

# POWAVATOR 400

## (Machines from 2005)

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# **IMPORTANT**

This operator's handbook should be regarded as part of the machine. Suppliers of both new and second-hand machines are advised to retain documentary evidence that this handbook was supplied along with the machine.

On installation of the machine (i.e. stating the machine into work), the New Machine Installation Record Card should be completed by the dealer / distributor and countersigned by the customer. The document is proof that the correct procedures have been followed.

The New Machine Installation Record Card should be returned to Standen Engineering Limited within 7 days of installation. Failure to do so may invalidate the machine warranty.

On delivery, check that the machine is as ordered and has not been damaged in transit. Please report any shortfall or defects to your Standen dealer.

The contents of this handbook. Although correct at the time of publication, may be subject to alteration by the manufacturers without prior notice.

Standen Engineering Limited operate a policy of continual product development. Therefore, some illustrations and / or text within this publication may differ from your machine.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This handbook provides the information for the operation, adjustment, and maintenance of your STANDEN POWAVATOR 400. To enable you to achieve the best results from the machine, the manufacturer recommends that you read the handbook thoroughly prior to using the machine for the first time.

Record the details of your machine below

Dealers name;
Address;
Telephone number;
Machine serial number;
Date Purchase;
Date started work;



This symbol indicates important safety messages within this handbook. When you see this symbol, be alert to the possibility of injury to yourself or others and / or damage to the machine, and carefully read the message that follows

Throughout this handbook the terms 'front', 'rear', 'left-hand' (LH), and 'right-hand' (RH) are derived from the tractor driver's position facing forwards in the normal direction of travel.

Adjustments to the machine may have to be made singly or in combination according to ground conditions. Always allow the machine to settle to a new setting before making further adjustments.

## WARRANTY

Should the machine suffer any faults or defects within the warranty period, please contact your dealer. The warranty shall be effective only if the dealer is informed of any such defect as soon as practicable upon discovery. Please note that some components deemed as wearing parts are not covered for replacement under warranty.

The Standen Powavator 400 series rotavator is designed for either primary, or secondary cultivations, and will produce seedbeds, control weeds, incorporate chemicals, trash and sterilizing agents. Fitted with the optional ridger units the machine can be used to produce raised beds from ploughed land, or for cultivating, and reforming existing beds ready for planting.

The Powavator is designed solely for cultivation operations. (INTENDED USE). Use in any other way is considered as contrary to the intended use.

Standen Engineering Limited accepts no liability for damage, and or injury resulting from this misuse, and these risks must be borne solely by the user. Compliance with, and strict adherence to the conditions of operation, service, and repair as specified by Standen Eng. Ltd also constitute essential elements for the intended use.

READ THIS MANUAL BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO OPERATE THE MACHINE. Learn how to operate and service your Powavator correctly. Incorrect use could result in personal injury, or damage to the machine and surroundings.

Operation, Servicing, and Repairs should only be carried out by persons trained and familiar with the POWAVATOR 400, and acquainted with the relevant safety rules (accident prevention). The accident prevention regulations, all generally recognized regulations on safety, and occupational medicine and road traffic regulations must be observed at all times.

Any modifications, other than correctly installed manufacturer supplied parts, will relieve the manufacturer of all liability for any resulting damage or injury, and invalidate the warranty.

#### **REPLACEMENT PARTS**

Recommended replacement parts are designed for your machine, and have the full backing of the warranty. Only when recommended parts are used can responsibility be considered under the terms of the warranty.

The spare parts section of this handbook contains a list of spare parts available from your Standen dealer. The exploded illustrations show complete units or parts as serviced.

Standen's policy of continual product development means that components or even complete assemblies are redesigned from time to time. Where possible the modifications will be advised to your dealer. The page date, and issue number indicate any revisions.

# NOTE; Always quote the full machine serial number of your machine when ordering spare parts

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The Standen Powavator 400 has been designed to comply with current Safety Regulations. However, as with all machinery there will be inherent dangers whilst operating and carrying out maintenance on the machine. The following list of precautions should be brought to the attention of all persons operating and working on the machine. The list is not exhaustive. All machinery is potentially dangerous, and great care must be exercised by the operators at all times. Standen Engineering Limited will not accept liability for damage or injury caused by their products except when such liability is specifically imposed by English statute.



#### SAFETY IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERSON WORKING WITH THE MACHINE, THINK 'SAFETY' AT ALL TIMES. READ AND REMEMBER THE CONTENTS OF THIS HANDBOOK.

The machine must never be operated by untrained personnel or children.

