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Dear Customer,

Congratulations on purchasing a quality designed and manufactured Pik Rite pepper harvester!

You should expect a return on your investment in the form of excellent crop recovery, affordable parts and minimum maintenance.

Should your harvester need parts or service, we have a team that is fully equipped and committed to meet your needs.

In order to maintain quality performance of your Pik Rite harvester, it is extremely important that all the information in the manual be reviewed and studied carefully before operation.

Thank you for buying a Pik Rite pepper harvester!

Sincerely,
Elvin Stoltzfus, President

Company History

Pik Rite, Inc., is a designer and manufacturer of innovative, quality-built vegetable harvesting equipment, Ag manure spreader, and commercial waste handling equipment. Located 2 miles west of Lewisburg in Union County, Pennsylvania, Pik Rite operates from manufacturing facilities that encompass 33,000 square feet in addition to office space utilizing an additional 2700 square foot area. Elvin Stoltzfus and Joe Yoder, Pik Rite's original founders, have diverse backgrounds in farming and welding shop activities. Pik Rite was incorporated in July 1986 and presently employs approximately 35 people.

In 1983, the first vegetable harvesting machine was built for the purpose of providing a mechanical method of picking tomatoes for the local processing industry. After three years of testing and modifying the original machine, three Pik Rite harvesters were built in 1986. Two more machines were subsequently manufactured in 1987 and again in 1988. Activities in 1989 were limited to research and further development of the tomato harvester, with concentration in several areas, including a new forced balance shaker system. As a result of these efforts, Pik Rite now holds a patent for a Double Brush Shaker System.

During the 1990's, Pik Rite experienced steady growth in product sales, market coverage, and technological innovations. The pull-type design of the tomato harvester has allowed the growers who purchase the machines a great degree of adaptability for harvesting in different growing environments. Pik Rite has subsequently developed and added new product lines for harvesters that can be used to pick cucumbers, peppers, gourds, zucchini, squash, and pumpkins. A vine windrower was developed in 1994 to assist the growers in preparing for the harvest by rearranging vines prior to picking to allow for more efficient harvesting. In the fall of 1997, Pik Rite introduced a new product to the marketplace - a plastic lifter/wrapper. This piece of equipment will allow fast, efficient removal of plastic mulch from the fields after harvest, and will result in disposal cost savings for the grower. In 1998, Pik Rite initiated its product line diversification plans and began to manufacture vacuum tanks for use in commercial waste handling activities. In 2000, Pik Rite made the decision to manufacture the Hydra-Ram manure spreaders, formerly known as the John Deere Hydra-Push Spreader. In 2001, Pik Rite began manufacturing a vine diverter, which is used primarily in the California market to move the tomato crop from one row to the adjoining row.

Markets

Pik Rite, Inc. is the preeminent seller of tomato harvesters and vegetable harvesting equipment in the Midwest and Eastern sections of North America, including Ontario, Canada. Machines are also presently being used to harvest a variety of crops in Southeastern US, Texas, New Mexico, California, Colorado, and Washington. In addition to the Canadian market, Pik Rite harvesters have also been exported to Russia, Australia, Mexico, Brazil, Israel, Turkey, Spain and Germany.

Pik Rite is currently selling its complete line of equipment throughout the United States and abroad.

As the United States manufacturing sector enters the 21st century, Pik Rite continues to lead the way with production of efficient, dependable equipment, which provides its customers with the best value for the dollar. In the agricultural area, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has recognized these efforts as Pik Rite, Inc. was presented with the state's Agribusiness Achievement Award in January 1997.

- INTRODUCTION -



This safety alert symbol identifies important safety messages in this manual. When you see this symbol, be alert to the possibility of personal injury and carefully read the message that follows.

"Right-hand" and "left-hand" sides are determined by facing in the directions the tomato harvester will travel.

Record your pepper harvester serial number in the space provided below:

S. N. _____

Purchase Date

Please review the warranty for this pepper harvester which appears on the harvester order that was signed when the harvester order was placed. This warranty provides you the assurance that Pik Rite will back its products where defects appear within the warranty period. Pik Rite also provides field improvements, in some circumstances without charge to the customer, even if the product's warranty is expired.

Warranty and field improvements are a part of Pik Rite's product support program for customers who operate and maintain their equipment as described in this manual. If the equipment is abused or modified causing a change in its performance beyond the original factory specifications, the warranty will become void and field improvements may be denied.

For information and service call or write to:

Pik Rite, Inc.
60 Pik Rite Lane
Lewisburg PA 17837
800-326-9763

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SECTION 1
SAFETY

SAFETY

The operator's safety was one of the prime considerations in the minds of Pik Rite engineers when they designed the pepper harvester. Shielding, simple adjustments, and other safety features were built into the pepper harvester wherever possible.

WARNING: Modifications to the pepper harvester may adversely affect its safety features as well as its efficiency and longevity.

Recognize Safety Information

This is the safety-alert symbol. When you see this symbol on your machine or in this manual, be aware of the potential for personal injury.

Follow recommended precautions & safe operating practices.



Understand Signal Words

A signal word—DANGER, WARNING or CAUTION—is used with the safety-alert symbol.

- DANGER identifies the most serious hazards.
- DANGER or WARNING safety signs are located near specific hazards. General precautions are listed on CAUTION safety signs.



Follow Safety Instructions

Carefully read all safety messages in this manual and on your machine safety signs.

- Keep safety signs in good condition.
- Replace missing or damaged safety signs.
- Be sure that all new equipment components and repair parts include the current safety signs. *Replacement safety signs are available from Pik Rite.*
- Learn how to operate the machine and how to use controls properly.
CAUTION: *Do not allow anyone to operate your machine without instruction.*
- Keep your machine in proper working condition. Unauthorized modifications to the machine may impair function and/or safety and affect machine life.

NOTE: *If you do not understand any part of this manual and need assistance, please contact your Pik Rite representative.*



Operate Pepper Harvester Safely

All machinery must be operated by responsible persons who have been properly instructed and delegated to do so.

- Do not stand or work under discharge conveyor or header while harvester is operating.
- Do not stand between harvester and tongue while positioning tongue.

WARNING: The harvester may move suddenly or fall while detaching. Use blocks under the wheels and release all stored energy from pickup float system before detaching harvesting unit.

- Do not put hands or feet between tongue and frame opening while positioning tongue.
- Always operate machine at rated PTO speed.

WARNING: To avoid injury or death, disengage drives, shut off engine, and make sure electrical power is off before servicing or unplugging the pepper harvester. The disks and chains can feed pepper plants faster than you can release your grip on the plants.

- Do not use your hands or feet to feed plants into the harvester.
- Do not stand between pepper harvester and tongue when detaching harvester.

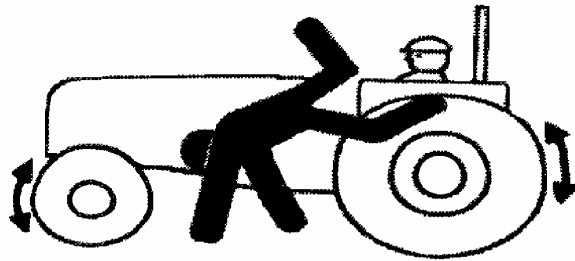
WARNING: This pepper harvester is intended for mobile field operation only. Never use machine in a stationary position or modify it to be used in one.

Keep Riders Off Machine and Tractor

- Allow *only* the operator on the tractor and *only* the laborers in the places designed for them. Keep riders off.

CAUTION: *Workstations are built on the Pik Rite Pepper Harvester to ensure that laborers can safely stand while doing grading.*

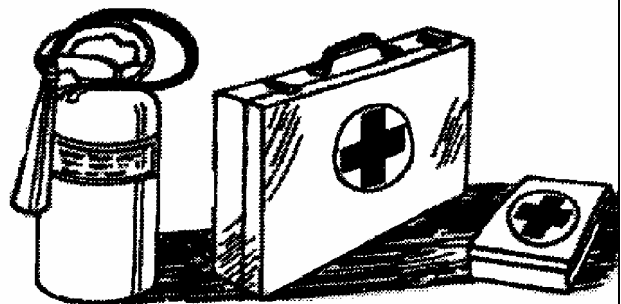
- *Riders on machine are subject to injury such as being struck by foreign objects and being thrown off of the machine.*
- *Riders also obstruct the operator's view resulting in the machine being operated in an unsafe manner.*



Prepare for Emergencies

Be prepared if a fire starts.

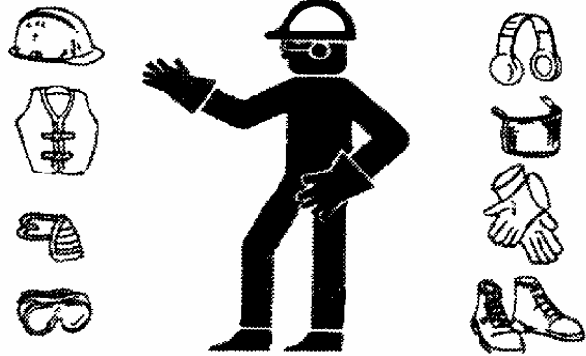
- Keep a first aid kit and fire extinguisher handy.
- Keep emergency numbers for the ambulance service, hospital, fire department, and doctors near your telephone.



Wear Protective Clothing

- Wear close fitting clothing and safety equipment appropriate to the job.

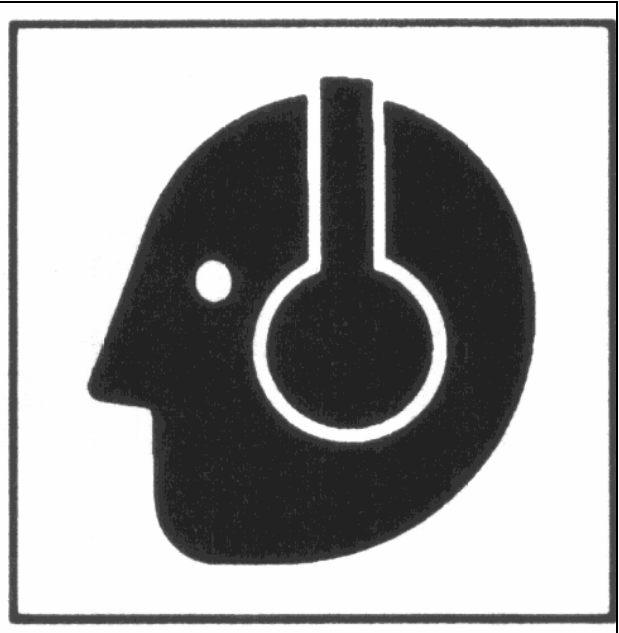
CAUTION: *Do not wear radio or music headphones while operating machine. Operating equipment safely requires the full attention of the operator.*



Protect Against Noise

WARNING: Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing.

- Wear a suitable hearing protective device such as earmuffs or earplugs to protect against objectionable or uncomfortable loud noises.

