FERTILIZER & LIME SPREADERS
(GROUND DRIVE)

USER GUIDE

ALPLER

ATTENTION

DO NOT

OPERATE THE MACHINES

BEFORE READING THIS MANUEL!

INDEX

WARNING SIGNS & MEANINGS

CAUTION

This sign warns that the operations described could cause damage to the machine, if they are not carried out correctly.

WARNING

This sign warns that the operations described could cause serious lesions or long term health risks, if they are not carried out correctly.

READ MANUAL FIRST

Read the “Operating and Maintenance Manual” carefully before the first start and keep the manual nearest.

RISK of HANDS to be INJURED

Do not open or remove safety shields while the engine is running

Be careful against danger of entrapment.

Do not carry people or loads on the plough.

DO NOT STAND NEAR THE MACHINE WHILE IT IS WORKING

This symbol expresses not to stand near the machine while it is working to avoid any injury.

KEEP CHILDREN AWAY

This symbol expresses to keep the children away against any risk.

ROTATING OBJECTS

There are parts on the machine thich turn and rotate even when not attached to the tractor. Keep your fingers, hands and clothes away from them and be careful if you have to touch.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dear Farmer,

Firstly, we congratulate you on your correct preference on the way to efficiency by selecting the brand “ALPLER”. As your agricultural partner, we offer you our product in which we combined high quality, low operational cost and effective after-sale service concept.

All of “ALPLER” products are designed for the most efficient and the safest use and tested accordingly in cooperation with the relevant university departments, agricultural establishments and farmers. We request you to read the user manual before the first operation in order to use our product in a more effective manner as well as for the product and your own safety. The failures that may result from using the product beyond the instructions for the use specified in this manual are not covered by “ALPLER” warranty. “ALPLER” products are manufactured for agricultural utilization purposes only, and our company does not assume any liability against the conditions arising from misuse. Maintenance, repair and operation of our products must be carried out by those who were informed on the relevant and possible dangers.

Enjoy your new product and we wish you productive and fruitful years.

We hope to serve you for a long time...

CAUTION

If the product owner changes in the future, please submit this manual to the new owner of the product and inform on safety measures.

2. SAFETY RULES

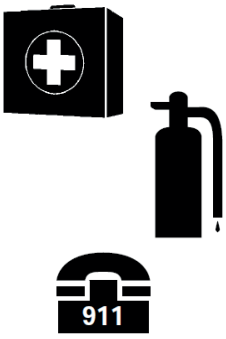
The rear door should never be operated in a closed position with fertilisers that can pack. On some fertilisers it should not be operated with under 60 mm of a gap as packing will occur and the chain will jam, causing damage to gearbox or rear shaft. When spreading Steel Works Slag, always operate the machine in the low gear with the door open as wide as possible. Enquire for a larger jockey wheel if very low rates are required.

- Keep the machine as clean as possible.
- Check wheel nuts daily before use.
- Check tyre pressures before use (including jockey wheel on gearbox).
- Grease all bearings weekly. **IMPORTANT!** Push gear selector right into grease gear shift. If doing heavy rates of lime grease daily.
- Always check the oil filter indicator (if fitted) on the spreader before use.
- Always change tractor oil and filter following the manufacturer's instructions.
- Be careful against the danger of entrapment while attaching/detaching the machine to/from the tractor; do not stand between the machine and tractor.
- Do not move the tractor without being sure that the machine is completely attached to the tractor while attaching, and it is completely detached from the tractor while detaching.
- Do not carry people or loads on the machine.
- While transporting the machine on the road, turn tractor hydraulic to locking position.
- When the machine is working, do not stand behind it.
- Be careful against the pointed and sharp edges on the machine.
- Be careful against the danger of tipping over the tractor while working on sloping lands.
- Attachment/detachment of the machine should be carried out with a helper if possible, if not, apply handbrake while descending from the tractor.
- While transporting the machine on the highways, observe applicable traffic rules and be more careful.
- Be careful against the possibility of constant pressure in the hydraulic system of the machine, and do not perform any repair without lowering the hydraulic pressure to zero.
- Move slowly and carefully under poor land and road conditions.
- Never perform welding on the machine, replace the damaged part with an original one.

2. SAFETY RULES

Prepare for Emergencies

- Be prepared if a fire starts.
- Keep a first aid kit and fire extinguisher handy.
- Keep emergency numbers for doctor, ambulance, hospital and fire department near phone.



Wear Protective Equipment

- Wear protective clothing and equipment appropriate for the job. Avoid loose fitting clothing.
- Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause hearing impairment or hearing loss. Wear suitable hearing protection such as earmuffs or earplugs.
- Operating equipment safely requires the full attention of the operator. Avoid wearing radio headphones while operating machinery.

Avoid High Pressure Fluids Hazard

- Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury.
- Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic lines or performing work on the system.
- Make sure all hydraulic fluid connections are tight and all hydraulic hoses and lines are in good condition before applying pressure to the system.
- Use a piece of paper or cardboard, NOT BODY PARTS, to check for suspected leaks.
- Wear protective gloves and safety glasses or goggles when working with hydraulic systems.
- If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be treated within a few hours or gangrene may result.

