

depoortere



Season 2026

User manual

Self-propelled double flax picker -
four-wheel drive

DAEAHY 2WD

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Preface

Preface

You have made the right choice by purchasing a machine from Depoortere NV. This machine is the result of more than 90 years of expertise in the flax sector.

Depoortere NV is continuously working on improving its products. Depoortere NV therefore reserves the right to make changes and improvements that the company deems necessary. Depoortere NV is NOT obliged to make these changes to machines delivered previously.

We would like to thank you for the collaboration and for the trust that you have shown in our product.

Depoortere NV wishes you much satisfaction and success with this machine.

Yves Thiers

Managing director

Depoortere NV

Use of the user manual



TIP

Consult the website of Depoortere NV for the latest version of this manual. This user manual is available as a pdf and as a responsive web help system.

See the MANUALS menu on the website or select www.depoortere.be/Support.

Before using the machine, but also when using the machine, it is mandatory to consult this user manual, thoroughly read the information supplied, and to perform the work strictly in accordance with that stated in this user manual.

This user manual is an intrinsic part of the machine and must, as prescribed by the current regulations, remain available for consultation until decommissioning of the machine.

For example, from a safety point of view, it is advisable to ensure that everyone who comes into contact with the machine has immediate access to the user manual at all times. Look for a suitable permanent location for the user manual in the vicinity of the machine. This location for the user manual must be safe, dry, and screened from the sun.

Upon delivery of the machine, all user manuals are also supplied.

If the user manual is damaged, you must request a new copy from Depoortere NV.

Support

Support	More information
Local distributor	Find your local distributor on the map. See www.depoortere.be/Service

Support	More information
User manuals	Consult the website of Depoortere NV for the latest version of the manual. These user manuals are available as a pdf and as a responsive web help system. See www.depoortere.be/Support
Service	Email the service department via service@depoortere.be
Contact	Contact Depoortere NV via the contact form. See www.depoortere.be/Contact

Target group

The objective of this user manual is to provide all users of the machine with all relevant information relating to safe working practices with or on the machine, and also to ensure that the machine is kept in optimal condition.

This user manual is applicable to all circumstances involving work with or on the machine. For example, transporting and storage, installing, using, adjusting, maintaining, taking out of service and decommissioning of the machine.

The target group can be defined as follows:

- Operators
- Hauliers
- Qualified technicians (technical departments, electricians, maintenance technicians)
- Persons who are tasked with the final taking out of service and the decommissioning of the machine

The above-mentioned persons with their specific tasks must possess sufficient demonstrable knowledge and/or level of experience. The machine may only be operated by or under the supervision of a qualified person. The operator must be at least 18 years old.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used in this user manual:



TIP

Provides the user with suggestions and advice for performing a procedure more easily or more conveniently.



NOTE

A general note that possibly provides a greater economic benefit.



ENVIRONMENT

Guidelines that must be followed when using hazardous substances and when recycling products and materials.



CAUTION

Denotes a hazardous situation that, if the safety instructions are not followed, can result in minor to moderate injury and/or damage to the machine or harm to the environment.



WARNING

Denotes a hazardous situation that, if the safety instructions are not followed, can result in serious injury or death and/or damage to the machine or harm to the environment.



DANGER

Denotes a hazardous situation that, if the safety instructions are not followed, can result in serious injury or death.

Abbreviations used

An overview of the abbreviations that are used in the manuals for the harvesting machines is provided below.

Abbreviation	Full term in the original language	More information in the target language
ATEX	ATmosphères EXplosives	ATEX This is an explosive environment.
BTS	Bindtouwstelsysteem	BRS This is the system that provides ropes between the layers of the bale and around the bale.
DEF	Diesel Exhaust Fluid	DEF This is another name for AdBlue as used in the United States.
DOC	Diesel Oxidation Catalyst	DOC This is a diesel oxidation catalyst. Converts carbon monoxide (CO) and unburned hydrocarbons (HC) into carbon dioxide (CO ₂) and water (H ₂ O).
DPA	Débit Proportionnel à l'Avancement	DPA This is the proportional flow rate for driving, with ratio of the speed of the belts in relation to the driving speed.
DPF	Diesel Particle Filter	DPF Filters and burns soot particles in diesel engines.
EAT	Exhaust After Treatment	EAT This is the exhaust aftertreatment system. The system consists of a diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC), a particulate filter (DPF) and a catalyst (SCR).
FMI	Failure Mode Identifier	FMI A code that specifies the manner in which a component has failed. The FMI codes are usually combined with SPN codes to form a complete fault message. The SPN indicates which component or parameter has detected a problem, whilst the FMI specifies the manner in which the component has failed.
GPS	Global Positioning System	GPS This is a worldwide navigation system that can determine the exact location via satellites.
HOAT	Hybrid Organic Acid Technology	HOAT Coolant suitable for a wide variety of engines.

Abbreviation	Full term in the original language	More information in the target language
IAT	Inorganic Acid Technology	IAT Coolant suitable for older types of engines.
LoToTo	Lock-out Tag-out Try-out	LoToTo The purpose of the LoToTo procedure is to prevent accidents by blocking all energy sources during an activity (repair, cleaning, maintenance...) on the machine.
LS	Load Sensing	LS The pressure and the flow rate of the hydraulic oil is adapted to the demand from the system. This ensures more efficient use of energy and less heat generation.
OAT	Organic Acid Technology	OAT Coolant suitable for more modern types of engines.
PTO	Power Take-Off	PTO This is the power take-off of the tractor for mechanically driving coupled machines via a drive shaft.
PU	PickUp	PU This is the part of the machine with which the product is picked up from the field.
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation	PWM This is the pulse width modulation.
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction	SCR This is a system for the post-treatment of waste gases with the aid of a catalyser.
SPN	Suspect Parameter Number	NSP This is a diagnostic code that is used in the automotive industry to identify specific faults in electronic control systems of vehicles. SPN codes are an integral part of the CAN-bus system and assist in troubleshooting problems with engines. SPN codes are usually combined with FMI codes to form a complete fault message. The SPN indicates which component or parameter has detected a problem, whilst the FMI specifies how the component has failed.

1 Introduction

1.1 Intended use

DAAEHY comes from the French designation **D**ouble **A**rracheuse **E**talease **A**utomotrice **HY**draulique. This means that it concerns a self-propelled double flax puller, of which the functional parts are hydraulically driven.

The machine is intended exclusively for pulling (= stripping) flax with a maximum length of 1,100 mm.

1.2 Prohibited use

It is prohibited to use the machine for purposes other than those stated in this user manual, in safety instructions, or in other safety documents that are supplied with the machine.

It is prohibited to use the machine for transporting goods, animals or people.

Any modification to the machine can affect safety and the guarantee! The removal of parts is also regarded as a modification to the machine.

The machine may not be used in an ATEX zone.

It is prohibited to install parts on the machine that have not been approved by Depoortere NV. These can:

- Adversely affect the operation of the machine
- Endanger the safety of the user or other people
- Shorten the service life of the machine
- Jeopardise conformity with EC directives

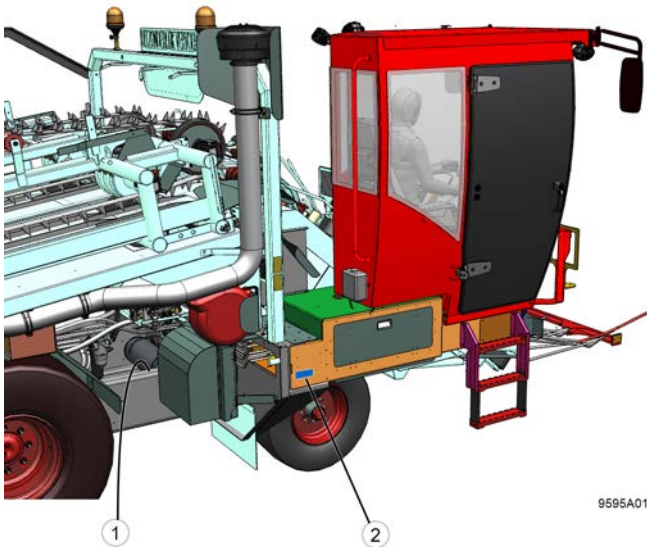
It is prohibited to use this machine to process products other than those described in intended use.

1.3 Service life of the machine

The expected service life of the machine is at least 10 years with proper maintenance.

1.4 Type designation

In all communication with the manufacturer or distributor, you must always state the data on the identification plate (2). You can read the chassis number (1) on the frame.



9595A01

Fig. 1: The location of the identification plate for the machine

depoortere		Kortrijkseweg 105 B-8791 BEVEREN - LEIE BELGIE		CE		
Type		Motor / Moteur				
N° Machine		Vermogen / Puissance				kW
VIN		Bouwjaar / Année de construction				
TTG / PTAC		Goedkeuring Frankrijk / Réception Française :				
Max. toegelaten gewicht / Poids maxi admissible :		Datum / Date				
As 1/ essieu 1		Plaats / Lieu				
As 2/ essieu 2						
As 3/ essieu 3						

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Fig. 2: Example of an identification plate

Label	Value	Additional explanation
Type	DAEAHY	The type of machine
N° Machine	For example: 26.02.0123	The serial number of the machine = the chassis number.
VIN	For example: YA9AS0087TA339001	The unique identification number under which the vehicle is registered. It consists of 17 characters. VIN = Vehicle Identification Number
T.T.G / P.T.A.C	10,500 kg	T.T.G. = Toegestaan totaalgewicht P.T.A.C. = Poids Total Autorisé en Charge
Max. toegelaten gewicht / Poids maxi admissible :		
As 1/essieu 1	5,100 kg	The maximum permissible weight on axle 1
As 2/essieu 2	6,490 kg	The maximum permissible weight on axle 2
As 3/essieu 3	Not applicable	The maximum permissible weight on axle 3

Label	Value	Additional explanation
Motor/Moteur	TCD6.1L6	The type of engine The serial number of the engine
Vermogen/Puissance	160 kW	The engine power
Bouwjaar/Année de construction	For example: 2026	Year of construction
Goedkeuring Frankrijk / Réception Française :		
Datum/Date	Is filled in, if applicable.	Date of approval in the United Kingdom
Plaats/Lieu	Is filled in, if applicable.	Place of approval in the United Kingdom
QR-code		 TIP Scan the QR code and go to the most recent version of the manual. This web help has a handy search function. The web help automatically adjusts the display depending on the device, for optimum readability.
Moteur N° // Réception	For example: 13259145 // PA-0030-22-00	The unique number of the engine // The file number of the engine
//***	For example: e1*2016/1628*2016/1628EV5/ D*0007*03	The various standards that the engine complies with.

1.5 Layout

The arrow shows the driving direction of the machine, The machine consists of:

- Flax-laying section (1)
- Spreading tables (2)
- Cabin (3)
- Picking element (4)

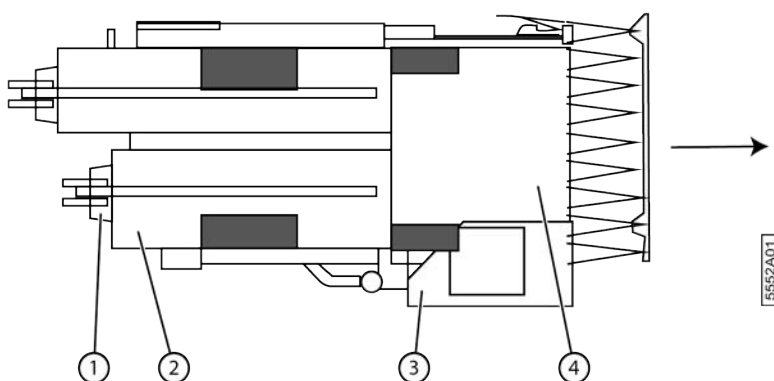


Fig. 3: Layout of machine

1.6 Determining direction

In the figure below, the direction of travel is denoted by an arrow.

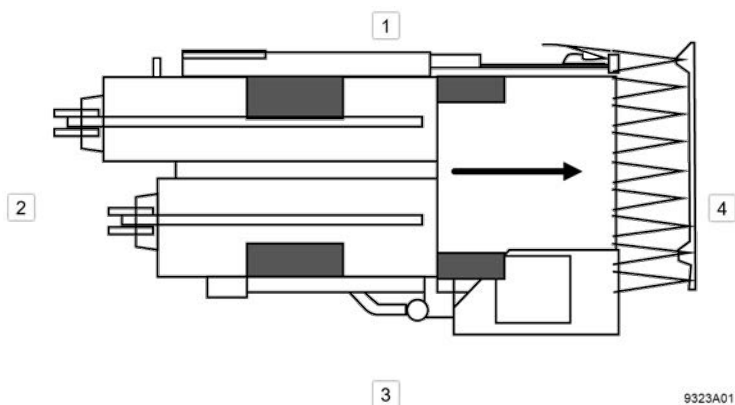
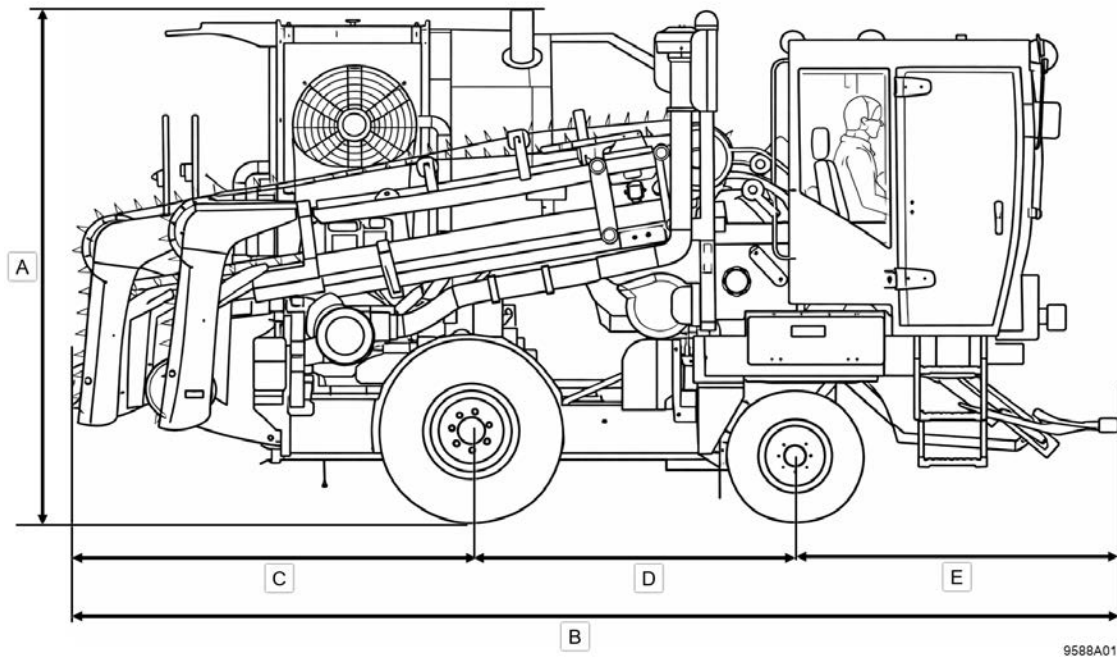


Fig. 4: Determining direction

No.	Description
1	Left
2	Backwards
3	Right
4	Forwards

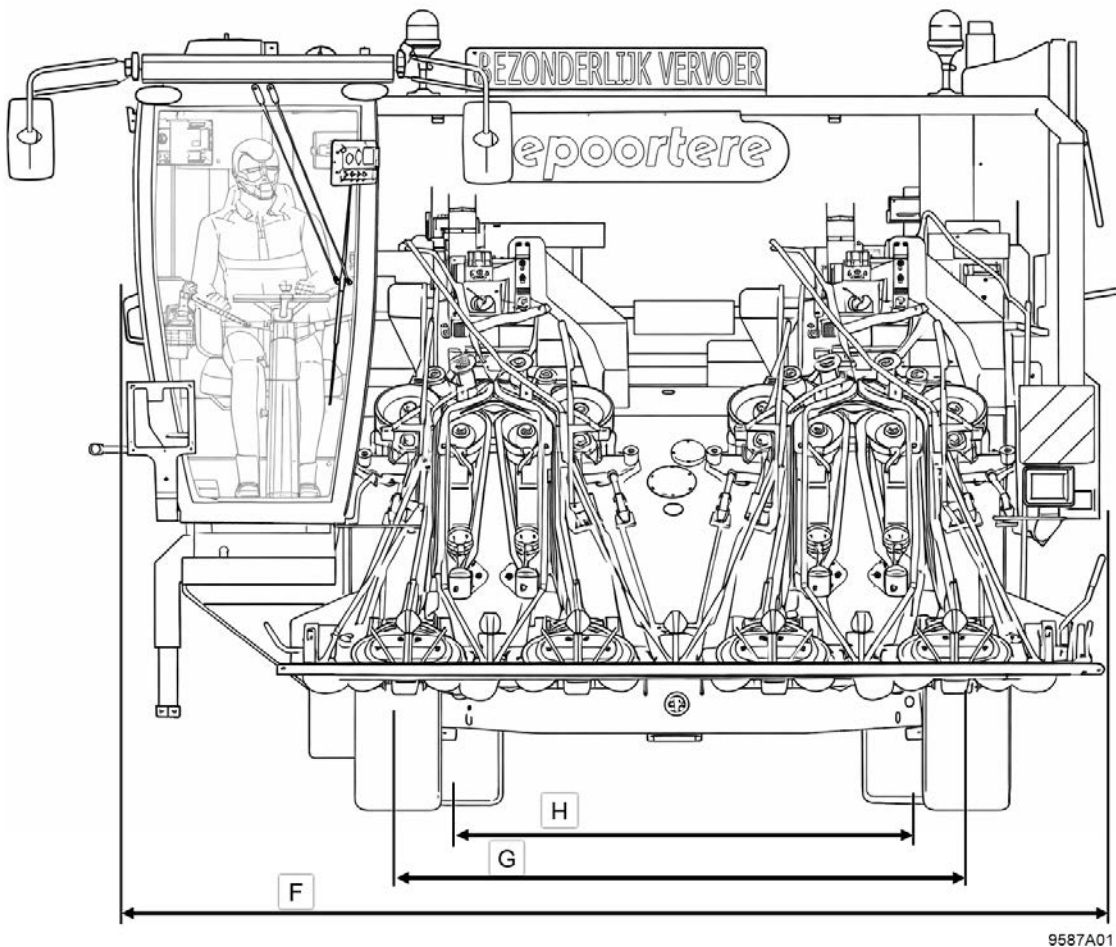
1.7 Machine data

Data	Explanation
Type	DAEAHY
Engine	DEUTZ TCD 6.1 L6
Power	160 kW
Weight	approximately 9,000 kg
Ambient temperature	0 °C to 40 °C
Relative humidity	0 to 100%
Noise level	> 85 dB outside the cabin



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Fig. 5: Dimensions: right-hand view



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Fig. 6: Dimensions: front view

Letter	Distance (m)
A	3.2
B	7.6
C	2.9
D	2.0
E	2.6
F	3.5
G	2.0
H	1.8

1.8 Machine versions

The name DAEAHY comes from the French Double Arracheuse Etaleuse Automotrice Hydraulique.

The machine exists in 2 versions:

- DAEAHY 2WD - 2018 - picking width 2.4 m with cabin
- DAEAHY 2WD - 2018 - picking width 2.6 m with cabin

See also

- [2.11 Accessories and options](#) on page 51

2 Description

2.1 Overview of the machine

2.1.1 Left-hand front view

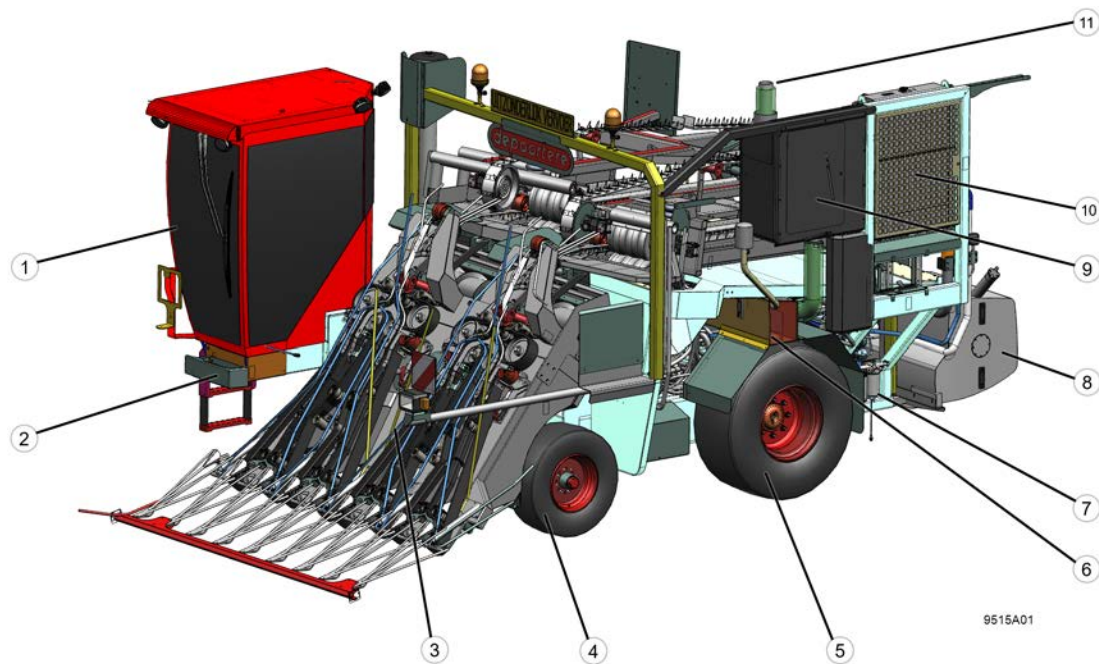


Fig. 7: Left-hand front view of the machine

No.	Name
1	Cabin
2	Cabinet for the remote control
3	Picking element
4	Left-hand front wheel
5	Left-hand rear wheel
6	Hydraulic tank
7	Engine
8	Fuel tank
9	Radiator
10	Exhaust gas post-treatment system (EU only)
11	Exhaust pipe

2.1.2 Rear view, right-hand side

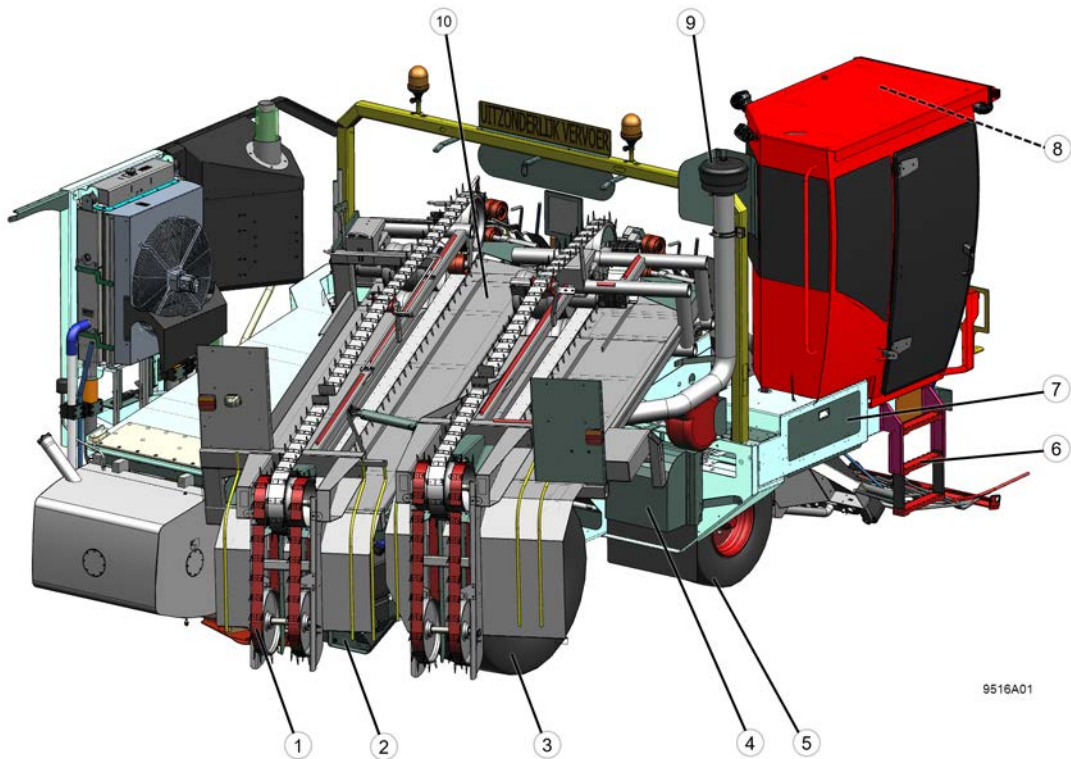


Fig. 8: Rear view, right-hand side of the machine

No.	Explanation
1	Flax-laying section
2	AdBlue tank (only EU)
3	Right-hand rear wheel
4	Air conditioning outdoor unit
5	Right-hand front wheel
6	Ladder
7	Storage compartment with controllers and electrical cabinet
8	Air conditioning indoor unit
9	Pre-filter of the air filter
10	Spreading tables

2.2 The engine installation

2.2.1 The engine compartment

The engine compartment is located underneath the machine.

The engine used is a DEUTZ TCD 6.1 L6.

4 hydraulic pumps are connected to the engine (5).

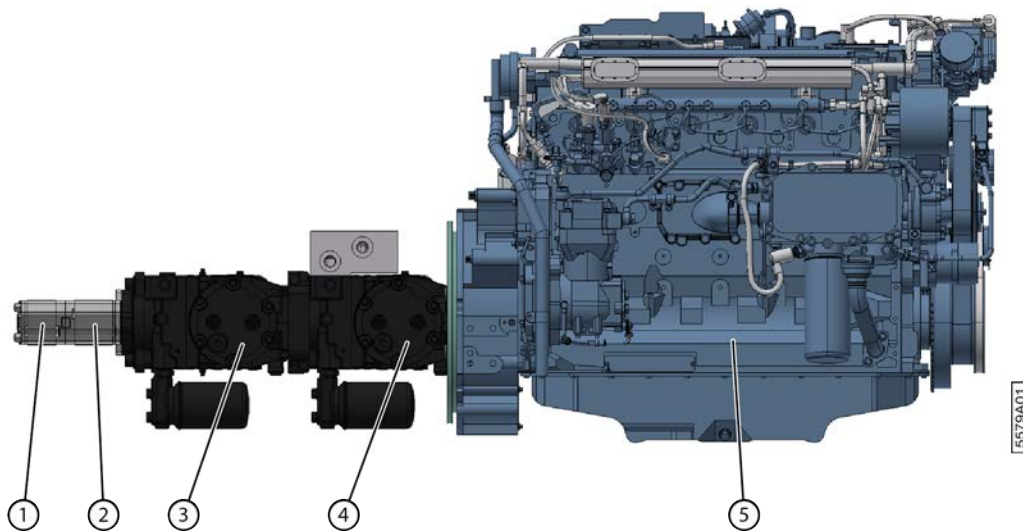


Fig. 9: Engine and hydraulic pumps

Nr.	Function
1	Power steering.
2	Movement of the working elements. Move picking element up and down, slide tables in relation to the machine, slide tables in relation to each other.
3	Working functions: driving the picking belts, driving the conveyor belts.
4	Driving functions: driving the wheels.

2.2.2 The AdBlue tank

AdBlue (DEF) is a colourless, non-toxic liquid that is used to reduce harmful emissions from diesel engines. AdBlue is added to exhaust gases in order to reduce air pollution and satisfy environmental standards.

The quality and the level of AdBlue in the tank is measured.

For information about the storage of AdBlue and about the selection of the fuel used, see user manual supplied with the DEUTZ engine.

The AdBlue tank (1) is a plastic tank that is installed on the right-hand side of the machine.

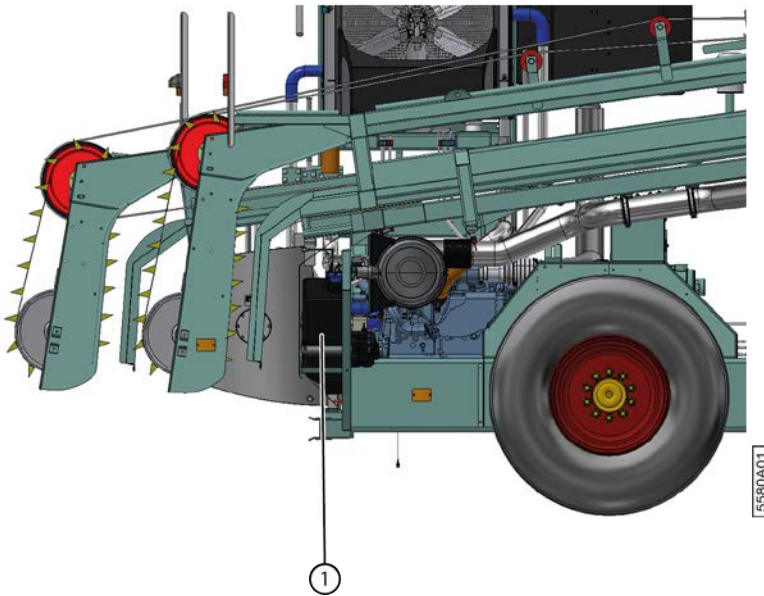


Fig. 10: The AdBlue tank

See also

- [10.4.2 Checking the level of AdBlue](#) on page 162

2.2.3 The air filter

The air filter prevents dust particles from entering the combustion chamber of the engine. The air filter consists of a filter element and a housing. The filter element can be removed for cleaning or replacement.

The air supply to the air filter is first filtered by a pre-filter.

See also

- [13.7 Overview of the filters](#) on page 227

2.2.4 The pre-filter

A pre-filter is provided to keep the air filter clean for longer. This pre-filter does not require maintenance.

2.2.5 The radiators

The radiators are located behind a protective grill on the left-hand side of the machine. A fan that provides cooling is located at the rear of the radiators.

The radiators have the following functions:

- Intercooler for the turbo of the engine (1)
- Cooling for the engine (2)
- Cooling of the hydraulic oil (3)

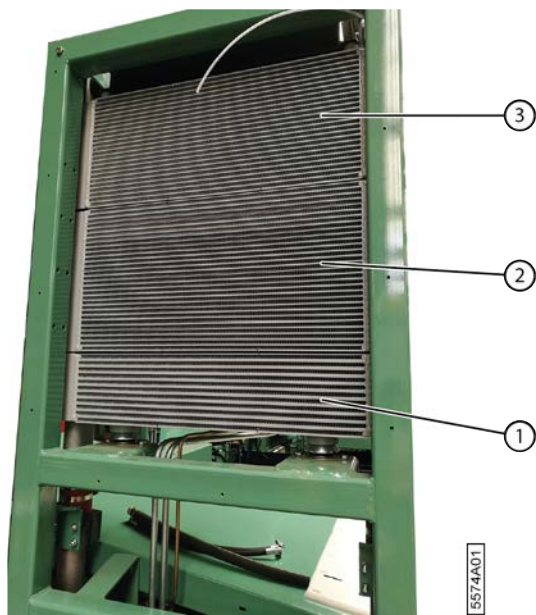


Fig. 11: Radiators

2.3 The cabin

2.3.1 Overview of cabin

The outside of the cabin is equipped with:

- Windscreen wiper
- Windscreen washer reservoir
- Door
- Ladder
- Mirrors
- Work lights
- Remote control

The inside of the cabin is equipped with:

- Steering column
- Accelerator pedal
- Brake pedal
- Emergency stop
- Driver's seat
- Control console + joystick
- Smartphone holder
- USB charging ports
- Control screen
- Controls
- Cabin lighting
- Radio
- Sunblind

2.3.2 The ladder

The ladder consists of 3 metal anti-slip rungs (1) and 2 rubber stiles (2). The rubber uprights are robust enough to use the ladder for entering the cabin. The rubber uprights are also movable when coming into contact with objects nearby.

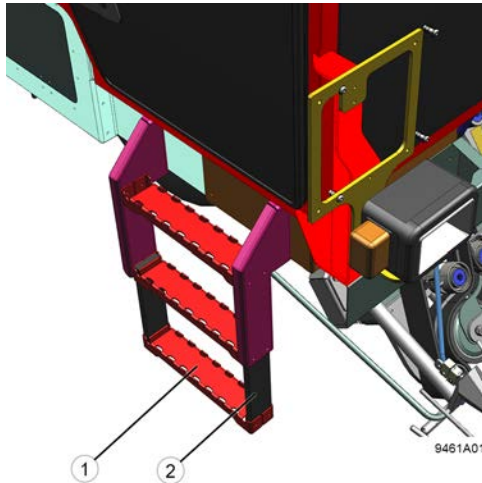


Fig. 12: The ladder

2.3.3 The door

The cabin door is a hinged door that has a handle (2) on the outside. The handle is only used for opening and closing the door. The handle may not be used when entering or exiting the cabin. The handle is equipped with a pushbutton (1) that you use to open the door. The handle is equipped with a lock so that you can lock the door. The inside of the door is equipped with a handgrip (5) with a door button (4) that you must press to open the door. . To access or leave the cabin easily and safely, use the handles (3) on the inside of the door.



Fig. 13: The door of the cabin

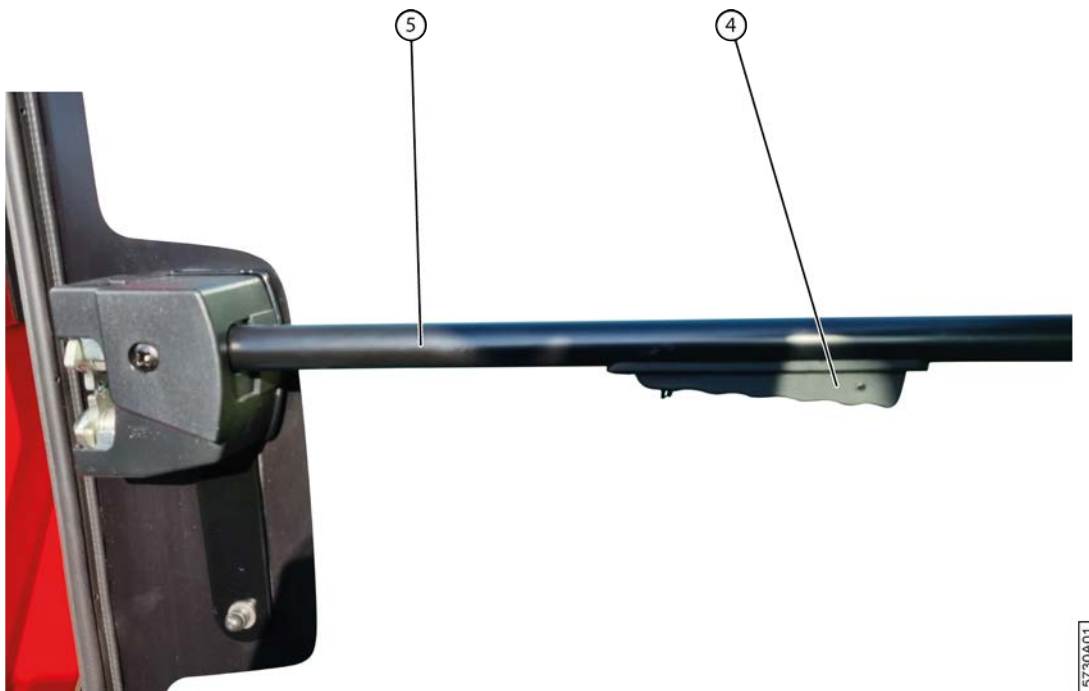


Fig. 14: The door on the inside of the cabin

2.3.4 The mirrors

3 mirrors are installed in order to ensure that you have optimal visibility on and around the machine.

The right-hand mirror (1) is mounted on the cabin. The left-hand mirror (3) that is mounted on the chassis, provides visibility for the left-hand side of the machine. The mirrors must be manually adjusted so that the blind spot for vulnerable road users is minimised. The left-hand mirror (2) that is mounted on the cabin, provides visibility for the machine itself.



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Fig. 15: The location of the mirrors

2.3.5 The beacon light

As soon as the machine is placed in Road mode, the beacon light (1) switches on automatically. The beacon light can also be switched on via the control button on the control console at the top of the cabin. The battery key must be switched on.



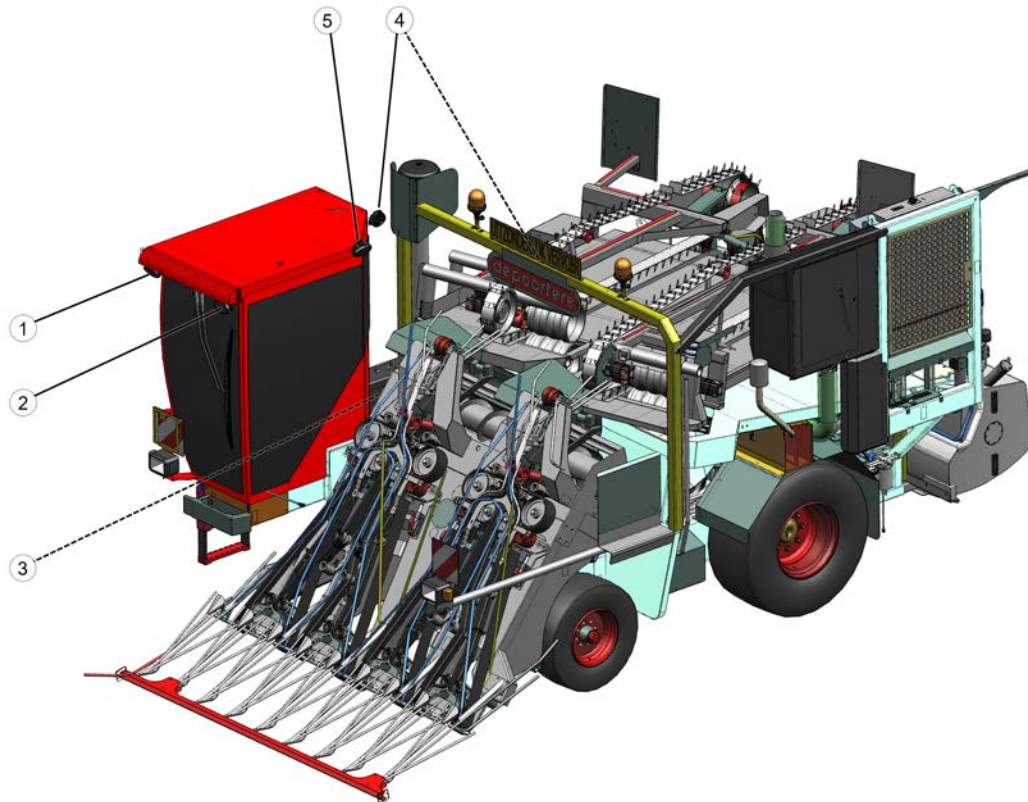
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Fig. 16: The beacon light

2.3.6 The work lights

The work lights may not be used on public roads. They can dazzle oncoming traffic or traffic behind. The machine is equipped with the following work lights:

- 2 work lights (1) and (2) at the front on the roof, provide optimal lighting of the driving direction and the picking of the flax.
- 1 work light (3) at the bottom right to illuminate the right-hand side of the machine.
- 2 work lights (4) to illuminate the spreading tables. 1 work light on the roof of the cabin, the other work light on the signalling bar.
- 1 work light (5) on the left of the cabin roof provides good illumination of the picking element of the machine.



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Fig. 17: Work lights

2.3.7 The windscreen wipers and the windscreen washer reservoir

The windscreen wiper and the windscreen washer are operated using the lever on the steering wheel. The windscreen washer reservoir (1) is located in the rear of the cabin.



Fig. 18: The windscreen washer reservoir

2.3.8 The elements in the cabin roof

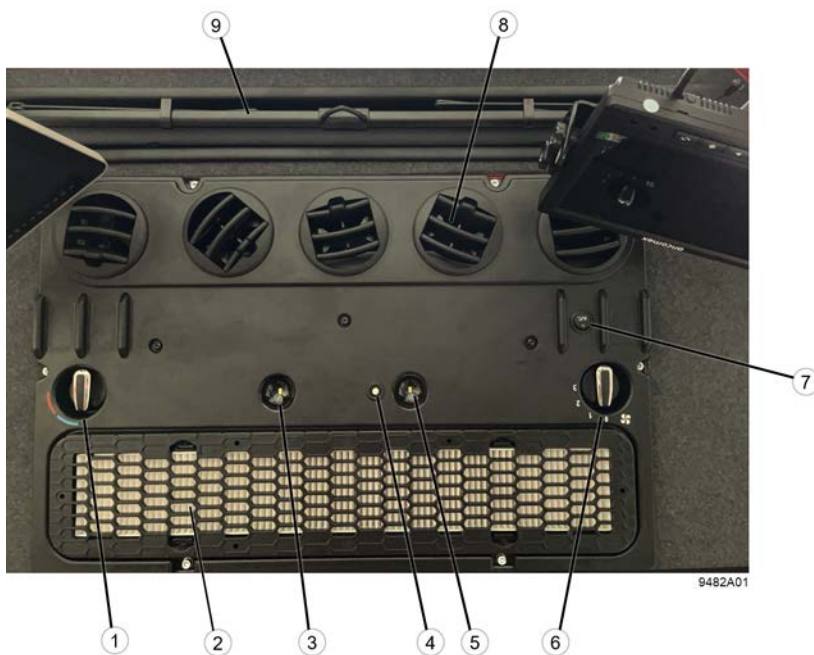


Fig. 19: Cabin roof bottom view

No.	Explanation
1	Control knob for adjusting the temperature
2	Interior filter
3	Cabin lighting
4	On/off switch cabin lighting
5	Cabin lighting
6	Switch for setting 3 speeds for ventilation
7	ON/OFF switch for air conditioning
8	Adjustable ventilation grill
9	Sunblind

At the front

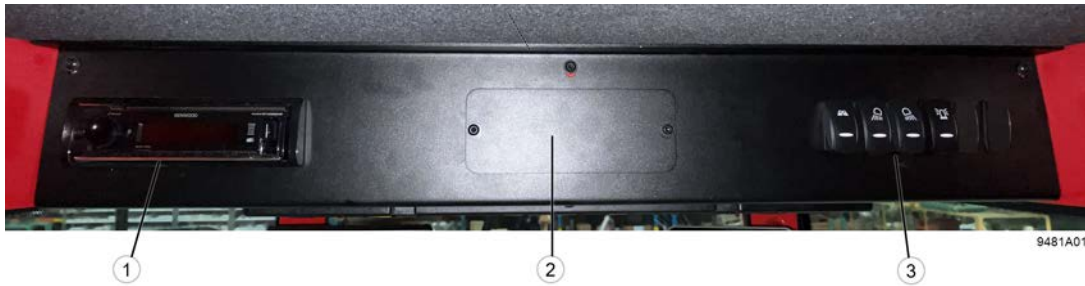


Fig. 20: Cabin roof front view

No.	Explanation
1	Radio
2	The fuses for the cabin are located behind the cover plate. The Allen bolts are size M5.
3	Control buttons work lights and beacon light

2.3.9 The driver's seat

The driver's seat is equipped with air suspension and can be adjusted.

You can find more information about the driver's seat in the user manual for the driver's seat that, just like other user manuals, is supplied with the machine. If the cabin door is locked, the storage compartment is only accessible from outside the cabin.



WARNING

A passenger may not be present in the cabin.

2.3.10 The accelerator pedal

The accelerator pedal (1) is the pedal on the far right, beside the steering column, and is operated with the right foot. In Pedal driving mode, the pedal is used in combination with the joystick to drive the machine in Field mode and in Road mode. The accelerator pedal controls the revs./min. and the speed of the machine.



Fig. 21: The accelerator pedal

See also

- [2.3.11 The brake pedal](#) on page 36

2.3.11 The brake pedal

The brake pedal (1) is located on the right, next to the steering column, and is operated with the right foot.



Fig. 22: The brake pedal

See also

- [2.3.10 The accelerator pedal](#) on page 35

2.3.12 The steering column

The steering powers the front wheel in order to steer the machine in a certain direction. Via the lever, you can adjust the height of the steering wheel, and via the pedal and the button, you can tilt the steering column.



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Fig. 23: The steering column

No.	Explanation
1	Multifunctional lever with indicators, main beam headlights, windscreen wiper and windscreen washer at the front, horn.
2	Button for tilting the steering column
3	Emergency stop button
4	Pedal for tilting the steering column
5	Ignition key
6	Display with indicator lamps, light switch and (4 beacon lights) alarm signal switch
7	Lever for adjusting the height of the steering wheel.
8	Steering wheel

See also

- [9.1.2 Adjusting the height of the steering wheel](#) on page 129
- [9.1.3 Tilting the steering column](#) on page 129

2.3.13 The ignition key



Fig. 24: Ignition key

Ignition key (1), with the following positions (clockwise):

- Position 0: engine OFF
- Position 1: battery ON

Radio, sidelights, dipped headlights and/or main beam headlights, ... can be switched on.

Air conditioning and work lights cannot be used.

- Position 2: start engine

2.3.14 The control unit

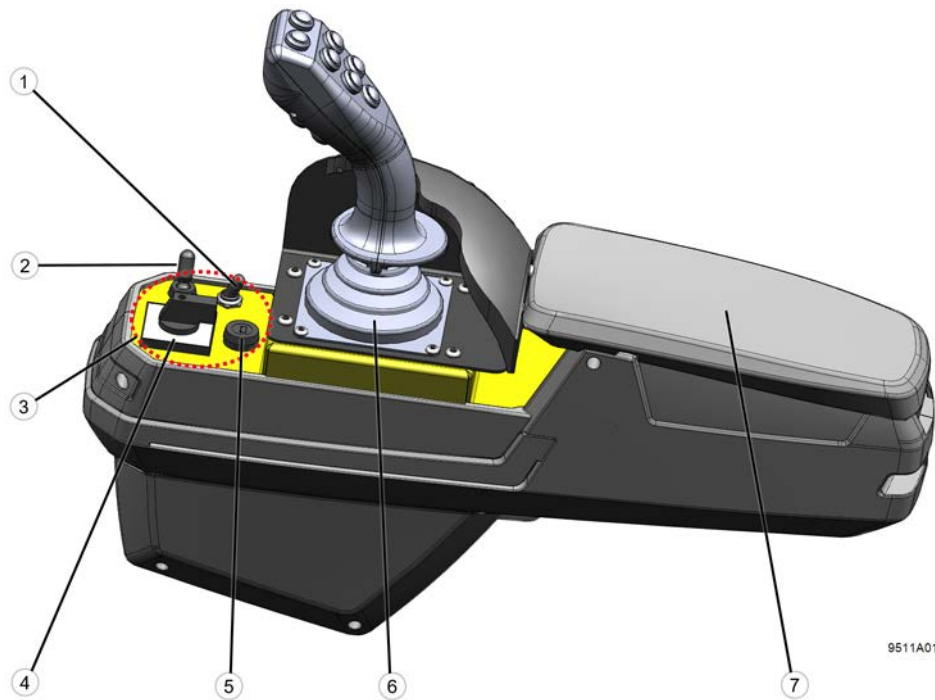


Fig. 25: The control unit

No.	Description	More information
1	Switch	Switch for switching ON or switching OFF the crushing rollers.
2	Switch	Switch for controlling the distance between the tables.
3	Control console	The control console consists of 3 switches and an indicator lamp.
4	Mode rotary switch	The mode rotary switch Mode is a 3-position switch. • Field • Stationary • Road
5	Battery lamp	The battery lamp is lit as soon as the ignition key is in position 1. The battery lamp is extinguished when the engine is running and the battery is being charged.
6	Joystick	You control the machine via the joystick, and you can start various functions via the buttons.
7	Storage compartment	You can store small items in the storage compartment. The storage compartment has a magnetic lock.

2.3.15 The control screen

The machine is operated via the control screen.

Via the control screen, you can:

- Place the machine in a specific mode (Road, Field, Loading)
- Place the machine in a specific driving mode (joystick or pedal)
- View the inputs and outputs

- View fault messages
- View engine information

The control screen is a touchscreen.



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Fig. 26: The control screen

2.3.16 The USB connections

There are 2 USB connections provided in the cabin that you can use to charge devices. The connections are located at the front left of the cabin, below the smartphone holder (not shown):

- USB-A connection 5 V (1)
- USB-C connection 5 V (2)



9517A01

Fig. 27: USB connections

2.3.17 The remote control

The remote control is stored in the front of the machine. The remote control is used when replacing picking belts or removing blockages. You can use the remote control to rotate the belts of the picking element forwards or backwards at a reduced speed.



Fig. 28: Storage compartment with remote control

2.3.18 The fire extinguisher

The fire extinguisher (1) is located on the left-hand side of the machine, beneath the radiators. The fire extinguisher can easily be removed by releasing the strap (2).



Fig. 29: Fire extinguisher



NOTE

Inspect the fire extinguisher in accordance with the current local regulations.

2.3.19 Storage compartments

There is 1 storage compartment (1) provided on the machine. The storage compartment can be locked.

