

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL S-TINE HARROWS

A decorative wavy line with a pattern of harrow tines, colored in yellow and grey, spans the width of the page.

TopLine Cross





TopLine Super XL

Starting from serial nr 05240016

Original manual 01 / 2016

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1. FOREWORD

Multiva agricultural machines are manufactured in Finland. The modern production technology, excellent raw materials and careful manufacturing and finishing utilised in the production of the machines guarantees a high quality product. Multiva product range includes the following agricultural machines:

- Trailers
- S-Tine Harrows
- Disc Harrows
- Cultivators

We thank you for choosing and putting your trust on the Multiva S-Tine Harrow. We hope that the product fulfils your requirements and serves you for a long time. **We advise you to carefully go through these instructions before commissioning the machine.** The inspection and maintenance activities described in these instructions are vitally important for the proper functioning of the machine and the validity of the warranty.

All instructions, warnings and cautions must be followed without exception. They are given to ensure the safety of the user and the durability of the machine.

These operation and maintenance instructions apply for the TopLine Cross and TopLine Super XL range harrows starting from serial number 05240016.

Multiva TopLine Super is a diverse power harrow, enabling more flexible and profitable tillage activities. The harrow combines extremely efficient tillage and crumbling as well as excellent passing of straw and plant residue.

1.1. Intended use of the machine

Multiva TopLine Cross s-tine harrow is designed for:

- Seedbed preparation of soil, to which primary tillage has already been carried out, in spring or autumn.
- TopLine Cross is not intended for stubble cultivation.

Multiva TopLine Super XL s-tine harrow is designed for:

- Seedbed preparation of soil, to which primary tillage has already been carried out, in spring or autumn.
- Stubble cultivation in spring.
- Straw harrowing when equipped with a rear harrow.

In favourable conditions, the Super XL can be used for stubble cultivation also in autumn. Then one must note that:

- Harrow can not be used for deep cultivation like a cultivator.
- Large amount of un-decomposed straw can make cultivation difficult.
- Moisture of the soil affects much on how well the plant residue can pass the tines.

1.2. Technical specifications

With standard equipment

TopLine Cross

	600	700	800	900	1000
Nr of s-tines	72	82	93	105	119
Tine spacing mm	80	80	80	80	80
Nr of tine axles	8	8	8	8	8
Working width cm	600	680	780	880	1000
Length of the frame cm	410	410	410	410	410
Transport width cm	355	355	385	430	440
Power requirement hp	120	150	180	210	240
Weight kg	4580	5180	6300	6980	8260

TopLine Super XL

	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1250	1500
Nr of s-tines	50	59	67	77	87	101	129	143
Tine spacing mm	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nr of tine axles	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Working width cm	500	600	680	780	880	1000	1300	1450
Length of the frame cm	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
Transport width cm	300	300	300	360	360	440	440	440
Power requirement hp	120	140	180	220	250	280	360	400
Weight kg	3580	3930	4580	5650	6090	7370	9320	11025

The technical specifications can be found also on the manufacturer's website. Please contact the manufacturer to acquire information about new products.

Due to ongoing product development, products and specifications discussed herein are subject to change.

1.3. Type plate

A type plate similar to the one below is attached to the harrow. Please write all the information from the type plate in this manual. When you are dealing with the supplier of the Multiva machine or a factory representative, please mention the model and serial number of the machine. This is recommended to avoid delays and unnecessary misunderstandings.



Serial:

Model:

Weight kg:

C E

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Fields in the type plate:

Serial = Serial number of the machine

Model = Model of the machine

Weight = Weight of the machine with standard equipment

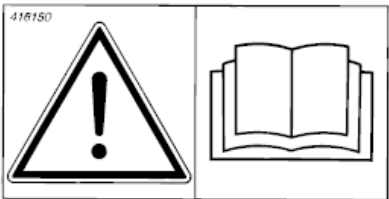

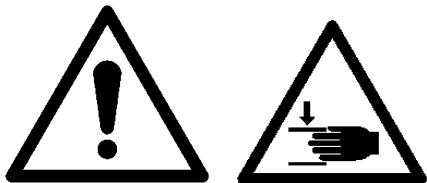

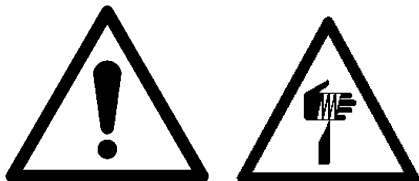
2. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

These safety instructions and safety distances must without exception be followed when using the machine. The machine must be configured according to this manual and this manual must be utilised in the operation and maintenance of the machine.






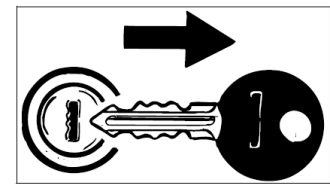
Never allow any person to ride the harrow during work or transport!

2.1. Warning symbols

Follow the warning labels attached to the harrow pictured below. Do not remove the warning labels on the machine.

Warning label	Explanation
	<p>CAREFULLY READ THE OPERATION MANUAL AND THE SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE CONNECTING THE MACHINE TO A TRACTOR!</p>
	<p>CRUSHING HAZARD! IMPACT HAZARD!</p> <p>Maintain a 10-metre safety distance from the machine when the side wings are up and when the machine is in operation.</p> <p>Do not go under the machine unless it is mechanically supported.</p>
	<p>CRUSHING HAZARD!</p> <p>There is a danger of crushing in hitching and unhitching activities. Beware the bruising of feet, fingers and arms</p>
	<p>RISK OF FALLING!</p> <p>Standing on the machine is not allowed in any situation.</p>
	<p>SHARP EDGES!</p> <p>There is a risk of injury when using the machine functions. Maintain a 10 m safety distance when connecting the machine to the tractor.</p>



 	<p>HIGH PRESSURE HYDRAULIC OIL! Escaping hydraulic fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury!</p>
 	<p>DANGER! Proper function of the locking mechanisms must be checked before any road transport; Locking of the side wings and the ball valve for the side wing hydraulics.</p>
 	<p>NOTE! Turn off the tractor before making service or adjustments to the machine. Make sure that the tractor and machine won't move itself. Apply hand brake or wheel wedges.</p>

2.2. Hitching and unhitching

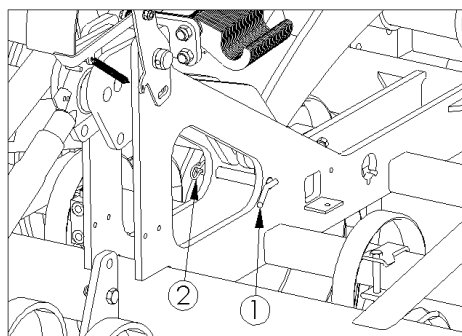
The harrow can only be hitched to the trailer hitch of the tractor. Follow all safety instructions concerning the tractor when hitching or unhitching the harrow. There is a danger of crushing in hitching and unhitching activities. Also beware the bruising of feet, fingers and arms. Do not disconnect pressurised hydraulic connectors. When the harrow is hitched to the tractor, standing near the harrow, and particularly its side sections, is forbidden.

2.3. Transport on public roads

When transporting the harrow on a public road, please take care and follow all orders under the Road Traffic Act and special regulations concerning slow vehicles. Before moving, check the visibility of the harrow's reflectors and the slow vehicle triangle as well as the functioning and visibility of the tractor's lights. The reflectors, triangle and tractor lights must be maintained clean, as they affect the traffic safety of the entire combination. When transporting the harrow, particular attention should be given on the visibility of the rear turn signals. Always ensure that the harrow is sufficiently clean before transport on public roads.

As standard, the harrow is fitted with reflectors at the extremities of the harrow to indicate the over width portion of the towed machine. When driving on public roads, make sure that the lights of the tractor are also visible from behind the harrow.

The maximum transport speed for the harrow with 300 tyres is 40 km/h and with 340 tyres 50 km/h.



1. Transport support pin
2. Spring cotter pin

The harrow has a transport support which prevents the machine lowering down accidentally in case of a users fault or a sudden leak in the hydraulics. Transport support pin 1 must be set to its hole and locked with pin 2 before any road transport.

Always before the road transport, make sure that the side wings have locked to the transport position. Unintended opening of the wings should be prevented by closing the ball valve in the hydraulic hose. Turn the lever crosswise to the hose. See section 4.5 in this manual.

2.4. Using the harrow

The operator must be familiar with the operation of the harrow and he/she must have the knowledge and skills to operate the harrow correctly. The operator must study the operating instructions and follow them.

The condition of the harrow, the tightness of the bolts and the tyre pressures must always be visually checked before starting work. Never adjust or clean a moving harrow. During work, persons are forbidden to ride the harrow or stand within the working area (safety distance 5 m). Safety distance should also be kept while the harrow is not moving when the hydraulics is being used. Pressurised hydraulic cables can release a deadly liquid spray. The side sections of the harrow can only be raised and lowered when the harrow is not moving. When raising or lowering the side sections, ensure that no persons are standing near the harrow. Before transport, ensure that the side sections are set to transport position and locked. Before commencing working with the harrow, side sections must be fully lowered, so that the cylinders are fully extended.