Always check that the machine has been correctly mounted to the tractor before setting off on operations.

*Never set the machine in motion before ensuring that every one in the vicinity is aware of your intentions.* 

The working area should be kept clear and free of obstructions at all times.

*Never allow children or animals in the area when the machine is working Stop if anyone enters the area.* 

Be alert for hidden obstructions. Should the machine hit an obstruction stop and check for damage before proceeding. Make appropriate repairs before restarting operation.

The operator must not leave the tractor seat with the machine running. Stop the machine, lower the Powavator, and apply the parking brake before leaving the machine.

Normal safe working procedures should be adopted at all times. Reduce speed when transporting the machine on sloping ground. Do not work on ground where there is a possibility of overturning, or across steep slopes.

Carry out repairs before starting operation. The machine must be properly maintained, and in good working order. Never operate the machine in a state of disrepair.

Always use mechanical or additional help when lifting heavy objects. Do not lift the machine unassisted.

Do not operate the machine if you are under the influence drugs, alcohol, or you have been advised by your Doctor that prescribed medication may impair your judgement.



Deep bed cultivation guards must not be used for general cultivation. Always fit the correct front guards.

Keep hands and feet away from rotating parts. Rotating blades do not differentiate between fingers, toes, and soils. Stop the machine when not working.

Stop the machine, and stop the tractor before attempting to clear any blockage.

Shut off the P.T.O. and raise the Powavator before reversing. Do not attempt to work in reverse.



Wear close fitting clothing and safety equipment. Wear substantial or proper safety footwear.

Distraction is dangerous. Do not operate the machine wearing radio or personal music headphones.

Loud noise can cause loss of hearing, or impaired hearing. Wear suitable ear protection such as ear plugs, or ear defenders when operating the powavator.

In dry, dusty conditions, a closed cab, or a facemask may be required.



Do not let children near the machine when operating.

*Children move very quickly, never assume they will remain where you last saw them. Stay alert to their movements.* 

Keep children away from the working area; stop the machine if they enter the area.

Be extra vigilant when operating in areas of restricted vision. Shrubs, Trees, Objects and blind corners can hide a child from your view.

Do not carry or let children ride on any attachment even when the machine is not running.



Do not attempt to carry out repairs beyond your capability.

Understand service procedures before doing work. Keep work area clean and dry.

*Never carry out any adjustment, service work or lubrication with the machine running.* 

Keep guards in place when running the machine.

Before carrying out any work on the machine, lower the machine to the ground, switch of the tractor engine, apply the parking brake, remove the ignition key, and disconnect the PTO shaft.

Never work under the machine when it is raised on the tractor hydraulics. Always lower the machine onto solid supports to prevent the machine dropping suddenly.

Wear gloves when handling sharp blades.

Take care that the blades cannot rotate onto you when working in their vicinity.

*Regularly lubricate the machine as per the service schedule in the operator's handbook. Check all nuts and bolts for tightness especially those securing the blades.* 

# HSE information sheet



# Working safely near overhead power lines

#### Agriculture Information Sheet No 8 (rev)



Be aware of line heights

#### Introduction

About five people are killed every year in accidents involving overhead power lines during agricultural work. Machinery (eg combines, tipping trailers and loaders); equipment (eg irrigation pipes and ladders); and activities (eg stacking) are often involved. Contact with the lines does not need to be made. Electricity can flash over when machinery or equipment gets close to overhead lines.

Most incidents involve high-voltage lines supported on wooden poles, but the dangers of other power lines cannot be ignored.

This information sheet outlines the steps you can take to reduce the risks when working near overhead power lines. Remember the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 apply to work activities carried out near power lines.

#### **Planning precautions**

**Consult your local electricity company.** They will provide free information and advice about precautions and safe working procedures which can be followed near power lines.

Find out the maximum height and maximum vertical reach of your machines and those used by contractors.

**Find out** the routes of **all** overhead lines on your land or near your boundaries. Mark them on the farm map. The electricity company will give you this information. **Make sure** you have information about all the lines on your land - if not, contact the owners of those lines.

The farm map can be used as a reference when planning cropping or other work, instructing machine operators and contractors, or buying new equipment.

In cases where there is a significant risk area, it is sensible to discuss the following measures with the electricity company:

- access: creating alternative access points and routes this is often the cheapest option;
- divert lines: benefits can arise from burying lines or changing routes - an option particularly suited to farmyards;
- barriers and goal posts: by erecting goal posts and barriers, machines which have to pass beneath lines can be limited to a safe height - an option especially suited to gateways and tracks.