Keep Riders Off Machinery

- Riders obstruct the operator's view, they could be struck by foreign objects or thrown from the machine.
- Never allow children to operate equipment.

Tire Safety

- Tire changing can be dangerous and should be preformed by trained personnel using the correct tools and equipment.
- When inflating tires, use a clip-on chuck and extension hose long enough to allow you to stand to one side and NOT in front of or over the tire assembly. Use a safety cage if available.
- When removing and installing wheels, use wheel handling equipment adequate for the weight involved.

Handle Chemicals Properly

- Protective clothing should be worn.
- Handle all chemicals with care.
- Follow instructions on container label.
- Agricultural chemicals can be dangerous. Improper use can seriously injure persons, animals, plants, soil, and property.
- Inhaling smoke from any type of chemical fire is a serious health hazard.
- Store or dispose of unused chemicals as specified by the chemical manufacturer.

3. SETTINGS

3.1. CONNECTING UP YOUR TRAILER

1. Connect the large diameter return hose to the return line breakaway coupling on your tractor.
2. Connect the small diameter pressure hose to the pressure line breakaway coupling on your tractor.
3. With the tractor at an idle, engage your hydraulic spinners. The right-hand spinner should rotate anticlockwise. The left-hand spinner should rotate clockwise.

NOTE: If the spinners do not rotate or rotate the wrong direction then the delivery and return hoses may have to be swapped over.

Spinners can be over speeded Check Your Tachometer! Max. for 675 mm spinners 1100 rpm. On any new set-up always shut flow control before start-up and open up with tractor at Max. RPM until desired spinner speed, mark flow control setting to keep Max. spinner speed within the above parameters. On tractors with Load Sense pumps flow control on the tractor should be used a trailer valve set at Max.

3.2. SETTING SPINNER SPEEDS

Spinner Speed is the most important factor in achieving an accurate spread pattern. The spinner speed is adjusted by altering the control on the valve at the front of the machine. Guideline speeds for various materials are given in the table on the page 13. When setting spinner speeds ensure the engine of the tractor is running at the same R.P.M. as it will normally be operating in the field and make sure that the oil is warmed up to its normal operating temperature. Always monitor the spinner speed by watching the tachometer when operating the spreader as an error of 50 R.P.M. on spinner speed will result in a deterioration of the spread pattern. If the spinner speed is too high there will be too much material behind the spreader. If the spinner speed is too slow there will be too little material behind the spreader.

3.3. SETTING THE APPLICATION RATE

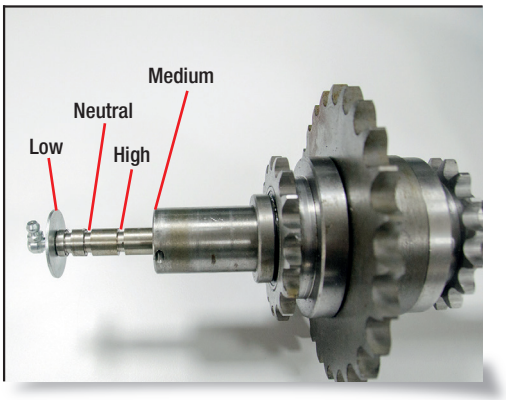
The application rate of the material is controlled by the back door settings and gear set. Refer to the rate charts in the appendix 1 at the back of this manual (ensure you get the correct density) for guideline settings of the door opening in millimeters and which gear should be selected. Once you have selected your rate from the charts, remove the retaining pin in the door handle and adjust the door so that the door indicator lines up with your selected figure on the chart. Replace the retaining pins.

3. SETTINGS

The rate is now set. With the huge variation of prills and compounds, it is impossible to be 100% accurate without checking the batch of material you are spreading.

3.4. GEAR SETTINGS

High, Medium and Low gear denoted on the table refers to the gearbox selector on the inside of the jockey wheel drive arm. Low gear is selected when the arm is pushed fully into the gearbox, high gear is selected when the arm is in the central position, the medium is pulled out farthest from the gearbox. Neutral is selected in a midway position between each gear. Always remember to replace the retaining pin after changing gear. Use the lowest gear possible to give the least amount of wear to all running components. The use will dictate accurate settings.



3.5. TO START SPREADING

Single Spool Tractors: Start by opening the tractor spool valve.
Twin Spool Tractors: Start the spinners by opening the tractor spool valve. Engage the gearbox by lowering the gearbox ram until the gearbox jockey wheel is in full contact with the trailer wheel.
Both: Ensure engine RPM is within the range when the spinner speed was set and check the spinner speed on the tachometer. Drive off maintaining engine RPM and using the tractor gearbox to keep the engine from labouring. This will ensure the hydraulic flow will be sufficient to maintain spinner speed.