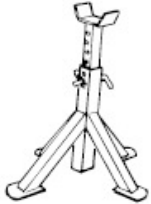
The side sections of the harrow should be raised and lowered by keeping the hydraulic pressure continuously on during the whole movement. Interrupting the movement may disturb the function of a valve in the system and the side sections will not move at the same time. Sudden change to the balance may cause the harrow to tip over. This applies in particular 800 – 1500 harrows.



2.5. Maintenance

For maintenance, the harrow must be stopped and it must be blocked to stop it from moving. Maintenance must be carried out on an even and stable surface to prevent the harrow from tipping over or moving. Note the danger of slipping: Do not step on any part of the machine.

Maintenance-related and other measures should not be carried out when the harrow or one of its parts is raised and unsupported.



When maintenance is carried out to the harrow, the side blocks must be lowered. In any event, ensure safe working conditions and sufficient lighting. Turn off the tractor and release the pressure from the hydraulics before handling any hydraulic hoses or components.

Only use original spare parts in the maintenance of the harrow. Using non-original spare parts will void the warranty.

3. COMMISSIONING AND BASIC ADJUSTMENTS

3.1. Measures before commissioning

The sections of the harrow requiring lubrication have been lubricated at the factory and oil has been driven to the cylinders during test runs. Still, it is recommended to review the lubrication points before the first period of usage. Lubrication points are described in section 7 MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME, LUBRICATION.

3.2. Hitching to tractor

Attach the towing eye of the harrow's drawbar to the hydraulic tow hitch of the tractor. Ensure that the hitch of the tractor locks on and that the hitch is not supported by the lifting device.

Hydraulic hoses are marked with colourful collars. Hoses are connected to dual purpose outputs. The tractor must have 3 dual purpose hydraulic outputs.

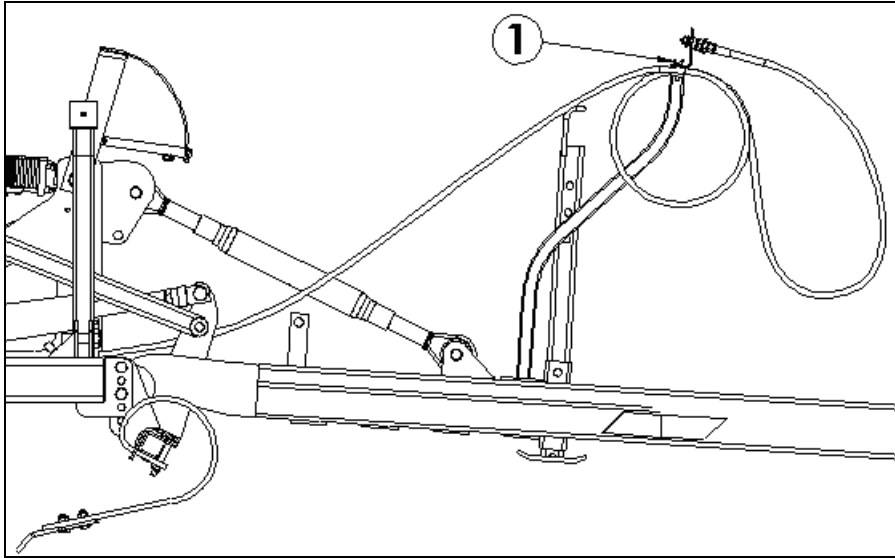
Action	Marking the hose
Working depth - down	1 x red
Working depth - up	2 x red
Close side sections	1 x black
Open side sections	2 x black
Levelling board down	1 x blue
Levelling board up	2 x blue

NB! Ensure that the dual purpose valve used for height adjustment is actually set to function as dual purpose and that the float position of the valve is not activated. If the float position remains activated during height adjustment, this may result in the changing of the harrow's working depth between sections during tillage!

NB! The raising cylinders of side sections must be connected to a hydraulic output with a float position. The float position of the side section's raising cylinders must always be activated during tillage. The float position allows the oil to flow freely in both hoses.



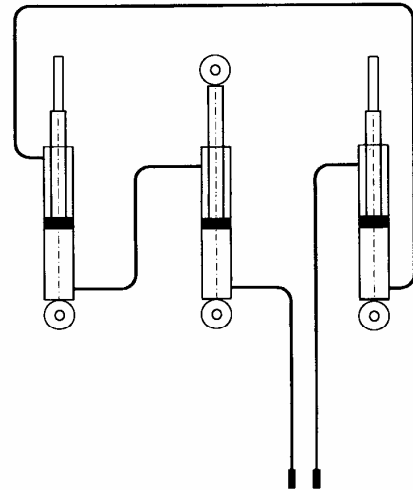
3.3. Adjusting hydraulic hoses



After hitching the harrow to the tractor, adjust the hydraulic hoses between the hose rack and tractor to a suitable length. The length of the hoses can be adjusted by loosening the hose rack lock (point 1 in the illustration). Extra hose is left looped in the rack. Tighten the bolts after making the adjustment. The length of the hoses is correct when the hoses do not become in contact with the tractor's pulling arms during turning. The length of the hoses is too short if they tense up and disconnect from the tractor's hydraulic connector during turning. The smallest allowed diameter for a hose loop is 200 mm. If the diameter is too small, the loop must be opened and the hoses placed on the rack without looping. If the loop is too small, there is a danger of breaking the hoses. Turn off the tractor and release the pressure from the hydraulics before handling the hoses.

3.4. Operating principle of the front levelling board and depth adjustment hydraulics

The front levelling boards and the depth are both actuated by three series-connected cylinders. The series-connection of cylinders means that the oil flows from the rod side of one cylinder to the rod side of the other cylinder and the oil only flows through the tractor's valve to the first and last cylinder. All the cylinders in the series are of different sizes, so that the oil volume of the piston side corresponds to the volume of the next cylinder's rod side. Both the levelling board and depth adjustment circuits have a pilot valve.



3.5. Synchronizing the cylinders

Series-connected cylinders must be set to the same level for them to work precisely.

Cylinders are synchronized by fully extending the cylinder rods using tractor hydraulics and maintaining the pressure for about 30 seconds, and running the motor on low rpm. When the cylinder rod is fully out, the oil can flow through a small opening past the piston to the next cylinder. Hydraulic oil flows through all cylinders in the circuit, setting them to the same level and bleeding possible air out from the system. Moving the cylinders back and forth will not synchronize them.

Synchronizing of depth and levelling board cylinders must always be carried out at the beginning of an operation period. And always after changing a cylinder or a hydraulic hose to these circuits. Depth adjustment cylinders must be synchronized at times also during tillage keeping the pressure on for a few seconds.

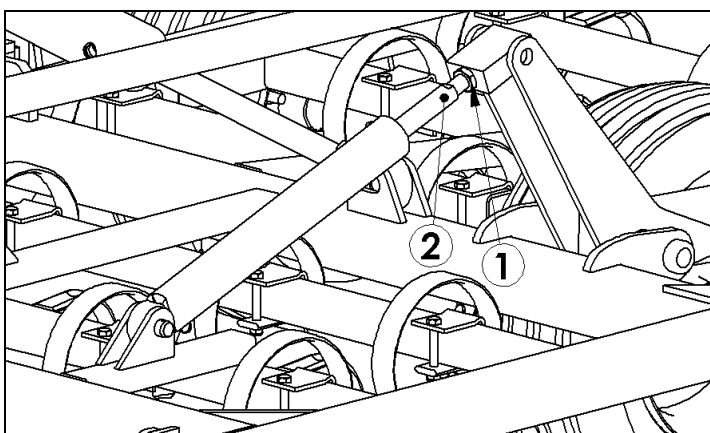
3.6. Harrow position adjustment

The horizontal position of the frame in relation to the vertical position is adjusted with the top link. The adjustment ensures the even working depth of all tines. The position adjustment is tractor-specific and depends on the height of the tractor's tow hitch. When the top link is shortened, the front end of the frame lowers - correspondingly, lengthening the rod raises the front end. The top link must be locked in place when the right position is found.

The adjustment must be checked during work as the tractor and the harrow may sink differently in the field.

3.7. Basic adjustment of the side sections

The aim of the adjustment is to ensure that both side sections are at the same depth with regard to the centre block. The factory adjustments must be checked when the machine is commissioned on the field.



NB! Before making adjustments, make sure that the depth cylinders are equalised and that the raising cylinders of the side sections are not supporting the side sections.

The adjustment is performed by loosening the locking nut at the end of the cylinder (point 1). By rotating the cylinder rod (point 2), you can adjust the depth of the side sections. By extending the cylinder rod, the working depth of the side section decreases and by shortening it the working depth increases. One rotation affects 5 mm to the cultivation depth.

	Harrows 500 - 700	800 - 1500
Locking nut key	36 mm	55 mm
Cylinder rod key	24 mm	36 mm



4. USE AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE HARROW

Depending on the model of the harrow, some of the equipment mentioned in this manual are installed as standard and some are available as options.

4.1. Seedbed preparation

The harrow is used to loosen and crumble the soil to achieve a sufficiently fine result. The requirements for the even and optimal growth of the cultivated plant include a seedbed that is as even as possible and the correct surface crumb structure. An even seedbed is also important for the depth-holding of the seeder's coulters.

The tillage effect is determined by changing the working depth, number of tillage rounds, number of tillage times, tillage speed and directions as well as the tillage intensity of the levelling boards and cage roller.