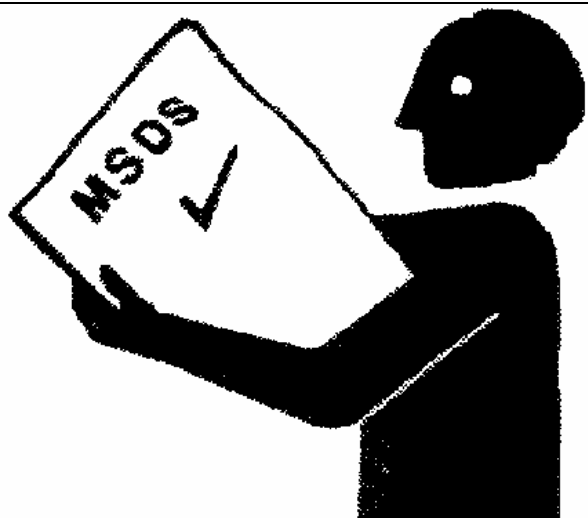


Handle Chemical Products Safely

WARNING: Direct exposure to hazardous chemicals can cause serious injury. Potentially hazardous chemicals used with Pik Rite equipment include *lubricants* and *paints*.

- A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) provides specific details on chemical products: physical and health hazards, safety procedures, and emergency response techniques.
- Check the MSDS before you start any job using a hazardous chemical. That way you will know exactly what the risks are and how to do the job safely. Then follow the advised procedures and make use of the recommended equipment.

NOTE: Contact the Pik Rite Lewisburg, PA office for MSDSs on chemical products used with Pik Rite equipment.



Stay Clear of Rotating Drive lines

WARNING: Entanglement in rotating driveline can cause serious injury or death.

- Keep the tractor master shield and drive line shields in place at all times. Make certain that rotating shields turn freely.
- Wear close fitting clothing. Stop the engine and be sure that the PTO drive line is stopped before making adjustments, connections, or cleaning out the PTO-driven equipment.

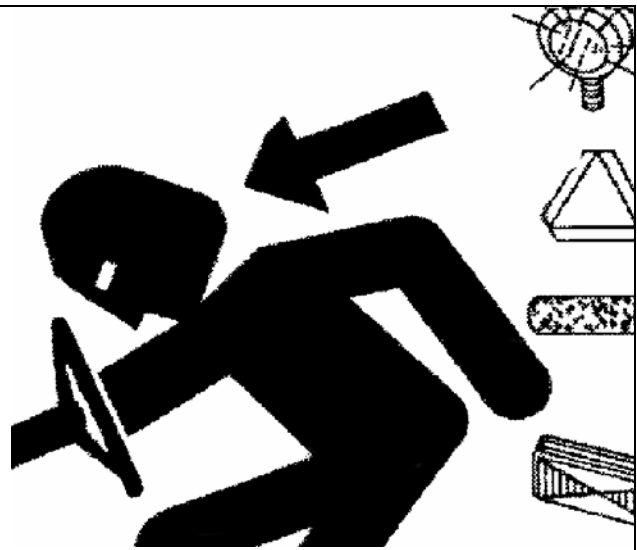


Use Safety Lights & Devices

WARNING: Slow moving tractors and towed implements are difficult to see, especially at night, and may create a hazard when driven on public roads.

Avoid personal injury or death resulting from collision with a vehicle.

- Use flashing warning lights and turn-signals when driving on public roads.
- To increase visibility, use the lights provided with your machine.

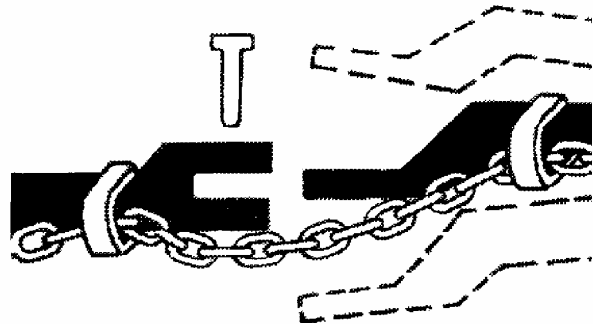


Use a Safety Chain

A safety chain will help control drawn equipment if it accidentally separates from the drawbar.

- Attach the chain to the harvester main frame and the tractor drawbar support or another specified anchor location. Provide only enough slack in the chain to permit turning.
- Use a chain with a strength rating *equal to or greater than the gross weight of the pepper harvester* (approximately 20,000 lbs.).

CAUTION: *Do not use the safety chain for towing.*

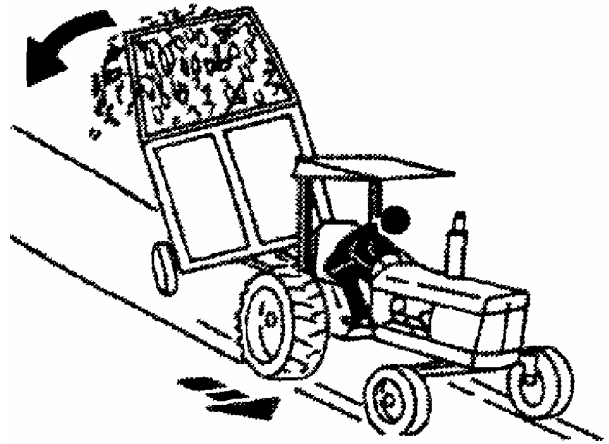


Reduce Speed When Towing Loads

DANGER: Braking to stop towed loads from transport speeds can cause the towed load to swerve and upset. Reduce speed if towed load weighs more than the tractor and/or the tractor is not equipped with brakes.

Follow recommended speed-weight ratio guidelines:

- Maximum speed is 20 mph (32 km/h) when towing a load equal to or less in weight than the tractor.
- Reduce speed to 10 mph (16 km/h) when towing a load up to double the tractor weight.
- Do not tow loads exceeding double the tractor weight.
- Use additional caution when towing loads under adverse surface conditions, when turning, and on inclines.



Practice Safe Maintenance

Understand service procedure before doing work. Maintain cleanliness and dryness in work area.

- Never lubricate or service the machine while it is in motion.

WARNING: Be sure to keep hands, feet, and clothing away from power-driven parts.

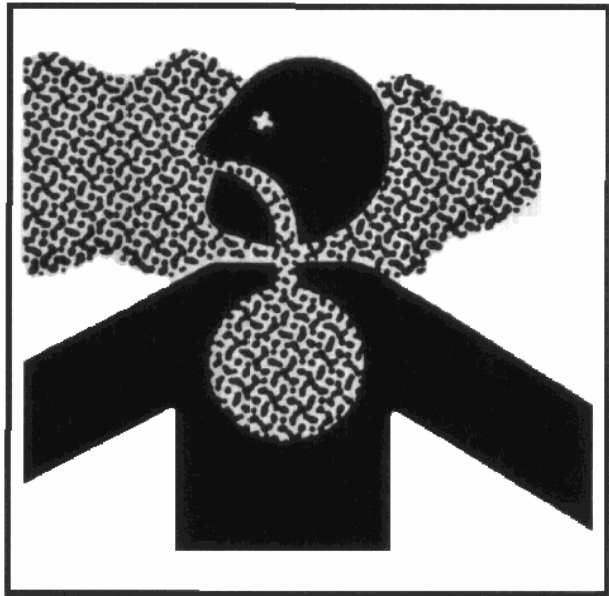
1. Disengage all power and manipulate controls to relieve pressure.
 2. Lower equipment to the ground.
 3. Stop the engine.
 4. Remove the key.
 5. Allow machine to cool.
- Securely support any machine elements that must be raised for service work.
 - Keep all parts in good condition and properly installed. Fix damage immediately. Replace worn or broken parts. Remove any buildup of grease, oil, or debris.
 - Disconnect battery ground cable (-) and unplug main power supply cord on sorter before making adjustments on electrical systems or welding on machine.



Remove Paint Before Welding or Heating

WARNING: Avoid potentially toxic fumes and dust. Hazardous fumes can be generated when paint is heated by welding, soldering or using a torch.

- Do all work outside or in a well-ventilated area. Dispose of paint and solvent properly.
- Remove paint before welding or heating.
- If you sand or grind paint, avoid breathing the dust. Wear an approved respirator.
- If you use solvent or paint stripper, remove stripper with soap and water before welding.
- Remove solvent or paint stripper containers and other flammable material from the area.
- Allow fumes to disperse at least 15 minutes before welding or heating.



Avoid Heating Near Pressurized Fluid Lines

WARNING: Flammable spray can be generated by heating near pressurized fluid lines, resulting in severe burns to you and bystanders.

- Do not heat by welding, soldering, or using a torch near pressurized fluid lines or other flammable materials. Pressurized lines can be accidentally cut when heat goes beyond the immediate flame area.

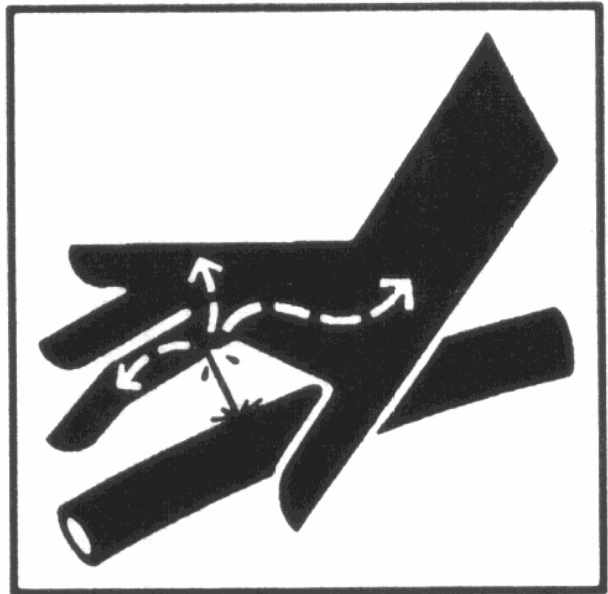


Avoid High-Pressure Fluids

WARNING: Fluid escaping under pressure carries the potential to penetrate the skin resulting in serious injury.

- Avoid this hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure.
- Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard.
- Protect hands and body from high-pressure fluids.
- If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately.

WARNING: Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury should reference a knowledgeable medical source.



NOTES

Section 2

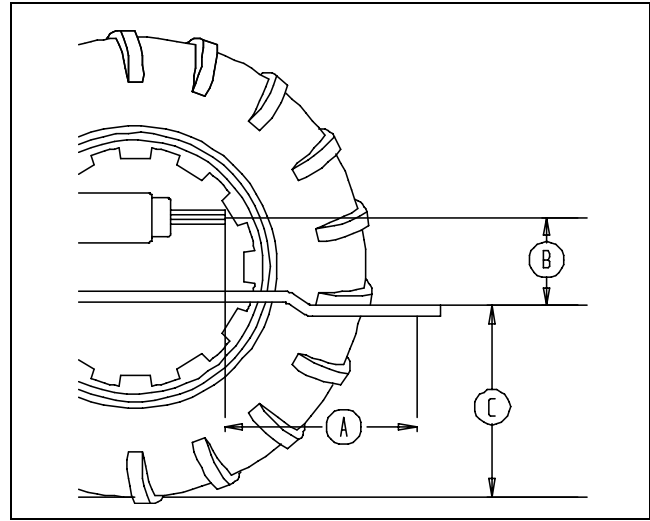
PREPARATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

PREPARING THE TRACTOR

2 - 1: Adjusting Tractor Drawbar

The harvester can be attached to any tractor having a drawbar and PTO that conform to ASAE-SAE standards. However, it should be a minimum size of 85 horsepower. The power requirements to pull the harvester through the field depend on field conditions.