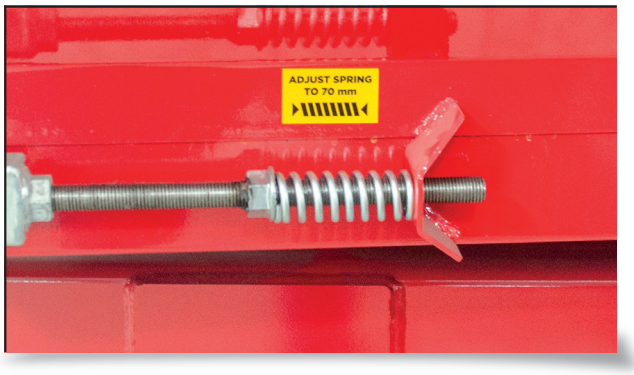
3.6. TO STOP SPREADING

Single Spool Tractors: To raise jockey wheel clear of the main wheel return the hydraulic selector for the spinner to off through neutral to reverse flow until the wheel is lifted and then return to neutral.
Twin Spool Tractors: Lift the gearbox clear of the main trailer wheel by operating the gearbox ram spool valve on the tractor, only stop spinners if required. Stop spinners by operating the spinner spool valve on the tractor when required.

3.7. CHAIN ADJUSTMENT

Too tight will cause the chain to jam when spreading material that will build up in the sprockets, too loose will allow the chain to jam and not return.

IMPORTANT!
Check after each load for the first day while the chain is bedding in and adjust to setting indicated.



3.8. SERVICE

For the first week	Grease all gear box bearings daily. **IMPORTANT!** Push gear selector right in to grease gear shift.
Weekly Service	Grease all grease points. **IMPORTANT!** Push gear selector light in to grease gear shift .
Annually Service	Check and repack wheel bearings.
To Remove 3 Speed Shaft	Remove wheel and locking collar from the outer side of box. Remove nuts from the inner side bearing and tap the shaft through from the outer side.

3.9. TESTING YOUR TRACTOR PUMP

The difference between the rated flow of the pump and what its delivery actually is can be considerable.

Check Pressure
A pump in good condition can put out full pressure, with the oil at operating temperature, at 1000 rpm of the engine. If it takes high engine rev. to accomplish full system pressure then the pump is worn out. Pump problems usually show up when spreading at high rates i.e. lime at 2 Tonnes per ha.

Check Flow
To check the actual delivery from the pump the spinner motors can be used as a flow meter. Open flow control for spinners to its maximum then run the tractor at 1000 rpm read spinner speed. Multiply spinner speed by motor cc size. If motors are in parallel add the two motor sizes together.

Spinner Speed: 500 rpm motor size 40 cc = 0.04 Ltr x 500 rpm = 20 Ltr
Then multiply this by the % increase in tractor rev up to the speed you operate i.e. 2200 rpm multiply by 2.2 thus ... 20ltr x 2.2 = 44 ltr maximum flow, spinner speed should be 1100 rev. All this testing should be done at operating temperature as there will be a considerable drop off as the temperature rises. Contractors doing heavy rates should consider fitting a separate vane-type pump to greatly improve performance.