The correct tillage depth is the depth of sowing for the plant. On clay and silt soils, there must be a sufficient amount of fine crumbs on top of the soil. This layer of crumbs forms a barrier against evaporation, preventing the excessive drying of the soil. The surface of the seed layer must have larger crumbs. They reduce the risk of slaking and maintain the seedbed loose. Particularly on silt soil, the surface layer should not be tilled excessively fine. The primary objective of seedbed preparation of easily cultivated sand, mull and peat soil is to level the soil for seeding.

In favourable conditions, the Multiva s-tine harrow may only need one pass. However, the number of passes must always be selected according to conditions. If several passes are carried out, the run directions should be made perpendicular to each other. This ensures the maximum evenness of the seedbed.

4.2. Tillage speed

The tillage speed depends on the soil type and previous cultivation method. Suitable speed for proper function of the s-tine and rear harrow is 8 – 15 km/h. With excessive tillage speed, the tillage characteristics of the s-tine suffer.

4.3. Tillage techniques

Suitable tillage technique is influenced by several factors, e.g. the size and form of the block and direction of seeding. Correctly selected tillage technique reduces required work and ensures the best possible result. If several tillage passes are made, the last pass should be performed in the intended direction of seeding. This reduces unnecessary tilting of the seeder unit. If possible, it is recommended to drive parallel to the longest side of the block to minimise the time spent on turning.

Turn the wide harrow smoothly or rise it up a bit when turning around at the end of a field strip.

Do not reverse the harrow while the tines are in the soil.

4.4. Starting and setting into work position

Raise the harrow to transport height. Ensure that the safety distance of the side sections is clear. Lower the side sections. The lock pieces on the side sections open automatically. Maintain the hydraulics actuated until the cylinders are fully extended.

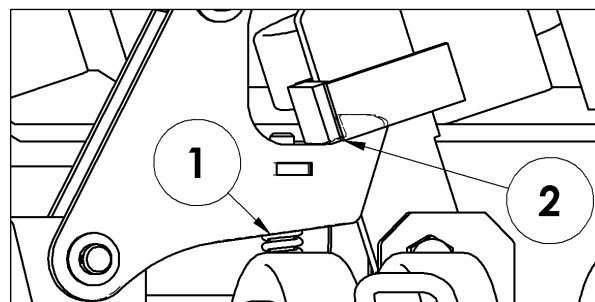
1250 and 1500 models have valves that divide the oil to the outermost side sections. When opening the wings, inner sections open first and then the outermost wings turn open. Outermost wings turn first when setting the harrow to the transport position.

Before tillage, it is recommended to each time perform the synchronization of the front levelling boards and depth adjustment as described in section 3.5. This ensures that the levelling board and working depth cylinders operate accurately. When the synchronization is performed sufficiently often, the hydraulics needs to be recirculated only for a few seconds. If you notice that the relative position of the front levelling boards or the working depth adjustment has changed, the tractor must be stopped and synchronization should be performed.

NB! Check the tightness of all bolts after 10 hours of tillage. In particular, the attaching bolts of s-tines or levelling board tines may become loose during the first hectares.

4.5. Transport position

Raise the depth adjustment of the harrow to the highest position. After this, raise the side sections using the other valve to transport position. They lock automatically with the lock piece springs (point 1). However, ensure that the lock piece has locked the sections to top position (point 2). The cam of the lock piece must be fully behind the plate before transport. If the sections are not locked, lower them slightly and raise them again to top position.



When the sections are raised, the tractor valve must be activated until the lock piece of the side section has without doubt risen up from the bottom position and locked the side sections up. Only after this can the valve be left in hold position. Some of the tractor valves might produce such a high reaction pressure that the force of the lock piece string may not be sufficient to lock the side sections. In this case, the tractor valve should be set to float position and it should be simultaneously ensured that the side sections actually lock.

NB! Ensure that the harrow is sufficiently clean when you go to public roads.



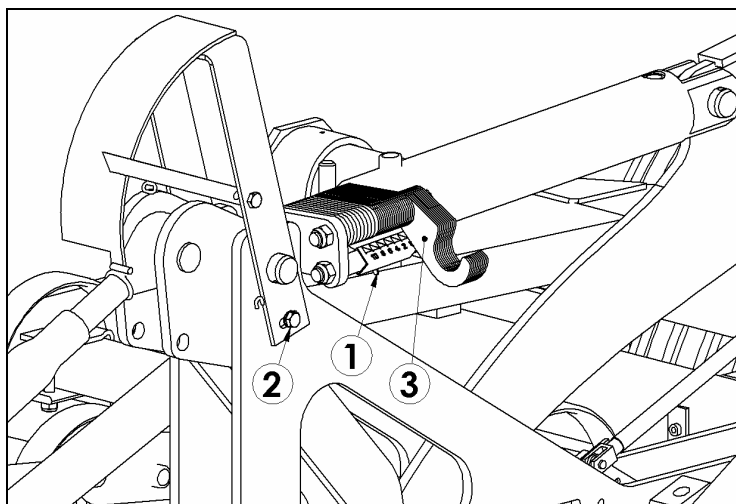
4.6. Adjusting working depth

Working depth must always be measured from behind the harrow, from tilled soil and the harrow should be adjusted according to each field block and the sown plant. The adjustment must be carried out according to the hardest soil of the block. On softer areas, the working depth may be decreased during tilling by using the depth adjustment hydraulics and the depth indicator.

The lowest working depth of the harrow is adjusted with the limiter pieces of the centre section cylinder. Limiter pieces can limit the depth in steps of 5 mm. The harrow must be slightly raised up so that the adjustment can be made.

NB! Limiter pieces must be in either of the extreme positions, ie. either turned against the piston rod or fully to the side.

4.7. Adjusting the depth scale



The scale under the limiter pieces can be adjusted to correspond to the actual working depth by opening the wing nut located under the scale (point 1). After the adjusting, the scale is locked with the wing nut.

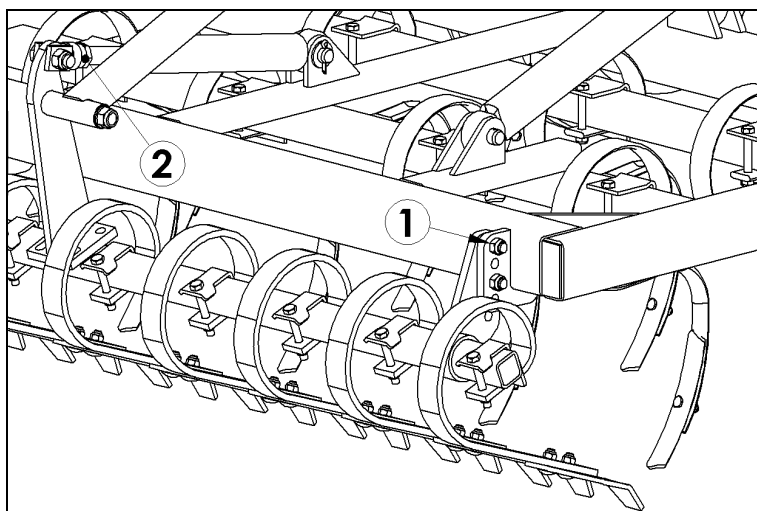
The working depth indicator (in front of the harrow, in the centre) can be adjusted to show the true depth in centimetres. After you have adjusted the harrow to desired depth, measure the true working depth from the tilled soil behind the harrow. The scale is set to indicate the same working depth. Loosen the locking bolt of the scale (point 2), and turn the scale.

4.8. Using the levelling boards

The purpose of the levelling boards is to crush clods and even out the level changes of the surface of the field. A correctly adjusted levelling board crushes and mills clods but does not gather a large wall of soil in front. This also creates fuel savings as the excessive use of the levelling board requires a great deal of power from the tractor.

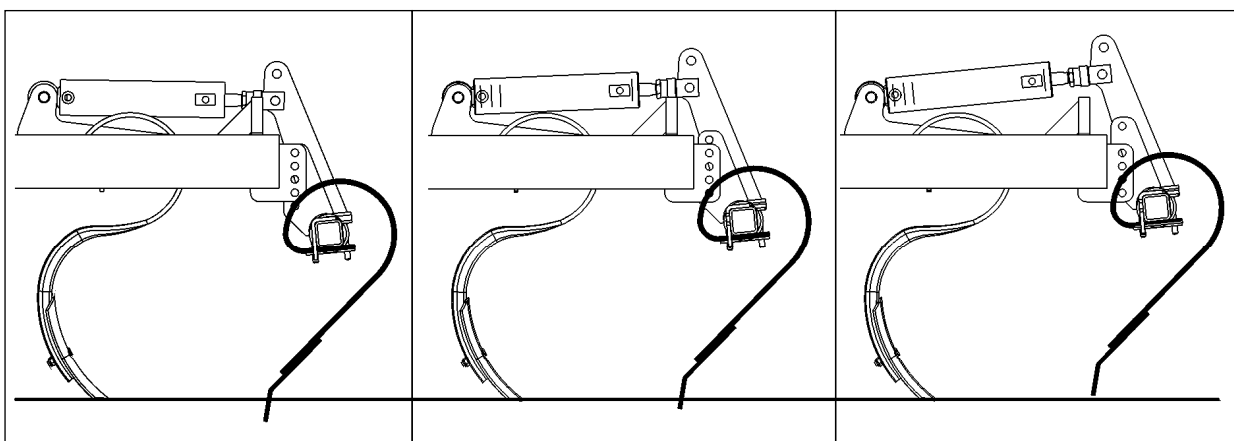
Basic adjustment:

The rod of the harrow cylinders is threaded so that the sections can be adjusted to the same position. The adjustment is carried out by loosening the lock nut (36 mm key) and rotating the piston rod (point 2, 24 mm key). Lengthening the rod raises the front levelling board and shortening it lowers the board. Before making any adjustments, we recommend to tillage for a while and synchronize the levelling board. This ensures that the misalignment of the levelling boards is not caused by the differences between the cylinders.