#### Working safely

Key elements of safe systems of work are:

#### Training

Everybody who works near overhead power lines with a machine or equipment needs to know what the dangers of overhead lines are and the precautions to follow.

#### Visitors

Contractors are at risk when they work on farms where overhead lines are present. Make sure they know where the lines are and tell them the precautions they need to take. Routes can be marked with safety signs to warn all visitors of the dangers.

#### Use of machinery

Accidents can be avoided if the following operations are **not** carried out within a horizontal distance of at least 9 m from power lines on wooden poles or at least 15 m of lines on metal towers:

- stacking bales or potato boxes;
- folding sprayer booms;
- tipping trailers or lorries;
- operating materials handlers;
- working on top of combines or other high machinery.

#### Risks can be reduced by:

- using sprayers with horizontally folding booms;
- taking care not to damage poles and stays;
- making sure machinery can operate safely near any overhead lines;
- fitting shorter radio aerials to high machines so they cannot cause danger;
- carrying irrigation pipes horizontally using two people and not storing pipes near power lines.

# EMERGENCY ACTION IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT

- Never touch an overhead line even if it has been brought down by machinery, or has fallen. Never assume lines are dead.
- When a machine is in contact with an overhead line, electrocution is possible if anyone touches both the machine and the ground.
- If you need to get out to summon help or because of fire, jump out without touching any wires or the machine. Keep away.
- Get the electricity company to disconnect the supply. Even if the line appears dead, do not touch it - automatic switching may reconnect the power.

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#### **Further advice**

For further advice and information contact your local electricity supply company. You can also get advice from the Farm Energy Centre, National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire CV8 2LS (Tel: 01203 696512). To obtain the latest edition of their handbook *Safe use of electricity in farming and horticulture* (FEC 2100: 3rd edition 1992), send them a cheque for £2.50 made payable to Farm Energy Centre.

#### Further reading

Avoidance of danger from overhead electrical lines GS 6 (rev) HSE Books 1991 ISBN 0 11 885668 5

Farm Electric *The safe use of irrigators and slurry guns near overhead electric power lines* Electricity Association Technology Ltd. Available free from the Farm Energy Centre, National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire CV8 2LS

Memorandum of guidance on the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 HSE Books 1989 ISBN 0 11 883963 2

Management of health and safety at work. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992. Approved Code of Practice HSE Books 1992 ISBN 0 7176 0412 8

An HSE video called *Shock horror* is available for purchase or hire from CFL Vision, PO Box 35, Wetherby LS23 7EX (Tel: 01937 541010).

HSE priced and free publications are available by mail order from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS. Tel: 01787 881165 Fax: 01787 313995.

HSE priced publications are also available from good booksellers.

For other enquiries ring HSE's InfoLine Tel: 0541 545500, or write to HSE's Information Centre, Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ.

HSE home page on the World Wide Web: http://www.open.gov.uk/hse/hsehome.htm

This leaflet contains notes on good practice which are not compulsory but which you may find helpful in considering what you need to do.

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## PICTORIAL SAFETY SIGNS

Safety decals are affixed to the Powavator to signify, and remind the operator of, potential dangers. The following signs are fitted to highlight the dangers as shown below.





General safety reminder to keep guards in place, and to keep children clear of the machine.

Thrown objects warning, and keep your distance warning



DEEP BED CULTIVATION REPLACE WITH STANDARD GUARD FOR ALL OTHER OPERATIONS. REFER TO OPERATORS HANDBOOK FOR DETAILS.

Safety reminder to use the correct front guards for the type of cultivation being carried out.

## DESCRIPTION

The Standen Powavator 400 series rotavator is suitable for category 2 or 3 linkage rear mounting. The centre linkage unit is fitted with a heavy-duty gearbox. Carried on the centre section are a pair of hydraulically folded wing mounted Powavator units which are shaft driven from the central gearbox, and protected by preset 'rattle' clutches in the drive shafts.

The heavy-duty rotor gear drives are oil bath lubricated for maximum continuous power transmission.

Depending on build specification, the machine can be fitted with rear mounted ridger units, steel or rubber side depth wheels, or a rear mounted packer roller. Wheel or centre line markers are available for bed forming work on ploughed land. Soil opening disc assemblies can be fitted to run in front of the outer gear cases.

## TRACTOR SUITABILITY

The Standen Powavator 400 is designed to be mounted on the three point linkage, either category '2' or '3', of tractors of a minimum power of 225HP (168kW). The tractor must be capable of handling, and lifting the implement safely, and may need to be ballasted accordingly.