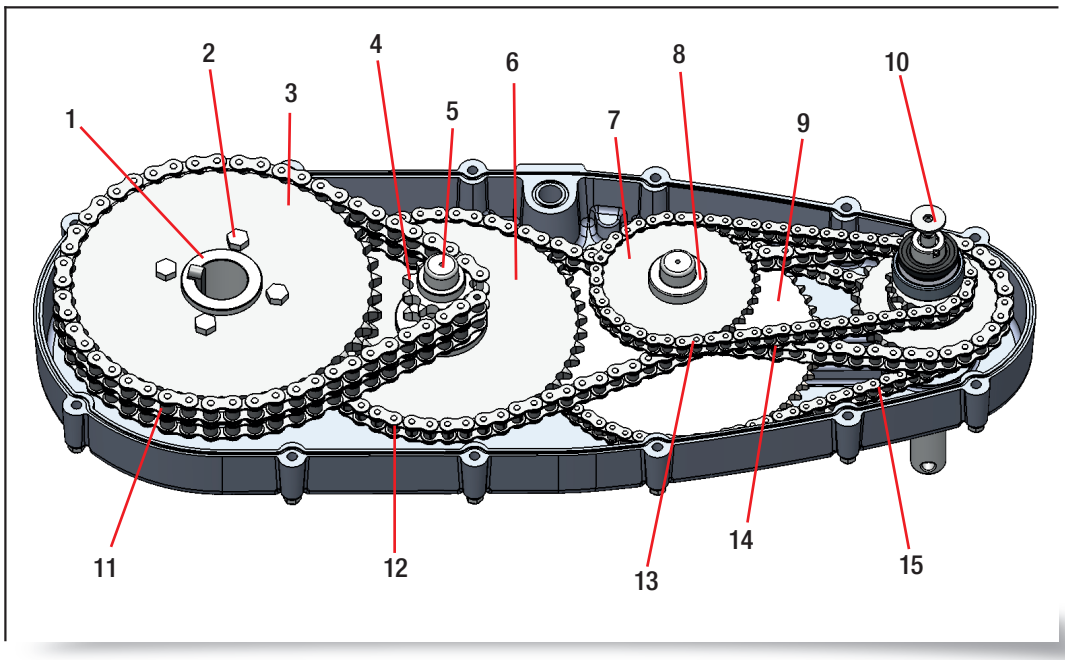
3.10. REAR DOOR ADJUSTMENT

To set the rear door remove the clip from the adjusting handle and rotate to raise or lower the door to the required position. A pointer, attached to the door handle shaft and the calibration decal is used to show the distance from the bottom of the floor to the underside of the door. Replace the clip when the door is set to the desired height. If pointer gets loose and if you want to tighten it again, measure the door height from the surface of the floor plastic and reset the pointer accordingly and tighten the nuts.

3.11. SETTING APPLICATION RATE

The application rate for the spreader can be as per the charts at the rear of the manual or by calibrating the spreader.
The charts estimate the flow characteristics of the product to determine the door setting. Different products flow at different rates. For instance, urea flows faster than more irregular shaped products. The chart can only estimate the actual door setting required for the various application rates.
If a high degree of accuracy is required, particularly when spreading low rates, we suggest a calibration test be performed. The calibration process will allow the operator to collect a sample of the actual product being applied to determine the exact door setting to achieve the desired application rate.
To collect a sample you will need to catch the material as it falls of the feed chain. This can be done by laying a small tarp or bag in the rear discharge area of the spreader.

3.12. 3-SPEED GEARBOX



The feed chain spreader is equipped with a ground driven 3-speed gearbox. The gearbox has been designed to offer a large variation in the feed chain speeds to cope with the low and high application rates.

To change between ratios you will need to remove the clip from the inside the face of the top shaft (opposite the jockey wheel) on the gearbox.

Once removed, the selector pin can be moved in to select a low ratio, centralised to select a high ratio or fully withdrawn to drive medium ratio. It will be necessary to either rock the jockey wheel backwards and forwards or to slowly turn the jockey wheel to allow the internal drive key to slide from one gear to the next.

Once the correct ratio has been chosen replace the retaining clip to lock the selector pin into position.

No	Description	Qty.	No	Description	Qty.
1	Output sprocket boss	1	10	Complete Gear Shift Std	1
2	Button Head cap screw	4	11	Gear Shift Deep Low	-
3	44T Plate wheel 730/830	2	11	Duplex output 3/4”	1
3	30T Plate wheel 500	2	12	Itermediate 5/8”	1
4	Final Group Chain ASA	1	13	Medium Gear 1/2”	1
5	Idler shaft	2	14	High Gear 5/8”	1
6	48T Plate wheel 5/8	1	15	Low Gear 1/2”	1
7	Quad Group 20t high gear	1		Chain Kit 30T output	
8	Bush	4		Chain Kit 44T output	
9	52T ½ Plate wheel	1			

Note: Always use the lowest gear possible at the highest door setting to minimise the loading on the gearbox.

IMPORTANT

Grease the gearbox before using. Ensure that the gear selector pin has been fully pushed in before greasing the nipple at the end of the pin.

3.13. APPLICATION RATE BY THE RATE CHART

1- Determine the bulk density of the product.
2- Estimate the bout width that the spreader will be driven.
3- Refer to the rate charts at the rear of the manual to determine the rear door setting.

Note: Always use the lowest gear possible at the highest door setting to minimise the loading on the gearbox.

EXAMPLE: Shown in the figure, urea has a bulk density of 0.80 tonnes per cubic meter is to be spread to an 18 meter bout width at 60 kg/ha. By using the lowest gearbox ratio possible, using the gearbox. Low chart and reading across the chart we can see that the estimated rear door setting should be 48 mm opening.

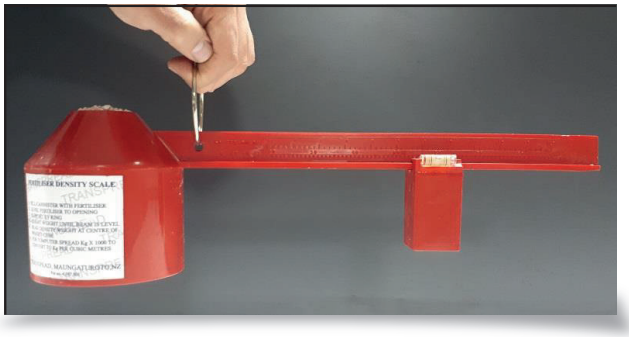
GEAR BOX: LOW						RATE CHART Kg/Hectare								
Weight/Liter=0.80						Figures in body of chart= mm of door opening								
Width.	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
Rate															
20											25	27	28	30	32
30							27	29	32	35	37	40	43	45	48
40				25	28	32	35	39	43	46	50	53	57	60	64
50			27	31	35	40	44	49	53	58	62	66	71	75	80
60		27	32	37	43	48	53	58	64	69	74	80	85	90	96
70	25	31	37	43	50	56	62	68	74	81	87	93	99	105	112
80	28	35	43	50	57	64	71	78	85	92	99	106	113	120	128

IMPORTANT

If the rate chart is the only method to be used for setting the rear door opening, a known weight of product should be used in the spreader for the first load to ensure the correct aplication rate is being achieved.

