



03-SERIES

**4 & 6-ROW
FLEX
DIGGER-SHAKER-INVERTER**

FOR CHAIN & BELT CONVEYOR MACHINES

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

THIS MANUAL TO ACCOMPANY MACHINE



PART NO. 03-OM-02
PRINTING DATE: MAY 2014

WARRANTY POLICY

KELLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY (KMC) warrants that all goods sold to the original purchaser of any KMC product shall be free of any defects in material and workmanship if used under normal operating conditions. The warranty period begins on the date of purchase by the retail customer and ends twelve (12) months thereafter. KMC's sole responsibility is to repair and/or replace the defective part or parts at no cost to purchaser. This remedy is the **SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY** of purchaser.

The purchaser must fill out and return the warranty registration form found in the front of the operator's manual. Failure to return the warranty registration form within 30 days shall result in the goods being sold "AS IS", and all warranties shall be excluded.

This warranty shall not apply to those items that are by nature worn in normal service, including but not limited to belts, springs, teeth, chains, etc. Items such as tires, tubes, and gearboxes and all other items warranted by the original manufacturer are warranted only to the extent of their individual manufacturer warranty, and KMC is not warranting any of said items. All warranty claims must be made through a KMC licensed dealer, and a warranty form request must be submitted to KMC within 30 days of failure or the warranty provision shall be unenforceable against KMC.

No agent or person has authority to change or add to this warranty as written.

THE ABOVE IS THE ONLY WARRANTY MADE BY KMC AND IS MADE EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. KMC MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AS TO ANY GOODS MANUFACTURED BY KMC AND FURTHER, KMC DOES NOT WARRANT ANY SUCH GOODS AS SUITABLE FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE TO THE RETAIL CUSTOMER. THE SUITABILITY OF GOODS FOR ANY PURPOSE PARTICULAR TO THE CUSTOMER IS FOR THE CUSTOMER, IN HIS SOLE JUDGEMENT, TO DETERMINE. KMC FURTHER MAKES NO WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO ITS MANUFACTURED GOODS THAT WOULD NORMALLY BE DISCLOSED BY AN EXAMINATION. THIS IS THE FULL AND FINAL EXPRESSION OF ALL WARRANTY LIABILITY OF KMC. NO OTHER WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, SHALL BE ENFORCEABLE AGAINST KMC.

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Tifton GA

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TO THE PURCHASER

This manual has been prepared to assist you in operating and maintaining your new **KMC FLEX INVERTER** and to acquaint you with the main attachments available. Please read it thoroughly and keep it handy for reference each season. Record your machine's Model Number, Serial Number and Purchase Date for reference in procuring repair parts and accessories over the years. A Table of Contents is also provided for quick reference to these sections.

Some components of this machine are labeled left or right. The notations are determined facing the direction the machine will travel in use.



This safety alert symbol is used throughout this manual to identify safety messages. When you see this symbol, read the message which follows as it will advise you of possible injury.

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

Purchase Date _____

TO THE DEALER

Please refer to this manual for pre-delivery assembly. A review of the operation and maintenance sections with your customer may eliminate needless service calls during the first few days of operation.

Left and right hand parts are determined by standing behind the machine facing the direction of travel. When ordering parts or accessories, please give the part name and part number.

SAFETY PROCEDURES

Safety and performance are the primary objectives of the designers of KMC equipment. Safety features have been incorporated into this machine where possible and warnings given in other areas. For your safety, please read and observe the following safety procedures.

1. Do not permit any one to ride on the machine.
2. Keep all persons a safe distance away from the rear and sides of the machine while it is in operation.
3. Drive safely during transport; excessive speeds while turning on rough grounds or over hills could cause tractor tip over.
4. Make sure hitch components are attached securely before operating or transporting.
5. Be sure reflectors are located properly.
6. Use flashing warning lights when operating on highways except where prohibited by law.
7. Stop engine before leaving operator's position to adjust, lubricate, clean or unclog machine.

BEING SAFETY CONSCIOUS IS GOOD BUSINESS

4 & 6-ROW FLEX INVERTER

The flex inverter is designed to cut, lift, shake and invert peanut vines growing in fields with varying terrain. Regardless of the soil surface, whether uneven, terraced, hilly, riled, or level, the flex inverter will do the job. Using a patented design of parallel linkage, a slotted top link, and adjustable gauge wheels, this inverter is flexible allowing for use of four and six row configurations in fields that would otherwise call for smaller inverter or a combination of small and large units. With the flex inverter one machine fits all situations.



Tractor Size, Preparation and Hookup



A tractor of sufficient size, lift and hydraulic capacity must be used for efficient operation. A full complement of tractor front end weights is required. Tractor with front wheel assist provides additional front weight but is not necessary for pulling the flex inverter. Use of a quick hitch is recommended and may be necessary with some tractors with short lift arms.

The following guide will aid with tractor selection:

	WEIGHT	HYDRAULIC FLOW REQUIRED FOR OPERATION	APPROXIMATE TRACTOR SIZE
4-ROW FLEX INVERTER	5,500 lbs	8 gal/min	130+ HP
6-ROW FLEX INVERTER	7,500 lbs	10 gal/min	180+ HP

Once operation begins, soil sticking to various machine components will add substantial weight.

Whether to use dual rear wheels on the tractor is optional depending on operator preference, field condition and tire condition.

OPERATING THE FLEX INVERTER

As with all machinery, the success of operation depends on the effects of a multitude of field and plant conditions as well as machinery design and operation. The objective of this manual is to aid the operator in adjusting the machine to existing conditions. As you, a machinery operator, have no doubt experienced, there is no cut-and-dried manual for operating under all conditions. This manual should provide basic information and help. As you gain experience in using the flex inverter in your fields you will learn ways to increase its digging efficiency.



SAFETY FIRST - NOTHING IS AS IMPORTANT AS PROTECTING THE LIFE AND LIMB OF THE OPERATOR OR ANYONE HELPING OR OBSERVING THE OPERATING MACHINERY. PLEASE USE CAUTION AND SAFETY FEATURES AT ALL TIMES.

Attaching Flex Inverter to Tractor:

A category II or III hitch may be used on a 4-row. A category III or Category III Narrow hitch is required for 6-row models. Positioning the hitch in its widest setting gives the best performance. As previously stated, a quick hitch is always recommended, and in some cases necessary on tractors with short lift arms.

One remote system is required for the flex inverter hydraulic motors. When connecting hydraulic hoses to tractor, be sure outlet and inlet hoses are connected to the same system. Consult your tractor operators manual for proper oil flow direction. The tractor operators manual should provide instructions for placing hydraulic control in “UP” or “DOWN” position for operation of hydraulic motors.

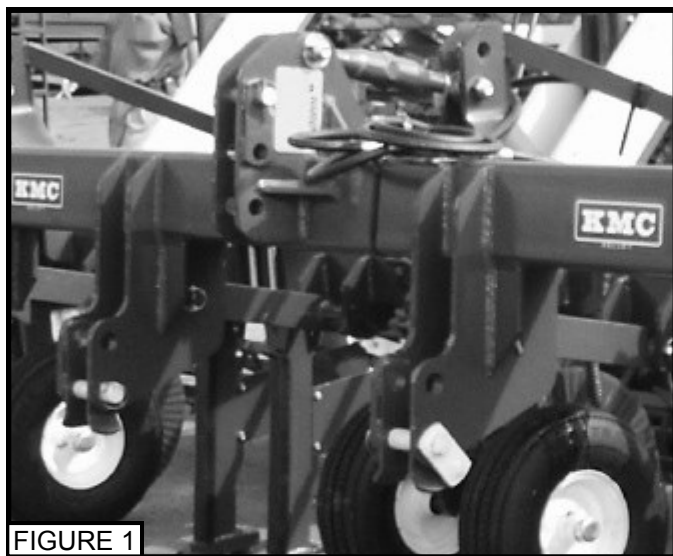


FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

Safety Jack Stands

While working under or around this machine **ALWAYS LOWER JACKSTANDS FULLY** and put appropriate pins in place to prevent the unlikely but real possibility that the inverter will fall with **possibility of serious or fatal injury**. See Figure 2.

MOUNTING BLADES AND CUT RODS

(4 & 6-ROW)



CAUTION: PEANUT BLADES HAVE A SHARP EDGE WHICH CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY. USE GLOVES AND HANDLE WITH CARE WHEN CHANGING OR ADJUSTING BLADES.

First mount the blade to the cut frog which has already been assembled to the plow standard. Connect the blade to the frog with the 3/8" x 1 1/2" Plow Bolt Grd 8, and flange hex nut, left and right blades are assembled the same way. Next, mount the cut rods to the blade using the 3/8" x 1 1/4" Plow Bolt, flat-washer, and flange hex nut.