The wheel equipment must also be capable of carrying the combined weight of tractor and implement,

Tyre pressures should be checked to the manufacturers recommendation, and both side tyres should be identical type, and in approximately the same state of wear.

## ATTACHING THE POWAVATOR TO THE TRACTOR



## BEFORE ATTACHING THE POWAVATOR, APPLY THE TRACTOR HANDBRAKE, AND SWITCH OFF THE ENGINE.

Position the tractor lift arms so that the mounting pins can be inserted through the lower hitch arms, and the tractor link ball ends. Fit the mounting pins, and secure using the clip pins. Adjust the top link length, and fit to the machine top hitch arm using the mounting pin supplied. Secure using the clip pin. To keep the PTO shaft working angle as shallow as possible the top and bottom hitch arms may have to be adjusted in or out. To do this remove the locking bolts and spacers and slide the hitch arms to the new position and re-secure.

Adjust linkage stabilisers to suit the operation, up to a maximum of 50mm (2") sideways movement.

Fit the PTO drive shaft to the tractor PTO, ensuring that the yoke quick release mechanism locates fully in the tractor PTO groove. Anchor the guard safety check chain to the tractor master shield. Ensure that the chain does not wrap around the plastic guard, as this can cause premature failure of the guard.

If fitting the PTO shaft to a tractor for the first time, check that the open, and closed length of the shaft is correct for the tractor / machine combination in the raised, and lowered positions. A minimum  $1/3^{rd}$  overlap must be maintained when extended.



# NEVER RUN THE MACHINE WHEN IN THE RAISED POSITION.

Lift the machine and remove the transport stands. Refit the stands in the inverted position for storage.



## **OPENING THE MACHINE FOR WORK**



DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FOLD THE MACHINE UNLESS IT IS COUPLED TO THE TRACTOR LINKAGE.

ENSURE THAT YOU ARE CLEAR OF POWER LINES, OR ANY OVERHEAD OBSTRUCTIONS.

#### STOP THE TRACTOR. APPLY THE PARKING BRAKE. ENSURE THE PTO IS FREE TO ROTATE, OR IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE TRACTOR

With the machine parked on level ground.

Stop the tractor, and apply the handbrake.

Open the hydraulic ram shut off valve. (handle in line with pipes).



Operate the hydraulic service to raise the wings fully and then manually release the transport latches by pulling on the latch cord.

Raise the machine at least 300mm to allow ground clearance when the wings rotate.

Operate the hydraulic service to open the wings, (they may not move together).

## **REMOVING THE POWAVATOR FROM THE TRACTOR**



APPLY THE TRACTOR HANDBRAKE AND SWITCH OFF THE ENGINE. IF STORING FOLDED THE MACHINE MUST BE ON SOLID GROUND.

Lift the machine, and fit the transport stands.

Disconnect the PTO drive shaft from the tractor PTO. Support the PTO on the rest as shown.

Disconnect the top link, and lower links



#### FOLDING THE MACHINE FOR TRANSPORT



DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FOLD THE MACHINE UNLESS IT IS COUPLED TO THE TRACTOR LINKAGE. ENSURE THAT YOU ARE CLEAR OF POWER LINES, OR ANY OVERHEAD OBSTRUCTIONS. STOP THE TRACTOR. APPLY THE PARKING BRAKE. ENSURE THE PTO IS FREE TO ROTATE, OR IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE TRACTOR

With the machine parked on level ground, stop the tractor and apply the handbrake.

Open the hydraulic ram shut off valve. (handle in line with pipes)

Raise the machine at least 300mm to allow ground clearance when the wings rotate.

Operate the hydraulic service to fold the wings, (they may not move together).

Ensure the transport latches locate correctly to lock the wings into the vertical transport position.

Close the hydraulic ram shut off valve. (handle at  $90^{\circ}$  to pipes)

## SIDE DRIVE SHAFTS



NEVER REMOVE THE PTO COVERS WITH THE MACHINE RUNNING. KEEP ALL GUARDS IN PLACE.



The LH and RH drive shafts are each fitted with a torque limiting 'rattle' clutch at the outboard end. The clutch is preset and has no user adjustment. If the clutch repeatedly trips then it may be necessary to revise the method of working, i.e. shallower first pass, or slower forward speed to prevent overloading the machine.



IF FOR ANY REASON THE LH OR RH DRIVE SHAFTS ARE DISCONNECTED FROM THE CENTRAL GEARBOX THEY MUST BE REFITTED WITH THE LH AND RH DRIVE SHAFT YOKES EXACTLY IN LINE. THIS IS NECESSARY TO ALLOW THE SHAFT JOINTS TO FOLD. FAILURE TO DO THIS WILL RESULT IN BREAKAGE OF THE YOKES AND/OR GEARBOX OUTPUT SHAFTS.