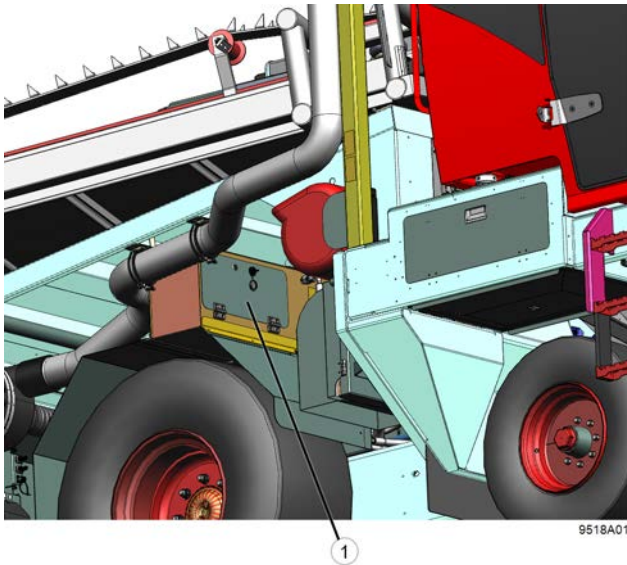


Fig. 30: Storage compartment

The following tools are supplied as standard in the storage compartment (1):

- Set of 6-32 ring spanners
- Set of 6-32 flat spanners
- Flat spanner 30, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55
- 6-piece set of screwdrivers
- Set of Allen keys (Umbraco)
- Gripping pliers (vice-grip)
- Chisel
- Hollow punch 6 mm
- Funnel
- Air gun
- Tyre inflator

See also

- [2.6.1 The compressor](#) on page 46

2.4 The hydraulic system

2.4.1 The hydraulic distribution block

The hydraulic distribution block is equipped with electronically controlled valves. The valves regulate:

- the anti-slip system (1)
- the engine power (2)
- the parking brake (3)

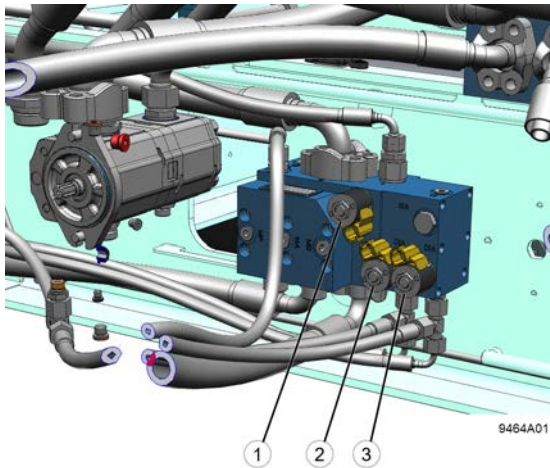


Fig. 31: The hydraulic distribution block

See also

- [3.2.5 The anti-slip system](#) on page 56

2.5 The electrical system

2.5.1 The electrical cabinet

Below the cabin is the electrical cabinet (1) with the fuses.



Fig. 32: Location of the electrical cabinet

2.5.2 The controllers

The controllers take care of the communication between the engine, the control screen and all electrical components.

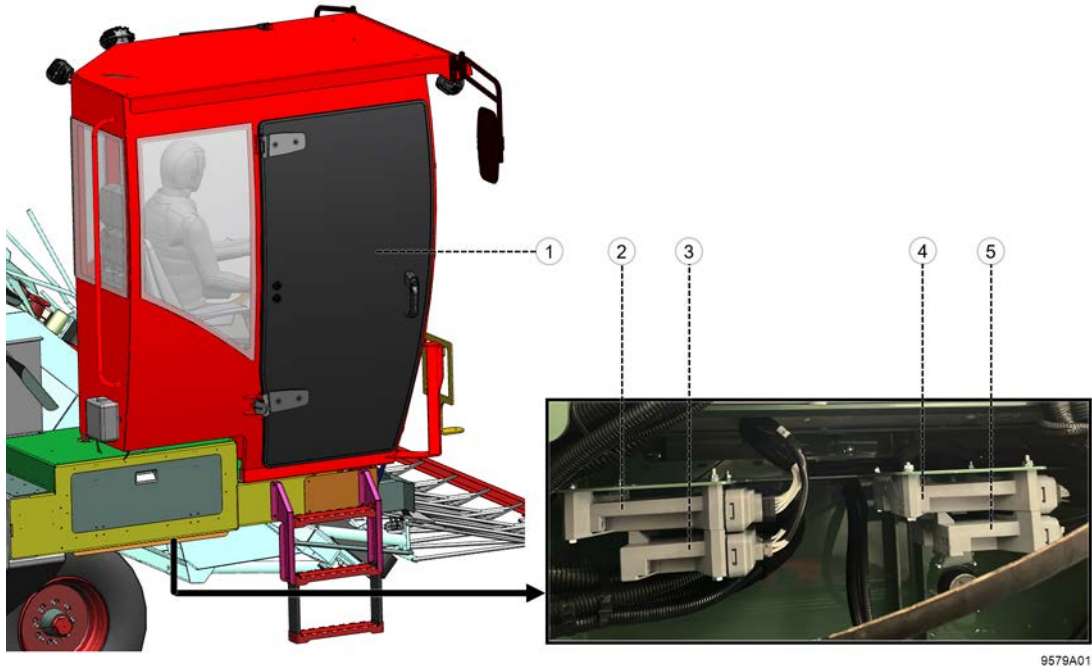


Fig. 33: Positions of the controllers

No.	Controller	Additional explanation	Position
1	I100	Controller for the control of the screen.	The control screen in the cabin.
2	K100	Controller for the control of the machine.	Behind the cabinet with fuses. Accessible via the underside of the machine.
3	K200	Controller for the control of the machine.	Behind the cabinet with fuses. Accessible via the underside of the machine.
4	K300	Controller for the control of the machine.	Behind the cabinet with fuses. Accessible via the underside of the machine.
5	K400	Controller for the control of the machine.	Behind the cabinet with fuses. Accessible via the underside of the machine.

2.5.3 The battery key

The battery key is located underneath the spreading tables and is accessible from the right-hand side of the machine.

The battery key enables you to switch OFF all electrical power to the machine. This action isolates electrical power from the entire machine including the engine and the controls.



WARNING

Switching OFF the electrical power using the battery key, without switching OFF the ignition to the machine, and without first waiting for 3 minutes, is only permitted in the event of an emergency!

Switching OFF in this manner can cause serious damage to the engine and to the hydraulic system.

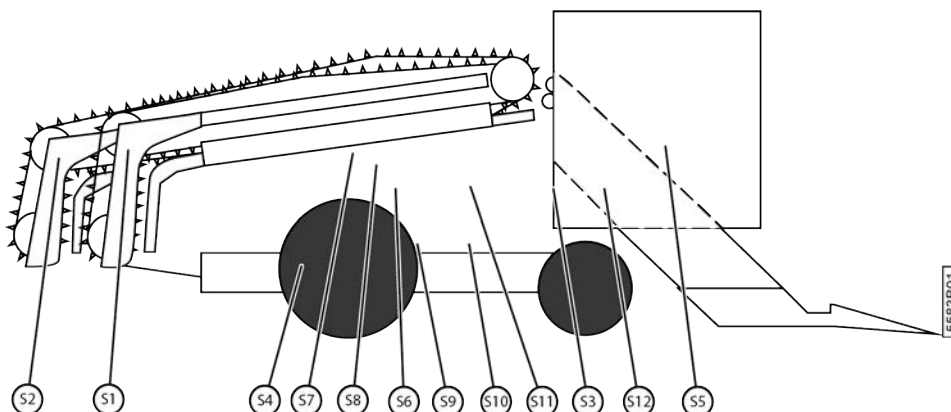


Fig. 34: Battery key

See also

- [8.4.2 Starting the engine](#) on page 99

2.5.4 Overview of the sensors



The machine is equipped with the following sensors:

No.	Explanation
S1	Sensor detects a blockage on the right-hand flax-laying belt.
S2	Sensor detects a blockage on the left-hand flax-laying belt.
S3	Sensor records the height of the picking element.
S4	Sensor records the driving speed. This sensor is mounted on both rear wheels.

No.	Explanation
S5	Sensor in the driver's seat checks that the driver is present.
S6	Sensor detects if the hydraulic filter of the suction oil tank is clogged.
S7	Sensor records the level of the hydraulic oil.
S8	Sensor records the temperature of the hydraulic oil.
S9	Sensor detects if the filter for the Drive pump is clogged.
S10	Sensor detects if the filter for the Harvest pump is clogged.
S11	Sensor records the feed pressure. Both H1 pumps each have a supply pressure sensor.
S12	Sensor records the speed of the picking belts. This sensor is installed on the motor that drives the picking element.

Access to the sensor S3 (2), that records the height of the picking element, is gained by removing the plate (1).

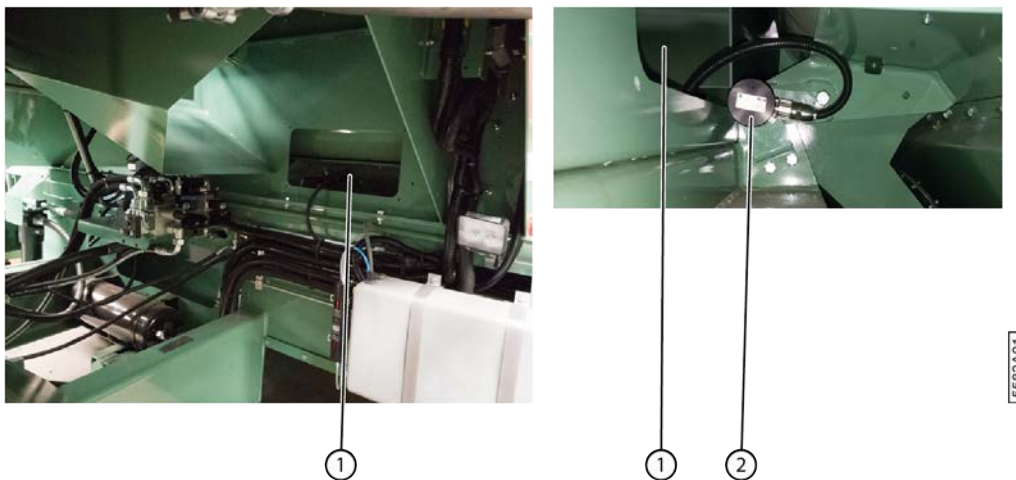


Fig. 35: Location of sensor S3

See also

- [10.13.13 Replacing a sensor](#) on page 209

2.6 The pneumatic system

2.6.1 The compressor

The machine is equipped with a compressor (1). The compressor is mounted on the engine and is used for the crushing rollers. The pressure vessel (2) and the winder (3) are mounted underneath the spreading tables. The winder is equipped with a compressed air hose that is approximately 8 metres long. The compressed air hose is equipped with a quick-release coupling that can be connected to an air gun or to a tyre inflator. You can use the air gun to blow dust off the machine. You can use the tyre inflator to check the tyre pressure and, if necessary, inflate the tyres to the required pressure. Upon delivery, the air gun and the tyre inflator are located in the tool cabinet. The compressor can supply a pressure of up to 8 bar.

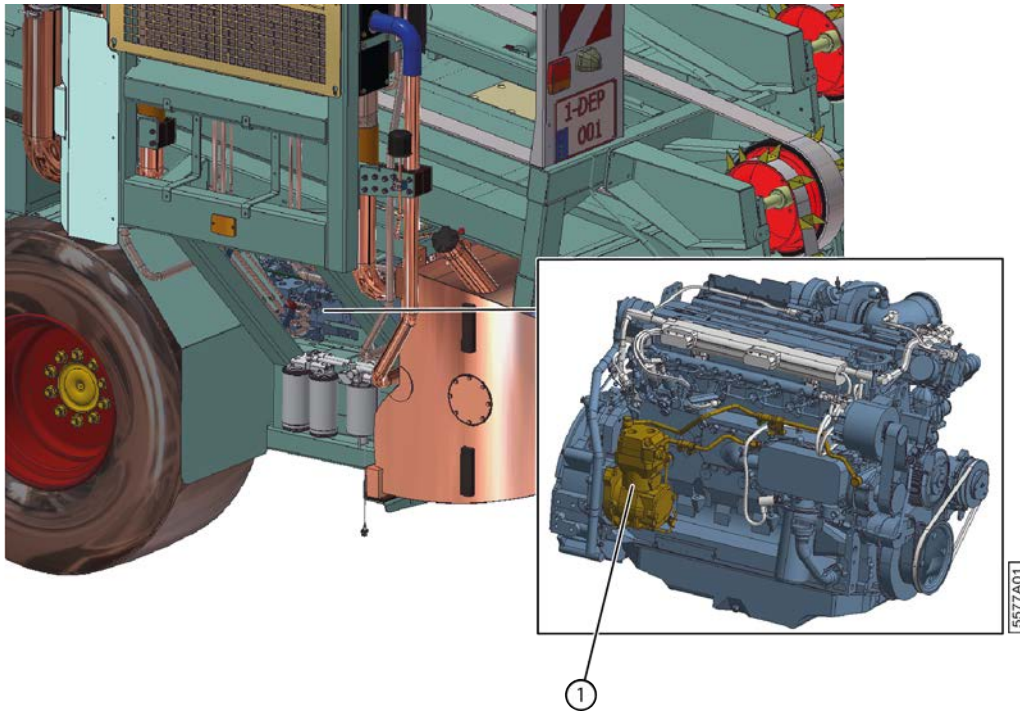


Fig. 36: The compressor

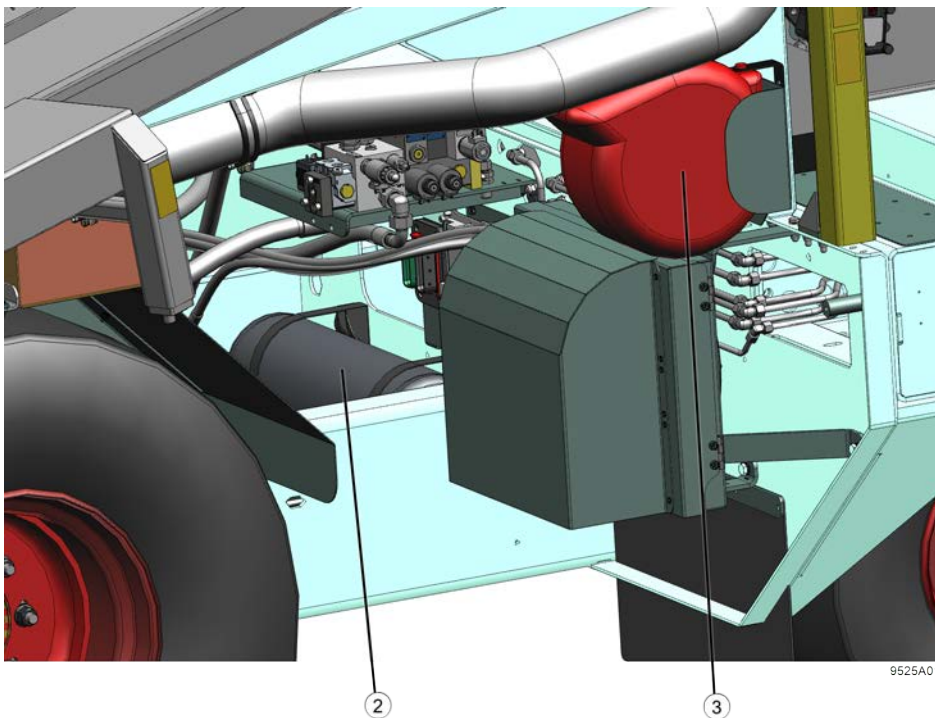


Fig. 37: The pressure vessel and the winder

See also

- [2.3.19 Storage compartments](#) on page 41

2.7 The fuel system

2.7.1 The fuel tank

The fuel tank is located on the left-hand side of the machine. The fuel tank is manufactured from aluminium and has a capacity of 450 litres.

For information about the fuel to be used, see supplied user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

See also

- [10.9.2 Checking the fuel level](#) on page 177

2.8 The picking element

2.8.1 The picking element

The picking element takes care of the picking of the flax. The picked flax is transported by the picking element to the top of the machine and is turned anti-clockwise by 90°.

The picking element consists of a metal chassis (5). A distributor (3) is mounted at the front to distribute the flax across the various picking belts (4). The distributor consists of metal pins. Before driving on public roads, the distributors of the picking element must be protected by a protective panel (2). 8 rubber belts are installed: The rubber belts are routed in line with the various metal pulleys. Per belt, there is one driven pulley (6). Moreover, the picking element mainly consists of pulleys that are equipped with a scraper (1) and guides (7) for guiding the flax. A hydraulic motor drives the 8 driven pulleys via gearing.

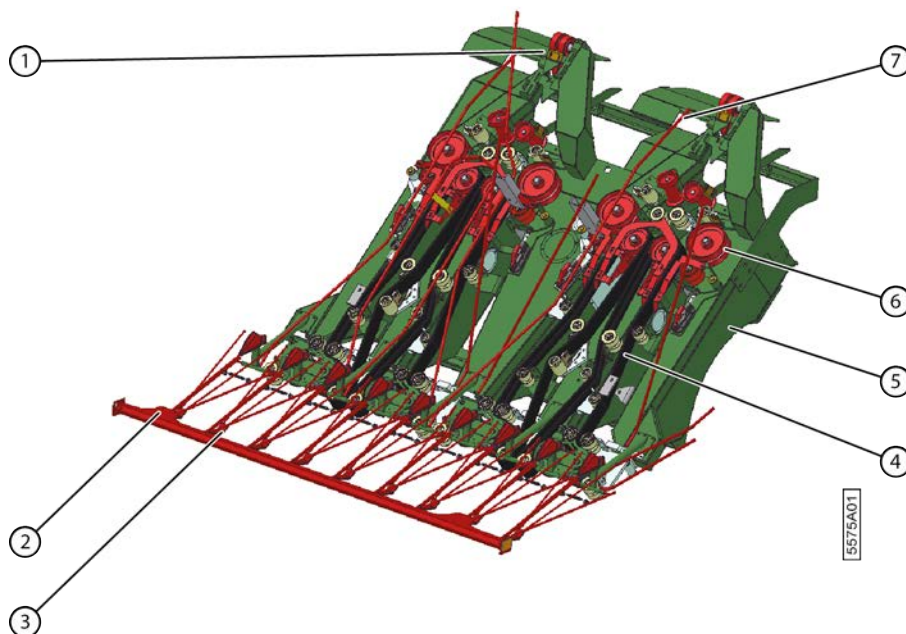
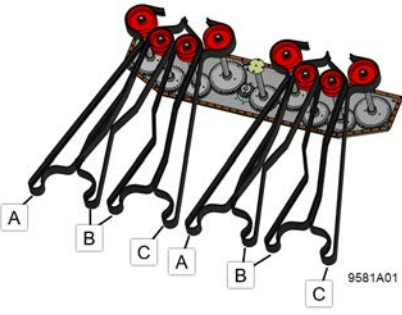


Fig. 38: The picking element

No.	Part
1	Scraper
2	Guard
3	Distributor

No.	Part
4	Picking belt. The picking belts have 3 different lengths: • A: length 5.68 m • B: length 3.58 m • C: length 5.88 m 
5	Chassis
6	Driven pulley
7	Guides

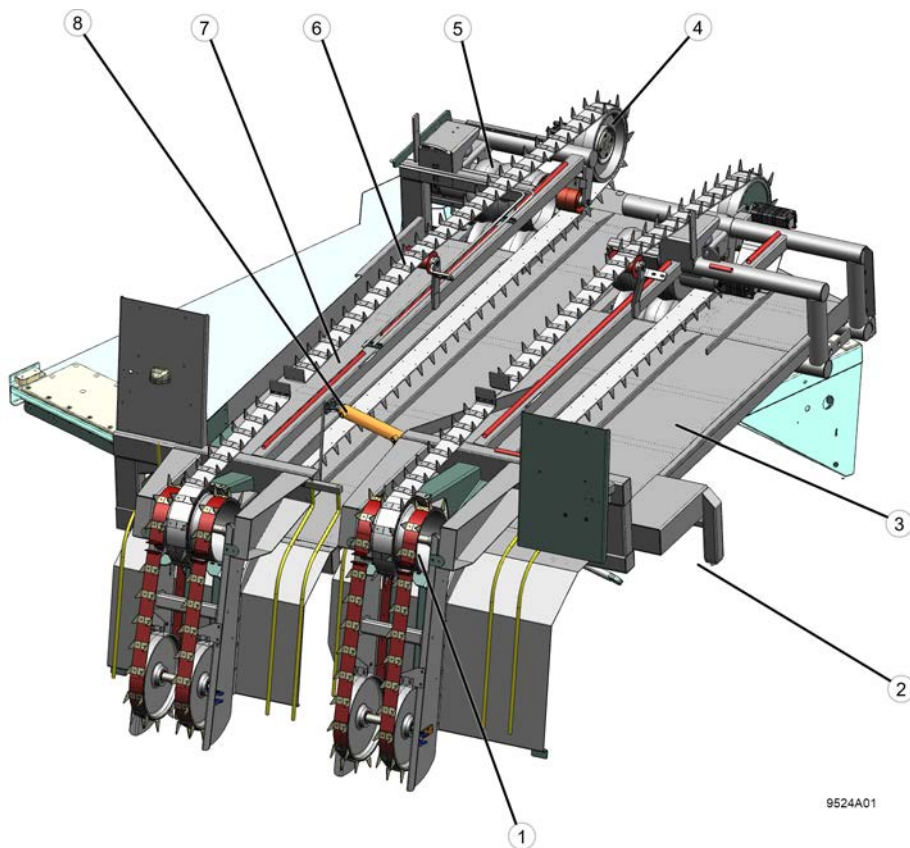
2.9 The spreading tables

2.9.1 The spreading tables

The part that takes care of the further transport and the spreading of the picked flax, consists of two metal tables (3) and (7). At the front, there are crushing rollers (5) that crush the flax at a preset pressure. A screw conveyor is mounted underneath the transition between the picking element and the spreading tables. The screw conveyor transports the dislodged waste to the left-hand side of the machine and ejects the waste onto the field. The crushed flax is transported via conveyor belts across the 2 metal tables. The conveyor belts (8) consist of plastic belts on which metal attachments are mounted. Tape is affixed to the conveyor belts to prevent blockage of the flax. The tape covers all connections so that the flax does not snag on these connections. The conveyor belts are driven by rubber-coated pulleys (4) that are, in turn, driven by 2 hydraulic motors. The driven pulleys are connected to a drive shaft to guarantee synchronisation. At the rear, the conveyor belts are driven by a triple pulley (1). The centre pulley is used for the conveyor belt of the spreading tables. The outermost pulleys are used for the conveyor belts of the flax-laying section.

The metal tables are equipped with 2 cylinders. One cylinder (2) displaces the tables in relation to the machine. One cylinder (8) displaces the tables in relation to each other.

Scrapers remove dirt from the crushing rollers and the conveyor belts.



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Fig. 39: The spreading tables

No.	Part
1	Triple pulley
2	Cylinder (movement of both spreading tables)
3	Right-hand spreading table
4	Driven pulley
5	Crushing roller
6	Conveyor belt
7	Left-hand spreading table
8	Cylinder (movement between spreading tables)

See also

- [9.2.1 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other](#) on page 131
- [8.7.15 Retracting or extending the tables in relation to the machine](#) on page 118
- [8.7.16 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other](#) on page 118

2.9.2 The flax-laying section

The flax-laying section consists of vertically-mounted conveyor belts (2). The flax-laying section is driven together with the conveyor belts of the spreading tables. The conveyor belts consist of plastic belts on which metal attachments are mounted. Tape is affixed to the conveyor belts to prevent blockage of the flax. The tape covers all connections so that the flax does not snag on these connections. The flax-laying section also includes metal guide profiles and guide plates.

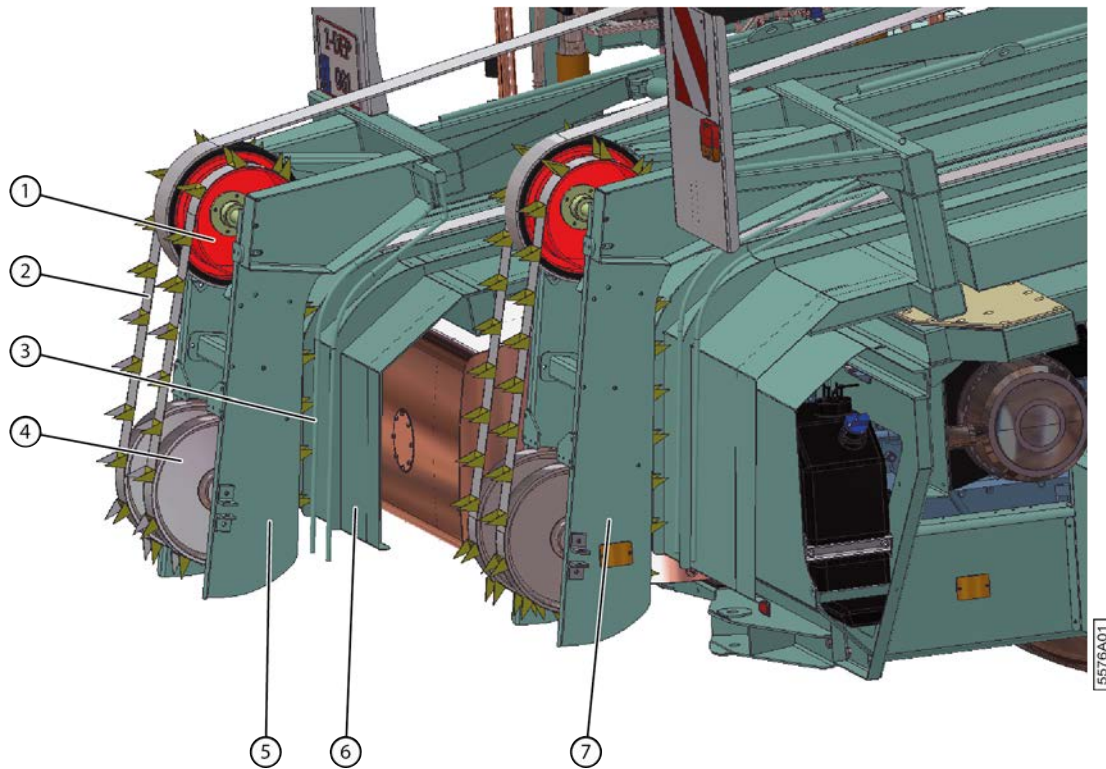


Fig. 40: The flax-laying section

No.	Part
1	Triple pulley
2	Conveyor belt or flax-laying belt
3	Guide profiles
4	Pulley
5	Chassis left-hand side flax-laying section
6	Guide plates
7	Chassis right-hand side flax-laying section

2.10 The tyres

2.10.1 The tyres

The machine is equipped with 4 tyres. 2 smaller tyres at the front and 2 larger tyres at the rear.

2.11 Accessories and options

See also

- [1.8 Machine versions](#) on page 24

2.11.1 Accessories and options

The following options are available:

- Picking element with total width of 2.40 m (2 x 1.20 m)
- Rear tyres: Michelin CARGOXBIB
- Monitor with cameras

2.11.2 The monitor and the cameras (optional)



Fig. 41: The monitor

Optionally, the machine can be equipped with a monitor and 2 cameras. The front camera is directed at the flax intake. The camera at the rear monitors the output of the flax. The monitor is mounted in the cabin and, by default, displays the image from the camera at the front. The image on the monitor is determined by the position of the joystick:

- If the joystick is moved forwards, the image from the camera at the front is displayed.
- If the joystick is moved backwards, the image from the camera at the rear is displayed.

You can also select the image yourself by pressing the rightmost button (1) on the monitor.

3 Operation

3.1 The picking of the flax

The following mechanical operations take place during the harvesting of the flax:

1. The picking or harvesting of the flax.
2. The turning over of the flax.
3. The rolling-up of the flax.
4. The scutching of the flax.

3.2 The operation of the self-propelled double flax picking machine

3.2.1 The operation

The machine consists of:

- The picking element (1)
- The spreading tables (2)
- The flax-laying section (3) of the machine

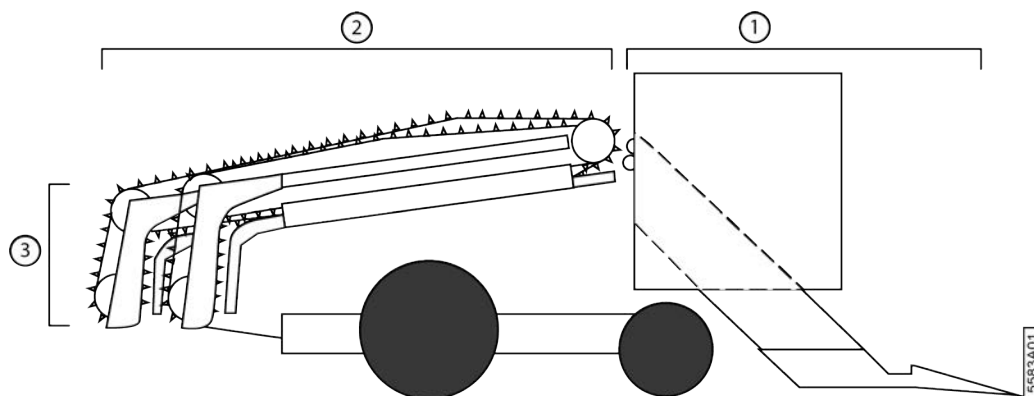


Fig. 42: Operation

3.2.2 The picking element

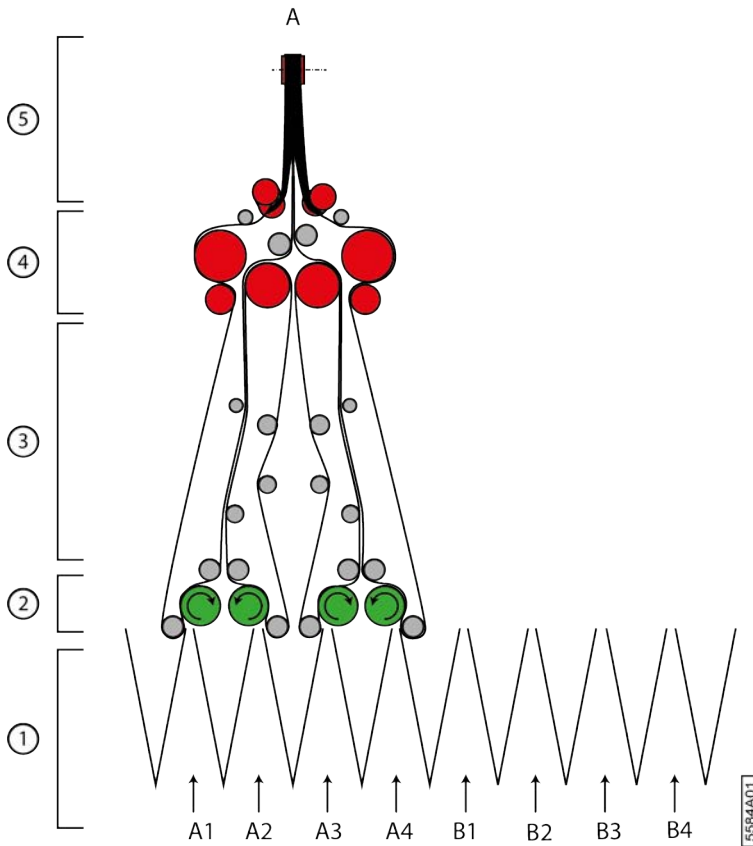


Fig. 43: Operation picking element

- (1): The flax is divided by the dividers into 8 zones (A1 + A2 + A3 + A4 + B1 + B2 + B3 + B4).
- (2): Per zone, the flax passes between the rubberised disc and the rubber belt. This action picks the flax out of the ground. After the flax has been picked, the flax is combined in zones A1 and A2. The flax is also combined in zones A3 and A4, B1 and B2, B3 and B4.
- (3): The flax from A1 and A2 is clamped between 2 rubber belts and transported further upwards.
- (4): The flax from A1 and A2 comes together with the flax from A3 and A4. The flax from B1 and B2 is also combined with the flax from B3 and B4.
- (5): The flax is rotated 90° anti-clockwise by the rubber belts.

3.2.3 The spreading tables

The flax is transported across 2 tables (1) and (4) to the rear of the machine. At the start of the transport section, the flax passes between the crushing rollers (3) and (6). By crushing the stems of the flax, the flax will separate from the stems more easily. The flax is transported via conveyor belts (2) and (5) across the tables to the flax-laying section of the machine. In addition to the transport, the tables also take care of the spreading of the flax onto the field. The tables can be moved in relation to each other (C), and they can also be moved in relation to the machine (B).

2 hydraulic motors drive the tables. The driven pulleys are connected to a drive shaft to guarantee synchronisation. The same drive is also used for the flax-laying section.

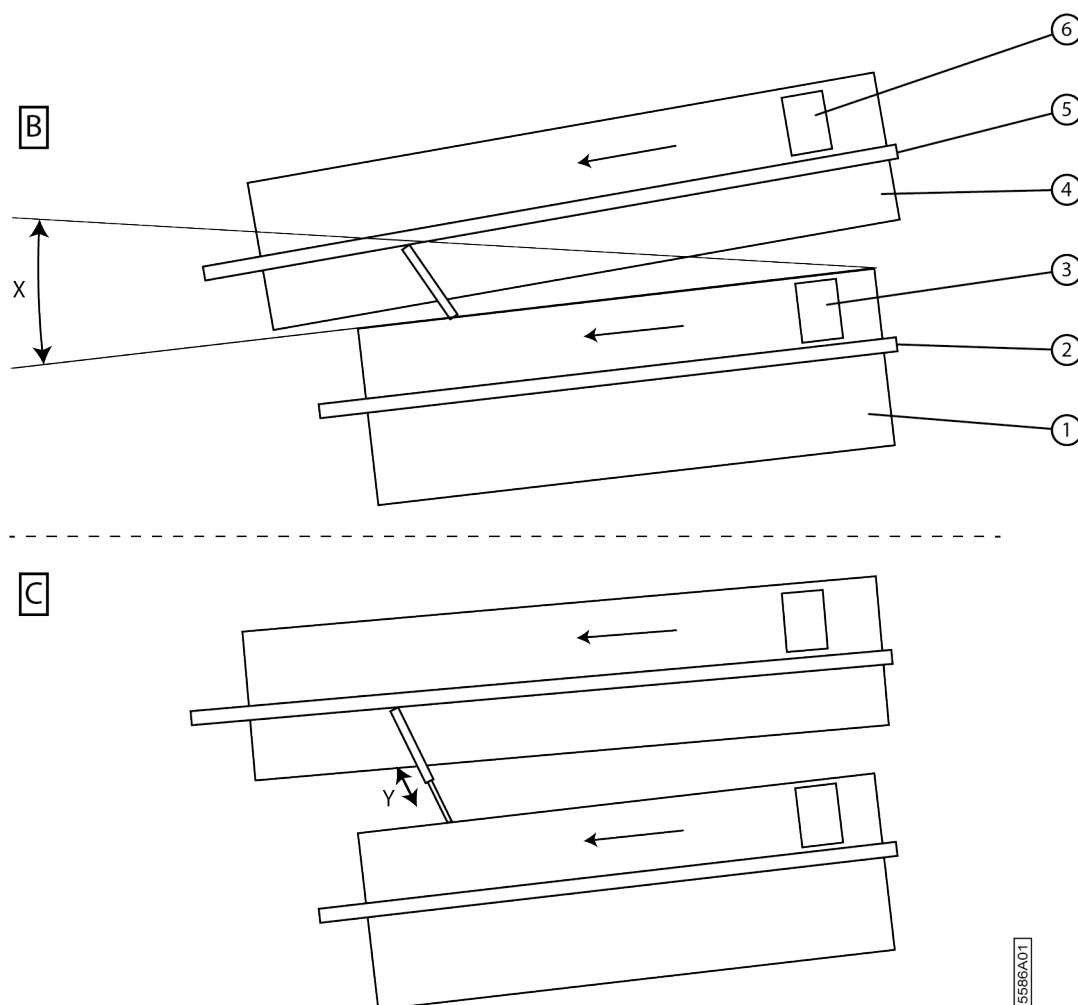


Fig. 44: The spreading tables

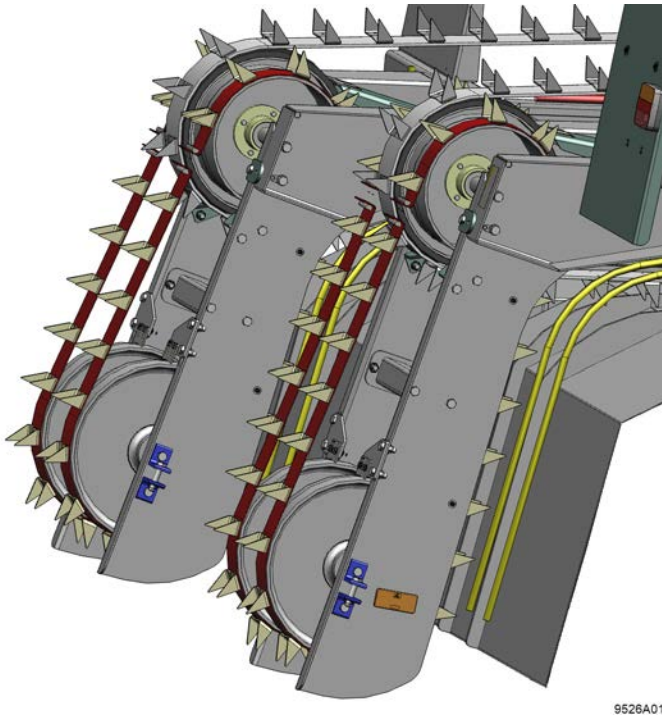
See also

- [9.2.1 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other](#) on page 131
- [9.2.2 Adjusting the tables in relation to the machine](#) on page 133

3.2.4 The flax-laying section

The flax-laying section ensures that the picked flax is deposited on the field in 2 rows. The flax-laying section consists of conveyor belts that transport the flax vertically downwards onto the field. The conveyor belts also drive the flax-laying section. The ratio of the pulleys ensures that the conveyor belts for the flax-laying section rotate slower than the conveyor belts for the tables. This causes the flax layer to be thickened, and the flax to be deposited onto the field at the same location as the flax was picked. The angle between the conveyor belts for the tables and the conveyor belts for the flax-laying section can be adjusted depending on the thickness of the flax layer.

The flax-laying section of one table extends further than that of the other table. If the tables are not correctly adjusted, then the flax layer of one row overlaps the flax layer of the other row, however the flax layers are never mixed with each other. This enables the flax to be turned. Prevent the flax layers from overlapping each other by adjusting the spreading via the spreading tables.



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Fig. 45: The flax-laying section

3.2.5 The anti-slip system

The machine is equipped with an anti-slip system. This system limits wheel slip on slippery terrain.

A sensor is located in each of the two rear wheels, which registers the wheel speeds. When a difference in speed between the wheels is detected, and the conditions are met, the anti-slip system activates automatically.

The electro-valve of the hydraulic distribution block then reduces the flow rate and the pressure to the hydraulic motor of the slipping wheel. As soon as the slipping wheel regains traction, the electro-valve restores the distribution and the flow rate and the pressure to both wheel motors are equalised again.

See also

- [2.4.1 The hydraulic distribution block](#) on page 42

3.3 The quality of the work

The technical implementation of the picking of the flax requires precision in order to achieve quality work.

The objective quality of the work during the picking is determined by:

- The uniform thickness of the swath, see [3.3.1 The thickness of the swath](#) on page 57
- The alignment of the swath, see [3.3.2 The alignment of the swath](#) on page 57
- The alignment of the stems
- The deflection and displacement of the flax, see [3.3.4 The deflection and displacement of the flax](#) on page 57
- The absence of flax that has been pulled and destroyed

3.3.1 The thickness of the swath

If the flax layer is too thick, the flax fibres will not be separated from the stem of the plant.

The thickness of the swath is determined by:

- Uniform growth of the swath. A thinner flax layer is obtained at locations where the flax is thinner.
- The condition of the ground. Uneven ground causes uneven movement of machine and uneven ejection of the flax.
- The operating speed. If the operating speed of the machine is too high, this will result in greater movement of the machine, and uneven ejection of the flax. If the operating speed is too high, this will also make it more difficult to steer the machine so that the entire width of the machine is no longer used for picking.
- The condition of the machine. See [3.3.3 The condition of the machine](#) on page 57. Worn parts (for example, worn picking belts, conveyor belts, ...) can cause the thickness of the flax layer to be uneven.

3.3.2 The alignment of the swath.

The more accurate the alignment of the swath is, the easier it is to perform other manipulations of the flax (turning, rolling-up, scutching). Optimal alignment prevents blockages and faults during turning, rolling-up, and scutching.

The alignment of the swath is determined by:

- The condition of the ground. Uneven ground can make it difficult to pick some pieces. Uneven ground causes uneven movement of machine that can result in the formation of bundles of flax.
- The operating speed. At higher speeds, steering movements will cause the deposited rows of flax to become wavy.
- The adjustment of the spreading tables.

See also

- [8.7.3 Setting the DPA](#) on page 113
- [9.2.1 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other](#) on page 131
- [9.2.2 Adjusting the tables in relation to the machine](#) on page 133

3.3.3 The condition of the machine

Keep the machine in good condition. Carefully follow the maintenance schedule. The distributors must be correctly adjusted. The picking belts and conveyor belts must be in optimal condition.

See also

- [Preventive maintenance](#)

3.3.4 The deflection and displacement of the flax

During the picking, the flax that is not in line with the opening between the picking belt and the rubber-coated wheel is deflected. The further away the flax is from the opening, the greater the deflection.

The deflection of the flax is determined by:

- The picking height. The greater the picking height, the less the flax is deflected.
- The position of the distributors. The greater the angle of the distributors, the greater the deflection of the flax.
- The operating speed. The greater the operating speed, the lower you must pick the flax, and the more the flax is deflected.

- The spraying rows. Due to the spraying rows, a part of the flax is compacted, this results in the flax passing underneath the distributors.
- The adjustment of the machine. The length of the distributors, the adjustment of the entrances for the flax, the condition of the picking belts and the rubber-coated wheels, the adjustment of the bascules.

3.3.5 The clamping pressure

The clamping pressure can be manually controlled by adjusting the picking opening.

- If the clamping force is too low, then the flax will not be held or not be adequately held between the picking belts. This will cause flax to be left behind on the field, and flax will also slip between the picking belt and the picking roller.
- If the clamping force is too high, then the flax can get stuck at the entrance to the picking element.

See also

- [10.2 Maintenance schedules](#) on page 151

4 Safety

4.1 Layout safety systems + safety precautions

4.1.1 Layout of safety systems

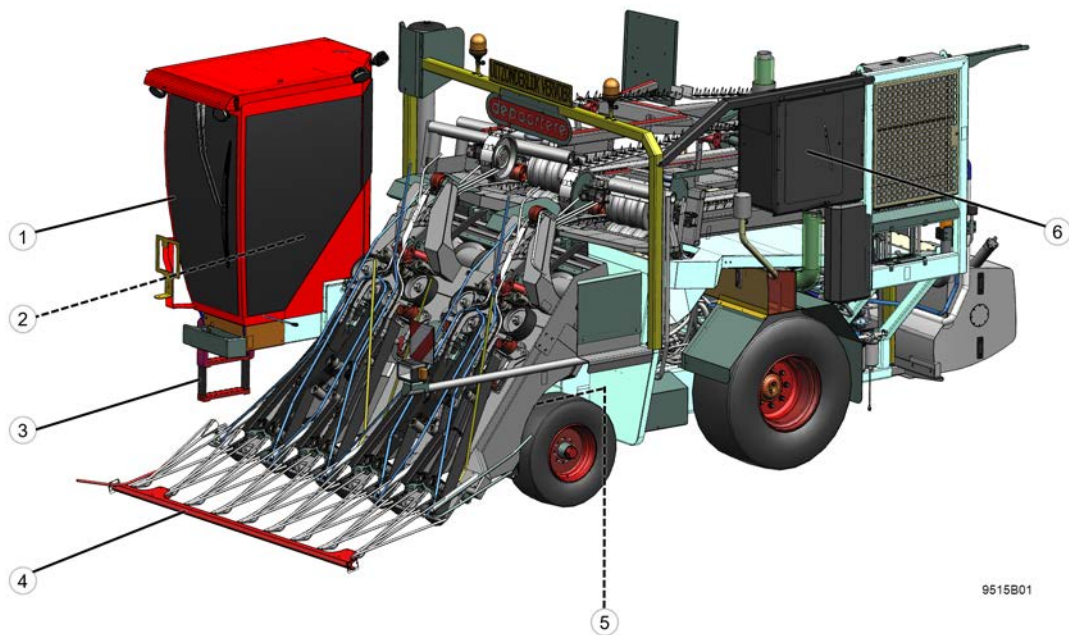


Fig. 46: Layout of safety systems

No.	Explanation
1	Fully-enclosed cabin
2	Driver's seat with safety belt and presence sensor
3	Ladder
4	Protective panel distributors
5	Safety valves for the movement of the picking element
6	Protective panel for the exhaust pipe

See also

- [4.1.2 Safety precautions](#) on page 59

4.1.2 Safety precautions

During the design phase, it was decided to eliminate or minimise the risk. Where risks exist, tangible safety precautions have been implemented, or the users are informed. An overview of the safety precautions that have been implemented is stated below:

Safety precaution	Explanation
Fully-enclosed cabin	Protects the user from moving parts, dust and noise.

Safety precaution	Explanation
Ladder	Provides safe access to the driver's position.
Protective panel distributors	Protects the environment from contact with sharp distributors and also inhibits access to the picking element of the distributors.
Driver's seat with safety belt and presence sensor	In the event of sudden movements or an accident, thanks to the seat belt, the driver remains in his seat. The presence sensor switches OFF the machine when the driver leaves the driver's seat.
Protective panel for the exhaust pipe	The exhaust system is protected by a cabinet that prevents contact with the hot elements. The exhaust pipes are protected by insulation.
Emergency hammer	In the event of an emergency, this emergency hammer enables you to break the windscreen of the cabin, if you can no longer open the door.
Software	The software displays warnings and alarms via the control screen. In addition, the software prevents certain actions depending on the selected mode.

See also

- [4.1.1 Layout of safety systems](#) on page 59

4.1.3 The location of the emergency stop button

The emergency stop button (1) is located in the cabin on the left-hand side of the steering column. If you press the emergency stop button, the electrical power supply is disconnected, so that control is no longer possible. The engine continues to run.



Fig. 47: Location of the emergency stop button

See also

- [4.6.3 Pressing the emergency stop button](#) on page 70

4.1.4 The emergency hammer

An emergency hammer (1) is provided at the rear of the cabin, in the left-hand corner. In the event of an emergency, this emergency hammer enables you to break the windscreen of the cabin, if you can no longer open the door. The emergency hammer contains a seatbelt cutter (2).



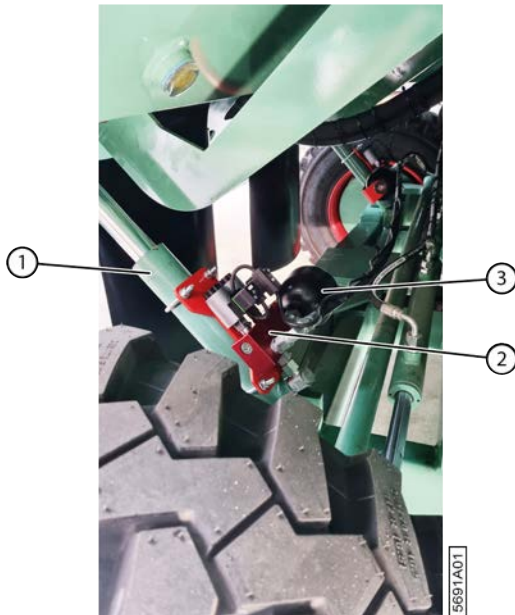
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Fig. 48: The emergency hammer

4.1.5 The presence sensor in the driver's seat

In the Road mode or in the Field mode, a sensor detects the presence of the driver on the driver's seat. If the machine is moving and the driver leaves the driver's seat, an alarm is activated. If the alarm stays ON for the set time, then the machine decelerates and comes to a standstill. Before you can use the machine again, you must sit in the driver's seat and move the joystick back to the neutral position.

4.1.6 Safety valves picking element



The cylinders (1) that raise and lower the picking element, are equipped with safety valves (2). These safety valves, for example, prevent the picking element from inadvertently lowering if the hydraulic pipe for the cylinder becomes ruptured.

In addition to its safety function, the nitrogen accumulator (3) also damps the picking element, resulting in a more comfortable ride on the road.



DANGER

The picking element must be correctly supported before performing work on the safety valves or the nitrogen accumulator.

4.1.7 Safety via the software

Via the software, the following points are provided in relation to the safe use of the machine:

- You can only place the machine in a different mode when the joystick is in neutral and the machine is at standstill.
- The default setting is that the machine is always driven via the pedal in combination with the joystick. If the driver inadvertently moves the joystick, without pressing the pedal, nothing happens.



WARNING

The setting that determines how you drive (joystick, or pedal in combination with joystick) can be changed by the operator in the parameters! See [8.5.6 Changing the driving mode of the machine](#) on page 104.

4.2 Meaning of the warning signals

Signal	Meaning
Reversing signal	A continuous signal sounds to warn the bystanders that the machine is reversing.

4.3 Specific safety regulations

This section describes the remaining risks identified in the risk analysis.

4.3.1 General safety regulations for persons



WARNING

Only use the machine for the purpose for which it was designed.



WARNING

The machine may only be operated by persons who have read the user manual and who are thus adequately informed about the operation, the control, and the maintenance of the machine as described in the user manual.



WARNING

NEVER use your hands to try to seal a hydraulic leak! High-pressure liquid can cause damage to your skin and clothing. Immediately summon a doctor if an accident occurs.

You can use paper or cardboard to easily detect leaks in a hydraulic system!



WARNING

Never stand behind the machine. You can become trapped between the machine and another object.



WARNING

Never leave the driver's seat without taking the ignition key with you.



WARNING

Never allow children, animals, or unauthorised persons to come into the vicinity of the machine.



WARNING

It is strictly prohibited to touch moving parts or to be between moving parts. Keep your body, especially your face, hands and feet far away from moving parts.



WARNING

The zone for the machine is extremely dangerous. You may NEVER use your hands or feet or any other way to feed-in flax.



WARNING

A blockage may NEVER be rectified when the machine is still running.



CAUTION

Hold the steering wheel, without spokes between your fingers.



WARNING

Be aware of the risk of tipping over when you drive the machine on a slope or on hilly terrain!

- Drive slowly!
- Do not turn too abruptly!



WARNING

You may not enter or leave the driver's seat when the machine is operating.



WARNING

Keep away from high-voltage power lines when operating the machine. Contact between a high-voltage power line and the machine, or a discharge between the high-voltage power line and the machine can result in the death of the driver.



WARNING

In the event of lightning, remain in the cabin. Close all windows and doors. Do not touch the chassis of the machine. During lightning, an open field is not a safe location. Keep away from high trees, masts, high-voltage power lines. Stay at least 3 metres away from railings and fences. Bring yourself and your machine in safety. The best protection is a closed building, away from electricity and sanitary facilities.

4.3.2 Safety regulations for the machine



CAUTION

Ensure that the hydraulic connections are always clean and always fit plastic protective caps after disconnecting a hydraulic connection.

4.3.3 Safety regulations relating to the environment



ENVIRONMENT

For all products that are used in the machine and for all products that are used for the maintenance and the cleaning of the machine, follow the current local statutory regulations.