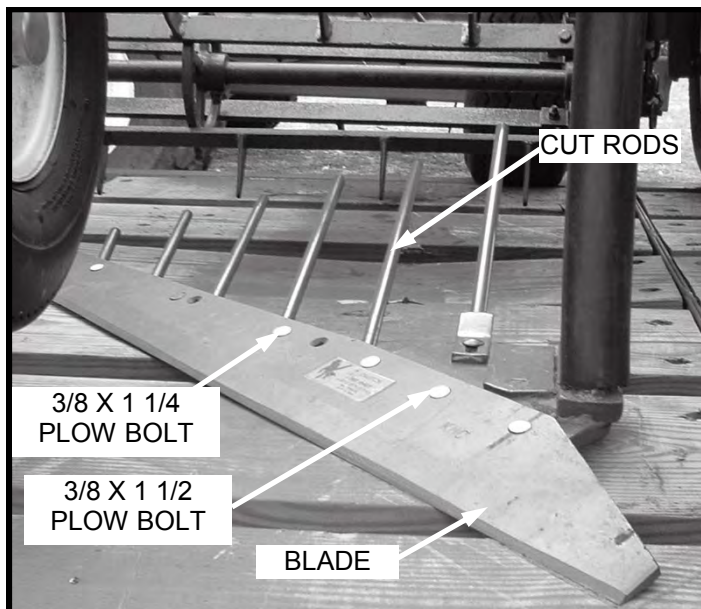


Figure 3 (Optional 28" Frog & Lifter Shown Here)

4 & 6-ROW HINGED FENDER & VINE GUIDE ROD PATTERN

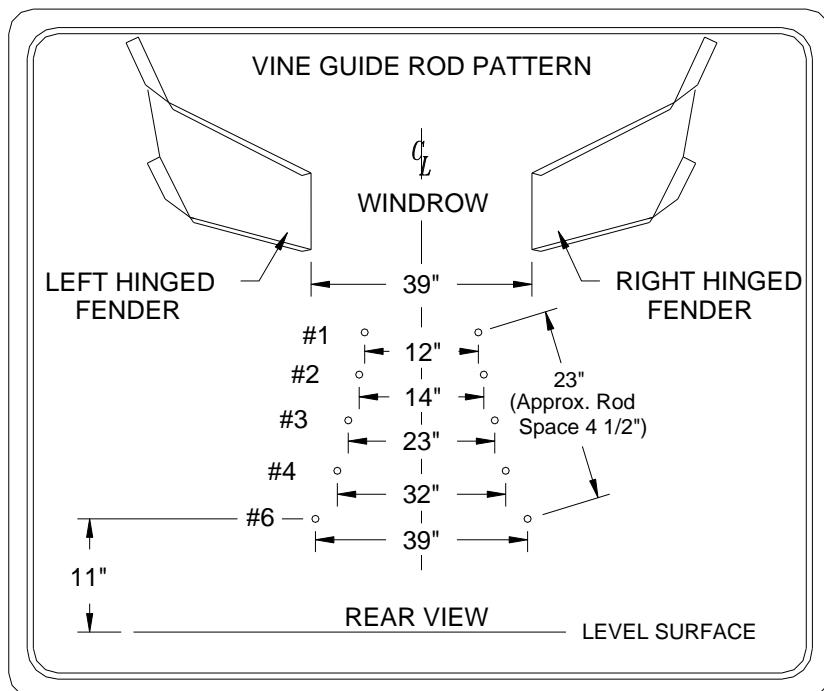


Figure 4 (For 4 & 6-Rows)

ASSEMBLY CHECK POINTS

1. Check tension of drive chain on inverters.
2. Check rattler chain or belt tension.
3. Check blade flatness (Refer to figure 5, page 7).
4. Check vine guide rod pattern (refer to Figure 4)
5. Check center coulter. Set upper spring collars to have 4 1/2" of rod remaining on 4 & 6-row machines.

TESTING THE MACHINE

Start tractor at low speed and check for any binding or excessive strain on moving parts. Operate at tractor PTO speed for 15 minutes, recheck for any parts that are too tight (hot), or too loose, and make necessary adjustments.

PLOW STANDARD PLACEMENT:

1. Center of plow standard should normally be placed 9" from the row for Spanish type peanuts and 13" from the row for Runner type peanuts.

ADJUSTMENT OF TOP LINKS:

2. First adjust the machine according to the instructions on page 10, figure 13. Then adjust tractor top link, with machine on level ground, so that the tool bar runs parallel with ground.

BLADES AND CUT FROGS:

3. 3/8" x 5" blades with 26" cut frogs are recommended for generally all conditions. The 26" cut frog pushes the soil and peanuts less than the 28" & 30" cut frog and therefore does a better job of plowing up and inverting.

ADJUSTING BLADE PITCH:

4. Adjust the pitch of the plow blades to provide 3/4" clearance between the rear end of the plow blade and the ground or concrete. This is accomplished by loosening the 5/8" cap-screws that connect frogs to plow standards and adjusting screws against frogs. Tighten all bolts securely.

PLOW DEPTH:

5. To properly invert peanuts the vines must flow up the conveyor frame in generally the same width pattern that they grow on the ground and land as high on the inverter cylinders as the row width permits. To assure that the plows do not move peanut vines to the center of shaker always be sure you are plowing deep enough and with a sharp plow blade. **PLOWING TOO SHALLOW OR WITH A DULL BLADE CAUSES EXCESSIVE PEANUT LOSS.**

PLOW ADJUSTMENT IN HARD DRY SOIL:

6. Some KMC customers report that increasing the pitch will significantly increase peanut blade life in hard dry soils. Follow these steps below to increase side pitch on peanut blades.

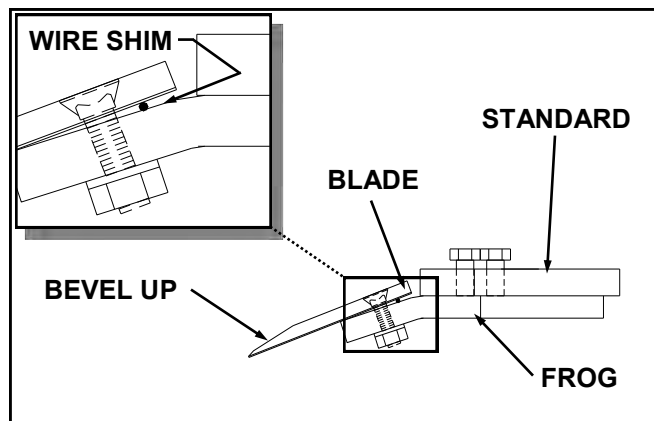


Figure 5

- (1) For dry hard soil the peanut blade should be installed with the beveled side of blade up. This gives the cutting edge of the blade a better attack angle on entry into the ground.
- (2) If after placing the blades on as recommended above and the machine will still not take the ground, we recommend placing more attack angle in the blade. This can be accomplished by placing a piece of 1/8" wire between the frog and the blade. The wire should be placed above the (3) bolts that attach the blade to the frog. Refer to the figure 5.



CAUTION! WHEN THE SOIL CONDITIONS IMPROVE DUE TO A RAIN OR THE MACHINE IS PLACED IN A SOFTER SOIL CONDITION, REMOVE THE WIRE SHIMS. IF THE WIRE SHIMS ARE NOT REMOVED WHILE IN NORMAL SOIL CONDITIONS, THE MACHINE WILL TEND TO PLOW TOO DEEP AND THE BLADES WILL TRY TO CARRY TOO MUCH SOIL CAUSING PEANUT LOSS AND MORE SOIL LEFT IN THE PLOWED-UP WINDROW.

CENTER SPRING LOADED COULTER:

7. Normally the spring rod top adjusting collars should be located 4 1/2" from the rod end for 4 & 6-rows. If the tractor lift system fails to lift the coulter blade high enough off the ground, lower the top adjusting collars. The bottom adjusting collars should be set for ample spring pressure to cut the vines. **FAILURE TO CUT THESE VINES IS THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF INVERTER COMPLAINTS.**

RATTLER CONVEYOR ADJUSTMENT:

8. Adjust rattler low enough to pick up the vines with an even flow but not low enough to push the soil. When the plows are operating at the proper depth the rattler bar teeth or conveyor bars should just clear the soil.

A recommended starting point is when the conveyor is at 45° to the main frame or when rattler frame and side frame support are parallel. See Figure 6. When rattler is operated at too steep an angle small peanut vines will tend to fall back down the conveyor.

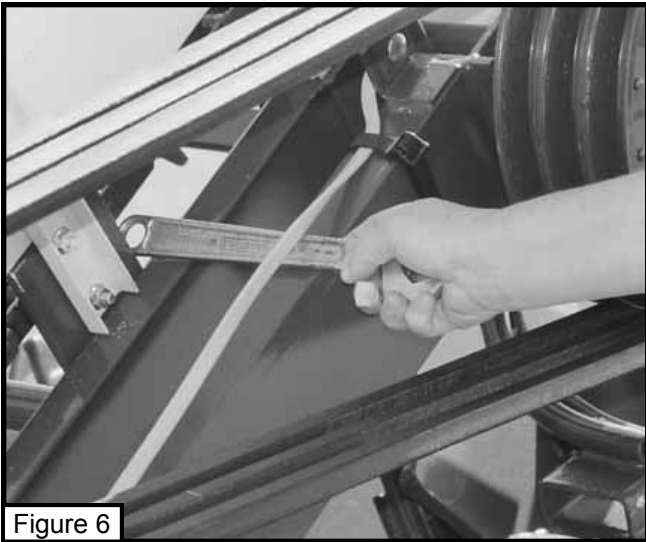


Figure 6

TRACTOR SPEED

9. Select the proper gear and speed to synchronize ground speed with rattler speed. If ground speed is too fast, the rattler over-runs the vines, causing an uneven flow up the rattler. If ground speed is too low vines will be jerked off the plows. Speed is also important in controlling vine flow from the rattler to the inverter. Select a speed for uniform flow of vines from the plows to the drop off area of the inverter. The recommended operating R.P.M. of rear shafts should be approximately 110 R.P.M.

DIRT KNOCKER FOR CHAIN INVERTERS

10. The degree of rattler bar agitation can be varied by adjusting knocker wheels up or down. Adjust the knocker wheels to strike rattler bars with sufficient force to shake soil from the peanuts. This will vary with soil and moisture conditions.



Figure 7

DIRT KNOCKER FOR BELT INVERTERS

The degree of conveyor bar agitation can be varied by adjusting knocker wheels up, down or to a more centered location on the bar. Adjust the knocker wheels to strike conveyor bars with sufficient force to shake soil from the peanuts. This will vary with soil and moisture conditions.