Basic height adjustment:

There are three basic height levels for the front board. Changing the level can be done by opening two bolts from each attachment brackets (point 1 above). With the highest position, the front levelling board is more vertical and it breaks, for instance, slaked surface better. With the lowest position, the levelling board mills the clods smaller more efficiently. Factory setting is at the middle.



Basic height levels of the front levelling board. Low – middle – high.



Front levelling board cylinders move also a possible middle board and rear board with lever rods. Height level of the rear board in relation to the other boards can be adjusted with a crank from the rear of the harrow. Height level of the middle board in TopLine Cross can be adjusted with a crank at the front of the harrow.

4.9. Using the rear harrow

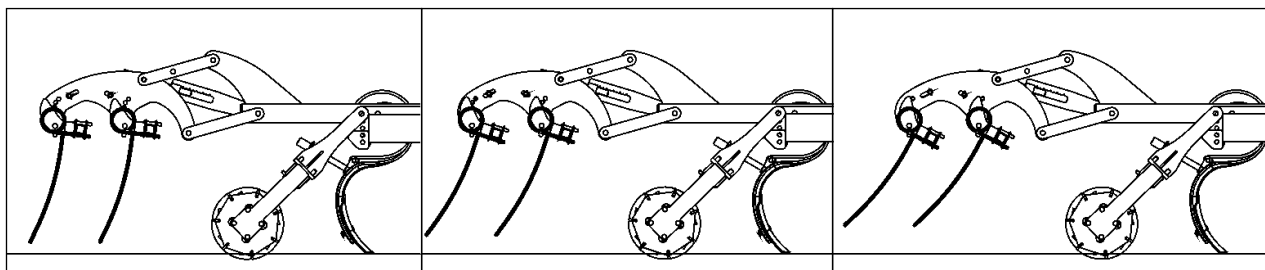
Rear harrow may have 1 or 2 rows.

The purpose of the rear harrow is to even out the ridges caused by the s-tine harrow and to sort out the soil material in the tilled layer. The rear harrow sorts out the small crumbs to the bottom of the tilled layer and moves the large ones to the surface. As a result, the tilled layer does not evaporate the moisture and endures the effects of rain without slaking. The height is adjusted so that the tines of the harrow even out the ridges left by the s-tines, but do not leave any grooves.

Adjusting the angle:

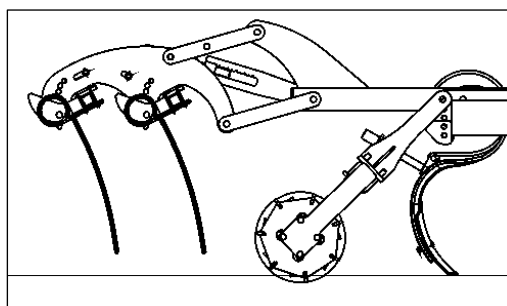
Pictures show a 2-row model. 1-row model works in a same way.

The rear harrow has three different positions for the angle. It can be adjusted by changing the u-pin to another hole. Both ends of a section must be set in the same position. When the tines of the rear harrow are at their most vertical position in relation to the ground, the harrow sorts out the fine material most efficiently to seeding depth and produces the most even result. By making the angle of the rear harrow less steep, the passing of plant residue is improved.



Angle positions of the rear harrow. Steep – middle – gentle.

Axles of the rear harrow can turn to the front if you reverse the harrow against some obstacle.



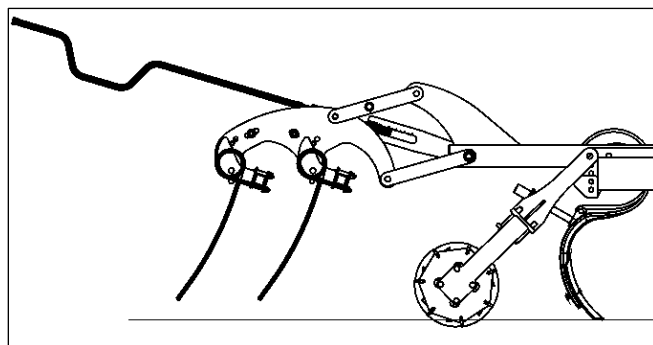
Height adjustment, 1-row harrow

The lowest position is set by raising the rear harrow and fitting the adjustment pin to another hole. Both ends of a section must be set in the same position

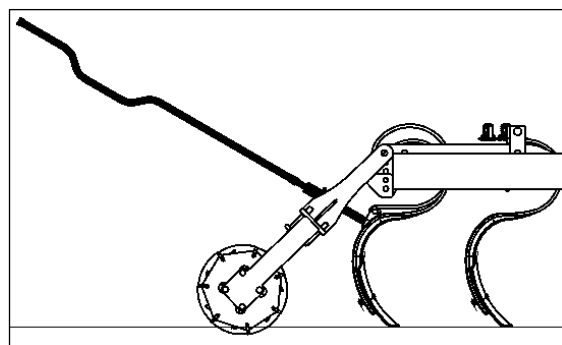
NB: Adjustment pins must be below the rear harrow arms. You should not limit the upwards movement of the harrow. Harrow can rise up and follow the contours on its own weight. It must be able to raise if needed so that it will not bear the weight of the whole harrow.

Height adjustment, 2-row harrow

The lowest position is set with a crank. All adjustment points can be set to the same level with a help of a scale on the harrow lever. Levers have a mechanism which allows the harrow to raise 5 cm on its own weight.

**4.10. Using the cage roller**

The cage roller is intended to crumble clods and even out the ridges left by the s-tines of the harrow. The weighing of the cage roller is adjusted with a crank. Turning the crank clockwise increases the weighing of the roller and turning the crank counter-clockwise decreases it.

**4.11. Front support wheel**

Support wheel stabilize the movements of the side wings. They are especially useful on wide ≥ 800 harrows at moderate tillage speed.

The weighing is adjusted so that the wheel rests lightly on the ground when tillage is performed to working depth. The requirement is that the wheel can be turned manually.

Excessive weighing raises the front end of the harrow and stresses the support wheel. If the weighing is not strong enough, the wheel does not touch the ground and thus it does not support the moving of the harrow.

The adjustments are performed with the same principles both for stubble cultivation and secondary tillage.



5. MAINTENANCE

In spare part and equipment issues, we recommend contacting the supplier or, if necessary, the manufacturer of the machine.

5.1. Wear parts

Mounting of a new s-tine: Set the tine clamp first on to the frame bar. Turn the s-tine through the clamp and place the bolt to the hole. Use a new nyloc nut if the nut has been opened already before. Make sure that the clamp is straight aligned with the frame bar both diagonally and horizontally. Tighten the bolt again after one day of harrowing.

S-tine points can be reversed by using the old bolt and nut, but they must be changed when replacing the points.

NB. Never keep the oval headed bolt with hands when turning it.

5.2. Changing a wheel

Removing a wheel from the middle section requires some space under the harrow:

Raise the harrow up by using the depth hydraulics. Lower down the hitch of the tractor to raise the rear part of the harrow. Place a pair of axle stands under the frame to the rear part of the harrow. Raise the tractor's hitch up so that the whole harrow rises higher. Make sure that the harrow is firmly supported before any service work.

Side wing wheels can be removed by lowering the wing down on the axle stands.

When changing 300 tyre, you must first rotate off the grease nipple of the hub. Otherwise it will cling to the tyre.

6. MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME, INSPECTIONS

The following pages contain detailed inspection instructions.

The table can be applied in practice depending on the size of the harrow and amount of field to be cultivated. Service work should be carried out when either the hectares or working days are reached.

Table columns:

- 1) After the first 20 ha or after one work day
- 2) After the first 200 ha or after 5 work days
- 3) Every 500 ha or once in an operating period

	1) <20 ha	2) <200 ha	3) 500 ha
Bolt tightening torques	X		X
Tyre pressures		X	X
Wheel hub bearing clearance		X	X
Bogie bearing clearance		X	X
Hydraulics			X
Side section locking			X
Front support wheel bearing clearance		X	X

6.1. Bolt tightening torques

The fixing bolts of tines and blades can become loose during the first hectares.

	Bolt size, hardness	Key mm	Torque Nm
Tine blades	M12-60, 8.8	19	120
S-tine clamps	M12-100, 10.9	19	120
Levelling board tine clamps	M12-100, 10.9	19	120
Levelling board blades	M12-35, 8.8	19	90
Wheel bolts, 300 wheel	M16	27	250
Wheel bolts, 340 wheel	M18	24	320
Towing eye, bolted	M20-50, 8.8	30	400
Towing eye, plate	M20-50, 8.8	30	400

6.2. Tyre pressure

300/65-12"	3,6 bar
340/55-16"	4 bar

6.3. Wheel hub bearing clearance

The bearing clearance of the wheel hubs must be inspected regularly to avoid the bearings to get damaged. **It is very important to tighten them especially during the first operating period, after 50 – 200 ha, when the taper roller bearings have settled in.** After that it is enough to check them every 500 ha or once in an operating period.