- In dry conditions, an 85 -100 HP tractor is adequate.
- In muddy conditions 130 HP or more is required.



The tractor tire inflation pressures specified in the tractor operator's manual will apply.

1000 RPM PTO Size	A In. (mm)	B In. (mm)	C In. (mm)
1-3/8 in.	16 (406)	6-12 (152-305)	13-20 (330-508)
1-3/4 in.	20 (508)	8-12 (203-305)	13-22 (330-559)

1. Align drawbar hitch pinhole vertically with centerline of tractor PTO.
2. With the tractor tongue positioned properly, hook up to the harvester.

NOTE: Use a minimum of 1" diameter pin with a safety clip.

2 - 2: Power Take-Off Shaft

The tractor must have a PTO speed of 1000 RPM to match the power shaft speed of the harvester. The harvester can operate between 600 RPM (min.) and 1000 RPM (max.). Optimum speed is 750 RPM. That generally means operating the tractor engine at 1600 - 2200 RPM. [Note:This is assuming that Pumps, Motors, and other Components are NOT excessively worn (after hours of use) and are operating correctly.] PTO energy consumption is at approx. 75 HP at 1000 RPM. An 85 HP tractor is the minimum required.

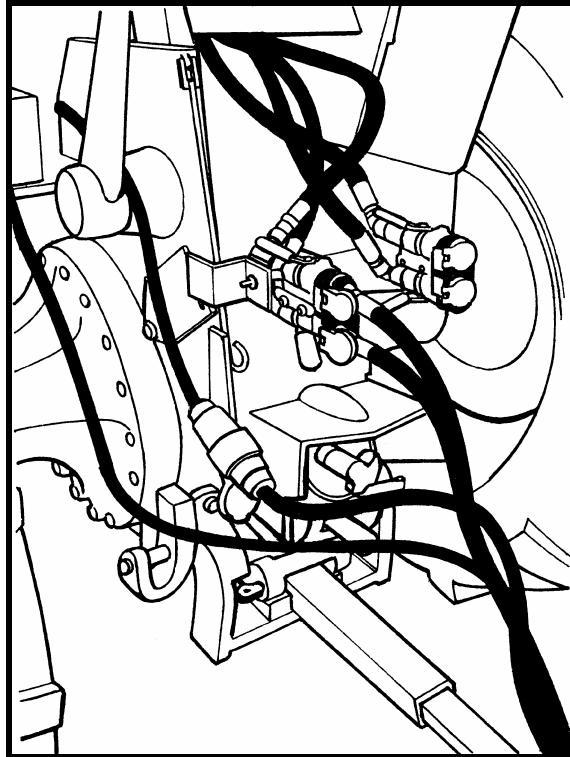
The Pik Rite uses a 21 spline, 1-3/8 inch diameter PTO yoke. The 1-3/4 - 20 spline PTO shaft can be special ordered.

1. Before attaching the PTO to the tractor, be sure that the shaft is greased & can slide freely in the tube.

2. Attach the PTO to the tractor.
3. Be sure that the PTO lock pin or latches are securely locked into the tractor's PTO shaft.

2 - 3: Hydraulic Power

The Pik Rite harvester relies on the tractor hydraulics to control the machine cylinder functions. A valve body located on the machine is equipped with an in-and-out hose that must be connected to the hydraulic outlets at the rear of the tractor.



In order to make the harvester compatible with any brand of tractor*, Pik Rite designs the harvester for operation in the *continuous flow mode* or *closed center flow mode*. This allows the farmer to use any brand of tractor*. The Pik Rite Pepper Harvester requires a...

- Minimum of 3 gallons per minute & 1500 PSI
- Maximum of 12 gallons per minute & 3000 PSI
- The back pressure of the return line should not exceed 200 PSI

Follow the tractor manufacturer's instructions for:

CONNECTING AN ORBITAL HYDRAULIC MOTOR

Connecting a hydraulic motor is identical to connecting the hydraulics to the Pik Rite Pepper Harvester. As of 1995, a pilot-operated check valve body is used. This is identified by a higher or larger valve body.

NOTE: These valves are recommended to be operated in the open center mode, Exception to this is if the Harvester is equipped with Auto Header Height Control Option the valves must be set-up to operate in the closed center mode.

There are several hydraulic systems used on American tractors. The most popular ones include the **CASE IH 7200 series** and the **John Deere 7000 series**. Both use a *load sensing closed center system*. The earlier John Deere models used a *pressure compensating closed center system* and earlier IH models used both *open center* and *closed center* systems. All of the closed center systems may be used either open or closed and have adjustable flow rates. However, some types have priority valves or adjustable detentes that require adjustment to avoid overheating. Some need special kits, which are available at the tractor dealer.

NOTE: Reference your tractor manuals or dealers for more information. If you experience problems with your hydraulic system, contact Pik Rite for other options.

***NOTE: Always check with your dealer before connecting your hydraulics.**
In a few rare exceptions, some manufacturers use a special system for a term. Generally, these odd systems are identified within a segment of serial numbers, and kits are available for these tractors.

2 - 4: Electrical Power

The Pik Rite Harvester relies on the tractor's electrical system. At the minimum, an 80-amp alternator is required to keep the voltage constant during night-time operations. Operating during the day without the lights requires less amperage. One hook up to the battery is all that is necessary to operate lights, electrohydraulics, conveyor shut-off switches.

With the tractor engine running at PTO speed, and lights, air conditioner, and other high Volts/Amp components switched ON, check the voltage at the battery. The voltage should be between +12.5 Volts D.C. to +14.5 Volts D.C.

Also check for AC current. This must not exceed .05 Volts AC Voltage above this indicates that the "Ground" to the battery may be faulty and/or NOT functioning properly or the tractor alternator has a bad rectifier & needs replacement.

Before connecting power plug at the electronic box, check polarity at plug (if polarity is wrong, it may burn out the box):

White wire = A = Positive-with red probe.

Black wire = B = Negative-with black probe.

With tractor running at about 1800 RPM and **before plugging into box**, insert the tester probe: positive in A and negative in B terminal:

- Voltage needs to be between +12.5 to +14.5 Volts D.C.
- If a negative figure is displayed in the test, the polarity is reversed.
- Check for AC Volts; .05 AC Volts is the maximum allowed.

WARNING: Anything over .05 AC Volts alternator must be changed. This condition indicates that the alternator will soon fail.

- A *Fluke meter* is the preferred tester, accurate enough to test AC stray voltage.

12-volt battery

1. Attach the Green/White wire to the positive terminal.
2. Attach the Black wire to the negative terminal.

12 volts using two 6-volt batteries

1. Connect the Green/White wire on the battery terminal that goes directly to the starter. **Note:** Connect the Green/White wire on the battery terminal that goes directly to the starter.
2. Connect the Black ground wire directly to the frame.

12 Volts using two 12-volt batteries

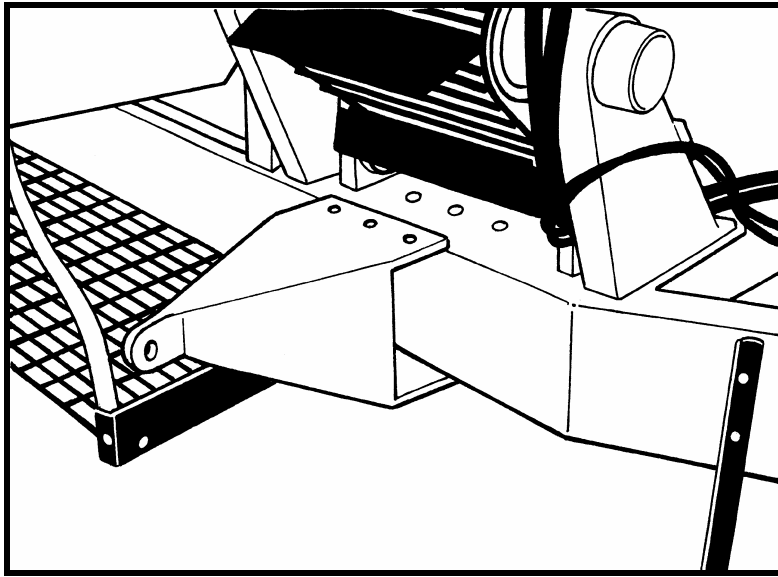
1. Connect the Green/White wire to the two wires (or the junction) that goes directly to the starter.
2. Connect the Black ground wire directly to the frame.

CAUTION: *Hooking the power cord incorrectly may short out the wire harness on your harvester.*

PREPARING THE HARVESTER

3 -1: Unpacking the harvester

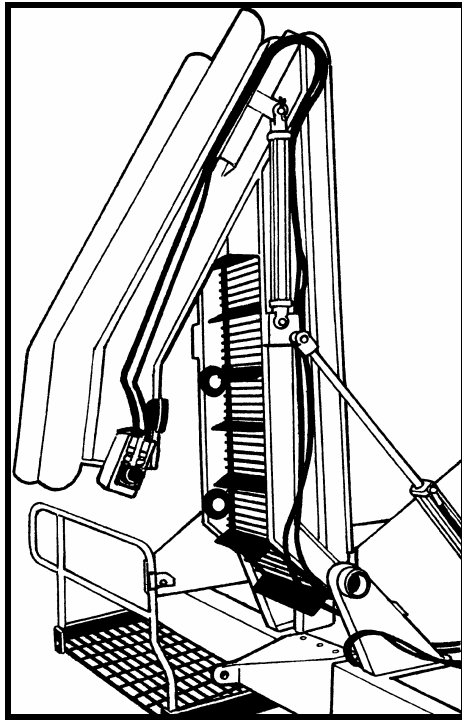
1. Upon completing the requirements in Section 2, go to Step B.
2. Secure discharge conveyor cylinder bracket to the harvester main frame, using six 5/8" bolts. *See Illustration A.*



3. Remove the $\frac{1}{2}$ " bolt securing the transport bar to the sorting table post. Remove the transport bar from the discharge conveyor. *See Illustration B.*



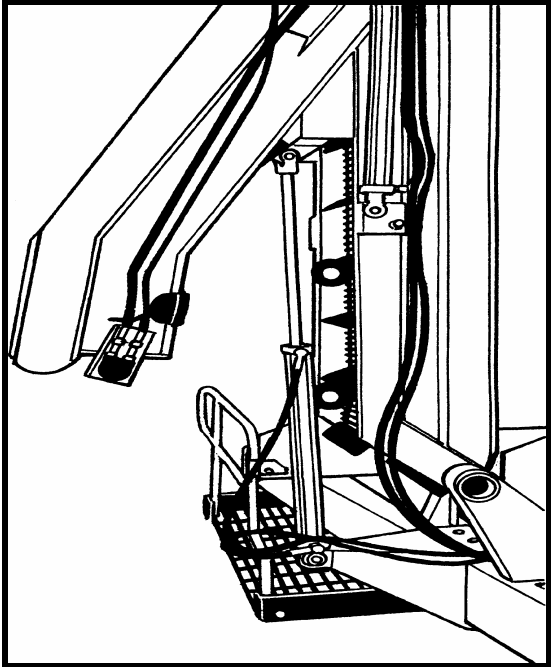
4. Extend the discharge conveyor main cylinder (this will lift the discharge conveyor from stored position to upright position).



