Six Foot No-Till Drills

Document # **DRUS500C-0003A** Date: August 4, 2015

Models Affected:606NT, 3P606NT

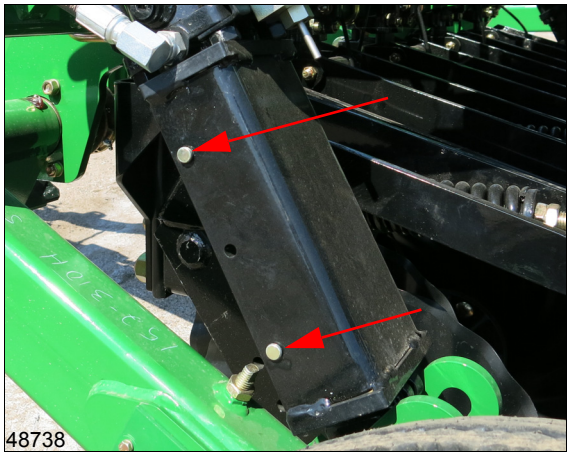
General Information

Proper servicing and adjustment is key to the long life of all farm equipment. With careful and systematic inspection of equipment, costly maintenance, time and repair can be avoided. The following information will assist with recommended servicing and adjustments:

Transporting The Drill:

When transporting the drill, the transport locks should always be used. This will prevent damage to the drill and possible personal injury should hydraulic failure occur.

1) To install the transport locks, fully raise the drill and place the transport lock onto the rod of the cylinder and secure it in place with a pin and clip.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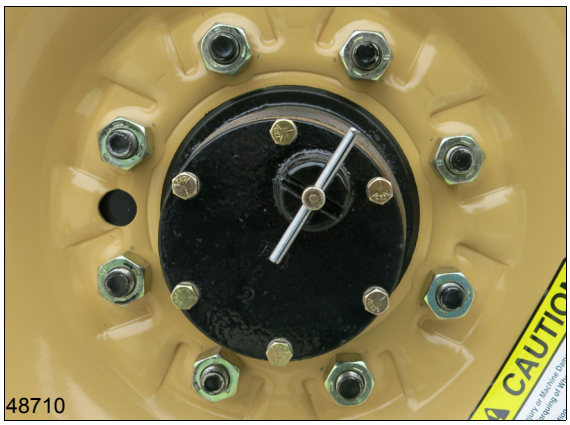
2) Always disengage the lockout hub before transporting the drill.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Hitching 606NT To The Tractor:

1) With the drill lowered and tongue jack in the parking position, level the tongue, then back the tractor to the drill hitch and adjust to match the draw bar height. Adjust the hitch height as needed with the implement jack to match the draw bar.

2) After hooking the drill to the tractor and attaching the hydraulic hoses, raise the drill up to the maximum height and hold the hydraulic lever for 30 seconds to re-phase the cylinders. This procedure will remove any air in the system, allowing the drill to raise and lower evenly. The re-phasing procedure should be repeated several times a day to ensure that the drill continues to lift evenly.


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Setting Tool Bar Height 606NT: The tool bar height is controlled by a depth stop located on the left lift cylinder.

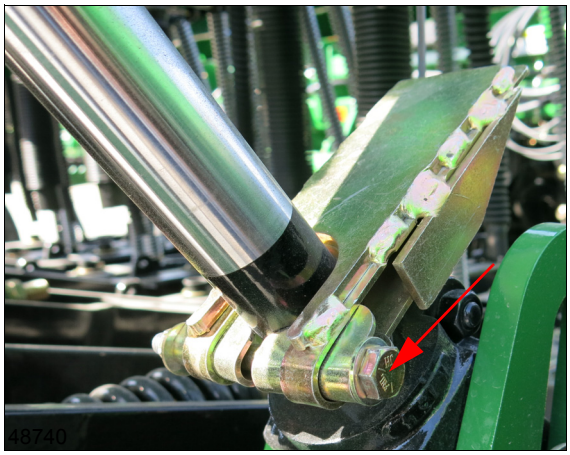
The suggested initial tool bar operating height is 24 3/4 inches (62.9cm) from the base of the opener tool bar to the ground, when lowered in the field.

1) In the field, lower the drill to the desired tool bar height and pull forward to put the openers in the ground.

2) Loosen the nut and bolt that secure the stop weldment to the cylinder rod.

3) Slide the weldment up the rod until it comes in contact with the valve actuator, and then slide the weldment an addition 1/8 inch. Tighten the nut and bolt.

