, hole 4 of the disc.

Both discs have always to be placed with the blades in the same positions.

15					(18	)	
Kg/Ha				Kg/Ha			
Km/h 10	12		6	Km/b 1 8	) 10	12	
24	20		33	25	20	17	
56	47	B2	78	58	47	39	XB2
88	73	C4	122	\$ 92	73	61	C4
152	127		211	(158)	127	105	-
208	173		289	217	173	144	
288	240	B2	400	300	240	200	B2
368	306	D4	511	383	306	255	C4
456	380		633	475	380	316	
544	453		755	566	453	377	
648	539		900	675	539	450	

#### 5.4 FLOW SETTING

When we known the fertilizer specifications, we look for the dosage table the fertilizer more similar to the fertilizer we are going to use.



As we know the dose we need and also the working width, we look for the case about the correct dose (kg/ha) in the column concerning to the working width and to the working speed.

When we have the correct dose, we go by the same row until the column on the left of the table, where we are going to read the position of the adjustment lever.

For exemple, we are going to continue on the case of page 14: we want to fertilize with nitrate NAC 26% to 150 kg/ha and speed 8 km/h, working width 18 m.

We look for on the column of 18m working width and 8 km/h speed the case refers 150 kg/ha. On the left column of the table we read the position of the adjustment lever: 7.

					12					15					(18)		
					Kg/ł	la				Kg/Ha	_			(g/Ha			
16	y I		K	m/h						Km/h			Ι.	(m/h	₹ .		Ĺ
	Kg/r	nin	6	8	10	12		6	8	10	12		6	(8	) 10	12	
4	3		50	38	30	25		40	30	24	20		33	[	20	17	
5	7		117	88	70	58	<b>B</b> 3	93	70	56	47	B2	78	/1	47	39	XB2
6	11		183	138	110	92	C4	147	110	88	73	C4	122	1	73	61	C4
(7)	-	=												<b>-(</b> 158)	127	105	
8	26		433	325	260	217		347	260	208	173		289	217	173	144	

When we give pressure to the cylinder release, the fertilizer exit devices close (lever 1 goes to zero). When we eliminate pressure, the cylinders return to the pre-established position with the selection check and open the exit devices with the flow required.

By means of two control valves we can choose one of the following options:

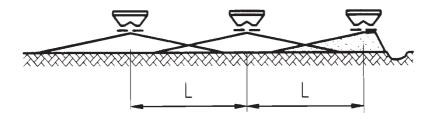
- All machine, that is, two disc are working at the same time. (Two valves have to be open)
- Half right (only a disc only a valve is open)
- Half left (only a disc only a valve is open)

If we want to work only with half machine, it is necessary to give pressure to the cylinders, and then, to close the control valve we want put out of action.

During the long displacements with the fertilizer spreader well full, it is necessary, one time closed fertilizer exit devices, to close two valves to avoid the fertilizer leakage by fertilizer exit devices.

## 6. EDGES FERTILISED

For fertilizing the land edges it is necessary to start the work just in the land limit, closing the fertilizer exit device concerning to the limit side. We can do this operation, working the hydraulic control valves in the way we have seen in the previous page.



Fertilised distribution in the limit of the land.

#### 7. FLOW TEST

To know the fertilizer flow, spreaded by the fertilizer spreader, we will do a test. We will control the quantity comes out by a fertilizer exit device during a minute (we have this information on the dosage tables. Pages 21 to 23). When the flow will be fixed, the quantity to spread per hectare will depend only on working speed and the runs width.

Find as follows the points for doing the test:

- Detach to the right disc
- Place a container under the hopper exit device to collect the fertilizer.
- Turn the power take-off to 540 r.p.m.
- Place the adjuster stop in the correct position.
- Open the right side fertilizer exit device during a minute.
- ■W Weight the collected fertiizer (we will obtain kg/min).

Para obtener el caudal en kg/ha aplicaremos la siguiente f rmula:

Verify the adjuster and repeat these operations for obtaining the flow desired.