ENVIRONMENT

Store new and discharged products in accordance with the current local statutory regulations.



ENVIRONMENT

Spilled liquid must be removed in accordance with the regulations for the liquid and in accordance with the current local statutory regulations.

4.4 Personal protection equipment

Item of personal protection equipment	Who?	When?
Safety shoes	Operator or maintenance technician	Always
Helmet	Maintenance technician	If, during the work, objects or parts can fall onto your head.
Safety spectacles	Operator or maintenance technician	For all work where dust- or other particles can end up in your eyes.
Safety gloves	Operator or maintenance technician	For all work on the machine.
Hearing protection	Operator or maintenance technician	Always. The sound pressure level is greater than 85 dB(A).
Breathing mask	Operator or maintenance technician	For all work where dust and/or substances that are hazardous to respiration are released.

4.4.1 Safety regulations for personal protection



WARNING

Ensure that work clothing fits well. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. If you wear these, you can become trapped by rotating machine parts.



WARNING

Conceal long hair, so that it is not possible for long hair to become trapped.

4.5 Signs and symbols

The machine is equipped with a sticker stating safety instructions.



WARNING

Ensure that safety instructions always remain visible. Regularly clean the safety instructions, and if the safety instructions are damaged or illegible, replace them. The safety instructions can be ordered from Depootere NV.

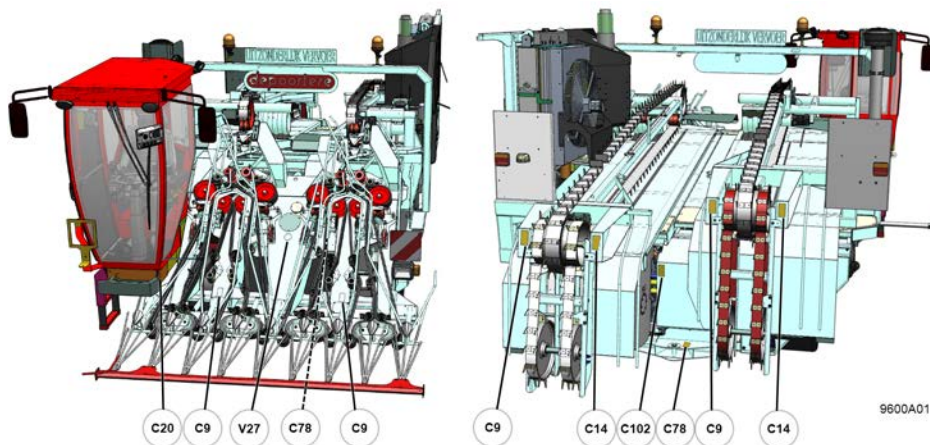


Fig. 49: Front view and rear view

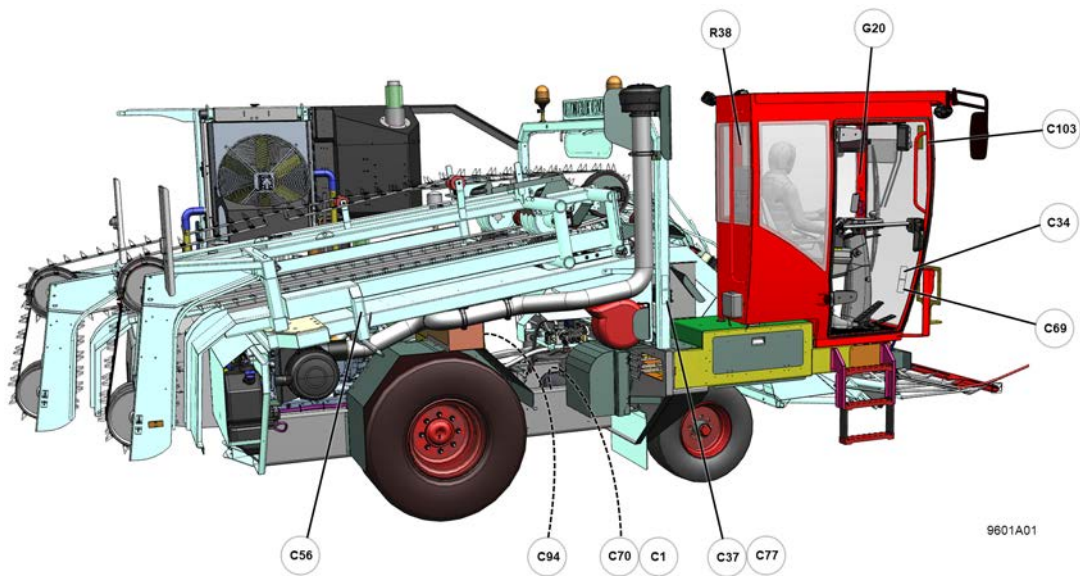


Fig. 50: Right-hand view

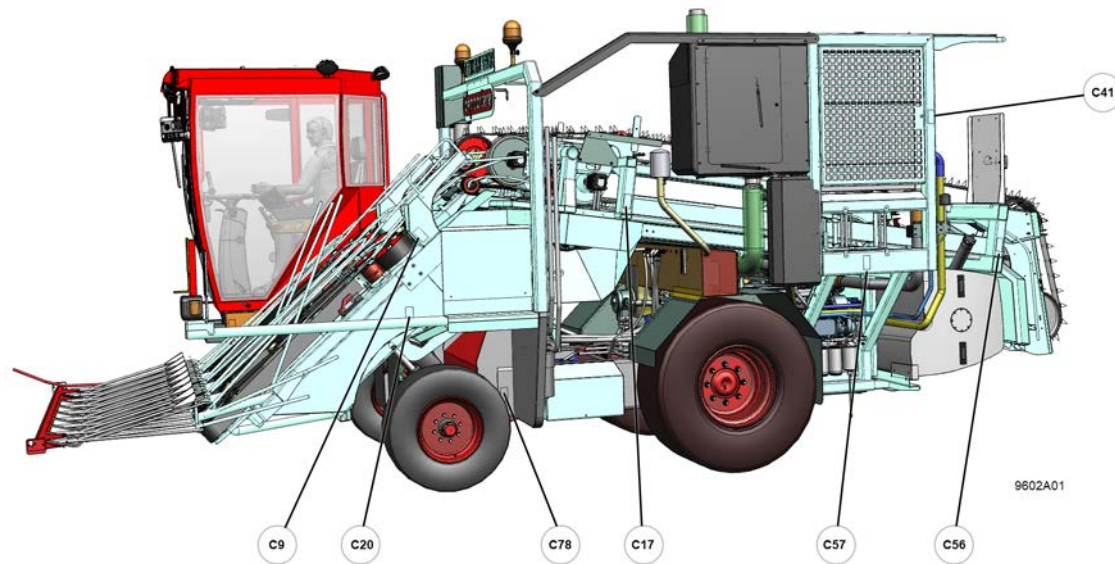
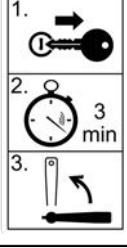


Fig. 51: Left-hand view

No.	Figure	Description
C1		Caution! Read the user manual before using the machine.

No.	Figure	Description
C9		Danger from chain or toothed belt Do not remove the safety cover while the machine is running.
C14		Risk of cuts Do not remove the safety cover while the machine is running.
C17		Risk of crushing Never reach into the machine. Danger from rotating parts.
C20		Risk of crushing Never reach into the machine. Risk due to moving objects
C34		Caution! Before performing maintenance work: switch off the engine, remove the ignition key and read the operating instructions and the safety instructions.
C37		Risk of falling Do not stand on a platform while driving.

No.	Figure	Description
C41		Danger – hot surface Keep a safe distance away.
C56		Danger from entrapment from the side Keep a safe distance away.
C57		Putting into service with fire extinguisher only.
C69		Risk of falling Always use the provided handholds and steps.
C70C		1 Remove the key from the ignition. 2 Wait at least 3 minutes. 3 Switch off the machine using the battery key.
C77		Caution! Only 1 person may be present on and around the machine.

No.	Figure	Description
C78		Caution! Indication of the place where the machine can be lifted.
294		The hydraulic tank
C102		Danger of crushing! Keep a safe distance away.
C103		Adhere to this start-up procedure! The detailed procedure is described in the manual! 1 Sound the horn once and wait 10 seconds. 2 Start the engine. 3 Sound the horn twice. 4 Place the machine in Road mode or in Field mode and use the machine.
No.	Figure	Description
N2		Warning explosive substances.
No.	Figure	Description
V27		Do not enter.

No.	Figure	Description
G20		Always fasten the safety belt.
R38		Emergency hammer

4.6 Emergencies

4.6.1 Switching OFF the electrical power

In the event of an emergency, you can use the battery key to switch OFF electrical power to the machine. This action isolates electrical power from the entire machine including the engine and the controls.

Only do this in the event of an emergency. In all other situations, you first switch OFF the ignition to the machine in the usual manner.



WARNING

Switching OFF the electrical power using the battery key, without switching OFF the ignition to the machine, and without first waiting for 3 minutes, is only permitted in the event of an emergency!

Switching OFF in this manner can cause serious damage to the engine and to the hydraulic system!

See also

- [8.4.5 Stopping the machine](#) on page 100

4.6.2 Switching OFF the hydraulic pumps

The hydraulic pumps are directly connected to the engine. By switching OFF the engine, you also stop the hydraulic pumps.

See also

- [8.4.3 Stopping the engine](#) on page 99

4.6.3 Pressing the emergency stop button

In the event of an emergency, you can press the emergency stop button in the cabin. This disconnects the electrical power and all movement is stopped. The engine of the machine continues to run in order to prevent damage to the hydraulic components as a result of pressure loss.



CAUTION

Pressing the emergency stop button activates the parking brake!

**TIP**

To also stop the engine, turn the ignition switch fully anti-clockwise.

**TIP**

To also interrupt the power supply, turn the battery switch fully anti-clockwise.

See also

- [4.1.3 The location of the emergency stop button](#) on page 60

4.6.4 Fire: the machine can catch fire

1. If possible, move the machine away from other flammable material.
2. Extinguish the fire using a fire extinguisher.

4.7 Hazardous substances

**CAUTION**

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheets for the hazardous substances.

The user must request the latest Safety Information Sheets from the supplier for the following products:

- AdBlue
- Hydraulic oil
- Engine coolant
- Fuel (diesel)
- Windscreen washer liquid
- Engine oil
- Lubricating grease
- Air conditioning coolant

See also

- [12.2 Scrapping the machine](#) on page 221

4.8 Carrying out the safety procedure when starting the machine or when starting a machine function

The machine may only be operated by one person. All other persons must stay well away from the machine.

When starting the machine or when starting a machine function, you must always follow the safety procedure set out below. This procedure ensures that a person who may nevertheless be in the vicinity of the machine has sufficient time to bring themselves to safety or to make their presence known to the operator.



Fig. 52: Visualisation of the safety procedure

1. Sound the horn once and wait 10 seconds.
2. Start the engine.
3. Sound the horn twice.
4. Activate a function of the machine.

5 Transport and storage

5.1 Moving the machine

5.1.1 Loading the machine onto the lorry



Fig. 53: Loading the machine onto the lorry

1. Select a completely level zone for loading the machine.
2. Fence off the zone where the machine will be loaded onto the lorry. Ensure that the safety zone is large enough, so that if the machine tips over, sufficient space exists to run away from a tipping load.
3. Keep unauthorised persons away from this safety zone.
4. Placing the machine in the Loading mode
5. Drive the machine onto the loading platform of the lorry.
6. Use wheel chocks to prevent the machine from rolling away.
7. Use chains or tension straps to secure the machine:
 - a) Secure via 2 chains or tension straps to the towing eye at the front (1).
 - b) Secure via 2 chains or tension straps to the sidehooks behind the wheels (2).
 - c) Secure via 2 chains or tension straps to the towing hook at the rear (3).

5.1.2 Placing the machine in the Loading mode

The Loading mode is used to load the machine onto a lorry.

1. Select the Field mode or the Road mode.
2. Tap the driving mode icon at the bottom. For example .
3. .
Select .
The button becomes green and the Loading mode is activated.

5.1.3 Unloading the machine from the lorry (preparation)

1. Select a completely level zone for unloading the machine.
2. Fence off the zone where the machine will be unloaded. Ensure that the safety zone is large enough, so that if the machine tips over, sufficient space exists to run away from a tipping load.
3. Keep unauthorised persons away from this safety zone.
4. Disconnect the chains or tension belts.
 - a) Disconnect the 2 chains or tension belts from the towing eye (1) at the front.
 - b) Disconnect the 2 chains or tension straps from the sidehooks behind the wheels (2).
 - c) Disconnect the 2 chains or tension straps from the towing eye at the rear (3).



Fig. 54: Unloading the machine from the lorry (preparation)

5. Remove the wheel chocks.
6. Place the machine in the Loading mode.

7. Drive the machine onto the loading platform of the lorry.

See also

- [5.1.4 Driving the machine off the lorry](#) on page 75

5.1.4 Driving the machine off the lorry

First of all, ensure that the machine is prepared for driving off the lorry. See [5.1.3 Unloading the machine from the lorry \(preparation\)](#) on page 74.



Fig. 55: Steps to be performed when driving the machine off the lorry

1. Insert the battery key.
2. Place the switch on the control console to Stationary mode.
3. Place the joystick in neutral.
4. Turn the ignition key to position 2, and release it when the engine starts.
Do not start for longer than 8 seconds. This prevents the battery from becoming fully discharged, or the starter motor and engine cabling from becoming too hot. Wait 15 to 20 seconds between the 1st and 2nd starting attempt so that the starter motor and the engine cabling can cool down.
5. Place the switch on the control console to Field mode.
6. Tap the driving mode icon at the bottom. For example .
7. .
Select .
The button becomes green and the Loading mode is activated.
8. Raise the pick-up element by pressing button 3.
9. Carefully move the joystick in the desired direction.

See also

- [5.1.3 Unloading the machine from the lorry \(preparation\)](#) on page 74

5.2 Storing the machine

Check the machine very carefully so that it is ready to start in the next season. A thorough check and maintenance of the machine can save extra costs, minimise downtime, and enhance the operational reliability of your machine.

When storing the machine, perform the points in the following checklist:

1. Check that flax is no longer present in the machine.
2. Follow the maintenance plan.
3. Follow the lubrication plan.
4. Fill the fuel tank.
5. Place the machine in an area that satisfies the following conditions.
 - Entry to the area is prohibited for unauthorised persons.
 - The area is dry and protects the machine against the effects of weather.
For example: sunlight adversely affects rubber and plastic.
 - NO fertilisers containing ammonia are stored in the area.
When humidity is present, ammonia reacts with certain metals.
 - The area is closed off to vermin.
6. Clean all hydraulic cylinders, lubricate them with grease, and fully retract them.
7. Follow the instructions for storing a machine with AdBlue.
8. Lubricate all threaded rods, adjusting bolts, and bare machine parts using grease or oil to prevent rust.
9. Jack up the machine and place it on supports in order to relieve the load on the tyres.
10. Check the full operation of the machine. Replace worn parts.
11. Check the bolted connections.
12. Connect the battery to a charger so that crystals of lead sulphate do not form on the electrodes of the battery.

See also

- [10.3.3 Cleaning the machine using a pressure washer](#) on page 158

5.2.1 Regulations for storing a machine with AdBlue

The following regulations are applicable in the event of switching OFF an engine with a SCR system for a prolonged period.

After switching OFF the SCR system in accordance with the instructions (wait at least 3 minutes so that the system can complete its full cycle), the machine can, depending on the ambient temperature, be taken out of service for a maximum of 4 months in a deactivated state.

At standstill

	Duration of storage $\leq$ 2 months	Duration of the storage between 2 and 4 months
Ambient temperature to be respected	Between -40 °C and 40 °C	Between -40 °C and 25 °C

The following conditions must be taken into account:

- If the machine has been at standstill for a prolonged period, this must take place in a covered area (for example, in a garage or hall).
 - Fill the AdBlue tank completely with AdBlue.
- Evaporation of the water component of AdBlue must be prevented.
- Do not disconnect any electrical or hydraulic connections.

5.2.2 Instructions for putting a machine with AdBlue back into service after a prolonged period at standstill

If the standstill exceeds 4 months, the following procedure must be followed:

- 1 Completely empty the tank.
- 2 Completely fill the tank with new AdBlue.
- 3 Replace the filter cartridge of the feed pump.
- 4 Allow the engine to reach operating temperature.
- 5 Load the engine by carefully accelerating. This increases the pressure by pressurising and modifying the AdBlue dosage.

If a fault message is displayed on the control screen:

- 1 Stop the engine.
- 2 Wait at least 3 minutes so that the system can perform its complete cycle.
- 3 Start the engine several times if necessary.

If the fault message does not disappear, contact Depoortere NV.

5.2.3 Draining the AdBlue tank



NOTE

- The storage conditions determine the expected period of use for the AdBlue.
- AdBlue slowly starts to decompose at -11°C and above +35°C.
- Avoid direct sunlight on unprotected stored stock of AdBlue!
- Drums of AdBlue may not be stored for longer than one year!
- AdBlue freezes when the ambient temperature is -11°C.
- AdBlue may remain in the tank for a maximum of 4 months.

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheet for the AdBlue used.

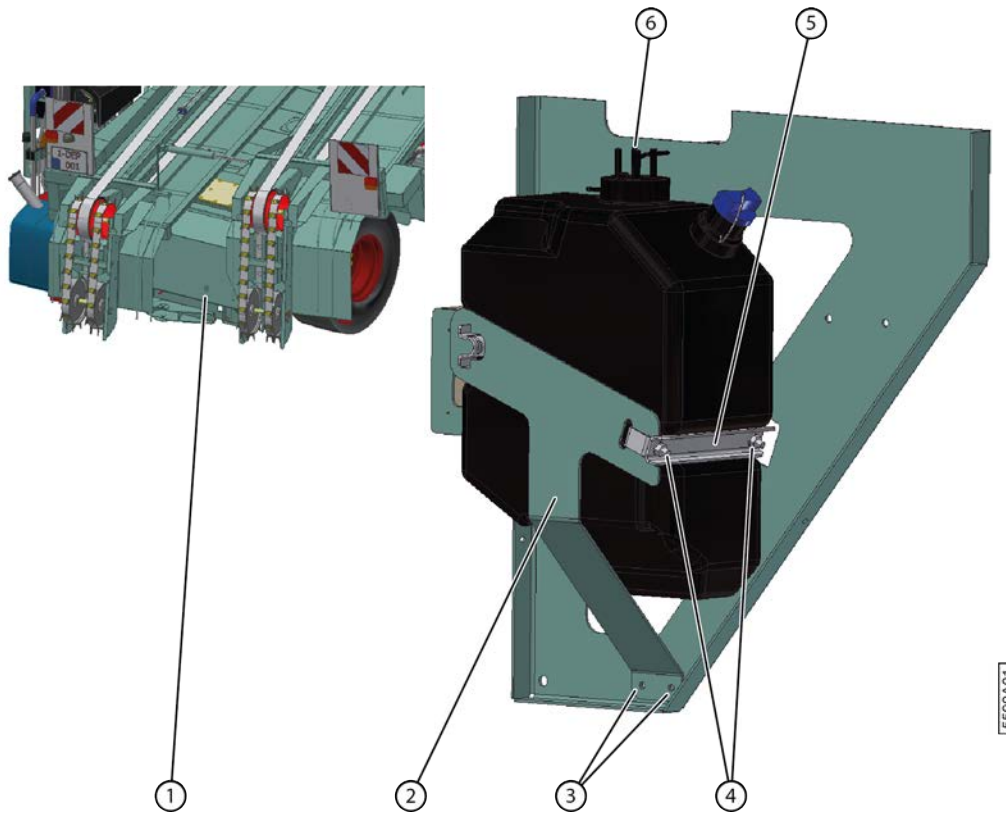


Fig. 56: Removing the AdBlue tank

1. Disconnect all connections to the tank (2).
2. Disconnect the plate (1) from the chassis by unscrewing the 3 bolts.
3. Remove the bracket (5).
4. Undo the bolts (4).
5. Hold the tank and disconnect the support (3).
6. Remove the tank from the machine.
7. Unscrew the filler cap and drain the tank.

5.2.4 Storing AdBlue

The shelf life and quality of the AdBlue depends on the conditions in which the AdBlue is stored and for how long it is stored.

Take the following points into account:

- AdBlue slowly starts to decompose at -11°C and above $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Avoid direct sunlight on unprotected stored stock of AdBlue.
- Drums of AdBlue may not be stored for longer than one year!
- AdBlue freezes when the ambient temperature is -11°C .
- AdBlue may remain in the tank for a maximum of 4 months.

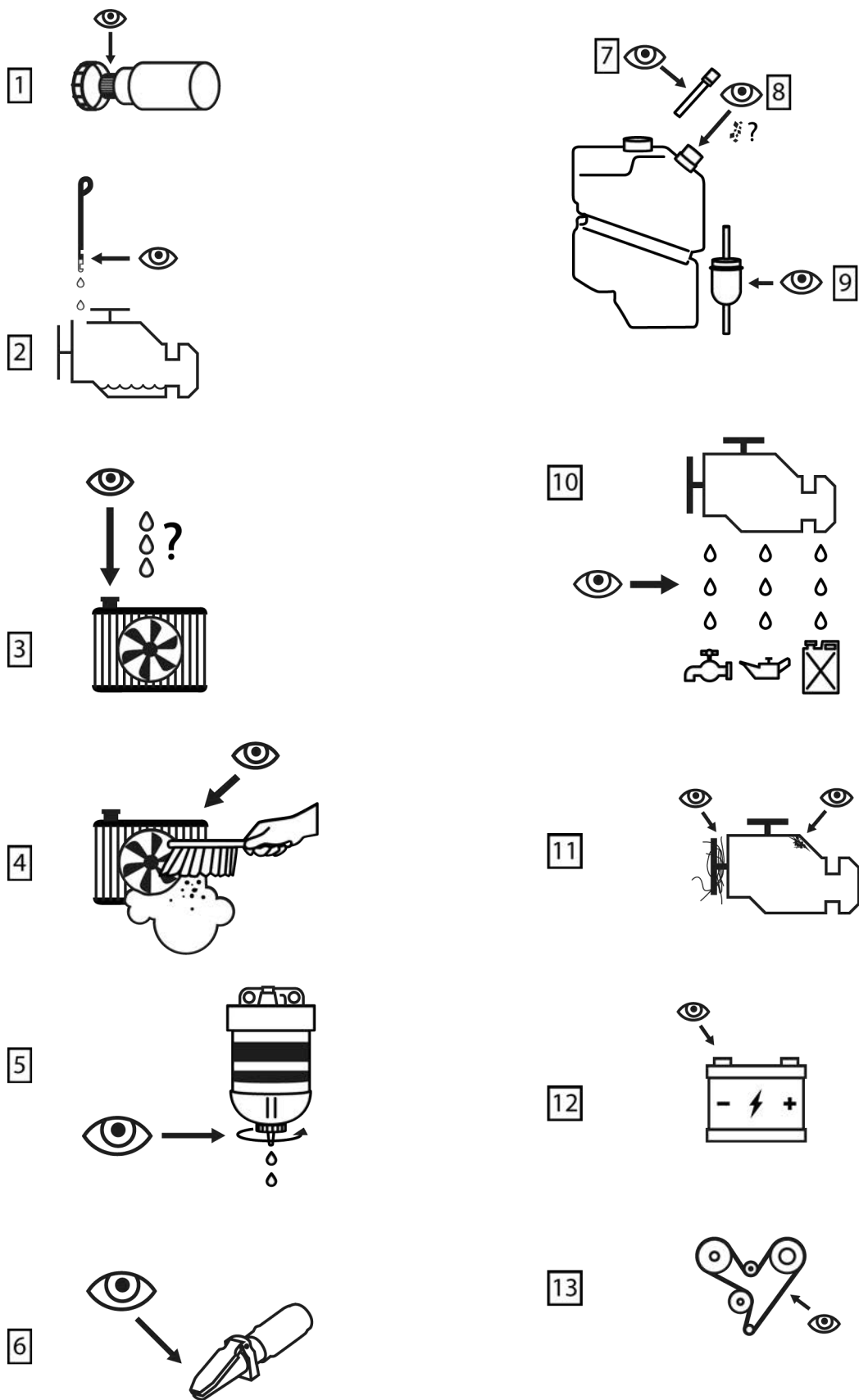
5.2.5 Checklist for starting engine after storage during winter

After storing the machine during winter, you must always check the following items before restarting the engine.



NOTE

The checklist below is only intended for the engine, and not for the entire machine. Thus carefully perform all tasks included in the maintenance schedules. This ensures that the entire machine is ready to be started.



3000A01

Fig. 57: Checklist for starting engine after storage during winter

No.	Check	OK?
1	Check the filter elements of the air filter. If necessary, replace them.	
2	Check the level of engine oil. If necessary, top up the engine oil or replace it.	
3	Check level of coolant for the engine. If necessary, top up the level.	
4	Check the condition of the radiator. If dirty, clean the radiator.	
5	Check the fuel feed system. Unscrew the drain plug from the fuel filter to drain the water.	
6	Use a refractometer to check the quality of the AdBlue. If the value is NOT OK, then drain the AdBlue tank, then fill it with new AdBlue.	
7	Check that the filling filter of the AdBlue tank is not damaged or punctured.	
8	Check that the AdBlue tank is clean, and check that there is no crystallisation.	
9	Replace the breather filter of the AdBlue tank if it is blocked.	
10	Check the engine for engine oil leaks, coolant leaks, or fuel leaks.	
11	Check the engine for contamination (flax, grass, mud, ...). Remove this contamination.	
12	Check the condition of the battery.	
13	Check the condition of the belts. The belts are more susceptible to wear in a dusty environment. If necessary, replace them.	

6 Assembly and installation

6.1 What is supplied with the machine?

Check that the following items have been supplied; if not supplied, contact your distributor.

- 2 ignition switch keys
- 2 door keys for the cabin
- 2 keys for opening the electrical cabinets
- 2 keys for opening the tool cabinet
- User manual for the machine
- User manuals for the engine
- User manual for the driver's seat
- User manual for the radio
- User manual for the optional camera monitors
- Spare parts list
- EC declaration
- Warning triangle
- First aid kit
- Fluorescent jacket

7 Putting into service

7.1 Checklist for putting into service

After receipt of your machine, carefully check the list below.

Part	Check	OK?
Wheels	10.12.1 Checking the tyre pressure on page 196	
	10.12.2 Tightening the wheel nuts on page 197	
	10.7.11 Checking the operation of the brakes on page 174	
Engine	Check the engine oil level. See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.	
	Check the coolant level. See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.	
	Check the air filter for the engine. See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.	
	10.9.2 Checking the fuel level on page 177	
	10.4.2 Checking the level of AdBlue on page 162	
Cabin	7.1.1 Checking that the user manuals are present on page 85	
	The users have read the user manuals.	
	10.6.1 Checking level of windscreen washer liquid on page 164	
Hydraulic system	10.7.3 Checking the level of the hydraulic oil on page 168	
	10.7.10 Checking the hydraulic system for leaks on page 174	
Electrical system	10.8.1 Checking the battery on page 175	
	10.8.3 Checking the electrical system on page 176	
Lubrication	Check that all lubricating points have been optimally lubricated. See the lubrication plan 10.2.7 The lubricating schedule on page 156.	

After all items on the checklist are OK, the machine can be used in accordance with the instructions stated in this user manual.

7.1.1 Checking that the user manuals are present

- Check whether the following user manuals are present:
 - User manual for the machine
 - User manuals for the engine, the driver's seat, the radio.
 - User manuals for the camera monitors (if present).
- If a user manual is not present, ask your distributor for a new copy.

8 Control

8.1 The control elements of the machine

8.1.1 The brake pedal

You can use the brake pedal (1) to slow down the machine or bring it to a standstill.



Fig. 58: The brake pedal

8.1.2 The accelerator pedal

By operating the accelerator pedal (2), the engine will run from 0% to 100% of the set revs./minute. Depending on the mode selected, the revs./minute and/or the speed of the machine will vary accordingly.



Fig. 59: The accelerator pedal

8.1.3 The parking brake

The parking brake is operated from the control console. Always activate the parking brake when the machine is stationary.

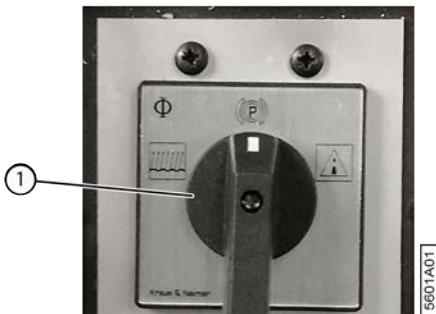


Fig. 60: Parking brake

8.1.4 The remote control

The remote control is stored in the front of the machine. The remote control is used when replacing picking belts or removing blockages. You can use the remote control to rotate the picking element forwards or backwards at a reduced speed.

The remote control consists of a switch (3) that you can use to switch ON or switch OFF the remote control. As soon as the remote control is switched ON, it is no longer possible to use the controls in the cabin.

You can move the picking belts forwards (button 2) or backwards (button 1). The remote control has a long cable so that you can operate the picking belts a safe distance away.

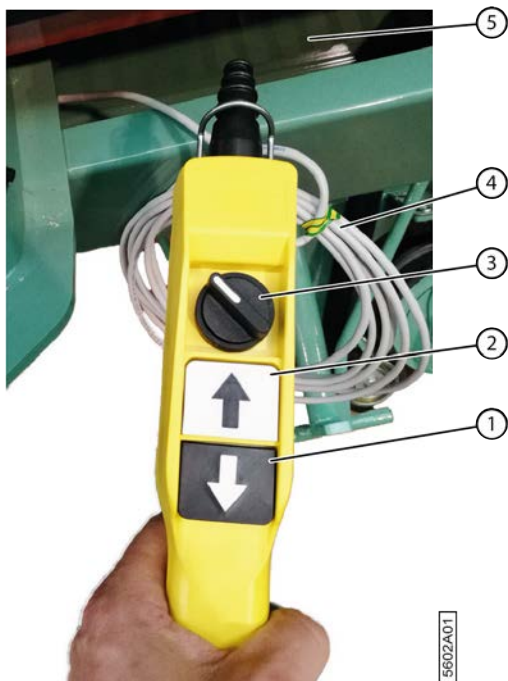


Fig. 61: The remote control

8.1.5 Checking whether the parking brake is activated

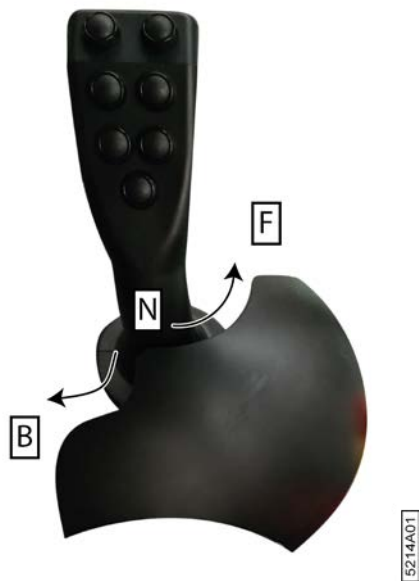
In the control screen, the parking brake is displayed in Field mode and Road mode.

Pictogram	Status
	Parking brake is switched off.
	Parking brake is switched on.

8.2 The control elements of the cabin

8.2.1 The joystick

The positions of the joystick



The position of the joystick determines the driving direction and the speed of the machine. For example: the further you push the joystick forwards, the faster the machine will move forwards. The joystick does NOT automatically return to the neutral position! The joystick can be placed in the following positions:

- Forwards: the machine moves forwards (F)
- Neutral: the machine does not move (N)
- Backwards: the machine moves backwards (B)

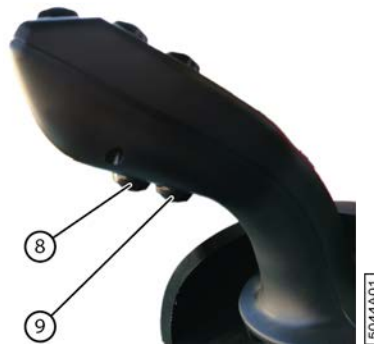
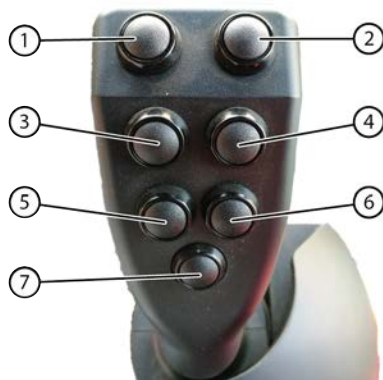


Fig. 62: Joystick

No.	Field mode	Road mode	Stationary mode
1	Keep pressing: Retract tables	No function.	Keep pressing: Retract tables
2	Keep pressing: Extend tables	No function.	Keep pressing: Extend tables
3	Keep pressing: Raise picking element slowly.	No function.	Keep pressing: Raise picking element slowly.
4	Press 1 x: Increase the speed of the picking belts. Keep pressing: Boost function.	No function.	Keep pressing: All belts run forwards.
5	Keep pressing: Lower picking element slowly.	Press 1 x briefly: Left direction indicator flashes for 30 seconds	Keep pressing: Lower picking element slowly.
6	Keep pressing: Decrease the speed of the picking belts.	Press 1 x briefly: Right direction indicator flashes for 30 seconds	Keep pressing: Picking belts run in reverse

No.	Field mode	Road mode	Stationary mode
7	Briefly press once: the work mode changes from: • Entering (E) to working • Working (N) to exiting • Exiting (S) to working Press and hold. The picking belts are switched ON or switched OFF. Example 1: If the picking element is in the Up position, you can still run the belts. Example 2: If the picking element is in the Work position, you can stop the belts if there is no flax, or to eject the flax at a different location.	No function.	No function.
8	Press the button and then release it, so that the picking element is raised to the next set position. Only in the exiting mode, does the picking element go from the lowest position to the highest position.	Continue pressing: Picking element moves upward.	Press the button and then release it, so that the picking element is raised to the next set position.
9	Press the button and then release it, so that the picking element is lowered to the next set position.	No function.	Press the button and then release it, so that the picking element is lowered to the next set position.

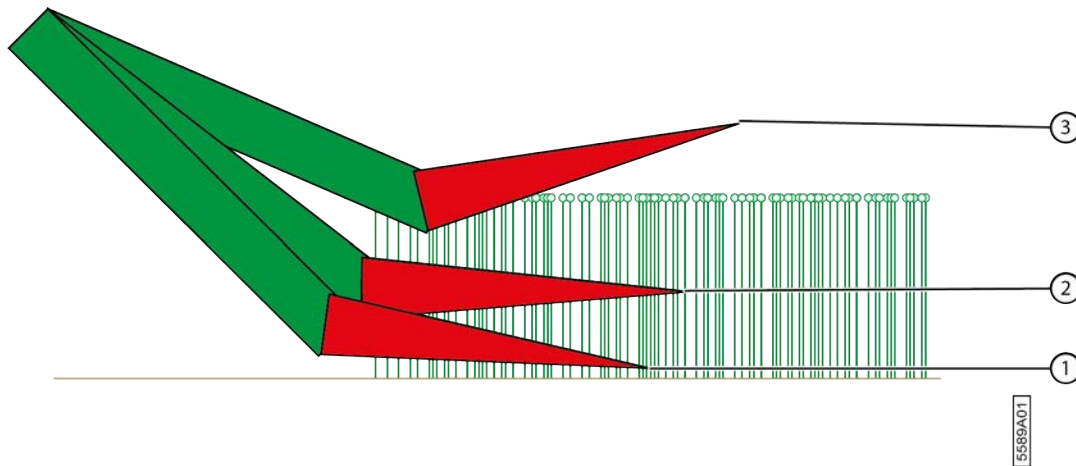


Fig. 63: Positions of the picking element

The picking element can be placed in 3 different positions:

No.	Position	Explanation
1	Cases	This position is used if the flax is horizontal (i.e. lying flat) instead of being nice and vertical. The picking element is lowered.
2	Work	This position is used for picking flax under normal conditions.
3	High	This position is used when flax is not picked.

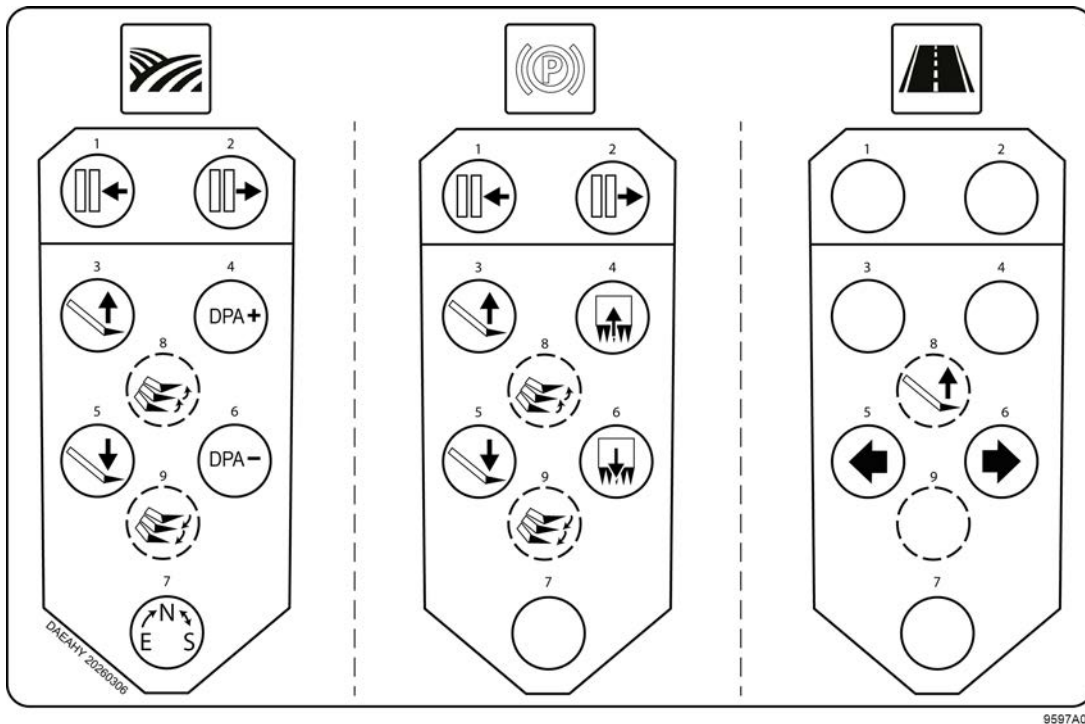


Fig. 64: Overview of joystick functions

8.2.2 The control console

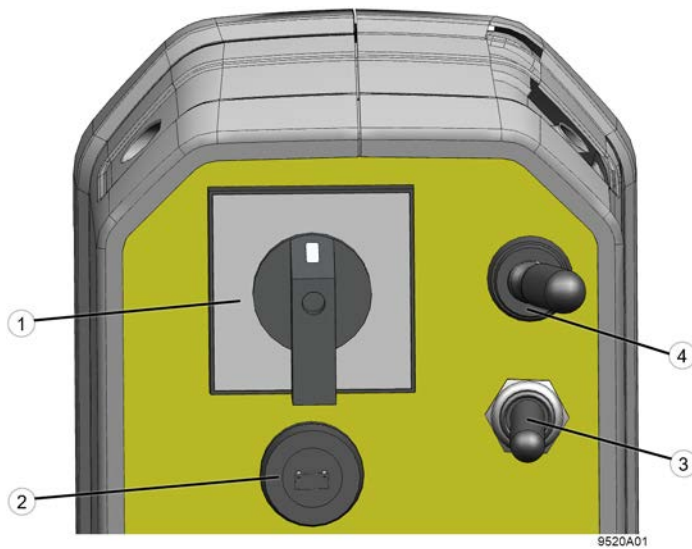


Fig. 65: Control console

No.	Explanation
1	The mode rotary switch is a 3-position switch. You use this button to select the mode in which you wish to work: - Left: Field mode  - Centre: Stationary mode  - Right: Road mode 
2	Battery lamp The battery lamp is lit as soon as the ignition key is in position 1. The battery lamp is extinguished when the engine is running and the battery is being charged.
3	Push the switch: - Upwards to switch off the crushing rollers - Downwards to switch in the crushing rollers.
4	Push the switch: - To the left to slide the tables towards each other. - To the right to slide the tables apart.

8.2.3 The control elements on the steering wheel

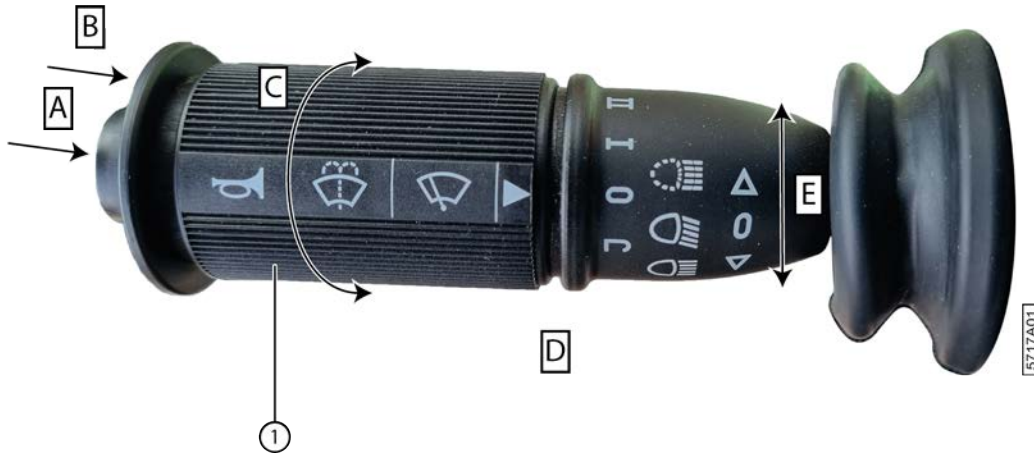


Fig. 66: The lever

The lever (1) has various functions.

Function	Explanation
A	Horn Press the lever to sound the horn.
B	Windscreen washer system Press the ring to activate the windscreen washer.
C	Windscreen wiper for windscreen Turn the lever to activate the windscreen wiper for the windscreen, and select the desired speed.
D	Main beam headlights • Pull the lever upwards to activate the main beam headlights (headlights are lit for as long as lever is held upwards). • Push the lever downwards to keep the main beam headlights activated.
E	Direction indicators • Push the lever forwards to activate the right-hand indicator. • Pull the lever backwards to activate the left-hand indicator.



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Fig. 67: The buttons on the steering wheel

No.	Explanation
2	Emergency signal 4 hazard lights (2) Use this button to warn people in the vicinity about a potentially hazardous situation.
3	Control display (3) The following symbols are lit on the display if they are active: • Left-hand direction indicator (5) • Dipped beam headlights (6) • Main beam headlights (7) • Right-hand direction indicator (8)
4	Lights (4) Press this switch to activate the lights of the machine. • In the first position: rest position • In the second position: sidelights • In the third position: dipped beam headlights

8.2.4 The control screen

The control screen is a robust integrated touchscreen.



Fig. 68: The control screen (front)



Fig. 69: The control screen (rear)

Nr.	Explanation
1	7-inch touchscreen
2	USB port, protected against dirt with rubber plug

Nr.	Explanation
3	Connection power connector
4	Connection CAN-bus 1
5	Connection CAN-bus 2
6	Connection for camera (is not used)
7	Identification plate with serial number

8.2.5 The operating controls for the work lights

The control buttons for the work lights are located at the top of the cabin. The buttons light up blue when the ignition is switched on.



NOTE

The work lights may not be used in Road mode.



Fig. 70: The operating controls for the work lights and beacon light

No.	Explanation
1	The two work lights at the front of the cabin that illuminate the field.
2	The work light on the left-hand side of the cabin that illuminates the picking element.
3	The work light at - the rear of the cabin: feed-through lighting - the right-hand side: field lighting - the rear of the signage gantry: spreading table lighting
4	The beacon light

8.3 Using the machine safely and comfortably

8.3.1 Switching on the hazard lights

In the event of danger, you can switch on the hazard lights. Check the current local statutory regulations relating to the use of hazard lights on public roads.



Fig. 71: Switching on the hazard lights

1. Press the hazard warning light switch (1) on the steering column. The switch and the direction indicator indicators light up.
2. Press the hazard warning light switch again to switch the hazard lights back off.

8.3.2 Switching ON the beacon light

In Road mode, the beacon light is automatically switched ON. In Road mode, you cannot switch OFF the beacon light. In Field mode or in Stationary mode, if desired, you can switch ON the beacon light yourself.



Fig. 72: Switching ON the beacon light

Press the switch (1) to turn the beacon light on or off.

On the Road mode and Field mode window, the beacon light icon turns orange .

8.4 Starting and stopping the machine

8.4.1 Entering the cabin

Only enter the cabin when the machine is stationary.

Carefully enter the cabin with your face towards the machine. Only use the handgrips and the ladder. Do not use any other items as a handgrip.

Always ensure that you maintain three points of contact with the steps and handrails. Two hands and one foot, or two feet and one hand simultaneously.

8.4.2 Starting the engine

1. Place the battery key to ON. Turn the battery key clockwise.
2. Sit in the driver's seat and adjust the driver's seat according to your needs.
3. Close the cabin door.
4. Put on your seat belt.
5. Place the joystick in the neutral position,

You can only start the engine of the machine when the joystick is in the neutral position.

6. Place the parking brake to AUTO (automatic)
7. Turn the ignition key to position 2, and release the key when the engine starts. When the ignition key is set to position 1, the ignition is switched ON, but the engine is not yet started.



NOTE

Do not start for longer than 8 seconds. This prevents the battery from becoming fully discharged, or the starter motor and engine cabling from becoming too hot. Wait 15 to 20 seconds between the 1st and 2nd starting attempt so that the starter motor and the engine cabling can cool down. If the engine does not start, check the voltage and the condition of the battery. If the battery is no longer serviceable, then request a specialist technician to replace it.

See also

- [2.5.3 The battery key](#) on page 44

8.4.3 Stopping the engine

Turn the ignition switch key anti-clockwise to the 0 position.

See also

- [4.6.2 Switching OFF the hydraulic pumps](#) on page 70

8.4.4 Starting the machine



WARNING

- The machine may only be operated by persons who have the requisite experience.
- The machine may not be operated by persons who are intoxicated by alcohol or under the influence of other substances.
- The starter motor must ALWAYS be operated from the driver's seat and may NEVER be activated by short-circuiting the starter motor.
- The machine may only be operated when the cabin door is closed.

1. Check that persons or animals are not in the vicinity of the machine, and check that the machine does not exhibit any abnormalities (oil leak, damaged pipe, open protective panel, etc.).
2. Insert the battery key. Turn the battery key clockwise to the ON position.
3. Enter the cabin. See [8.4.1 Entering the cabin](#) on page 99.
4. Check that loose objects (tools, parts, etc.) are not present in the cabin.
5. Sit in the driver's seat and adjust the driver's seat according to your needs.
6. Put on your seat belt.
7. Place the joystick in the neutral position,
You can only start the engine of the machine when the joystick is in the neutral position.
8. Briefly sound the horn, so that persons around the machine are informed that the engine will be started. Give them enough time to leave the danger zone.
9. Turn the ignition key to position 2, and release it when the engine starts.



NOTE

Do not start for longer than 8 seconds. This prevents the battery from becoming fully discharged, or the starter motor and engine cabling from becoming too hot. Wait 15 to 20 seconds between the 1st and 2nd starting attempt so that the starter motor and the engine cabling can cool down. If the engine does not start, check the voltage and the condition of the battery. If the battery is no longer serviceable, then request a specialist technician to replace it.



NOTE

Never press your foot hard down on the accelerator pedal during a cold start! Give the hydraulic oil time to warm up. During a cold start, the oil is still thick, and this can block the filter.

8.4.5 Stopping the machine

1. Stop the engine.
2. Wait at least 3 minutes before switching off the battery power supply.
This is necessary in order to store all engine data and to completely end the AdBlue cycle.



CAUTION

If you do not wait long enough, AdBlue remains in the circuit and in the winter the AdBlue can freeze in the circuit and cause damage to the circuit.

3. Switch off the battery power supply by turning the battery key.



NOTE

You can also remove the battery key so that no one can switch on the battery power supply without authorisation.

See also

- 4.6.1 Switching OFF the electrical power on page 70

8.4.6 Setting aside the machine after use

1. Lift your foot off the pedal if the machine is used in Pedal driving mode with pedal.
2. Place the joystick in NEUTRAL.
3. Check that the parking brake via the 3-position switch is in the automatic position.
4. Stop the engine by turning the ignition switch key to the left, and remove it from the ignition.
5. Leave the cabin.
6. Wait at least 3 minutes and then switch OFF the battery by turning the battery key.
7. Place wheel chocks so that the machine cannot roll away.

8.4.7 Exiting the cabin

Only exit the cabin when the machine is stationary.

1. Place the joystick in the neutral position.
2. Switch OFF the engine and remove the key from the ignition.
3. Carefully the cabin with your face towards the machine. Only use the handles and the ladder. Do not use any other items in the cabin as a handle.
4. Close the cabin door.
5. Alight via the ladder.

NEVER jump out of the cabin, unless it is an emergency.

8.5 Using the control screen

8.5.1 Switching ON the control screen

Turn the ignition switch key from 0 to 1.



Fig. 73: Initialisation page

The initialisation page is displayed on the control screen. This displays the version of the screen (2) and the progress of the initialisation. At the end of the initialisation, the start page is displayed, possibly with fault messages.

8.5.2 Switching OFF the control screen

Turn the ignition switch key from 1 to 0.

This action switches OFF the entire machine! The data is stored.



CAUTION

If the power supply is suddenly interrupted, the settings can be lost!

For example, by switching OFF via the battery key, without first switching OFF the ignition.

8.5.3 Retrieving the menu

You can retrieve the menu and modify data while the machine is in the Field, Road, Manual, Stationary, or Loading mode.

Press  to go to the menu.

8.5.4 Overview of the menus

From most screens, you can return to the menu by tapping .