#### **DEPTH CONTROL**

The depth of cultivation is controlled down to a maximum of 200mm (8") by means of side mounted steel or rubber wheels, by full width rear roller, or when ridgers are fitted by the set of the ridgers, and the tractor position control.

When using side wheels the depth is adjusted by means of the screw adjuster mounted on each wheel arm.

To adjust the depth;

Release the locking clip, and rotate the handle clockwise to increase depth, and anti clockwise to decrease depth.

When correct depth is reached, fold down the handles and secure the locking clip.

Ensure that the adjustment is made equally both sides.

When using ridgers the depth of the centre ridgers is preset by means of the adjuster screw in the parallel linkage. This gives the basic depth. The outer ridgers are fitted with hydraulic rams, and these allow the outer ridgers to be raised and lowered alternately to balance the side force on the tractor when working in pre formed ridges. The units can then be locked down to preset positions by means of shut off valves if required.



## **RIGID OR FLOATING OPERATION.**

The Powavator 400 can be operated either with the wings locked rigid, or with the wings allowed to float to follow the ground surface. When working to produce ridges the wings should be locked horizontal by closing the ram shut-off valve. For general rotavation and incorporation the wings should be allowed to float. This is achieved by leaving the ram shut off valve in the open position and the tractor service in float. The wings are then able to move upwards if too much pressure is placed on the powavator.



#### **CENTRE DIVIDER TINE**

A centre divider tine is bolted to the centre frame section. Working in conjunction with the side deflector plates mounted on the powavator side plates, this splits the soil to allow it to flow through the rotors and not between the inner side plates. The tine mounting is adjustable for depth, and should be set level with the bottom of

the rotor blades. The point, and shin pieces are replaceable, and should be changed as necessary to prevent damage to the mounting.

Operating with the tine removed will result in premature wear and damage to the powavator side plate, and to soil in the centre not being properly cultivated.

## TRACK ERADICATOR TINES

The track eradicator tine kit is designed to break up the compacted soil created under the tractor wheels. Two pairs of tines mounted to the powavator centre frame are positioned directly behind the tractor rear wheels. Adjustment is provided for different track widths and tine point depth is set using the locking pins.



## WEED CUTTER BLADES



NEVER ATTEMPT TO ADJUST THE WEED CUTTER BLADES WITH THE MACHINE RUNNING. STOP THE ENGINE, APPLY THE HAND BRAKE, AND SUPPORT THE MACHINE SAFELY BEFORE WORKING UNDER IT.

Weed cutter blades are fitted to both end flanges of the rotors to help prevent trash from wrapping around the bearing housing, and causing premature failure.

To adjust blade positions:

Slacken the two adjusting bolts (A), and slide the Cutter blade (B) until it just touches the shearing blade on the rotor end flange, and slightly separate.

Tighten the two adjusting bolts.

Rotate the rotor by hand and check that the blade adjustment is correct.

Run the powavator, and listen to ensure that the blades do not catch when under power.

## **TRAILING SHIELDS**

The trailing shields are used to help control the type of tilth produced. With the shields lowered, the cultivated soil strikes them and clods are broken on impact producing a finer tilth. Trash is held and buried, and the shield levels and consolidates the top of the seedbed.

With the shields raised, the soil is thrown out unrestricted producing a coarse tilth. Trash and weeds are left on the surface to weather.

The trailing shields are spring loaded, with the spring rods controlled by an adjustable arm. By relocating the pins the arms can be adjusted.



#### CAUTION ASSISTANCE MAY BE REQUIRED TO LIFT THE TRAILING SHIELDS



To adjust the shields:

Remove the 'R' clips (A) from the pins.

Take the weight of the trailing shields and remove the securing pins.

Reposition the trailing board as required.

Replace the securing pins and 'R' clips.



READ THE SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THE MACHINE. DO NOT ATTEMPT ANY ADJUSTMENTS WITH THE MACHINE RUNNING.

#### **CHECKS BEFORE OPERATION**

Check that the machine is correctly connected to the 3-point linkage, and that the pins are correctly retained.

Check that the PTO drive shaft is correctly locked into the retaining groove.

Check that the PTO guard is intact and the safety chains correctly anchored.

Check that all blades / spikes fixings are tight.

Ensure that all frame fixings are tight.

Ensure that the side drive and rotor stub wear skids are in position.

