Operator's Manual

Combines
FENDT 5185 E

FENDT 5185 E - S/N => ZN205512_03010001

Breganze
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BREGANZE (VI) – Italy.
FENDT is a worldwide brand of AGCO

Original Operator's Manual

September 2017
FENDT 5185 E_EN_LA327435012
EME
English

1.3.3 Cutting table identification

The type and serial number are stamped on the type plate located on the left-hand side of the frame.

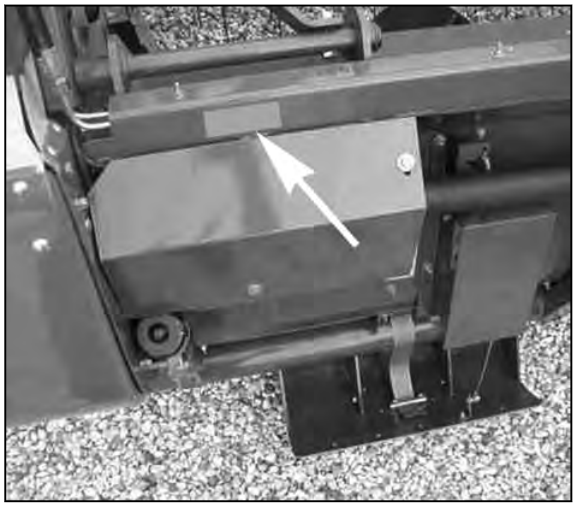


Fig. 6

1.3.4 Cab identification

The identification plate is located on the lower left-hand corner of the driver's seat.

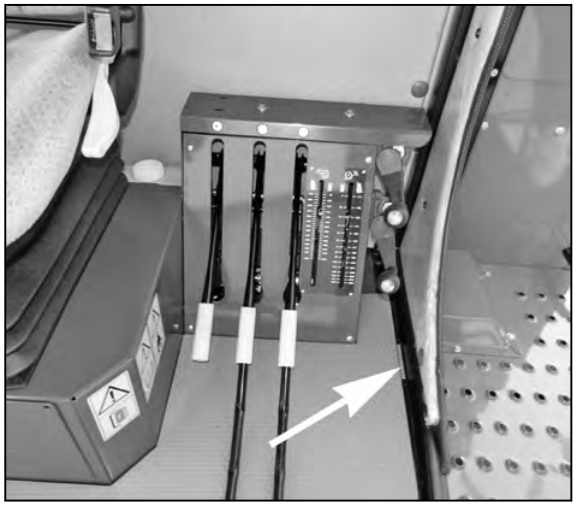


Fig. 7

2. Safety

2.4 Information for maintenance

2.4.1 Maintenance work

Work on the Machine

DANGER: The operator may only perform adjustments/maintenance that he is totally familiar with and for which he has the necessary tools; otherwise, he must consult the local Dealer.

- Before inspecting, cleaning, adjusting or servicing combine and table (grain or maize), always ensure that the engine is stopped, the brakes are applied and all moving parts have come to a complete stop.

WARNING: Wear protective clothing (overalls, gloves, shoes, goggles, mask, etc.) suited to the maintenance operation that you intend to carry out.

Fig. 10

- To lift one side of the machine (for example to remove a wheel), use lifting equipment with suitable capacity e.g. a column hydraulic jack or a lift with a minimum capacity of 10000 kg.
- Pay special attention while removing preloaded parts.

DANGER: Risk of shocks.

It is strictly forbidden to loosen the nut fastening the cylinder variator pulley without using the proper tools.

This operation may be carried out only by your Dealer's skilled staff. The operator may only perform adjustments/maintenance that he is totally familiar with and for which he has the necessary tools; otherwise, he must consult the local Dealer.

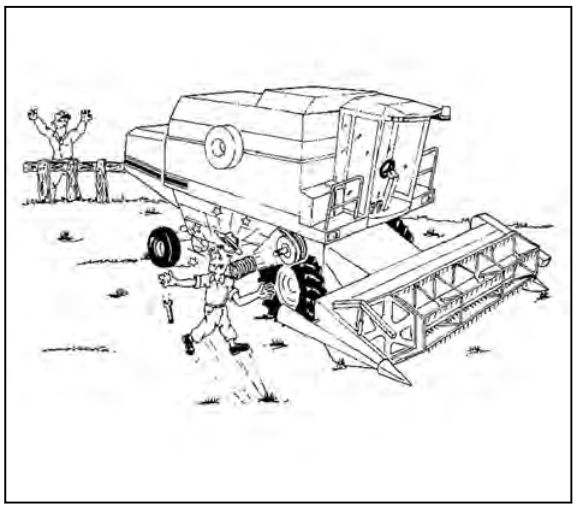


Fig. 11

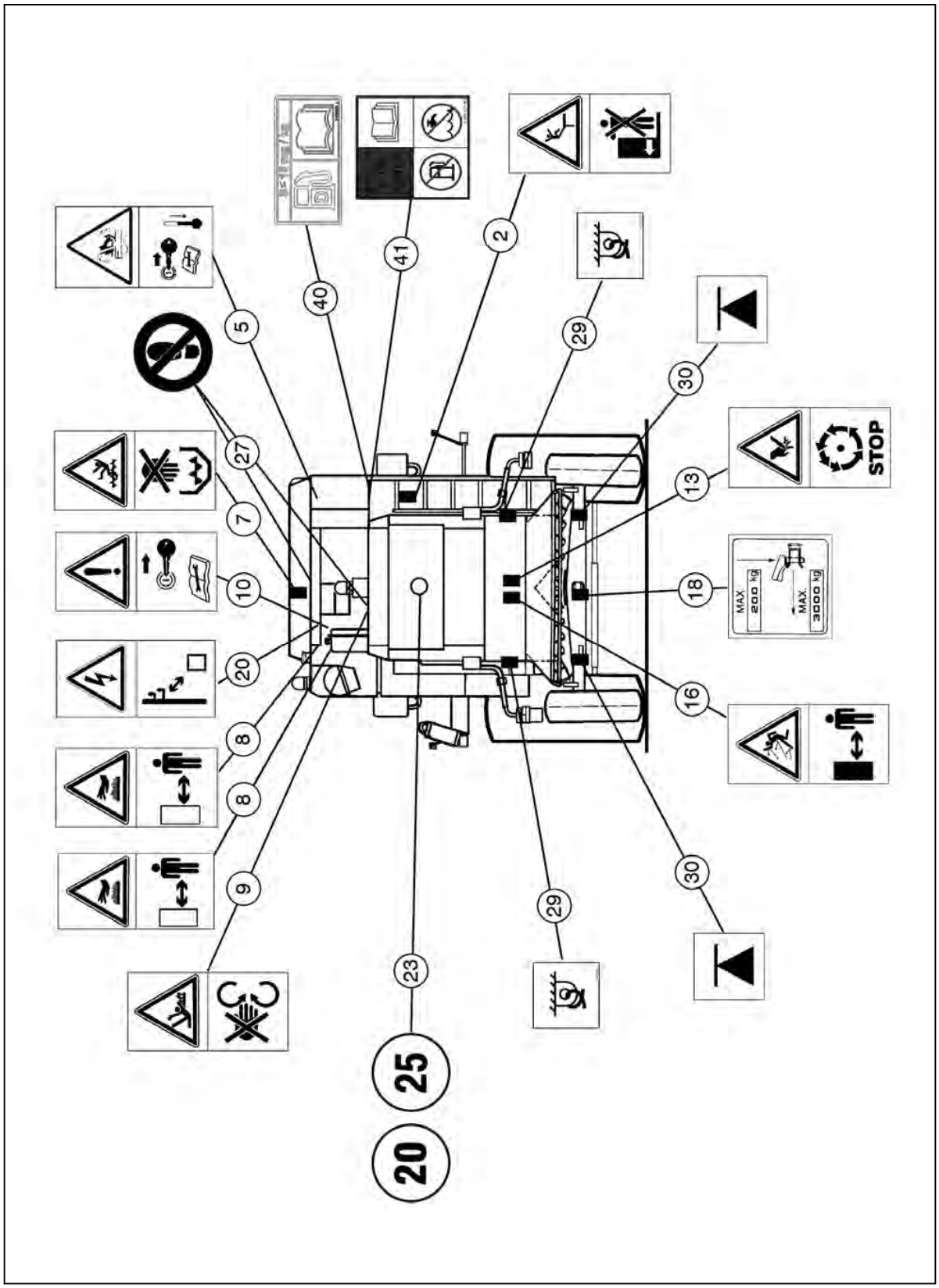


Fig. 25 Decal position - rear

Decal 38 - 341000161

Battery engagement/disengagement control.

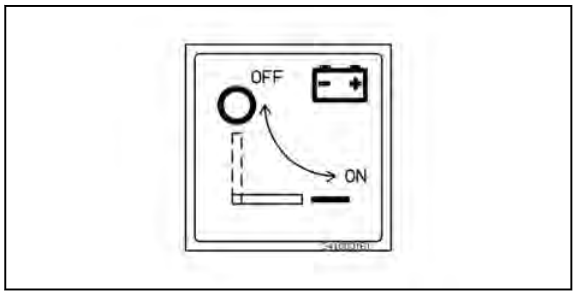


Fig. 62

Decal 39 - 320643150

Main fanning mill lower deflector adjustment.

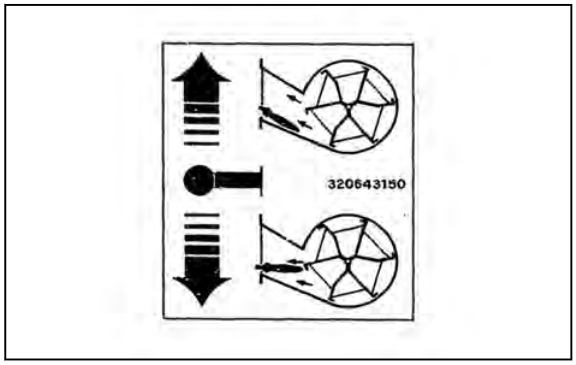


Fig. 63

Decal 40 - 547845DI

Only use fuel with a low sulfur content.

The sulfur content must be less than 15 mg/kg.

Read the **Permitted fuels** chapter.

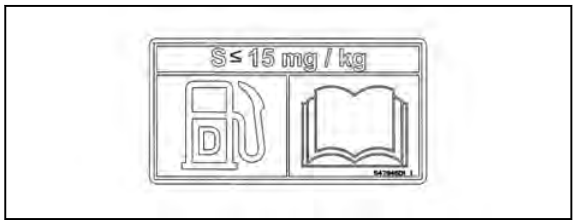


Fig. 64

Decal 41 - 4291921M2

Only use DEF (Diesel Exhaust Fluid) as catalytic fluid.

Read the Operator's Manual.

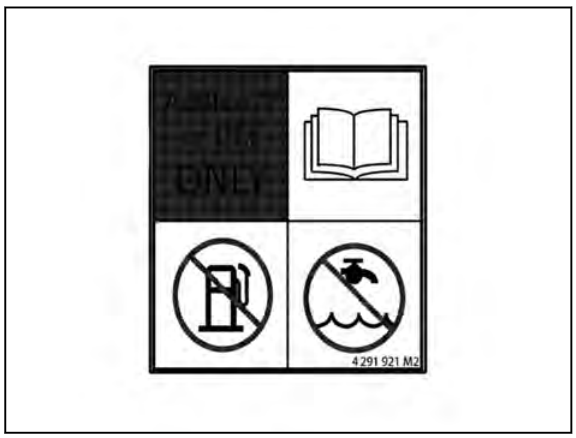


Fig. 65

2.8.10 Safety Guards

For safety reasons and in compliance with European Directives, the safety guards are equipped with a quick lock which can only be opened with a special tool (key or screwdriver). This is to prevent unauthorized persons from accessing dangerous areas of the machine.

A metal tool (indicated by the arrow) for opening the guards is supplied with the ignition key.

It is recommended to remove both of them from the instrument panel when leaving the operator seat.

Another key for opening the guards is located on the left-hand side of the main crop elevator housing.