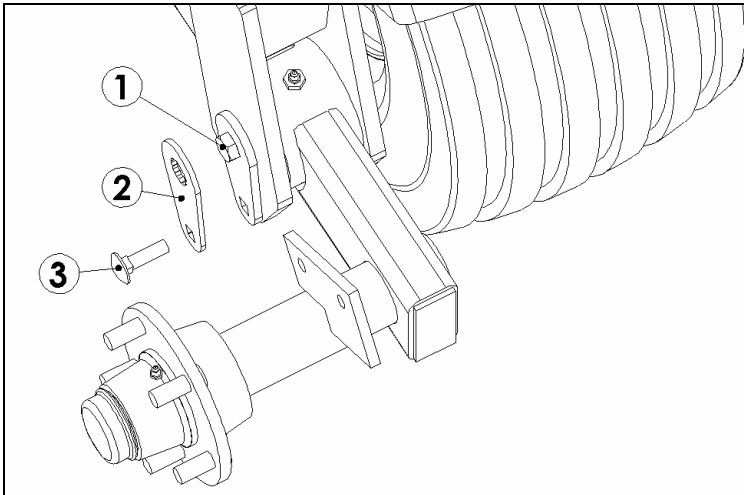
Checking and adjusting the bearing play:

Checking is made before greasing the hubs. You would not be able to feel the play if the bearings are just greased.

The harrow is lowered on the tines so that the wheels are lifted off the ground. Take a firm grip on the wheel and twist it to feel the bearing play. The wheel must rotate without resistance, but there should not be any appreciable slack in the hub. You can check the tightness of the wheel bolts at the same time.

When you tighten the bearing, remove the hub bearing cup. Remove the locking pin of the castle nut of the axis and tighten the nut while simultaneously rotating the wheel until you feel slight resistance in the bearing. After this, loosen the nut until the locking pin fits the hole of the next nut, where the bearing is rotating. If the nut is already in line with the hole, loosen the nut until the next hole becomes visible (a maximum of 30 degrees). Tighten the hub cap. Press grease to the nipple until it comes out through the sealing.

6.4. Bogie bearing clearance



The bogie axles have tapered roller bearings. Checking is made before greasing the bogies. The bearing clearance is checked by lowering the harrow so that it is supported by the tines and the wheels are off the ground so that the bogie can move without obstructions. The bogie must move smoothly and there should not be any play when the bogie is twisted.

The bogie axle clearance is adjusted with the bolt 1 in the bogie plug. The fixing bolt of the locking plate of the bolt 3 is loosened and the locking plate 2 is removed. After this, the adjustment bolt is tightened until there is no play. The lock plate is re-installed and if necessary, the adjustment bolt loosened so that the lock plate can be fitted. The fixing bolt of the lock plate 3 is re-placed and tightened.

6.5. Hydraulics

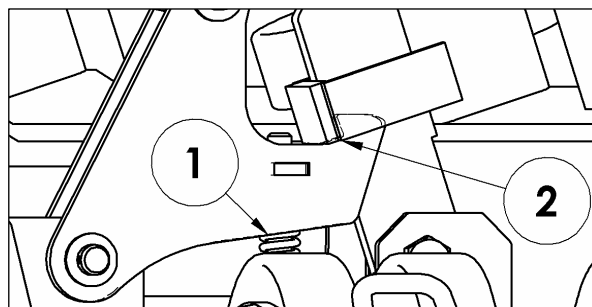
Check the tightness of the hydraulic systems and tighten the couplings if necessary.

6.6. Side section locking

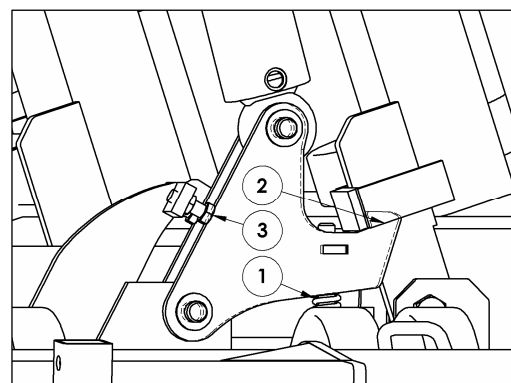
The operation of the side section locking must be checked once every operating period before commissioning the machine.

There is a spring between the plates of the lock piece that presses the cams behind the plate in the side section (point 1).

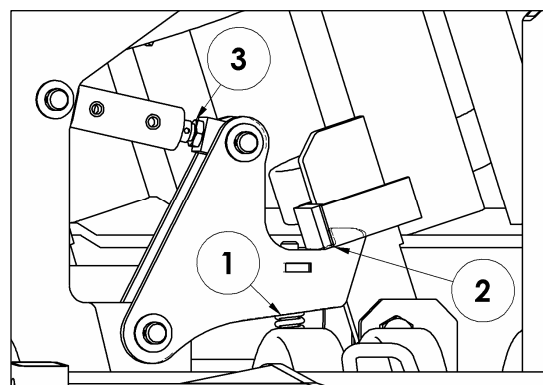
Lock plates should press against the side section plates so that the cams remain behind the plate (point 2).



TopLine Cross 600-700 and TopLine Super XL 500-700 :
Side section cylinder opens the locking piece automatically before the sections start to open. The movement of the lock piece can be adjusted with screw 3.



TopLine Cross 800-1000 and TopLine Super XL 800-1500 :
Small cylinders open the locking pieces first and then the oil pressure is directed to the side section cylinders. The movement of the lock piece can be adjusted on the length of the piston rod 3.



6.7. Front support wheel bearing clearance

Vertical axle of the support wheel has taper roller bearings. Bearing play can be adjusted by opening the cap and tightening the crown nut. There is a same principle that with the wheel hubs. There should not be any appreciable slack in the axle.

7. MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME, LUBRICATION

All lubrication points must be re-lubricated after the machine has been washed. DO NOT use a jet cleaner to directly spray the labels or parts with bearings. Maintain a minimum distance of 30 cm between the nozzle of the cleaner and the sprayed target.

Clean the lubrication nipples before lubrication. Wipe off excess lubricant. In all points, the lubricant grease must be applied in the nipple until excess clean grease can be seen coming out of the target. Some lubrication points only require a few drops -these are specified later on. The lubricant should be general purpose grease that contains lithium soap and EP additives.

So called pin greases should never be used to lubricate the harrow. Using this type of grease may break the bearings.

Table columns:

1) Daily

2) Every 500 ha or once in an operating period

	1) 10 h	2) 500 ha
Cage roller bearings	X	
Cage roller weighing adjustment threads		X
Towing eye		X
Side section bogie pin		X
Wheel hubs		X
Bogies		X
Middle axle		X
Side section locking		X
Side section hinges		X
Front support wheel bearings		X
Drawbar top link		X
Hydraulic cylinder spherical bearings		X
Front support wheel adjustment threads		X

The following pages contain detailed instructions.

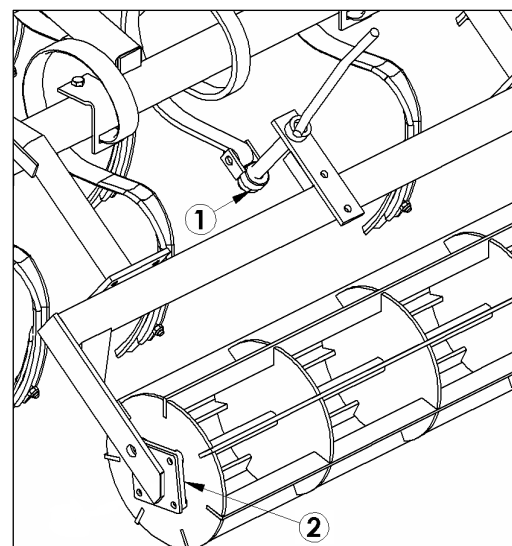
Cage roller bearings

2 pcs / roller. Point 2.

Cage roller weighing adjustment thread

1 pcs / roller. Point 1.

A few drops of grease is applied to the threads

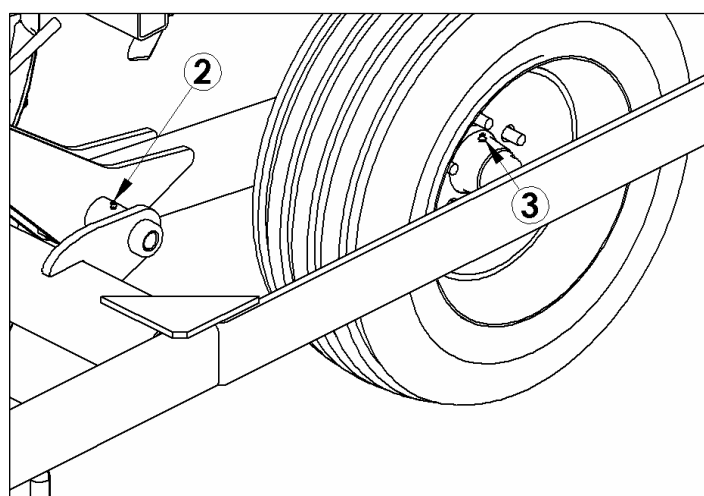


Side section bogie pin

Point 2.