Menu	Explanation
	To return to the Road screen or the Field screen, depending on the selected mode. The screen for the selected mode is automatically displayed after 10 seconds.
	SCHERMINSTELLINGEN For adjusting the brightness of the screen, and setting the date, time, and the language.
	MACHINE-INSTELLINGEN On the DPA, setting the height, the speed of the picking element, the speed of the tables, the control of the engine and the control of the cooler. For activating or stopping the regeneration, or to force the EAT system.
	CONFIGURATIE MACHINE Only accessible for a service technician delegated by Depoortere NV.
	KALIBRATIE PLUKELEMENT Only accessible for a service technician delegated by Depoortere NV.
	Counters record the harvested surface area of the field, the number of kilometres travelled, the total number of hours, the field hours, and the engine hours. For all data, there is 1 counter that cannot be reset, and also for all data, except for the engine hours, there is 1 counter that can be reset.

Menu	Explanation
	FOUTLOGBOEK Here, you receive an overview of all faults with the date and time when they occurred. You can also retrieve faults per group. For example: all faults for the sensors. The faults can also be reset.
	ONDERHOUD To display the expected maintenance, and to record maintenance performed.
	SENSOREN ACTUATOREN Information about the signals from the power supply for the controllers, engine, DPF, analogue inputs, PWM outputs, digital inputs and outputs, joystick buttons and signalisation outputs.
	CODIFICATIE Overview of the controllers and software used.

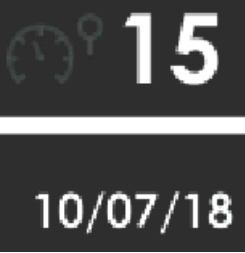
8.5.5 Overview of the common icons

In Road mode or Field mode, the same icons remain available at the top of the screen.



Fig. 74: Overview of common functions

No.	Function	Explanation
1		Lamp for the left-hand indicator.
2		Is lit when the beacon light is activated. In the Road mode, the beacon light is automatically activated.
3		For switching the sidelights ON or OFF. - White = non-active - Green = active
4		For switching the dipped headlights ON or OFF. - White = non-active - Green = active
5		For switching the main beam headlights ON or OFF. - White = non-active - Blue = active
6		Indicates the current time.

No.	Function	Explanation
7		In Field mode: - Indicates whether the speed limitation is active (orange) or non-active (grey). - Displays the maximum speed at which the machine can drive when the speed limitation is active. In Road mode: - Indicates the current date.
8		Light is red when the parking brake is active.
9		Lamp for the right-hand indicator.

See also

- 8.9.2 Setting the date on the control screen on page 123

8.5.6 Changing the driving mode of the machine

The machine has a total of 5 driving modes:

- 2 driving modes in the Road mode
- 3 driving modes in the Field mode

Some driving modes only use the joystick, and some driving modes use the joystick in combination with the pedal.



WARNING

The safest mode is the driving mode where driving takes place via the joystick in combination with the pedal!

In a driving mode with only the joystick, the machine will be driven if you accidentally move the joystick!

In Road mode and in Field mode, the driving mode of the machine is displayed at the bottom.

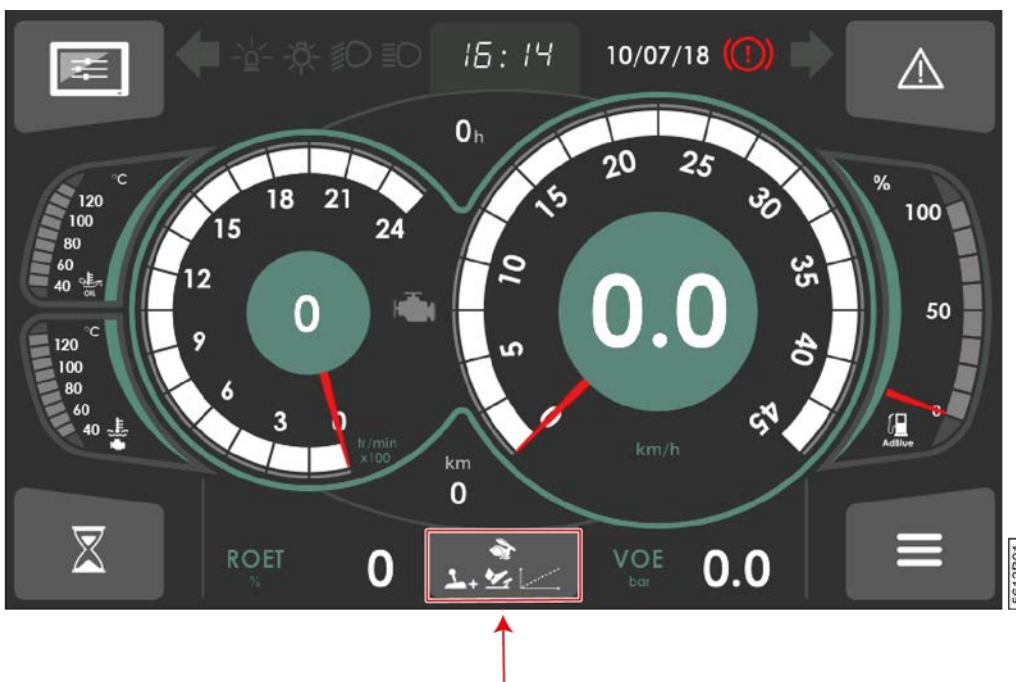


Fig. 75: Changing driving mode

1. Select the Field mode or the Road mode on the control screen.
2. Press the Driving mode icon at the bottom.
3. Depending on whether you have selected Field mode or Road mode, select one of the following driving modes:

Table 1: Road mode

Driving mode	Explanation
	To drive, you only use the joystick. The joystick determines the direction. The position of the joystick proportionally determines the revs./minute and the speed of the machine.
	To drive, you use the joystick in combination with the pedal. The position of the joystick determines the direction and the maximum speed. With the pedal, you proportionally determine the revs./minute and the speed of the machine.

Table 2: Field mode

Driving mode	Explanation
	To drive, you only use the joystick. As soon as you move the joystick from the neutral position, the revs./minute immediately increases to the maximum revs./minute. The maximum revs./minute is defined by the software and cannot be changed. The joystick determines the direction. The position of the joystick determines the speed of the machine.
	To drive, you only use the joystick. The joystick determines the direction. The position of the joystick proportionally determines the revs./minute and the speed of the machine.
	To drive, you use the joystick in combination with the pedal. The position of the joystick determines the direction and the maximum speed. With the pedal, you proportionally determine the revs./minute and the speed of the machine.

In Road mode and in Field mode, the selected driving mode is constantly displayed at the bottom of the screen.

8.5.7 Returning to the Field mode window or Road mode window

You can return to the Road window or the Field window, depending on the selected mode. The screen for the selected mode is automatically displayed after 10 seconds of inactivity.

Tap .

8.5.8 Setting the language of the control screen

1. Perform one of the following actions:

- Select  >  > .
- In the Road window, select  > .

2. Select the language that you want to use on the screen.
3. Press **OK**.

8.5.9 Setting the brightness of the control screen

The control screen has a level of brightness that can be used during the daytime, and a level of brightness that can be used at night.

1. Perform one of the following actions:

- Select  > .
- Select  in the Road window.

2. Perform one of the following actions for **Helderheid dag** and **Helderheid nacht**:

- Tap  or .
- Move the slider to the left or to the right.

8.5.10 Selecting the day mode or night mode of the control screen

1. Perform one of the following actions:

- Select  > .
- In the Road window, select .

2. Tap  or .

The screen uses the set values for brightness.

8.6 Driving the machine

8.6.1 Before you drive on public roads



CAUTION

Ensure that you have fulfilled the administrative requirements for driving on public roads. Adhere to the current local regulations.

1. Empty the machine.
The machine must not contain any flax!
2. Clean the machine.
3. Remove the red flax-splitting bar (3) and store it in the tool cabinet.

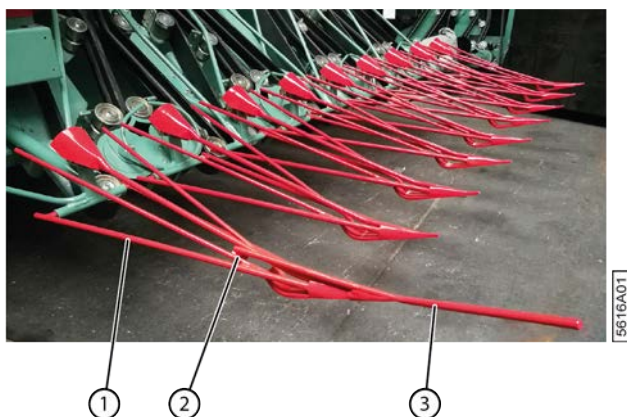


Fig. 76: The red flax-splitting bar

The red flax-splitting bar is an extension of the distributor (1) on the extreme right that ensures that all of the flax on the right-hand side is collected. Undo the bolt connection (2).

4. Install the guard for the distributors.
5. Fully retract the spreading tables.
6. Check the visibility from the cabin.
7. If necessary, switch ON the road lighting and check that it works.
8. Check the operation of the beacon light and the indicators.
9. Place the machine in the Road mode.

In the Road mode, the beacon light is automatically switched ON.

8.6.2 Driving on public roads

Ensure that all safety precautions have been taken. See [8.6.1 Before you drive on public roads](#) on page 106.

1. Close the cabin door.
2. Place the machine in the Road mode.
3. Depending on the selected driving mode, you use only the joystick, or the joystick in combination with the pedal.

It is recommended to drive on public roads using the pedal, so that you can steer the machine with both hands.



CAUTION

- Maintain a safe speed when making journeys on public roads. Be vigilant when passing through built-up areas, encountering poor visibility on bends, poor visibility in bad weather, wet or muddy roads, etc.
- Summon assistance when your field of vision is restricted, especially when reversing.

See also

- [8.6.4 Driving the machine \(in driving mode with pedal\)](#) on page 109

8.6.3 Placing the machine in the Road mode

The Road mode is used to drive on public roads.

You can only place the machine in a different mode when the joystick is in neutral and the machine is at standstill.

Turn the switch (1) on the control console to .



9598A01

Fig. 77: Place the switch in the Road mode:

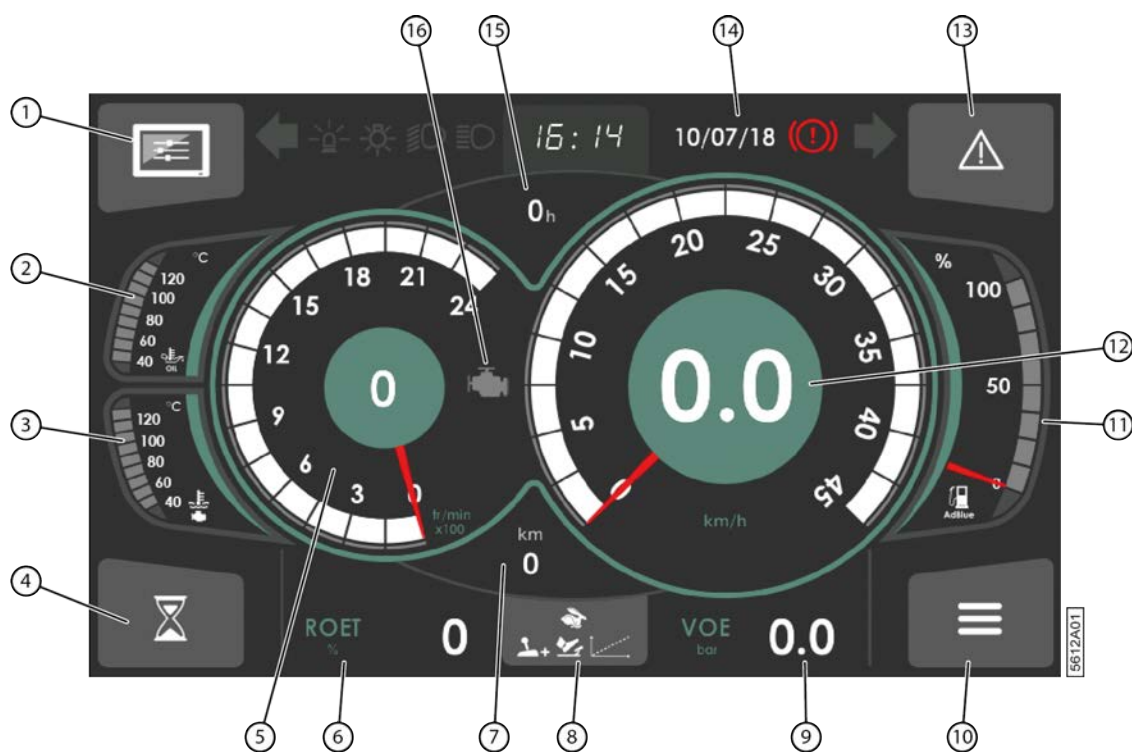


Fig. 78: Road mode window

No.	Pictogram	Explanation
1		Click on this button to go to SCHERMINSTELLINGEN .
2		Visual representation of the temperature of the hydraulic oil in °C.
3		Visual representation of the temperature of the coolant for the engine in °C.
4		Click on this button to go to the counters.

No.	Pictogram	Explanation
5		The speed of the engine in revolutions per minute (revs./minute)
6		Displays the percentage of soot measured in the soot filter. (EU only)
7		The total number of kilometres travelled.
8		Displays the selected driving mode.
9		Displays the feed pressure for the Drive pump.
10		Click on this button to go to the menu.
11		Visual representation of the AdBlue level as a percentage. (EU only)
12		The driving speed in kilometres per hour (km/hour).
13		Indicates whether there is a fault message: - Red: there is a fault message - White: there is no fault message
14		Indicates the current date.
15		Indicates the number of work hours.
16		Is lit if there is an engine fault.

The Road mode window appears on the control screen.

8.6.4 Driving the machine (in driving mode with pedal)

In Field mode and in the Road mode, the driving mode of the machine is displayed at the bottom. The driving mode with pedal is the safest mode.

1. Place the machine in Field mode or Road mode.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - To drive forwards, gently press the joystick away from you.
 - To drive backwards, gently pull the joystick towards you.

The extent to which the joystick is moved, determines the maximum speed that can be attained using the pedal.

3. When using the pedal, gently press your foot down.
The machine drives in the desired direction. When the pedal is pressed fully down, the position of the joystick determines the maximum revs./minute and speed of the engine.

- Combine the position of the joystick and the pedal to attain the desired speed and revs./minute.

See also

- 8.6.5 Driving the machine (in driving mode with only the joystick) on page 110
- 8.6.2 Driving on public roads on page 107

8.6.5 Driving the machine (in driving mode with only the joystick)

In Field mode and in the Road mode, the driving mode of the machine is displayed at the bottom. The driving mode with pedal is the safest mode.



WARNING

In a driving mode with only joystick, movement of the joystick immediately results in movement of the machine in the same direction!

- Place the machine in Field mode or Road mode.
- Perform one of the following actions:
 - To drive forwards, push the joystick gently away from you.
 - To drive backwards, pull the joystick gently towards you.

The extent to which the joystick is moved, determines the revs./minute of the engine and the speed of the machine. The machine drives in the desired direction.

See also

- 8.6.4 Driving the machine (in driving mode with pedal) on page 109

8.6.6 Adjusting the speed limitation

In the Field mode, you can limit the speed at which the machine is driven. You can adjust the maximum speed. As soon as the speed limitation is activated, this becomes the maximum speed.

- Open the menu via .
- Select .
- Select **Regeling Motor**.
- Tap  or  to set the speed.
If the speed limitation is activated, this becomes the maximum speed.

8.6.7 Activating the speed limitation

In the Field mode, you can limit the speed by activating the speed limitation. The set maximum speed is displayed beside the limitation pictogram.

- Select Field mode.
- Tap .

The speed limitation is active. Next to the clock, the pictogram  turns orange. The number indicates the set maximum speed.

8.7 Using the machine in the field

8.7.1 Placing the machine in Field mode

This mode is used pick flax in the field. This mode is also used for manoeuvring in the field.

You can only place the machine in a different mode when the joystick is in neutral and the machine is at standstill.

Turn the switch (1) on the control console to Field mode .



Fig. 79: Place the switch in the Field mode

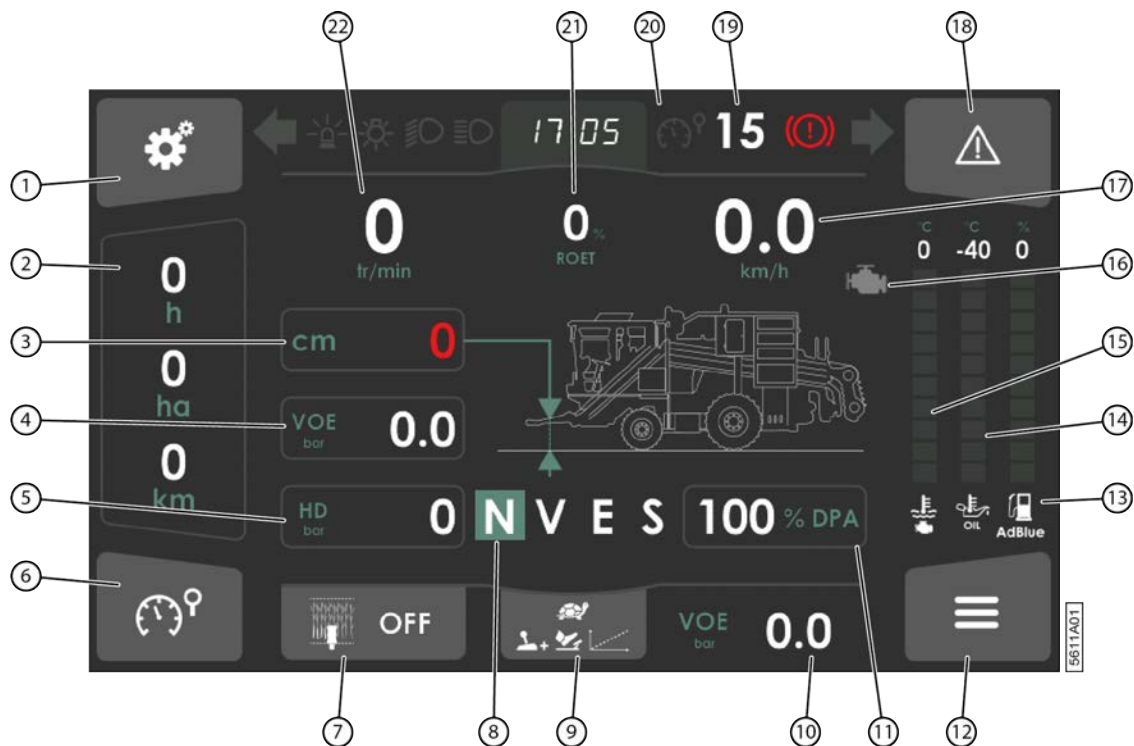
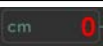


Fig. 80: Field mode window

No.	Pictogram	Explanation
1		Click on this button to go to the machine settings.
2		Displays the values of the various counters: • Work hours • Hectares • Kilometres
3		Displays the set picking height in centimetres.
4		Displays the feed pressure for the Harvest pump.
5		Displays the pressure of the picking element. The greater the quantity of flax passing through the picking element, the higher the pressure. In the event of a blockage in the picking element, the pressure will increase significantly.
6		Press this button to activate or deactivate the speed limitation. • Active = orange • Non-active = white
7		Indicates whether the crushing rollers are active ON or inactive OFF .
8		Displays the work mode: • N (French: "Normal"), normal work mode • V (French: "Verser"), used when the flax is lying flat instead of standing upright. • E (French: "Entrer"), used to drive into the flax. • S (French: "Sortie"), used to drive out of the flax.
9		Displays the selected driving mode.
10		Displays the feed pressure for the Drive pump.
11		Displays the set DPA height as a percentage.
12		Click on this button to go to the menu.
13		Visual representation of the AdBlue level as a percentage. (EU only)
14		Visual representation of the temperature of the hydraulic oil in °C.
15		Visual representation of the temperature of the coolant for the engine in °C.

No.	Pictogram	Explanation
16		Is lit if there is a serious engine fault.
17		The driving speed in kilometres per hour (km/hour).
18		Indicates whether there is a fault message: - Red: there is a fault message - White: there is no fault message
19		Displays the maximum speed at which the machine can drive when the speed limitation is active.
20		Indicates whether the speed limitation is active (orange) or non-active (grey).
21		Displays the percentage of soot measured in the soot filter. (EU only)
22		The speed of the engine in revolutions per minute (revs./minute)

The Field mode window is displayed.

8.7.2 Changing the working mode

Changing the working mode of the machine:

- From entering (E) to working (N)
- From working (N) to exiting (S)
- From exiting (S) back to working (N)

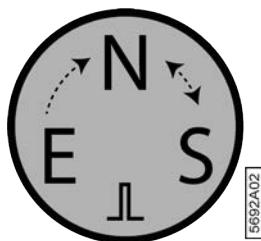


Fig. 81: Changing the working mode

Briefly press button 7 on the joystick to change the working mode.

8.7.3 Setting the DPA

The DPA (Débit Proportionnel à l'Avancement) is the ratio of the speed of the belts in relation to the driving speed. You can set a different DPA per work mode.

When entering, you can set a lower DPA so that the transport is delayed in order to make room for the headlands. When exiting, you can set a higher DPA so that the transport is speeded up in order to make room for the headlands. Do not set the DPA too low, otherwise bundles may be created.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select **REGELING DPA / HOOGTE PLUKELEMENT.**

4. Tap  or  to set the DPA for:

- **DPA inrijden veld (%)**
- **DPA werk (%)**
- **DPA Gevallen (%)**, in the event of fallen flax.
- **DPA uitrijden veld (%)**

See also

- [3.3.2 The alignment of the swath.](#) on page 57

8.7.4 Locking the DPA

The DPA (Débit Proportionnel à l'Avancement) is the ratio of the speed of the belts in relation to the driving speed. You can lock the DPA. Then, you can no longer adjust the DPA via the joystick.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select **REGELING DPA / HOOGTE PLUKELEMENT**.
4. Tap  to lock the DPA.
The **DPA werk (%)** is set to 100% or the value that has been set by the service technician, represented by Depoortere NV. When entering or exiting, the DPA also remains at 100%, and can no longer be adjusted via the joystick.

8.7.5 Slowly raising or lowering the picking element

You can raise or lower the picking height of the picking element. The picking element is raised or lowered slowly.

This action can only take place in the Field mode or in the Stationary mode.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Press and hold button 3 on the joystick to slowly raise the picking element.
- Press and hold button 5 on the joystick to slowly lower the picking element.

8.7.6 Adjusting the picking height

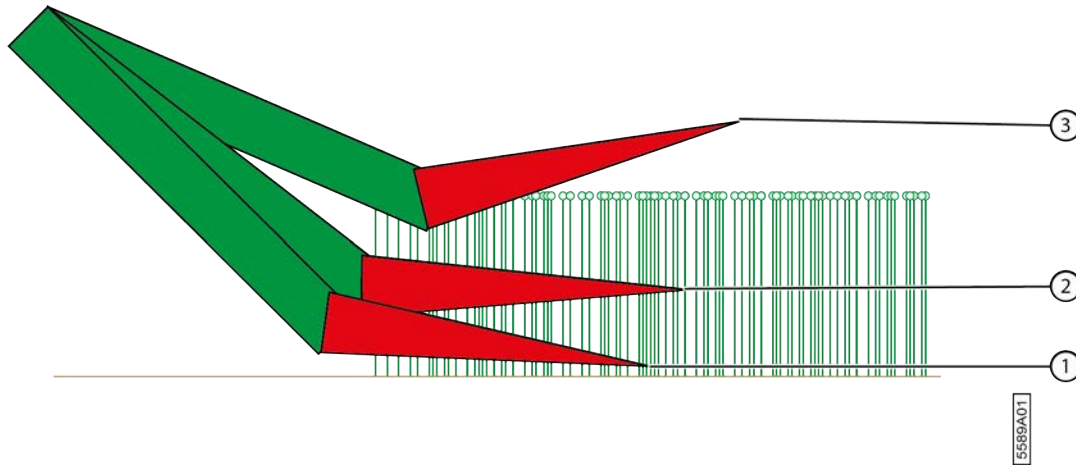


Fig. 82: Positions of the picking element

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select **INSTELLING DPA / HOOGTE PLUKELEMENT**.
4. Tap  or  to set the picking height in the various picking modes:
 - **Plukpositie hoog**, height of the picking element when no picking is required.
 - **Plukpositie werk**, height of the picking element when normal picking is required.
 - **Plukpositie gevallen**, height of the picking element when lodged flax is to be picked.

8.7.7 Calibrating the height of the picking element

The calibration of the picking element only has to be performed when the sensor of the picking element is replaced. The calibration of the picking element is only accessible for a service technician delegated by Depoortere NV.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Enter the secret code.
4. Press the arrow  until the picking element is in the lowest position.
5. Click on **OK**.
6. Confirm with **OK**.
7. Press the arrow  until the picking element is in the highest position.
8. Click on **OK**.
9. Confirm with **OK**.
The calibration is complete.

8.7.8 Moving the picking belts forwards or backwards

In the event of a blockage, you can move the conveyor belts backwards slightly in order to try to remove the blockage. This action can only take place in the Stationary mode.

1. Place the machine in Stationary mode.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Press button 6 to move the picking belts in the reverse direction (backwards). The conveyor belts and the flax-laying belts do not move.
 - Press button 4 to move the picking belts in the normal direction (forwards). The conveyor belts and flax-laying belts also rotate.

8.7.9 Decreasing or increasing the speed of the picking belts

You can decrease or increase the speed of the picking belts. This enables you to deposit the flax further away from or closer to the location where it was picked. You can also enable the boost function so that the speed of the picking belts is increased by a certain value.

The picking belts rotate synchronously with the conveyor belts and the flax-laying belts. So this speed is also decreased or increased.

This action can only take place in the Field mode.

1. Place the machine in the Field mode.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Press button 4 on the joystick to increase the speed of the picking belts.
 - Press button 6 on the joystick to decrease the speed of the picking belts.
 - Press and hold button 4 to enable the boost function. Release this button to disable the boost function.

8.7.10 Allowing all belts to rotate forwards

This action can only take place in the Stationary mode. This action enables you to remove all of the flax from the machine.

Press and hold button 4 on the joystick.

8.7.11 Switching ON or switching OFF the rotation of the belts

Example 1: if the picking element is in the UP position, this action enables the belts to rotate.

Example 2: if the picking element is in the WORK position, this action enables the belts to stop. You can use this action if there is no flax, or to deposit the flax at a different location.

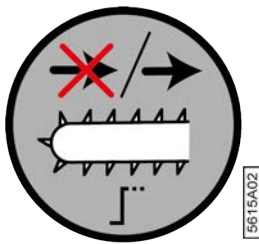


Fig. 83: Switching ON or switching OFF the rotation of the belts

Press and hold button 7 on the joystick to switch ON or switch OFF the rotation of the belts.

8.7.12 Placing the picking element in the next picking position

The picking element moves from the HIGH picking position to the WORK picking position. In the case of fallen flax, you can still move the picking element to a lower picking position. Conversely, you can also move the picking element to a higher picking position.

*) Only when driving out does the picking element move from the lowest position to the highest position.

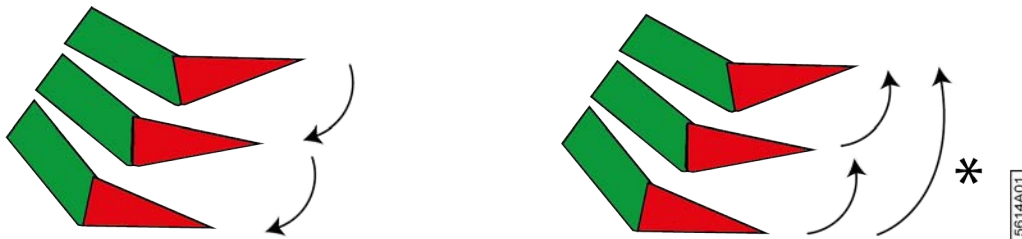


Fig. 84: Positions of the picking element

This action can only take place in the Field mode and in the Stationary mode.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Press button 8 on the joystick to move the picking element to a lower picking position.
- Press button 9 on the joystick to move the picking element to a higher picking position.

8.7.13 Raising the picking element

In the Road mode, the picking element can be raised.

This action can only take place in the Road mode.

Press and hold button 8 on the joystick to raise the picking element.

8.7.14 Adjusting the speed of the movements of the picking element

The picking element can move upwards or downwards at low or high speed.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .

3. Select **REGELING SNELHEID PLUKELEMENT**.

4. Tap  or  to set the different speeds:

- **Hoge snelheid omhoog (%)**
- **Lage snelheid omhoog (%)**
- **Hoge snelheid omlaag (%)**
- **Lage snelheid omlaag (%)**

8.7.15 Retracting or extending the tables in relation to the machine

By retracting or extending the tables, you can change the location where the flax is deposited. You can retract or extend the tables in the Field mode or in the Stationary mode.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Press button 1 on the joystick to retract the tables.
 - Press button 2 on the joystick to extend the tables.
2. Check that the flax is deposited at the desired location. If necessary, repeat step 1.

See also

- [2.9.1 The spreading tables](#) on page 49
- [9.2.2 Adjusting the tables in relation to the machine](#) on page 133

8.7.16 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other

The distance to be adjusted between the tables depends on the length of the flax. The shorter the flax, the closer together the tables must be in relation to each other. The longer the flax, the further away the tables must be from each other.

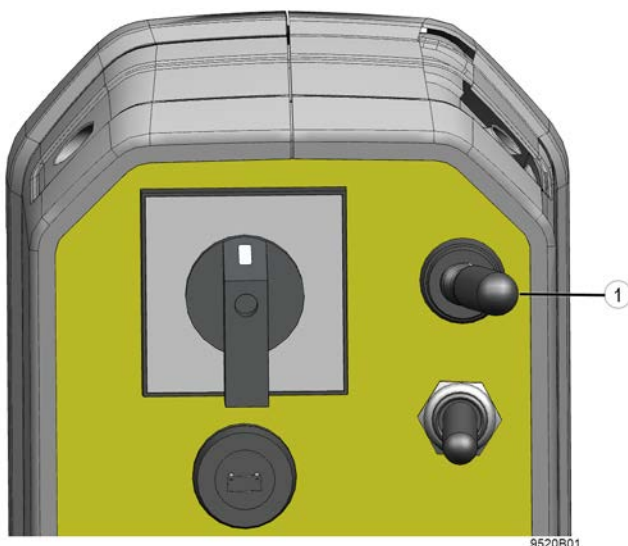


Fig. 85: Adjusting the tables in relation to each other

1. Perform one of the following actions on the lowermost control console:
 - Place the switch (1) to the left, to move the tables towards each other.
 - Place the switch (1) to the right, to move the tables further away from each other.

2. Check that the flax is deposited at the desired location. If necessary, repeat step 1.

See also

- [2.9.1 The spreading tables](#) on page 49
- [9.2.1 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other](#) on page 131

8.7.17 Adjusting the speed of the tables

The speed at which the tables retract, extend, move towards each other, or move away from each other, can be separately adjusted.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select **REGELING SNELHEID TAFELS**.
4. Tap  or  to set the different speeds:
 - **Tafels naar buiten (%)**
 - **Tafels naar binnen (%)**
 - **Tafels uit elkaar schuiven (%)**
 - **Tafels naar elkaar schuiven (%)**

8.7.18 Switching ON or switching OFF the crushing rollers

The crushing rollers provide the required force on the stems of the flax. If the flax is already in a condition where the stalks no longer need to be crushed, or if the flax starts to clog at the crushing rollers, you can switch off the crushing rollers. When disabling the crushing rollers, you set the pressure to zero. This depressurises the bellows that presses the uppermost crushing roller downwards. Due to its own weight, the uppermost crushing roller continues to exert pressure on the flax.

Move the switch (1) on the bottom control console as follows:

- UPWARDS to switch OFF the crushing rollers
- DOWNWARDS to switch ON the crushing rollers



Fig. 86: Bottom control console

On the screen, the  button becomes green, and **ON** is displayed.

See also

- [9.2.4 Adjusting the pressure of the crushing rollers](#) on page 135
- [9.2.6 Enabling the crushing rollers](#) on page 137

8.8 Blockages and malfunctions during work

8.8.1 Looking for and eliminating cause of blockage



WARNING

It is prohibited to look for and eliminate the cause of the blockage if the machine is still switched ON.

Always look for the cause of the blockage and eliminate the cause.

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Check the cause of the blockage and eliminate the cause:

Cause	Solution
The thickness of the flax layer has not been correctly set.	See 8.9.5 Reading the counters on page 124.
The flax layer is locally too thick.	Spread out the flax in a uniform manner.
A stone is present between the flax.	Remove the stone.
A guide has been moved.	Move the guide back to its original position and check the alignment.
A guide is bent or damaged.	Straighten the guide or replace the guide.
Dirt has accumulated.	Remove all of the dirt.
An attachment on a conveyor belt is damaged.	Repair or replace the attachment. See 10.13.9 Replacing an attachment on the conveyor belt on page 206.
A distributor is not correctly adjusted.	Adjust the distributor correctly. See 9.4.4 Adjusting the distributor on page 140.

8.8.2 Removing a blockage on the picking belts by machine (in the Field mode)



WARNING

Check that nobody is in the vicinity of the machine.

Before removing the blockage, you must look for the cause and eliminate the cause.

In the event of a blockage, you can move the picking belts backwards slightly and then forwards in order to try to remove the blockage. This action can only take place in the Stationary mode.

1. Placing the machine in the Stationary mode.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Press button 6 to move the picking belts in the reverse direction (backwards).

- Press button 4 to move the picking belts in the normal direction (forwards).
3. Repeat from step 1 if the blockage is still not removed, or try to remove the blockage manually in accordance with the [8.8.3 Removing a blockage manually](#) on page 121 procedure.

See also

- [8.8.3 Removing a blockage manually](#) on page 121

8.8.3 Removing a blockage manually

First try to remove the blockage by machine. See [8.8.2 Removing a blockage on the picking belts by machine \(in the Field mode\)](#) on page 120.

Combine this task with the [8.8.1 Looking for and eliminating cause of blockage](#) on page 120 task.



DANGER

It is prohibited to eliminate the cause of the blockage if the machine is still switched ON!



WARNING

Wear safety gloves when removing the blockage.

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Perform one of the following actions, depending on where the blockage is located:

Section	Action
Picking section	Loosen the picking belts. • 10.10.6 Loosening/tightening an outermost picking belt on page 181 • 10.10.7 Loosening/tightening the innermost picking belt on page 182
Crushing rollers	Switch OFF the pressure on the crushing rollers. See 8.7.18 Switching ON or switching OFF the crushing rollers on page 119. Disable the crushing rollers. See 9.2.5 Disabling the crushing rollers on page 136.
Flax-laying section	Open the flax-laying section. See 9.3.2 Adjusting the opening of the flax-laying section on page 138.

3. Remove the blockage.
4. Perform one of the following actions, depending on where the blockage was located:

Section	Action
Picking section	Tighten the picking belts. • 10.10.6 Loosening/tightening an outermost picking belt on page 181 • 10.10.7 Loosening/tightening the innermost picking belt on page 182
Crushing rollers	Enable the crushing rollers. See 9.2.5 Disabling the crushing rollers on page 136. Switch ON the pressure on the crushing rollers. See 8.7.18 Switching ON or switching OFF the crushing rollers on page 119.

Section	Action
Flax-laying section	Adjust the opening of the flax-laying section. See 9.3.2 Adjusting the opening of the flax-laying section on page 138.

See also

- [8.8.2 Removing a blockage on the picking belts by machine \(in the Field mode\)](#) on page 120

8.8.4 Viewing an active fault message

When switching ON the control screen, fault messages can already be displayed. All of these fault messages must be read and confirmed before you can continue to use the control screen. Fault messages can also be displayed when the machine is being used.

1. Tap .
If there are active fault messages, the first active fault message is displayed and a BEEP signal is sounded.
2. Carefully read the fault message and solve the problem.
3. Tap **VOLGENDE** or **Sluiten** to confirm the fault message.
The BEEP signal stops.
4. If there are more fault messages, carefully read the fault message, solve the problem, and tap **VOLGENDE** or **Sluiten**.

8.8.5 Deleting a fault message

A pop-up window is displayed for a fault message.

1. Carefully read the fault message and solve the problem.
2. Press **Sluiten** to delete the fault message.
The fault message is logged and can later be retrieved. If several fault messages exist, each fault message is displayed in turn after you press **VOLGENDE**.

See also

- [8.8.6 Viewing the history of the fault messages](#) on page 122

8.8.6 Viewing the history of the fault messages

There are 10 fault message groups. In the first fault message group **ALLE FOUTEN** all faults are displayed. In other fault message groups, the faults are displayed per type. For example: engine faults.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
The date, the time and the description are displayed for the previous 10 faults. By default, the overview of all faults is displayed.
3. Use the arrows   to display the faults per fault message group:
 - **CAN NETWORK**
 - **VOEDING**
 - **KRITISCH**

- **SENSOREN**
- **MOTOR**
- **SCHERM**
- **ONDERHOUD**
- **ALARMEN**
- **DIESEL**

See also

- [8.8.5 Deleting a fault message](#) on page 122

8.8.7 Deleting the history of the fault messages

There are 10 fault message groups. In the first group **ALLE FOUTEN**, all of the fault messages are displayed. In other groups, the faults are displayed per type. For example: engine faults.

You can delete the entire history of the fault messages. For this, you need a secret code.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Press **Reset**
4. Enter the secret code.
All fault messages are deleted.

See also

- [8.9.7 Entering the secret code](#) on page 125

8.9 Counters, maintenance and diagnostics

8.9.1 Viewing the software version

When contacting your distributor, it is recommended to state the software version of the various programs.

1. Open the menu via .
 2. Select .
- The overview of the various modules, the codes for the equipment and for the software are displayed. For example: the software version of the control screen is displayed below CEC90.
3. Tap on the module to see additional information.

8.9.2 Setting the date on the control screen

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .

3.  Select .
4. Enter the date.
Type 290419 to enter 29 April 2019.
5. Tap **OK**.

See also

- [8.5.5 Overview of the common icons](#) on page 103

8.9.3 Setting the time on the control screen

1. Open the menu via .
2.  Select .
3.  Select .
4. Enter the time.
Type 0936 to enter the time of 09:36.
5. Tap **OK**.

8.9.4 Activating the automatic power control

The automatic power control optimises the power of the machine by, at all times, using a speed for the engine that is as low as possible.

1. Open the menu via .
2.  Select .
3. Select **Regeling Motor**.
4. Tap **Controle motorbelasting**.
The button becomes green, the automatic power control is active.

8.9.5 Reading the counters

In Field mode, you can read the number of field hours, hectares, and kilometres on the left of the screen. In Road mode, you can read the number of hours and the number of kilometres between the rev counter and the odometer.

To read all counters, do the following:

1. Open the menu via .
 2.  Select .
- All counters are displayed. On the left, you can see the value of the non-resettable counter, and on the right, you can see the value of the counter that you can reset.

8.9.6 Resetting a counter

The counter can be reset. The engine hours counter CANNOT be reset.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
All counters are displayed. On the left, you can see the value of the non-resettable counter, and on the right, you can see the value of the counter that you can reset.
3. Press **RESET** next to the counter that you want to reset.
4. Confirm in the dialog box.

8.9.7 Entering the secret code

Certain data is locked. The data is only displayed after you have entered a code. After entering the correct code, the data remains unlocked as long as the machine is active. After switching OFF the machine via the ignition key, you must re-enter the code so that you can see the locked data. The code is a 4-digit numerical code.

See also

- [8.8.7 Deleting the history of the fault messages](#) on page 123

8.9.8 Reading the engine hours

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Read the number of engine hours at **MOTOR (u)**.

8.9.9 Placing the machine in the Loading mode

The Loading mode is used to load the machine onto a lorry.

1. Select the Field mode or the Road mode.
2. Tap the driving mode icon at the bottom. For example .
3. Select .
The button becomes green and the Loading mode is activated.

8.9.10 Viewing the operation of the hydraulic pumps

In the event of problems during driving, or problems with the conveyor belts, you can check certain data on the control screen.

1. Select a suitable mode.
For example, select Field mode or Road mode to view the operation of the hydraulic pump for driving.
2. Perform one of the following actions:

- Open the menu via  and select .
- Select  at the bottom left.

3. Select the page **UITGANGEN PWM**.

4. Evaluate the data and contact your distributor if you detect deviations.

If a value appears at **Instelwa.**, then a similar value must appear at **Huidige w.**. In the event of a deviation between the values, there is a bad connection. In the event of a value equal to zero, there is an open-circuit in the cabling to the pump.

8.9.11 Viewing the engine data

In the event of problems with the engine, you can view data such as revs./minute, oil pressure, water temperature, etc.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the **MOTOR INFO** page.
The overview of the engine data is displayed.

8.9.12 Viewing the analog inputs

For troubleshooting, you can view the values of the inputs and outputs.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the page **ANALOGIE INGANGEN**.
View the values in the column **Bruto** and **Geschaald**.

8.9.13 Viewing the digital inputs and outputs

You can view the operation of sensors, pushbuttons and level meters.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the page **DIGITALE INGANGEN**.
Check whether the value in the column **Status** corresponds to the actual status of the sensor, push-button, or level measurement.
4. Select the page **DIGITALE UITGANGEN**.
Check whether the value in the column **Status** corresponds to the actual status of the sensor, pushbutton, or level measurement.

8.9.14 Checking the operation of the signalisation

You can check the operation of: the horn, the flashing light, the indicators, the sidelights, the dipped beam headlights, the main beam headlights, the brake lights.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the **UITGANG SIGNALISATIE** page.
Check that the value in the **Status** column corresponds with the actual status of the signalisation.

8.9.15 Viewing the power supply to the controllers

You can check whether all controllers receive the correct power supply.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the **VOEDING CONTROLLERS** page.

See also

- [11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers](#) on page 213

8.9.16 Viewing the data for the soot filter

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the **DPF INFO** page.
The overview for the soot filter is displayed.
4. Select the next page to view the rest of the data.
An overview of the fault messages that inhibit the regeneration is displayed. In the **Status** column, check whether a fault message is active.

8.9.17 Checking the operation of the joystick

Check the optimal movement and operation of the joystick and all buttons on the joystick.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the **ANALOGUE INGANGEN** page.
4. Place the joystick in the neutral position and check that the value beside **Joystick** in the **Geschaald** column is 0%.
5. Slowly move the joystick forwards.

6. Check that the value beside **Joystick** in the **Geschaald** column gradually increases to 100% when the joystick is moved fully forwards.
7. Select the **JOYSTICK KNOPPEN** page.
8. Press buttons 1 to 9 in turn, and check that the value in the **Status** column changes to 1 each time a button is pressed.

8.9.18 Adjusting the cleaning of the radiators

The radiators are cooled by a fan. Dust that has accumulated between the cooling ribs of the radiators can also be blown away. Via the control screen, you can briefly reverse the direction of rotation of the fan (using a variable engine speed), in order to dedust the radiators. This blows the dust out of the machine.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select **REGLING REINIGING**.
4. Tap  or  in order to adjust the engine speed that is used to clean the cooler.
5. Tap **Reiniging koeler inschakelen**.
The button becomes green and the cleaning takes place.

See also

- [10.3.6 Dedusting the radiators \(via control screen\)](#) on page 159

8.9.19 Viewing the planned maintenance

1. Open the menu via .
 2. Select .
- An overview of the planned maintenance is displayed. For example, in 34 hours time, the hydraulic oil must be replaced.

8.9.20 Entering performed maintenance

After the maintenance has been performed, you have to enter this via the control screen. The maintenance counter is reset.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select the maintenance task via  and .
4. Tap .
5. Confirm that the maintenance has been performed in the dialog box.
The maintenance counter is reset.

9 Adjustment

9.1 Configuring the workplace

9.1.1 Adjusting the driver's seat

See the user manual for the driver's seat. When the machine is supplied, this user manual can be found in the storage compartment underneath the driver's seat.

9.1.2 Adjusting the height of the steering wheel



Fig. 87: Adjusting the height of the steering wheel

1. Use your right hand to move the lever (1) upwards.
2. Use your left hand to grip a spoke of the steering wheel (2), as close as possible to the centre, and pull the steering wheel upwards or push it downwards.
3. When the desired position has been reached, release the lever.

See also

- [2.3.12 The steering column](#) on page 36

9.1.3 Tilting the steering column

You can tilt the steering column towards you or away from you so that you can easily steer, and easily alight from the machine. The steering column can be tilted in the middle and at the bottom.



Fig. 88: Tilting the steering column

1. Use your left foot to push the pedal (1) downwards.
2. Grip the edge of the steering wheel with your left hand, and move it forwards or backwards. Movement A.
3. Release the pedal when the steering wheel is in the desired position.
4. Use your left hand to push the button (2) downwards.
5. Grip the edge of the steering wheel with your left hand, and move it forwards or backwards. Movement B.
6. Release the button when the steering wheel is in the desired position.

See also

- [2.3.12 The steering column](#) on page 36

9.1.4 Switching ON the air conditioning system

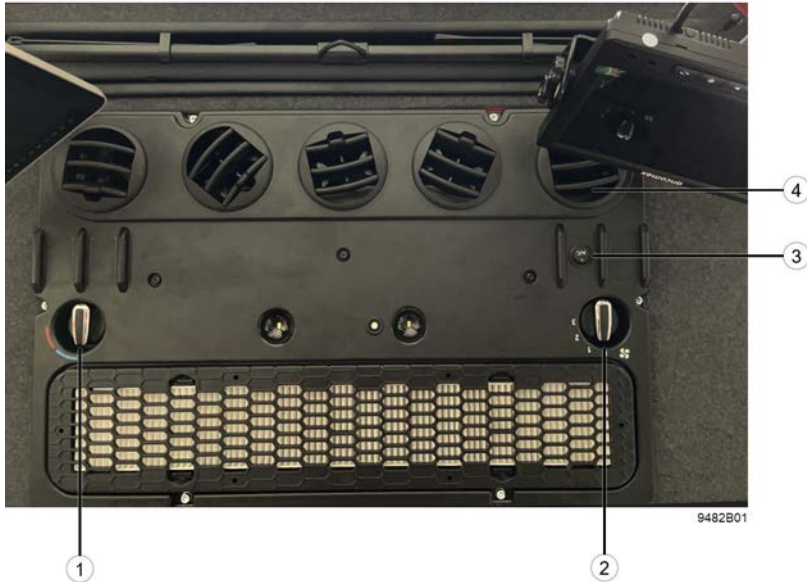


Fig. 89: Switching ON the air conditioning system

1. Press the switch (3) to switch ON the air conditioning system. The green lamp on the switch is lit.
2. Use the control knob (4) to adjust the temperature.
3. Use the control knob (2) to adjust the speed of the air flow.
4. Adjust the opening and the direction of the ventilation grills (4).



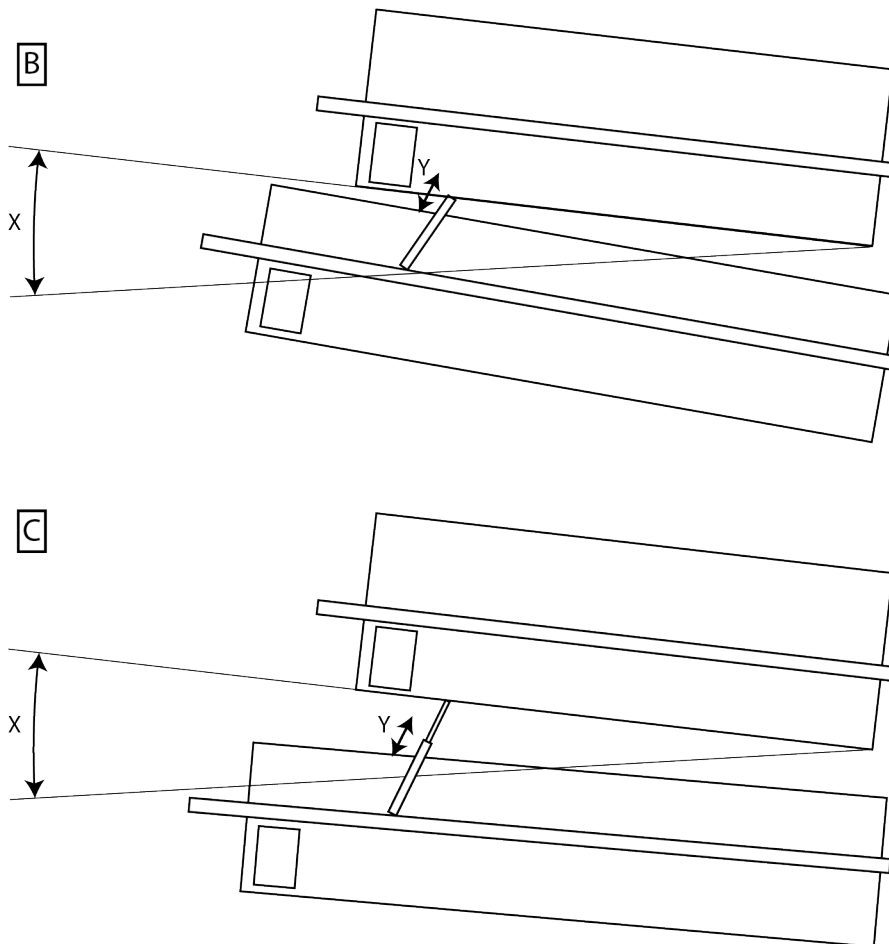
NOTE

When using the air conditioning system for the first time, the smell of new material can be apparent. This is normal and the smell will quickly disappear.

9.2 Adjusting the spreading tables

9.2.1 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other

The distance to be adjusted between the tables depends on the length of the flax. The shorter the flax, the closer together the tables must be in relation to each other (B). The longer the flax, the further away the tables must be from each other (C).



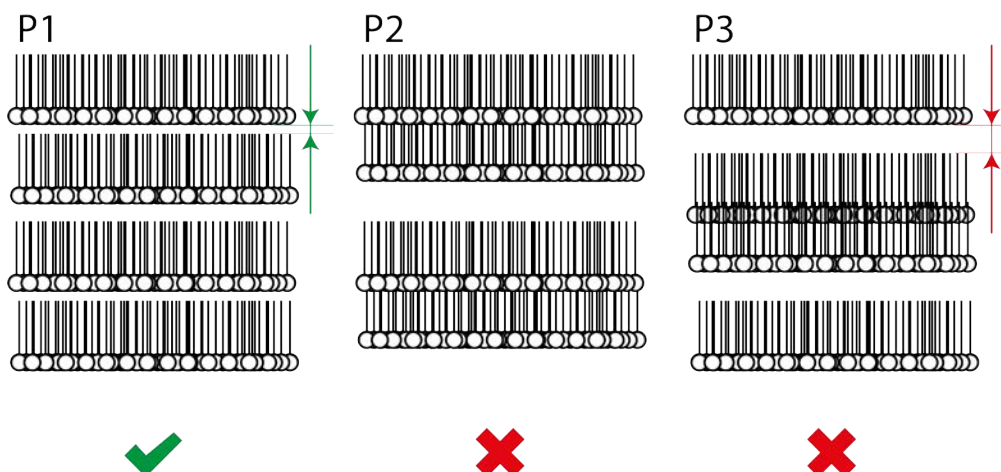
5748E01

Fig. 90: Displacing the tables in relation to each other.