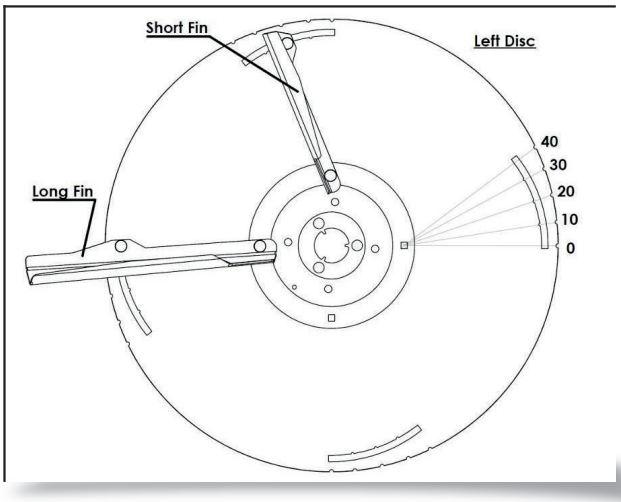
3.14. USING DENSITY METER

1. Fill the container until full.
2. Balance on ring
3. Slide weight until the level is in centre
4. Read off weight per cubic meter in Tonnes



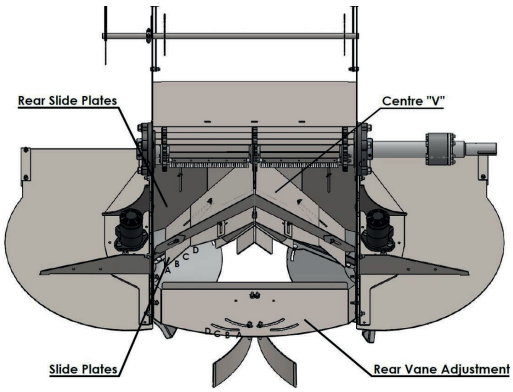
3.15. FIN POSITIONS

For most products, there will be no need to modify the factory set position of the fins.

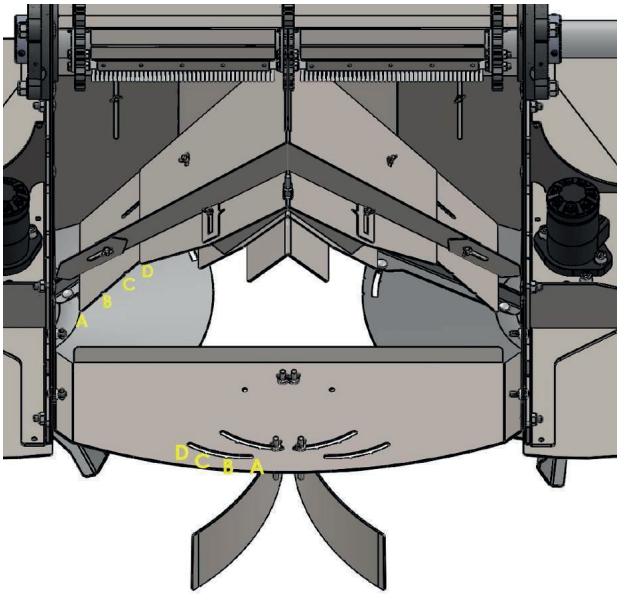


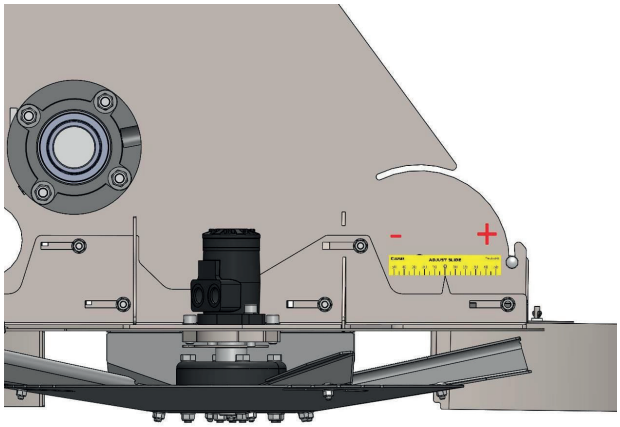
However, if spreading different kinds of products having adjustable fins can be very useful. If making an adjustment, both the left and the right spinners should have the same settings. In Setting Codes, L, M, S are abbreviations of Long, Medium and Short fins respectively.