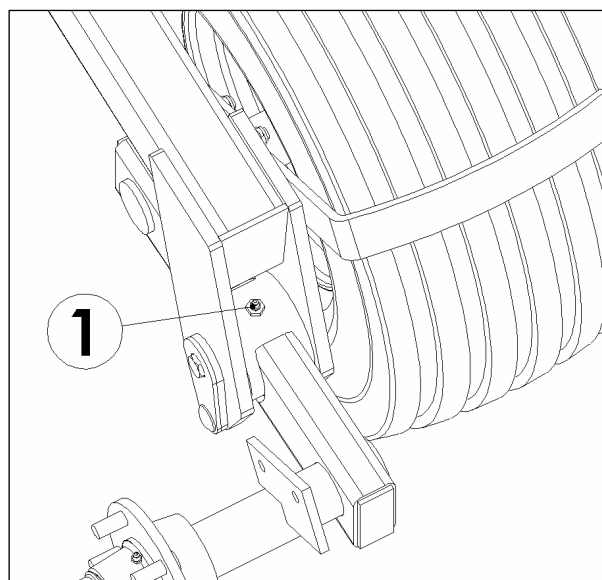
Wheel hubs

Point 3.



Bogies

Point 1. Ensure that the grease actually goes to the bearings. Lift the bogies slightly off the ground using the depth adjustment. Swing the bogie and press the grease until it comes out through the sealing.



Towing eye

The towing eye is lubricated by applying lubrication grease to the front and bottom edges. Bigger harrows have a grease nipple in the fitting point of the towing eye.

Middle axle

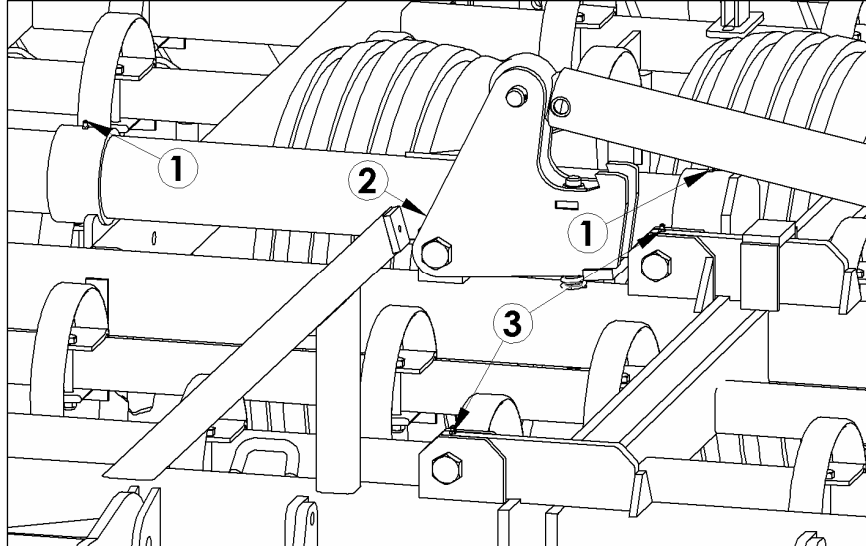
Collars at the centre and at the ends. Point 1.

Side section locking

Point 2.

Side section hinges

Point 3.



Drawbar top link

A few drops of lubrication grease is applied to the lubrication nipples.

Hydraulic cylinder spherical bearings

A few presses of lubrication grease is applied to all lubrication nipples.

In addition to the most important grease nipples mentioned above, the harrow also has other grease nipples that are not specified here. They should be lubricated once in an operating period.

8. STORAGE

The drawbar of the harrow can be raised up, whereupon the machine uses less storage space.

Raising the drawbar:

1. Lower down the harrow.
2. Disconnect the harrow from the tractor and move the tractor away.
3. Use a proper lifting band and a machine like a front loader to support the drawbar.
4. Remove the upper pin of the top link and remove also the hose bracket from the drawbar.
5. Raise the drawbar up so that you can place a bolt to the hole. Use at least M16 bolt.

The machine must be cleaned and lubricated carefully for long term storage. The hydraulic cylinders should be set to reveal a minimum amount of the chromed piston rod during storage. **The uncovered piston rod sections must be protected with petrolatum or thick oil.**

The tines suffer from supporting the entire weight of the machine for a longer period of storage (winter). The best way to store the harrow is to elevate it using the centre section corners as support, whereupon no weight is placed on the tines or tires. The harrow can also be stored by setting all adjustment pieces in place to the depth adjustment and lowering the harrow on the limiter pieces during storage.

The tires, bearings and hydraulic hoses can be damaged as a result of long-term outdoor storage.



9. WARRANTY

Multiva agricultural machines come with a one-year warranty.

Warranty policy:

1. The manufacturer shall replace, free-of-charge, any parts that become unusable due to defective workmanship or defective raw materials within the warranty period. However, any parts subject to wear are not covered by the warranty.
2. Damage caused by misuse, inadequate service, changes unauthorised by the manufacturer, traffic accidents and other reasons beyond feasible inspection are excluded from the coverage under this warranty.
3. Damage caused by powering the machine with a clearly over-sized tractor is also excluded.
4. If a failure is repaired by a third party, the manufacturer will only compensate the costs for the repairs if this procedure has been agreed upon in advance with a representative of the manufacturer.
5. The manufacturer is not liable for loss of income due to downtime caused by damage or for any other indirect losses caused by damaged machinery.

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

DOMETAL OY
Kotimäentie 1
FI-32210 Loimaa
Finland

hereby states that the machine in question

Multiva TopLine Cross 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000 and
Multiva TopLine Super XL 500, 600 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1250, 1500 S-tine harrows starting from
serial number 05240016

meet the requirements of Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.
The following standards were applied in the design of the machine:

ISO 4254-1:2013

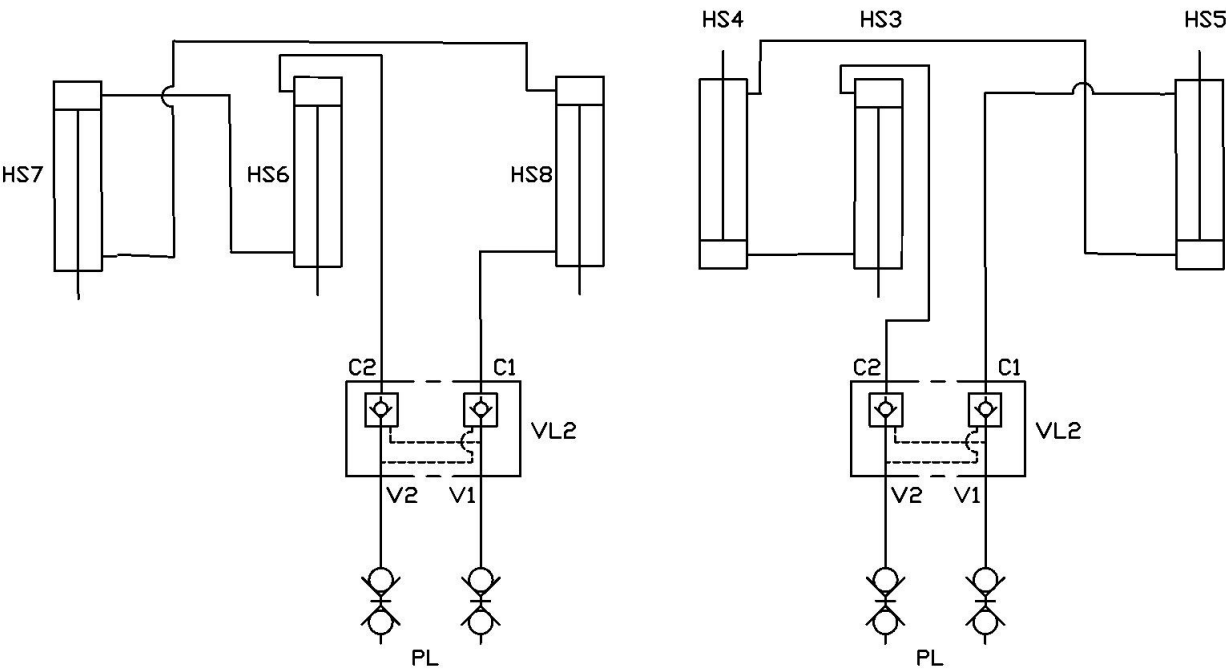
Loimaa 12.1.2016



Vesa Mäkelä
Kotimäentie 1
FI-32210 Loimaa
Finland

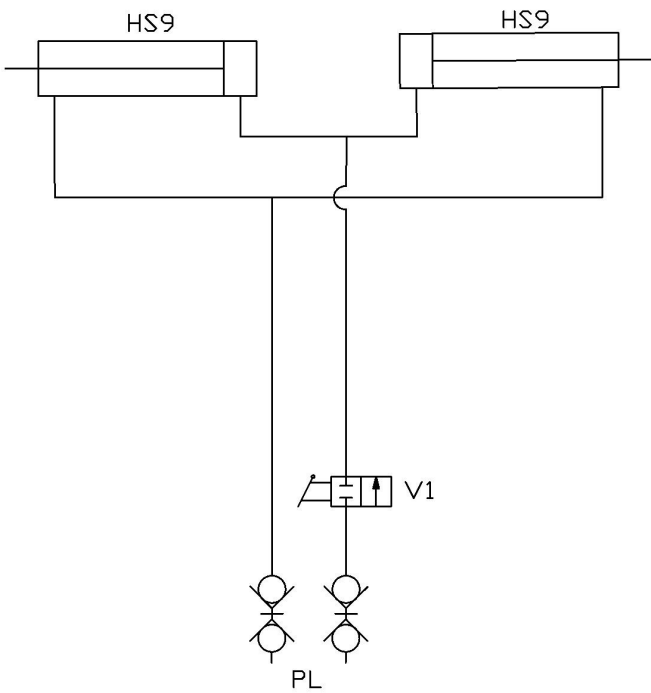
The undersigned is also authorised to compile technical documentation for the above machines.
Translation