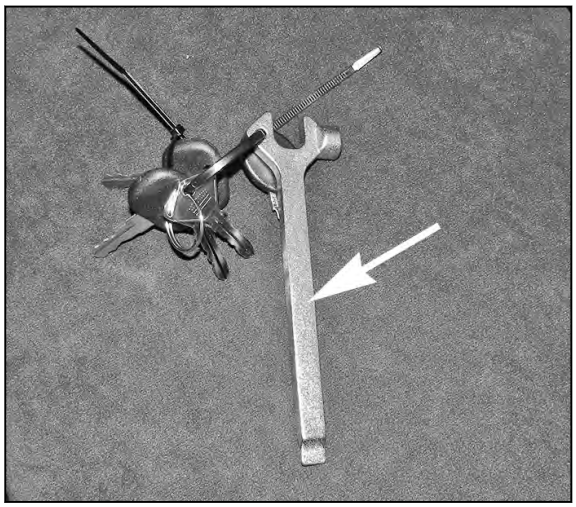


Fig. 80

2.8.11 Fall protection rails

DANGER: These rails must always be in the raised position when the operator climbs onto the upper part of the machine.

DANGER: Risk of electrocution. When working and driving on public roads, the rails must be folded onto their dedicated supports.

To prevent the operator from falling during inspection and maintenance operations, these models are equipped with two folding rails.

The front hand rail (1) which is located on the right side of the engine cover.

When this rail is raised to a vertical position, the lever ((2)) automatically engages it and holds it in the raised position until the operator releases it by pushing the lever outward.

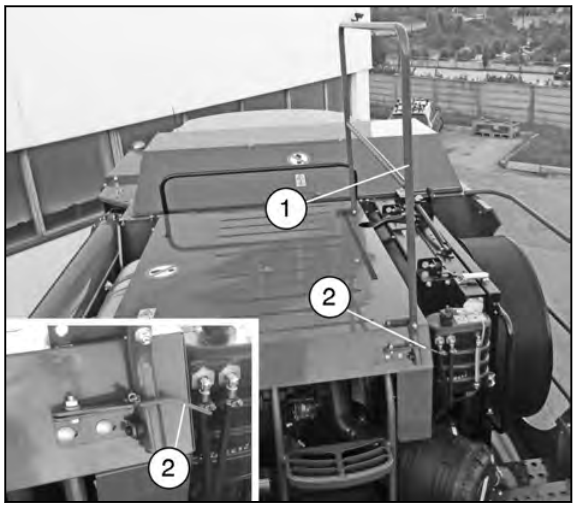


Fig. 81

Any supplementary local regulations must be complied with.

Fire resistance inside the cab

All non-metal parts inside the operator cab comply with ISO 3795 requirements.

2.12.4 Electromagnetic emissions

(2004/108/EC Directive)

All electric components of the machine emit an electromagnetic field that varies depending on component features.

Since all situations that may arise in practice cannot be defined in advance, a maximum permissible limit has been set for electromagnetic emissions.

The purpose is to prevent interference and/or damage to the machine control systems.

IMPORTANT:

1. *Any additional equipment installed on the machine which is not built by AGCO must bear the CE mark.*
2. *The max. power (Watt) of the additional equipment must not exceed the limits set by the national authorities.*
3. *The electromagnetic field emitted by the electronic components of the machine must not exceed the max. limit of 24 V/m.*

3.5 Stage 4

3.5.1 Cleaning

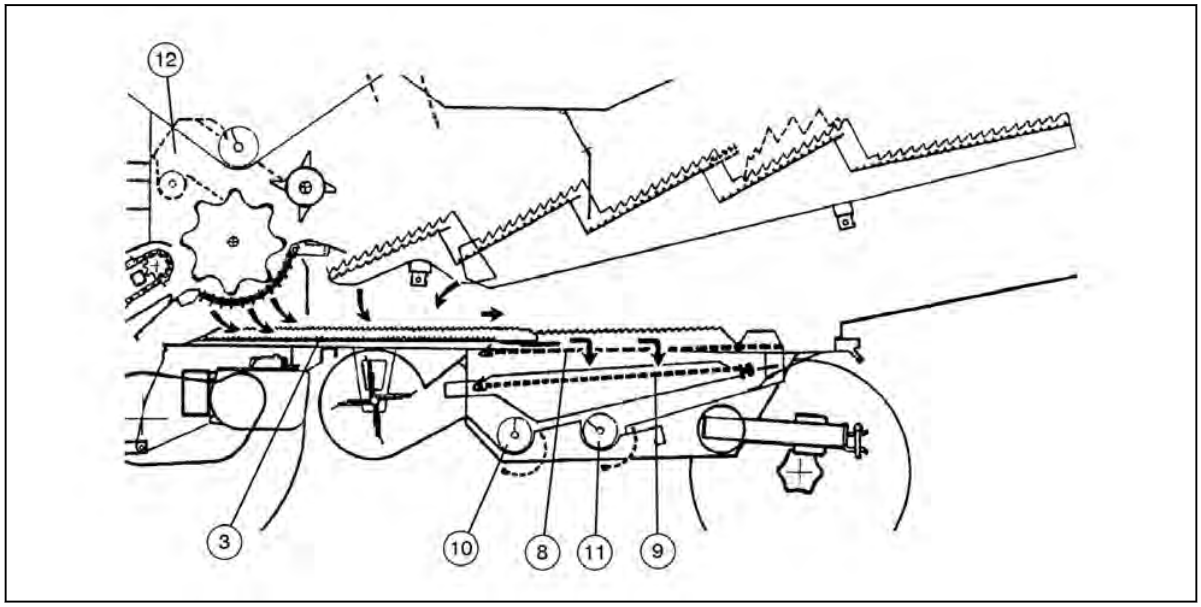


Fig. 5

The main grain pan (3) conveys the grain and chaff to the adjustable top sieve (8) where chaff and light short straws are blown out of the back by the air flow from the fanning mill.

The grains, any unthreshed ears and residues of chaff will fall onto the bottom sieve ((9)).

The combined action of the fanning mill and the bottom sieve completes the cleaning.

The grains passing through the bottom sieve (9) are conveyed by the transversal grain auger ((10)) to the tank filling elevator (right-hand side of the machine) and the grain tank.

Any ears that do not pass through the sieve (9) are transported by the return auger (11) to be transported by the elevator (12) to the cylinder for rethreshing.

IMPORTANT: *Make sure that there is not an excessive quantity of clean grain in the returns. This may cause excessive grain loss from the straw walker after the threshing system has overloaded.*

- Engine revolution switch (orange) (4).

  N = Neutral

  NOTE: *When one of the switches is held down, the engine speed will reach maximum or minimum, respectively. If the switch is pushed briefly and released, the variation will be 100 revs/impulse.*

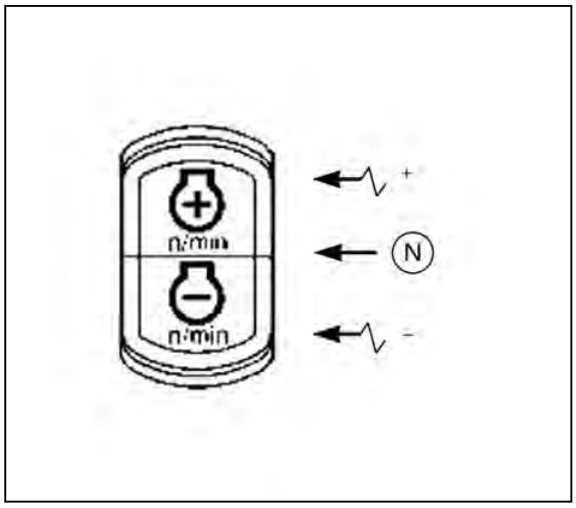


Fig. 9

- Toggle switch for cylinder variator ((5)).

  N = Neutral

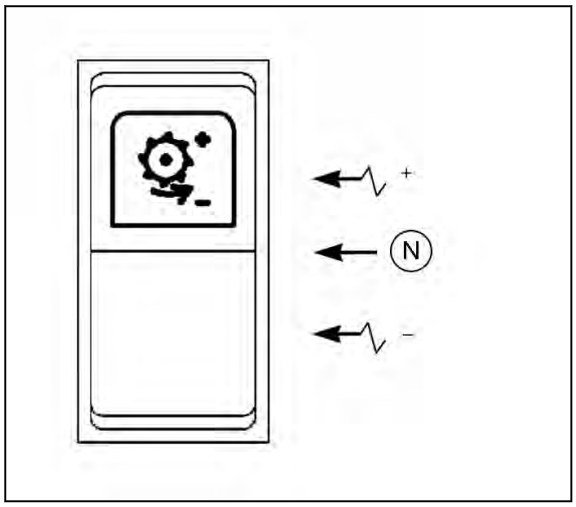


Fig. 10

- Toggle switch for fanning mill variator ((6)).

  N = Neutral

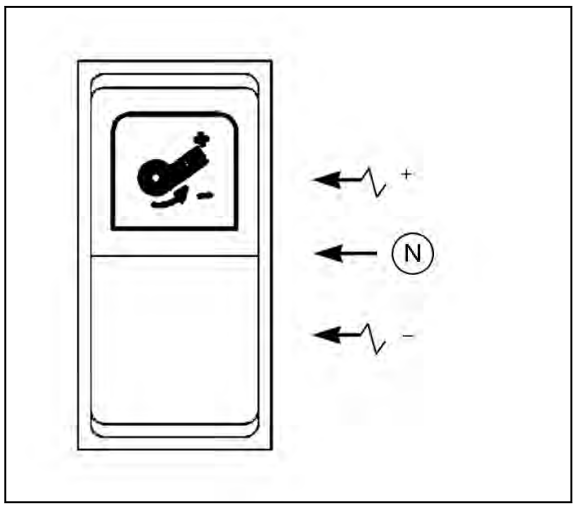


Fig. 11

4.3.4.7 Alarm statuses

When an alarm status is detected, a sound is generated through the audible alarm in the on-board computer.

The two side LED bars (3) turn red as long as one or more of the alarms remain connected.

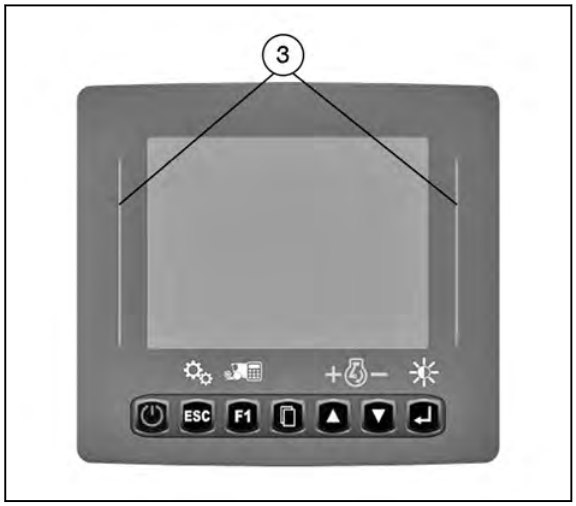


Fig. 27

4.3.5 Performance monitor (on request)

The **Performance Monitor** is electrical equipment that can be installed on the front of the instrument panel.

The system monitors **the performance of the combine** in terms of **grain loss**.

The operator stores the acceptable loss level and then the monitor displays the loss based on the stored value.

The **loss measurement** can be **related to time** or **distance covered**, taking into account the forward speed of the machine.

The sensitivity of the monitor is adjustable depending on crop type and features.