3.16. DISCHARGE PANEL SETTINGS



3. SETTINGS





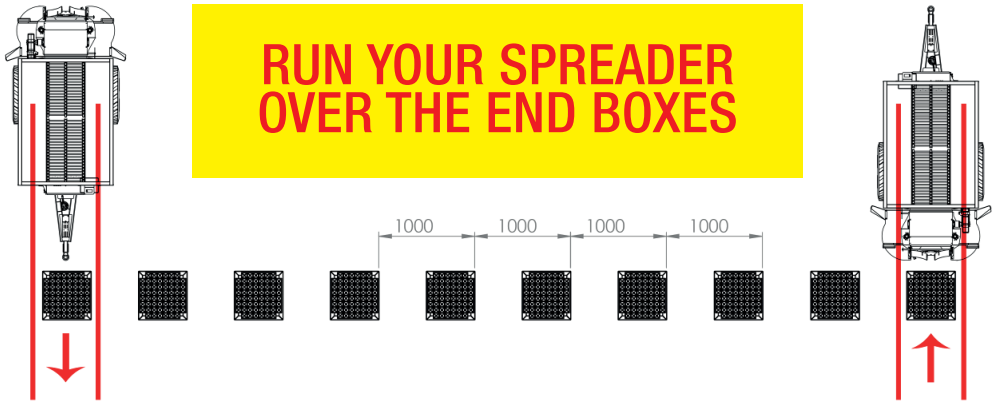
Slide adjustment can be negative or positive, please refer to recomended start settings table.
Side plates and rear side plates have to be at the same height, please look at the recomended starts settings for side plates and adjust the rear plates accordingly.

Code for Spreader Settings				
Spinner Speed	Rear Vane Angle	Centre 'V' extension	Slide adjustment 0	Spinner Vanes L0t, M10,
	0 rear vanes up	'N' = Centre 'V' removed	can be -50, 0, +50	followed by the angle 'T' tappered

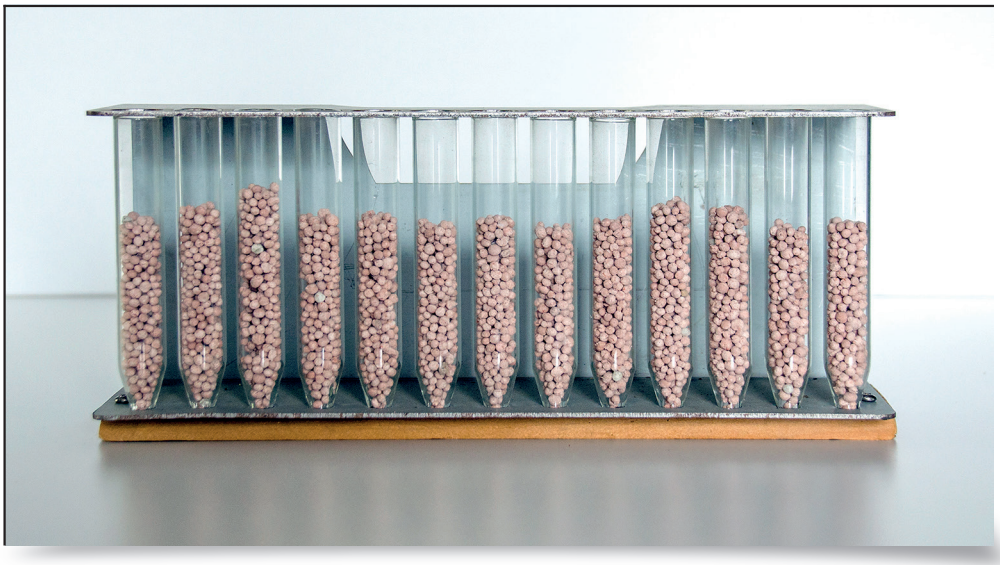
ATTENTION
RECOMENDED START SETTINGS (Operator responsible for final settings)

Spread Widht								
Material	12m	18m	24m	30m	36m	40m	SGN	Density
Super phosphate			650,0,C,25,L0,M10		750,0,C,25,L0,M10	800,0,C,25,L0,M10		
Lime	600,0,n,25,L0,M10	650,0,n,25,L0,M10						
Gypsum	750,0,N,0	850,0,N,0						
Corn Cali			700,0,C,25,L0,M10	800,0,B,25,L0,M10	800,0,C, 25,L0,M10		528	1100
DAP	650,0,B,0	700,0,B,0	750,0,B,0	850,0,C,0	950,0,V,B,0			
Nitraprill	600,0,A,0	700,0,A,0	800,N, A, 0	900,N,C,0				
Urea			750,0,A,0,L0,M20	800,0,C,0,L0,M10	850,0,C,25,L0,M10			760
Sulphate of ammonia	750,0,C,0	850,0,C,0	950,0,C,0	N/A				

3.17. USING TEST KIT



- Place the boxes according to drawing above
- The correct number of boxes should be spaced 2 meters apart for 13 Tray Kit or 1 meter for 24 or 40 Tray Kits to the width you are testing for i.e.. 10 or 19 boxes for 18 meters, 13 or 25 boxes for 24 meters. If several tests are being done a knotted string can be used to mark where boxes go.
- Run your spreader over the end boxes
- Carefully empty containers into test tubes using a funnel and a small paint brush. Place on table and view at eye level and read off numbers on the markings of the tubes. This will give you the overlap and evenness at the single Bout Width that was travelled.