Appendix 1. Hydraulic schematic TopLine Cross and Super XL 500-700



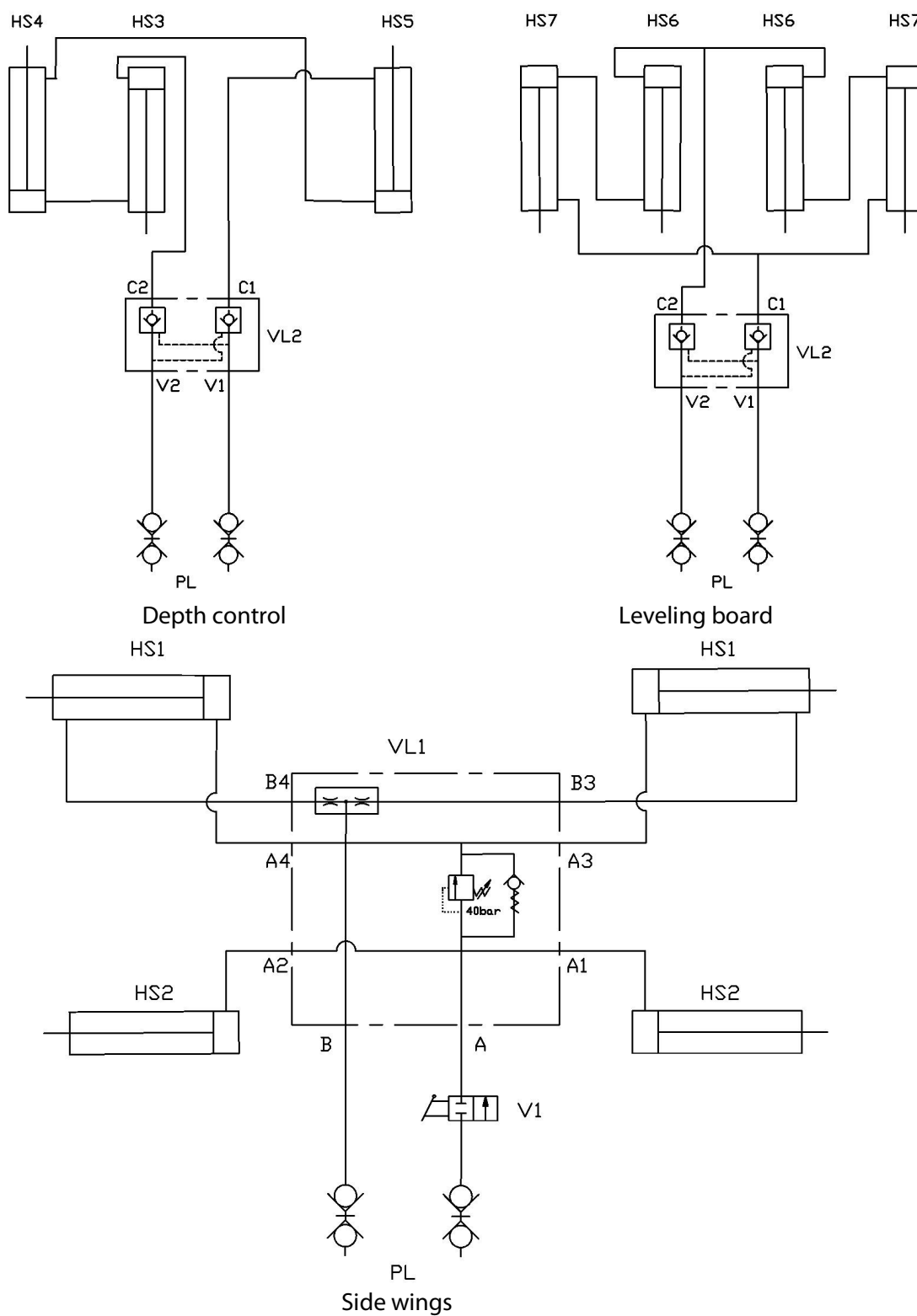
Depth control

Leveling board

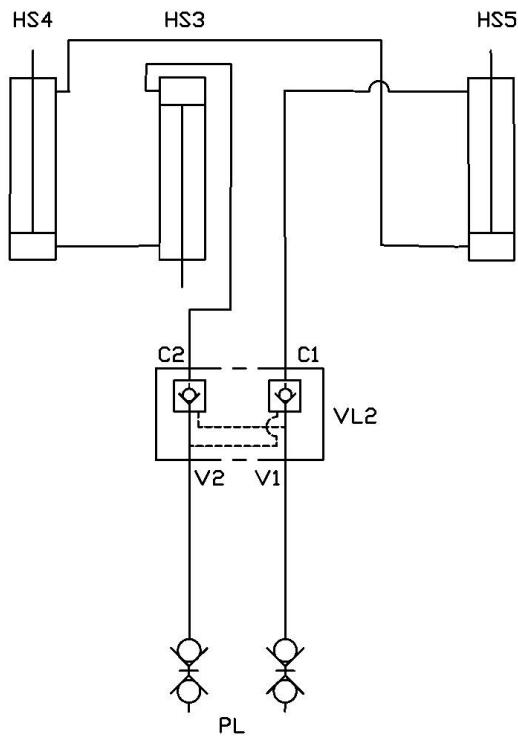


Side wings

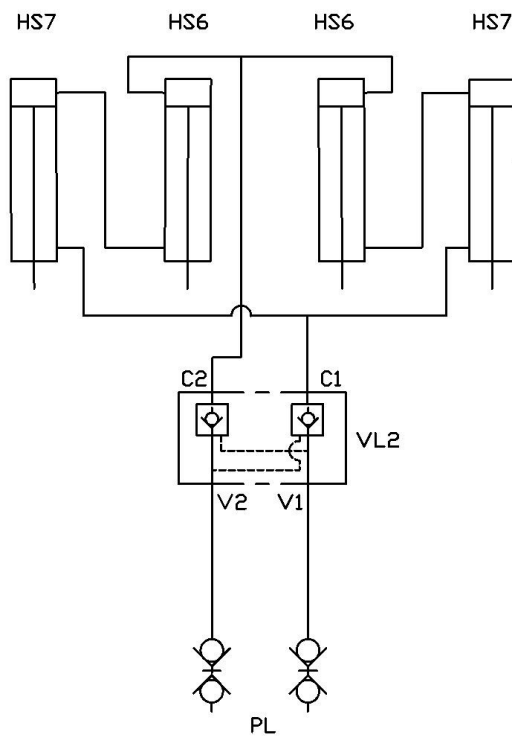
Appendix 2. Hydraulic schematic TopLine Cross and Super XL 800-900



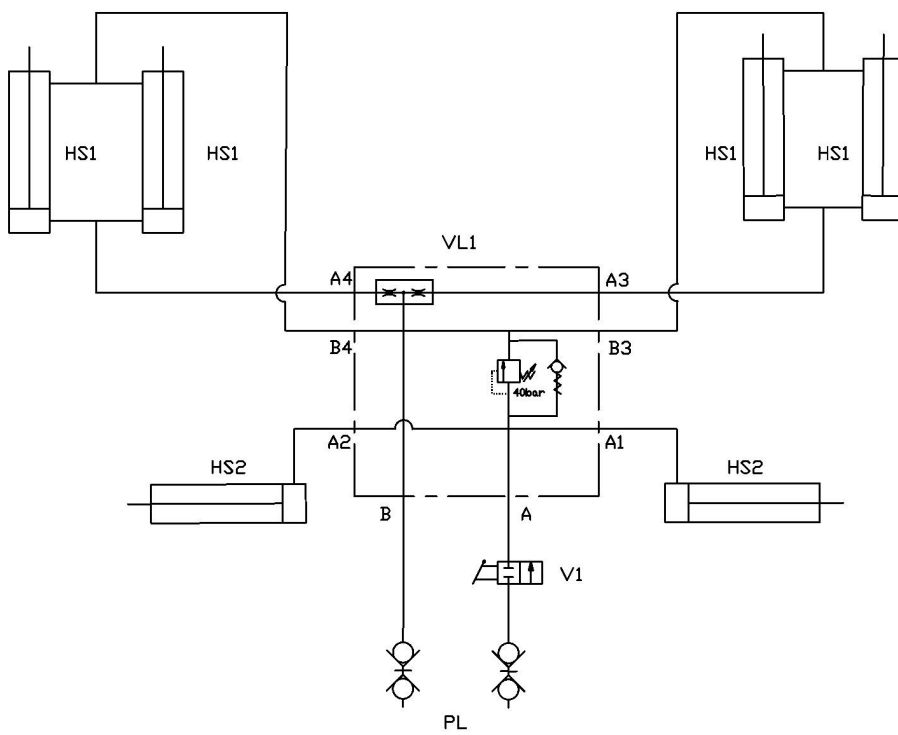
Appendix 3. Hydraulic schematic Cross and Super XL 1000