Adjust the distance between the tables so that the gap between them is sufficient:

- Between the 2 rows of flax
- Between the 2 rows of flax, and the next 2 rows of flax

If the adjusted distance is too small, an overlap can occur between the 2 rows (P2). If the adjusted distance is too large, an overlap can occur between the last row of flax and the next row of flax (P3).



5617A01

Fig. 91: Displacing the tables in relation to each other.

See also

- [2.9.1 The spreading tables](#) on page 49
- [3.2.3 The spreading tables](#) on page 54
- [3.3.2 The alignment of the swath](#) on page 57
- [8.7.16 Adjusting the tables in relation to each other](#) on page 118

9.2.2 Adjusting the tables in relation to the machine

The tables can be moved in relation to the machine. When starting to pull, you position the tables at position (A). Per row, you slide the tables along until, at the end of the block, you have shifted the tables to position (B). When the tables move in relation to the machine, the distance between the tables remains the same.

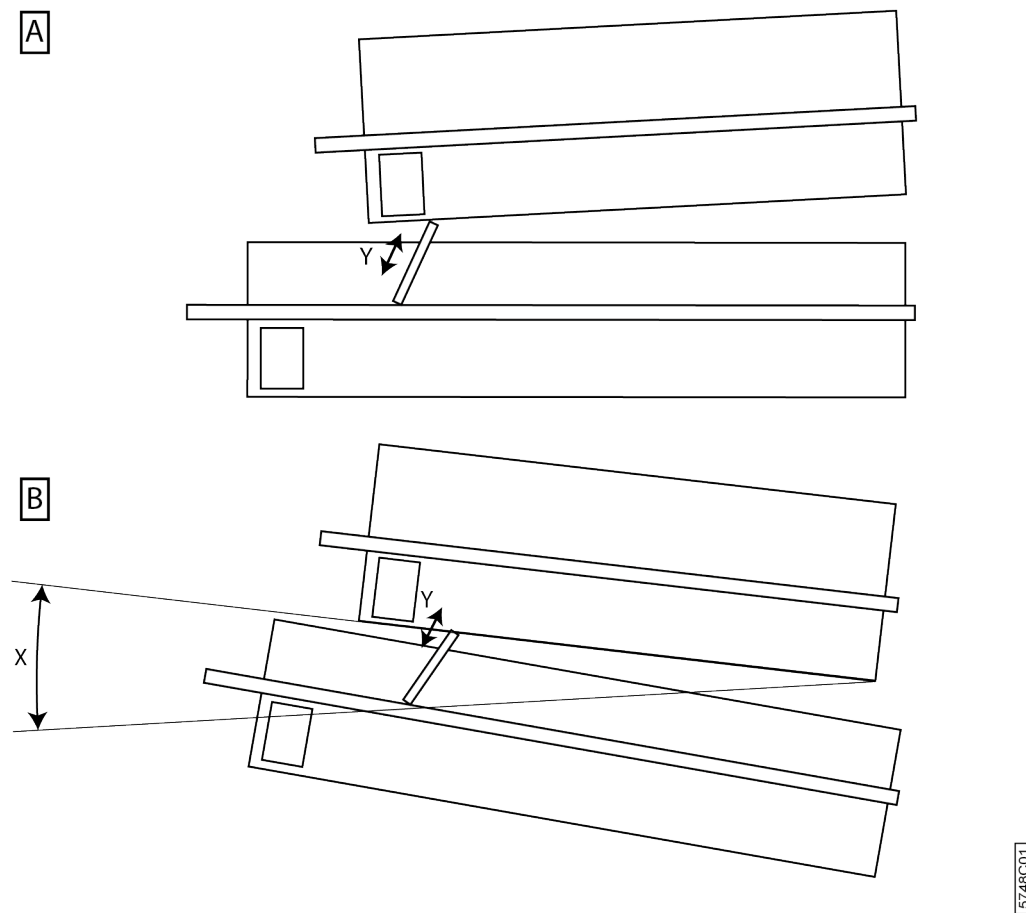


Fig. 92: Displacing the tables in relation to the machine

In order to obtain a sufficient gap (P1) at the end of the field block, the tables must be deflected row by row. If you have not slid the tables along, or have done so insufficiently, there will be insufficient clearance remaining between the blocks (P2) to have a passage.



Fig. 93: Displacing the tables in relation to the machine

See also

- [3.2.3 The spreading tables](#) on page 54
- [3.3.2 The alignment of the swath.](#) on page 57
- [8.7.15 Retracting or extending the tables in relation to the machine](#) on page 118

9.2.3 Shortening a belt

Executor: qualified technician

If increasing the tension does not stop the slipping, the belts must be shortened.

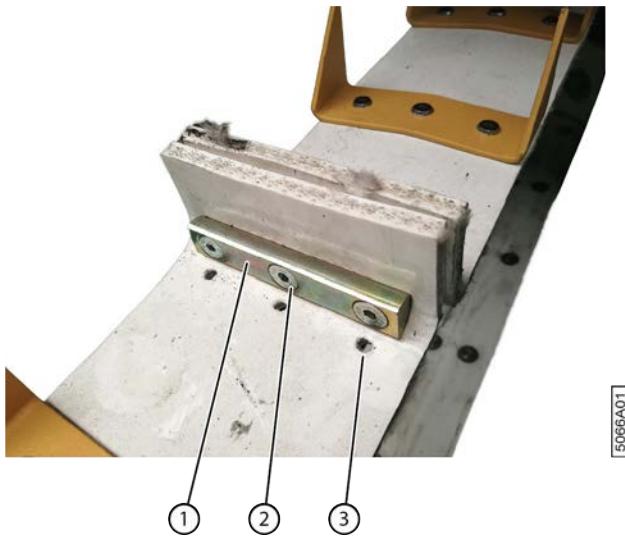


Fig. 94: Shortening a belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Loosen the belts.
3. Loosen the connection (1) for the belts by unscrewing the 3 socket-screws (2).
4. Move the connection for the belts to the 3 adjacent holes (3).
You do not have to make holes yourself. The holes already exist in the belt.
5. Retighten the connection.

See also

- [10.11.3 Check the tension of the conveyor belts](#) on page 193
- [10.11.4 Check the condition and the alignment of the conveyor belts](#) on page 194
- [10.10.8 Check the condition of the picking belts](#) on page 183

9.2.4 Adjusting the pressure of the crushing rollers

The uppermost crushing roller is heavier so that a certain pressure is always exerted on the flax. The crushing roller is equipped with a bellows that is pressurised by compressed air. You can adjust this pressure.

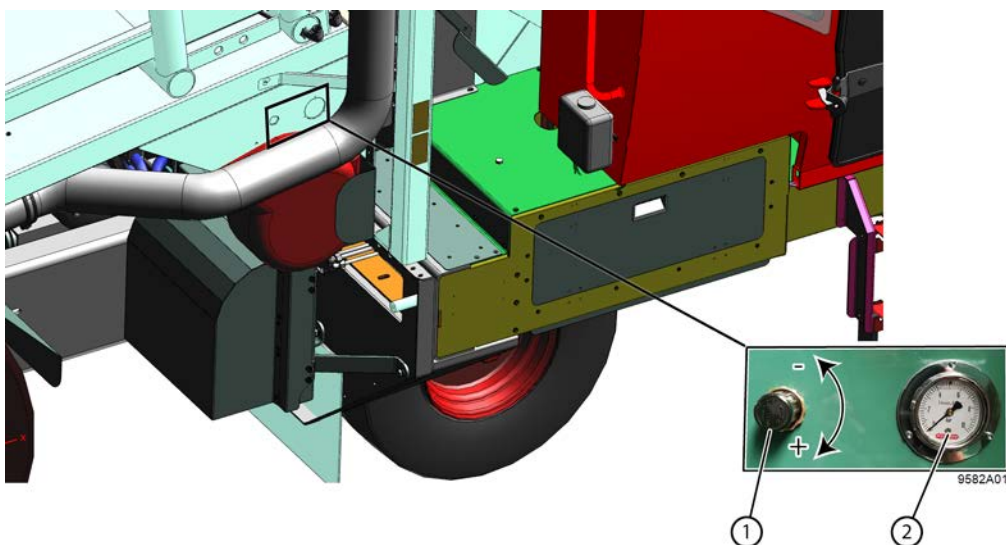


Fig. 95: Adjusting the pressure of the crushing rollers

1. Use the control knob (1) to adjust the pressure to between 2 and 2.5 bar.
2. Read the set pressure on the manometer (2).

See also

- [9.2.6 Enabling the crushing rollers](#) on page 137
- [9.2.5 Disabling the crushing rollers](#) on page 136
- [8.7.18 Switching ON or switching OFF the crushing rollers](#) on page 119

9.2.5 Disabling the crushing rollers

If the flax is already in a condition where the stalks no longer need to be crushed, you can disable the use of the crushing rollers by raising the uppermost crushing rollers. Thus, the flax no longer passes between the crushing rollers.

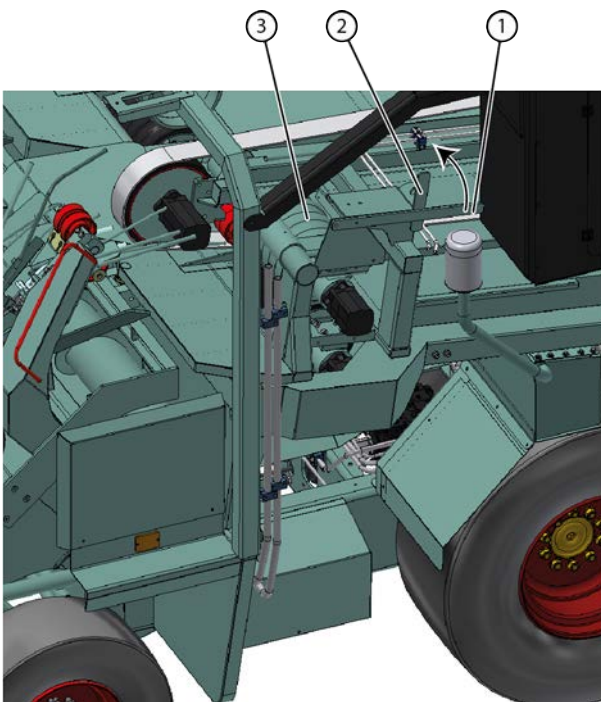


Fig. 96: Disabling the crushing rollers

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Disable the crushing rollers via the switch on the control console.
3. Access to the spreading tables is via the steps behind the cabin.



WARNING

You can injure yourself on the metal pins of the conveyor belts.

Be careful when accessing the spreading tables. You can slip!

4. Lift the lever (1) of the crushing roller (3).
5. Place the lever over the bolt (2).

See also

- [9.2.4 Adjusting the pressure of the crushing rollers](#) on page 135

9.2.6 Enabling the crushing rollers

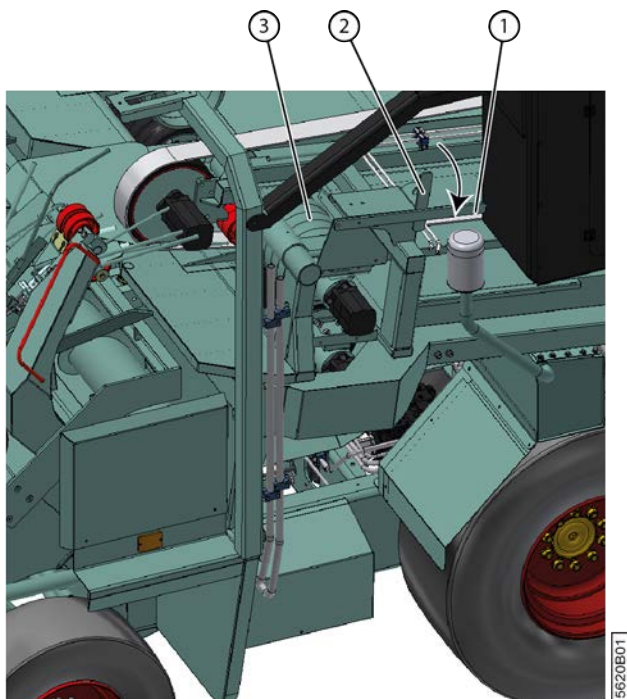


Fig. 97: Enabling the crushing rollers

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Access to the spreading tables is via the steps behind the cabin.



WARNING

You can injure yourself on the metal pins of the conveyor belts.

Be careful when accessing the spreading tables. You can slip!

3. Lift the lever (1) of the crushing roller (3) over the bolt (2).
4. Allow the lever to carefully drop downwards until the uppermost crushing roller is supported by the lowermost crushing roller.

See also

- [9.2.4 Adjusting the pressure of the crushing rollers](#) on page 135
- [8.7.18 Switching ON or switching OFF the crushing rollers](#) on page 119

9.3 Adjusting the flax-laying section

9.3.1 Adjusting the tension of the flax-laying belts



Fig. 98: Adjusting tension of the flax-laying belts

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Loosen the scrapers (1) if you wish to decrease the tension on the flax-laying belts.
3. Loosen the bolt (3):
Do not fully unscrew this bolt! You only have to loosen this bolt.
4. Turn the lock nut (2) anti-clockwise to decrease the tension, or clockwise to increase the tension, on the flax-laying belts.
5. Tighten the bolt.
6. Repeat this for the other side, and repeat this for the other set of flax-laying belts.
7. Adjust the scrapers (1) so that they touch the flax-laying pulley.

9.3.2 Adjusting the opening of the flax-laying section

You can increase or decrease the opening of the flax-laying section. If blockages regularly occur in the flax-laying section, it is recommended to increase the opening.

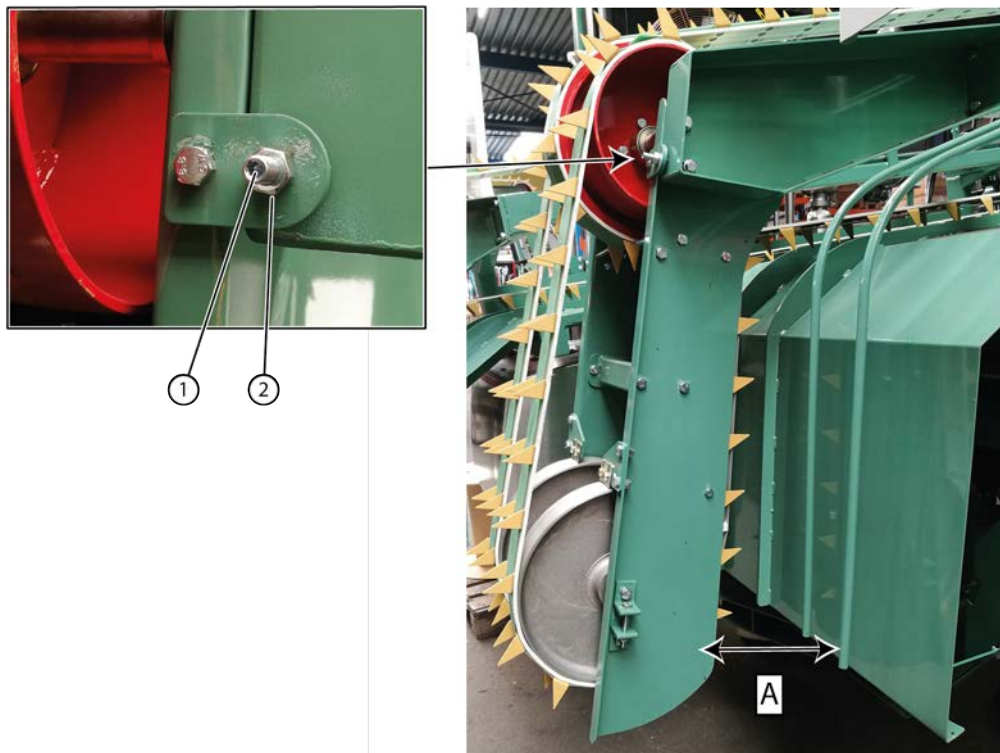


Fig. 99: Adjusting the opening of the flax-laying belts.

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Remove the nut (2).
3. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Turn the socket-screw (1) more IN, to increase the distance A.
 - Turn the socket-screw (1) more OUT, to decrease the distance A.
4. Retighten the nut.

9.4 Adjusting the picking element

9.4.1 Adjusting the tension of the picking belts

The tension of the various picking belts can be adjusted:

- [9.4.6 Adjusting the tension of the innermost picking belt](#) on page 142
- [9.4.7 Adjusting the tension of the uppermost outermost picking belt](#) on page 143
- [9.4.8 Adjusting the tension of the lowermost outermost picking belt](#) on page 144

9.4.2 Adjusting the alignment of the picking belts

The alignment of the picking belts can be adjusted in different ways:

- [9.4.9 Adjusting the alignment of the uppermost outermost picking belt](#) on page 145
- [9.4.10 Adjusting the alignment of the lowermost outermost picking belt](#) on page 146

To adjust the distance between the picking belt and the rubber-coated wheel, see [9.4.5 Adjusting the picking opening](#) on page 141

9.4.3 Adjusting the alignment of the picking belts (at the picking opening)

Executor: operator

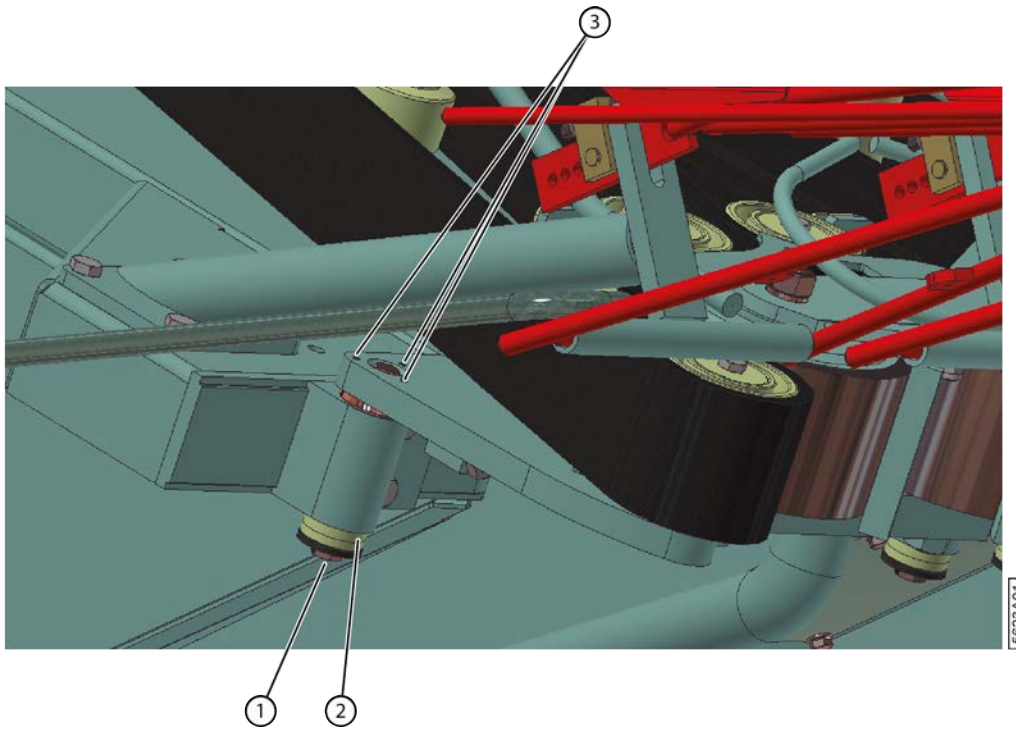


Fig. 100: The alignment of the picking belts

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Loosen the bolt underneath the shaft (1) and remove the washers (2).
3. Screw the 3 socket screws (3) further in or out to adjust the alignment of the belts.
4. Install a suitable number of washers and tighten the bolt.

9.4.4 Adjusting the distributor

The distributors must be aligned at the same height.

Executor: operator

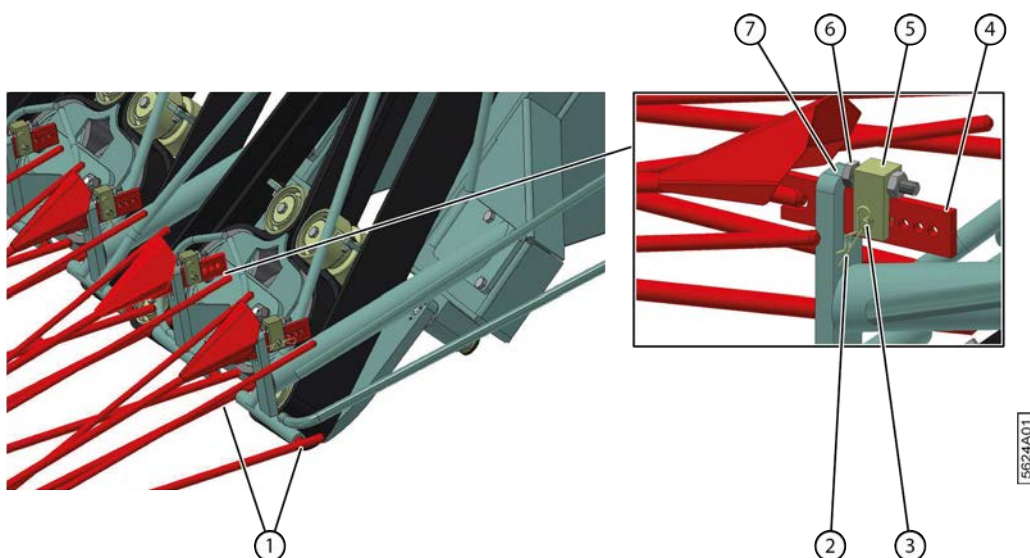


Fig. 101: Adjusting the distributor

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Remove the protective guard for the distributors
3. Remove the locking pin (2) and the shaft (3) of the block (5).
4. Slide the block to the desired position and install the shaft and the locking pin.
5. If necessary, use the bolt (6) to adjust.

9.4.5 Adjusting the picking opening

You can make the opening where the flax enters the picking element larger or smaller. If the opening is too large, not all of the flax is picked. If the opening is too small, blockages often occur.

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Position the central section (4) symmetrically with respect to the 2 rubber-coated pulleys (1) (3) using the bolts (2).

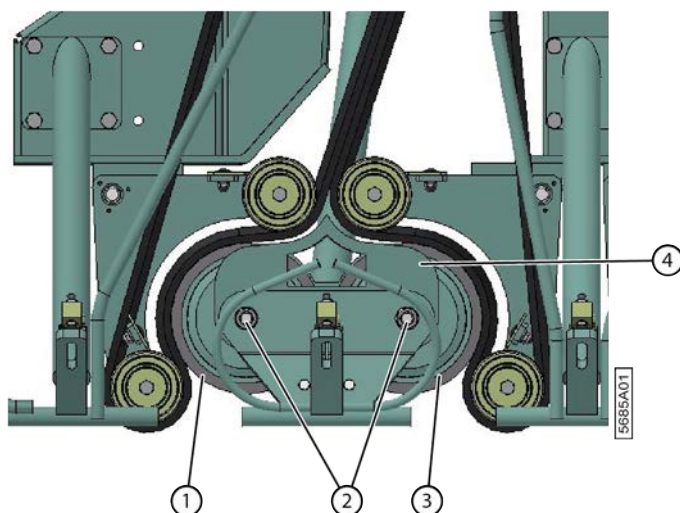


Fig. 102: Adjusting the picking opening

3. Loosen the bolts (7) (8) on the underside of the tilting elements (5) (9).
4. Slide the tilting elements as close together as possible and position the tilting elements symmetrically with respect to the central section.

5. Tighten the bolts.

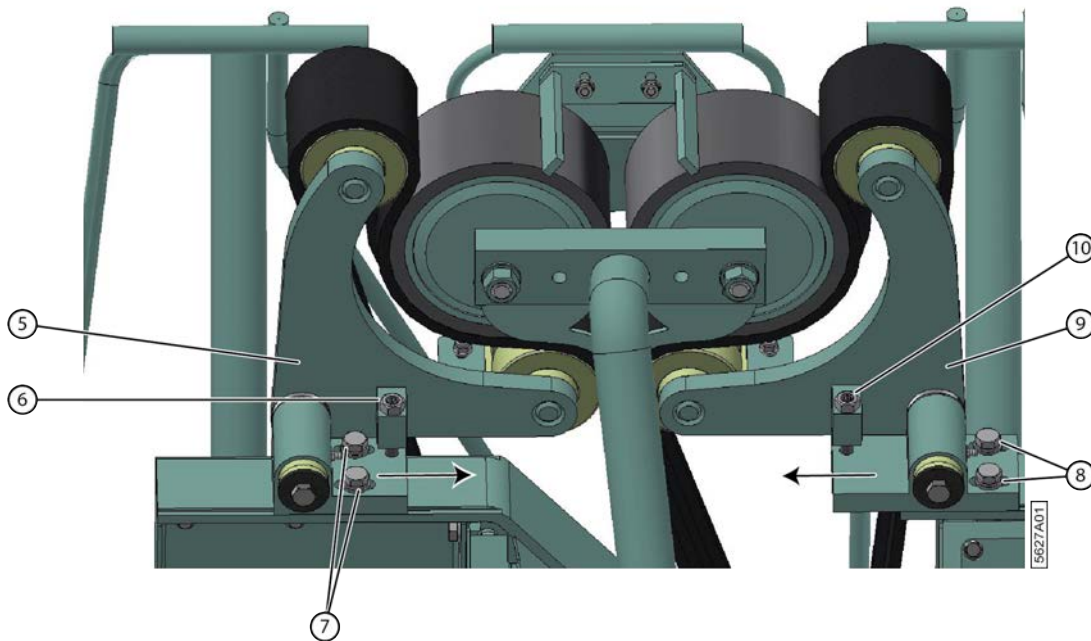


Fig. 103: Adjusting the picking opening

6. Perform one of the following actions on the underside of the tilting element:

- Screw the adjusting bolt (6) (10) out to decrease the picking opening.
- Screw the adjusting bolt (6) (10) in to increase the picking opening.



TIP

Place a ruler between the 2 centrepoints. Check whether the belt starts to touch the rubber-coated pulley on this line. This is the ideal setting for the picking opening.

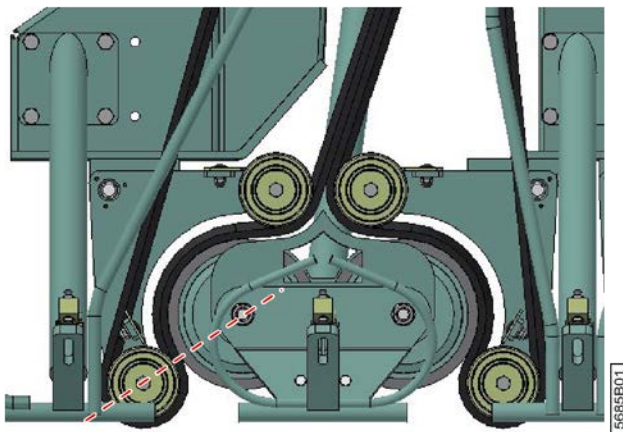


Fig. 104: Using a ruler to check picking opening

9.4.6 Adjusting the tension of the innermost picking belt

Executor: operator

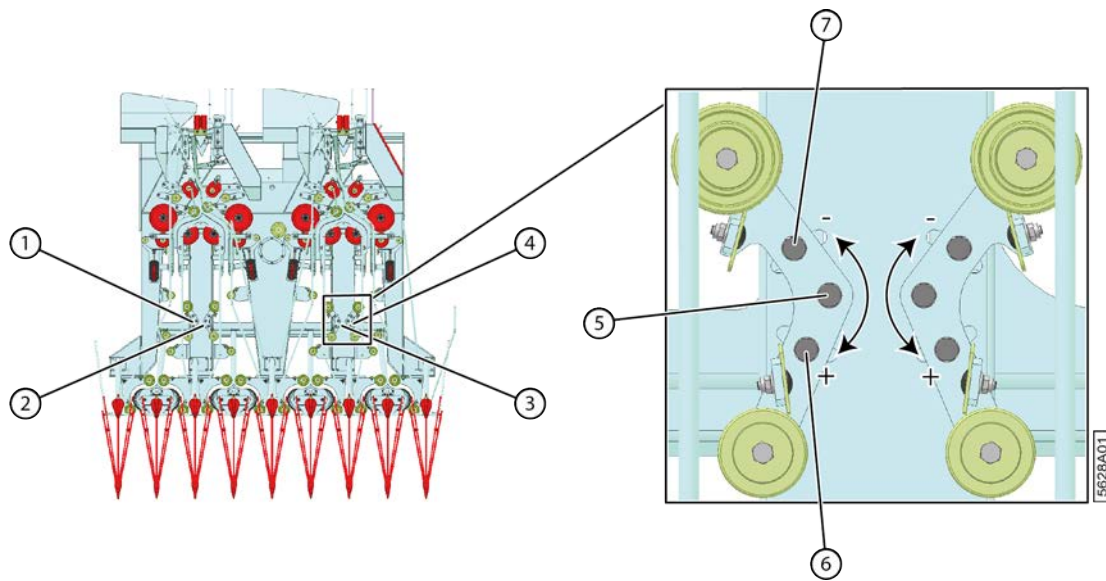


Fig. 105: Loosening innermost picking belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Loosen the bolts (5), (6) and (7).
3. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Move the arm in the direction of the minus sign (-) to loosen the belt.
 - Move the arm in the direction of the plus sign (+) to tighten the belt.
4. Tighten the bolts (5), (6) and (7).

9.4.7 Adjusting the tension of the uppermost outermost picking belt

Executor: operator

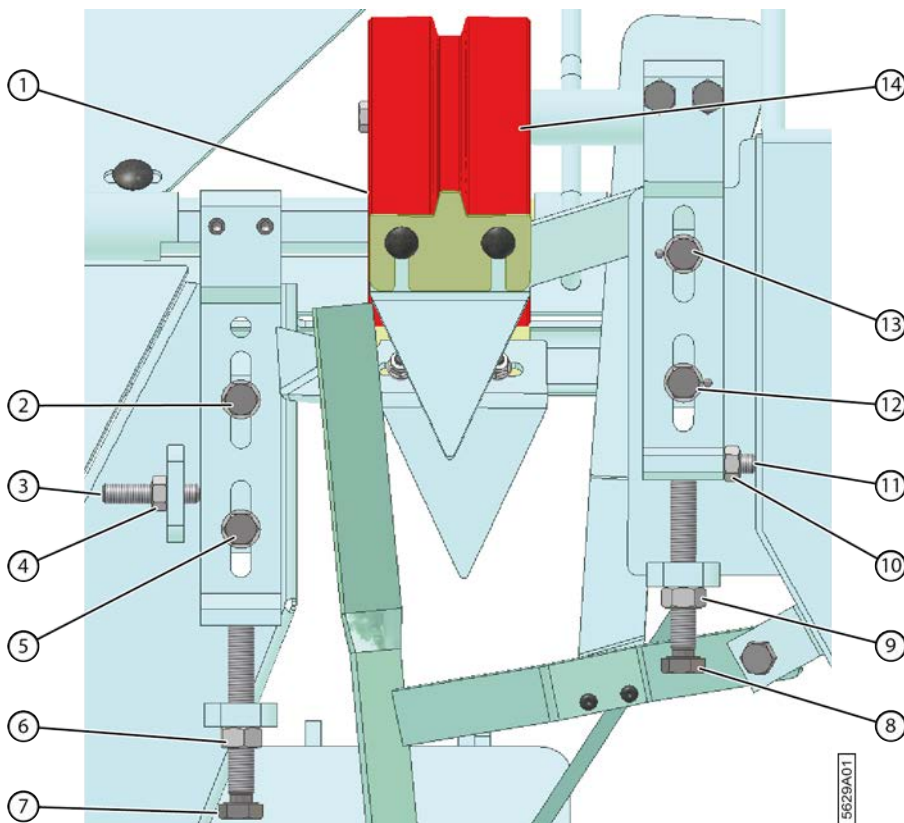


Fig. 106: Adjusting tension of the uppermost outermost picking belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Undo the bolts (12) and (13).
3. Remove the nut (9).
4. Use bolt (8) to adjust the tension of the belt.
5. Retighten the nut (9).
6. Tighten the bolts (12) and (13).

9.4.8 Adjusting the tension of the lowermost outermost picking belt

Executor: operator

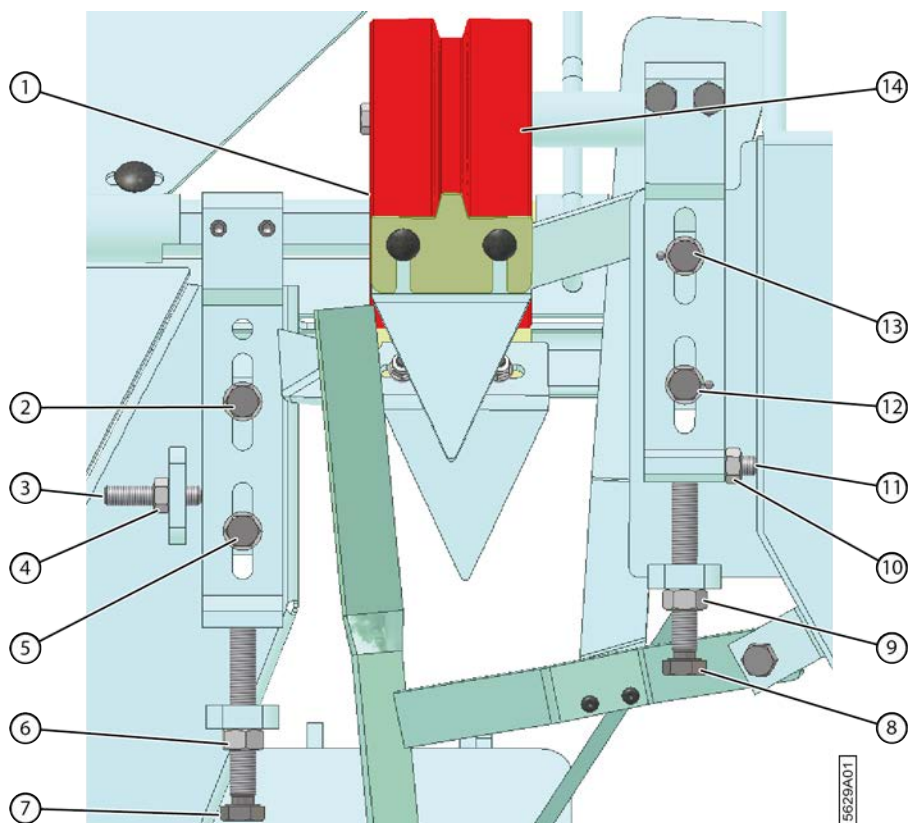


Fig. 107: Adjusting the tension of the lowermost outermost picking belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Loosen the bolts (2) and (5).
3. Loosen the nut (6).
4. Use bolt (7) to adjust the tension of the belt.
5. Tighten the nut (6).
6. Tighten the bolts (2) and (5).

9.4.9 Adjusting the alignment of the uppermost outermost picking belt

Executor: operator

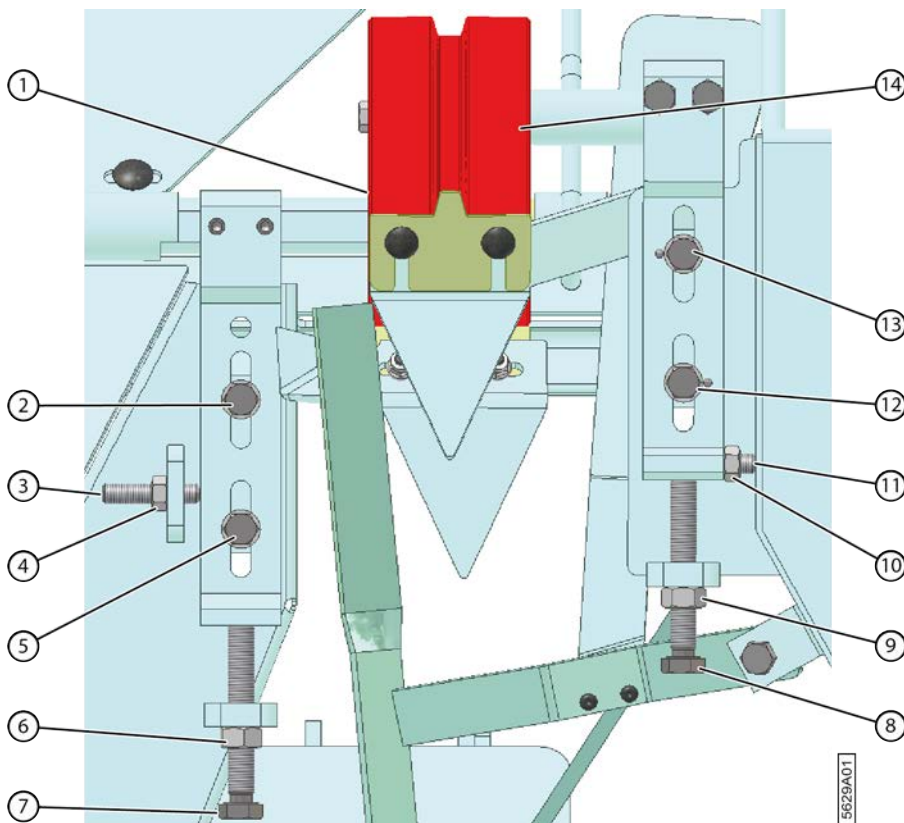


Fig. 108: Adjusting tension of the uppermost outermost picking belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Loosen the nut (10).
3. Use the socket screw (11) to adjust the alignment of the belt.
4. Tighten the nut (10).

9.4.10 Adjusting the alignment of the lowermost outermost picking belt

Executor: operator

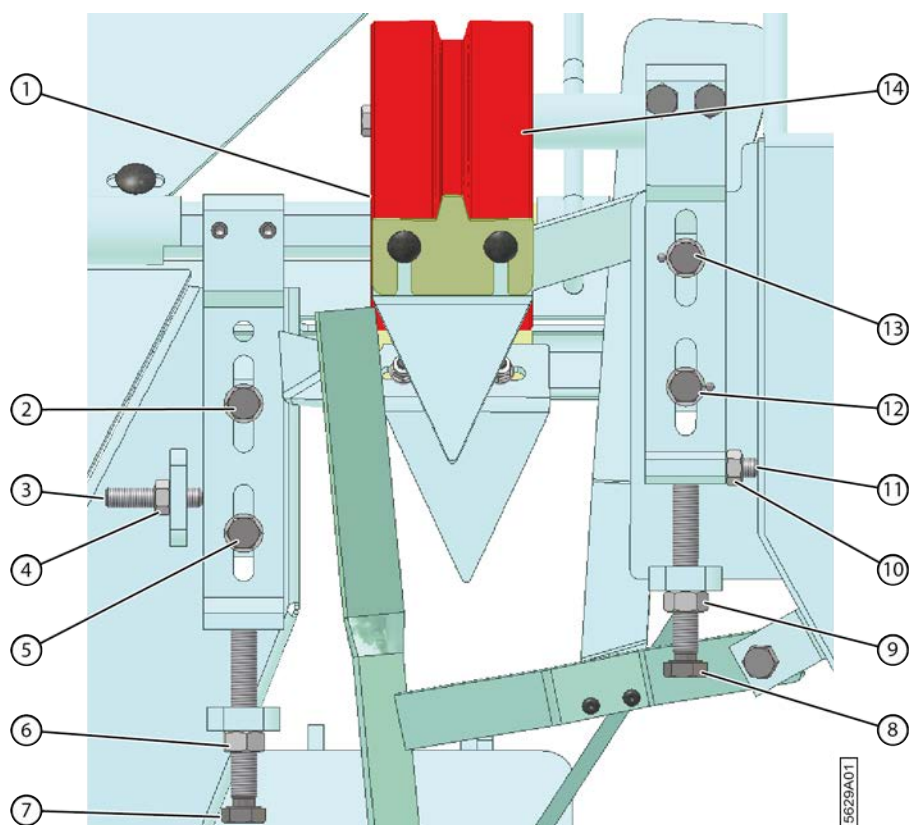


Fig. 109: Adjusting the tension of the lowermost outermost picking belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Loosen the nut (4).
3. Use the socket screw (3) to adjust the alignment of the belt.
4. Tighten the nut (4).

10 Maintenance

10.1 Safety regulations before starting the maintenance

The design of the machine enables maintenance to be kept to a minimum.



WARNING

Clean the machine.



WARNING

Switch OFF the machine safely.



WARNING

After performing maintenance, ensure that all protective panels are correctly fitted.



WARNING

Use wheel chocks to prevent the machine from rolling away.



WARNING

Ensure that the surface is clean, safe and solid.



WARNING

Post a warning sign and inform the personnel that the machine may NOT be started.



WARNING

Work underneath a hoisted machine or hoisted parts may only take place when the machine or part is safely supported.



WARNING

Wear suitable personal protective equipment (safety shoes, safety gloves, hearing protection, safety goggles, etc.) and wear work clothing that fits well.



WARNING

Wait until the engine has cooled down before performing maintenance in the engine compartment.



WARNING

Never open a reservoir before it has cooled down. Hot pressurised liquid can be released when a reservoir is opened.



WARNING

NEVER use your hands to try to seal a hydraulic leak! High-pressure liquid can cause damage to your skin and clothing. Immediately summon a doctor if an accident occurs. You can use paper or cardboard to easily detect leaks in a hydraulic system!



WARNING

Ensure that all cylinders are fully extended or retracted so that they cannot move in an uncontrolled manner.

**WARNING**

Only use original spare parts.

**WARNING**

The maintenance may only be performed by qualified personnel.

**WARNING**

Use suitable appliances to perform work above head height. Climbing onto the machine is prohibited.

10.1.1 Switching OFF the machine safely

Depending on the nature and the duration of the stop, position the machine so that it is preferably level.

1. Stop the machine.
Place the machine in Stationary mode.
2. Turn the ignition key fully counter-clockwise.
The engine stops and the control unit stops. Since the diesel engine is switched OFF, the engine shaft stops turning. The hydraulic pumps that are directly connected, stop building up pressure.
3. Remove the ignition key.
This prevents the machine from being switched ON inadvertently.
4. Wait at least 3 minutes.
The diesel engine shuts down correctly, so that fault messages are not generated.
5. Turn the battery key fully anti-clockwise.
The battery does not lose its charge due to leakage losses.
6. Remove the battery key.
The machine can then no longer be switched ON by unauthorised persons.

See also

- [10.1.2 Performing the LoToTo procedure](#) on page 150

10.1.2 Performing the LoToTo procedure

The purpose of the LoToTo procedure is to prevent accidents by blocking all energy sources. Machines contain multiple types of energy, such as electricity, compressed air, hydraulics, and the like.

Under normal circumstances, personnel are protected against released energy when operating a machine by measures and provisions that make safe use possible.

During activities such as maintenance, repair, and cleaning of energy sources or within their reach, the level of protection changes. If no additional measures are taken, a person can be exposed to released energy and, for example, become trapped or electrocuted. The unexpected release of energy can cause accidents. This can be prevented by blocking energy sources.

Risks arise in the case of:

- Unshielded energy sources
- Residual energy that has not been discharged
- The premature activation of energy sources

Lock-out Tag-out Try-out is a working method by which the risks of residual energy in machines are controlled under all circumstances. Work on machines can only commence after a so-called zero-energy status has been reached and verified step by step through the use of **Try** (control), or in other words by testing whether the machine is de-energised.

This status is maintained and made visible through the use of **Lock** (locking) and **Tag** (safety card), until the work has been completed and the machine is once again released step by step for putting into service.

Executor: qualified technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Switch off all hazardous energy sources.
3. Lock (Lock-out) and label (Tag-out) all switched-off energy sources.
4. Ensure that all energy is gone or block it.
For example: pressure on a pipe, moving parts, springs.
5. Check whether the machine is indeed free of energy (Try-out).

See also

- [10.1.1 Switching OFF the machine safely](#) on page 150

10.2 Maintenance schedules

See also

- [3.3.5 The clamping pressure](#) on page 58

10.2.1 Maintenance schedule for the operator



NOTE

The intervals depend on the use of the machine and on the environmental factors at the time the machine is being used. The maintenance intervals shown below may need to be adjusted by the owner of the machine.



NOTE

In the event of 2 intervals being displayed, the instruction must only be performed for the interval that is mentioned first.

Every day

System	Action	Instruction
Flax-laying section	Check the condition and the alignment of the conveyor belts	
	Check the alignment and wear of the scrapers	
	Check the tension of the conveyor belts	10.11.3 on page 193
Cabin	Cleaning the cabin	10.3.9 on page 161
Fuel system	Filling the fuel tank	10.9.3 on page 177
	Checking the level of AdBlue	10.4.2 on page 162
Hydraulic system	Check the oil level of the hydraulic tank	10.7.3 on page 168
Machine	Using compressed air to clean the machine	10.3.2 on page 158
	Cleaning the spray-suppression devices	10.3.4 on page 159
Engine	Clean the radiators	10.3.7 on page 160
	Check and clean the air filter	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
	Check the engine pipes	
Air conditioning system	Clean the condenser	10.6.2 on page 165
	Clean the air filter	10.3.8 Cleaning the cabin filter on page 160

System	Action	Instruction
Picking element	Checking the condition and the alignment of the scraper	10.10.9 on page 183
	Check the tension of the picking belts	10.11.3 on page 193
	Check the condition of the picking belts	10.10.8 on page 183
	Checking the rubber on the drive rollers	10.11.5 on page 194
	Check guides and guiding arcs for wear	
	Check the oil level in the gearbox	10.10.13 on page 187
	Grease all lubrication points	10.10.17 on page 190 10.10.18 on page 192
Spreading table	Check the condition and the alignment of the conveyor belts	10.11.4 on page 194
	Check the alignment and wear of the scrapers	10.10.9 on page 183
	Check the tension of the conveyor belts	10.11.3 on page 193
	Check the rubber on the lowermost crushing rollers	
	Lubricate the cylinders	10.11.6 on page 194
	Lubricate the pivot shafts of the crushing rollers	10.11.7 on page 195
Wheels	Checking the operation of the brakes	10.7.11 on page 174

After 10 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Engine	Visually check the seals and the condition of the engine	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
	Check the seals of the exhaust gas system	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
	Check the coolant level and, if necessary, top it up.	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
	Checking the oil level and topping up if necessary	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
	Drain the water in the fuel pre-filter with water separator	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

After the first 50 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Machine	Check all bolted connections	10.2.8 on page 157

Every week

System	Action	Instruction
Cabin	Checking level of windscreen washer liquid	10.6.1 Checking level of windscreen washer liquid on page 164
Hydraulic system	Check the hydraulic connections for leaks	10.6.1 Checking level of windscreen washer liquid on page 164
Machine	Checking the battery	10.8.1 on page 175
Wheels	Checking the tyre pressure	10.12.1 on page 196
	Tightening the wheel nuts	10.12.2 on page 197

Every year

System	Action	Instruction
Picking element	Check the play in the picking element	10.10.10 on page 184
Screw conveyor	Checking the condition of the rubber flap on the screw conveyor	10.10.16 on page 190

10.2.2 Maintenance schedule for the maintenance technician



NOTE

The intervals depend on the use of the machine and on the environmental factors at the time the machine is being used. The maintenance intervals shown below may need to be adjusted by the owner of the machine.



NOTE

In the event of 2 intervals being displayed, the instruction must only be performed for the interval that is mentioned first.

After the first 50 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Hydraulic system	Replace the hydraulic feed pressure filter	10.7.6 on page 171

Every 6 months or after 250 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Hydraulic system	Replace the hydraulic feed pressure filter	10.7.6 on page 171

Every year or after 500 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Hydraulic system	Analysing the hydraulic oil	10.7.4 Analysing the hydraulic oil on page 169
Hydraulic system	Replace the hydraulic suction filter (Arlon filter 10µ)	10.7.8 on page 172
Engine	Maintaining the battery	10.8.2 on page 175
Engine	Check the concentration of additives added to the coolant (before the winter!)	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the filter of the AdBlue feed pump	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the oil	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the lubricating oil filter (every time that the oil is replaced)	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Check the belts	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the air filter	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the fuel filter	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the fuel pre-filter with water separator	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the lubricating oil	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the lubricating oil filter	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

System	Action	Instruction
Crushing rollers	Check the play in the crushing rollers	10.11.1 on page 192
Electrical system	Checking electrical system	10.8.3 on page 176

Every 2 years or after 1,000 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Engine	Check fasteners, pipes / flanges and, if damaged, replace them.	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Check the battery connections	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the fuel filter	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the fuel pre-filter with water separator	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Check the engine support (tighten it or, if damaged, replace it)	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Check the V-belt and tensioning pulley	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Check the surface of the radiator (drain oil or condensed water)	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the timing belt	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the filter of the AdBlue feed pump	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Engine	Replace the coolant	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Picking element	Replace the oil of the gearbox	See 10.10.15 on page 188. See 10.10.13 on page 187
Hydraulic system	Replacing the hydraulic oil	10.7.5 on page 170

Every 3 years or after 1,500 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Hydraulic system	Replace the hydraulic breather filter	10.7.7 on page 171

Every 6 years

System	Action	Instruction
Hydraulic system	Replace the hydraulic hoses	10.13.7 on page 204

After 6,000 working hours

System	Action	Instruction
Engine	Clean the exhaust of the turbo compressor	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

10.2.3 Maintenance schedule for specialised maintenance technician

This maintenance may only be carried out by a specialised maintenance technician. Contact Depoortere NV if you have any questions about this.