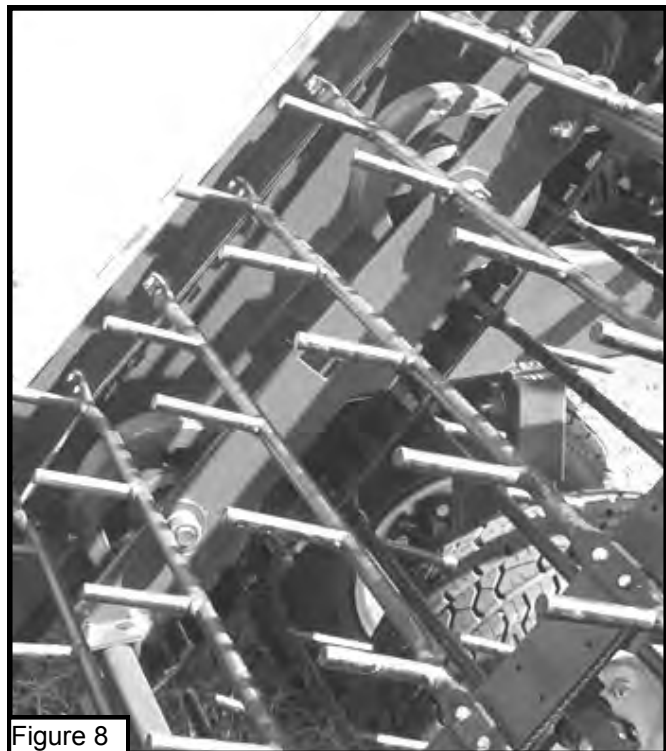
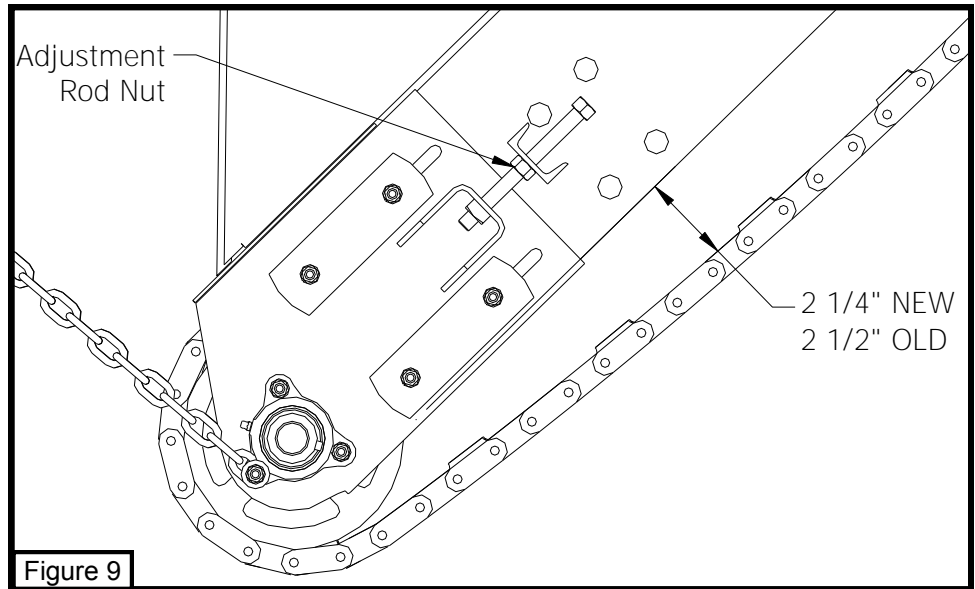


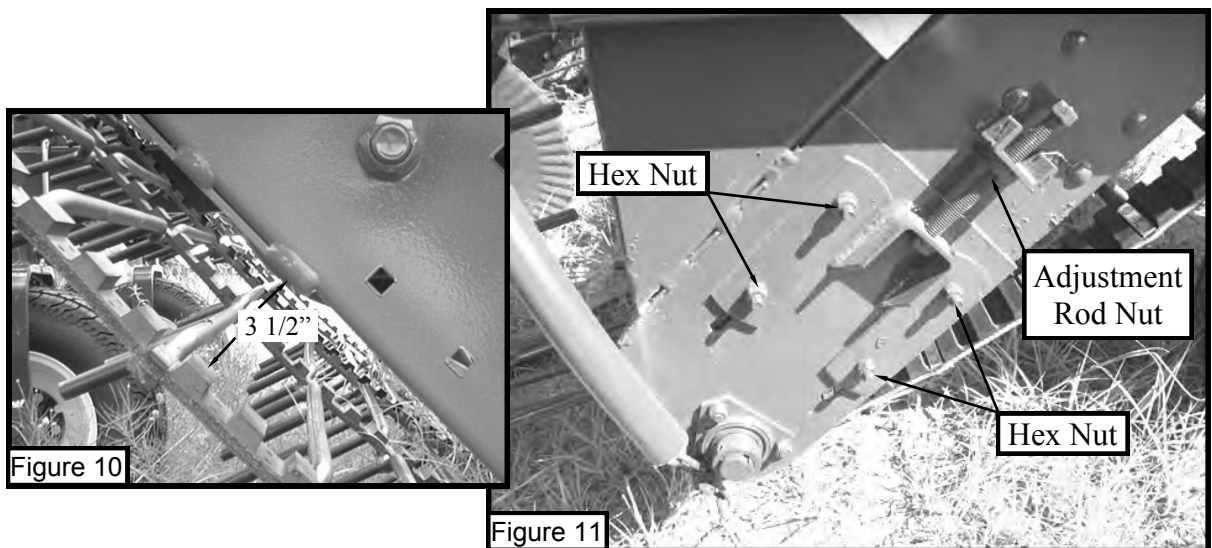
Figure 8

CONVEYOR FRAME ADJUSTMENT FOR CHAIN INVERTERS:

11. The adjustment rod nut is used to tighten or loosen the tension on the inverter chain. Refer to figure 9. A new chain is preset at the manufacture at approximately 2 1/4". Older chain will require a 2 1/2" dimension. Slack is measured at a location just under the cross brace as shown in figure 9.



CONVEYOR FRAME ADJUSTMENT FOR BELT INVERTERS:

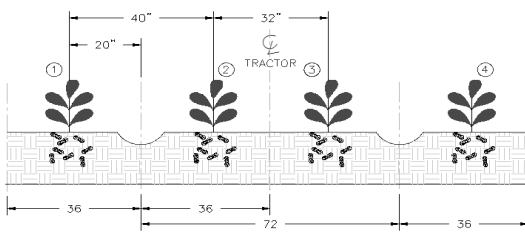


The Adjustment Rod Nut is used to tighten or loosen the tension on the inverter belt. First loosen the (4) hex nuts on both sides of the rattler side frame. To remove slack, turn Adjustment Rod Nut counter-clockwise to tighten belt assembly. To increase slack, turn Adjustment Rod Nut clockwise to loosen belt assembly. When the desired tension is reached, retighten the (4) hex nuts on both sides of the rattle side frame, then tighten adjustment rod nut so that it will be locked into position. Refer to figure 11. A new belt assembly is preset at the manufacture at approximately 3 1/2". Slack is measured at a location at the edge of the sheet metal strap on the bottom of the rattler side frame as shown in figure 10.

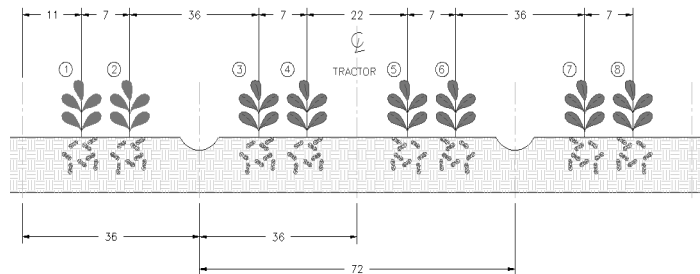
VINE HOLD DOWN RODS

Vine hold down rods were designed to reduce the amount of roll back due to small vines or hilly land causing vines to roll down the conveyor. They are adjustable from side to side to position the rod above the tap root as well as vertical for the thickness of the vine mass. Rods are to be positioned so that they are directly above the tap root for single or twin row peanuts. We have found out that a single rod will work for twin rows but recommend 2 rods for better performance in twin row peanuts. Machines are shipped with rods installed approximately where the tap root should be but may need some additional movement to position them directly over the tap root of each row depending on what spacing was used when planting the peanuts. To install the rods in the correct position determine the row spacing used for the location of the tap root based on the spacing used for planting shown in the figures shown below.

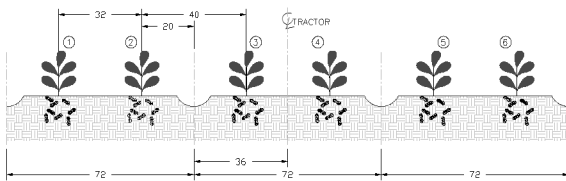
**4 Row Machine
Single Rows on 72" Beds**



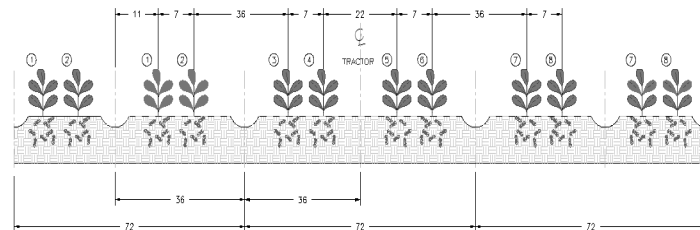
**4 Row Machine
Twin Rows on 72" Beds**



**6 Row Machine
Single Rows on 72" Beds**



**6 Row Machine
Twin Rows on 72" Beds**



Starting from the center of the machine, layout the row spacing on the 2 ½ x 1 ½ tube used to mount the rod. Once the position of each rod has been marked install the rods to the tube as shown below. The rods can be easily adjusted once digging in a field has been started to insure they are located above the tap root and at a height that allows the vines to flow freely up the conveyor without hanging on the rod.



Bolt and flatwasher are to be installed on slotted plate side which is on front side of tube. Cap, lockwasher and nut are to be installed on back side of tube. When installing the rod leave the lower bolt, flatwasher, lockwasher, nut and cap to make it easier to place around tube and install upper hardware.

FIELD OPERATION

The conveyor frame should be level to slightly higher in the rear for best results. Plow depth is adjusted by plow-depth gauge wheels, pitch on plows, and top link adjustment. Pitch on plows is factory set and should need only slight adjustment to “match” cutting depth because of compacted or loose row middle. Plows may be adjusted to be more or less aggressive by loosening and tightening bolts that attach plow shank to conveyor frame.