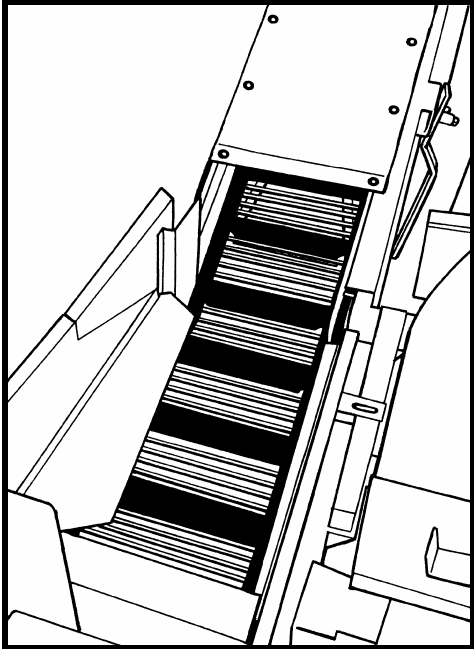
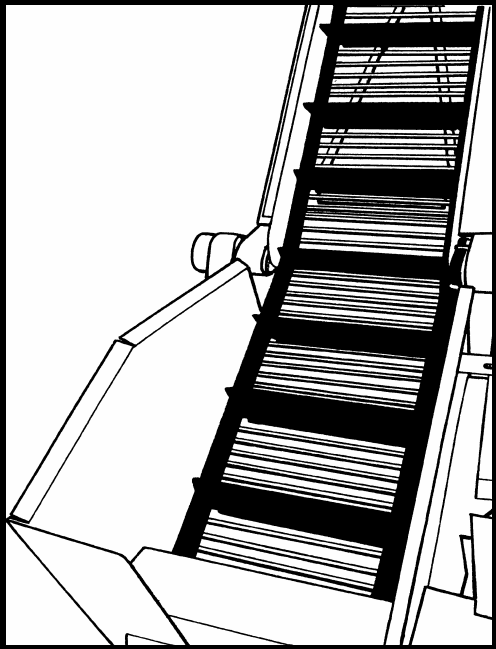
Install the transport bar to canopy post & discharge conveyor. This will hold discharge conveyor in upright position until main cylinder can be repositioned. See *Illustration C*.



- 5. Remove discharge conveyor main cylinder from the transport position. Install in working position. Remove the transport bar & store for your next use. Raise & lower the discharge conveyor slowly, watching for any binding or misalignment. See *Illustration D*.

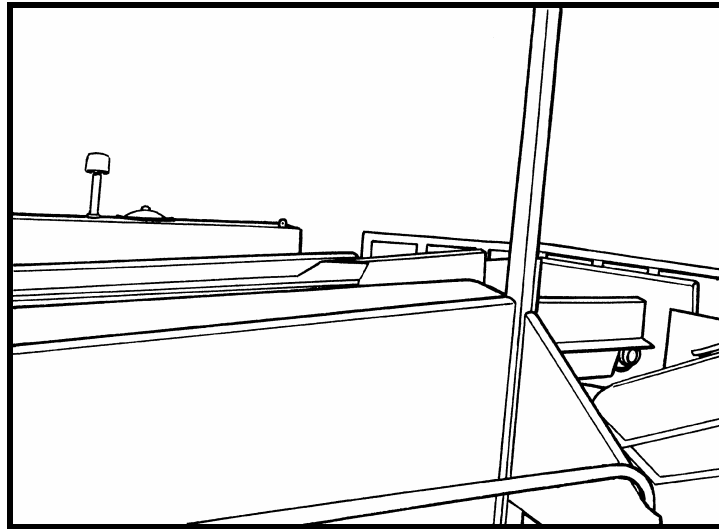


- 6. Install the basket shields. Be sure the basket shields do not catch on the conveyor frame when moving the conveyor up & down; check to be sure that the conveyor belt will run smooth. See *Illustrations E and F*.

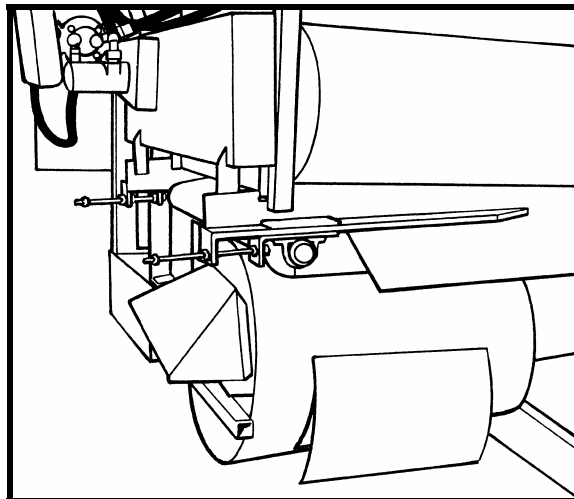


CAUTION: *The basket shield and rear pepper saver shield must be installed after the hand-sort conveyor is folded down.*

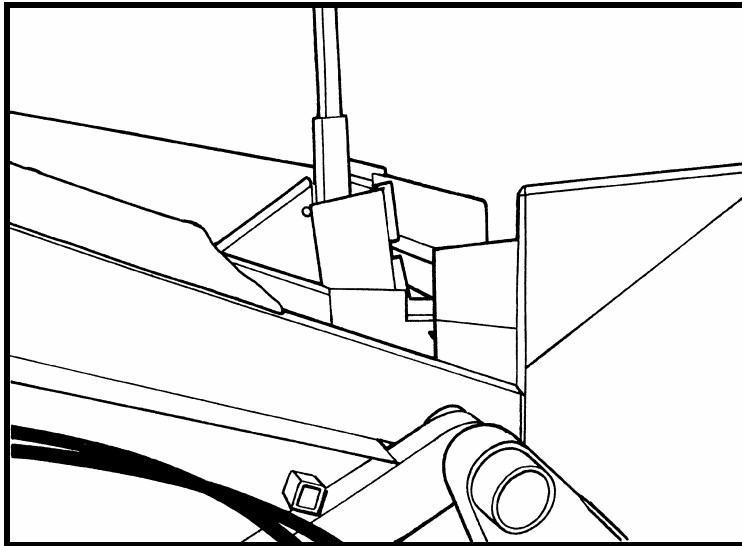
7. Fold down the drive end of the hand sort conveyor.



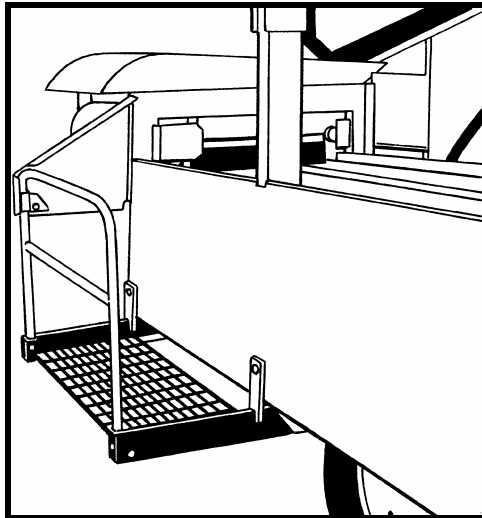
The belt tension at the rear of this conveyor may require readjustment. See Illustration G.



Install last basket shield.



8. Pull out the decking & secure with the catches.



9. Fold out the sun canopy.

3 - 2: Oil Levels

1. Be sure the main hydraulic reservoir is above the low line on the level / temperature indicator located at the front of the reservoir.
2. Check to be sure that the pump of the air compressor is full as indicated on the dipstick/plug located on the bottom rear of the air compressor.
3. Turn all of the flow controls to the 0 or off position. There are 10 to 15 controls, depending on how the machine is equipped.

3 - 3: Final Preparations

1. Start the PTO at low RPM.



CAUTION: *Always* have a tractor operator on the seat and prepared to disengage the PTO when making the following observations and flow control adjustments.

2. Check for oil leaks in the event that a hydraulic fitting is loose or broken.
3. Check to be sure that the oil cooler fan located on the top of the machine is turning counterclockwise therefore blowing air upward.
4. One by one, open each flow control to the #1 position and observe how it functions. Be sure the component runs freely and without misalignment.
5. Slowly increase the speed to the desired setting. Later, while in actual field conditions, fine adjust to meet requirements.

OPERATING THE HARVESTER

CAUTION: *Operating the Pik Rite Harvester requires much attention to detail. The operator must remain attentive to avoid injury to the crew or damage to the machine!*



DANGER: To preserve life and limbs of crew cleaning the machine, the tractor operator must always warn them before engaging the PTO.

- This warning needs to be understood by all crew members.
- The harvester comes equipped with a Alarm on the harvester and in the operator's Control Box (in the tractor).
- Operators should sound the Alarm or a signal from the tractor when ready to start and then wait for an "all clear" response from the crew before engaging the PTO.
- Crew members working on the harvester should sound the Alarm by pulling on Alarm Cord, located directly above the sorting area, to inform the operator and/or other crew member of Danger

4 - 1: Starting Speed Settings

Speeds of conveyors and components will vary a great deal with field conditions. There is no prescribed speed at which to set the flow controls. However, there is an approximate start-up setting, and the operator needs to adjust as needed for conditions.



CAUTION: *Never leave the machine running while getting off the tractor and adjusting the speed setting. Unless a technician on the machine is prepared to make the adjustment while running, always stop the PTO while making adjustments.*

The Pik Rite Harvester may be operated at a maximum speed of 1000 PTO RPM or a minimum of 600 (Ideal field & harvester conditions) PTO RPM.



CAUTION: *Idle the tractor down to engage and disengage the PTO. If the PTO is engaged or disengaged at high RPM, the pressure spikes may cause unnecessary wear to the hydraulic pump.*

Speed control valves control all of the hydraulic motors except the cooling fan motor. These valves control speed by monitoring the amount of oil that is allowed to pass through the motor. The unused oil is passed around the motor. Both the bypassed oil and the oil that has passed through the motor flow together downline to the next flow control valve, where the process is repeated.

- There are four pump sections; hence there are four hydraulic circuits (Excluding the hydraulic lift cylinder circuits). Each circuit has three to seven motors running in series.