Every 2,000 hours

System	Action	Instruction
Engine	Adjust the valves	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

Every 4,000 hours

System	Action	Instruction
Engine	Replace the V-belt and tensioning pulley	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

Every 6,000 hours

System	Action	Instruction
Engine	Replace the de-aerator for the sump of the crankshaft	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

10.2.4 Maintenance schedule for the authorised service partner

This maintenance may only be performed by an authorised service partner of DEUTZ. Contact DEUTZ to find your local authorised service partner.

Every year

System	Action	Instruction
Engine	Overhaul the engine	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

10.2.5 Permitted additives

Additive	Quantity	Brand	Type	For more information
AdBlue	32 l	TOTAL	In accordance with DIN 70070 In accordance with ISO 22241	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Hydraulic oil	180 l	TOTAL	EQUIVIS ZS 68	
Engine coolant (*1)	40 l	TOTAL	OAT - Glacelf auto supra	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Fuel	450 l	TOTAL	Diesel extra machines	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Windscreen washer liquid	1 l	TOTAL	ELF Glass Clean	
Engine oil	17.5 l	TOTAL	Rubia Works 3000 10W40	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
Transmission oil	7 l	TOTAL	TM 80W90	
Lubricant		TOTAL	Grease Marson EPL (Multis EP, LICAL EP2)	

Additive	Quantity	Brand	Type	For more information
Air conditioning coolant	1 kg		Classification EC 67/548 or EC 1999/45 R134A	
Air conditioning oil	270 ml		SP10	

(*1)



WARNING

Only coolant of the OAT or HOAT type may be used! Using other coolant can lead to damage to the cooling system and to the engine!

10.2.6 Important points to note when lubricating

Important points to note when lubricating grease points

- ONLY use the recommended lubricating greases. Less well-known lubricating greases are often inferior in quality, and can shorten the service life of parts.
- Remove dirt from the grease nipples before lubricating.
- Carefully lubricate all grease points in accordance with the lubrication plan.
- Remove excess grease after lubricating.

Important points to note when replacing oil



NOTE

Always use oil for topping up that is the same type as the oil that already exists in the part. The mixing of different types of oil usually has an adverse effect on the lubrication, and results in the service life of the part being shortened.



CAUTION

Replace the oil when the oil is lukewarm. It is important to note that the oil can reach high temperatures. You must therefore be careful not to sustain burns.

10.2.7 The lubricating schedule

h = work hours

Part	Frequency	Lubricant	Executor	Instruction
Picking element	8 h	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.10.17 on page 190.
Pivot shafts crushing rollers	8 h	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.11.7 on page 195.
Cylinders spreading tables	8 h	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.11.6 on page 194.
Picking element - pivot points	8 h	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.10.17 on page 190.
Drive shaft	100 h	Lithium grease NL-GI2	Operator	See 10.11.8 on page 196.
Picking element - gearbox Replace the oil	After 1st 100 h 5 years	TOTAL Transmission Axle 7	Maintenance technician	See 10.10.13 on page 187.

Part	Frequency	Lubricant	Executor	Instruction
Picking element - pivot points	1 week	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.10.18 on page 192.
Front wheels	1 week	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.12.3 on page 197.
Front wheels - pivots	1 week	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.5.1 on page 163.
Front axle - pivot point	1 week	Multis EP 2	Operator	See 10.5.2 on page 164.

10.2.8 Checking the bolted connections

Executor: qualified technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Use a torque wrench to check the tension of the bolted connections in accordance with the table.

A	SW	Ma (Nm)		
		Steel grade		
		8,8	10,9	12,9
M4	7	3.1	4.4	5.25
M5	8	6.15	8.65	10.4
M6	10	10.5	18	18
M7	11	17.5	25	29
M8	13	26	36	43
M10	15-16-17	51	72	87
M12	18-19	89	125	150
M14	22	141	198	240
M16	24	215	305	365
M18	27	295	420	500
M20	30	420	590	710
M22	32	570	800	960
M24	36	725	1,020	1,220
M27	41	1,070	1,510	1,810
M30	46	1,450	2,050	2,450

The table includes target values.

- A = diameter screw thread
- SW = spanner size
- Ma = tightening torque (Nm)

10.3 Cleaning the machine

10.3.1 Warnings when cleaning the machine



WARNING

Always consult the Safety Information Sheet from the manufacturer or other product information before you use a cleaning product.



WARNING

Never clean an aluminium part using solvents that react with aluminium. For example: methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, perchlorethylene,...



WARNING

Do not light a fire, generate sparks or use a naked flame. Observe all explosion prevention regulations.



WARNING

Never use a naked flame to clean the machine or parts thereof.



WARNING

Only use cleaning agents that have been developed for the intended use.



WARNING

Pay attention to the flashpoint of the solvent.



WARNING

Ensure adequate ventilation of the spaces in order to guarantee the removal of the vapours. Avoid prolonged inhalation of these vapours.

See also

- [10.3.2 Using compressed air to clean the machine](#) on page 158

10.3.2 Using compressed air to clean the machine

Never use your hands or feet to remove dirt!

The machine is equipped with its own compressed air system.

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Use compressed air to remove all dirt.

You can use the compressed air that is present on the machine.

3. After cleaning, check that all pictograms are still legible. Replace the pictograms if they are illegible.

See also

- [10.3.1 Warnings when cleaning the machine](#) on page 158

10.3.3 Cleaning the machine using a pressure washer



CAUTION

Never use your hands or feet to remove dirt!



TIP

Clean the machine using a pressure washer on a sunny day. This allows the machine to dry quickly after the cleaning.

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Use plastic to cover electronic valves, electrical cabinets, etc.
3. Clean the machine and pay attention to the following points:
 - Do not spray in the vicinity of bearings. If you spray onto bearings, the dirt is driven inwards and this can result in the bearings seizing or being subject to abnormal or excessive wear.
 - Do not spray in the vicinity of electrical cabinets, hydraulic components, etc. This can result in dirt being driven inwards and causing excessive wear.
 - Spray using a wide jet of water.
 - Maintain a minimum distance of 60 cm between the sprayhead and the machine.
 - Spray using a pressure of less than 100 bar.
 - Spray using water whose temperature does NOT exceed 70 °C.
 - Do NOT use any detergents or aggressive products to remove oils from the machine.
4. After cleaning, check that all pictograms are still legible.
5. Place the machine in the sun for several hours so that it can dry, and allow the machine to run in-situ for 15 minutes.

See also

- [5.2 Storing the machine](#) on page 76

10.3.4 Cleaning the spray-suppression devices



CAUTION

Never use your hands or feet to remove dirt!

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove all dirt from the spray-suppression devices and all dirt between the wheel and the chassis.
Dirt accumulation between the wheel and the chassis can result in the wheel becoming hot and damage to the wheel.

10.3.5 Dedusting the radiators (using compressed air)

The machine is equipped with its own compressed air system.

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove all dust from the radiators using compressed air.



NOTE

Via the control screen, you can reverse direction of rotation of the fan, in order to dedust the radiator.

10.3.6 Dedusting the radiators (via control screen)

Via the control screen, you can reverse the direction of rotation of the fan, in order to dedust the radiators.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select **INSTELLING STOFVERWIJDERING**
4. Tap **Reiniging koeler inschakelen**.
The button becomes green and the cleaning takes place.



NOTE

You can set the engine speed to be used during cleaning of the cooler by tapping  or  next to **Motortoe. bij stofverwijdering**.

See also

- [8.9.18 Adjusting the cleaning of the radiators](#) on page 128

10.3.7 Clean the radiators

The fan for the radiators regularly runs in the reverse direction in order to remove as much dust as possible from the radiators. In addition, you must also clean the radiators every day. If you do not clean the radiator on a daily basis, the dust particles will stick to the radiator due to cooling and condensation forming. This can adversely affect the efficiency of the radiator and can, for example, result in overheating of the hydraulic oil, or leaks.

As is the case for all liquid-cooled engines, the cooling capacity is determined by the cleanliness of the radiator. A dirty radiator has a lower cooling capacity

Executor: Operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Version 2018: remove the protective grill.
 - Version from 2019: open the protective grill using the supplied key.
3. Clean the radiators using compressed air.
4. Refit or close the protective grill.

10.3.8 Cleaning the cabin filter

The fresh air is brought to the air conditioning via the openings in the cabin. A filter (2) is provided to filter the air. In dusty conditions, the filter will become dirty more quickly, so it must be cleaned more often.



1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Turn the lever (1) to open the filter hatch.
3. Remove the filter (2) from the cabin.
4. Use compressed air to clean the filter.
5. Clean the filter hatch.
6. Refit the filter.
- If the filter is still dirty after cleaning, you must replace the filter.
7. Close the filter hatch.

10.3.9 Cleaning the cabin

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Clean the steps of the ladder, the pedals, and the floor of the cabin.
3. Remove all items (tools, chains, hooks, etc.) from the cabin.
4. Place the tool in the tool cabinet provided for this purpose.
5. Remove mud and dust.
6. Clean the driver's seat.
7. Clean all windows of the cabin.

10.4 Preventive maintenance on the engine installation

10.4.1 Check the engine pipes

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check the connections between the engine and other components (e.g. the radiator).

10.4.2 Checking the level of AdBlue

1. Select the Road mode window, Field mode window, or the Driving modes window.



Fig. 110: AdBlue level display on the Road mode window

2. Check the AdBlue level (1). It is graphically displayed on the screen.

See also

- [2.2.2 The AdBlue tank](#) on page 27
- [10.4.3 Topping up the AdBlue tank](#) on page 162

10.4.3 Topping up the AdBlue tank



CAUTION

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheet about AdBlue.

Every time that refuelling takes place, the AdBlue tank must also be topped up. The AdBlue tank does not have a level indicator. Therefore, be careful when filling the tank.

Executor: Operator

Required: AdBlue

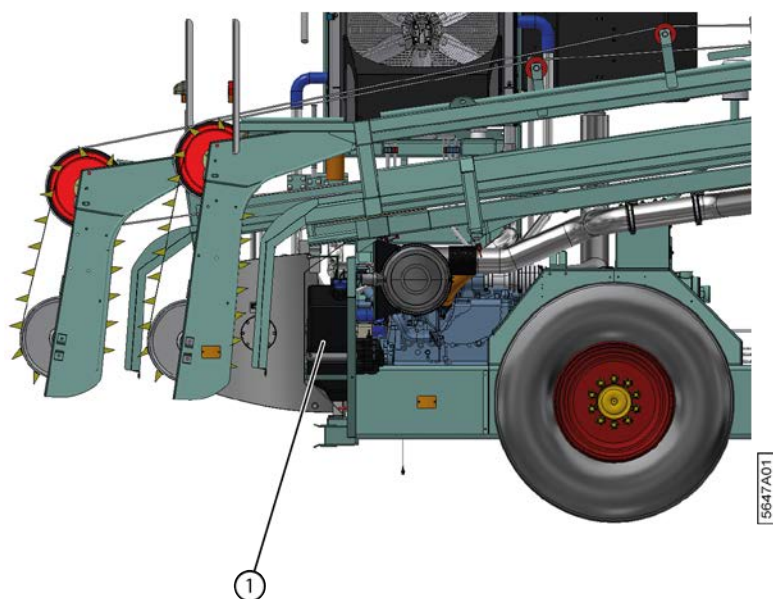


Fig. 111: The AdBlue tank

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Open the filler cap of the AdBlue tank (1).
3. Fill the tank, preferably using a filling pistol that stops automatically. If you use a manual filling pistol, constantly check the level audibly and visually.



ENVIRONMENT

Spilled liquid must be removed in accordance with the regulations for the liquid and in accordance with the current local statutory regulations.

See also

- [10.4.2 Checking the level of AdBlue](#) on page 162

10.5 Preventive maintenance on the suspension

10.5.1 Lubricating the pivots of the front wheels

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the manual pump on the grease nipple (1) and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.
3. Repeat step 2 for the other grease nipples (2) (3) and (4).

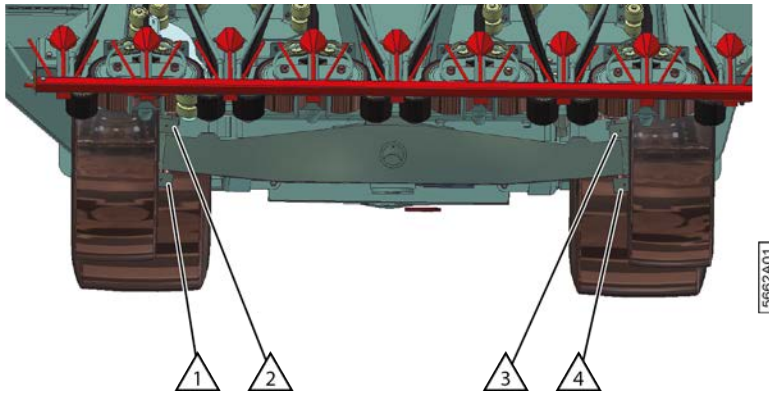


Fig. 112: Lubricating the pivots of the front wheels

10.5.2 Lubricating the pivot point of the front axle

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the manual pump on the grease nipple (1) and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.

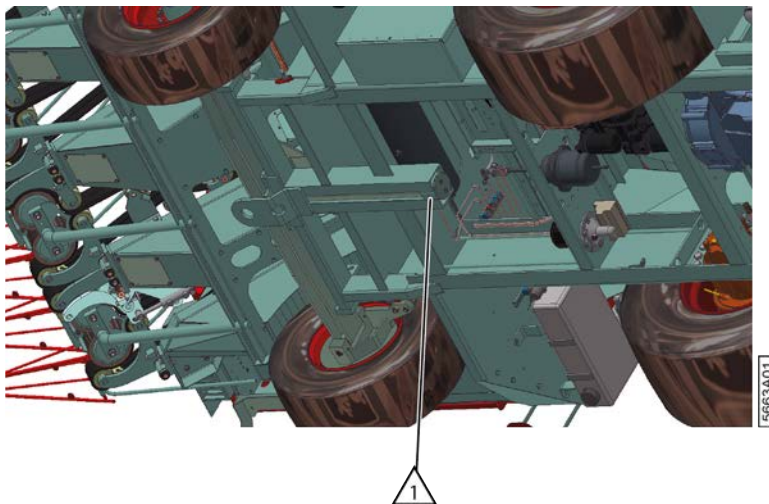


Fig. 113: Lubricating the pivot point of the front axle

10.6 Preventive maintenance on the cabin

10.6.1 Checking level of windscreen washer liquid



CAUTION

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheet about the windscreen washer liquid.



Fig. 114: The windscreen washer reservoir

Executor: Operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check the level of windscreen washer liquid in the reservoir (1).
3. If necessary, top up the level.

10.6.2 Cleaning the condenser of the air conditioning

The fan of the condenser regularly runs in the reverse direction in order to remove as much dust as possible from the condenser. In addition, you must clean the condenser every day. If you do not clean the radiator every day, then dust particles will stick to the condenser as a result of cooling down and condensation. This will decrease the efficiency of the condenser.

Executor: Operator

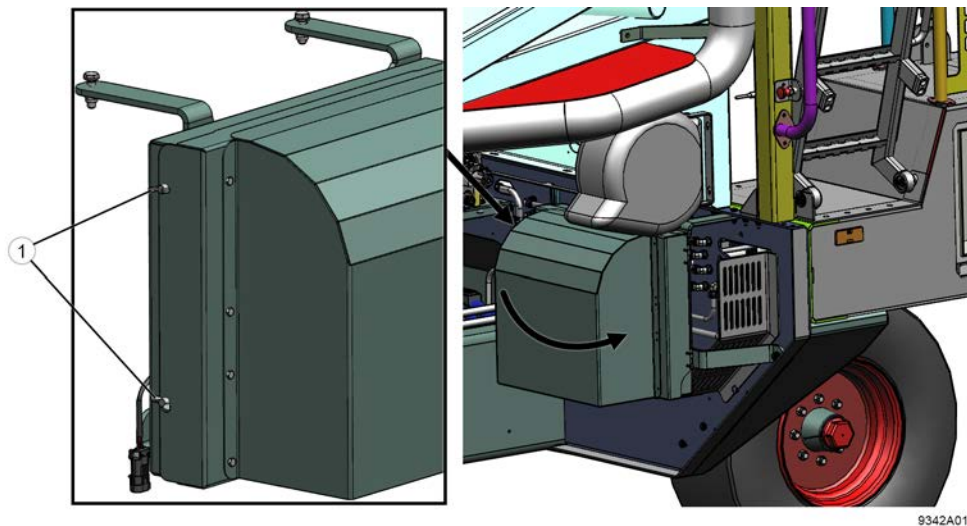


Fig. 115: The protective cover of the condenser

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Undo the 2 wing bolts (1) of the protective cover (2).
3. Swing the protective cover open.
4. Use compressed air to clean the condenser.
5. Swing the protective cover closed.

6. Secure the protective cover with the 2 wing bolts.

10.6.3 Maintaining the air conditioning



WARNING

Work on the air conditioning may only be performed by an approved company.



Fig. 116: The location of the air conditioning components

No.	Part
1	Information sticker
2	Dry filter
3	High-pressure connection point (red)
4	Low-pressure connection point (blue)
5	Switch



NOTE

For more information about the air conditioning, consult the sticker that is affixed by the manufacturer.



Fig. 117: The sticker with information about the air conditioning

This information sticker states the quantity of oil, the quantity of gas, the type of gas, and the filling date.

You must replace the dry filter every 3 years. The dry filter consists of a membrane and granules for drying the gas. After 3 years, the granules are saturated and the dry filter must be replaced. After being exposed to repeated shocks, the membrane can become damaged, so that the dry filter has to be replaced prematurely.

When replacing the gas, you use the high-pressure connection point (red) and the low-pressure connection point (blue).

If the air conditioning is no longer working, this can be due to the following:

- The switch is defective.
- The switch does not receive a signal.
- A leak has caused all of the gas in the circuit to escape.

10.6.4 Replacing the drying filter for the air conditioning



WARNING

Work on the air conditioning may only be performed by an approved company.

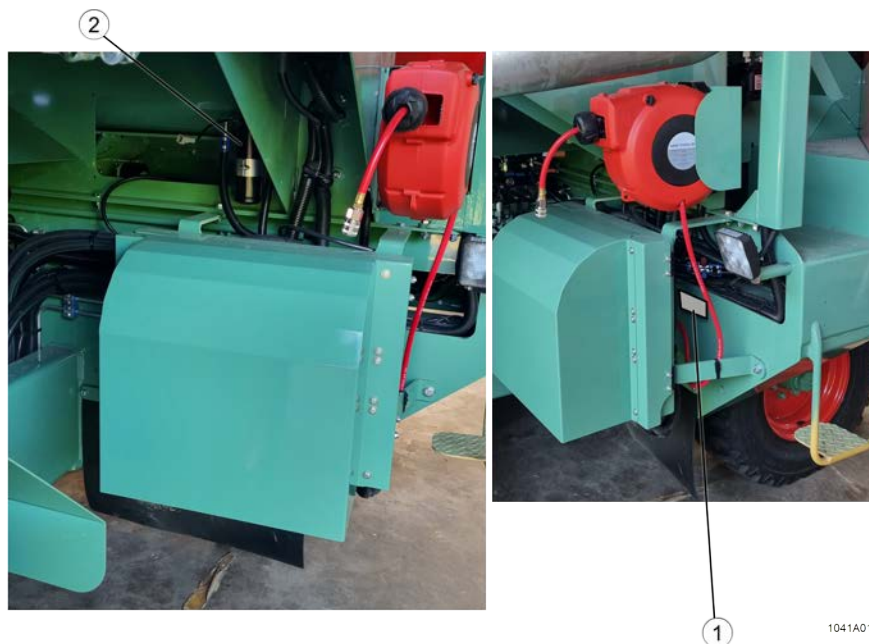


Fig. 118: The location of the drying filter for the air conditioning



NOTE

After replacing the dryer filter (2), you must add the specified number of millilitres of air conditioning oil as stated on the sticker (1).

10.7 Preventive maintenance on the hydraulic system

10.7.1 Recommendations for keeping the hydraulic oil in top condition

- Keep contaminants out of your hydraulic pump. Clean the area around gauges, filler caps, and hydraulic filters before removing them to check or replace the hydraulic oil.
- Keep all hydraulic oil packaging tightly closed during storage.
- Always pour the oil directly from the packaging into the system.
- Replace the fluid and the filter after the first 50 hours of use. During the manufacturing process, contaminants can often end up in the hydraulic pump. By replacing the fluid after 50 hours, these particles are removed.
- Subsequently replace the hydraulic oil and filters at regular intervals, as recommended in the manual.

- Check the oil before each use. Check that the oil level is sufficient and that the oil is in good condition. An insufficient quantity of oil can cause serious damage to the pumps. If the oil looks foamy or milky, this may indicate a leak or air in the system. The air causes the hydraulic system to become jerky and slow. Locate and seal the source of any possible leak.
- Check the temperature of the hydraulic fluid regularly during use. Is the fluid too hot to touch? Does it smell burnt? It is possible that your cooling system is not working properly, or that you have pressure-related problems.
- Check the hydraulic oil cooler or the hydraulic oil tank. These must be kept clean. Remove dirt or other debris that obstructs the air circulation. If the fluid remains hot for a long period of time, it can break down and lose its ability to lubricate properly.

10.7.2 Isolating the hydraulic tank

If the hydraulic component is lower than the hydraulic tank, you must isolate the hydraulic tank via the filter valve. Otherwise, the entire contents of the tank will drain away!

In the case of hydraulic valves that are located higher than the hydraulic tank, you do not have to close the strainer valve.

Executor: Operator

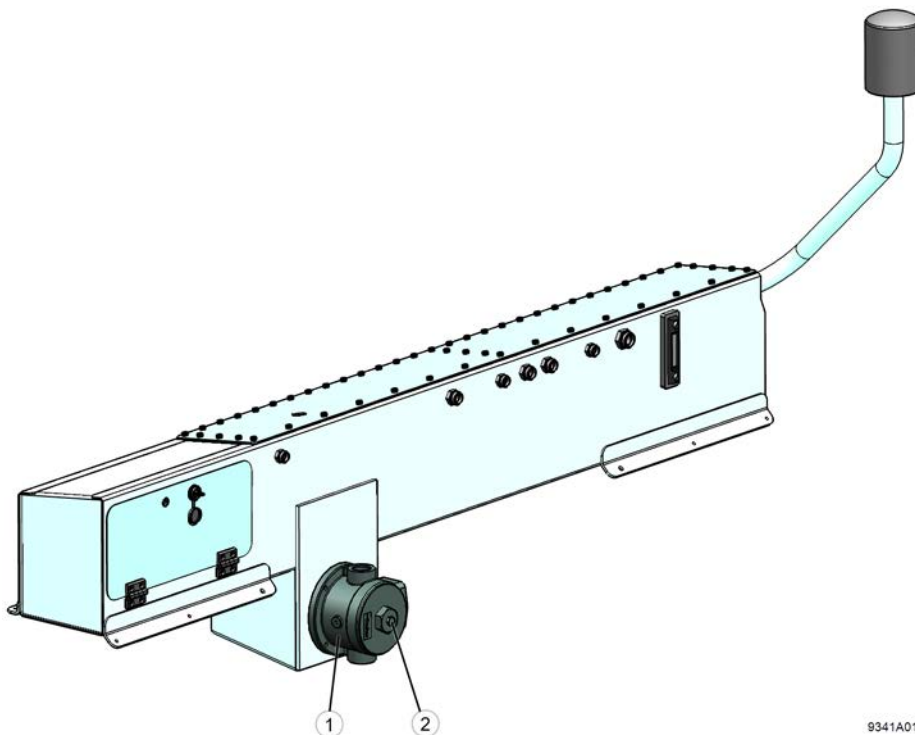


Fig. 119: Suction filter hydraulic tank

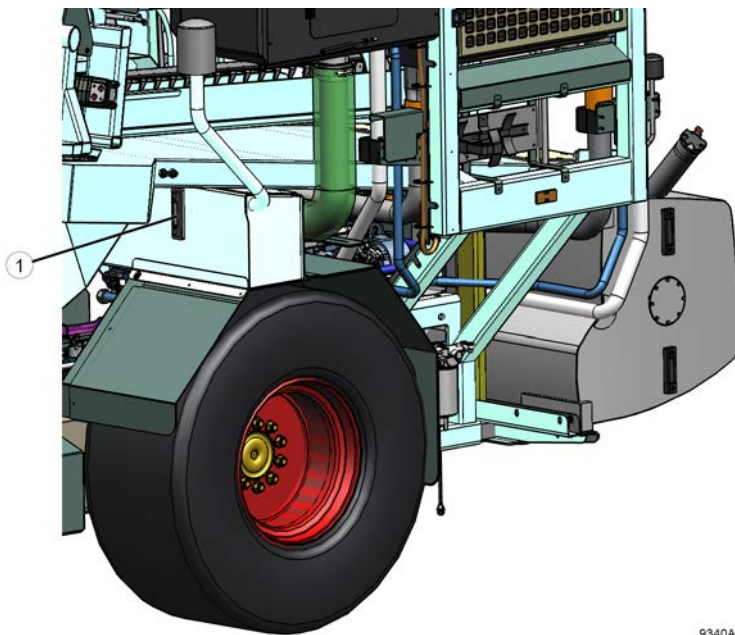
1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Open the protective doors on the engine side.
3. Unscrew the bolt (2) of the suction filter (1) approximately 3 cm until the end point can be felt.

10.7.3 Checking the level of the hydraulic oil

Executor: Operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.

2. Check the level of the hydraulic oil via the level meter (1) mounted on the hydraulic tank.
3. The level must be between the lowermost red line and the uppermost blue line.



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Fig. 120: Hydraulic oil level

10.7.4 Analysing the hydraulic oil

Instead of changing the oil, you can analyse the oil in order to guarantee the optimal operation of the hydraulic system.

Required equipment:

- 1 completely clean glass recipient or bottle with minimum capacity of 0.5 litre

Executor: qualified technician

1. Read safety instructions and observe them.
2. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
3. Ensure that the hydraulic oil is still hot, so that it is more runny.



CAUTION

Risk of burns from hot oil. Ensure that the temperature is not too high, use appropriate personal protection equipment and perform work with care.

4. Clean the area around the coupling of the hydraulic pipe where you collect the oil.
5. Disconnect the hydraulic pipe.
6. Collect 0.5 litre in the recipient or bottle.
7. Reconnect and tighten the hydraulic pipe.
8. After several hours, check the condition of the oil.
 - Is the oil turbid?
 - Has the oil thickened?
 - Are there small copper particles and/or rubber particles at the bottom of the recipient?
 - Is the oil milky due to condensation in the tank?
 - As a result of heating, does the oil have a smell that is different from new oil?
9. If the answer is "yes" to 1 or more of the above questions, replace the oil.



TIP

In the case of doubt, allow the oil to be checked by a hydraulic systems specialist.

10.7.5 Replacing the hydraulic oil

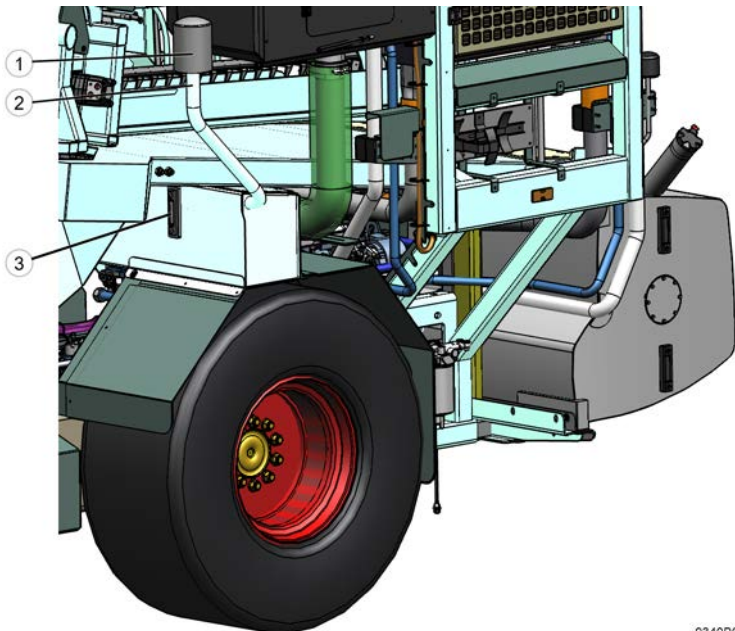
If, due to a technical problem, the oil has overheated, then it is recommended to replace all of the hydraulic oil, because the quality of the oil is no longer optimal. If the hydraulic pumps have encountered problems, and copper particles are present in the oil, then the oil must be filtered.

When replacing the oil, all filters and the aerator must also be replaced.

- [10.7.6 Replacing the supply pressure filter elements](#) on page 171
- [10.7.8](#) on page 172

Required:

- At least 145 litres of TOTAL EQUIVIS ZS 68
- Aerator



9340B01

Fig. 121: Replacing the hydraulic oil

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Drain the hydraulic oil tank
3. Unscrew the aerator (1) from the tank in order to provide access to the filler hole (2).
4. Fill the tank with hydraulic oil up to the blue line on the level meter (3).

It can take a while before the level meter indicates the actual level of oil in the tank. Therefore, fill the last part of the tank gradually in stages, and allow the enough time for the oil to adapt, via the level meter, to the level in the tank.



CAUTION

The level meter is located on the other side of the machine. Regularly check the level, or ensure that a second person can check the level during filling.

5. Check the level of hydraulic oil again, and top up as required.
6. Screw a new aerator onto the filler opening.

7. Start the machine 5 times in quick succession, without the engine reaching its maximum speed. This action removes any air remaining in the pumps and the pipes.

10.7.6 Replacing the supply pressure filter elements

Every time the hydraulic oil is replaced, the supply pressure filter elements must also be replaced.

Executor: Operator

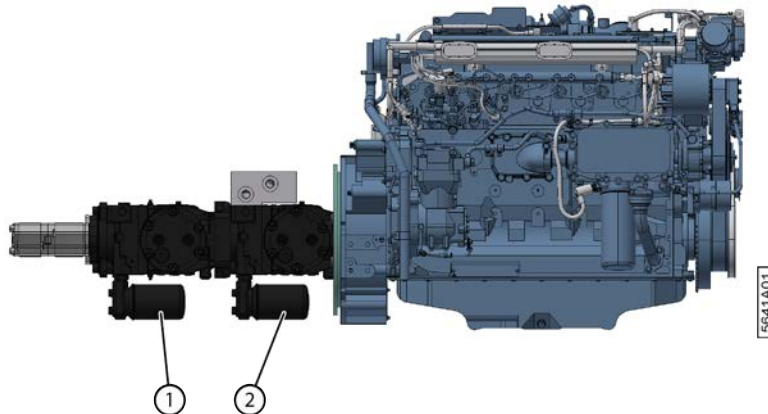


Fig. 122: Replacing the supply pressure filter elements

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Isolate the oil from the hydraulic tank by unscrewing the bolt of the suction filter approximately 3 cm until the end point can be felt. See [10.7.2 Isolating the hydraulic tank](#) on page 168.
3. Clean the area around the connection to the feed pressure filters (1) and (2).
4. Place a drain tray underneath the filter.
5. Unscrew the filter by hand. If necessary, use a strap wrench.
6. Remove the filter element and the seal.
7. Clean the area where the filter element is to be fitted.
8. Apply grease to the seal of the new filter element.
9. Fit the new filter element by hand. Do NOT use a strap wrench!
10. Repeat from step 5 for the other filter.
11. Fully screw in the bolt of the suction filter to enable oil to be sucked from the hydraulic tank.
12. Bleed the hydraulic system and check for leaks.

10.7.7 Replacing the aerator of the hydraulic tank

The locking piece (2) prevents the aerator (1) from inadvertently becoming detached from the air inlet (4).

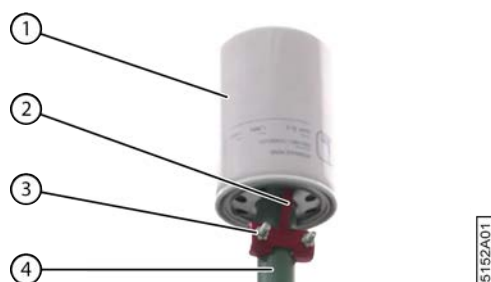


Fig. 123: Aerator of the hydraulic tank

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove the fasteners (3).
3. Remove the locking piece (2).
4. Unscrew the aerator (1) anti-clockwise.
5. Screw a new aerator clockwise onto the air inlet (4).
6. Refit the locking piece to lock the aerator.

10.7.8 Replacing the hydraulic suction filter

It is extremely important to regularly replace the hydraulic suction filter. Make sure that you replace the hydraulic suction filter before each flax season.



CAUTION

Dirt in the hydraulic circuit can damage the hydraulic components.

Only use the prescribed suction filter from Depoortere NV with a density of 10 μ .



NOTE

For the order numbers of the parts, see the separately supplied spare parts list.

Required equipment:

- Arlon filter 10 μ

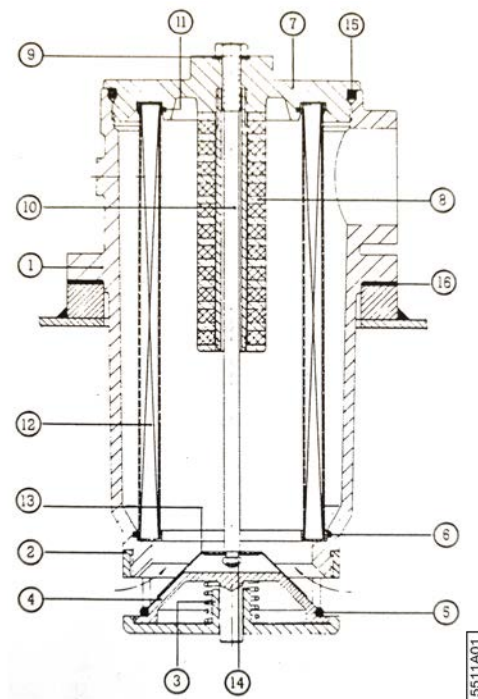


Fig. 124: Cross-section filter housing hydraulic tank

No.	Part
1	Filter housing
2	Valve housing
3	Spring
4	Valve
5	O-ring (99.1 x 5.7)
6	O-ring (129.5 x 3)

No.	Part
7	Cover
8	Magnetic core
9	Seal
10	Bolt
11	O-ring (84.5 x 3)
12	Filter element 10 µ
13	Valve
14	Nut
15	O-ring (154.3 x 5.7)
16	Flat seal



CAUTION

Never start the engine when the bolt (10) is unscrewed or when the hydraulic oil filter is removed! This would damage the hydraulic pumps or even cause irretrievable damage to them.

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Read the safety instructions and observe them.
2. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
3. Loosen the bolt (10) using spanner S=19.
4. Unscrew the bolt further by hand until the bolt is 5 cm out of the filter housing.
The end point can be felt.
5. This ensures that the valve (4) seals the opening so that oil does not enter the filter housing.
6. Unscrew the cover (7) using spanner S=55 (supplied with the machine) and remove the cover.
7. Check that dirt is not present in the filter housing. Clean the filter housing.



NOTE

Carefully look for signs of dirt. Shreds of rubber indicate that a seal has been damaged, and metal particles indicate excessive wear.

8. Unscrew the nut (14).
9. Disassemble the valve (13).
10. Disassemble the filter element (12).



NOTE

Carefully look for signs of dirt on the filter element. Shreds of rubber indicate that a seal has been damaged, and metal particles indicate excessive wear.

11. Clean the magnetic core (8).
12. Assemble the new filter element.
If necessary, install a new O-ring Ø 154.00 x 6.00 SHORE 70. This O-ring is slightly thicker and seals better after the disassembly. You can also use the existing O-ring. If this is done, at the end of this procedure, check that the filter does not leak.
13. Install the valve (13).
14. Screw the cover (7) back on by hand and then tighten it using a spanner S=55.
15. Screw the bolt (10) back in and then tighten it.
16. Vent the suction filter by waiting at least 30 minutes.
This allows air molecules in the oil to rise to the surface.

10.7.9 Replacing the hydraulic high-pressure filter

Executor: maintenance technician

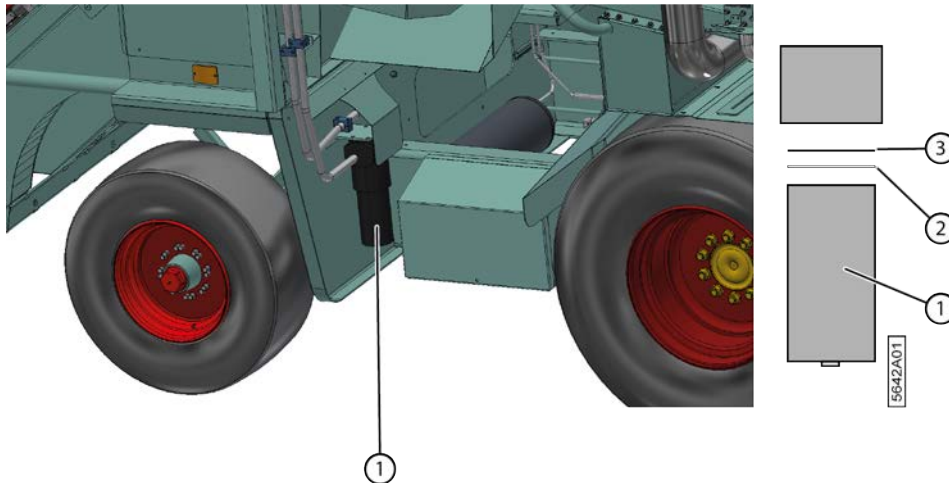


Fig. 125: Replacing the hydraulic high-pressure filter

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place a drain tray underneath the filter.
3. Use a ring spanner to unscrew the housing of the filter (1).
The housing has a nut underneath.
4. Replace the filter element. Fit a new seal (3) and grease the seal.
5. Refit the support washer (2) underneath the seal.
6. Refit the housing with new filter, and use a ring spanner to tighten the housing.

10.7.10 Checking the hydraulic system for leaks



CAUTION

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheet about hydraulic oil.

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. If the machine is not used for a prolonged period, check whether oil is present underneath the machine.
3. Check all hydraulic components for leaks.

10.7.11 Checking the operation of the brakes

Executor: operator

1. Activate the parking brake.
2. Place the machine in the Road mode.
3. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Joystick driving mode: Move the joystick gradually forwards.
 - Pedal driving mode: Press the pedal gradually.

4. If the machine remains stationary, the brakes are OK. If the machine moves forwards, the brakes must be replaced. Contact your distributor.

10.8 Preventive maintenance on the electrical system

10.8.1 Checking the battery

1. Switch ON the battery switch.
2. Check the battery indicator on the dashboard:
 - If the battery indicator extinguishes after starting the engine, the battery will be charged when the engine is running.
 - If the battery indicator remains lit, is lit, there is a problem with the charging circuit for the battery. It is prohibited to work with the machine when the battery is not being correctly charged.
3. Check that the battery voltage exceeds 12 V. In the Field mode, or the Road mode, you can read the value of the battery voltage on the control screen.

10.8.2 Maintaining the battery



CAUTION

When opening the filler caps, hazardous vapours can escape. Provide a well-ventilated room.

If the liquid in the battery comes into contact with the skin and/or if it is swallowed, this can cause serious burns. If the acid comes into contact with clothing, it can burn through clothing.

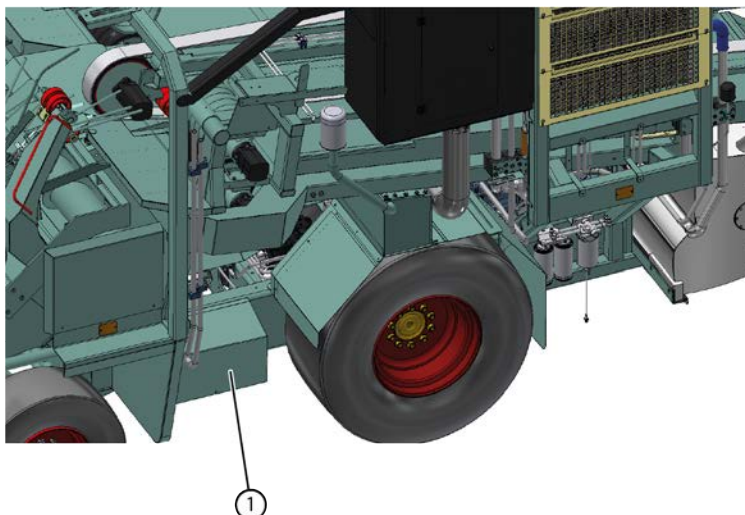


Fig. 126: The location of the battery

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Undo the 3 bolts, and open the cover (1). 1 bolt at the front, and 2 bolts at the side.
3. Always disconnect the negative (black) cable first, and then the positive (red) cable.
4. Use a wire brush or sandpaper to clean the poles of the battery.
5. First reconnect the positive (red) cable, then the negative (black) cable.

6. Check that both cables are secure.
7. Open the filler caps of the battery.
8. Check that the liquid is 2 cm above the electrodes.
9. If necessary, top up with distilled water.
10. Close the filler caps of the battery.

10.8.3 Checking the electrical system

1. Check the operation of the emergency stop button.
2. Check that all functions work.

In the event of a fault message, first look on the control screen for the cause, before using the machine in a field or driving on public roads.

10.9 Preventive maintenance on the fuel system

10.9.1 Permitted fuel

Only sulphur-free fuels with the following specifications may be used:

Fuel	Specification
Diesel	EN 590
	Sulphur <10 mg/kg
	ASTM D 975 Grade 1D S15
	ASTM D 975 Grade 2D S15
Light fuel oil	Sulphur <15 mg/kg
	EN 590 quality
	Sulphur <10 mg/kg

The guarantee is rendered invalid if fuels that do not satisfy the requirements stated in this manual are used.



CAUTION

When selecting a fuel, also take the current local regulations into account.

See also

- [10.9.2 Checking the fuel level](#) on page 177

10.9.2 Checking the fuel level

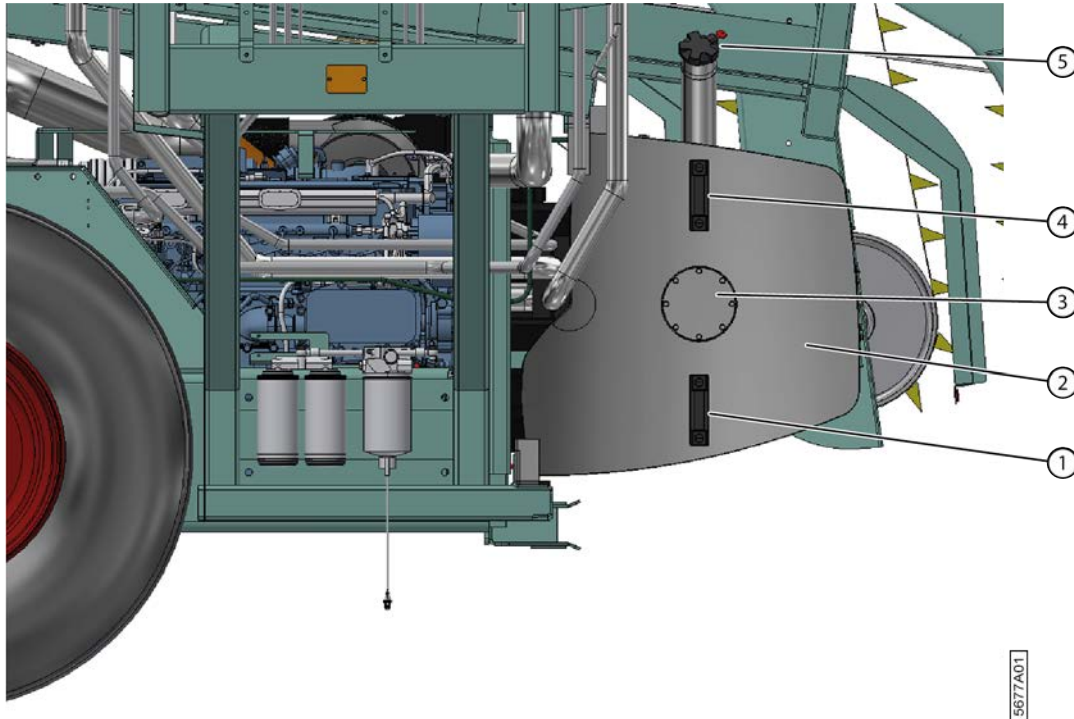


Fig. 127: Checking the fuel level

Check the fuel level on the level meters (1) and (4) mounted on the fuel tank (2).

See also

- [2.7.1 The fuel tank](#) on page 48
- [10.9.1 Permitted fuel](#) on page 176

10.9.3 Filling the fuel tank

It is recommended to fill the fuel tank with diesel at the end of the working day in order to prevent water vapour from being present in the tank.

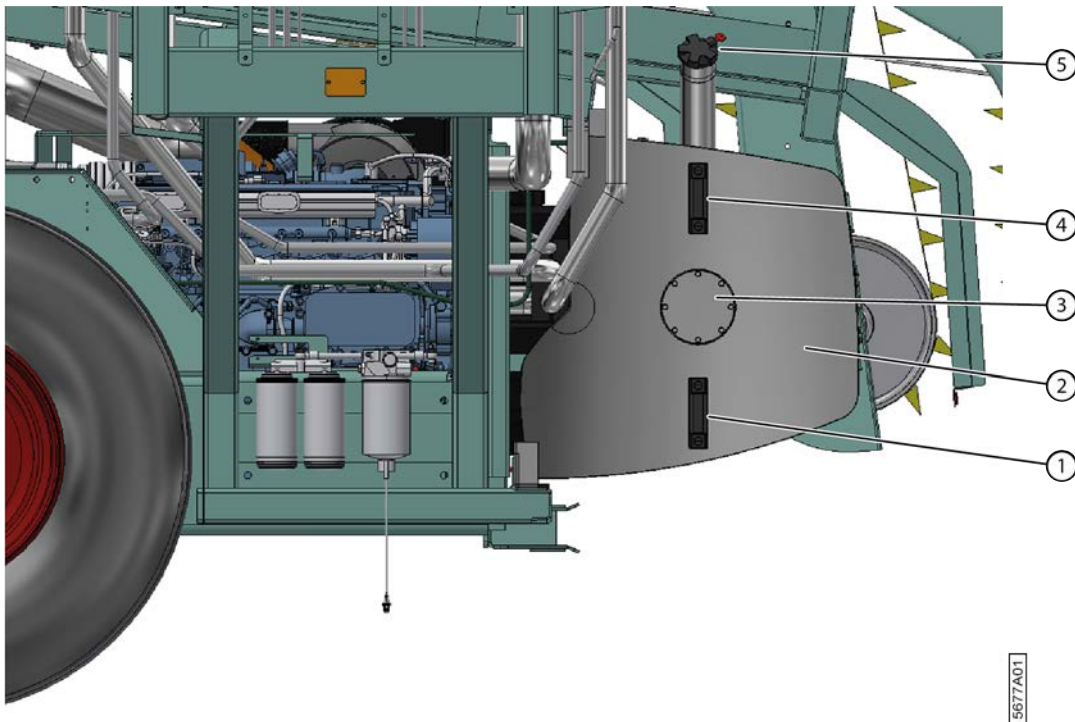


Fig. 128: Filling the fuel tank

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.



CAUTION

- Never fill the fuel tank in the vicinity of naked flames or sparks.
- Never smoke when filling the fuel tank.
- Immediately wipe away any spilled fuel. Fuel that ends up on hot parts can self-ignite.
- Ensure that you are not overcome by fuel vapours.

2. Unscrew the filler cap from the fuel filler pipe (5).
The filler cap can only be removed by using a key.
3. Fill the fuel tank (2) with diesel that has an optimal quality, and during the filling, use the level meters (1) and (4) that are mounted on the fuel tank to check the level of fuel.
4. Fill the fuel tank up to the top mark on the level meter (4). Never fill the fuel tank up to the brim! Space must always be provided for the expansion of the fuel!
5. Before driving away, check that there are no signs of leaks underneath the fuel tank.

10.9.4 Replacing the fuel filters

Executor: maintenance technician

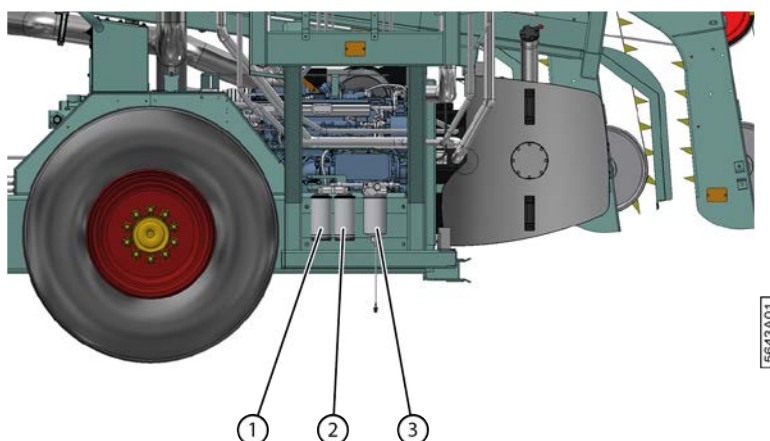


Fig. 129: Replacing fuel filters

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Replace the fuel filters (1) (2) and the fuel pre-filter (3).
See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

10.10 Preventive maintenance on the picking element

10.10.1 Removing the protective guard for the distributors

The protective guard may only be removed in the field just before the start of the harvesting. After the harvesting and before you drive on public roads, you MUST refit the protective guard.

Executor: operator

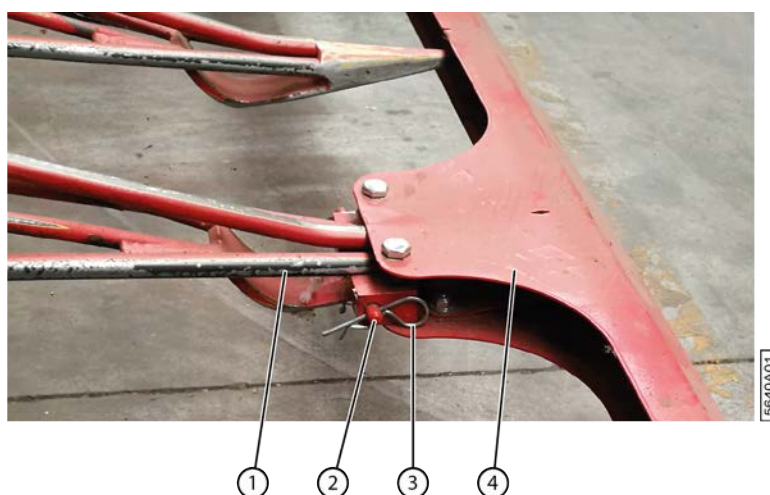


Fig. 130: Protective guard distributors

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove the locking pin (3) and the shaft (2).
3. Repeat the previous step on the other side of the distributor.
4. Remove the guard (4) from the distributors (1).