3.17.1. WHAT WIDTH DO I DRIVE?

This depends on the
a) Density of the fertiliser
b) Size of the granule.
c) The density of granular
d) Shape of granular
Using the Alpler sieve system you can work out more accurately what distance apart you should be driving. Take some fertiliser which is a fair example of the whole load and fill the first segment of Alpler Fertiliser Sieve. Close the lid and shake it around. When no more fertiliser will go through the grids stand the sieve up and read the amounts in each compartment. The more fertiliser which falls to the smaller grid compartments, the closer together you drive. The more in the large compartments, the further apart you can drive. By taking the fertiliser from the smallest grid compartment and spreading it on a white sheet of paper you can often see what the sample of fertiliser is made up of e.g. sulphur will show yellow. If there is an even mixture there should be no problem spreading. But if one product shows much more than others, such as sulphur, there will be stripping on sulphur deficient soil. To do this officially the fertiliser should be analysed by a competent authority. After using the sieve on materials you know spread correctly you will get a fair knowledge of what is possible on different fertilisers.

3.17.2. WHAT AFFECTS THE APPLICATION RATE OF YOUR TRANSPREAD SPREADER?

1) Material Density usually expressed as relative density.
This is a comparison of weight to volume. Imagine a table tennis ball and a golf ball, they are of a similar size and volume but the weight of a golf ball is far greater. This means that a golf ball is far more denser than a table tennis ball. In spreading terms this means that to spread a similar weight of materials of differing densities the volume of material spread must change. To spread accurately you must know the density of the material you are spreading. The rate charts shown in this appendix are referenced to material density.

2) How a material flows.
Materials of the same density can have different flow characteristics, for example, take the charts included in this section for Hydro Extran and Kemira Nitraprill. Both materials have the same density but with the same door opening far more Nitraprill will come out than Extran. This is due to the prill size and the ease with which it will flow. Chain type spreaders have a far more accurate feed system than a flat belt spreader. A chain will also break up small lumps that will sit on a flat belt and block a door opening giving an incorrect rate. Compounds will not flow as readily as prills as they tend to be more angular in shape compared to the spherical prills. Humidity and dampness can also affect the way material flows as can the age of the fertiliser. In general, a chain system is not subject to the variations due to material that a belt spreader is. This means that although guideline charts are included in this section it is important that the user calculates their application rate from the formula provided.

3) Driving inaccurately

Although your Transpread unit has a ground related conveyor system, driving inaccuracies can affect your rate per Hectare. If your machine is set for a 12M bout width any variation from this in your rows will be reflected in the error of rate of application. i.e.. If you drive at 10M instead of 12M the error in your rate will be 12/10 x 100 = 120% of your required rate per hectare. Likewise if you drive at 14M instead of 12M the error in your rate will be 12/14 x 100 = 86% of your required rate per hectare. Errors in this region are likely to cause stripping and are costing you money.

REMEMBER! IT PAYS TO DRIVE ACCURATELY

3.17.3. APPLICATION RATE CALIBRATION PROCESS

Width	1/20 H
5	78,2
6	65,5
7	56,2
8	49,1
9	43,7
10	39,3
11	35,7
12	32,8
13	30,2
14	28,1
15	26,2
16	24,6
17	23,1
18	21,8
19	20,7
20	19,7
21	18,7
22	17,9
23	17,1
24	16,4
25	15,7
26	15,1
27	14,6
28	14,0
29	13,6
30	13,1
31	12,7
32	12,3
33	11,9
34	11,6
35	11,2
36	10,9

1. Refer to the Rate charts in the rear of the manual to determine the most appropriate gearbox ratio and door setting for your particular application rate.
Note: Always use the lowest gear possible at the highest door setting to minimise the loading on the gearbox but not that high that material will run out on hill country.
2. Set ratio and door setting as per the chart.
3. Place material in the hopper. You will only need to cover the rear door area to perform the calibration process.
4. Determine the bout width you will drive at. The bout width is narrower than the overall spread width.
5. Refer to the Calibration Jockey Wheel Turns table on the left to determine the number of rotations required at the jockey wheel to simulate 1/20th of a hectare.
6. Prime the feed chain with the product (i.e. A level and even flow of product across the feed chain to the drop off area) clean the liner or trays out and replace them for the actual test. Then place a bag or liner in the discharge area at the rear of the spreader.
7. Turn the jockey wheel the appropriate number of turns to simulate 1/20th of a hectare, refer chart on left
8. Weigh the sample collected and multiply the answer by 20 to get the weight per Ha.
9. Increase or reduce the rear door setting to increase or reduce the application rate.