The monitor provides the following data:

1. **Loss level** (based on time or distance) on the bar cursor (1)
2. **Numerical loss index** (based on time or distance) on the digital display (2)
3. **Forward speed** in km/h, on the digital display (2) as an alternative to the loss index
4. **Sensitivity index** on the digital display (2), selected on the keypad

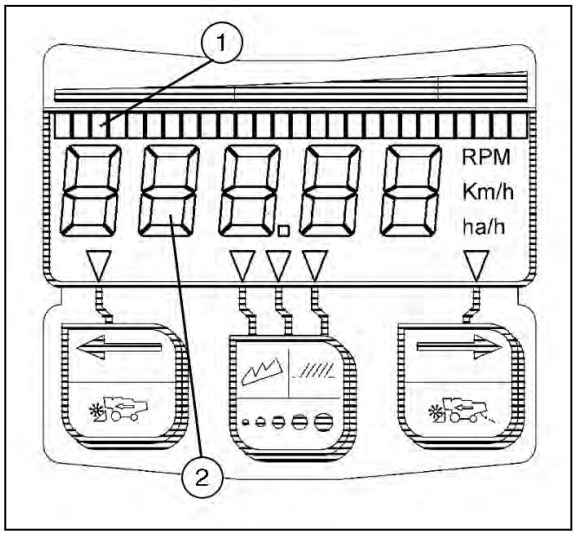


Fig. 28

4.5.5 Reading light

A reading light ((1)) is located on the right-hand side of the cab ceiling.

To switch it on, push the transparent cover toward the right. To switch it off, push toward the left.

The reading light can be switched on without the key in the ignition; thus, it is advisable to disconnect the battery when leaving the machine unattended for long periods of time (e.g. overnight stops).

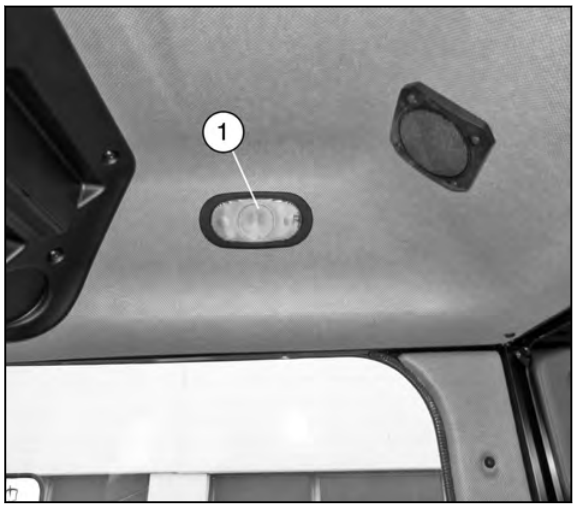


Fig. 42

4.5.6 Document Pocket

A large document pocket (1) is installed to the right of the operator seat.

Keep this Operator's Manual in the document pocket for convenient reference.

Fig. 43

4.7.2 Useful advice

Procedure

1. Do not try to start the engine for more than 15 seconds at a time. If, however, the engine shows signs of starting, the attempt can be continued up to max. 30 seconds.
2. Wait at least one minute before attempting to start the engine again.
3. It is advisable not to attempt to start the engine more than six times to avoid excessive battery discharge.
4. If the combine has been left inoperative for a long time or if the fuel prefilters or water separator have been changed, operate the pump (1) about twenty times to fill the supply circuit.
5. When the engine has started, release the key immediately. It should return to position **1**.

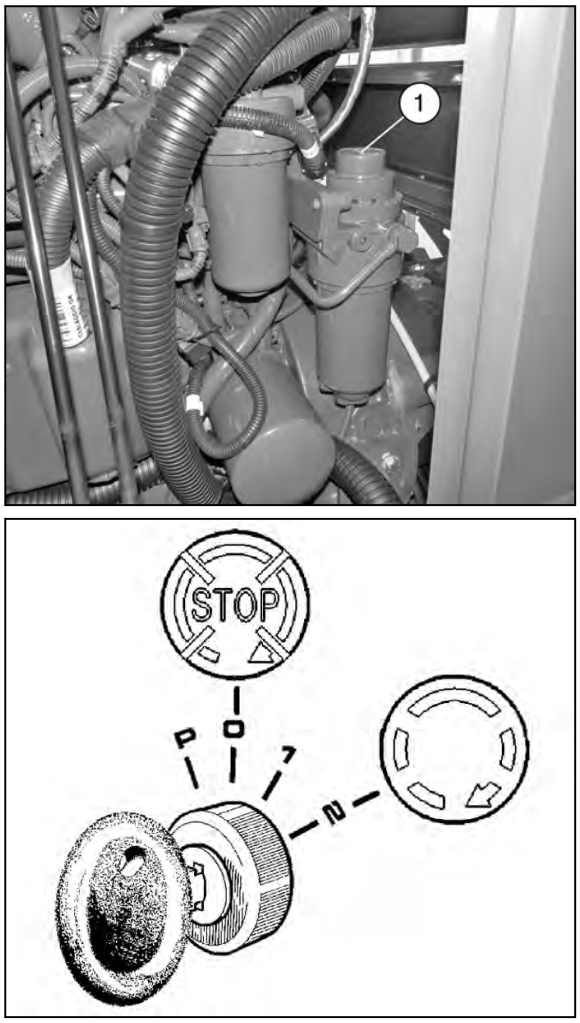


Fig. 57

5.2 Starting and Stopping the Combine

5.2.1 Procedure to follow

Start-up

- Start the engine.
- Allow the engine to run at low idle for about five minutes, so that all machine fluids can reach the operating temperature.
- Push the front part of the engine throttle control switch (1), or the push button (A) on the on-board computer, until the engine speed reaches approx. 1500 rpm.
- Release the parking brake (2).
- Keep the forward control lever (3) in the neutral position.
- Engage the desired gear.

  1st and 2nd = working gear

  3rd = gear to drive on the road

  The position of the gears is indicated on the shift lever knob.
- For easier gear shifting, move the multifunction lever (3) slightly in both directions.
- Push the lever slowly forwards.

  The combine moves forward at a speed that is proportional to the movement of the lever, in accordance with the selected gear range and the engine rpm until the maximum permissible speed is reached.
- Pull the lever back.

  The machine will slow to a complete halt when the lever reaches the neutral position.

  NOTE: *For reversing maneuvers, shift the lever to the right (control panel side) and then backwards.*

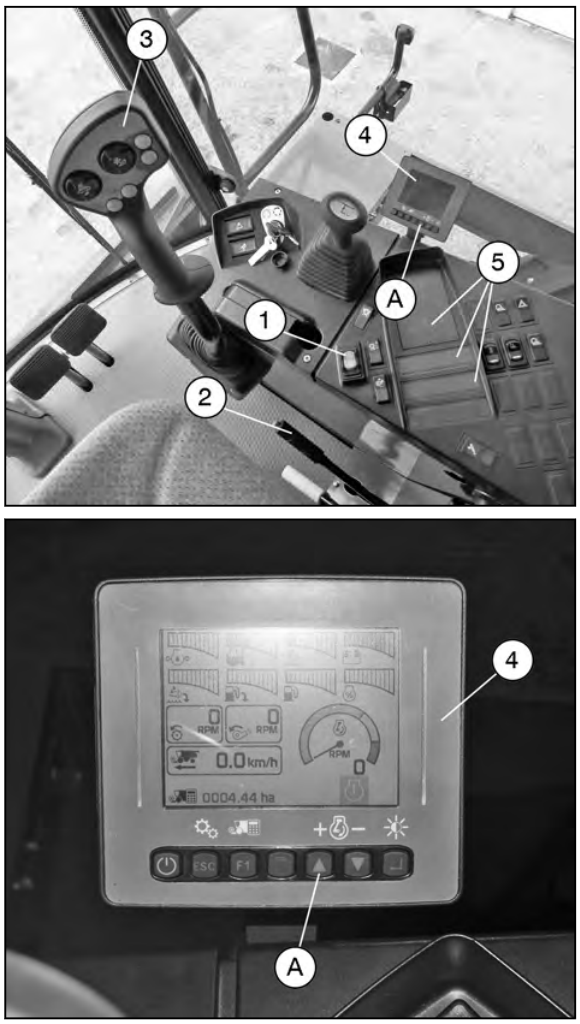


Fig. 1

- Engage the threshing mechanism and feed mechanism with the engine at idling speed.

  IMPORTANT: *During work, the engine speed must always be at maximum level: To adjust the forward speed, use the multifunction lever* (2).
- During work, make sure that no indicator lights illuminate on the on-board computer (4) or on the multiple light indicators (5).

5.4.2 Reverse drive system

The machine is supplied with a special system for reversing the rotational direction of the table (1) and main crop elevator (2).

In case of a blockage of the feed auger and/or of the crop elevator that activates the safety clutch, proceed as follows.

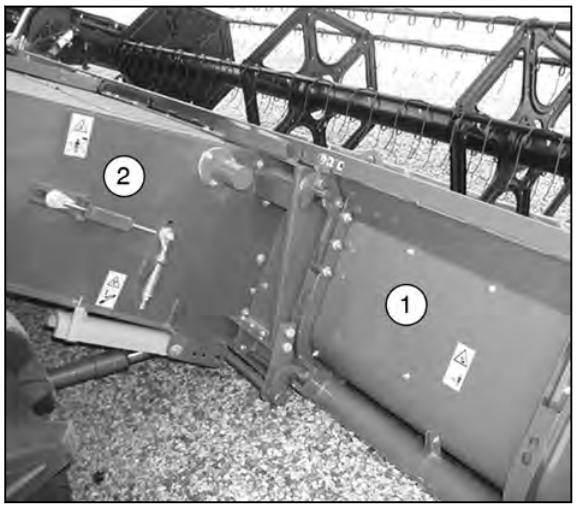


Fig. 13

Procedure

- Immediately bring the combine to a stop.
- Disengage the table.
- Move the machine back a few meters.
- **Reduce the engine speed to a minimum.**
- Pull the lever (3) for the reversing mechanism (4)upward until all the material has been ejected.
- Release the lever (3).
- Lift the reel and engage the header drive.
- The crop can be slowly fed by the reel into the table auger.

WARNING: If the blockage cannot be removed by the reversing mechanism, disengage the threshing unit, switch off the engine and wait until all moving parts have come to a complete stop before removing the blockage manually.

Remove the starter switch key from the instrument panel.

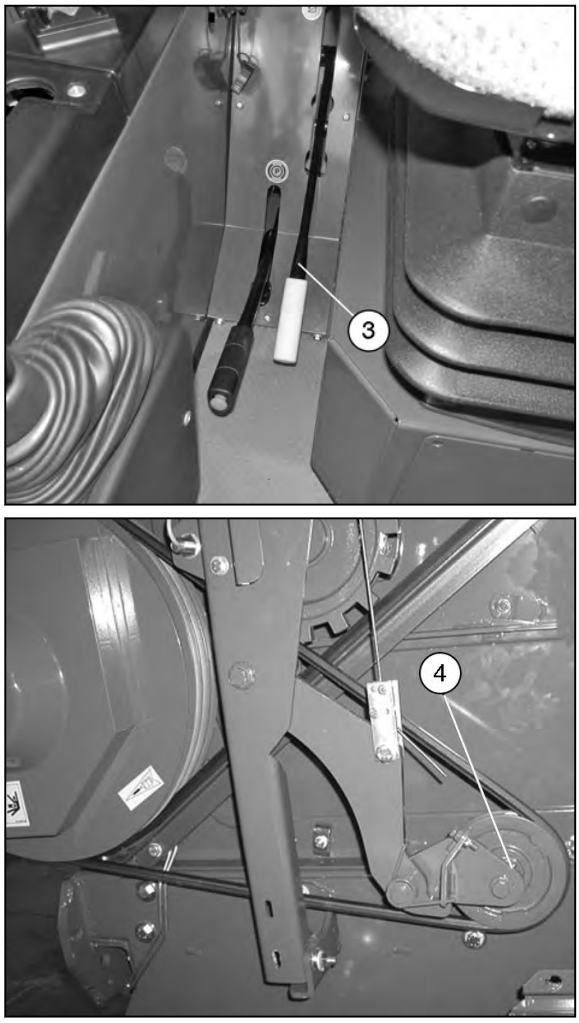


Fig. 14

5.5.5 Universal wheat/maize concave

This type of concave ensures optimum performance for maize and by fitting two special concave filler plates in the first two spaces, the machine achieves excellent throughput when harvesting cereal and similar products.

These features enable users who predominantly harvest maize to obtain optimum results without ever having to change the concave.

The concave rub bars must be absolutely parallel with the threshing drum rasp bars. If not, adjust the nuts of the suspension rods.