Figure 12

TROUBLESHOOTING

The most common problem is desired plant inversion and is sometimes frustrating to the most experienced operator. The following basic guidelines are important. Experience in adjusting machine components is highly beneficial.

Most inversion problems are caused by dull or improperly adjusted plows. Plows may look good but if dull will cause plants to be shifted toward the center of the machine. Likewise, attempting to plow too shallow in loose, sandy soil will cause plants to shift. Small, drought stressed plants are difficult to invert satisfactorily, especially if plant population is sparse. Any single or combination of these conditions calls for operator experience to achieve best results.

Leveling the Machine:

The adjustable top link on individual units should be slightly shorter than lower parallel lift arms. Start unit with top link at 16” from pin to pin. If one unit is more or less aggressive, compensation may be made by turning top link to make shorter or longer. If all units need equal adjustment, make change by shortening or lengthening tractor top link.

Rattler bar speed and inverter drum speed will influence inverting efficiency. With tractor ground speed at 3– 3.5 MPH the conveyor shaft should make 100-110 RPM’s, and the inverter drum shaft about 52-57 RPM’s. Changes in forward speed and vine condition may call for slight corresponding adjustments in these speeds.



Figure 13

The inverter rods are factory set but may need adjusting to meet field conditions. The following basic settings serve as a good starting point.

1. Be sure the curved portion of rod is recessed sufficiently to allow points in the inverter disc to carry vines without slippage. Usually the top rods should be even with the bottom of indentation in drum disc.
2. Top rods should be close enough and tilted slightly downward so that vines will be flipped as they flow from the inverter drums. The downward tilt should be approximately parallel with the solid rear adjustable vine shields.
3. The bottom rods greatly affect the inversion process. Often the mistake is made in positioning these rods so close that large vines cannot be flipped. The result is that instead of roots being more vertical they are more at an angle or to the side. Pulling the two opposing bottom rods apart will usually aid in more complete inversion.
4. Addition of 1/2" polyethylene plastic tubing will greatly improve the inverting process to keep vines flowing off rods.

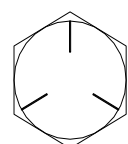
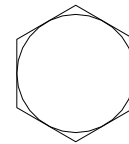
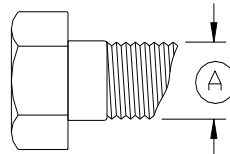


Figure 13

NOTES:

TORQUE CHART

Bolt Torque Ft. Pounds



BOLT DIAMETER "A"

GRD 2

GRD 5

1/4"

6

10

5/16"

13

20

3/8"

23

35

7/16"

35

55

1/2"

55

85

9/16"

75

130

5/8"

105

170

3/4"

185

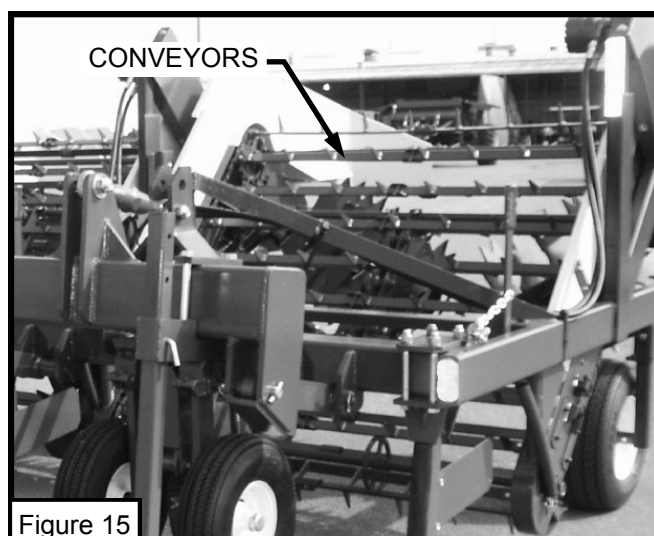
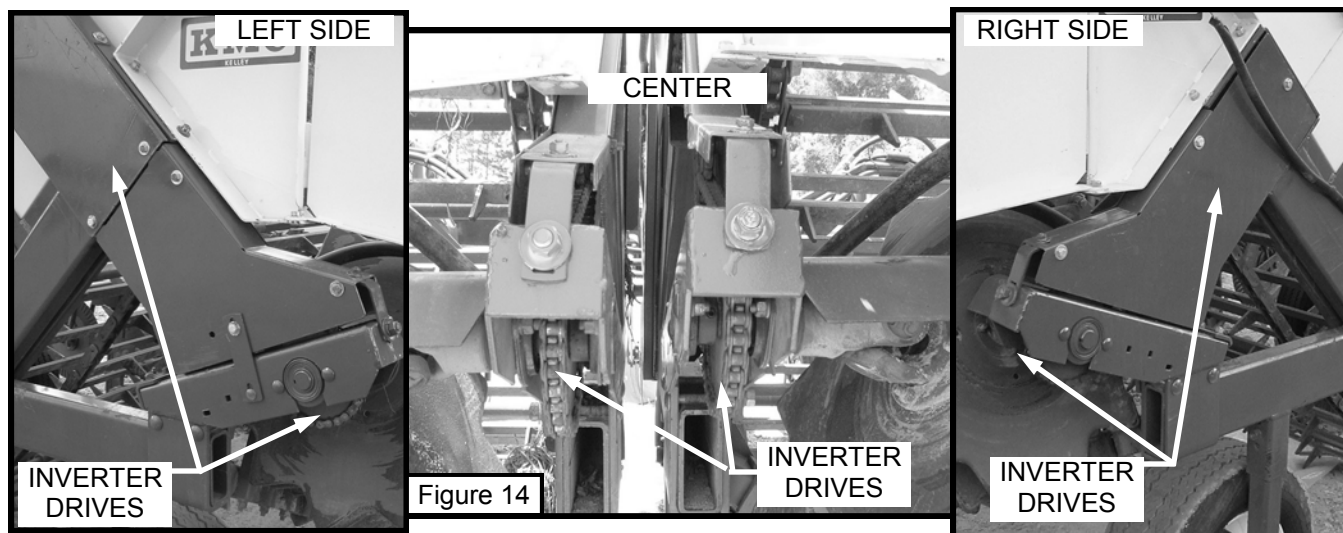
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7/8"

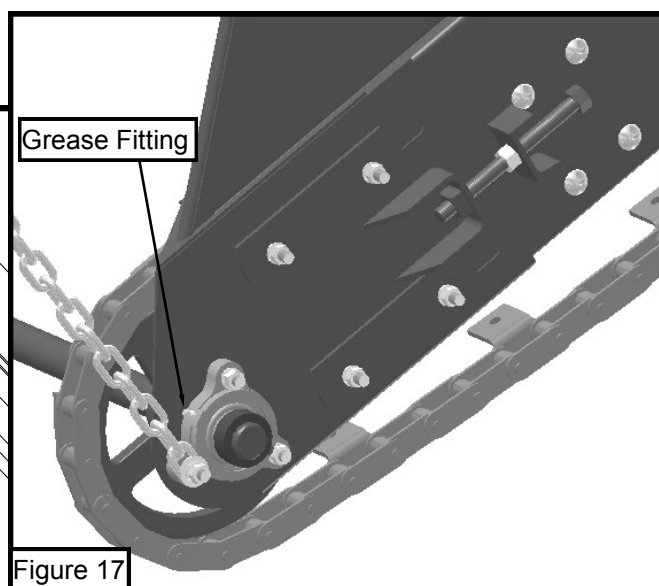
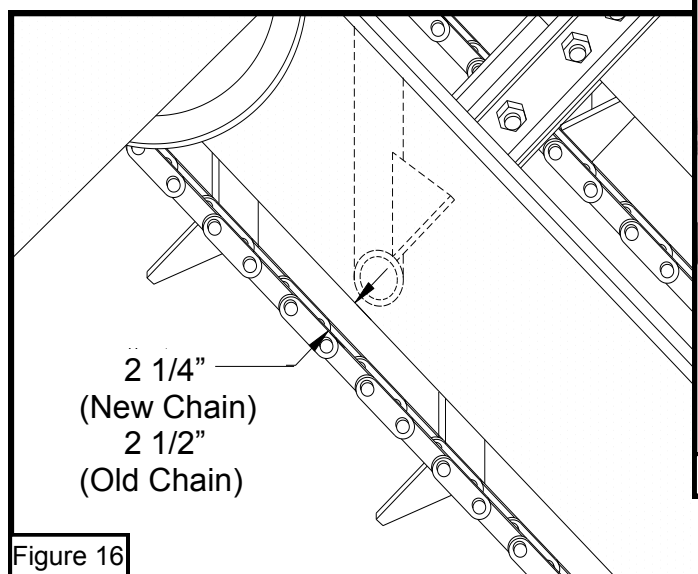
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PERIODIC CHECK POINTS FOR CHAIN INVERTERS



1. After 10 to 15 acres of running machine check all conveyor and inverter drives to be sure that tension is adequate so that slippage does not occur. Check complete machine for any loose nuts, rattle bars, or excessively worn parts that may be due to misalignment. Shown in Figure 14 & 15.
2. Check rattler chain tightness approximately every 100 acres. Do not allow conveyor chain to become so loose that the drive sprocket tries to jump teeth. This could influence chain and sprocket wear. Running rattler chain too tight can also cause excessive chain and sprocket wear. Readjust old worn chain to 2 1/2" dimension as shown in Figure 16. When installing a new replacement chain adjust to 2 1/4" dimension.



3. Grease lower rattler frame bearing daily. Grease fitting shown in figure 17.

4. Check blade sharpness daily and in dry hard conditions check blades more often. Worn out or dull blades will greatly affect the machine's plowing-up and inverting performance. Dull blades should be sharpened or replaced.
5. When replacing the rattler bars be sure to place bars on correctly. The side of the tooth with the slope or angle should engage or contact the vines. Refer to Figure 18.