## **8. GREASING AND MAINTENANCE**

- Every day, the shaft of the power take-off must be libricated with grease.
- The gear box are greased with type NLGI 00 (lithium grease EP 00). Verify very often the level Verify often tne level of the grease.
- Lubricate with oil the articulations of the levers and joints.
- It is necessary to wash the fertilizer spreader with water after use it.
- If the fertilizer spreader must be stocked during a long time, it is necessary to protect the machine with protective coverings (oil, corrosion inhibitor).

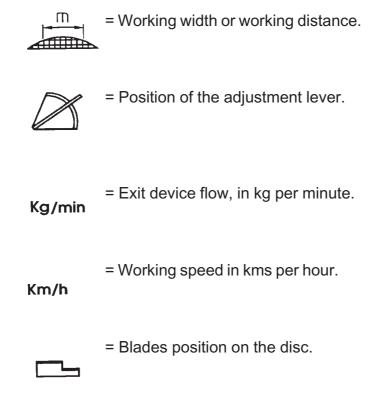
## 9. DOSAGE TABLES

iln the dosage tables we can find the spreaded dose in kg/ha for each type of fertilizer, depending on the working width and the working speed.

Quantities we find are for guidance only. The flow can change depending on fertilizer granulometry, density, humidity, etc.

For fertilizers do not found in the list, we can follow the same criterion to look for the most similar in granulometry and density.

#### SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES



AMONICO CÁLC 1,02 kg/dm3 Ø 4,75=9%	NITRATO AMONICO CÁLCICO 26% 1.02 kg/dm3 etría: Ø 4,75=9%					30					
3=72% =12% =2%				33							
12					15					9	
Kg/Ha					Kg/Ha				Kg/Ha		
	Ľ	7			Km/h		4		Km/h		
10 1	12		9	8	10	12		9	∞	9	12
30 25	2		40	30	24	20		33	25	20	17
70 58	_	83	93	70	26	47	<b>B</b> 2	78	28	47	39
110 92		2	147	110	88	73	7	122	92	73	61
190 158			253	190	152	127		211	158	127	105
260 217	<u> </u>		347	260	208	173		289	217	173	144
360 300	_	B2	480	360	288	240	<b>B</b> 2	400	300	240	200
460 383	_	S	613	460	368	306	D4	511	383	306	255
570 475			760	570	456	380		633	475	380	316
680 566	<b>(0</b>		906	089	544	453		755	566	453	377
810 675	10		1080	810	648	539		900	675	539	450
930 775			1240	930	744	619		1033	775	619	516
1000 833		XA3	1333	1000	800	999	X X	1111	833	999	555
1080 900		25	1440	1080	864	719	C4	1200	900	719	599
1100 916			1466	1100	880	733		1222	916	733	611
1150 958			1533	1150	920	99/		1278	958	766	638
1180 983	(7)		1573	1180	944	786		1311	983	786	655
1210 1008	က		1613	1210	896	806		1344	1008	806	672