To correctly adjust concave and threshing drum to a perfectly parallel position, proceed as follows:

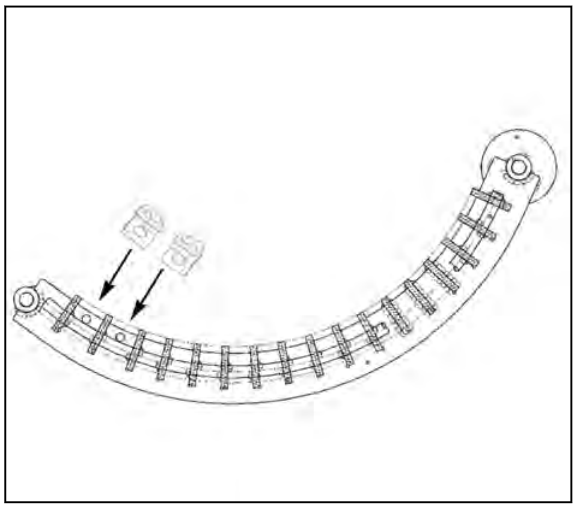


Fig. 29

Procedure

1. Loosen the nuts (3) of the suspension rods on the right- and left-hand sides, to the rear and front.
2. Tighten the levers (1 and 2) to the closing end stop.

   The scales must reach the minimum specified values (12 mm at the front and 3 mm at the back).
3. Tighten the nuts (3).
4. Lock the concave at the front to achieve a 12 mm clearance between the threshing drum and concave bars at the opening (4).
5. Repeat the procedure for the nuts of the rear suspension rods, obtaining a clearance of 3 mm between the threshing drum and concave bars at the opening (5).

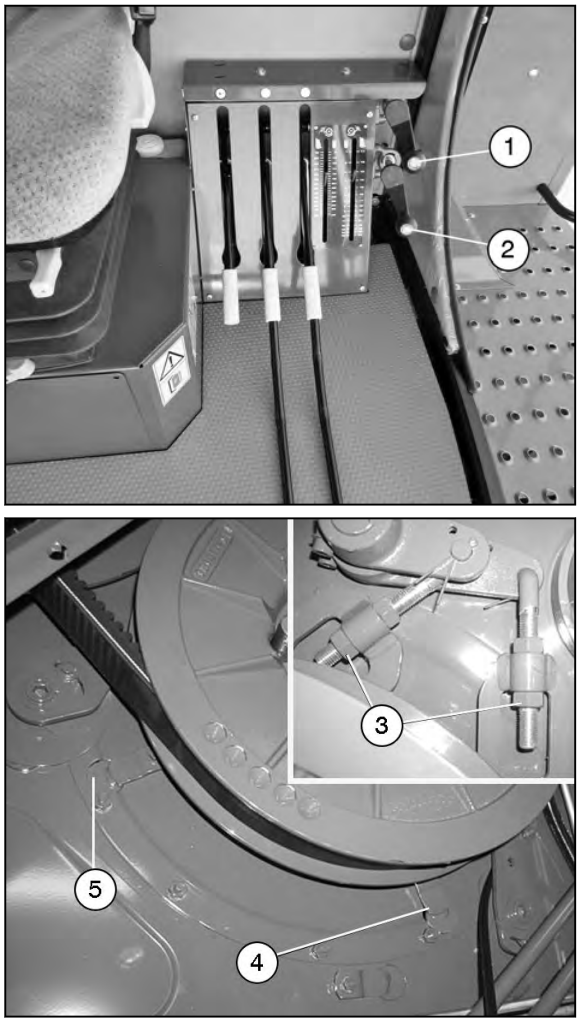


Fig. 30

5.8 Fanning Mill

5.8.1 Description and adjustments

Check on both sides that the perforated surfaces of the cover (1), where air is taken in by the fanning mill, are clean and undamaged.

The fan speed is correctly adjusted when a cleaned sample is achieved without loss.

Excessive air can cause grain loss on the sieves.

Insufficient air can cause poor cleaning of the material, overloading of the top sieve, poor separation and subsequent loss.

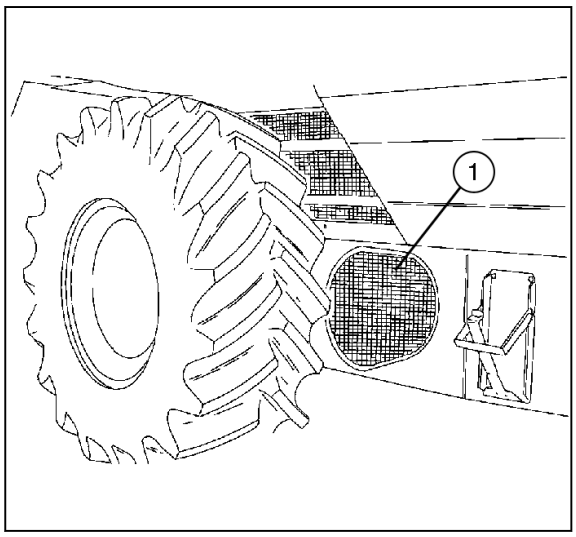


Fig. 43

The basic recommended fanning mill setting for the various crops is given in the summary table at the end of this section.

The fanning mill speed is controlled by a variator, operated by an electric actuator, which is activated by the switch (2) on the operator seat.

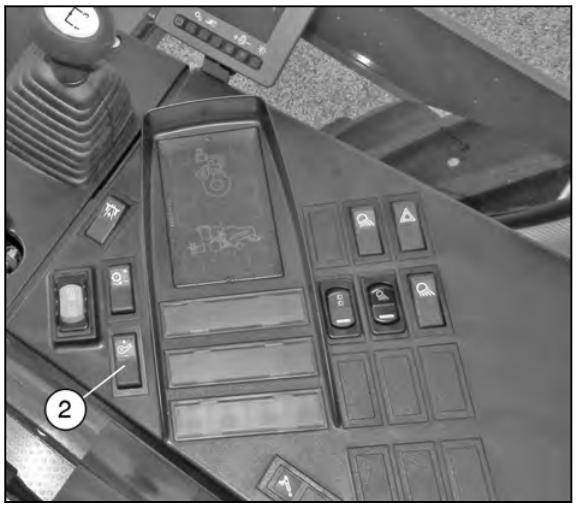


Fig. 44

Cleaning the tailings auger

- **WARNING: Always stop the engine, remove the ignition key, apply the parking brake and wait until the machine has come to a complete stop before starting any cleaning or adjustment.**

  To release the catch (1), pull it inwards on both sides.

- Open the door (2).
- Remove the top sieve (3) and the bottom sieve (4).
- To clean the auger (5) and its housing, use a scraper.
- Open the door (6).
- Repeat the cleaning operation in the auger housing (7).
- Reinstall the sieves (3 and 4).
- Close the doors (2 and 6).

NOTE: *In the same way the grain auger conveying the crop to the grain tank through the elevator can be cleaned.*

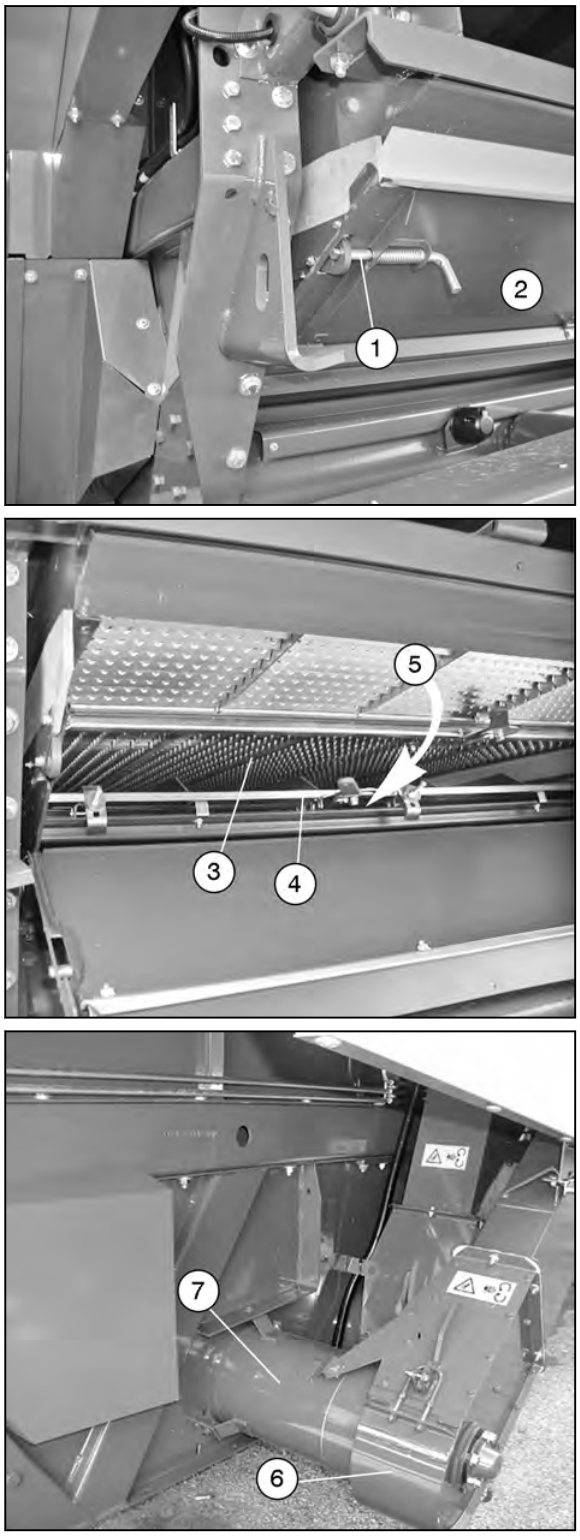


Fig. 54

6. Lubrication and Maintenance

6.3.3 Interval - 75 hours

6.3.3.1 Service brakes (11)

Check that the tank is completely full. Use Aral HS DOT 4 Brake Fluid brake fluid.

Clean the brake calipers with compressed air.

During this operation, check the brake friction material (brake pads) and replace them before they are completely worn out.

This work must be carried out by your Dealer's skilled staff.

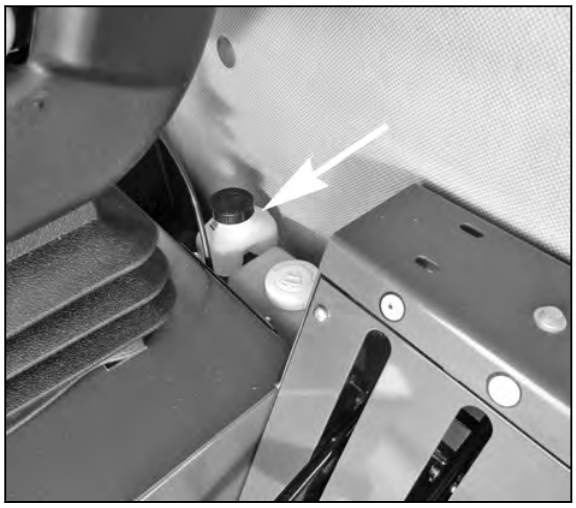


Fig. 10

6.3.3.2 Main crop elevator lower shaft (12)

Apply Fendt Extra Grease EP to the grease nipple indicated.

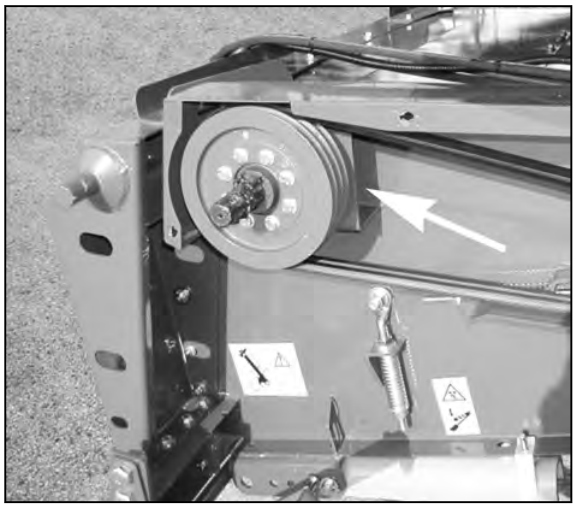


Fig. 11

6.3.3.18 Adjusting the rotary screen brushes and aspirator brushes

Both the rotary screen and the related aspirator have a brush; in the first instance, the function of the brush (3) is to prevent any impurities from entering the radiator; in second instance, the function of the brush (9) is to convey these impurities inside the aspirator.