Figure 18

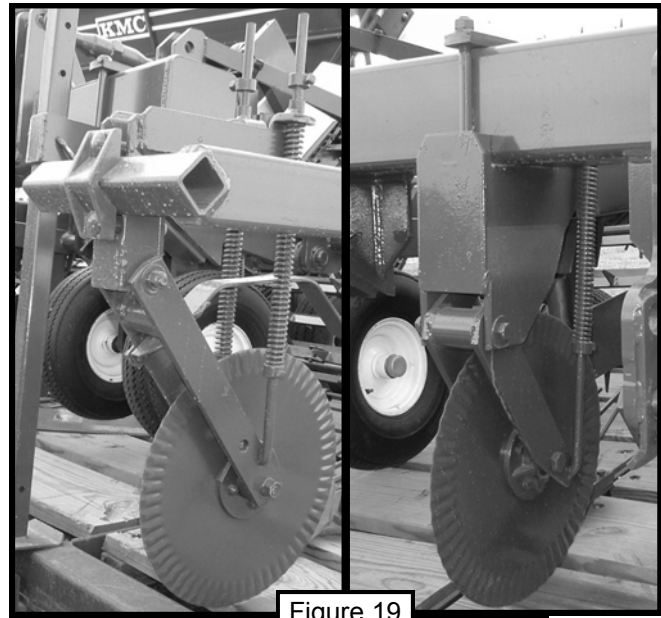
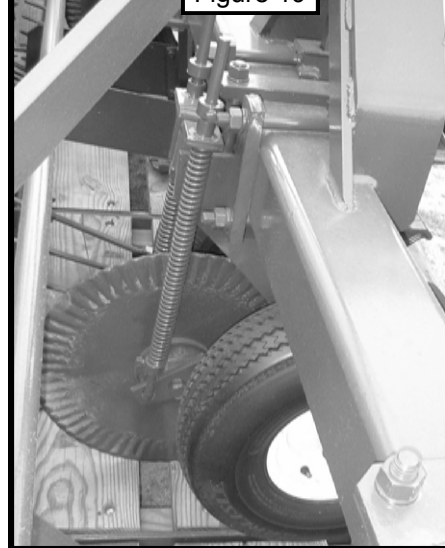


Figure 19



6. Check wear of all center coulters and vine cutters every 100 acres. As coulter diameter decreases the depth that the coulter is running to cut the vines also decreases. If coulter is not cutting the vines properly, poor plowing up and inverting may result. Therefore, check and adjust as required. (Refer to figure 19.)
7. See your local **KMC** Dealer for repair parts and service for your Peanut-Digger-Shaker-Inverter.

PERIODIC CHECK POINTS FOR BELT INVERTERS

1. After 10 to 15 acres of running machine, check all conveyor and inverter drives to be sure that tension is adequate so that slippage does not occur. Check complete machine for any loose nuts, bars, belt linkage or excessively worn parts that may be due to misalignment. Shown in Figure 14 on Page 12.
2. Check conveyor belt tightness approximately every 100 acres. Do not allow conveyor belt to become so loose that the drive sprocket tries to jump teeth. Running conveyor belt too tight can also cause excessive belt and sprocket wear. Readjust stretched belt to 3 1/2" dimension as shown in Figure 20. When installing a new replacement conveyor belt, adjust to 3 1/2" dimension.
3. Check blade sharpness daily and in dry hard conditions check blade more often. Worn out or dull blades will greatly affect the machine's plowing up and inverting performance. Dull blades should be sharpened or replaced.
4. When replacing conveyor bars be sure to place bars on correctly. The bar should be placed so that the pins are at the correct angle to engage or contact the vines.
5. Check wear of all center coulters and vine cutters every 100 acres. As coulters diameter decreases the depth that the coulters are running to cut the vines also decreases. If coulters are not cutting the vines properly, poor plowing up and inverting may result. Therefore, check and adjust as required.

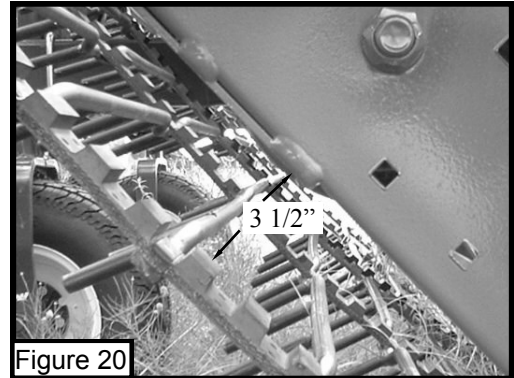


Figure 20

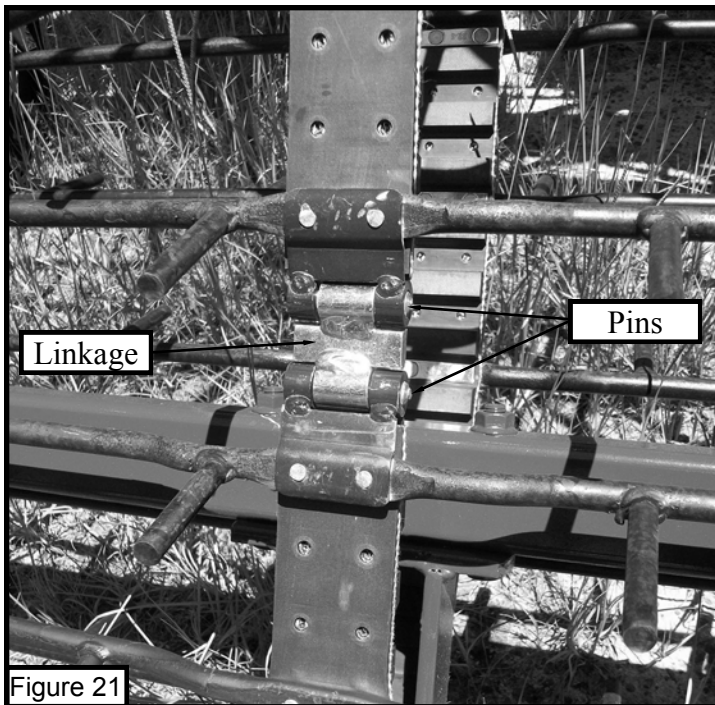


Figure 21

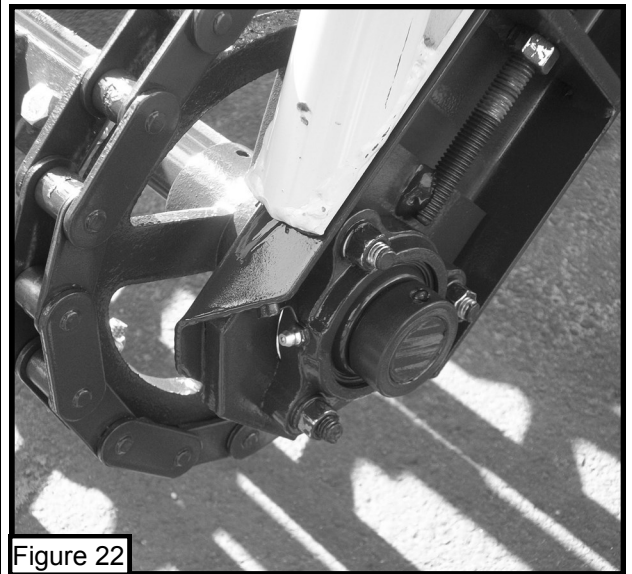


Figure 22

6. Check the conveyor belt linkage for wear and proper alignment before starting up inverter each day. If linkage pin comes out of hole, loosen belt tension and pull each end of belt to realign hole so pin can be reinserted. If pin is bent or worn replacement of pin and linkage may be required before operating the machine. Refer to figure 21.
7. Grease lower conveyor frame bearing daily. Grease fitting shown in Figure 22.
8. See your local KMC Dealer for repair parts and service for your Peanut-Digger-Shaker-Inverter.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Every 8 Hours or Daily


Grease front and rear universal joints and universal telescoping section. Inverter Universals - Inverter only.

Annually

Check Gauge Wheel Hubs for grease and pack if necessary.

STORAGE TIPS FOR MACHINE

1. Wash machine clean of dirt and vines.
2. Pour light coat of used motor oil on all chains (rattler chains, drum chains, etc), vine coulters, plow blades and inverting rods to protect from rust during storage.
3. Store machine under a shed where it will be kept dry and protected from direct contact with the elements.
4. Remove conveyor belts and store away from direct sunlight if unable to store machine under a shed



WARNING


1. KEEP ALL SHIELDS IN PLACE.
2. STOP ENGINE BEFORE LEAVING OPERATOR'S POSITION TO ADJUST, LUBRICATE, CLEAN OR UNCLOG MACHINES, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDED IN THE "**OPERATOR'S MANUAL**".
3. WAIT FOR ALL MOVEMENT TO STOP BEFORE SERVICING THE MACHINE.
4. KEEP HANDS, FEET AND CLOTHING AWAY FROM POWER DRIVEN PARTS.
5. KEEP OFF EQUIPMENT UNLESS SEAT OR PLATFORM FOR OPERATION AND OBSERVATION IS PROVIDED.
6. KEEP ALL OTHER OFF.
7. USE FLASHING WARNING LIGHTS WHEN OPERATING ON HIGHWAYS EXCEPT WHEN PROHIBITED BY LAW.
8. MAKE CERTAIN EVERYONE IS CLEAR OF MACHINE BEFORE STARTING ENGINE OR OPERATION.





CAUTION

EDGE SHARP
HANDLE WITH GLOVES
HEAT TREATED
MADE IN INDIA



CAUTION

MOUNT REFLECTORS ON LEFT & RIGHT SIDE OF IMPLEMENT VISIBLE TO TRAFFIC BOTH WAYS WITH YELLOW TO LEFT FRONT AND RED TO LEFT & RIGHT REAR.