Example

Urea is to be spread at an application rate of 80kg/ha. The bout width for this particular product has been estimated at 24 meters. The bulk density of the urea has been checked and measures 0.76 tonnes/cubic meter. Using the Rate Chart from the rear of the manual get the closest chart applicable using the lowest gearbox ratio possible. After setting the rear door to the setting in the chart the jockey wheel was rotated 16.4 turns as per table on the left for a 1/20th of a hectare test at a 24 metre bout width. The total sample was then weighed and multiplied by 20 to obtain the application rate. The door setting could be opened or closed slightly to get to
the required 80 kg/ha. If required.

Disclaimer: Many variables affect the spreading performance of the spreader It is important the wind speed and direction, ground contour, plant height and fertiliser consistency are considered prior to determining the spreader settings and width of pass.

4. MAINTENANCE

4.1. GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Regular maintenance will ensure less equipment downtime, fewer interruptions to critical operations, longer asset life, improved efficiency and provide increased safety. When implemented properly, a maintenance plan results in savings over time as assets last longer, use less energy, and cause fewer interruptions to your processes. It is recomended that when replacing parts you use genuine components.

4.1.1. DAILY MAINTENANCE

1. Keep the machine as clean as possible. Never leave fertilizers and lime in the trailer after spreading. Fertilizers are highly corrosive materials.
2. Grease gearbox gear selector pin on daily basis. Make sure that gear selector pin has been fully pushed in before greasing.
3. Check the chain before the use of the spreader.
4. Check the hydrolic hoses and adapters for any leaks and damages
5. Check that the drive bolts on the drive shaft are all in place and functional.
6. Check the tightness of the spinner vane bolts, even if you do not change the settings.

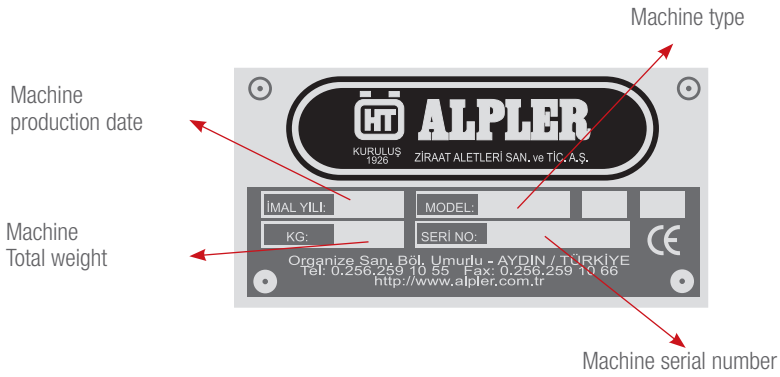
4.1.2. WEEKLY MAINTENANCE

1. Check all wheel nuts are tighten, especially after transportaion.
2. Grease all driveshaft bearings at the rear of the spreader.
3. Grease the bushes on the front and rear idler shafts under the feed chain.
4. Check the feed chain tension springs on each side of the trailer. There is a sticker that shows you the necessary chain lenght behind the chain.
5. Check the spinner and rear adjutment vanes for physical damage
6. Check the spinner speed sensors are clean and functional.

4.1.3. YEARLY MAINTENANCE

1. Replace the battery of the tachometer. It works with a 3.6V AA size battery.
2. Check the air pressure of the tyres.
3. Check brushes at the front and rear of the spreader are in place and undamaged.

5. WARRANTY



Use original spare parts in ALPLER branded products. The customer will be responsible for the problems that occur due to not using original spare parts. The Fertiliser & Lime Spreader will not covered by the warranty when non-original parts are installed on the machine, additional equipment is attached on the Fertiliser & Lime Spreader or it is used after removing standard parts.

While ordering spare parts, for the codes beginning with '0', machine serial number together with the part code should be provided. For other codes, it is not necessary to provide the Fertiliser & Lime Spreader serial number.

Label information are important for identifying the machine and for spare part orders. As a measure against the illegibility of the label due to deformation or its loss, label information on the Fertiliser & Lime Spreader should be written literally in the corresponding fields of the following label picture, and it should be retained.

Our Fertiliser & Lime Spreaders are **warranted for 2 years** for faults that may occur due to material, workmanship and mounting errors.

Faults resulting from improper use are not covered by the warranty. The average lifetime is 10 years.

5. WARRANTY

WARRANTY CERTIFICATE

Warranted by ALPLER for a period of two years

BRAND: ALPLER
PRODUCT TYPE:
MODEL:
SERIAL NUMBER:
DATE OF PRODUCTION:

Seller's

Title:.....
Address:.....
Phone:.....
Fax:.....
Invoice Date:.....

Signature & Seal

Exports to 75 countries on 5 continents.

P. Date: Apr.2020 / Vers. 01

ALPLER

Alpler Agricultural Machinery Organize Sanayi Bölgesi, Umurlu - AYDIN / TURKEY

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