- The pump is a *constant displacement* pump, which means that when the PTO is engaged, each section is pumping approx. 15 or 20 GPM, depending on the gear width and PTO RPM. It pumps the same amount of oil at high or low pressures. Consequently, the pumped oil must always have a channel to return to the reservoir because it is constantly moving through the circuit.
- Three of the four circuits empty into the oil cooler (mounted on top of the machine), are cooled, and sent through the filter back to the oil reservoir. The remaining circuit empties into the return line just before the filter and then flows into the oil reservoir.
- Because the hydraulic motors are controlled by flow control valves, operating the tractor at higher RPM speeds will not necessarily result in faster operation of the harvester. *Higher operating speed is obtained by setting the flow control lever to a higher number.*
- Ideally, the operator should set the flow controls to the desired speed and match the tractor RPM to the amount of oil required. Higher engine speed only causes more oil to bypass the motor, resulting in a waste of energy, more heat in the system, more wear, and general inefficiency.

The estimated start-up settings are as indicated in chart 4A:

Chart 4A

Flow control setting

Pickup Header	10
Header Chain	10
Powered Dirt Vibrator*	5
Primary Shaker Rotator	1
Secondary Shaker Rotator	1
Primary Shaker Weights	5
Secondary Shaker Weights	5
Transfer/Cross Conveyor	5.5
Debris Fan	5.5
Elevation Conveyor*	5.1
Presort Belt (See Sec. 4.10)*	Tach.
Hand Sort Belt	5
Discharge Conveyor	5
Secondary Transfer*	1
Vine Chain	3.5

NOTE: More detailed settings are described in the following sections.

*Indicates Optional Equipment

4 - 2: Disk Pickup Header

It is important to keep a steady-to-thin flow of plants through the header.

- The Pickup Header is to skim the ground just under the plants taking in as little of dirt/mud as possible without product loss.
- Each side is independently controlled and thus the header flexes from side to side controlling the depth of each side independently. *The operator must watch closely and control both the right and left sides.*



CAUTION: *The header on your machine has been designed to flex for better operations. However, flexing the head in excess will cause stress and premature damage to your machine.*

- *The maximum difference from side to side should not exceed 6 inches.*
- *To avoid stress, rest the header on the ground when parking the machine*

4 - 3: Header Chain

Normally, the flow setting is wide open. This keeps a thinner flow of vines and dirt running over the vibrator and also helps to eliminate the dirt. *If fruit loss occurs under the header sprockets at the feeder roll, slowing the header chain and/or adjusting the (2) 4" rollers (on the return side) will help.*

4 - 4: Powered Dirt Vibrator

As the vines and pepper travel up the header chain, they go through the dirt vibrator tunnel (or the Overhead Vine Assist Option). The operating speed of the vibrator varies according to field conditions and vine mass. Some conditions such as working with thin vines require little or no vibration. Heavy vines, though, will require higher vibrator speeds.

CAUTION: *The operator must prevent rollback or bunching of the vines as well as overspeeding the vibrator. Bunching of vines results in inefficiency and fruit loss as it passes through the harvester. Over-speeding the vibrator causes excessive wear to the header chain and vibrator rollers.*

4 - 5: Primary Shaker

The Pik Rite Harvester is designed to allow the operator to observe the rotation and movement of the *primary and secondary shakers* from the tractor seat. There are two points of control on these shakers: 1) weight speed and 2) rotation speed.

1. The weight speed controls the *intensity* of the shake (more RPM = more vigorous shake).
2. Rotation speed controls the *speed* of the entire shaker drum, thus controlling how long the vines remain on the shaker. With slower rotation speeds, the plants take longer to ride over and out of the shaker.
3. Initial start settings: for primary weights, set flow control on 5. For primary rotation of drum, begin at one revolution every 10-12 seconds or 5 to 6 RPM.

Special Conditions

Conditions vary drastically according to the field, the day, and the plant variety. By keenly observing the shaker and outflow of vines, the operator will learn very quickly how and when to make minor adjustments.

- In viney weed conditions (morning glory), slow the shaker rotation.
- In heavy vines increase the primary shaker rotation speed, thus keeping a thinner layer of vines on the shaker.
- Regularly clean the dirt build-up from the shaker drum & side panels.

Primary Shaker Hood: Generally, the hood must be very close ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1") to the shaker tines; some conditions require it to be lifted 3 to 4 inches higher.



CAUTION: Never allow the hood to operate while touching the tines. This will wear both the tines & hood prematurely.

4 - 6: Secondary Shaker

Generally, the *secondary shaker* weight speed is greater than the primary shaker weight speed.

CAUTION: *If the secondary shaker rotation speed is too high, it may cause dragging under or wrapping of vines, etc. around the drum. For optimum performance adjust the rotation speed according to the speed of the Vine Chain.*

For additional information, refer to the preceding item **4 - 5: Primary Shaker**.

4 - 7: Transfer & Cross Conveyor

These conveyors are hard to see from the tractor seat but generally require little or no attention. Nevertheless, be aware of these suggestions:

- There is a pipe roller under the drive end of both of these conveyors. These rollers are equipped with scrapers on the bottom side to keep them clean. The operator should regularly clean the pinch point between the roller and scraper.
- (If NOT equipped Separation Kit Option)The transfer chain should be adjusted *closer to or farther from the secondary shaker depending upon the vine content of the crop being harvested*. The heavier the vines, the farther the distance should be. This adjustment reduces the number of lodged pepper being carried out with the vine mass.

4 - 8: Debris Fan



CAUTION: *It is possible to over-speed the debris fan while operating high tractor PTO RPM.*

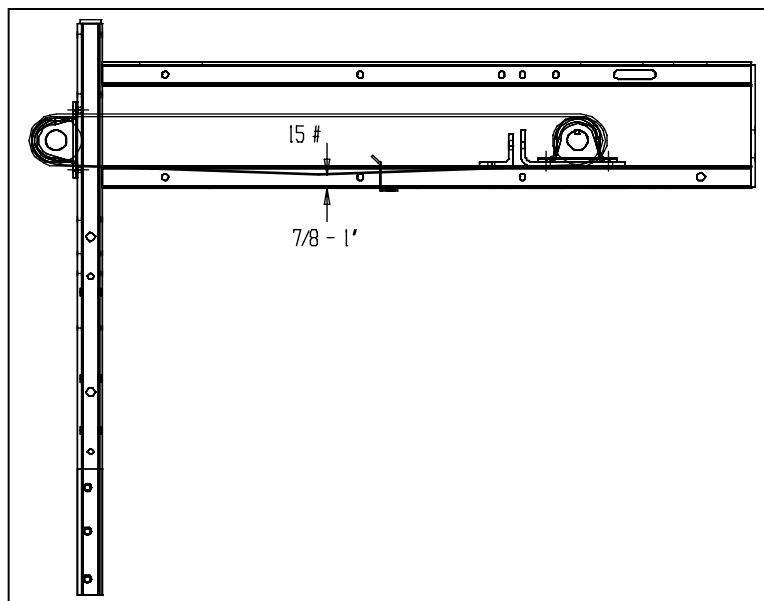
- Operate the *debris fan* at a speed that satisfactorily removes the vines and debris. *Do not over-speed or damage may occur.*
- The operator can see from the tractor seat if all is well with the debris removal system and should regularly observe it as he travels down the row.

4 - 9: Elevation Conveyor (If Equipped)

- The elevation conveyor belted chain may be adjusted to more or less an angle of incline by moving the nose rollers (at rear of presort belt) to desired height and then adjusting the belted chain roller to avoid sags or humps.

4-10: Presort Belt (If Equipped)

- Proper tension of the presort belt is as shown:



- **Observing belt.** The is very and must and

the presort presort belt important, run freely smoothly.

Operating under normal conditions it should be *full and one layer deep, with the peppers spread evenly across the entire conveyor.*

- **Leveling the machine (If Equipped).** If the peppers are crowded to one side, the machine must adjusted at the "Auto Level Control". Loosen the (2) bolts/nuts at the "Auto Level Control" to achieve the level needed. The "Auto Level Control" has a (2) second delay which necessitates having it in the correct position for a time before securing the (2) bolts/nuts. The operator can observe the peppers dropping onto the hand sort belt. There should be an even steady flow of fruit at this point also. The operator then determines the ground speed.

SETTING BELT SPEED

Method # 1: Use a belt tachometer to set the belt speed. For Grademaster, the speed should be 33 1/2 RPM, or 200 ft. per. minute.

Method # 2: Place a white mark on the belt and count the number of belt revolutions in one minute. The presort belt is 6 ft. and 1/4 in. long. Simply multiply belt revolutions per minute by 6 to calculate speed of belt (i.e. 34 RPM X 6 = 204 FPM).

4 - 12: Hand Sort Belt

Operate the *hand sort belt* fast enough to keep the peppers from stacking. The operator should determine belt speed-- he can see the entire machine and may need to speed up when the fruit flow is heavy.

CAUTION: *Because of motion sickness, etc., excessive belt speed may cause illness among the sorters.*

4 - 13: Discharge Conveyor

The *discharge conveyor* consists of three parts: the *outer link*, the *lower link* (adjusted up and down with a hydraulic cylinder) and the *basket* (the bottom part where the tomatoes drop into from the hand sort belt).

When the pepper flow is heavy, the *lower link* should be as close to the truck or as low as possible to prevent fruit from rolling back and bouncing over the side. The *basket* can be used to retain peppers until a truck can be positioned under the conveyor.

NOTE: By turning the discharge conveyor off, the operator can save time because he doesn't need to empty the machine at the end of each row; instead, he can begin harvesting the next row while the truck is being positioned properly.

CAUTION: *The operator must pay close attention to the truck being pulled alongside the harvester. The discharge conveyor can be bent and rendered useless in a very short time if it is left unattended.*

4 - 14: Vine Chain and Rear Transfer Conveyor

These two conveyors in the shaker chamber work together to provide better separation of product and vines. The wide spacing of the bars, of the Vine Conveyor, allows product to fall from among the vines as soon as separated by the Primary Shaker and also around the Secondary Shaker. Operate the the Vine Chain at a speed as to keep a consistent thin flow of vines flowing through the shakers but assure the Second Shaker rotation is timed with it as to not carry product out the rear of the harvester. The Rear Transfer Conveyor retrieves extra product that falls through the Vine Chain around the Secondary Shaker carrying it into the Cross Conveyor.

4 - 15: Hydraulic System

The operator should periodically observe the normal running pressures of the hydraulic pumps as he moves down the row. A high-pitched squeal (Flow Control with Relief) or hissing sound indicates that a relief valve in the hydraulic system is opening because a conveyor or other component has stalled out. By installing a pressure gauge at the hydraulic pump and using the process of elimination, the operator can identify the problem component. When a jam-up occurs, the motors require more power and thus the pressure gauge registers more pressure.

To avoid problems:

- Keep oil cooler fans clean. Check weekly.
- Maintain hydraulic oil temperature at 150-160 degrees.
- Keep hydraulic oil level within 10" of top of reservoir.
- Change hydraulic oil filters each season. Check for water in oil by removing magnetic plug at bottom of reservoir. Also check for wear metals. Test Kits are available from your Pik Rite Dealer.

MAINTAINING THE HARVESTER

Preventative maintenance is better than emergency repairs.

5 - 1: Cutting Disks (If Equipped)

Standard *cutting disks* measure 34" in diameter when new. Install a new pair when they wear to 33" diameter. The life of these disks varies greatly with soil types and the operating RPMs.