If you notice bits of straw or chaff and not just powder when cleaning the radiator cores (previous page), this means that the rotary screen brush is unable to keep larger impurities outside of the filter.

If this occurs, check the integrity of the brush and replace it if damaged.

If you notice excessive clearance between the brush and the radiator, you can move it closer in the following way.

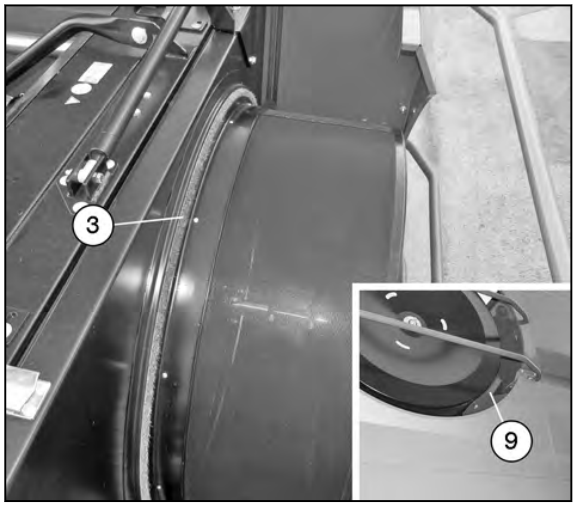


Fig. 27

Procedure

- Turn the rotary screen (1) upward completely.
- Loosen the lock nut (10).
- Loosen the screws (11).
- Reposition the rotary screen support shaft.
- Tighten the screws (11) and the lock nuts (10).
- Return the rotary screen to the working position and lock it to the radiator.
- Check that the screen rotates freely in the new position without any oscillation or interference.
- Make sure that the brush (3) does not press excessively on the radiator air conveyor.

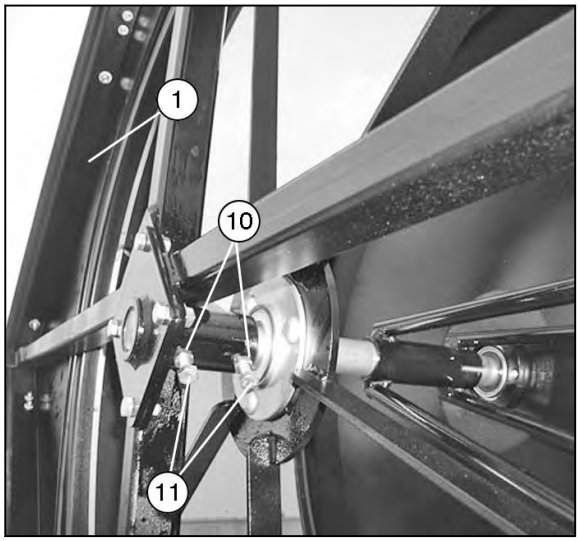


Fig. 28

If you notice that material (bits of straw or chaff) is still rotated around the screen (1) during work, check the clearance between the brush (9) and the screen (1).

If you notice excessive clearance between the brush and the screen, you can move it closer in the following way.

Filter change

WARNING: Wear rubber gloves to avoid skin contact with the diesel fuel in the circuit

NOTE: *Use a suitable container to collect the fluid escaping from the filter. If fuel is spilled on the machine, it should be wiped up immediately.*

Procedure

- Stop the engine and remove the ignition key.
- Close the cock (1) on the supply piping.
- Open the valve (2) so that all of the fuel contained in the filter is emptied.
- Close the valve when the filter is empty.
- Clean the prefilter and surrounding area.
- Open the quick-change ring (3) and remove the filter element.
- Remove the receptacle with the valve (2) from the old filter.
- Fit this on the new filter element.
- Fit the new filter (4).
- Open the cock (1).
- Loosen the cap (5) by a few turns to allow all of the air in the filter to escape.
- Close the cap (5).
- Start the engine, and after a few minutes, switch it off again.
- Check that there are no diesel fuel leaks.

IMPORTANT:
When the engine is running, leaks at the prefilter are hard to detect due to the vacuum in the filter. In case of leaks, air will enter the fuel causing loss of engine power.

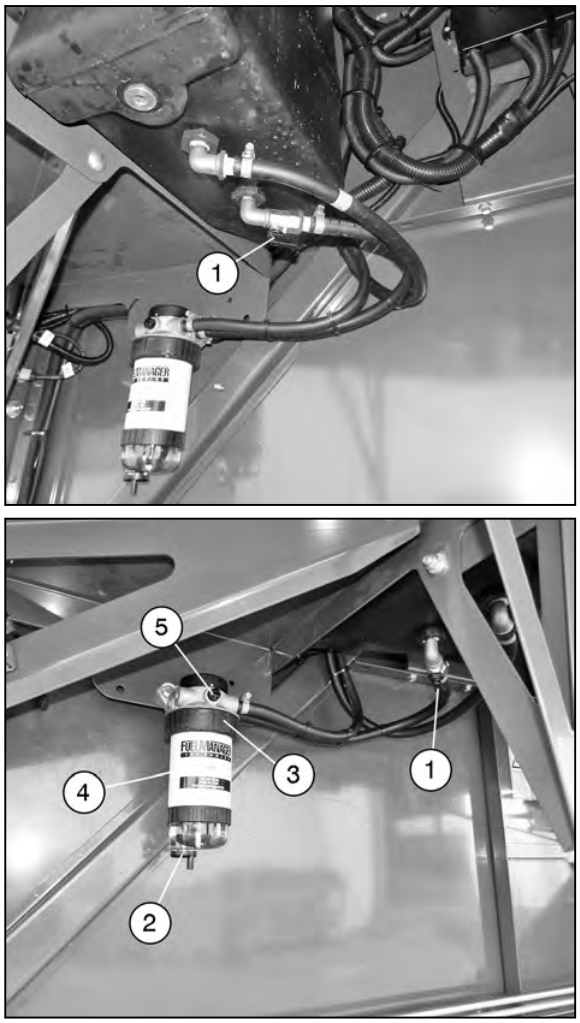


Fig. 46

6.3.6.7 Hydraulic systems oil (87)

WARNING: Check the oil temperature is between 20°C and 40°C.

Use rubber gloves.

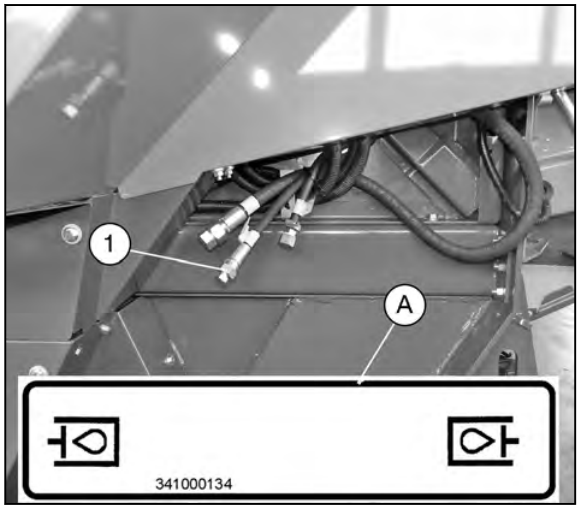
IMPORTANT:
Correct oil quality and proper cleaning are extremely important for ensuring optimum operation and long life of the hydraulic and hydrostatic systems. If oils other than those specified are used, severe damage may occur to the systems, in which case the manufacturer disclaims any liability and warranty.
Oil specifications: See the ***Capacities and specifications*** *table at the end of this section.*

Procedure

- Drain the oil from the plug (1).

  NOTE:
  The line for draining the hydrostatic oil tank is marked with the following decal (A).
- Collect the waste oil in a suitable container and do not let it percolate into the ground.
- Clean the plug (2) and surrounding area.
- Remove the plug (2).
- Refit the plug (1).
- Fill the tank.
- Check the oil level at the sight glass (3).

  NOTE: *The oil level is correct when, at ambient temperature, with the machine level and the table touching the ground, the oil that appears in the sight glass* (3) *reaches the halfway point on the gage.*



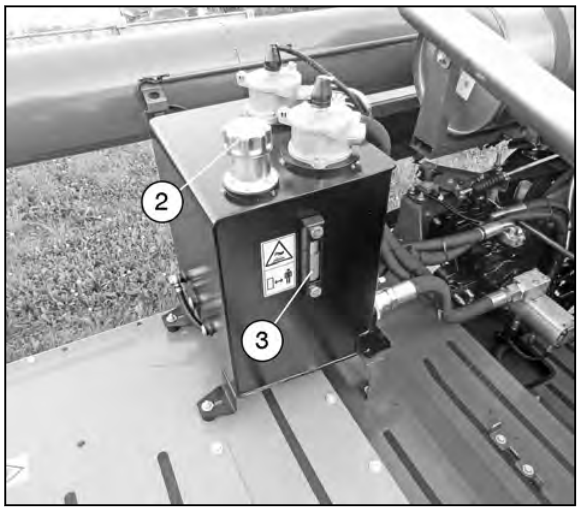


Fig. 62

6.4.1.7 Catalytic fluid tank (DEF) (7)

At the end of the season, it is advisable to drain the fluid left in the tank by drawing it through the drain line located on the bottom part of the tank. Therefore, clean the tank with hot water to eliminate residual catalytic fluid that may crystalize.

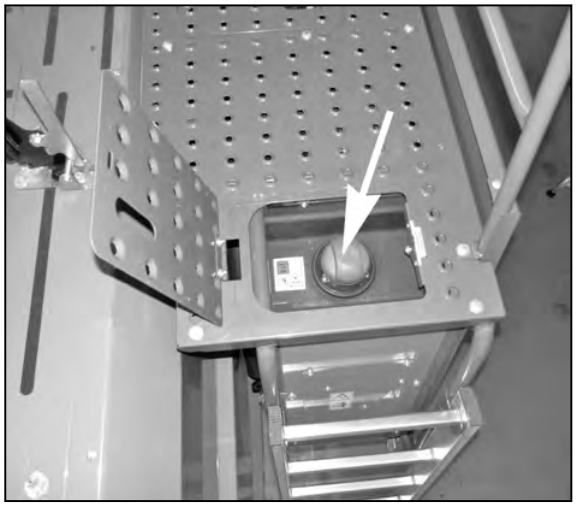


Fig. 73

7.2.1.9 Straw walker drive belt (9)

To obtain the correct belt tension, loosen the screw (2) and adjust the tensioner (1) using the special nut (3).

The correct tension has been achieved when a deflection of 20 mm is caused by applying a load of 50 N in the centre of the top part.

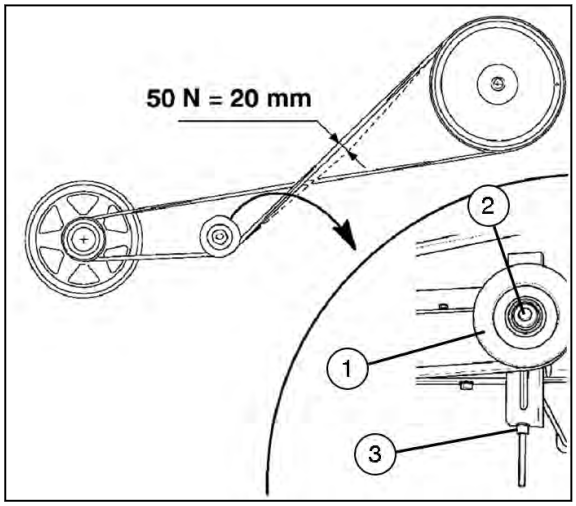


Fig. 10

7.2.1.10 Cutting table drive belt (10)

The belt is correctly tensioned when the spring length (1) corresponds to the length of the gauge (2); otherwise, restore the length using the nut (3).