Ensure all guards are in place and secure.

Ensure that all safety precautions have been observed and that preliminary maintenance has been carried out as detailed in the Lubrication and maintenance section of this publication.

If the tractor is equipped with dual hydraulics ensure that the system is selected for position control, not for draft control.

## WORKING INSTRUCTIONS

Unfold the machine and remove any transport pins to their stowage positions.

Select the required gear on the centre gearbox.

Check that all guards are in position.

With the machine clear of the ground, engage the PTO drive and bring it up to speed (1000rpm).

# DO NOT LOWER THE MACHINE ONTO THE GROUND RUNNING WITH THE TRACTOR IN NEUTRAL.

Lower the machine to the ground and drive forward at a speed suitable for the prevailing conditions. Work a short distance then stop the tractor, disengage the PTO and stop the engine. Check that the tilth being produced is satisfactory and that the working depth is correct across the full width of the machine. Adjust any setting as necessary before restarting.

It may not be possible to achieve the full cultivated depth in one pass. Start at a shallower depth, and work deeper on subsequent passes.

Lift the machine clear of the ground and disengage the PTO when turning at the headlands. If the tractor is fitted with a PTO brake, reduce the engine speed before disengaging the PTO to reduce the shock in the driveline.

If the machine fails to operate as expected, stop the machine, lower to the ground, and switch off the tractor. Investigate the fault. Use the Operators Check List as a guide.

## SETTING TO PRODUCE THE TILTH

The type of tilth, fine or coarse produced by the Powavator is controlled by the following factors:

THE EFFECT OF SOIL TYPE.

Soil type; heavy to light.

The amount of clay present in heavier soils gives them cohesion and a greater variation of tilth is therefore possible.

Lighter soils usually contain insufficient clay to give cohesion and a finer tilth is usually produced.

#### THE EFFECT OF ROTOR SPEED.

Rotor speed; high – medium – low.

At a constant forward travel speed, the rotor speed controls the size of the slice cut in the soil. A 2 blade rotor at a slow speed will produce a large cut leaving a rough cloddy finish. A 3 blade rotor at a fast speed reduces the cut size giving a finer tilth. The 3 blade configuration is suitable for general use, but a 2 blade formation has the following advantages.

Less tendency to clog in wet or sticky conditions.

The rotor is more self-cleaning in trash, allowing deeper working depth and better incorporation.

The finished cloddy surface is better for 'autumn' weathering.

#### THE EFFECT OF FORWARD TRAVEL SPEED.

Forward speed; fast – slow.

The size of the soil slice can also be varied by use of the tractor gears. A low gear and slow forward speed will produce a fine tilth. Higher gears and a faster forward speed will produce progressively larger slices, and a rougher finish. Higher forward speeds in conjunction with a high rotor speed can be used to maintain the tilth in previously rotavated ground.

#### THE EFFECT OF THE TRAILING BOARD.

Trailing board position; raised – lowered; fixed – floating.

With the trailing board lowered, the clods tend to be broken on impact, a finer tilth is produced, trash is buried, and the trailing board levels the surface.

Working with the trailing board raised allows a coarse tilth to be produced with larger particles, and trash to be left on the surface,

If the trailing board is locked down on its springs, the effect will be to compact the top of the seedbed. Allowing the board to float will produce a looser surface.

THE EFFECT OF SOIL MOISTURE CONTENT.

The moisture content of the soil affects the suitability for tillage. If the soil has a high moisture content it will be more inclined to 'ball' and smear. Dry soil will create a large amount of dust, and also lead to exaggerated blade wear. If soil conditions are too wet, damage to the structure may occur.

#### **OPERATORS CHECK LIST**

If the Powavator fails to operate as expected, the following points highlight common problems that can occur. Make adjustments one at a time, and check the effect before making further alterations.

ROTOR WILL NOT TURN. PTO not engaged on tractor. Overload clutch working. Gear not correctly selected on gearbox.

ROTOR TURNS ERRATICALLY. Overload clutch operating. Blades or spikes missing or incorrectly fitted. PTO dive shaft angle to steep. Blockage or obstruction of rotors.

INSUFFICIENT DEPTH OF WORK Machine carried on tractor hydraulics. Insufficient power. Depth control wheel set to low. Worn, bent, or missing blades / spikes Rotor speed too slow. Obstruction in rotor.

TILTH TOO COARSE Trailing board too high. Rotor speed too slow. Forward speed too fast. 2 blade formation. Soil too wet.