10.10.2 Mounting the protective guard for the distributors

Before you drive on public roads, you MUST refit the protective guard on the distributors.

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the guard (4) over the pins of the distributors (1).
3. Lock the guard with the shaft (2) and locking pin (3).
4. Repeat the previous step on the other side of the distributor.

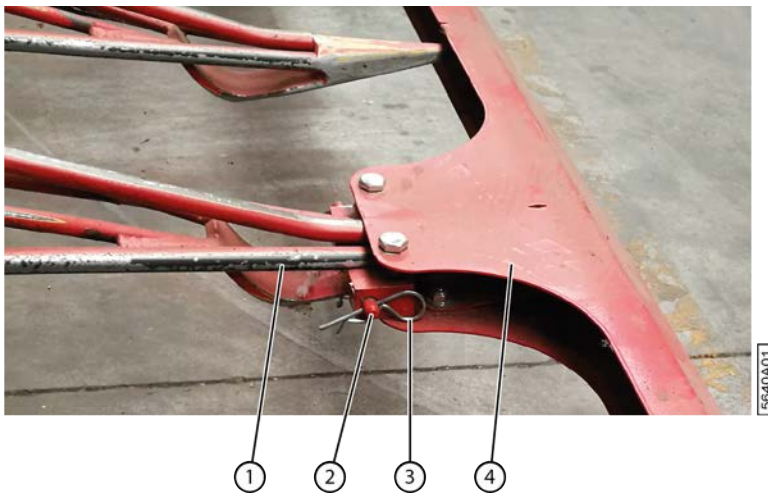


Fig. 131: Protective guard distributors

10.10.3 Removing the distributor

Executor: operator

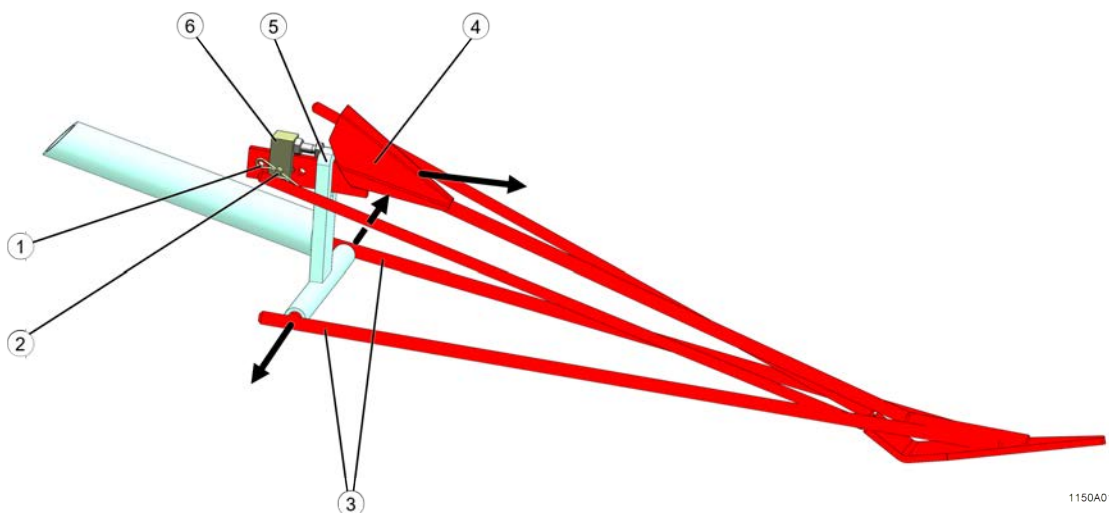


Fig. 132: Removing the distributor

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Pull the shafts (3) out of the guide.
3. Remove the block (6) by removing the locking pin (1) and the shaft (2).
4. Pull the distributor (4) out of the slot (5) of the machine.

10.10.4 Installing the distributor

Executor: operator

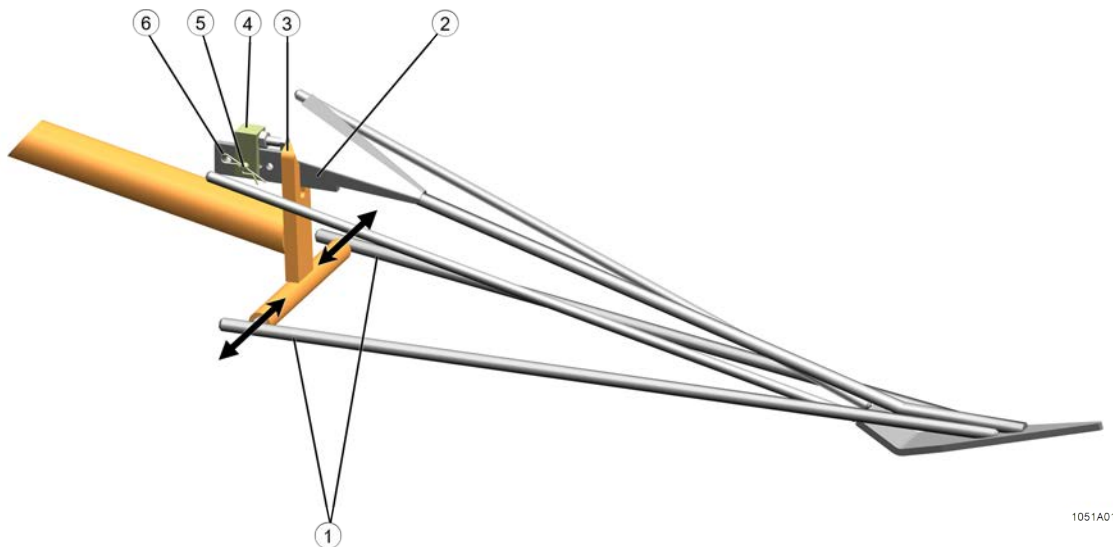


Fig. 133: Installing the distributor

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Insert the shafts (1) into the guides.
3. Pull the distributor (2) through the slot (3).
4. Place the block (4) over the distributor and lock it with the shaft (5) and locking pin (6).

10.10.5 Checking the guides for wear

Damage to the guides can obstruct the flax and cause a blockage.

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check that indentations are not present in the guides and that they are not damaged.

10.10.6 Loosening/tightening an outermost picking belt

Executor: Operator

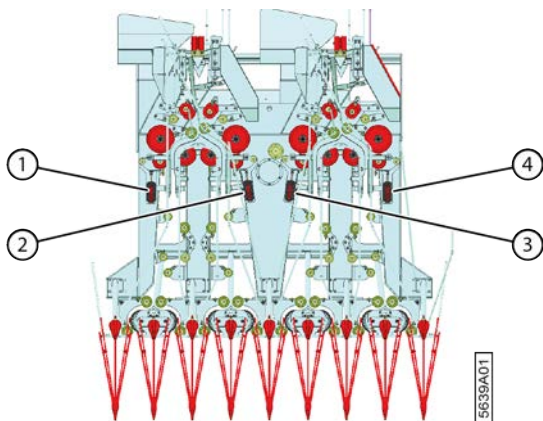


Fig. 134: Loosening an outermost picking belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Release the lever of the detensioner (1), (2), (3) and/or (4) to loosen the picking belt.
 - Tighten the lever of the detensioner to tension the picking belt.

10.10.7 Loosening/tightening the innermost picking belt

Executor: Operator

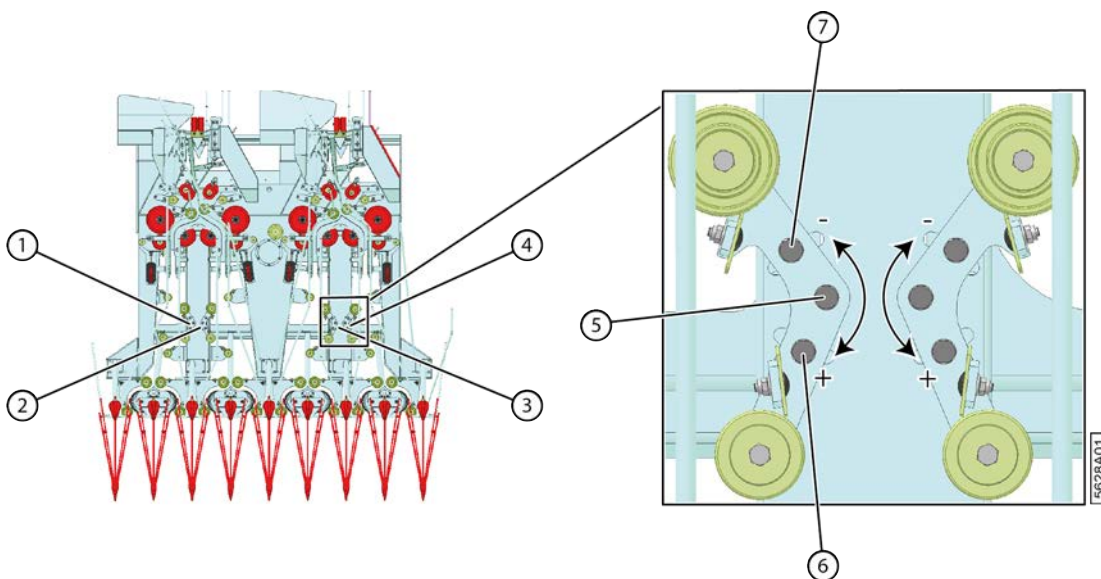


Fig. 135: Loosening innermost picking belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Loosen the bolts (5), (6) and (7).
3. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Move the arm in the direction of the minus sign (-) to loosen the picking belt.
 - Move the arm in the direction of the plus sign (+) to tighten the picking belt.
4. Retighten the bolts.

10.10.8 Check the condition of the picking belts

This task must be performed from the cabin by the driver, without other persons in the vicinity of the machine.

Executor: operator

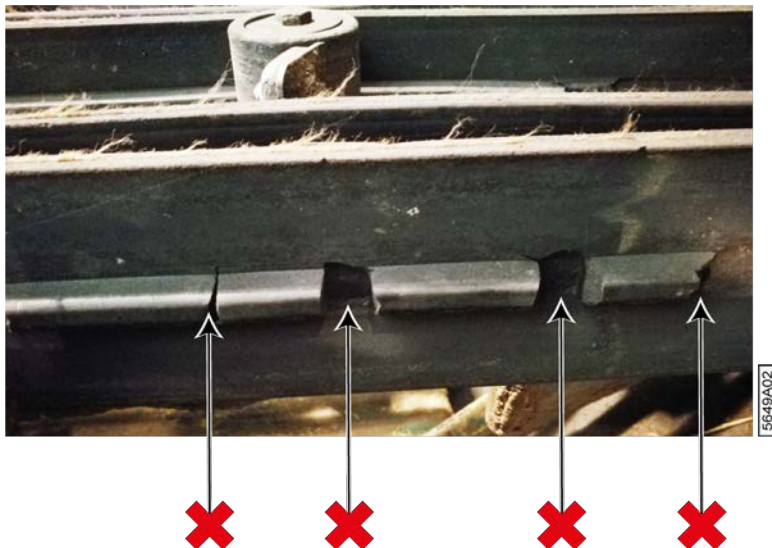


Fig. 136: Checking condition of the picking belts

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check the condition of the picking belts.
 - Is there still enough guide profile in the centre of the picking belt?
 - Are there too many cracks in the rubber?
 - If the picking belt frayed too much at the sides?
3. If necessary, replace the picking belt.

See also

- [9.2.3 Shortening a belt](#) on page 134

10.10.9 Checking the condition and the alignment of the scraper

Executor: operator

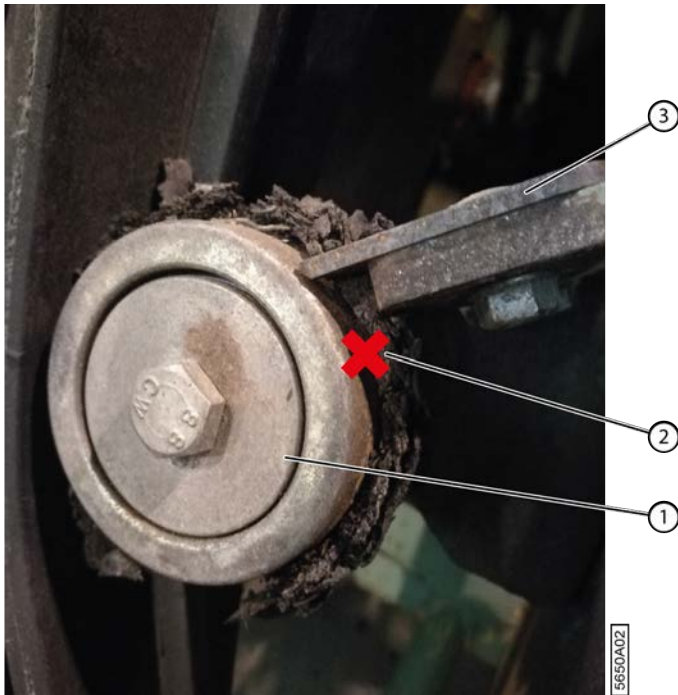


Fig. 137: Checking the condition and the alignment of the scraper

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check all scrapers on the machine.
Most of the scrapers are installed on the picking element. Scrapers are also installed on the crushing rollers, and on the pulleys of the conveyor belts and flax-laying belts.
3. If dirt (2) accumulates on the wheel (1), then this is indicative of the poor condition or incorrect alignment of the scraper (3), and you must realign, turn over (if symmetrical), or replace the scraper.

10.10.10 Check the play in the picking element

Executor: operator

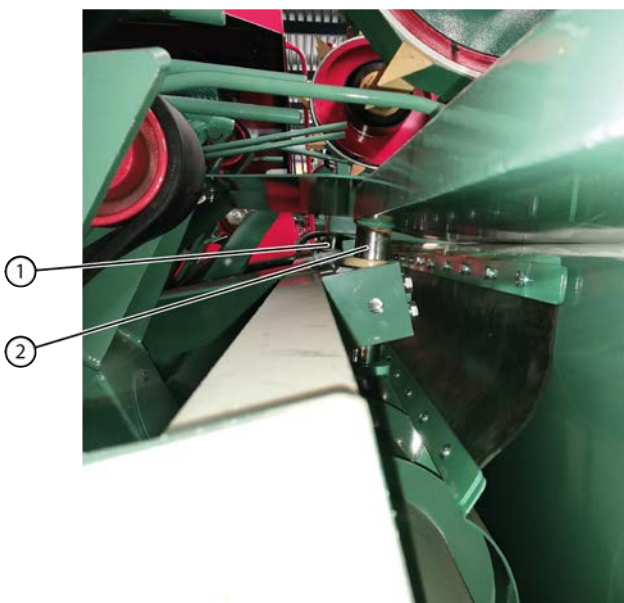


Fig. 138: Checking play picking element

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Raise the picking element and allow it to lower, and check whether play is evident on the picking element.
3. Visually check whether the plastic guide bushes (1) (2) are not worn.

10.10.1 Checking the alignment of the picking belts

This task must be performed from the driver's seat by the operator, without other persons in the vicinity of the machine. This task can also be performed by remote control.

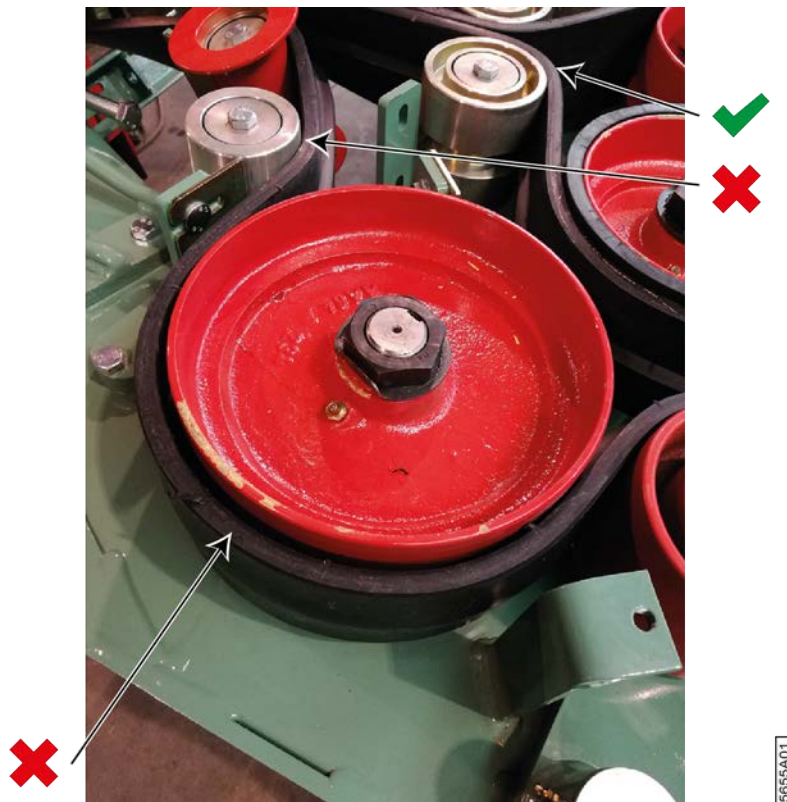


Fig. 139: Checking the alignment of the picking belts

1. Allow the picking belts to rotate slowly. See [8.7.9 Decreasing or increasing the speed of the picking belts](#) on page 116.
2. Check the alignment of the picking belts.
 - The centre profile of the belts must run precisely in the groove profile of the wheels at all points.
 - The belts may not protrude above or underneath the wheels.
3. If necessary, adjust.

10.10.1 Replacing all picking belts

See [10.13.8 Replacing a picking belt](#) on page 205 and take the recommended order into account:

1. The uppermost outermost picking belt (4)
2. The lowermost outermost picking belt (1)
3. The innermost picking belts (2) and (3)

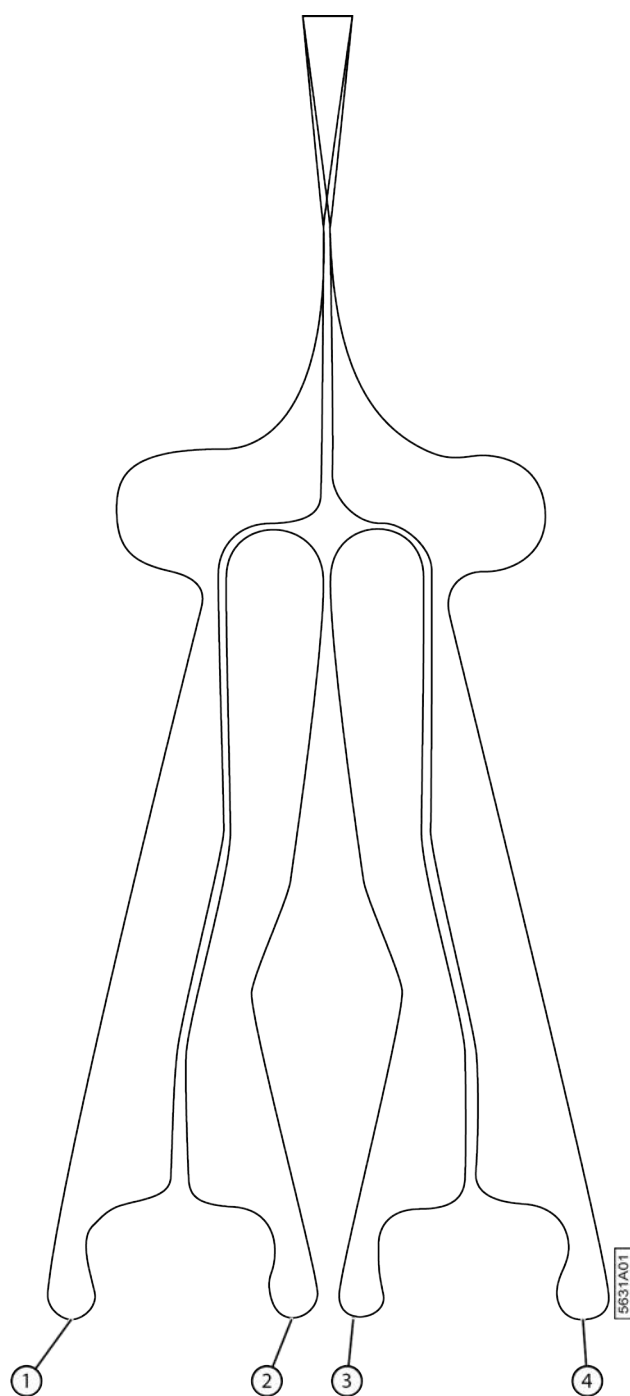


Fig. 140: Picking belts

10.10.13 Checking the oil level in the gearbox for the picking element



Fig. 141: Topping up the oil level in the gearbox for the picking element

Check that the level of oil is halfway up the viewing glass (1).

If necessary, top up the level.

See also

- [10.10.14 Topping up the oil in the gearbox of the picking element](#) on page 188
- [10.10.15 Draining the oil from the gearbox for the picking element](#) on page 188

10.10.14 Topping up the oil in the gearbox of the picking element



Fig. 142: Topping up the oil in the gearbox of the picking element

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove the cap (2).
3. Top up the oil until you see that the oil level has reached half way up the viewing glass (1).
The gearbox is supplied with approximately 7 litres of transmission oil TM 80W90 from Total.
4. Refit the cap.

See also

- [10.10.13 Checking the oil level in the gearbox for the picking element](#) on page 187
- [10.10.15 Draining the oil from the gearbox for the picking element](#) on page 188

10.10.15 Draining the oil from the gearbox for the picking element

Required equipment:

- Drain tray with minimum capacity of 20 litres.
- Drain hose
- Cleaning rags



Fig. 143: Draining oil gearbox picking element

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the drain tray as close as possible to the gearbox.
3. Loosen the drain plug (1), push the hose over the drain plug and collect the hydraulic oil.

See also

- [10.10.13 Checking the oil level in the gearbox for the picking element](#) on page 187
- [10.10.14 Topping up the oil in the gearbox of the picking element](#) on page 188

10.10.16 Checking the condition of the rubber flap on the screw conveyor



Fig. 144: Checking the condition of the rubber flap on the screw conveyor

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check the condition of the rubber flap, via the left-hand side of the machine. The rubber flap ensures that the half-open tube that the screw conveyor (1) screws into, is installed so that it is movable.

10.10.17 Lubricating the picking element



NOTE

Lubricate the picking element every morning before starting the work, and also lubricate the picking element in the evening at the end of the season, before putting the machine into storage.

Required: manual grease pump that supplies 0.86 grams of grease per stroke.

Executor: operator

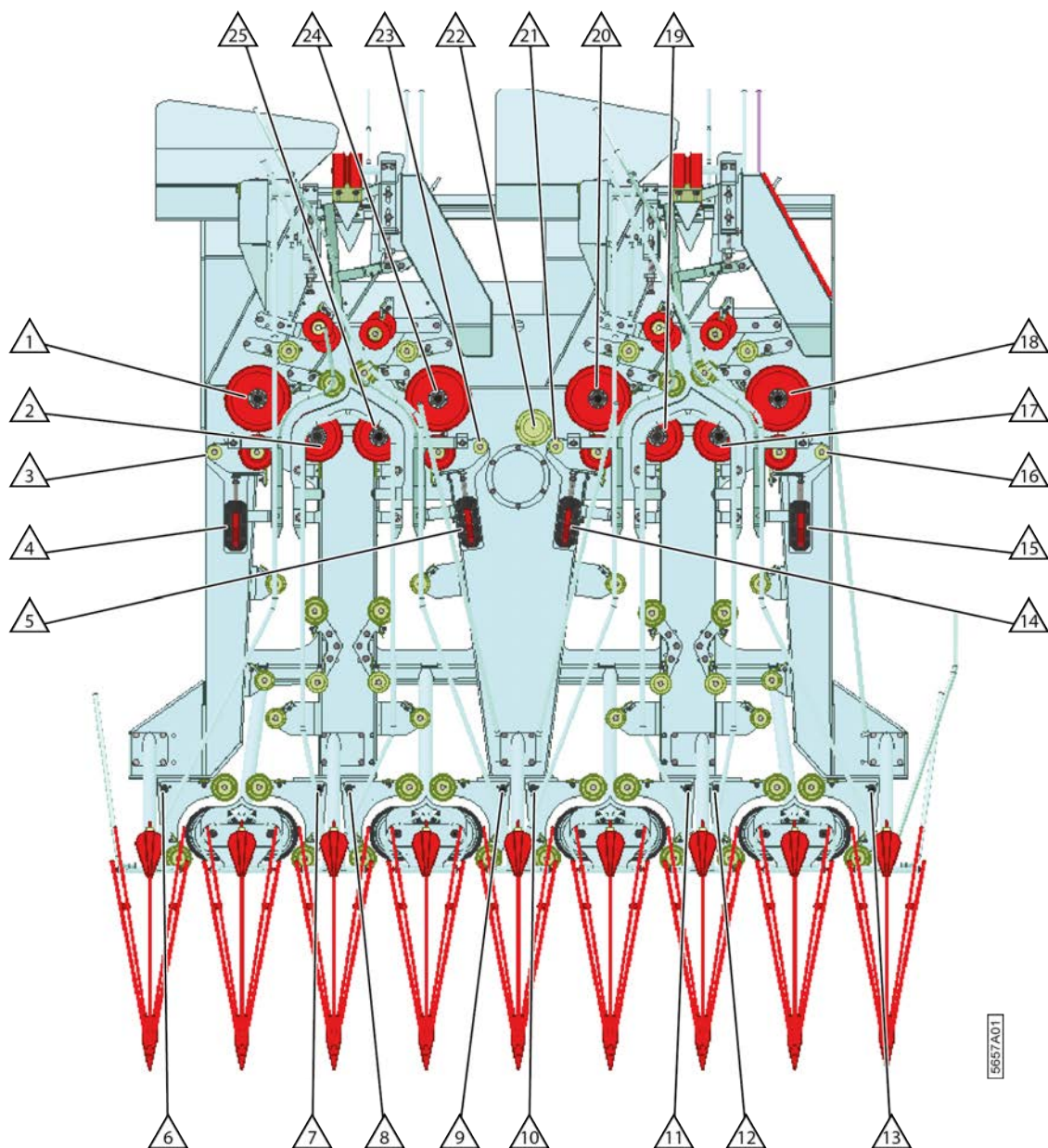


Fig. 145: Overview of the lubrication points on the picking element

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the manual pump on the grease nipples and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.

No.	Part
4, 5 and 14, 15	Detensioners
1, 2, 24, 25 and 17, 18, 19, 20	Guide wheels
3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 23	Pivot points
22	Intermediate shaft drive

See also

- [10.11.6 Lubricating the cylinders of the spreading tables](#) on page 194
- [10.11.7 Lubricate the pivot shafts of the crushing rollers](#) on page 195
- [10.11.8 Lubricating the drive shaft](#) on page 196

10.10.1 Lubricating the pivot points of the picking element

Required: manual grease pump

Executor: operator



Fig. 146: Lubricating the pivot points of the picking element

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the manual pump on the grease nipple of the left-hand pivot point (1) and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.
3. Remove the plate (2).
This provides access to the grease nipple and the sensor for measuring the height of the picking element.
4. Place the manual pump on the grease nipple of the right-hand pivot point (3) and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.

10.11 Preventive maintenance on the spreading tables

10.11.1 Checking the play in the crushing rollers

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Turn the crushing roller forwards and backwards by hand to check the play.
If play can be felt, then the plastic clutch and/or the spigot of the shaft must be replaced.

10.11.2 Replacing the clutch and/or spigot of the crushing rollers

Executor: maintenance technician

If you detect play in the crushing rollers, you must check the clutch and/or the spigot for wear and, if necessary, replace them.

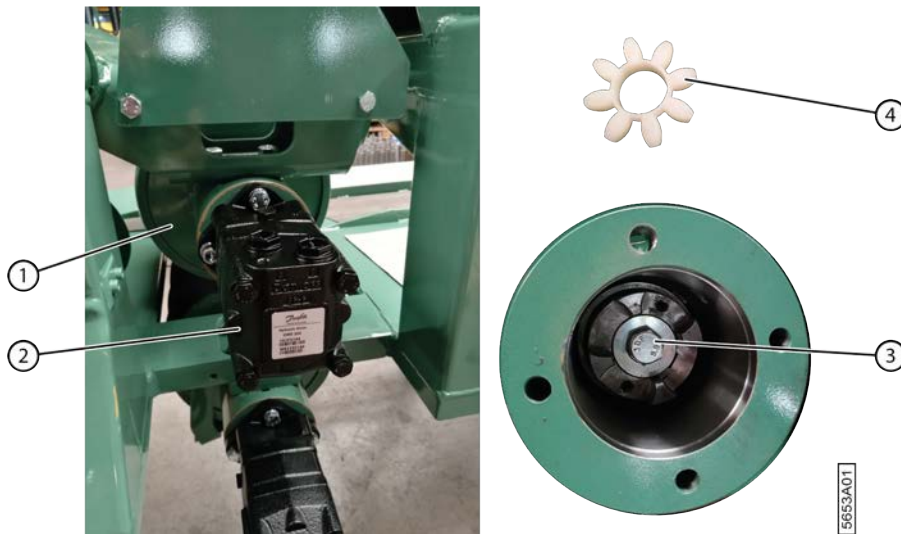


Fig. 147: Checking play in crushing rollers

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Undo the 4 bolts on the hydraulic motor (2) of the crushing roller (1) and remove the motor.
3. Check the plastic clutch (4) and, if necessary, replace it.
4. Undo the bolt (3) within the crushing roller.
5. Check the spigot and, if necessary, replace it.
6. Reassemble everything in reverse order.

10.11.3 Check the tension of the conveyor belts

Executor: operator

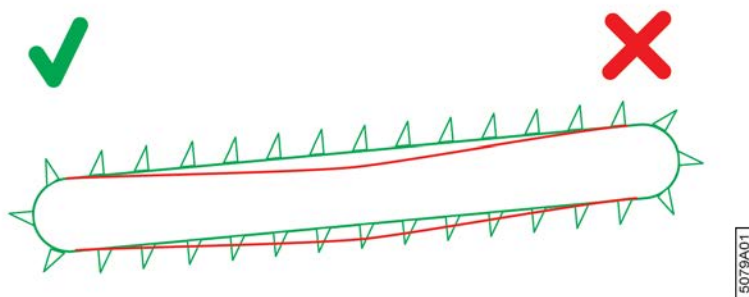


Fig. 148: Checking tension conveyor belt

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Visually check the tension of the conveyor belts.

See also

- [9.2.3 Shortening a belt](#) on page 134

10.11.4 Check the condition and the alignment of the conveyor belts

This task must be performed from the cabin by the driver, without other persons in the vicinity of the machine.

Executor: operator

1. Allow the conveyor belts to rotate.
2. Check the alignment of the conveyor belts.
3. Check the pins on the conveyor belts.
4. If necessary, straighten the pins, replace the pins, or install new pins if pins are missing,

See also

- [9.2.3 Shortening a belt](#) on page 134

10.11.5 Checking the rubber on the drive rollers

Damage to or the reduction of rubber on the drive rollers can cause the conveyor belts to slip.

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check the rubber on the drive rollers.
3. If the rubber is no longer intact, request the maintenance technician to remove the drive roller and send it to Depoortere NV.

10.11.6 Lubricating the cylinders of the spreading tables

Required: manual grease pump

Executor: operator

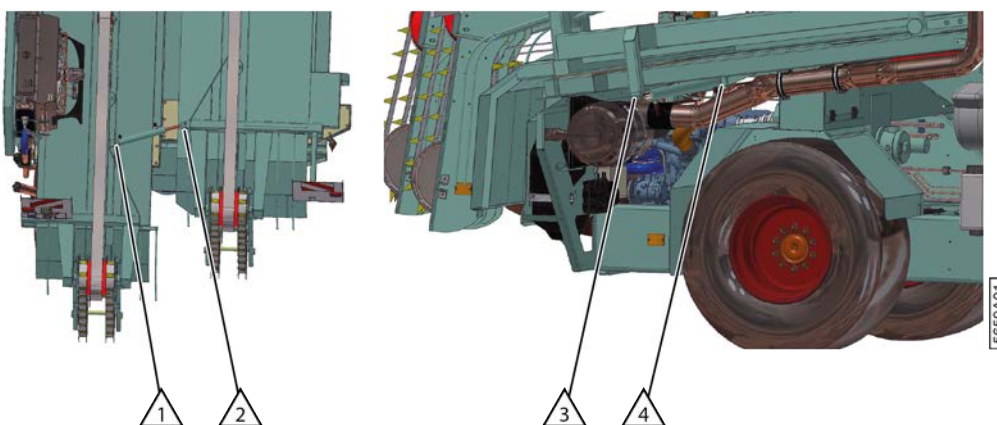


Fig. 149: Lubricating the cylinders of the spreading tables

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the manual pump on the grease nipple and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.

No.	Part
1 and 2	Small cylinder

No.	Part
3 and 4	Large cylinder

See also

- [10.10.17 Lubricating the picking element](#) on page 190
- [10.11.7 Lubricate the pivot shafts of the crushing rollers](#) on page 195
- [10.11.8 Lubricating the drive shaft](#) on page 196

10.11.7 Lubricate the pivot shafts of the crushing rollers

Required: manual grease pump that supplies 0.86 grams of grease per stroke.

Executor: operator

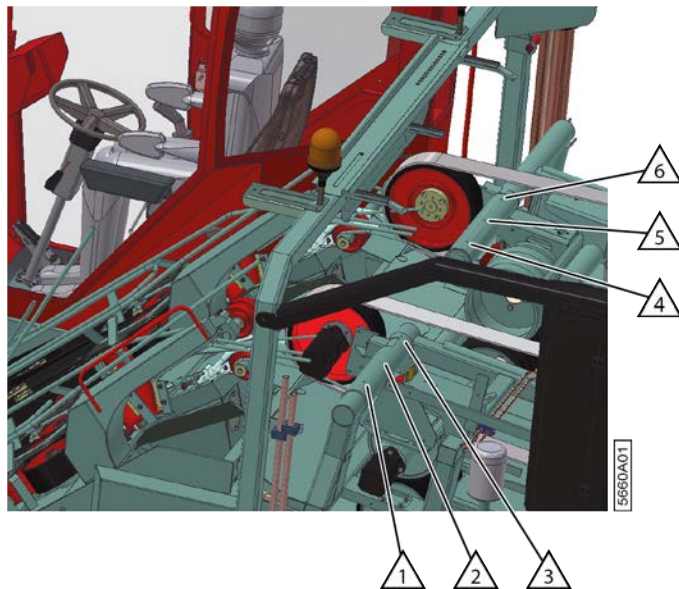


Fig. 150: Lubricate the pivot shafts of the crushing rollers

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Place the manual pump on the grease nipple and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.

No.	Part
1, 2, 3	Left-hand crushing roller
4, 5, 6	Right-hand crushing table

See also

- [10.10.17 Lubricating the picking element](#) on page 190
- [10.11.6 Lubricating the cylinders of the spreading tables](#) on page 194
- [10.11.8 Lubricating the drive shaft](#) on page 196

10.11.8 Lubricating the drive shaft

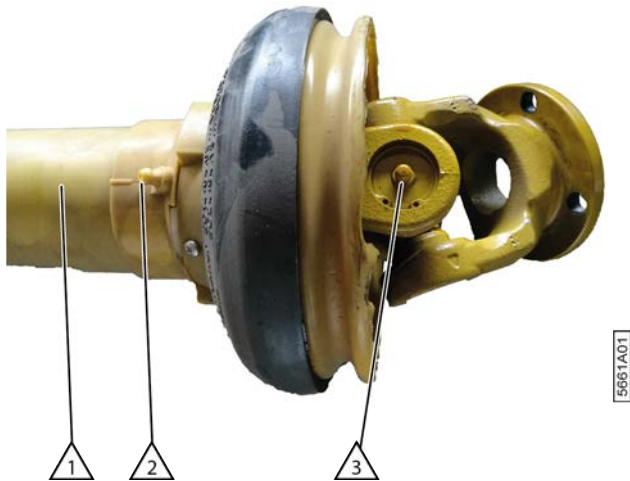


Fig. 151: Lubricating the drive shaft

Required: manual grease pump that supplies 3 grams of grease per stroke.

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove the protective cover.
3. Lubricate the universal joint (3) and the protection (2). Pump 5 times per lubricating nipple.
4. Repeat for the other side of the machine.
5. Disconnect the drive shaft from the drive.
6. Pull the drive shaft apart.
7. Lubricate the innermost profile of the shaft (1).
8. Slide the profiles of the shaft back together.
9. Secure the drive shaft to the drive.
10. Install all protective covers.

See also

- [10.10.17 Lubricating the picking element](#) on page 190
- [10.11.6 Lubricating the cylinders of the spreading tables](#) on page 194
- [10.11.7 Lubricate the pivot shafts of the crushing rollers](#) on page 195

10.12 Preventive maintenance on the tyres

10.12.1 Checking the tyre pressure

Executor: operator

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Check the tyre pressure when the machine is cold.

Location	Type	Specification	Weight (kg)	Pressure (bar) - Route	Pressure (bar) - Field
At the front right	MICHELIN	300/70 R16.5	1,750	1.50	1.30
At the front left	BIBSTEEL HARD SURFACE	137A8/137B IND TL	1,750	1.50	1.30
At the rear right	MICHELIN	500/60 R22.5	2,800	1.20	1.10
At the rear left	CARGOXBIB HEAVY DUTY	155D TL	2,800	1.20	1.10

- If the pressure is too low, pump up the tyre via the valve, to the pressure stated in the table.



WARNING

When pumping up the tyres, keep far enough away and keep bystanders at a safe distance. If the pressure is too high, the tyre can burst or explode.



NOTE

Keep oil and grease away from the tyres.

10.12.2 Tightening the wheel nuts

On first use and after replacing a wheel, you must tighten the wheel nuts after 1 hour or after 25 kilometres.

Executor: maintenance technician

- Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
- Use wheel chocks to prevent the machine from rolling away.
- Use a torque wrench to tighten the dry wheel nuts.

Location of tyres	Tightening torque (Nm)
At the front	460 Nm
Rear	695 Nm

10.12.3 Lubricating the front wheels

- Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
- Place the manual pump on the grease nipple (1) and pump until the lubricating grease comes out.
- Repeat for the front wheel other side.

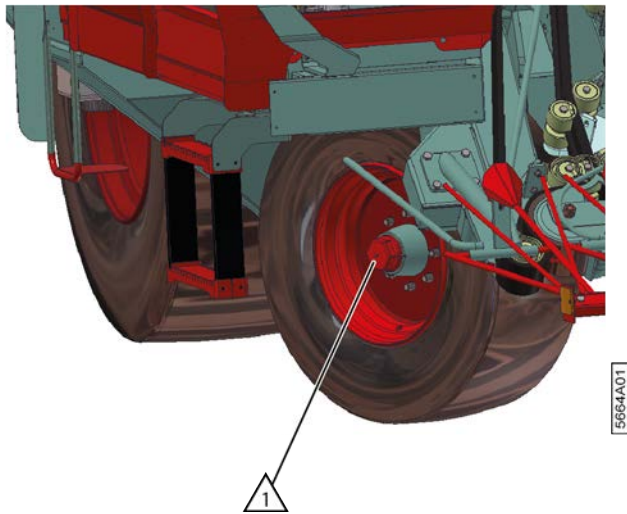


Fig. 152: Lubricating the front wheels

10.13 Corrective maintenance

10.13.1 Towing the machine (with operational engine)

Tow the machine as little as possible. When towing the machine, position a lorry as close as possible to the machine in order to minimise the distance between the machine and the lorry.



CAUTION

The machine may only be towed at a maximum speed of 1 km/hour, and for NO LONGER THAN 3 minutes!

1. Raise the picking element.
2. Unscrew the bolts (2) (3) of the Driving pump three turns anti-clockwise on both multifunctional valves.

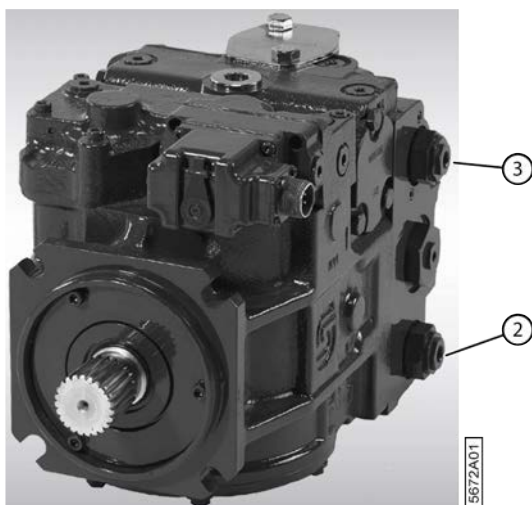


Fig. 153: Adjusting bypass

Do not unscrew more than 3 turns, otherwise you will encounter leaks! Ensure that the hydraulic circuit for the wheels is open during the towing of the machine.

3. Release the brakes for the rear wheels by releasing the parking brake.

4. Ensure that all protective panels are closed.
5. Connect a towing belt to the towing eye (8) at the front of the machine.

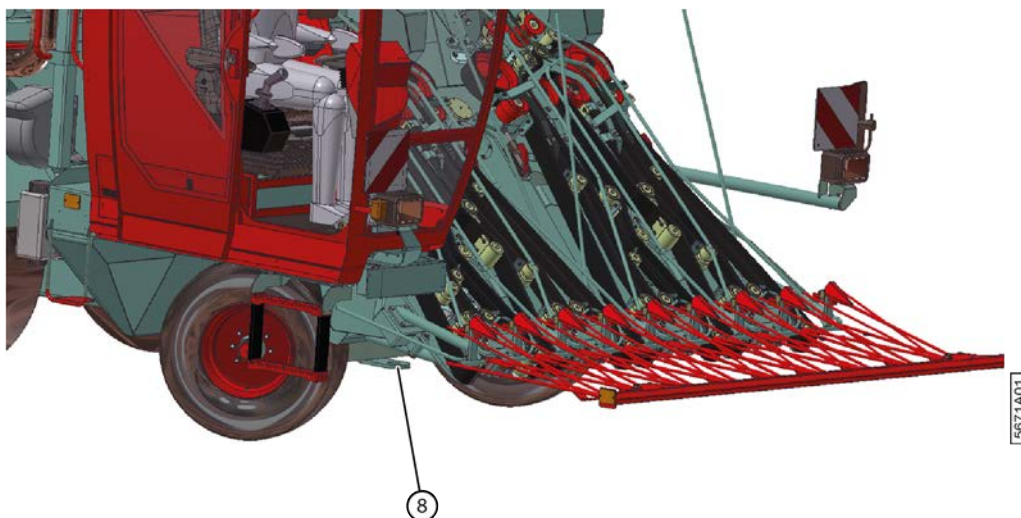


Fig. 154: Towing eye of the machine.

6. Connect the other end of the towing belt to the towing vehicle.
7. Tow the machine to the desired location. Move the front wheel of the machine in the towing direction.
8. After the towing, tighten the bolts.

10.13.2 Towing the machine (with defective engine)

If the machine has to be towed due to a defective engine, several preparations must be made. If these preparations are not performed, this can result in irreversible damage to the wheels and the hydraulic circuit.

Tow the machine as little as possible. When towing the machine, position a lorry as close as possible to the machine in order to minimise the distance between the machine and the lorry.



CAUTION

The machine may only be towed at a maximum speed of 1 km/hour, and for NO LONGER THAN 3 minutes!

1. Release the parking brake by completely removing the bolt (1).

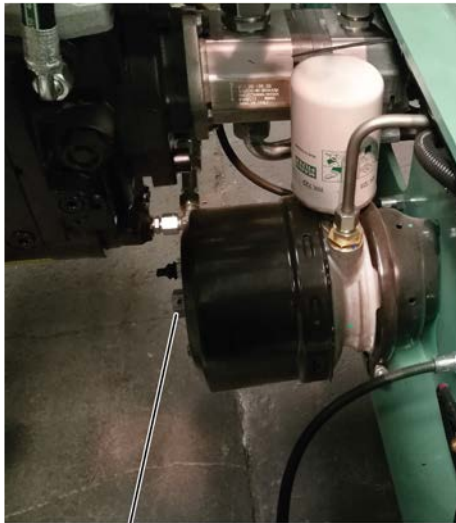


Fig. 155: Releasing the parking brake

2. Unscrew the bolts (2) (3) of the Driving pump three turns anti-clockwise on both multifunctional valves.

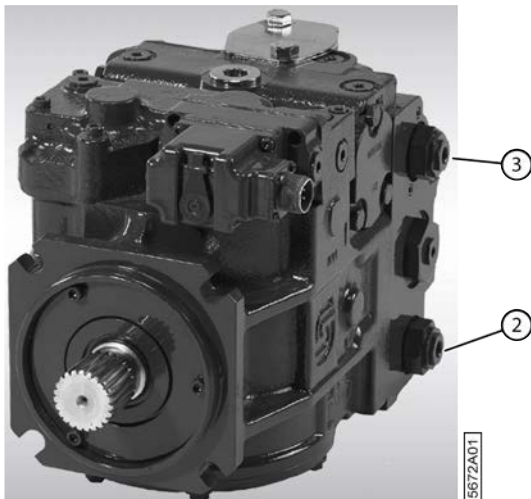


Fig. 156: Adjusting bypass

Do not unscrew more than 3 turns, otherwise you will encounter leaks! Ensure that the hydraulic circuit for the wheels is open during the towing of the machine.

3. Ensure that all protective panels are closed and secured.
4. Connect a towing belt to the towing eye (8) at the front of the machine.

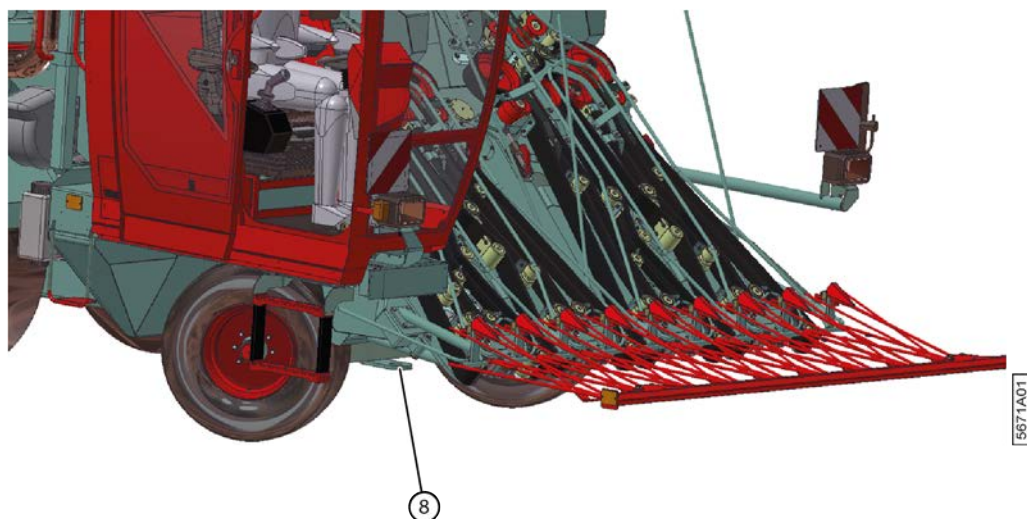


Fig. 157: Towing eye of the machine.

5. Connect the other end of the towing belt to the towing vehicle.
6. Tow the machine to the desired location. Move the front wheel of the machine in the towing direction,
7. After the towing, tighten the bolts,

10.13.3 Jacking up the machine

You can jack up the machine to replace a wheel or perform maintenance work. Use a serviceable jack that has a minimum load-bearing capacity of 5 tons.

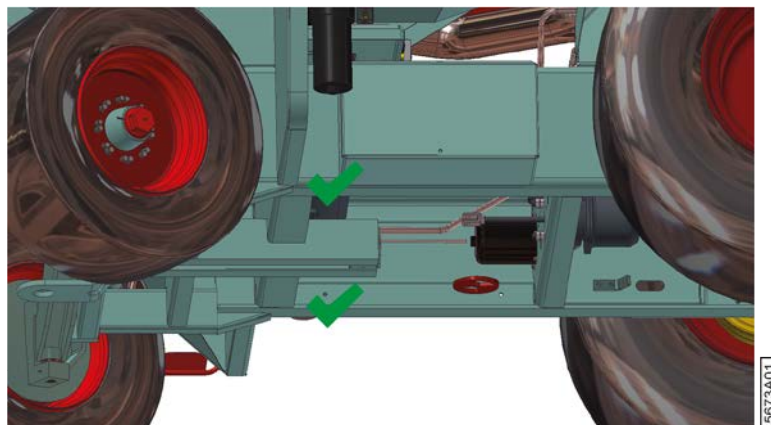


Fig. 158: Permitted support points at the front

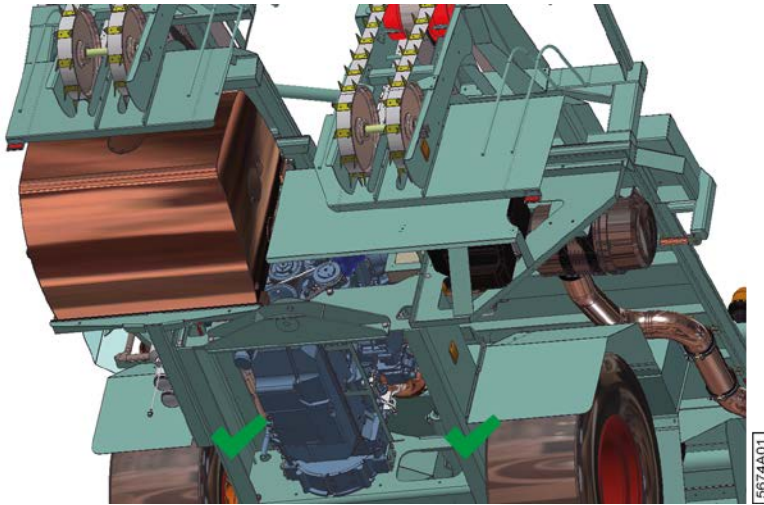


Fig. 159: Permitted support points at the rear

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Block the wheels by applying the parking brake.
3. Ensure that the surface underneath the support points is stable and flat.
4. Place a jack underneath one of the permitted support points.
5. Jack up the machine. Ensure that the machine will not tip over.
6. Install robust supports when working on top of, underneath, or on the machine.
7. Perform the required maintenance.
8. Remove the supports.
9. Slowly lower the machine.