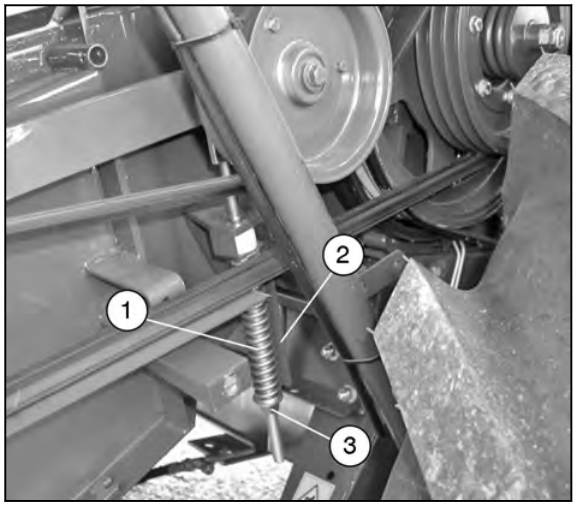


Fig. 11

7.2.2.13 Dust aspirator drive belt (33)

Belt tensioning

- Loosen all the screws (2) fastening the aspirator mounting brackets.
- Loosen the nut (3).
- Loosen the nut (4).
- Unscrew the nut (5) to lower the aspirator assembly.

  NOTE:
  The correct tension has been achieved when a deflection of 10 mm is caused by applying a load of 10 N in the centre of one of the two parts of the belt.
- Tighten the nut (4) and all other fastening elements previously loosened.

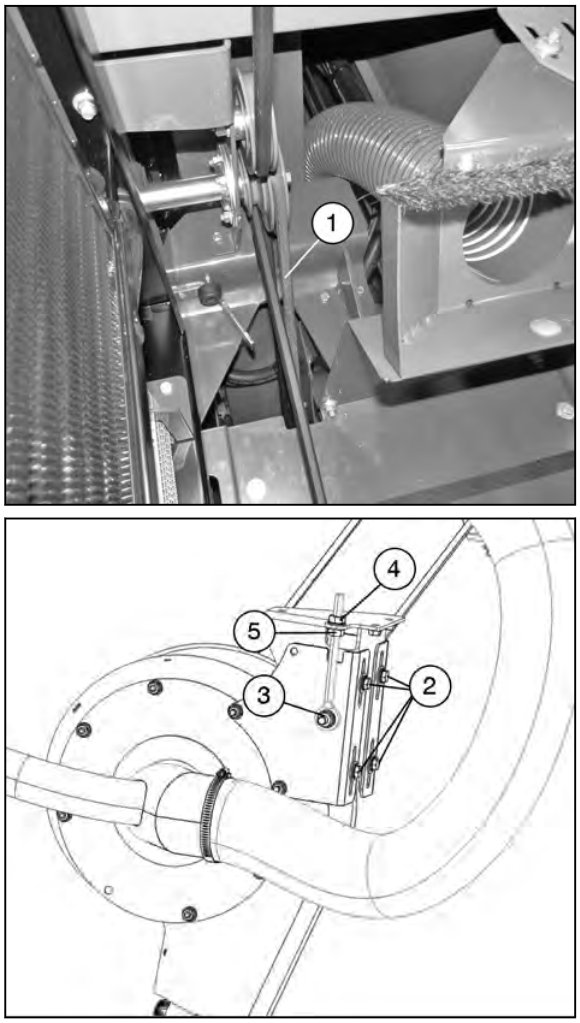


Fig. 29

7.6 Rear axle

7.6.1 Toe-in setting

WARNING: Use suitable supports firmly fixed under the rear end of the machine, when adjusting the toe-in.

Steering wheels toe-in must be correctly adjusted to prevent premature wear of the tires and for easier traveling on roads.

The clearance between the rear wheels must be smaller in front than the clearance measured at the back (viewed in the traveling direction).

To check and adjust the toe-in, proceed as follows.

Procedure

- Engage the park brake
- Lift the steering axle so that the wheels are clear of the ground.
- Align the rear wheels using the steering wheel, so that the distance measurement (C) is equal to measurement (D).
- Place two rods on the outside of the two tires, in the central line.
- Measurement A between the tires must be 5 mm less than measurement B, measured at a distance of 1000 mm behind the tires.
- If necessary, adjust the tie rod (1).

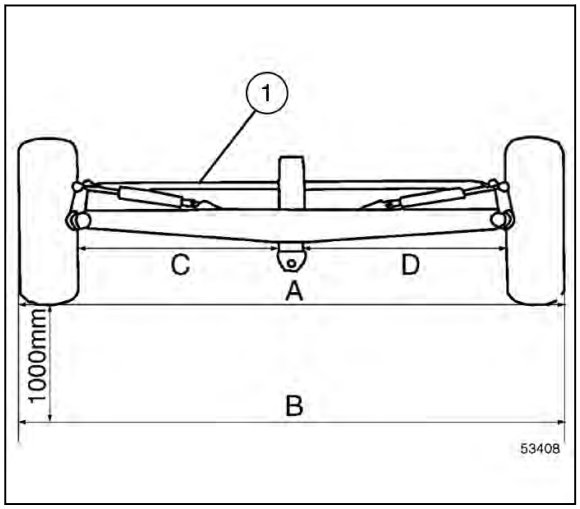


Fig. 40

7.6.2 Steering ram ball joints

Check the steering ram ball joint clearance every 450 hours in operation. If for some reason the joints have been disassembled, the nut tightening torque must be:

- Tie rod ball joints: 180 Nm
- Steering ram ball joints: 180 Nm

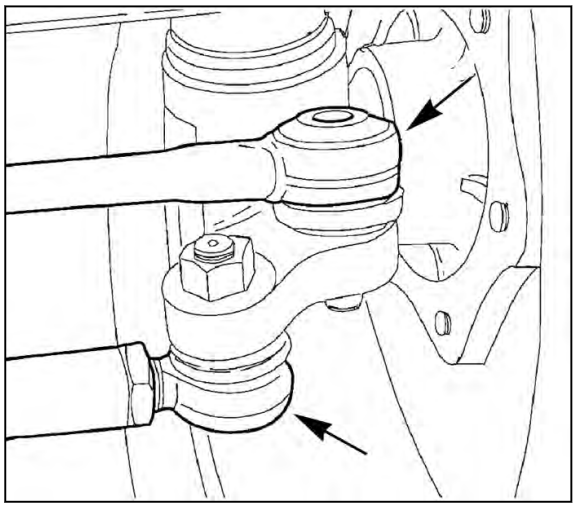


Fig. 41

Procedure

1. Remove the bleed plug (1).
2. Insert a transparent hose into the hole.
3. Place the other end of the hose into a suitable container (for example, a small jerrycan).
4. Keep operating the hand pump (2) until fuel flows through the transparent hose without any air bubbles.
5. Remove the hose.
6. Refit and lock the bleed plug (1).
7. Clean up any fuel leakages.
8. Start the engine at low idle.

   IMPORTANT:
   If the engine does not function properly, let it run at low idle for a while. Do not increase engine speed, until the engine runs smoothly.

9. If the engine does not start, repeat the procedure.

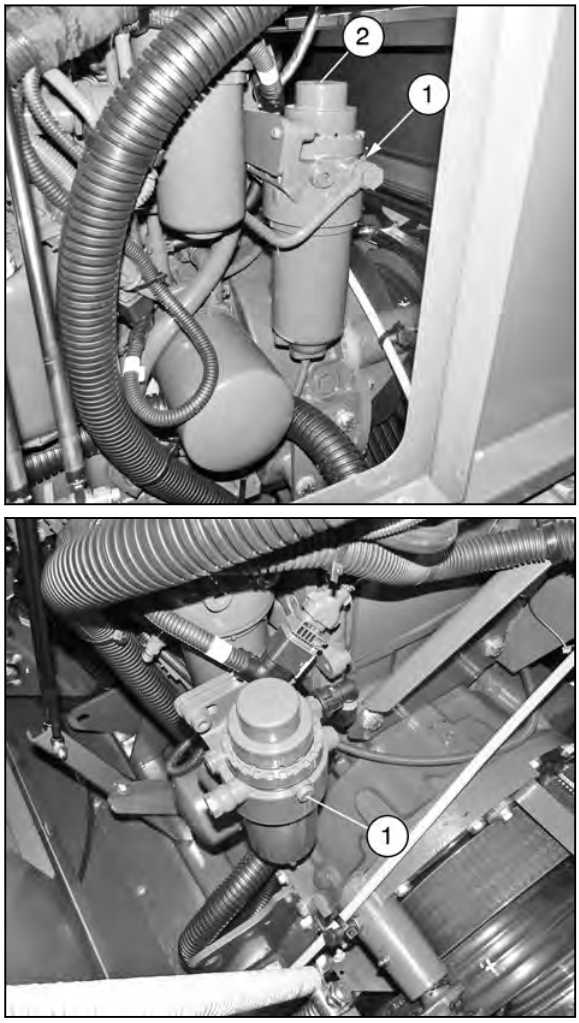


Fig. 5

8.2.4 Catalytic fluid tank (DEF)

The catalytic fluid tank is located near the fuel tank.

To access the tank, climb the access ladder to the engine compartment and lift the door (1).

Before filling the tank, carefully remove any traces of dust or chaff from the area around the blue colored cup plug (2).

Clean the inside of the plug (2) using compressed air, to ensure correct bleeding.

At the end of the season, it is advisable to:

- Use the drain line at the bottom of the tank to drain the fluid left in the tank.
- Clean the tank with hot water to remove residual catalytic fluid, which could crystallize.