Depth control

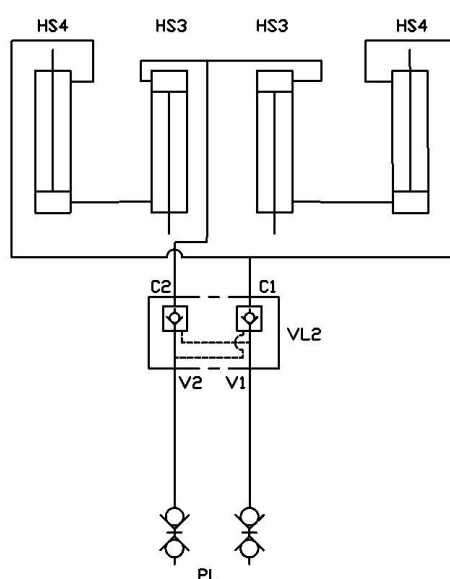


Leveling board

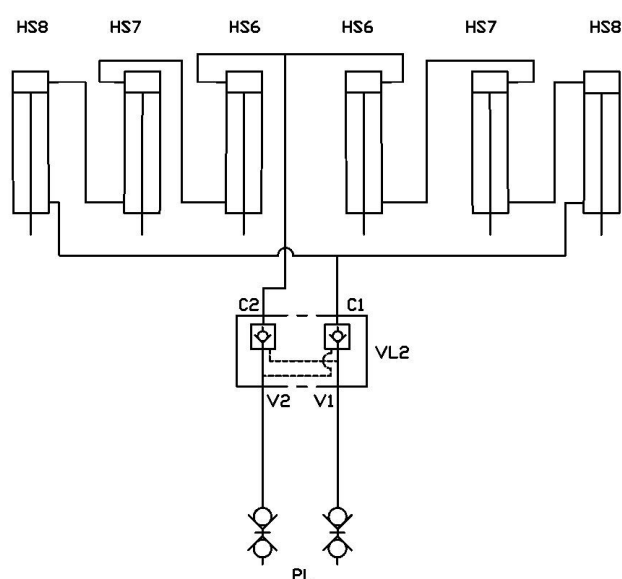


Side wings

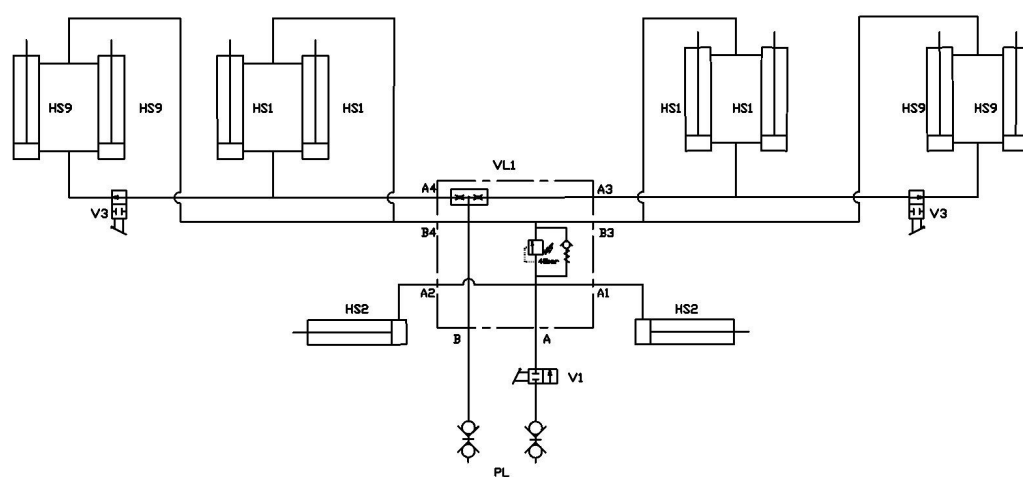
Appendix 4. Hydraulic schematic Super XL 1250



Depth control

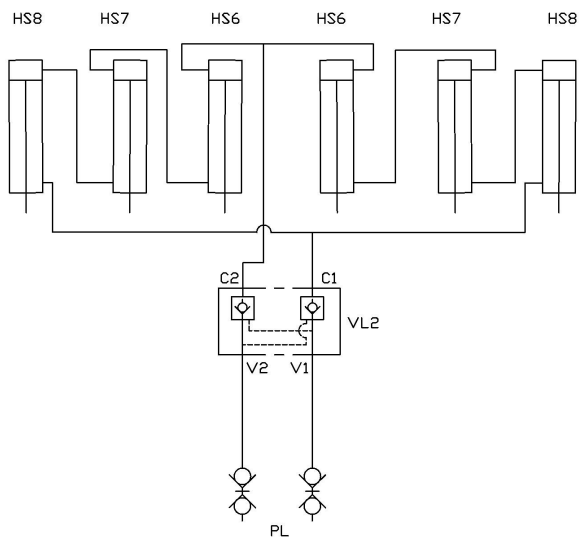


Leveling board

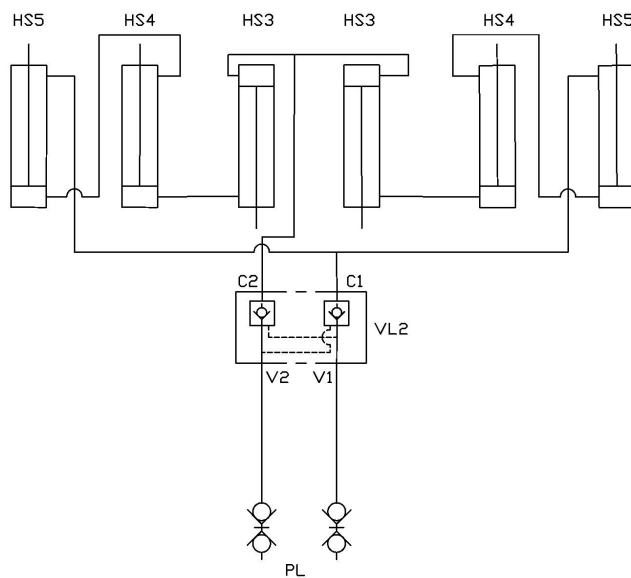


Side wings

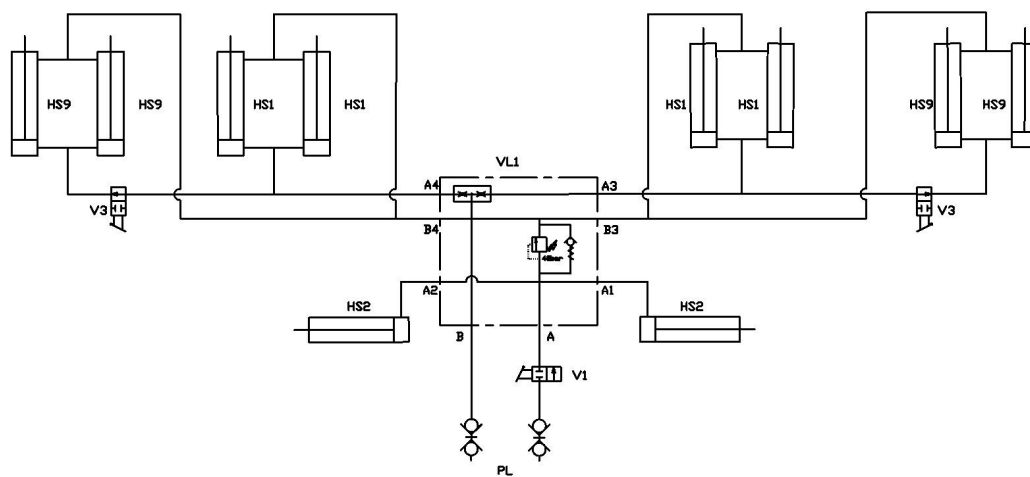
Appendix 5. Hydraulic schematic TopLine Super XL 1500



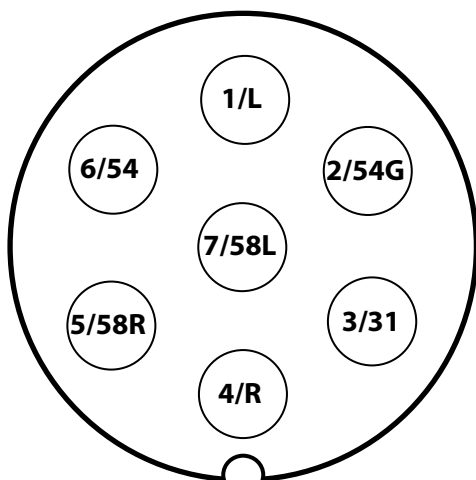
Leveling board



Depth control



Side wings

Appendix 6. Connection socket according to SFS 2473

1/L	Left turn signal	yellow
2/54G	Free	-
3/31	Ground	white
4/R	Right turn signal	green
5/58R	Right rear light + reg. plate light	brown
6/54	Brake light	red
7/58L	Left rear light	black