			[			83	2			<b>B</b> 2	25					Ą	2				
			!	7	17	44	72	122	167	228	289	320	405	488	572	611	655	683	710	733	755
	2		- !	9	2	23	87	147	200	273	346	420	486	586	989	733	786	819	852	879	906
		Kg/Ha	Km/h	80	25	29	108	183	220	342	433	525	809	733	858	916	983	1025	1066	1100	1133
		X		9	33	89	144	244	333	456	578	700	811	978	1144	1222	1311	1367	1422	1467	1511
288			7	1		B3	4			B2	D4					A1	40				
2000				12	20	53	87	147	200	273	346	420	486	586	989	733	987	819	852	879	906
	15	<u>a</u>	_ ـ	10	24	64	104	176 1	240 2	328 2	416 3	504 4	584 4	704	824 6	880	944		1024 8	1056 8	1088
		Kg/Ha	Km/h	<u>.</u>														_			
00000					30	80	130	220	300	410	520		730	880	1030	1100	1180	1230	1280	1320	1360
				9	40	107	173	293	400	547	693	840	973	1173	1373	1466	1573	1640	1706	1760	1813
						<b>B</b> 3	E4			B2	E4					A1	E4				
		l e		12	25	67	108	183	250	342	433	525	809	733	858	916	983	1025	1066	1100	1133
13.12.24 n3 75=4% 3=78% =18% =0%	12	Kg/Ha		10	30	80	130	220	300	410	520	630	730	880	1030	1100	1180	1230	1280	1320	1360
NPK 13.12.			Km/h	ω	38	100	163	275	375	513	650	788	913	1100	1288	1375	1475	1538	1600	1650	1700
0,910 Kg/dm3 0,910 Kg/dm3 Ø 4,75: Ø 3,3= Ø 2 = Ø<2 =			초	9	20	133	217	367	200	683	998	1050	1216	1466	1716	1833	1966	2049	2132	2199	2266
MPU	cT/		1	Kg/min	3	<sub>∞</sub>	13	22	30	41	52	63	73	88	103	110	118	123	128	132	136
abono: CO densidad: granulometría:	€∭	i			4	2	ဖ	7	∞	တ	9	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	70

					_				B2	04				
2			Ha		12	17	75	108	175	233	308	383	458	
		12	Кд/На		10	20	90	130	210	280	370	460	550	
7 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		:		η/h		25	113	163	263	350	463	575	688	
				×	9	33	150	217	350	466	616	992	916	
				[	1				8	C5				
			<u>a</u>		12	22	100	144	233	311	411	511	611	
	=0% 20% 79% 1%	ნ	Kg/Ha		10	27	120	173	280	373	493	613	733	
	g/dm3 Ø 4,75 Ø 3,3=; Ø 2 = ;			Km/h	00	33	150	217	350	466		99/	916	
N %	0,770 kg/dm3 Ø 4,75=0% Ø 3,3=20% Ø 2 =79% Ø<2 =1%		i.	×	9	44	200	289	467	622	822	1022	1222	
UREA 46		١,			Kg/min	2	6	13	21	28	37	46	55	
abono: UREA 46% N	densidad: granulometría:	E	7			4	5	9	7	∞	6	10	7	

## 10. SPARE PARTS

The terms RIGHT (derecha), LEFT (izquierda), FRONT (delante) and iBACK (detrás) refers to the machine in starting direction.

In drawings we do not repeat the same spare parts, but with different hand. Codes are in spare parts chapters.

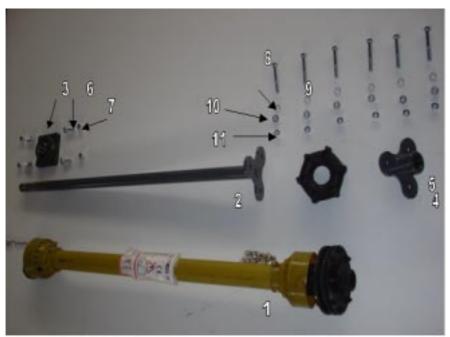
Please, when you order the spare parts, inform about the code and machine type. You will find it on the hopper identification nameplate.



Be careful to change the elements of the sowing equipment, because the sharp elements can cause injuries.

As a general instruction, you must avoid working under the machine hanged up from the tractor. If you must do it, be extremely careful and secure it.





Nº	COD
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	VI-4911021 VI-045824 VI-045825 VI-4799015 VI-045826 933 14X40 6.8 Z 985 14 931 12X80 6.8 Z VI-4600343 934 12 Z 985 12

# 10.2. AGITATEUR



Nº	COD
1	PS-2812
2	PS-2806
3	PS-2804
4	931 8X45 I
5	985 8 I
6	93 8X25 I
7	125 8 I
8	985 8 I

## **10.3. PROTECTION DERRIERE**



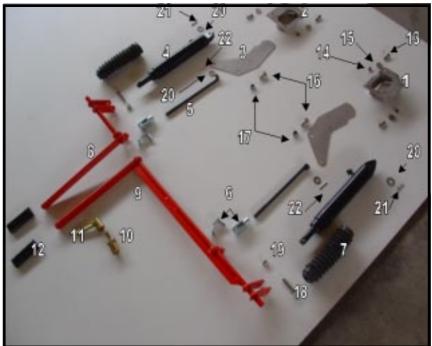
Nº	COD
1	VI-045823
2	603 8X20 I
3	934 8 I