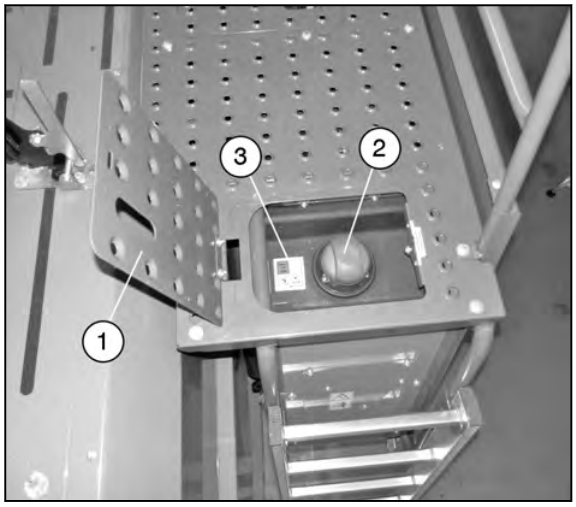


Fig. 6

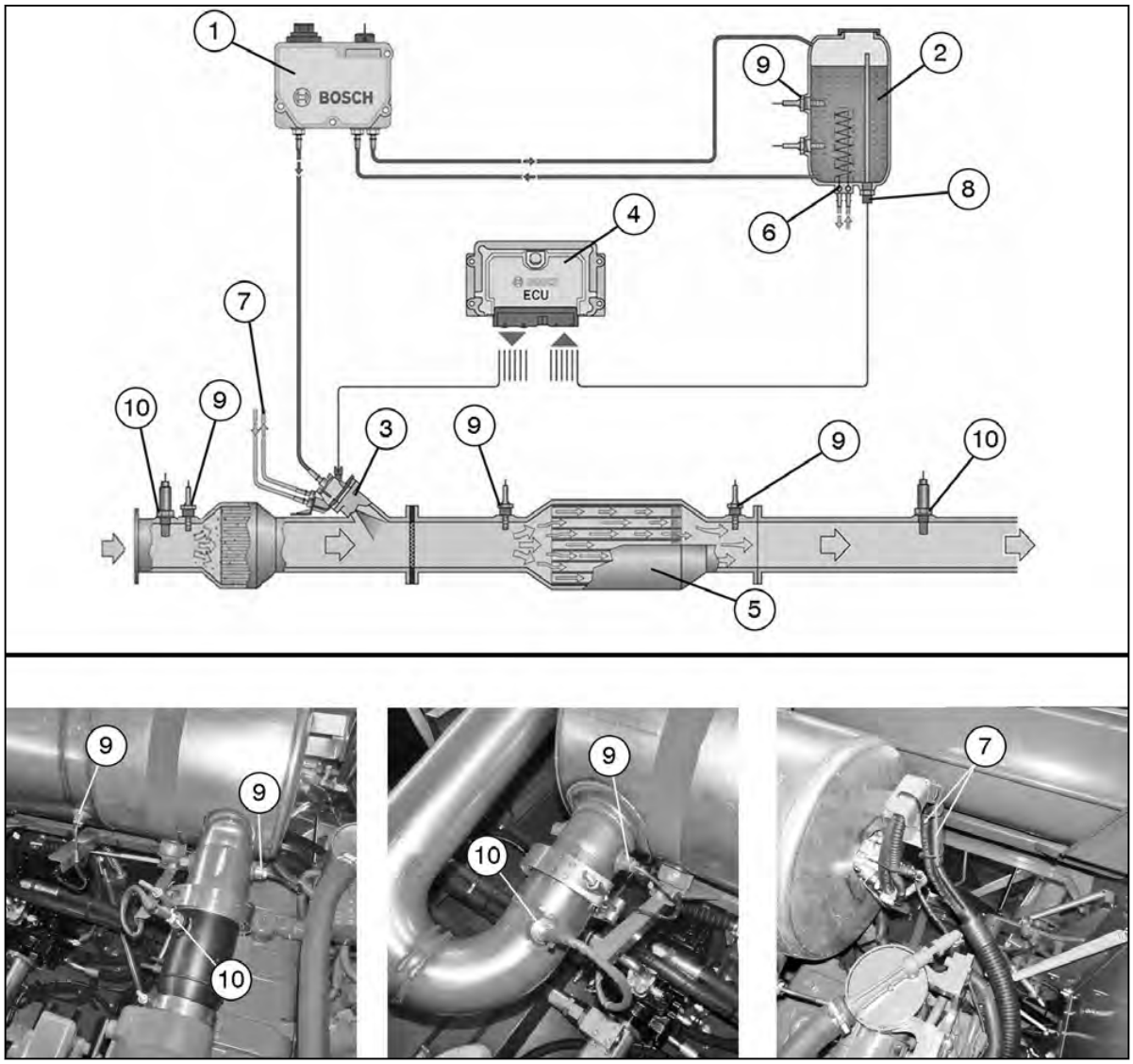


Fig. 15

1. Feed module
2. DEF tank
3. Dosing module
4. ECU (electronic control unit)
5. Catalyser
6. DEF heater
7. Dosing module cooling circuit
8. DEF level control sensor
9. Temperature control sensor
10. Nitrogen oxide control sensor

CAUTION: Handle DEF with great care. DEF is aggressive to some materials and corrosive to some metals. DEF crystallizes when it comes into contact with air. In the event of a leakage, rinse the area thoroughly with water and dry with a clean cloth.

IMPORTANT:

The DEF must be kept at a temperature below 30 °C and must not be exposed to direct sunlight. DEF cannot be diluted or mixed with other substances as this could damage the catalyser. The presence of diesel fuel, even in small quantities, inside the DEF tank could damage the seals of the system and could result in a fire if it gets into the catalyser.

Ref.	Fuse or diode	Description/Use
1	25A	General functions of fuses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
2	15A	Engagement/disengagement of straw chopper
3	10A	—
4	20A	Variator reel, cylinder, fanning mill and indicator light for cutting table in contact with the ground
5	10A	Relay box "D"
6	15A	Relays for electric reel revolution variator/knife for maize header and electrical straw chopper deflectors
7	25A	—
8	25A	—
9	Diode 1 A	—
10	Diode 1 A	—
11	Diode 1 A	—
12	6 A	Alternator
13	Diode 1 A	Indicator light for clogged hydraulic-circuit oil filter
14	Diode 1 A	Insufficient hydrostatic-circuit oil pressure
15	15A	Simultaneous flashing (from battery)
16	7.5A	—
17	10A	—
18	20A	—
19	Diode 1 A	General-alarm indicator light
20	Diode 1 A	General-alarm indicator light
21	Diode 1 A	—
22	Diode 1 A	—
23	Diode 1 A	—
24	Diode 1 A	—
25	Diode 1 A	Indicator light and audible alarm for high hydrostatic and hydraulic circuit oil temperature
26	Diode 1 A	Indicator light and audible alarm for low hydrostatic-circuit power pressure
27	Diode 1 A	Audible alarm (horn) for straw walker blockage and straw chopper spreading hood in turned up position.
28	Diode 1 A	Audible alarm (horn) for engaged park brake
29	25A	Starter-switch key supply

8.9.6.1 Engine sensors and control unit

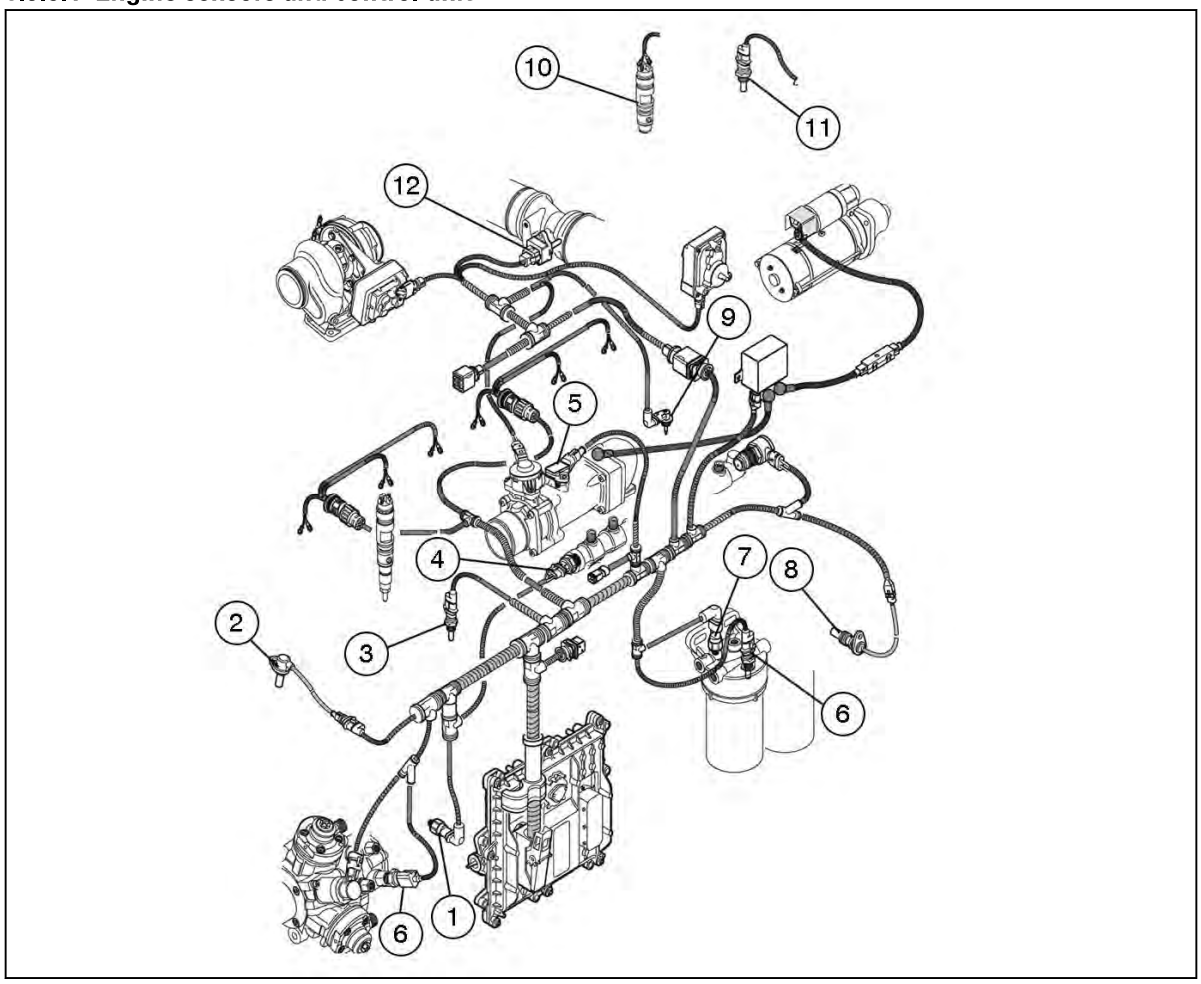


Fig. 43

The engine is managed by an electronic control unit (ECU) that communicates constantly with all the sensors located on the engine and with the machine's instruments.

The sensors control the following functions:

1. Lubrication oil pressure
2. Camshaft rotation speed
3. Coolant temperature
4. Main pipe fuel pressure (RAIL)
5. Turbocharger exhaust air pressure
6. Fuel temperature
7. Fuel pressure
8. Crankshaft rotational speed
9. Air supply pressure sensor
10. Quantity of nitrogen oxides in exhaust gasses
11. Exhaust gas temperature
12. MAF sensor (not used)

IMPORTANT:
If the system detects an anomaly, an icon on the on-board computer turns on and automatically sends the information to the operator.

In the event of a serious failure, engine power is automatically reduced. Engine power may cut off if the situation is serious enough to warrant this.

Cylinder clogging.		
Cause	**Remedy**	**Subject/Section**
The cylinder speed is too slow.	Increase cylinder speed.	Cylinder/**Field operations**
Uneven crop feeding.	Adjust feeding (cutting table and main crop elevator).	See Operator's Manual - Cutting table and Front crop elevator / **Field operations**
Crop not ripe enough or too wet.	Wait until the crop is ripe.	–
Cylinder variator belt slipping.	Check if the cylinder variator belts are worn.	–
The cylinder rasp bars are damaged or worn.	Replace defective rasp bars.	–
The cut-off plate is deformed.	Replace the cylinder cut-off plate.	–

9.1.3 Separation and cleaning

Grain loss from the straw walkers.		
Cause	**Remedy**	**Subject/Section**
Straw walkers overloaded due to too high ground speed.	Reduce ground speed to reduce the crop volume in the combine.	–
	Increase cylinder speed and reduce concave clearance for easier separation through the centrifugal action of the cylinder.	Cylinder and concave/**Field operations**
Straw walkers overloaded due to excessive straw damage.	Slightly reduce the cylinder speed in relation to the basic setting and increase the concave clearance.	Cylinder and concave/**Field operations**
	Fit low type straw risers.	Straw walker / **Field operations**
	Raise the curtain.	Straw walker / **Field operations**
	Under special conditions with very brittle and short straw, increase the cylinder speed for easier separation in the concave.	Cylinder/**Field operations**
Crop is too wet and weed-infested.	Fit high type straw risers.	Straw walker / **Field operations**
	Wait until the crop is ripe.	–
The straw walker grid is clogged and does not let the threshed grains pass through.	Clean the straw walker grid.	–

Bearing overheating		
Cause	**Remedy**	**Subject/Section**
Insufficient lubrication.	Lubricate the bearings every 10 operating hours.	Straw chopper rotor / **Lubrication and maintenance**

Drive belts vibrating.		
Cause	**Remedy**	**Subject/Section**
The tensioners are incorrectly adjusted.	Adjust and align the tensioners correctly.	Straw chopper belts / **Adjustments**

NOTE:
In case of any other failures, contact your local Dealer.

11.1 Information

11.1.1 General considerations

The machine has been designed to operate in a wide variety of crops and conditions.

However, in certain cases it may be necessary to fit additional accessories to improve machine performance and adapt the machine to special crops or harvesting conditions.

In general it is important to be aware that:

1. When using non-genuine AGCO equipment such as tables, straw choppers and other equipment, it must be CE-certified to comply with safety regulations.
2. The use of the non-genuine equipment may result in functional failures and reliability problems with the combine.
3. AGCO is not liable for any claim resulting from fitting tables, equipment or accessories made by other manufacturers.
4. The optional equipment listed below may be included as standard for specific countries.
5. In other countries some of these accessories may not be available.
6. **All optional equipment must be installed by your Dealer's qualified staff according to the manufacturer's instructions.**

   The invoice provided by your Dealer documents the use of qualified staff.