10.13.4 Welding on the machine



WARNING

Never weld in the vicinity of materials that can catch fire or melt. For example: belts, hydraulic pipes, wheels, battery, etc. Welding spatter can penetrate a battery and cause an explosion.

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove the plate on the control screen.
3. Disconnect all plugs from the control screen.
4. Remove the plate beneath the cabin (1).
5. Disconnect the remaining controllers (2).



Fig. 160: The location of the controllers

6. Remove all flammable products from the vicinity of the machine.
7. Remove all flax residues from the machine.
8. Remove the clamps from the battery terminals.
9. Place the negative clamp of the welding device as close as possible to the welding location in order to prevent damage to the electrical system.
10. Keep the fire extinguisher within easy reach.

10.13.5 Replacing a scraper

All drive wheels and non-driven wheels and drums are equipped with scrapers to keep their surfaces clean. Check that the scraper is in optimal condition before adjusting the scraper. The following scrapers can be present on the machine:

- Metal scraper
- Plastic scraper

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Undo the bolts of the scraper.
3. Remove the worn scraper.
In the case of a rectangular scraper, you can use the other side of the scraper.
4. Perform one of the following actions:
 - In the case of a plastic scraper, you install the scraper so that it touches the wheel.
 - In the case of a metal scraper, you install the scraper approximately 2 millimetres from the wheel.
5. Retighten the bolts.

10.13.6 Replacing a conveyor belt

Executor: qualified technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Loosen the conveyor belts.
3. Loosen the connection (1) for the belts by unscrewing the 3 socket-screws (2).

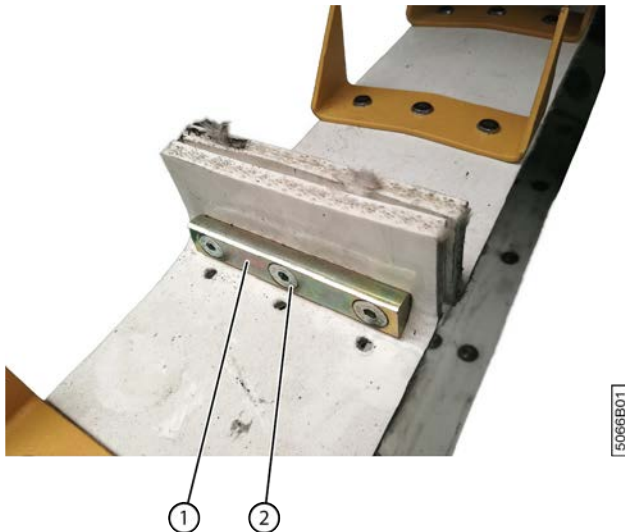


Fig. 161: Replacing a conveyor belt

4. Remove the conveyor belt.
5. Install a new conveyor belt. Pay attention to the mounting direction.
6. Retighten the connection.
7. Tension the conveyor belts.

10.13.7 Replacing a hydraulic component



NOTE

Hydraulic hoses are subject to a natural aging process and must be regularly replaced, even when no defects are visible externally. The maximum period of use for hydraulic hoses must usually not exceed 6 years, including a possible storage period of 2 years.

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. If the hydraulic component is lower than the hydraulic tank, you must isolate the hydraulic tank by closing the filter valve.

Otherwise, the entire contents of the tank will drain away! In the case of hydraulic valves that are located higher than the hydraulic tank, you do not have to close the strainer valve.

3. Use a drain tray to catch the oil that is released.
4. Clean the area directly surrounding the connections for the hydraulic component.
5. Remove the component.
6. Clean the connections and ensure that dirt does not enter the hydraulic circuit.
7. Install the new component.
8. Reopen the filter valve.
9. Check the oil level of the hydraulic tank.

10. Switch ON the machine again.
11. Check the pressure values.

10.13.8 Replacing a picking belt

If the picking belt exhibits too much damage or is worn too much, you can replace it as preventive maintenance. Or you can replace the picking belt if the picking belt breaks.

Executor: maintenance technician

Required: puller for picking belt, article number 8000004819

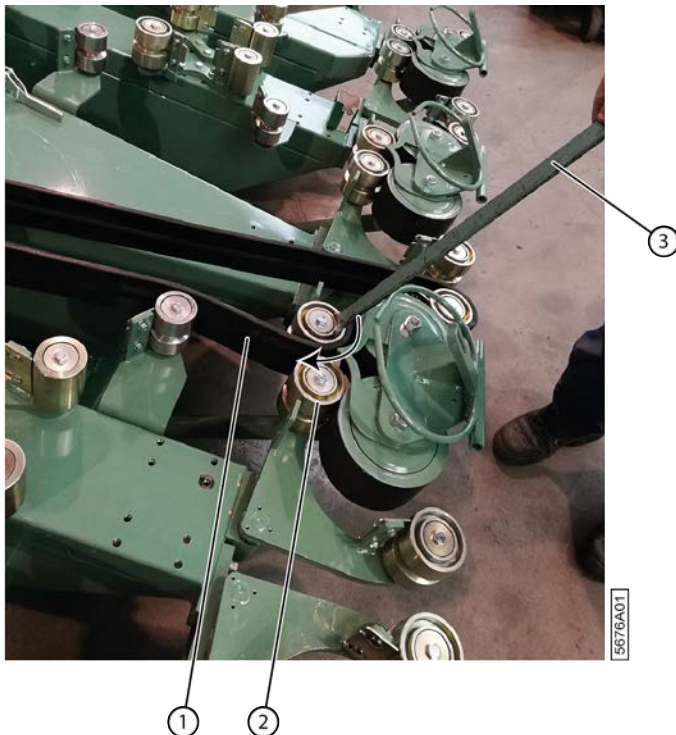


Fig. 162: Replacing a picking belt



CAUTION

2 persons are required to perform this task. Decide how you are going to divide up the work, prepare an action plan, and discuss all actions beforehand with each other. Keep other persons away from the machine.

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Remove all guides that are in the way, before removing the picking belt.
3. Release the detensioner of the picking belt.
4. Remove the picking belt.
5. Manually install the new picking belt as best as you can.
6. Switch ON the machine again.
7. Activate the remote control.
8. Insert the belt puller (3) into the flat pulley (2) at the location where the picking belt (1) has not yet touched the flat pulley.
9. Allow the 2nd person to rotate the picking belt in the desired direction via the remote control, and pull the picking belt backwards until it is on the flat belt pulley.
10. Repeat from step 8 until the entire picking belt is installed.

10.13.9 Replacing an attachment on the conveyor belt

Executor: maintenance technician

Required:

- Attachment See the spare parts list for the correct reference.
- Special bolts M6 x 20. See the spare parts list for the correct reference.

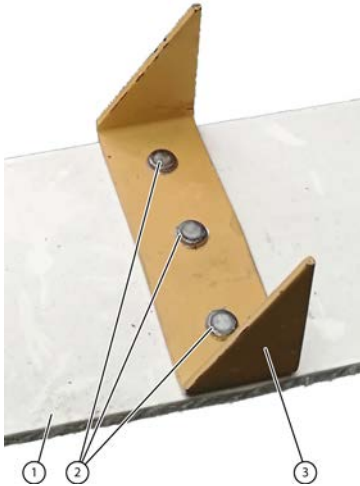


Fig. 163: Replacing attachment

1. Switch OFF the machine safely.
2. Grind off the rivets (2) on the side of the attachment (3).
This prevents damage to the belt (1).
3. Install the attachment on the belt and secure it using the 3 bolts.
You install the flat head of the bolt in the belt. On the other side of the belt, you install the attachment with lock nuts.

10.13.10 The exhaust gas post-treatment system

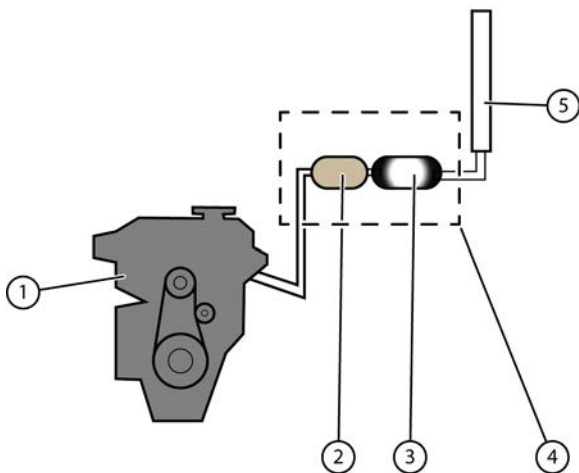


Fig. 164: Exhaust gas post-treatment system

The SCR (Selective Catalytic Reduction) system reduces the amount of nitrogen oxide emitted by the engine (1). For this, AdBlue is injected into the exhaust gas system. In the SCR catalyser (2), the AdBlue reacts with the nitrogen oxide that is present in the exhaust gas, to produce nitrogen and hydrogen.

In order to satisfy the European directives, if the exhaust gas post-treatment system (4) does not operate correctly, the relevant fault messages are displayed and limitations are implemented. For example, in the initial phase of incorrect operation, the engine power can be reduced and, in the next phase, the engine revs./minute can also be limited. If the engine continues to be used, it will come to a standstill, and can then only be restarted by DEUTZ!

The disabling of the power limitation is **ONLY** intended to allow the driver to bring the machine to a safe location!

The soot and fine particles are retained by the soot filter (3) and are stored there. If necessary, or after every 500 hours, a message is generated stating that the regeneration process must be performed. The regeneration combusts the soot in the soot filter. During the combustion, the temperature of the exhaust gases in the exhaust (5) increases to more than 600 °C.

After every regeneration, ash particles are left behind in the soot filter. A message is displayed if too much ash accumulates in the soot filter, and the soot filter must be replaced or cleaned. The replacement of a soot filter depends on the use of the engine and the message for this will be displayed between 5,000 and 10,000 hours or between 20 and 40 years for this machine.



NOTE

AdBlue is a registered trade name. The technical name is AUS32. In the United States, it is known as DEF (Diesel Exhaust Fluid), and in Brasil as ARLA32.

10.13.1 Performing the regeneration of the engine

After every 500 hours, a message is displayed on the control screen stating that a regeneration must be performed.

During a regeneration, the soot filter of the engine is cleaned. It is recommended to perform the regeneration as soon as possible after the message, in order to prevent certain engine protection functions from being activated, causing the engine power to be decreased.



WARNING

- The regeneration can **ONLY** be performed if a corresponding message is displayed. The engine temperature must be at least 75 °C! Monitor the exhaust system closely throughout the entire regeneration.
- During the regeneration, the exhaust reaches temperatures of approximately 600 °C!

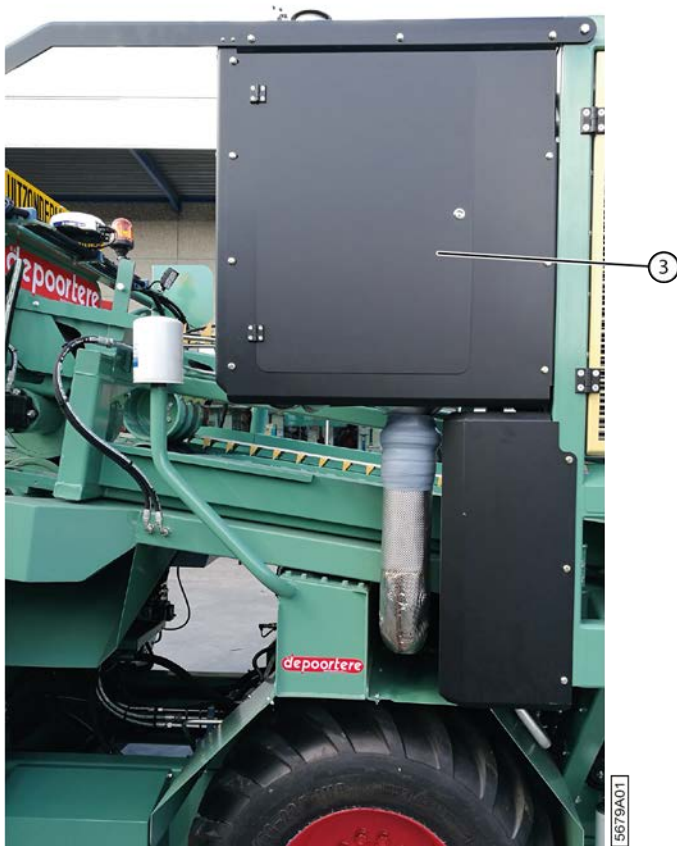


Fig. 165: Opening the cabinet door

1. Place the machine on open land, at a safe distance from flammable objects.
2. Open the cabinet door (3).
3. Remove all of the dust and dirt beside the cabinet and exhaust.



WARNING

FIRE RISK! During a regeneration, dust and dirt can start to combust! Keep the fire extinguisher within easy reach!

4. Allow the engine to warm up until the coolant temperature has reached at least 75 °C.
In the Field mode, or the Road mode, you can read the coolant temperature on the control screen.
5. Run the engine at idling speed.
6. Place the joystick in the neutral position,

7. Open the menu via .

8. Select .

9. Select **Regeling Motor**.

10. Select **Activeer regeneratie**.

The regeneration starts. By pressing **Stoppen regeneratie**, you can interrupt the regeneration. However, this is not recommended. Monitor everything closely throughout the entire regeneration!



WARNING

During the regeneration, the exhaust reaches temperatures of approximately 600 °C!

You may not use the machine during the regeneration! Risk of burns!

10.13.1 Forcing the EAT system

If the requested regeneration is not performed, then the system will react after a certain time with a power limitation, and also later with an engine speed limitation. The power limitation caused by the EAT system can be temporarily disabled:

The engine and the EAT system (Exhaust After Treatment or exhaust gas post-treatment system) are synchronised and connected to each other by electronic control.



WARNING

The disabling of the power limitation is only available for a limited time, and is ONLY intended to enable the operator to bring the machine to a safe area!

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Select **INSTELLING MOTORREGELING**.
4. Select **Forceer systeem EAT?**.
5. Confirm in the dialog box.
The button **Forceer Systeem EAT** flashes.

10.13.1 Replacing a sensor

Executor: maintenance technician

1. Switch OFF the machine safely by using the LoToTo procedure.
2. Measure and note the present position of the sensor.
3. Replace the sensor and install the new sensor in the same position as the removed sensor.
4. Test the operation of the sensor.

See also

- [2.5.4 Overview of the sensors](#) on page 45

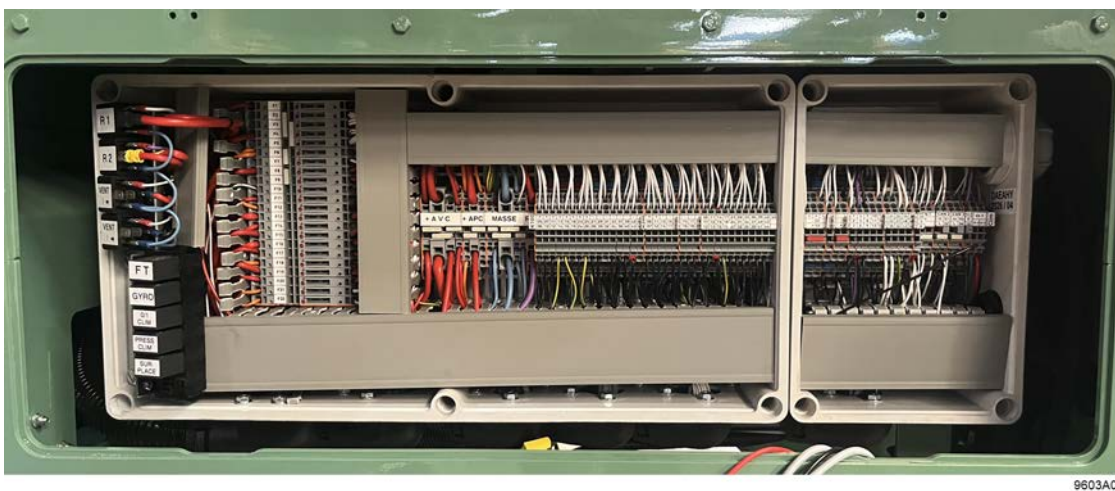
10.13.1 Replacing a fuse

The fuses are located in the electrical cabinet and in the cabin. For more information: see the electrical diagram.



9599A01

Fig. 166: Overview of the fuses in the cabin.



9603A01

Fig. 167: Overview of the fuses in the electrical cabinet.

No.	Explanation	Value
F1	before contact (ignition key and screen)	5A
F2	control unit K100	25A
F3	control unit K200	25A
F4	control unit K300	25A
F5	control unit K400	25A
F6	windscreen wiper/horn lever	5A
F7	steering column / buttons	10A
F8	beacon light	5A
F9	machine work light	5A
F10	sensor power supply	5A
F11	seat compressor	10A
F12	seat arm power supply	10A
F13	FREE	/
F14	joystick / screen	5A
F15	cabin	30A
F16	battery supply engine control unit	30A
F17	air conditioning compressor	10A
F18	engine control unit (ignition-switched)	5A

No.	Explanation	Value
F20	battery supply engine control unit	25A
F21	engine control unit (ignition-switched)	15A
F22	engine control unit (ignition-switched)	5A
FG*	General power supply	75A

* This fuse is located immediately after the battery switch.

1. Perform one of the following actions:

Location	Fuses	Instruction
Cabin (1)	A - H	Remove the cover plate and the plastic protective cap.
Electrical cabinet (2) (3)	F1 - F22	Close the cabin door. Open the panel. Remove the plastic protective cap.

2. Replace the fuse.
3. Mount the plastic protective cap and/or close the cabinet.
4. Check the operation of the machine.

11 Troubleshooting

11.1 The engine does not start

Check the following:

- The level of fuel in the fuel tank
- The oil level
- The condition of the battery. Is the battery sufficiently charged?
- The position of the battery key
- The fuses

11.2 Performing tests

Perform a few tests to ascertain what does work and what does not work.

1. Perform the following tests:
 - Does everything work when driving forwards?
 - Does everything work when driving backwards?
 - Does everything work when the machine is stationary?
 - Can the conveyor belts rotate?
 - Can the picking element be raised or lowered?
 - Test the operation of the anti-slip system in a safe environment.
2. Check the optimal operation of all sensors.

11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers

When the engine is not running, the voltage at the controllers is approximately 12.5 V. When the engine is running, the voltage is approximately 13.5 V.

1. Open the menu via .
2. Select .
3. Check the voltage on the controllers: **CEC90 (I100)**, **MC050-110(K100)**, **MC050-110(K200)**, **OX024-110(K300)** and **MC050-110(K400)**.

Tension	Explanation	Cause	Solution
< 10.5 V	The controller reverts to safe mode, and no longer operates.	Battery defective. Alternator defective or not optimally adjusted.	Adjust or replace alternator. Replace battery.
Between 11 V and 15 V	The controller operates normally.		
< 15.5 V	The controller reverts to safe mode, and no longer operates.	Battery defective. Alternator defective or not optimally adjusted.	Adjust or replace alternator. Replace battery.

See also

- [8.9.15 Viewing the power supply to the controllers](#) on page 127

11.4 General troubleshooting table

For fault messages that appear on the control screen, see [11.5 Troubleshooting table fault messages on the control screen](#) on page 214.

Fault	Cause	Solution
A picking belt has broken	A foreign object was present in the flax.	Remove the foreign object from the flax. See 10.13.8 Replacing a picking belt on page 205.
	The picking belt is not correctly aligned.	Replace the picking belt. See 10.13.8 Replacing a picking belt on page 205. Align the picking belts correctly. See 9.4.9 Adjusting the alignment of the uppermost outermost picking belt on page 145. See 9.4.10 Adjusting the alignment of the lowermost outermost picking belt on page 146.
	The tension on the picking belt is too high.	Replace the picking belt. See 10.13.8 Replacing a picking belt on page 205. Adjusting the tension of the picking belt. See 10.10.6 Loosening/tightening an outermost picking belt on page 181. See 10.10.7 Loosening/tightening the innermost picking belt on page 182
The stems of the flax are not sufficiently broken.	The pressure on the crushing rollers is too low	Increase the pressure on the crushing rollers. See 9.2.4 Adjusting the pressure of the crushing rollers on page 135.
The crushing rollers do not rotate.	The screw conveyor is blocked.	Check where the screw conveyor is blocked, and unblock the screw conveyor.

11.5 Troubleshooting table fault messages on the control screen

View the active fault message, see [8.8.4 Viewing an active fault message](#) on page 122, or view the history of the fault messages, see [8.8.6 Viewing the history of the fault messages](#) on page 122.

All fault messages for the engine are displayed in the form of a SPN code or a FMI code on the screen. For explanation regarding the cause and the solution, see [11.6 Overview of DEUTZ engine faults](#) on page 219.

The other faults are displayed without SPN code or FMI code on the screen. You can find an overview in the table below.

No.	Message / Fault	Cause	Solution
-	Fout motorbeveiliging		See 11.6 Overview of DEUTZ engine faults on page 219.
-	Regeneratie DPF nodig	Regeneration of the soot filter is necessary.	See 10.13.11 Performing the regeneration of the engine on page 207.
-	Onderhoud DPF nodig		Contact DEUTZ.
-	Regeneratie DPF is actief	-	-
-	Regeneratie succesvol uitgevoerd!	-	-
-	Beperking motorvermogen door beschadiging van EAT (uitlaatgasnabehandelingssysteem)	EAT damaged.	Contact DEUTZ.
-	Sterke beperking motorvermogen door beschadiging van EAT (uitlaatgasnabehandelingssysteem)	EAT damaged.	Contact DEUTZ.
-	Kwaliteit AdBlue niet OK Beperking motorvermogen	Quality of AdBlue unsatisfactory.	Drain the AdBlue tank and fill the AdBlue tank with quality AdBlue.
-	Kwaliteit AdBlue niet OK Sterke beperking motorvermogen	Quality of AdBlue unsatisfactory.	Drain the AdBlue tank and fill the AdBlue tank with quality AdBlue.
-	Niveau AdBlue te laag Beperking motorvermogen	AdBlue level too low.	See 10.4.3 Topping up the AdBlue tank on page 162.
-	Niveau AdBlue te laag Sterke beperking motorvermogen	AdBlue level too low.	See 10.4.3 Topping up the AdBlue tank on page 162.
-	Niveau AdBlue laag	AdBlue level too low.	See 10.4.3 Topping up the AdBlue tank on page 162.
-	Slechte werking SCR Beperking motorvermogen	Operation of SCR is not optimal.	Contact DEUTZ.
-	Slechte werking SCR Sterke beperking motorvermogen	Operation of SCR is not optimal.	Contact DEUTZ.
-	Storing SCR	Operation of SCR is not optimal.	Contact DEUTZ.
A-100	Voeding te laag UPC20D Gestion	During starting: battery is not sufficiently charged. During operation: alternator defect	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-101	Voeding te hoog UPC20D Gestion	Power supply too high.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-102	Verschil +BAT/+APC UPC20D Gestion	Too large a difference between the battery voltage and the voltage after the ignition key on UPC20D Gestion.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213 and check the wiring of the circuit that has a deviating value.
A-110	Voeding te laag UPC20D Ext	During starting: battery is not sufficiently charged. During operation: alternator defect	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-111	Voeding te hoog UPC20D Ext	Maximum voltage on UPC20D Ext exceeded.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-112	Verschil +BAT/+APC UPC20D Ext	Too large a difference between the battery voltage and the voltage after the ignition key on UPC20D Ext.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-120	Voeding te laag UST Ext	During starting: battery is not sufficiently charged. During operation: alternator defect	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-121	Voeding te hoog UST Ext	Maximum voltage on UST Ext exceeded.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.

No.	Message / Fault	Cause	Solution
A-122	Verschil +BAT/+APC UST Ext	Too large a difference between the battery voltage and the voltage after the ignition key on UPC20D Gestion.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-130	Voeding te laag MC024-120 Ext	During starting: battery is not sufficiently charged. During operation: alternator defect	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-131	Voeding te hoog MC024-120 Ext	Maximum voltage on MC024-120 Ext exceeded.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-500	Voeding te laag scherm	During starting: battery is not sufficiently charged. During operation: alternator defect	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
A-501	Voeding te hoog scherm	Maximum voltage on screen exceeded.	See 11.3 Check the voltage on the controllers on page 213.
C-100	CAN communicatie Scherm	CAN communication with the screen is no longer possible.	Check the cabling to the controller.
C-101	CAN communicatie UPC20D Ext	CAN communication with UPC20D is no longer possible.	Check the power supply. Check the cabling to the controller.
C-102	CAN communicatie UST Ext	CAN communication with UST Ext is no longer possible.	Check the power supply. Check the cabling to the controller.
C-103	CAN communicatie MC024-120 Ext	CAN communication with MC024-120 Ext is no longer possible.	Check the power supply. Check the cabling to the controller.
C-104	CAN communicatie Joystick	CAN communication with the joystick is no longer possible.	Check the power supply. Check the cabling to the controller.
C-200	CAN communicatie Motor	CAN communication with the engine is no longer possible.	Check the cabling to the controller.
E-100	Fout sensor versnellingspedaal	Sensor wiring defect. Sensor defect.	Check the cabling and the sensor.
E-101	Fout sensor positie plukelement	Sensor wiring defect. Sensor defect.	Check the cabling and the sensor.
E-102	Positie sensor spreidtafels	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
E-106	Fout voedingsdruksensor pomp Rijden	The feed pressure sensor for the Driving pump is defective.	Replace the feed pressure sensor.
E-107	Fout voedingsdruksensor pomp Oogst	The feed pressure sensor for the Harvesting pump is defective.	Replace the feed pressure sensor.
E-108	Fout sensor temperatuur hydraulische olie	Sensor wiring defect. Sensor defect.	Check the cabling and the sensor.
E-109	Fout sensor druk plukelement	Sensor wiring defect. Sensor defect.	Check the cabling and the sensor.
E-120	Fout sensor snelheid Rijden	Wheel motor sensor fault.	Test the sensor. Replace the sensor as soon as possible.
G-100	Oliedruk motor te laag	The oil pressure for the engine is not correct.	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
G-101	Niveau hydraulische olie laag	Leaks	Check the hydraulic system for leaks See 10.7.10 Checking the hydraulic system for leaks on page 174 Check the oil level in the hydraulic tank, and top up as required. See 10.7.3 Checking the level of the hydraulic oil on page 168.
G-103	Temperatuur koelvloeistof motor hoog	The temperature of the coolant for the engine is not correct.	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

No.	Message / Fault	Cause	Solution
G-104	Temperatuur koelvloeistof motor zeer hoog	The temperature of the coolant for the engine is not correct.	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
G-105	Temperatuur hydraulische olie hoog	The radiator for the hydraulic oil does not operate efficiently. Quality of the hydraulic oil is not optimal.	See 10.3.5 Dedusting the radiators (using compressed air) on page 159. See 10.7.4 Analysing the hydraulic oil on page 169.
G-106	Temperatuur hydraulische olie zeer hoog	The radiator for the hydraulic oil does not operate efficiently. Quality of the hydraulic oil is not optimal.	See 10.3.5 Dedusting the radiators (using compressed air) on page 159. See 10.7.4 Analysing the hydraulic oil on page 169.
G-107	Sensor(en) gedesactiveerd	Sensors have been disabled via the control screen.	If sensors are defective, you must replace them as soon as possible. Activate all sensors.
G-117	Luchtfilter verstopt	The air filter is dirty.	Clean or replace the air filter. See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
G-118	Oliefilter verstopt	The hydraulic filter is dirty.	Replace the hydraulic filter. See 10.7.8 Replacing the hydraulic suction filter on page 172.
G-121	Voedingsdruk te laag pomp Rijden	The feed pressure for the Driving pump is low.	Switch OFF the machine immediately. Check the hydraulic system for leaks. Check the level of hydraulic oil. See 10.7.3 Checking the level of the hydraulic oil on page 168 Contact Depoortere NV.
G-122	Voedingsdruk veel te laag pomp Rijden	The feed pressure for the Driving pump is much too low.	Switch OFF the machine immediately. Check the hydraulic system for leaks. Check the level of hydraulic oil. See 10.7.3 Checking the level of the hydraulic oil on page 168 Contact Depoortere NV.
G-123	Voedingsdruk te laag pomp Oogst	The feed pressure for the Harvesting pump is low.	Switch OFF the machine immediately. Check the hydraulic system for leaks. Check the level of hydraulic oil. See 10.7.3 Checking the level of the hydraulic oil on page 168. Contact Depoortere NV.

No.	Message / Fault	Cause	Solution
G-124	Voedingsdruk veel te laag pomp Oogst	The feed pressure for the Harvesting pump is much too low.	Switch OFF the machine immediately. Check the hydraulic system for leaks. Check the level of hydraulic oil. See 10.7.3 Checking the level of the hydraulic oil on page 168. Contact Depoortere NV.
G-125	Druk te hoog plukelement	Picking element has jammed.	If it is a blockage, see 8.8.2 Removing a blockage on the picking belts by machine (in the Field mode) on page 120 or 8.8.3 Removing a blockage manually on page 121.
G-126	Verstopping spreidtafels	Blockage at end of spreading tables (flax-laying belts).	Remove the blockage. See 8.8.3 Removing a blockage manually on page 121.
G-127	Mode Baan actief: Tafels intrekken!	-	Retract the tables. See 8.7.15 Retracting or extending the tables in relation to the machine on page 118.
G-128	Sensor bestuurdersstoel niet gedetecteerd	The driver is not present on the driver's seat. The sensor in the driver's seat is defective.	Sit in the driver's seat. Replace the sensor.
G-129	Rijmode Veld: Pedaal Rijmode Baan: Pedaal	-	-
G-130	Rijmode Veld: Joystick Rijmode Baan: Pedaal	-	-
G-131	Rijmode Veld: Pedaal Rijmode Baan: Joystick	-	-
G-132	Rijmode Veld: Joystick Rijmode Baan: Joystick	-	-
G-133	Rijmode Veld: Onbekend Rijmode Baan: Onbekend	-	-
G-500	Probleem met het schrijven van datum / tijd	A communications problem exists with the "Real Time Clock" electronic component.	Contact Depoortere NV.
G-501	Video switch initialisatie probleem	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
G-502	Fout initialisatie flashgeheugen	There is a problem with the reading/writing of the data (counters,) that is stored in the memory.	Contact Depoortere NV.
G-503	Fout communicatie Beperkte werking	The screen does not have access to the settings for the controller.	Contact Depoortere NV.
M-100	Onderhoud Motorolie vervangen	-	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
M-101	Onderhoud Hydraulische filter	The filter is dirty.	See 10.7.9 Replacing the hydraulic high-pressure filter on page 174.
M-102	Onderhoud Hydraulische olie vervangen	The hydraulic oil is contaminated.	See 10.7.5 Replacing the hydraulic oil on page 170.
S-100	Probleem sturing pomp Rijden richting A	There is a fault in the control for the Driving pump.	Check the values on the troubleshooting screen. See 8.9.10 Viewing the operation of the hydraulic pumps on page 125.

No.	Message / Fault	Cause	Solution
S-101	Probleem sturing pomp Rijden richting B	There is a fault in the control for the Driving pump.	Check the values on the troubleshooting screen. See 8.9.10 Viewing the operation of the hydraulic pumps on page 125.
S-102	Probleem sturing pomp plukelement richting A	There is a fault in the control for the picking element pump.	Check the values on the troubleshooting screen. See 8.9.10 Viewing the operation of the hydraulic pumps on page 125.
S-103	Probleem sturing pomp plukelement richting B	There is a fault in the control for the picking element pump.	Check the values on the troubleshooting screen. See 8.9.10 Viewing the operation of the hydraulic pumps on page 125.
S-104	Probleem sturing drukbegrenzer EDC	There is a fault in the control for the EDC pressure limiter.	Check the values on the troubleshooting screen.
S-105	Probleem sturing debietregelaar EDC	There is a fault in the control for the EDC flow rate controller.	Check the values on the troubleshooting screen.
S-106	Probleem sturing klepregelaar stijgen/dalen plukelement	There is a fault in the control for the valve controller raising/lowering picking element.	Check the values on the troubleshooting screen.

See also

- [11.6 Overview of DEUTZ engine faults](#) on page 219

11.6 Overview of DEUTZ engine faults

An overview of the most common engine faults from DEUTZ is provided below.

Code	Fault message	Explanation	Possible cause	Possible solution
SPN111 FMI1	Coolant level too low.	Level of coolant for the engine is too low	Coolant has evaporated or there is a leak.	Top up level of coolant for the engine.
SPN97 FMI0	Water in fuel sensor; data above normal operational range (Most severe level)	Too much water present in water separator filter for the fuel.	Too much condensation in the fuel tank. Quality of fuel is not optimal.	Drain the water.
SPN107 FMI0	Air filter differential pressure; air filter clogged	The air filter for the engine is dirty.	Too much dust in the air filter. Air filter not cleaned frequently enough.	Clean air filter or replace air filter.
SPN94 FMI1	Low fuel pressure	Low fuel pressure.	Not enough fuel.	Check the fuel level and, if necessary, top it up. Check the fuel feed circuit to the engine.
SPN100 FMI1	Low oil pressure	Low oil pressure.	Not enough oil. Insufficient suction of the oil.	Check the oil level and, if necessary, top it up. Check the engine for an oil leak. Check the oil filter and, if necessary, replace it.
SPN110 FMI0	High coolant temperature	Koelvloeistof-temperatuur te hoog.	Te weinig koelvloeistof. Vervuilde radiator. Defecte ventilator.	Controleer het koelvloeistofniveau. Reinig de radiator. Controleer de werking van de ventilator.

You can consult the comprehensive overview of engine faults online by going to https://serdia.deutz.com/fileadmin/contents/shared/Zwischenspeicher/DTCList_MD1_DE_EN.pdf or via:

1. Go to serdia.deutz.com.
2. Select **SerDia 4.0**.
3. Select the file **DTCList_MD1_DE_EN.pdf**.

See also

- [11.5 Troubleshooting table fault messages on the control screen](#) on page 214

12 Taking out of service and scrapping

12.1 Taking the machine out of service

1. Activate the parking brake.
2. Use the ignition key to switch OFF the machine.
3. Remove the ignition key.
4. Wait at least 3 minutes after the engine has stopped.
5. Use the battery key to switch OFF the battery, and remove the battery key.

See also

- [12.2 Scrapping the machine](#) on page 221

12.2 Scrapping the machine

1. Take the machine out of service.
2. Remove the battery.
3. Remove all hazardous substances from the machine.
 - Remove the AdBlue tank and empty it.
 - Drain the hydraulic tank.
 - Drain the fuel tank.
 - Remove the windscreen washer fluid reservoir and empty it.
 - Lubricating grease.
 - Engine oil. See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
 - Engine coolant. See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.
4. Remove all hydraulic pipes and hydraulic filters and collect all oil.
5. Remove all electrical cables and electrical components.
6. Remove all plastic components.
7. Remove the wheels and remove the rubber tyres.
8. Dispose of the various types of materials in accordance with the current local statutory regulations.

12.2.1 Removing and draining the AdBlue tank

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheet for the AdBlue used.

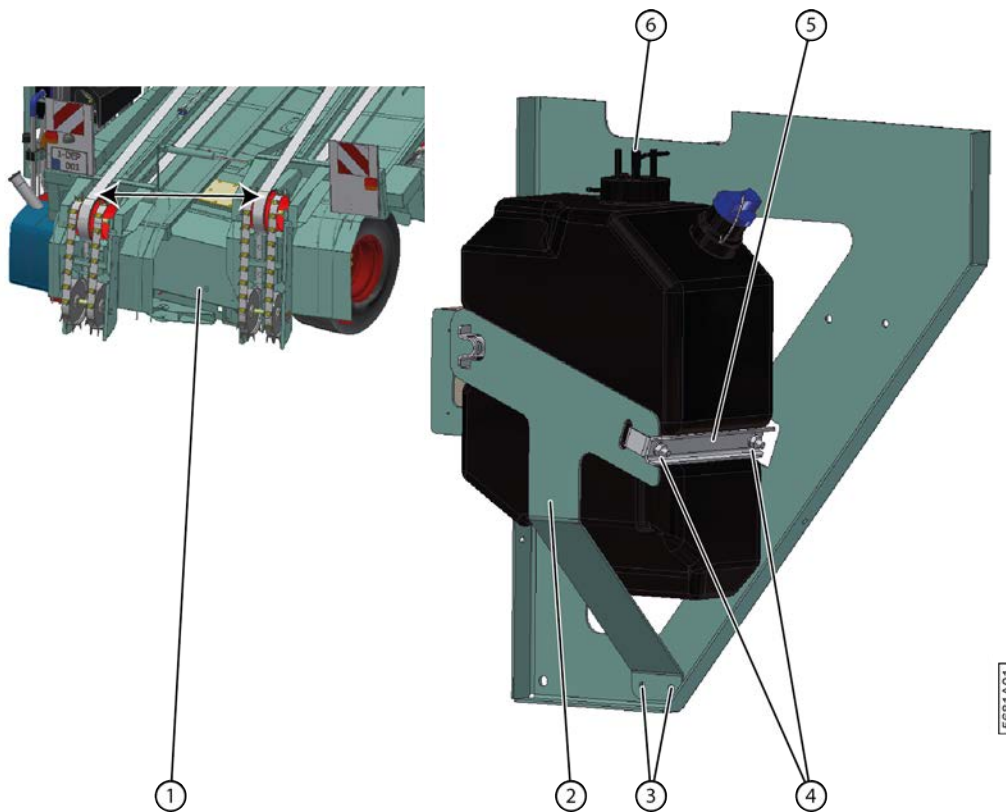


Fig. 168: Removing AdBlue tank

1. Ensure that there is enough space between the tables.
2. Position the tables so that the AdBlue tank is accessible.
3. Switch OFF the machine safely.
4. Disconnect all connections (6) above the AdBlue tank.
5. Disconnect the plate (1) from the chassis by unscrewing the bolts.
6. Undo the bolts (3) and remove the plate (2).
7. Undo the bolts (4) and remove the bracket (5).
8. Remove the tank from the machine.
9. Dispose of the AdBlue liquid in accordance with the current local statutory regulations.

See also

- [12.2 Scrapping the machine](#) on page 221

12.2.2 Draining the hydraulic oil tank

The drain plug is located underneath the hydraulic oil tank.

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheet for the hydraulic oil used.

Drain the hydraulic tank when the oil is hot, then it flows better.



ENVIRONMENT

Spilled liquid must be removed in accordance with the regulations for the liquid and in accordance with the current local statutory regulations.

Required equipment:

- Drain tray with minimum capacity of 150 litres.

- Drain hose with a minimum inside diameter of 3/4" (20 mm).
- Cleaning rags

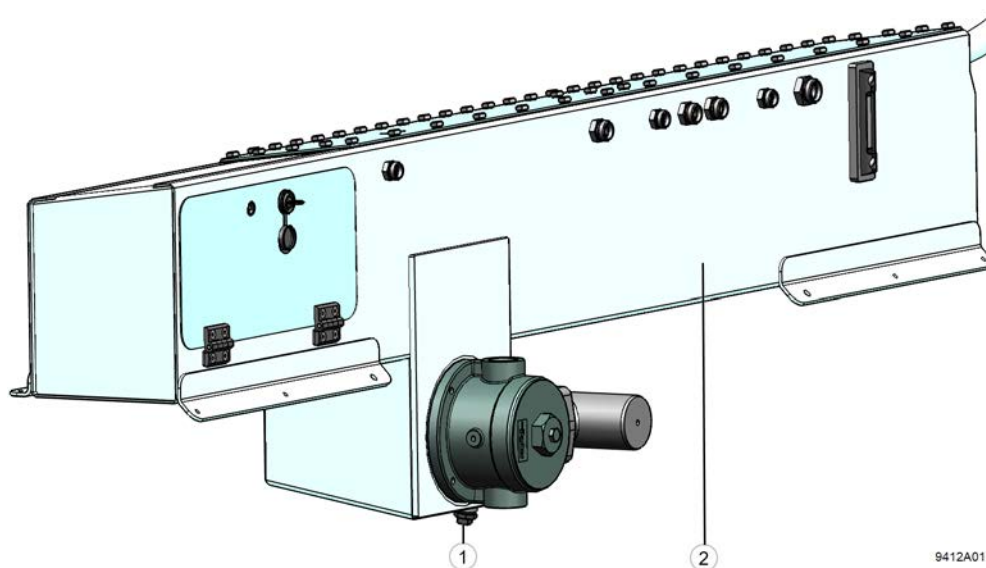


Fig. 169: Draining the hydraulic oil tank

1. Place the drain tray underneath the drain plug (1) of the hydraulic tank (2).
2. Unscrew the drain plug and collect the hydraulic oil.

See also

- [12.2 Scrapping the machine](#) on page 221

12.2.3 Draining the fuel tank

Carefully read the Safety Information Sheet for the fuel used.

Required equipment: drain tray (a full fuel tank contains 450 l)

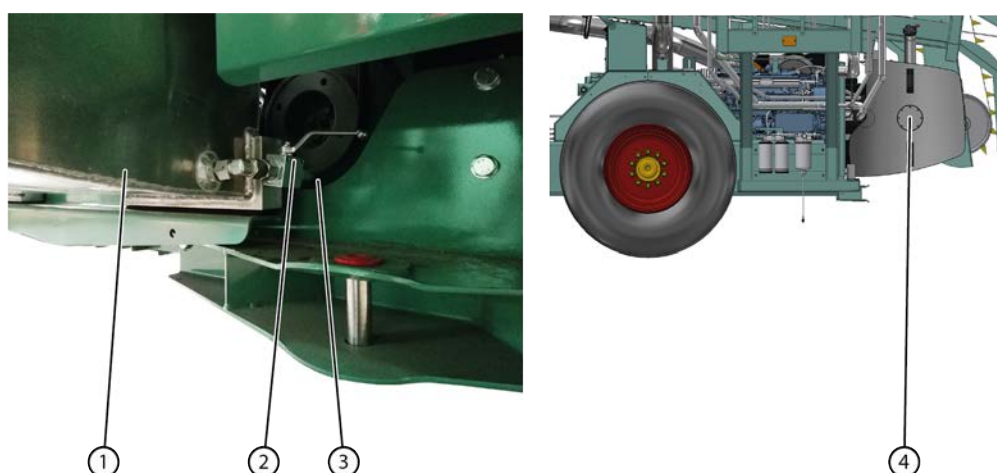


Fig. 170: Draining fuel tank

1. Close the valve (2). When the valve is closed, it is perpendicular to the pipe.
2. Place a drain tray underneath the valve.
3. Disconnect the pipe (3) after the valve, and collect the fuel.
4. After the fuel tank has drained, you open the inspection hatch of the fuel tank.

5. Drain the fuel tank further.
6. Clean the tank.



ENVIRONMENT

Spilled liquid must be removed in accordance with the regulations for the liquid and in accordance with the current local statutory regulations.

See also

- [12.2 Scrapping the machine](#) on page 221

13 Annexes

13.1 Guarantee conditions

See sales agreement

13.2 Liability

See sales agreement

13.3 EC declaration

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANNEX II.1.A. OF THE DIRECTIVE 2006/42/EC

This declaration relates exclusively to the machine in the condition in which it was placed on the market, and excludes components that are added and/or operations performed subsequently by the end user.

Business name and full address of the manufacturer:

Depoortere NV	Kortrijkseweg 105 8791 Beveren-Leie Belgium
---------------	---

Name and address of the person authorised to compile the technical file. The person stated below is domiciled in the European Community:

Yves Thiers	Kortrijkseweg 105 8791 Beveren-Leie Belgium
-------------	---

Description and identification of the machine:

Name	Self-propelled double flax puller
Function	Pulling the flax
Type	DAEAHY 2WD

This machine satisfies all of the provisions of the directives stated below:

2006/42/EG	Directive of 17 May 2006 on machinery and amending Directive 95/16/EG (recast)
2014/30/EU	Directive of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast)

Place: Beveren-Leie Date of drawing up the declaration: 01/01/2026	Identity and signature of person who, on behalf of the manufacturer or his proxy, is authorised to draw up the declaration  Managing director Yves Thiers
--	--

13.4 Specific certificates and forms

Not applicable.

13.5 Initial settings

Not applicable.

13.6 User manual diesel engine

See [supplied diesel engine user manual](#).

13.7 Overview of the filters



TIP

To order a filter or a filter element: consult the spare parts list.

Air filter for the engine.



Fig. 171: Main element and safety element of air filter

No.	Description	More information
1	Main element of air filter	See the user manual for the new part
2	Safety element of air filter	The safety element is installed in the main element.

Engine



Fig. 172: Engine filters

No.	Description	More information
1	Fuel filter (2 items)	See 13.6 on page 227
2	Fuel pre-filter	See 13.6 on page 227

No.	Description	More information
3	Lubricating oil filter	See 13.6 on page 227

Fuel tank



Fig. 173: Venting filter for fuel tank

No.	Description	More information
1	Venting filter for fuel tank	

AdBlue



Fig. 174: Location of the AdBlue filters

No.	Description	More information
1	Venting filter AdBlue tank	This filter is mounted on the rear of the plate. Open the door of the engine compartment to access this filter.
2	AdBlue pump filter	See the user manual for the DEUTZ engine.

Hydraulic filters

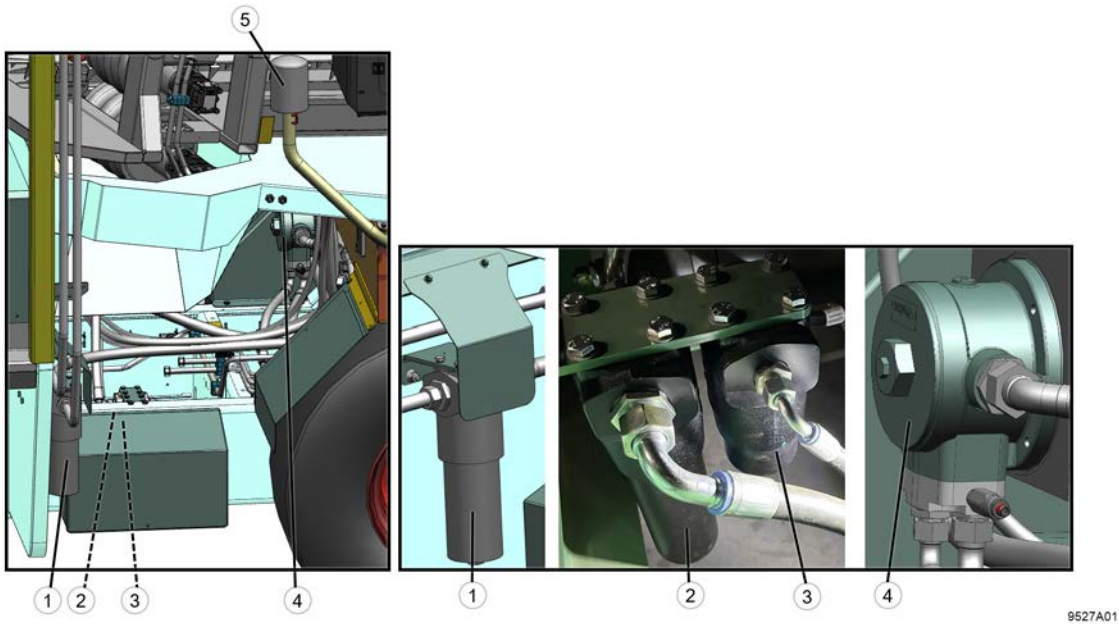


Fig. 175: Location of the hydraulic filters. Overview image on the left and detail image on the right

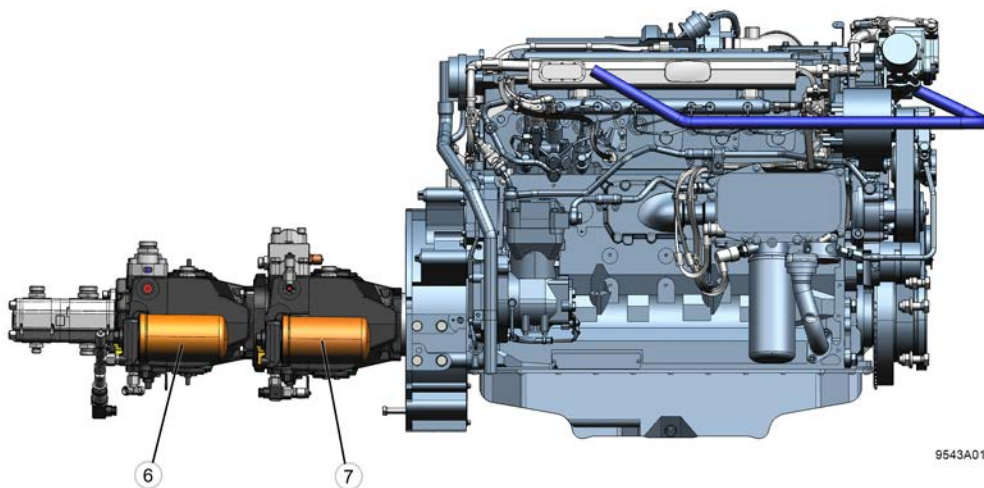


Fig. 176: Location of the hydraulic pump filters.

No.	Description	More information
-	O-ring Ø 154.00 x 6.00 SHORE 70	This O-ring must be installed when the suction filter is replaced. Do not reuse the O-ring supplied with the suction filter when replacing the filter element!
1	High-pressure filter	This filter filters the hydraulic oil in the high-pressure circuit.
2	Filter element 10 µm	This pressure filter filters the hydraulic oil from the main circuit.
3	Filter element 5 µm	This pressure filter filters the hydraulic oil from the brake circuit and the power steering circuit.
4	Filter element Arlon 10 µm	The suction filter filters impurities out of the hydraulic oil before this oil reaches the hydraulic tank
5	Aerator	The aerator filters dust from the ambient air when compensating for the volume of required hydraulic oil.

No.	Description	More information
6	Feed pressure filter for the Harvesting pump	See 10.7.6 Replacing the supply pressure filter elements on page 171
7	Feed pressure filter for the Driving pump	See 10.7.6 Replacing the supply pressure filter elements on page 171

13.8 Spare parts list

The spare parts list is supplied separately.

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