Νº	COD
1 2 3 4	VI-045822 603 8X20 I 125 8 I 985 8

# **10.5. GROUPE GRADUATION**



Ν°	COD
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	PS-045301/D PS-045301/I PX-045312 CO-045101 PS-2817 FE-610001 PL-045101 VI-045820 VI-045821 PS-045110 PS-045407 PL-040203 933 8X25 I 985 8 I 9021 8 I 933 12X25 I 985 12 I 933 10X45 I 985 10 I 125 14 I FE-610016

# 10.6. DIFFUSEUR



Ν°	COD
1	VI-045818
2	933 8 I
3	935 8 I
4	9021 8 I
5	125 8 I





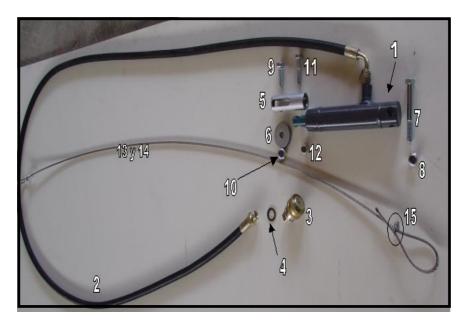
COD
VI-075802 VI-075803 VI-6201519 VI-7300030 VI-5900010

## 10.8. COMMANDE HYDRAULIQUE OUVERTURE ET FERMETURE



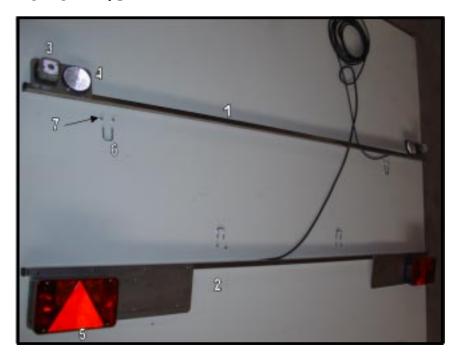
Nº	COD
1	CO-045101
2	PL-045101
3	VI-4905745
4	VI-4905305
5	VI-4905300
6	VI-4907010
7	HI-705006
8	VI-4900002
9	VI-4900710
10	VI-4900800
11	VI-045819
12	VI-4908230
13	HI-705007

# **10.9. GROUPE FREIN**



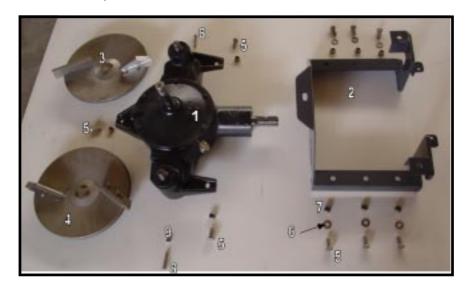
Nº	COD
1	VI-4912010
2	VI-4905750
3	VI-4908350
4	VI-4902530
5	VI-4912012
6	VI-4912015
7	931 16X90 Z
8	985 16
9	933 14X50 Z
10	985 14
11	933 12X50 Z
12	985 12
13	VI-015800
14	VI-015801
15	VI-4600645

# **10.10. EQUIPEMENT**



Nº	COD
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	VI-8000044 VI-8000043 VI-8000145 VI-8000179 VI 8000120 FE-614030 985 6 I

# **10.11.EQUIPEMENT DISTRIBUTION**



Nº	COD
1	CO-045300
2	VI-045817
3	MO-2803/D
4	MO-2803/I
5	933 12X30 I
6	125 12 I
7	985 12 I
8	931 8X45 I
9	985 8 I



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