11.2.17 Electrically-operated sieves and returns sensors

The following parts are available on request:

- Electrically operated sieves

  Allows the operator to conveniently adjust the opening and closing of the top and bottom sieves from the operator seat.

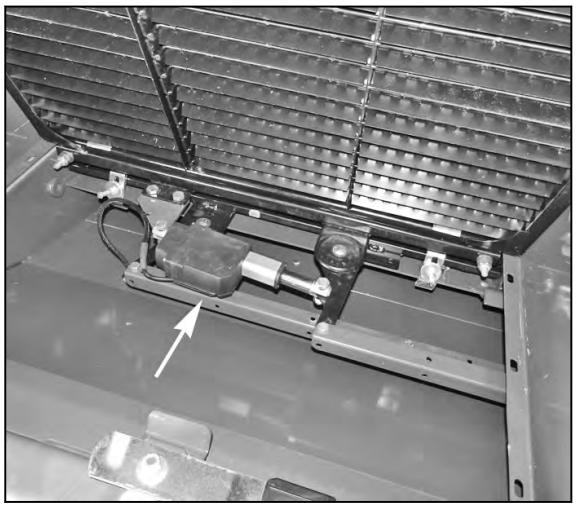


Fig. 18

- Returns control sensors

  Allows the operator to view the quantity of crop that is recovered and put back into circulation.

  The less crop returned, the greater the separation capacity of the machine.

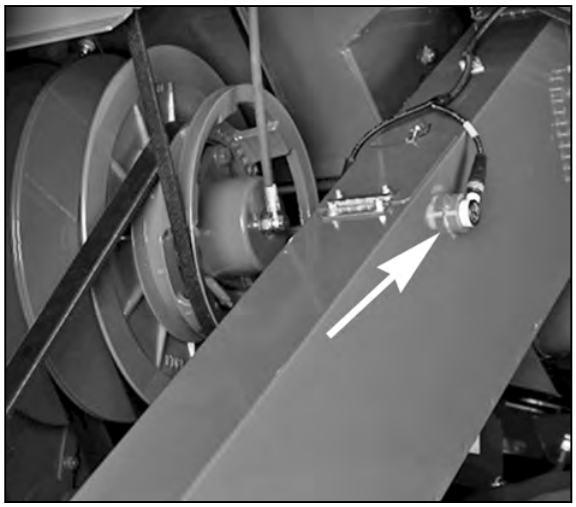


Fig. 19

11.5 Straw chopper

11.5.1 Transport position

During road transport, the straw chopper rotor must be stationary; the position of the spreader hood (1) depends on whether the table trailer is attached or not.

When the trailer is not attached, the spreader hood must be in the lowered position (working position), as shown in the diagram.

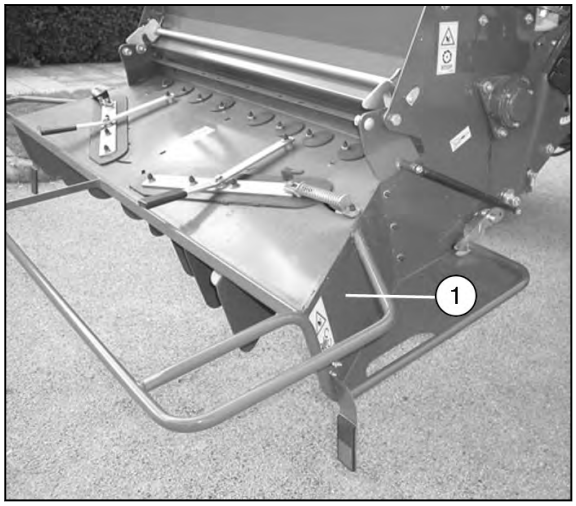


Fig. 34

When the combine is towing the table trailer, the spreader hood (1) must be folded up, as shown in the diagram.

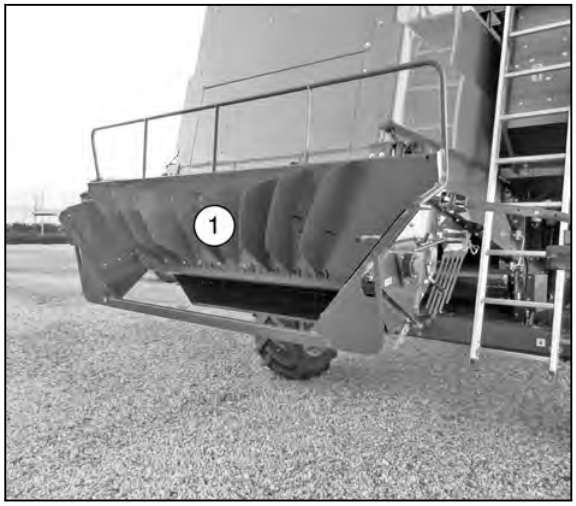


Fig. 35

To fold up the spreader hood, release it using the lever (2), turn it upwards and then secure it with the locking device connected to the lever (3).

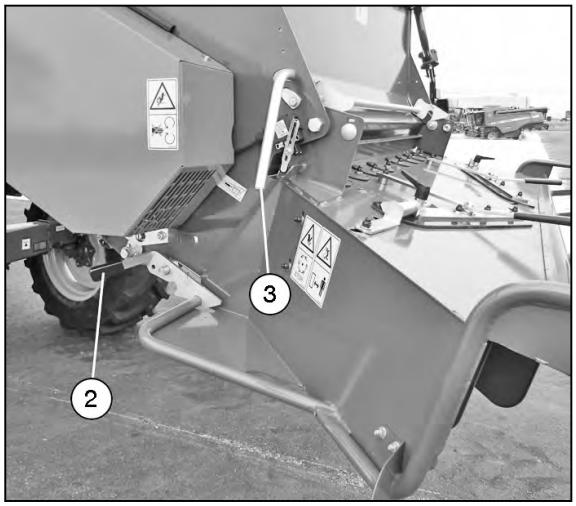


Fig. 36

NOTE:
To turn the chaff spreader to the horizontal position, you first need to remove/move the swather rakes.

IMPORTANT:
During work, the chaff spreader must not under any circumstances be positioned horizontally even if it is not used, to prevent crop from accumulating between the chaff spreader and the straw walkers.

IMPORTANT:
Before connecting the cutting table trailer (if used) to the combine towing hook, it is necessary to move the chaff spreader into the horizontal position (4).

NOTE:
The guards have been removed to provide a better view. Never use the combine without guards.

IMPORTANT:
When harvesting maize, the chaff spreader must be disengaged.
Place the equipment in the vertical position (2) *and remove the drive belt (see paragraph* ***Disengaging the chaff spreader****).*

To change the chaff spreader position, proceed as follows:

Procedure

- Press the knob (1) on the right-hand side of the straw hood.
- Using the lever (2), place the chaff spreader in the desired position.
- Release the spring-loaded knob (1) and turn up the chaff spreader until the stop engages.

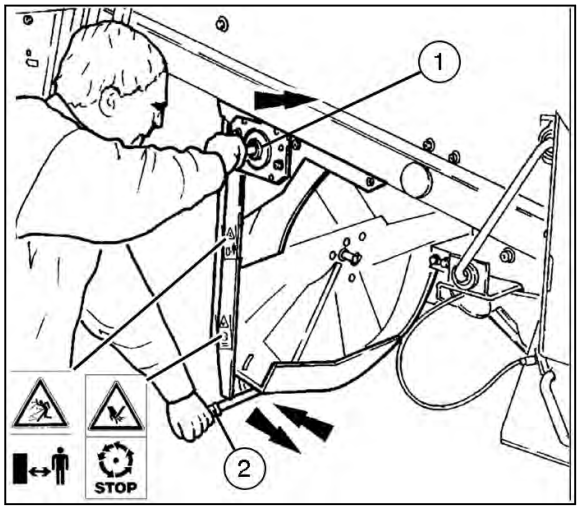


Fig. 50

12.2 Dimensions

12.2.1 Combine dimensions

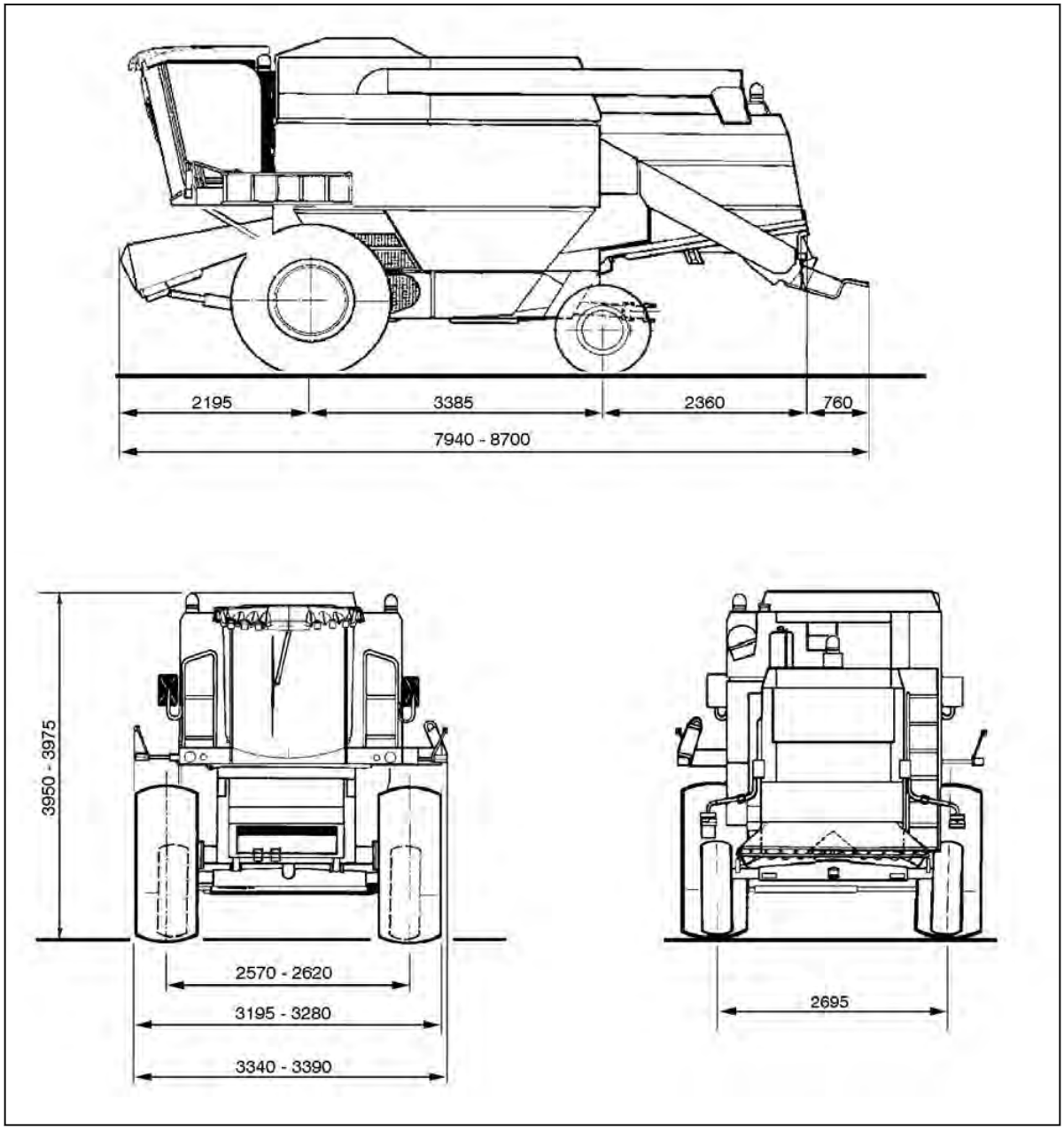


Fig. 1

Model with tires

Dimensions are in mm.

The front wheel track varies according to the type of tire used. See the **Tire equipment** table in this section.