NOTE: At your dealer you will find 36" diameter disks, which may or may not work better in your field conditions.

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE TIPS:

- When harvesting on elevated beds, you may want to lengthen the gathering chain in order to "reach down" into the trenches and pull the peppers into the machine (additional chain length will need to be added).
- The nose cones of the gathering chains should not plow dirt. In elevated beds, the noses need to extend down into the furrows and lift the vine.
- Adjust top and bottom disk scrapers to eliminate dirt build up.

5 - 2: Gathering Chains

- Be sure the lap splice belts are not broken or worn.
- Keep the belt tension just tight enough to running smoothly--free and straight.

CAUTION: *Over-tensioning will wear all components prematurely.*

- Keep grass and vines from wrapping on drive sprockets and clean the build up at the pinch points. Grass and vines that wrap around the shafts at the bearings will damage the bearing seal and cause the bearings to fail.

5 - 3: Header

- Clean out build-up at pinch points.
- Check bolts on lap splices of header conveyor and gathering chains. These bolts, when dragged through the dirt and rocks, sometimes wear off prematurely.
- Lube roller chains daily (Conklin Lube Oil is recommended).
- Grease bearings once a week. You will find two grease fittings on the bearings of the drive shaft.

REMINDER: When harvesting in rocky fields, increase the clearance between the bottom of the disks and the top of the header chain by adjusting the header chain nose rollers down. This greater clearance allows rocks to pass around the nose rollers without pinching the header chain and disks.

5 - 4: Vibrator

The *vibrator* is an effective, high-wear tool. Use it with discretion, adjusting speeds to match the requirements of the job.

- Check regularly for loose or lost rollers.
- On the vibrator shaft, you will find *four* rollers. These rollers, which are adjustable in height, carry the weight of the header chain.

CAUTION: *If the vibrator shaft rollers are too low, they will hit the header chain too hard and cause rotating difficulty, especially if operating at low RPMs.*

5 - 5: Transfer Chain

⇒ If NOT equipped with “Separation Kit:”

Because the drive end is adjustable, the distance between the transfer chain and the secondary shaker tines is also adjustable. Depending on the condition of the crop, you may need to adjust this distance.

- Loosen the bearing bolts and move as desired.
- Be sure the roller chain has enough slack and maintains proper tension.

5 - 6: Cross Conveyor

Check drive sprockets and lap splice bolts or clips for wear.

Keep Return Roller area free of excessive mud and debris to avoid premature wear to the Roller, Chain bars and Clips, and to avoid restrictions of the air flow at the Debris Fan outlet.

5 - 7: Primary Shaker

The *primary shaker* is important in...

- Keep shaker drum clean.

NOTE: In some ground conditions, dirt builds up between shaker tine groups on the drum. This build up should not exceed 1" in thickness. Also, dirt builds up on the side of the shaker chamber. If not removed, it will wear flat spots on the outside shaker tines. Remove this dirt with a scraper.

- Always replace broken tines as soon as possible. The shaker loses efficiency when tines are broken.

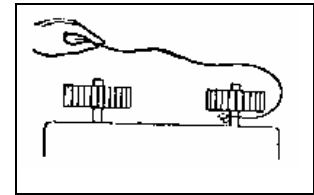
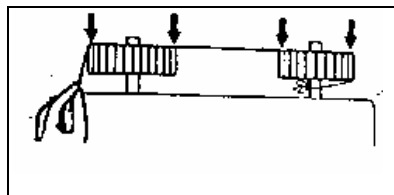
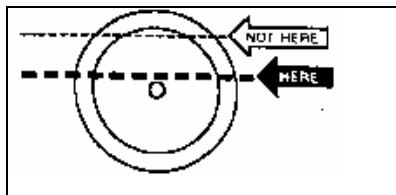
NOTE: Before installing a new tine, be sure that the hole in the rubber holder is clean and free of dirt.

- When installing the new tine be sure to prevent the inner fiberglass rod from sliding into the rubber holder without the plastic coating.
- The primary shaker can be adjusted either forward or backward from the header chain.

NOTE: If harvesting in rocky fields, the gap should be widened to help avoid broken shaker tines. However, if the gap is widened too much, some plant varieties tend to fall down in front of the shaker and escape the separating action.

NOTE: If the conditions require that the Primary shaker be adjusted forward to the nearest position, a shorter Drive Belt (Drive Motor-Center Shaker Drive Pulley) is needed. Refer to the Parts Manual for the correct Belt.

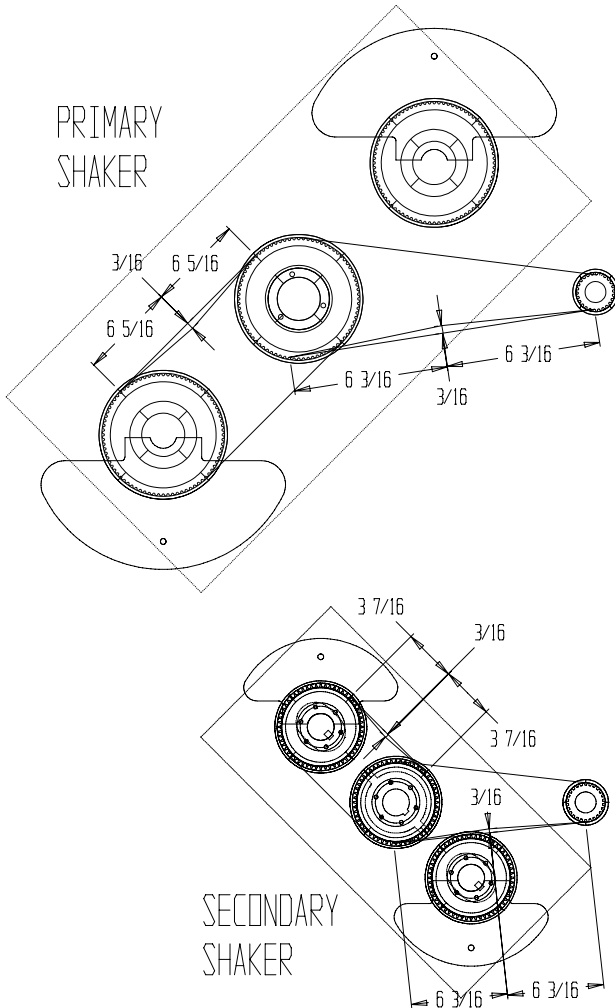
- Adjust shaker hood to 1" clearance above shaker tines; More clearance in heavy vines.
- *Daily:* Check the bolts on the rubber shaker drive at the motor.
- *Weekly:* Grease shaker bearings, check tension on drive belts, and watch for loose set collars or bolts (refer to following shaker timing belt alignment diagram).



CAUTION: Do not pry or otherwise force the belt onto the sprockets, as this can result in permanent damage to the belt. For easy installation, reduce the center distance between the sprockets.

5-7a: Shaker Belt Tensioning Procedure

Note: this procedure is for determining the proper belt tension for belts labeled (RPP Plus).



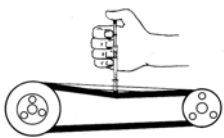
When belt replacement is necessary, refer to the Pik Rite service video for belt installation and weight timing procedures. Note that pulleys must be parallel. Misalignment causes uneven pressure on the teeth of the belt, uneven loading of the tensile member and extreme edge wear on the belt which can result in premature belt failure. Never pry or otherwise force belts onto pulleys as this can result in permanent damage to the belt.

Proper belt tension is chosen so as to avoid possible problems.

1. (Tooth Jump) assure that the belt is tensioned adequately to prevent tooth jump under the most severe load conditions that the drive will encounter.
2. (Extremely High Belt Tension) avoid extremely high tension which results in elevated noise levels and reduced belt and bearing life.

Getting started you will need a belt tension spring scale (Pik Rite Part # TL-470), a tape measure and a straight edge. Starting with one of the weight pulleys, position the weight in the box as to apply pressure to the belt and simulate belt load. At the center of the belt span, use your spring scale and measure the force to deflect the belt the dimension shown in the table below.

The drive belt should be measured on the bottom side of the belt. This is the torque side of the belt if the weights are spinning counterclockwise looking at the box. At the center of the belt span, use your spring scale and measure the force to deflect the belt the dimension shown in the table below.



Belt Tension Spring Scale,
Pik Rite Part # TL-470

Weight Belts

	Primary Shaker 30mm or 1 3/16" x 1280mm	Secondary Shaker 20mm or 3/4" x 800mm
Deflection using spring scale, in.	3/16	3/16
Force required for deflection, lb.	4 1/2 ± 1/2	4 1/2-5

Drive Belts

	Primary Shaker 30mm or 1 3/16" x 960mm	Secondary Shaker 20mm or 3/4" x 960mm
Deflection using spring scale, in.	3/16	3/16
Force required for deflection, lb.	4 1/2-5	3-3 1/2

5 - 8: Secondary Shaker

The *secondary shaker* is important in...

- *Weekly:* grease shaker bearings and check tension on drive belts. Look for *loose set collars and bolts*

NOTE: Refer to shaker timing belt alignment diagram and belt tension diagrams in section **5 - 7: Primary Shaker.**

- *Daily:* check for loose bolts on the rubber shaker drive at the motor. The weight drive pulleys are 56 teeth and the drive motor, 26 teeth. This is a 2.15-to-1 ratio.

5 - 9: Debris Elimination System

The Debris Elimination System etc.

- Check daily for peppers or dirt, both inside of and at the bottom of the fan housing.
- For peak efficiency, keep the housing and diffuser clean and smooth.
- Wash out the system with water periodically.

CAUTION: *Dirt build-up decreases the efficiency of the fan and cause vibration.*

- Watch out for build-up on the fan paddle assembly.
- Check the pipe-roller and scraper on top of the fan for dirt build up.
- Check the large debris roller to be sure it is rotating freely.
- Clean the dirt build-up off of the top deflector hood.

5 - 10: Presort Belt and Elevation Conveyor (If Equipped)

The *pre-sort belt and elevation conveyor*

- Frequently clean and scrape dirt build-up from the surface of the belt.
- Check inside slider belt drive rolls. Especially observe the V-guide (on the center-inside of presort belt) and the grooves in the drive rolls.

WARNING: **The belt must be adjusted and properly aligned on the V-guides or irreparable damage will be done to the belt. Do not over-tighten presort belt or it will cause tearing at the joint.**

5 - 11: Hand Sort Belt

The *hand sort belt*

- Adjust the tail and drive pulleys to run the belt in the center of the bed. Running slightly to one side is acceptable, provided it isn't wearing into the slider bed sides.
- Clean out the tail pulley daily.

5 - 12: Discharge Conveyor

The *discharge conveyor* ...

- Check the lap splice belts daily.
- Keep the belt running freely between the rollers.
- Check the basket sides.

NOTE: The discharge conveyor is designed so that it does not damage other components. If an operator accidentally bends the conveyor, it can be straightened out rather easily: simply pull it in the opposite direction that it was bent.