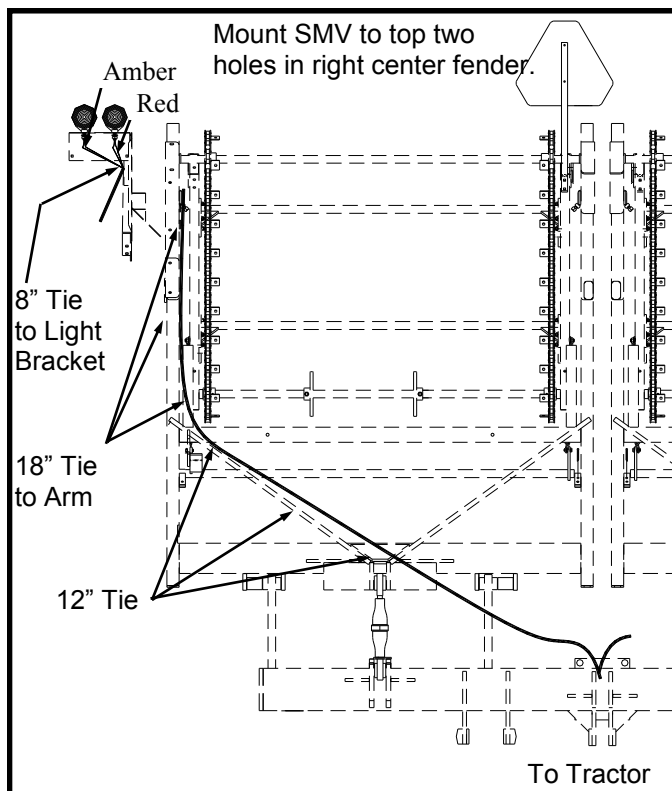


Figure 23 (4R Light Diagram)

LIGHT DIAGRAM FOR 4 & 6-R MACHINES

The following diagrams on this page will aid in your assembling of the lights provided by KMC. These lights are important for your safety as well as the people around you. Please make sure the lights are in working order, before attempting to transport from one field to the next, when having to use public roads.

On 4-row machines mount lights on light bracket as shown in Figure 23 with amber light to outside. Yellow, white, and brown wires to left side. Green, white and brown wires to right side. Use tie down as shown to help keep wires from becoming entangled in the rattler frames.

On 6-row machines mount lights on light bracket as shown in Figure 24 with amber light to outside. Yellow, white, and brown wires to left side. Green, white and brown wires to right side. Use tie down as shown to help keep wires from becoming entangled in the rattler frames.

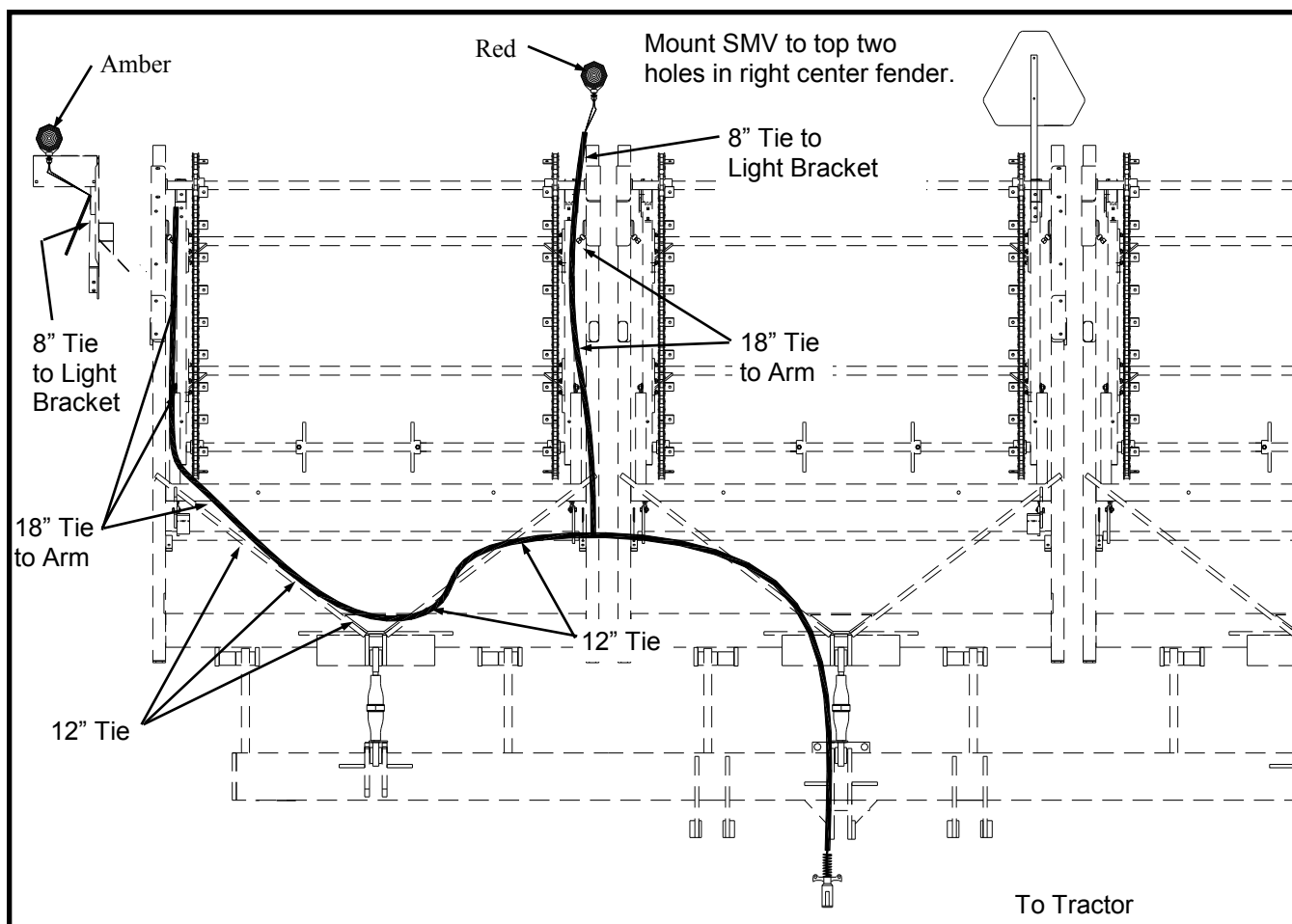


Figure 24 (6R Light Diagram)

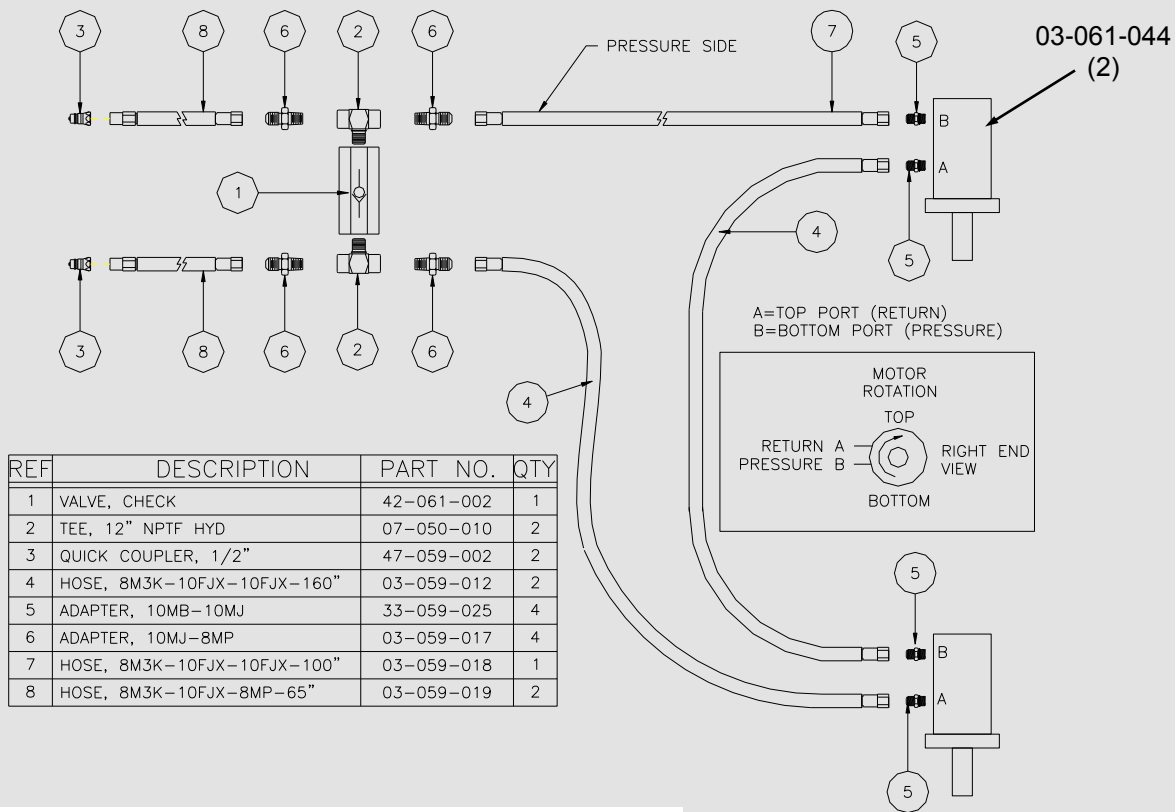


Figure 25 (4R Hydraulic Schematic) (For Machines Prior to 2009)