TILTH TOO FINE. Trailing board too low Rotor speed too fast. Forward speed too slow. 3 blade formation. Soil too dry.

ROTOR CLOGGING. Soil too wet Worn, bent, or missing blades / spikes. Rotor speed too slow. Obstruction in rotor.

## **LUBRICATION**

Correct lubrication should be used to ensure the full life of working parts and efficient operation of the machine.

Shafts and bearings fitted with grease nipples should be lubricated using a good quality general-purpose grease.

Bearings must not be allowed to run dry. When greasing it is better to give a little frequently than a lot at long intervals.

#### LUBRICANTS

GEARBOX	SAE90/140	(CASTROL E	PW85X/140)	7 lt
JACKSHAFT HOUSINGS	SAE90/140	(CASTROL E	PW85X/140)	1.2 lt
RH SIDE DRIVE LH SIDE DRIVE	SAE90/140 SAE90/140	(CASTROL E (CASTROL E	PW85X/140) PW85X/140)	4.5 lt 5.5 lt
GREASE POINTS. (Including U/J B	Bearings)	Lithium base	ed grease	
PTO Drive Shaft Graphite or M	olybdenum E	Di-sulphide grea	ase	

OIL POINTS General-purpose machine oil

#### GEARBOX OIL LEVEL

The gearbox oil level is checked by removing the lower level plug in the front cover. Oil level should be to the bottom of the hole with the machine level.



#### JACKSHAFT HOUSING OIL LEVEL

The jackshaft housing oil levels are checked by removing the level plugs in the side of each housing tube. Oil level should be to the bottom of the hole with the machine level.

#### SIDE DRIVE CASE OIL LEVEL

The side drive case oil levels are checked by removing the level plugs on the front of each gearcase. Oil level should be to the bottom of the hole with the machine level.



#### SERVICE INTERVALS

#### On delivery, and after the first day;

Check all fixings for tightness. Check oil levels. Lubricate drive shaft. Check all blade / spikes fixings.

#### Every 10 hours (daily)

Lubricate drive shafts. Check all fixings for tightness. Check oil levels. Lubricate trailing board hinges. Check all blade / spikes fixings. Check all blade / spikes for damage. Replace wearing parts as necessary to prevent damage.

#### **Every 500 hours (three monthly)**

Drain, flush, and refill gearbox and side drives. Check for excessive play on all drive shafts. Replace any wearing parts as necessary. Lubricate drive shafts Check all fixings for tightness. Check oil levels. Lubricate trailing board hinges. Check all blade / spikes fixings Check all blade / spikes for damage.



**PRACTICE** SAFE MAINTENANCE. Stop the tractor, apply the parking brake, and remove the key before working on the machine.

#### End of season

Before storing the machine; Wash down the machine and clean all soil from working parts. Coat bare metal with a rust preventative. Carry out a full service on the machine. Check the condition of the hydraulic hoses. Touch up any damaged paintwork. Grease any adjustable parts such as discs, marker arms, or ridgers to prevent them seizing / rusting. Replace any wearing parts as necessary.

#### WEAR PLATES

To protect the front and bottom edges of the drive plate and the inner side plate, replaceable wear strips are fitted. These should be replaced when worn as they help to prevent damage to the main rotor bearing housings.



A wear plate is fitted to protect the side drive gearcase. Failure to keep this in place and in good condition will result in major damage to the rotor drive assembly.

#### **ROTOR BLADES**



#### PRACTICE SAFE MAINTENANCE. ROTOR BLADES ARE SHARP. WEAR STOUT GLOVES WHEN WORKING ON THE ROTOR BLADES.

When correctly fitted the rotor blades must form a scroll pattern. This ensures that the blades enter the soil at regular intervals to even out the load on the machine transmission. When replacing worn blades remove one blade at a time and fit a

replacement before proceeding to the next. This will ensure that the 'scroll' pattern is maintained. When fitting new blades use only genuine 'STANDEN' blades and blade bolts. Genuine blade bolts will have the correct shank length and tensile strength. Fit the bolt head against the blade with the spring washer and nut against the flange. Tighten the nuts to 35kgsM (250lbs/ft).

To help provide alternative tilths the rotor flanges are drilled to accept either two, or three blade configurations. To identify the blade positions when changing formation from 2 - 3 blade, each hole has a number from 1 to 14, and the blades are fitted in the following fashion:-

Left hand blades, except stub axle end flange.

2 Blade formation	1+2, 8+9.
3 Blade formation.	1+2, 5+6, 11+12.

Right hand blades, except drive side end flange.