5 - 13: Electro-hydraulic Valve & Control

The electro-hydraulic valve is located at the front of the machine. A standard machine consists of 8 portions. Starting from the top, they include the following:

U - Unload with inlet & outlet ports	#5 - Discharge (<i>main</i>)
#1 – Gauge Wheel (inside)*	#6 - Sliding Hitch
#2 – Gauge Wheel (outside)*	#7 - Header (<i>outside</i>)
#3 – Machine Level with Relief*	#8 - Header (<i>inside</i>)
#4 – Discharge (outer)	
#5 – Discharge (main)	

*If equipped

- For *open center*, the coil and cartridge should be installed in the unload section with the appropriate wire attached to the coil.
- A *check valve* in the inlet line permits the oil to flow through the valve in the correct direction. If the oil is flowing in the wrong direction, the valve will not work. A *high-pressure filter* in the inlet line removes dirt coming from the tractor. If the filter becomes clogged and oil bypasses the filter, a *bypass* (signified by a red pin on the top of the filter) pops up.
- In a *closed center* application, tractor hydraulic oil is under pressure at the harvester valve body. When the electric switch is activated, an electric coil opens a spool valve, sending oil to the hydraulic cylinders.

- In an *open center* application, tractor hydraulic oil is free flowing through the harvester valve body. When the electric switch is activated, an *electric coil* opens the spool to send oil to the hydraulic cylinder. However, the oil is still flowing freely. Consequently, the *unload coil* must be employed at the same time to temporarily stop the free-flowing oil in order to build up the pressure needed to move the cylinder. The unload coil, therefore, is activated and deactivated simultaneously with the electric switch. (There are electrical diodes in the control box preventing electrical feedback through to other inactivated functions).

NOTE: In order to make the harvester compatible with any brand of tractor*, Pik Rite designs the harvester for operation in the continuous flow mode. This allows the farmer to use any brand of tractor* without the complications of changing the harvester valve body when switching tractors. The Pik Rite Pepper Harvester requires the following:

- Minimum of 3 gallons per minute and 1500 PSI
- Maximum of 12 gallons per minute and 3000 PSI

CAUTION: *The backpressure of the return line should not exceed 200 PSI*

CONNECTING AN ORBITAL HYDRAULIC MOTOR

Connecting a hydraulic motor is identical to connecting the hydraulics to the Pik Rite Pepper Harvester. As of 1995, a *pilot-operated check valve body* is used. This is identified by a *higher or larger valve body*.

NOTE: These valves are recommended to be operated in the closed center mode if the machine is attached to a tractor with a closed center system. However, no harm will occur to the harvester if it is used in the open center mode.

Several other hydraulic systems are used on American tractors. The most popular ones include the CASE IH 7200 series and the John Deere 7000 series. Both use a *load-sensing closed center* system.

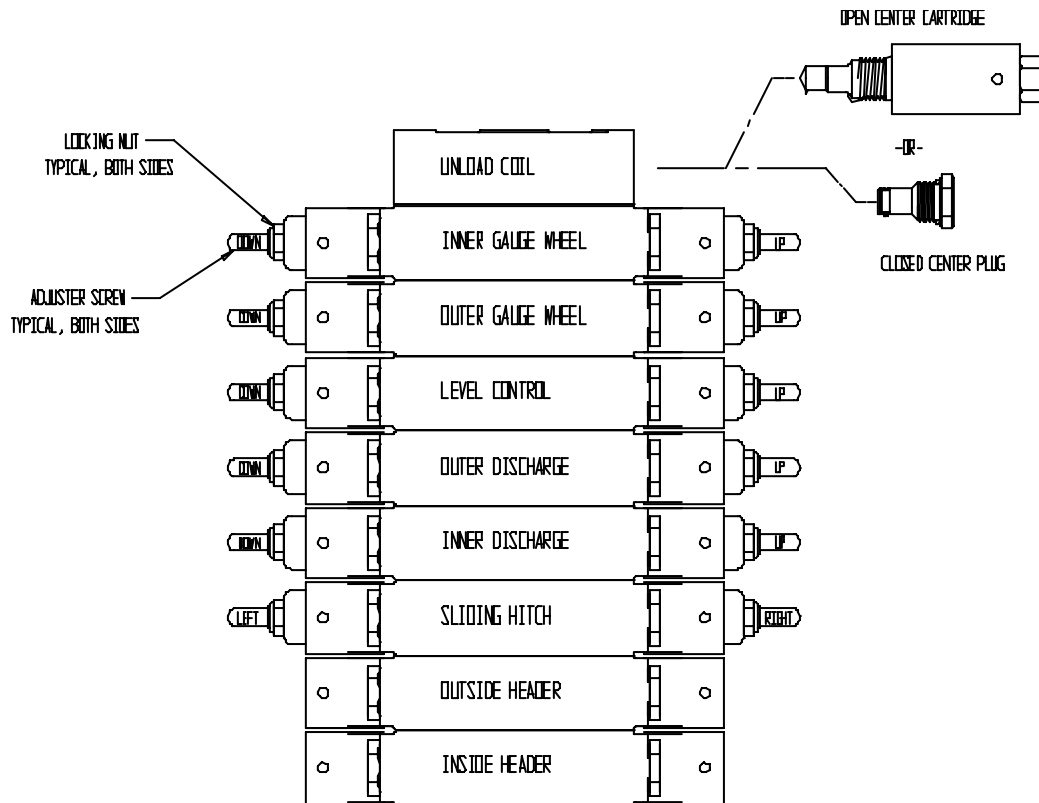
- Earlier John Deere models use a *Pressure Compensating Closed Center System*
- Earlier IH models used both open center and closed center systems. The closed center systems, which have adjustable flow rates, may be used with either the open or the closed system. However, some types have priority valves or adjustable detentes that require adjustment to avoid overheating. Some need special kits, which are available at the tractor dealer.

NOTE: For more information, reference your tractor manuals or your dealers. If you experience problems with your hydraulic system, contact Pik Rite for additional options.

NOTE: In rare cases manufacturers may have used a special system for a term. Generally, these odd systems are identified within a segment of serial numbers, and kits are usually available for these tractors. Always check with your dealer before connecting your hydraulics.

Closed Center or Open Center?

To determine whether your tractor is *closed center* or *open center*, check your tractor specifications. Insert the appropriate cartridge (shown below) to match your tractor's system.



Cylinder Speed Adjustment:

To adjust cylinder speed, follow these steps:

1. Loosen locking nut (shown above).
2. To *decrease* cylinder speed: Turn adjuster screw (shown above) *clockwise* until desired speed is achieved.
3. To *increase* cylinder speed: Turn adjuster screw *counterclockwise* until desired speed is achieved.

CAUTION: If your harvester is equipped with an **automatic leveler**, the level control speed will need to be kept slow enough to keep the automatic leveler from over-adjusting. (When the leveling cylinder lifts and lowers the harvester while it is sitting still, the automatic leveler is over-adjusted.)

Level Control Relief Settings: With leveling cylinder in lowest position, hydraulic pressure on the downward end of the cylinder may not exceed 500 psi. Adjustment is made at the port relief of the level control section of the electro-hydraulic valve.

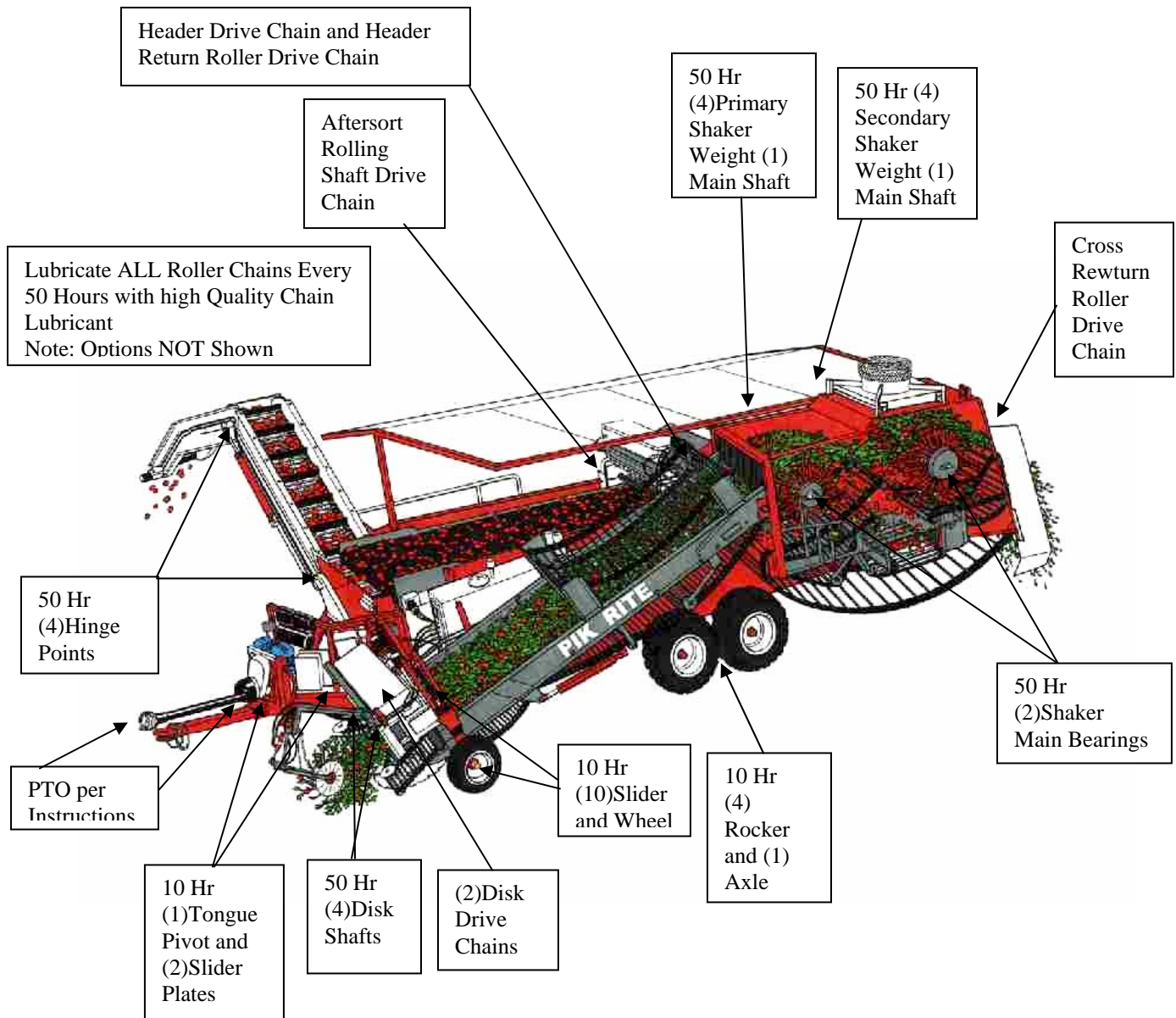
5 - 15: Suspension

The suspension

- The leveling axle has three pin settings. It can be adjusted to your row spacing. The leveling hydraulic cylinder remains in the same position for all three-pin settings.
- Before lifting (w/ jack or other) lower header conveyor to the ground.