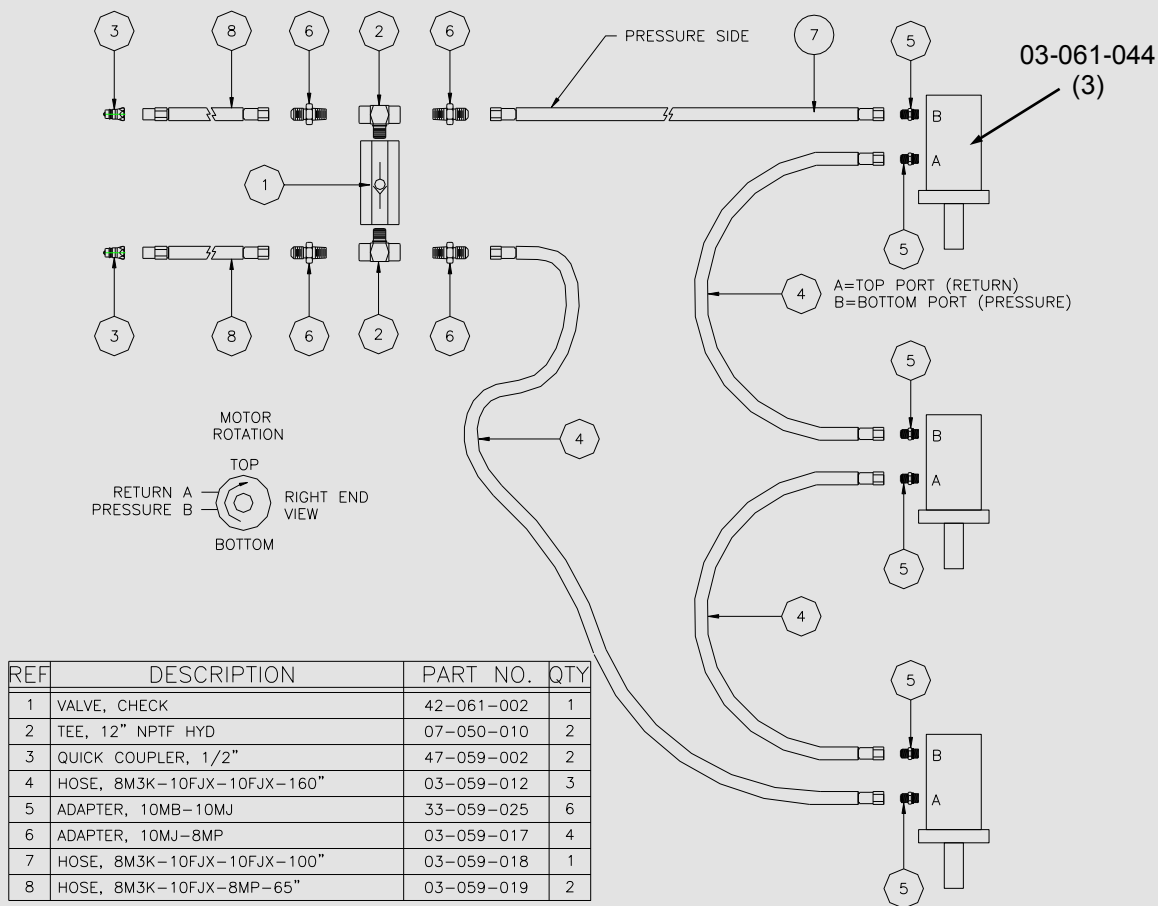


Figure 26 (6R Hydraulic Schematic) (For Machines Prior to 2009)

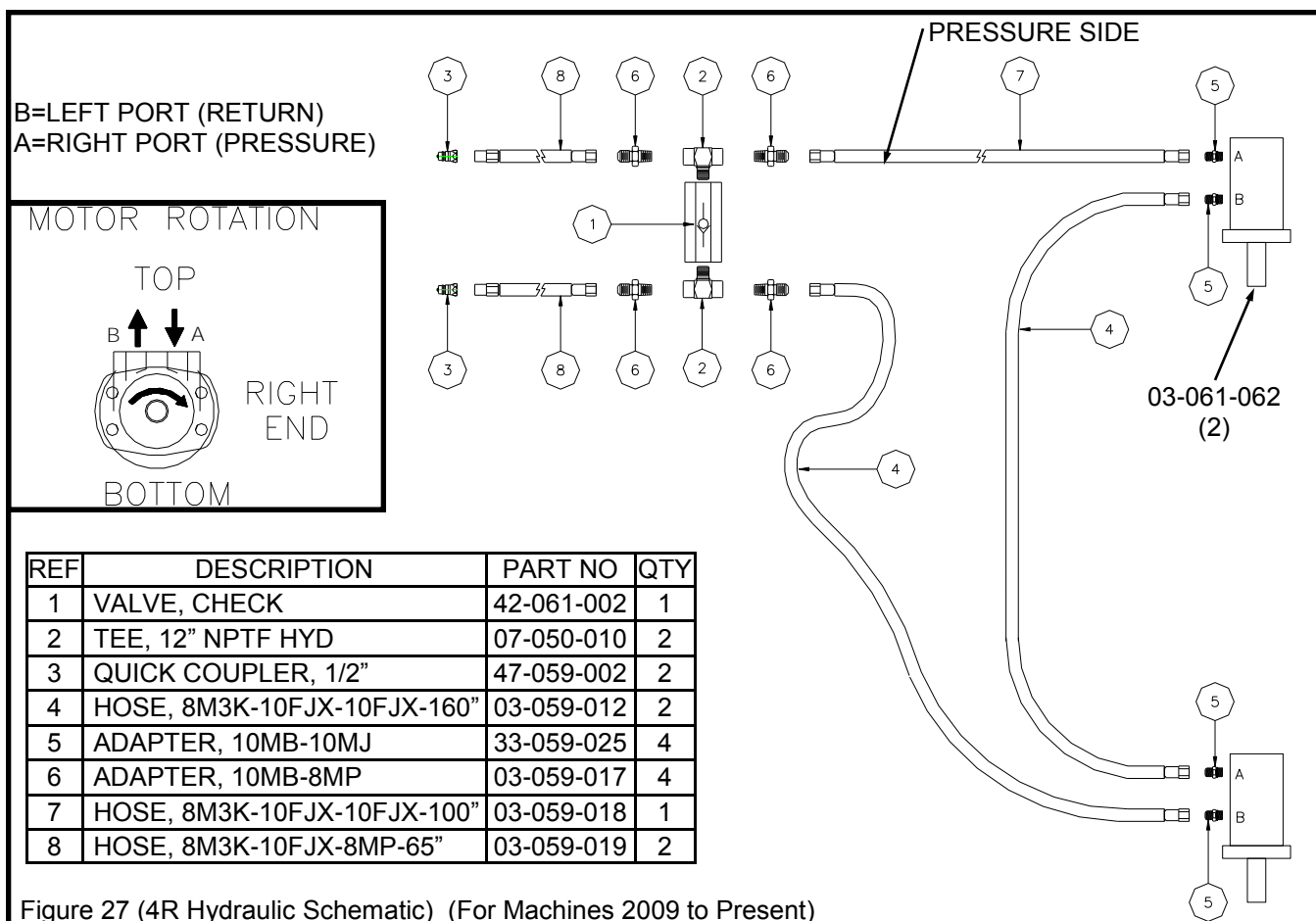


Figure 27 (4R Hydraulic Schematic) (For Machines 2009 to Present)

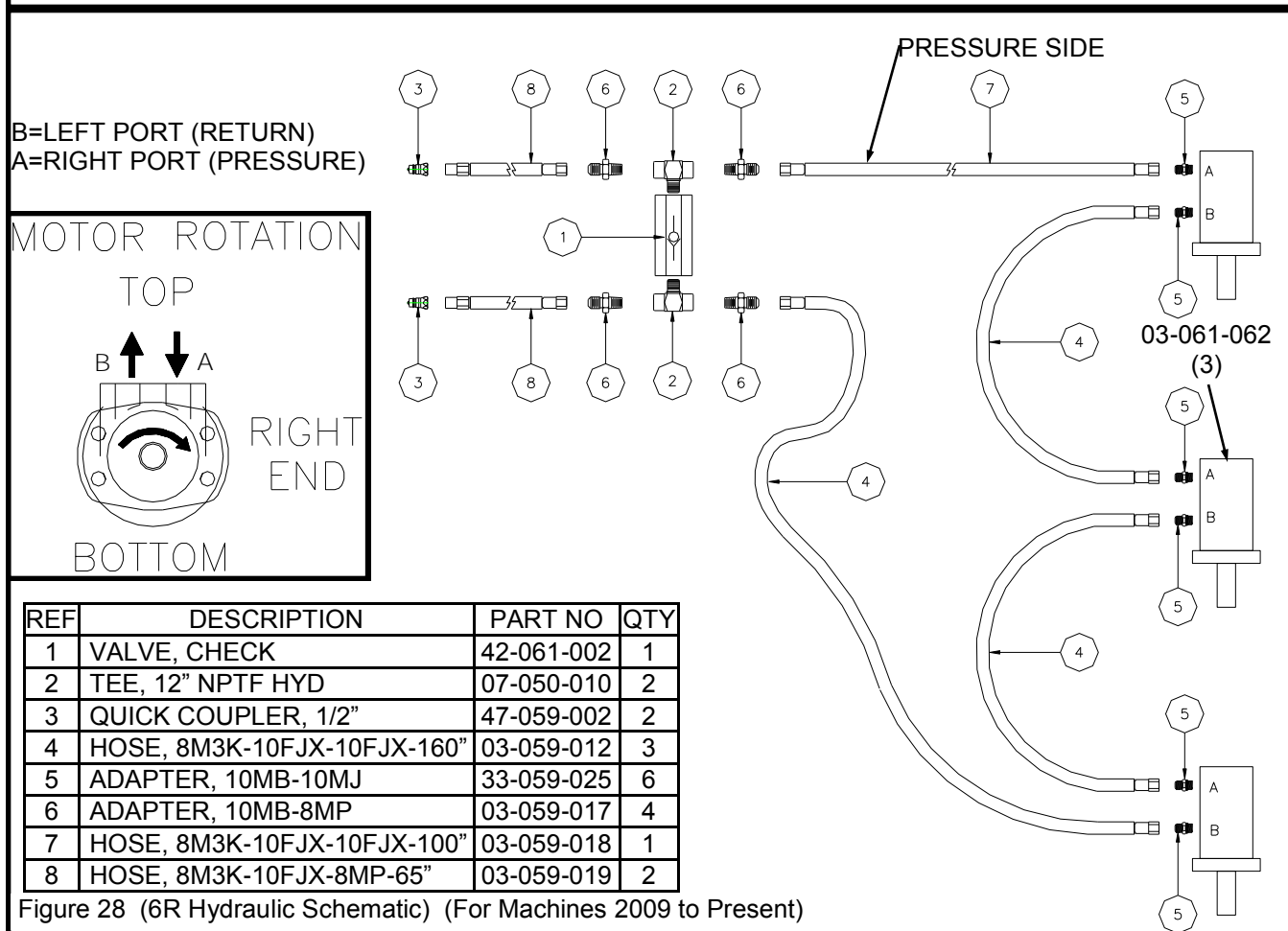
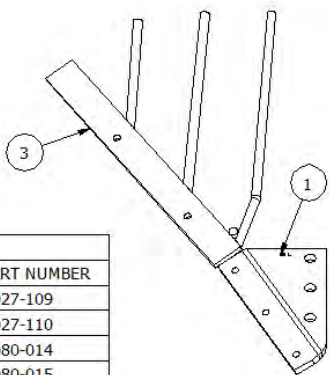
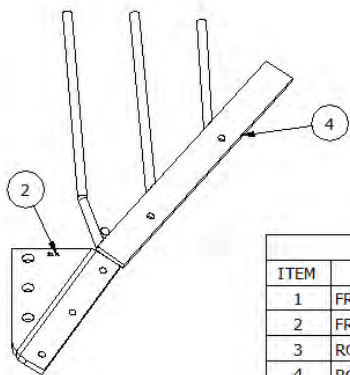