2 Blade formation	3+4. 10+11.

3 Blade formation. 3+4. 7+8. 13+14.



#### **SPIKE REMOVAL / FITTTING**



To remove a worn or damaged spike:

Hammer out the retaining pin using a properly fitting punch.

If the spike is free, hammer it out of its socket.

If after removing the pin the spike will not easily come out of the rotor, it may be because it is bent. Follow the procedure below to remove the spike.

Hammer the end of the spike to drive it in and out of the rotor both ways until it becomes loose. DO NOT HIT THE SPIKE SIDEWAYS, this may damage the retaining block and make the new spike loose when fitted.

Cut through the spike as close to the retaining block as possible without damaging the block.

Deburr the cut end and, using a suitable punch, drift the spike through the tube from the cut end.

To fit a new spike:

Clean any rust from the retaining block and rotor holes.

Insert the new spike through the rotor tube so that the machined groove aligns with the pinhole in the retaining block.

Insert a new retaining pin with the seam away from the spike, and hammer it in flush with the block.

## **BEDFORMER KIT**

A Bedformer kit is available either factory fitted or as a kit for customer retro-fitting. The kit comprises of 4 individual parallel linkage ridger units, and can be supplied with either standard or convex mouldboards.

Each individual ridger unit can be adjusted for depth, the usual configuration being for the centre two units to be used with a manual adjuster screw in the linkage, allowing them to be set to match the rotor working depth. The outer two ridger units are fitted with a hydraulic ram to set the working depth, allowing the units to be used in a fully down position, or in a half raised position balancing the side forces for more consistent working. The ridger units have a series of alternative hole positions for presetting the adjustment range.

A tap in the hydraulic line to the ridger lift rams allow for the units to be locked in a fixed position if required.





## MARKER KIT

When working on ploughed land cultivating and forming ridges, optional marker assemblies can be fitted. The markers allow for wheel or centreline marking, and are operated hydraulically for operation and transport. For work, the markers are designed to raise and lower alternatively.

A stop plate is incorporated in the folding mechanism which limits the travel in work, and needs to be reset to allow folding for transport.

With the stop plate in position in its transport position, it restricts the travel of the markers to prevent them interfering with other parts of the machine as they fold for transport.

#### TO PREPARE THE MARKERS FOR TRANSPORT.

- 1. Pivot the stop plate of the lowered marker into its transport position see Fig 3
- 2. Lock the raised marker using the tap (item 1 Fig 3A).
- 3. Actuate the hydraulics to raise the markers until the marker hits the stop plate.
- 4. Lock the marker into its raised position using the tap (item 1 Fig 3A).
- 5. Unlock the other marker using the tap (item 1 Fig 3A).
- 6. Lower the unlocked marker.
- 7. Pivot the stop plate into its transport position see Fig 3.
- 8. Raise the marker until it hits the stop plate and lock using the tap.

#### TO PREPARE THE MARKERS FOR WORK.

- 1. Unlock the required marker using the tap (item 1 Fig3A).
- Lower the marker and pivot the stop plate into the working position see Fig 3B
- 3. Unlock the other marker and actuate the hydraulics to lower the marker, the other marker should simultaneously raise.
- 4. Pivot the stop plate into its working position.

When in work the marker taps (item 1 Fig 3A) should be in the unlocked position. The marker and parallel linkage hydraulic circuit is designed so that when the ridger is in the raised position the marker is also in its raised position. If the ridger and markers get out of sequence the marker tap (item 1 Fig3A) can be used to re-sequence them.



#### WHEN ACTUATING THE MARKERS ALWAYS ENSURE EVERYONE IN THE VICINITY IS AWARE OF YOUR INTENTIONS



FIG 3

FIG 3A

FIG 3B

The markers can be adjusted to suit various marking settings. To adjust, slacken the retaining bolts and slide the disc/tine to the required position and re-tighten. On the disc type markers the width of the furrow the disc makes can be varied by slackening the clamp bolts (item 1, fig 4) and rotating the disc stem to the desired position. Vertical position of the disc is set by rotating the clamp (item 2, fig 4) on the marker arm.



## SPECIFICATIONS.

LENGTH	1555mm
LENGTH WITH RIDGERS	2800mm
WIDTH IN WORK	6488mm
CULTIVATING WIDTH.	5380mm ( 2 X 100")
TRANSPORT WIDTH.	2900mm
HEIGHT	1950mm
HEIGHT IN TRANSPORT	3300mm.
WEIGHT WITH RIDGERS	4350Kg
POWER REQUIREMENT.	225HP – 168Kw min
P.T.O. INPUT	1000 RPM