5-16: Lubrication and Oils

1. Grease Points and Roller Chain Lubrication



2. Machine Hydraulic Oil and Maintenance

Oil Specification

NOTE: *Viscosity and cleanliness are the most important items to consider in order to maintain long life in the hydraulic system.*

- Pik Rite recommends *Hydrocarbon-based oils that will maintain a viscosity of 80-100 SUS (15-20CST) at operating temperatures.
- Start-up viscosity must not exceed 7500 SUS (1600 CST) and also must maintain *ISO cleanliness levels of 19/17/14 or better.

1. Viscosity Requirements

Definitions:

- *Viscosity* is the measure of how a fluid resists flow.
- *Operating temperature viscosity* is the temperature at which oil does its work.

When viscosity *increases*, fluid becomes *thicker*, as the temperature *decreases*, fluid becomes *thinner*. This may cause problems.

CAUTION: *A viscosity must be selected that will flow freely and yet be thick enough to lubricate the moving parts in the pump and motors.*

- Pik Rite Harvesters are shipped with ISO grade 46 with viscosity index of a minimum of 90. Additives need to include rust and oxidation inhibitors and foam depressant. This is good grade oil for average daytime temperatures at harvest time.
- Any good quality ISO grade 46 oil or SAE 10 motor oil is acceptable, providing that the viscosity is within specification at operating temperatures and start-up temperature.
- If average daytime temperatures are above 95 degrees F and the machine's hydraulic oil temperature rises to 180 degrees F, Grade #46 viscosity may be too low. If this oil is too thin (viscosity too low), oil with ISO grade of 68 or SAE 15 may need to be installed.
- Mixing thicker oil (higher viscosity), such as SAE 30 or ISO 100, is a means of increasing the operating viscosity. After this is done, an oil sample should be sent to a lab for testing to insure proper viscosity.

NOTE #1: ISO standards allow up to 10% variation from a specification. An ISO grade 46 hydraulic oil can actually be 42 or 50 and be considered a grade 46.

NOTE #2: When using motor oils, non-detergent is preferred; however, detergent oil is not harmful. The detergents will tend to hold or suspend any moisture in the oil. Many hydraulic oils include in the additives a demulsifier which will encourage the water to separate and be drained off the bottom of the reservoir.

2. Cleanliness Requirements

- The components on the harvester must have an *ISO cleanliness level of 19/17/14. This means that there must be fewer than 150 parts per milliliter in the 5 micron or greater size and fewer than 200 parts per milliliter in the 15 micron or greater size. (A human hair is about 70 microns in diameter and talcum powder is 10 microns.)
- Filters must maintain this level of cleanliness. Any filter may be used providing that the above results are achieved. The hydraulic oil must be "clear" and not "milky". A "milky" looking oil is a good indication that excessive water is present.
- To determine cleanliness level, send oil samples to a lab for analysis (a common procedure).

*International Standards Organization

The most accepted fluid system contamination level designation in use today is the ISO "Solid Contamination Code" (ISO #4406). This format plots cleanliness levels (ISO Codes) based on particle counts at 5 and 15 micrometers per 100 ml of fluid under evaluation. An additional count at 2 microns is under review by ISO and likely to be adopted soon. Pik Rite has accepted this as a standard as of 4/15/95.

*Hydrocarbon based

Hydrocarbon- (petroleum) based hydraulic fluids and straight oils are the most common fluids for hydraulic systems. The difference between a hydrocarbon-based hydraulic fluid and straight oil is generally the additive. Some automotive or crankcase motor oils with the proper additives can be acceptable.

5-17: Hydraulic Pump

The Hydraulic system can be diagnosed and analyzed with some basic information. A phone call to a service man with this information may prevent breakdowns or permanent damage to the machine.

A. Analyzing Hydraulic Pump Pressures

NOTE: Hydraulic pump pressures should be analyzed at operating temperature.

Observe and record the following:

1. Approximate outside temperature at time of tests _____
2. Approximate operating PTO RPM _____
3. Operator's customary engine speed when engaging the PTO _____
4. Machine's hydraulic oil temperature _____
5. Return filter pressure (located on filter base) _____
6. Machine's hydraulic pressures while running in the field _____
7. Stall-out pressures of each pump section (relief valve setting) _____

Observe and record the following:

Section #1: Port closest to tractor on bottom side of pump:

*Average Pressure*____ *Highest Pressure*____ *Stall out Pressure*____

Section #2: Port closest to the tractor on the topside of pump:

*Average Pressure*____ *Highest Pressure*____ *Stall out Pressure*____

Section #3: Port Located on the bottom-rear of pump:

*Average Pressure*____ *Highest Pressure*____ *Stall out Pressure*____

Section #4: Port located top-rear of pump:

*Average Pressure*____ *Highest Pressure*____ *Stall out Pressure*____

NOTE: Stall out pressures can be determined by stalling a motor in the section tested.

- Use a pipe wrench on the motor coupler and start PTO at low RPM.
- Observe the pressure, and record it.
- Call or send this information to a Pik Rite service technician. This information will help in determining the condition of the hydraulic system.

B. SETTING PRESSURES ON HYDRAULIC RELIEF VALVES

- Oil temperature should be approximately 100°.
- PTO speed should be approximately 900 RPM.
- Pressures are Factory Set; Consult Pik-Rite/Dealer before resetting.

Section #1 (*bottom front pump port*), *second from top Relief Valve*:

- A. Stall out a disk motor by firmly clamping a vise grip between the disk blades, and then slowly start the PTO. Set relief to 2500 PSI at the pump test port.
- B. With the pressure gauge remaining in the bottom front test port, stall out the header chain drive motor. Set the pressure to 2000 PSI on the header chain Flow Control Relief Valve.

Section #2 (*top front pump port*), *bottom Relief Valve*:

- A. Stall out the debris fan motor by jamming a 2 x 4 or other piece of wood into the fan paddles, and then slowly start the PTO. Set pressure relief to 2750 PSI.
- B. Set the Flow Control Stop (mounted on the debris fan Flow Control) $\frac{3}{4}$ " from center bolt to end of slot.

- C. Stall out the Primary Shaker weights by jamming a 2 x 4 or other piece of wood into the shaker Box and the Weights, and then slowly start the PTO. Set the primary shaker weight Flow Control Relief to 1300 PSI.

Section #3 (bottom rear pump port), relief valve is mounted at bottom of aftersort Flow Control:

- A. Stall out the aftersort motor by using a pipe wrench on the motor coupler, then slowly start the PTO. Pressure should be 1900 PSI.

Section #4 (top rear pump port), second from top Relief Valve:

- A. Stall out the vibrator or cross conveyor motor by using a pipe wrench on the motor coupler, and then slowly start the PTO. Pressure should be 2400 PSI.
- B. With the pressure gauge remaining in the top rear pump test port, block the primary shaker rotation motor or shaker box. Set the pressure at the small Relief Block to 1000 PSI (the Relief Block/Cartridge is located next to the primary shaker rotation Flow Control).

Note: Make sure the weight rotation motor is turning the shaker weights in counter-clockwise rotation.

C. Analyzing Hydraulic Pump Flows

Install a flow meter at the pump and record pump output (GPM) at different pressures; i.e. 1500 PSI, then 2500 PSI, etc., note the GPM's at each pressure setting.

NOTE: Pik Rite service personnel have flow meters.

NOTE: Test should be performed with PTO at approx. 900 RPM and oil temperature at 100 degrees or more and with flow controls wide open on the components being checked.

5 - 18: Checklist

NOTE: Owner / operator may add to this list at his own discretion



Daily

- ▶ For all safety shields/decals in place, and harvester is in safe working condition including lights and horn
- ▶ Grease all (10) hour grease points
- ▶ Air compressor oil / SAE 30 non detergent
- ▶ Air compressor filter

- ▶ Tires
- ▶ All belted chain rollers for rotation, and excessive wear
- ▶ Bent belted chain rods
- ▶ Wear of vibrator rollers
- ▶ Shaker belt alignment, tension and weight timing (primary & secondary)
- ▶ Weight belt pulley teeth clean and free of debris
- ▶ Shaker fingers, tips and broken
- ▶ Fins on oil cooler for cleanliness
- ▶ Filters on enclosure vent fan (if equipped)
- ▶ Flat conveyor belts for tension, alignment/wear (edges and v-guide)
- ▶ Taper bushing on air compressor driver pulley
- ▶ Roller chain sprockets set screws/ taper bushing secure, also assure key is in place
- ▶ Oil level and temperature in oil reservoir
- ▶ Assure all points such as belted chains etc Are not rubbing side panels, shields or other that could cause premature wear



Weekly

- ▶ Grease all (50) hour grease points
- ▶ Lubricate roller chains (when chains are warm if possible), disk drive (2) header drive (1) header return roller drive (1) cross return roller drive (1) aftersort rolling shaft drive (1) and other options if equipped
- ▶ All tire pressures
- ▶ Wear on header return roller (adjust hold up rollers on belted chain to prevent wear)
- ▶ Alignment of belted chain and sprockets within the conveyor
- ▶ Tension and wear of roller chains
- ▶ Shaker drive coupler bolts, and rubber donut wear/alignment
- ▶ Taper lock bolts on shaker center shafts
- ▶ Center rocker bolts (center of big wheel rockers) (2) places
- ▶ Adjustment on header disk scrapers above and below disks
- ▶ Wear of header disks
- ▶ Alignment of motor drive couplers (non solid/rigid)
- ▶ Tighten disk motor bolts



Yearly

- ▶ Inspect and lubricate all wheel bearings
- ▶ **Recheck weekly and extended season list** ▶ Replace hydraulic oil filters (2 oil tank, 1 breather for oil tank, 1 high pressure for cylinder valve) hydraulic oil sample test kits are available if desired
- ▶ Check pressure and flow of the four pump sections
- ▶ Condition of belted chains
- ▶ Check all roller chain and belted chain sprockets rubbing, wearing, etc)
- ▶ **Clean and paint any metal that has been rubbed or scuffed**



Keep These Areas Clean

- ▶ Front header chain area (cross pieces)
- ▶ Wheel and rocker area

- ▶ Shaker chamber including inside of panels, and header delivery area onto transfer chain
- ▶ Vine chain rollers/plastic shields area around secondary shaker
- ▶ Debris fan intake (front and rear), paddles, and inside of hood
- ▶ Elevation hold down rollers and plastic shields
- ▶ Inside of panels on both sides of presort belt
- ▶ Under presort belt area, and rear aftersort rolling shaft
- ▶ Discharge basket area



Extended Season Maintenance / 300+ Hours or Adverse Conditions

- ◄ Belted chain con rods, clips, bolts and rivets
- ◄ Wear on roller chain, and belted chain sprockets for wear
- ◄ Bar cleaner sprockets for wear
- ◄ Maintain shaker weight bearing bolts for tightness
- ◄ Color or dirt sorter fingers for wear and loose finger bolts
- ◄ All motor drive couplers
- ◄ Steel/rubber belted chain return rollers for wear
- ◄ **Aftersort belt lacer and lacer pin for wear**



End of Season Maintenance

- ▶ Lubricate all rollers with moisture displacing lubricant or a good quality penetrating oil
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