Figure 28 (6R Hydraulic Schematic) (For Machines 2009 to Present)

CUT FROG AND ROD OPTIONS

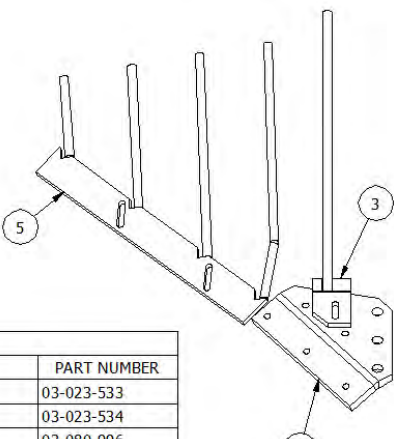
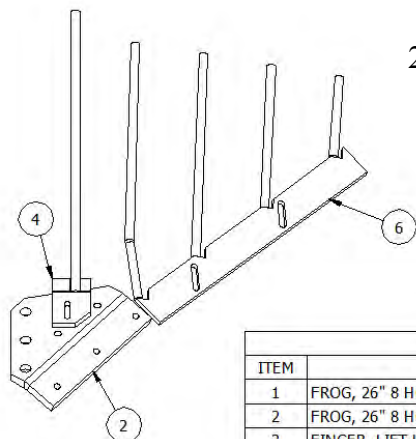
We offer different cut length options for the cut frogs to mount the blades and cut rods used to transfer the peanut vines to the conveyor. Shown below are all the different options we offer with a detailed description and visual of each one to better understand the repair parts needed when replacement is necessary. The cut frogs and rods used for the standard shanks are shown first for each different cut length that is available.

21” Cut Option



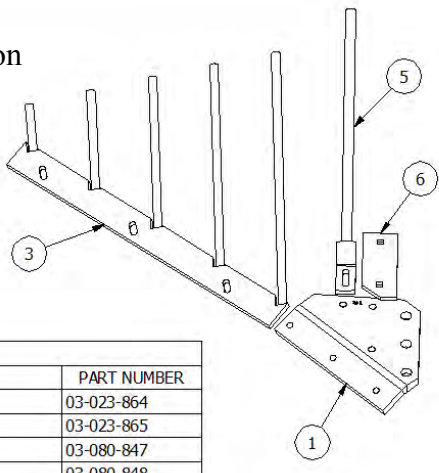
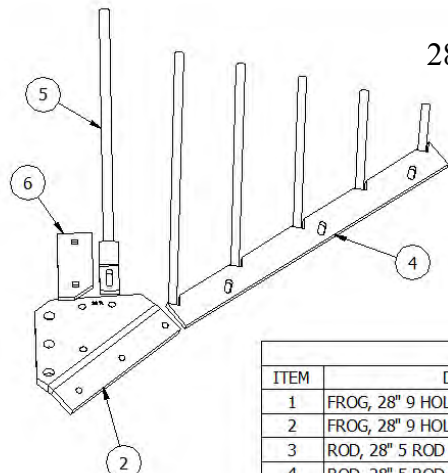
Parts List		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1	FROG, 21" 6 HOLE LT CUT	03-027-109
2	FROG, 21" 6 HOLE RT CUT	03-027-110
3	ROD, 21" 3 ROD LT CUT	03-080-014
4	ROD, 21" 3 ROD RT CUT	03-080-015

26” Cut Option

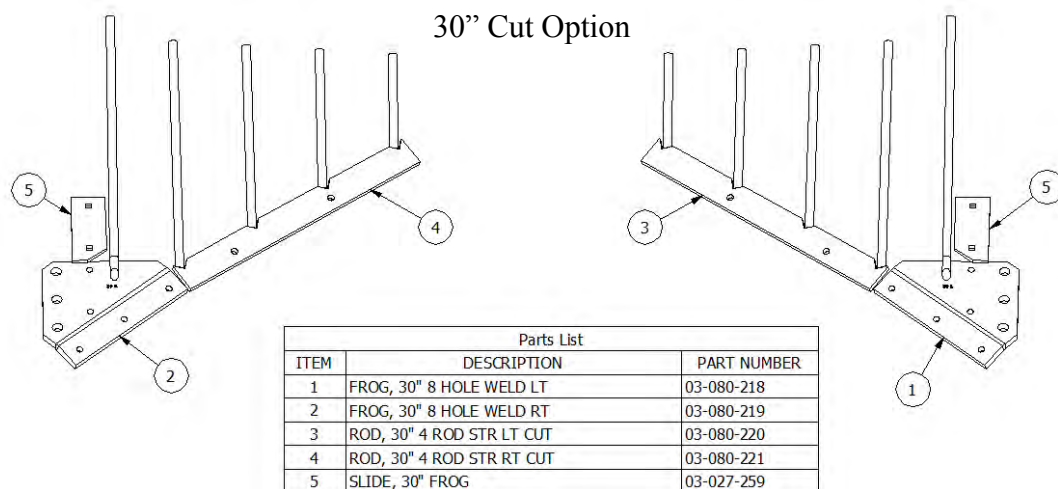


Parts List		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1	FROG, 26" 8 HOLE CSUNK LT CUT	03-023-533
2	FROG, 26" 8 HOLE CSUNK RT CUT	03-023-534
3	FINGER, LIFT LT	03-080-996
4	FINGER, LIFT RT	03-080-997
5	ROD, 26" 1 BENT, LG SLOT LT CUT	03-080-834
6	ROD, 26" 1 BENT, LG SLOT RT CUT	03-080-835

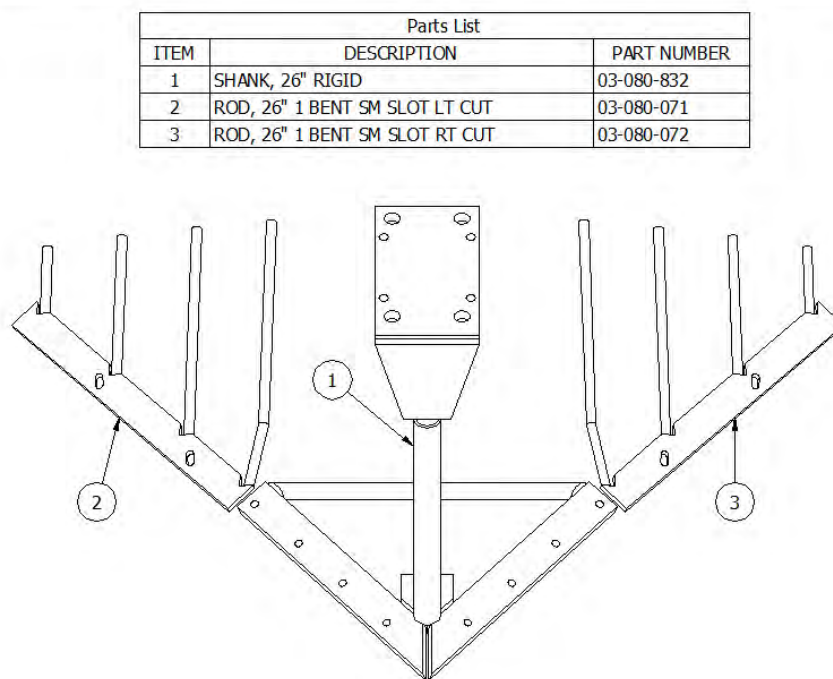
28” Cut Option



Parts List		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1	FROG, 28" 9 HOLE LT CUT	03-023-864
2	FROG, 28" 9 HOLE RT CUT	03-023-865
3	ROD, 28" 5 ROD LT CUT	03-080-847
4	ROD, 28" 5 ROD RT CUT	03-080-848
5	ROD, 28" FROG BOLT ON	03-080-849
6	SLIDE, 30" FROG	03-027-259



Machines that use a rigid v-shank instead of the standard shank with cut frogs use a different cut rod that is mounted to the blade. It is shown below to show the differences between it and the other cut rods that are available.



The following is a list of serial numbers issued to our machines at the beginning of each year. To determine when a unit was made, find the range within which the particular serial number falls. It would have been produced between January 1 to December 31 of that year.

YEAR	SERIAL NUMBERS
1985	27986-29695
1986	29696-31095
1987	31096-33234
1988	33235-35548
1989	35549-38496
1990	38497-41771
1991	41772-44466
1992	44467-47001
1993	47002-48750
1994	48751-51549
1995	51551-54262
1996	54263-56661
1997	56662-59465
1998	59466-62097
1999	62098-63986
2000	63987-65692
2001	65693-67340
2002	67341-68699
2003	68700-70482
2004	70483-72646
2005	72647-74866
2006	74867-76368
2007	76369-77883
2008	77884-79891
2009	79892-80944
2010	80945-81775
2011	81776-83453
2012	83454-85092
2013	85093-86418
2014	86419-87790
2015	87791-89096
2016	89097-90089
2017	90090-



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