4) Raise and lower the drill several times to ensure that the depth stop is working and pull forward with the drill in the ground. Check to ensure that the desired depth is achieved. Re-adjust if necessary.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Leveling The Drill 606NT:

1) The drill must be lowered until weight is taken off of the hitch turnbuckle. Do not attempt to adjust the turnbuckle with the drill risen.

2) Loosen the jam nuts on the hitch turnbuckle (1).

3) Shorten or lengthen the turnbuckle until the top of the drill frame is parallel to the ground. Note: Be careful not to extend the clevises beyond the turnbuckle.

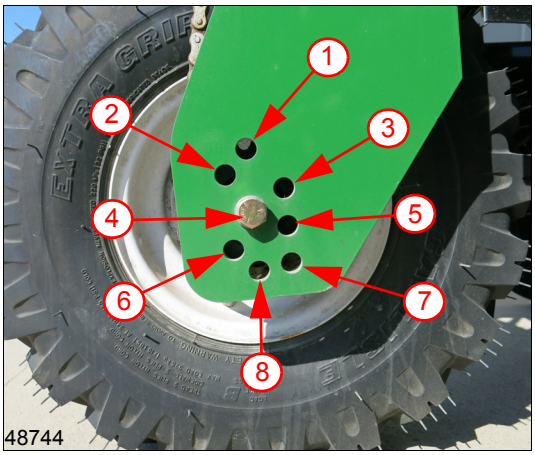
4) Once the drill is level, re-tighten the jam nuts.

Adjusting 3-Point Height 3P606NT:

Raising the gauge wheel spindle provides deeper coulter depth while lowering the gauge wheel provides shallower depth. Note: Do not lower the coulters to aid in penetrating hard soil. Instead, increase coulter down-force or add optional weight to the drill.

1) Determine the desired coulter depth. With new coulter blades, the axle holes provide the following depths:

Hole No. (from top)	Coulter Depth	
	Inches	mm
1	3 1/2 in.	89 mm
2	2 7/8 in.	73 mm
3	2 3/8 in.	60 mm
4	1 7/8 in.	48 mm
5	1 3/8 in.	35 mm
6	7/8 in.	22 mm
7	3/8 in.	10mm
8	1/4 in.	6 mm



2) Raise the drill until the spindle can be adjusted any distance.

3) Loosen the chain idlers.

4) Remove the wheel bolts and move the spindle to the desired hole. Re-install the wheel bolts.

5) Re-engage the chain idlers and check the overall depth.

Individual Coulter Height Adjustment:

Individual coulter depth may be adjusted by raising and lower the spring bar.

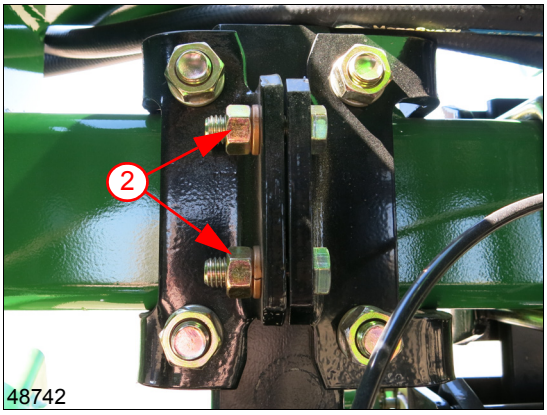
1) Determine the new desired coulter depth, and/or the difference between that and the current depth.

2) Raise the drill until the coulters are just touching the ground. The press wheels are supporting some weight at this point.

3) Measure the current spring bar length, from the bottom of the tool bar to the bottom of the spring bar. For reference, the factory setting is roughly 12 1/2 inches (31.8 mm).

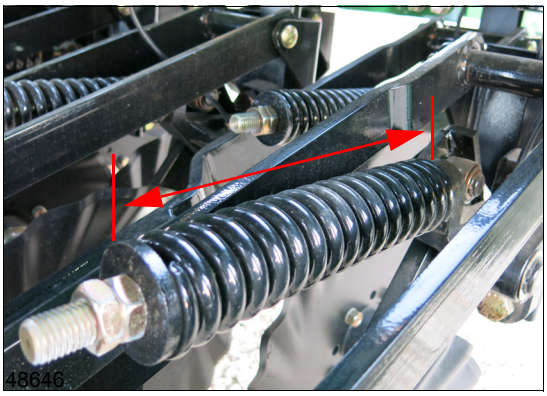
Determine the new bar length required.

4) Loosen the clamp bolts (2) and use a mallet to adjust the bar height. Once the desired height is achieved, re-tighten the clamp bolts.



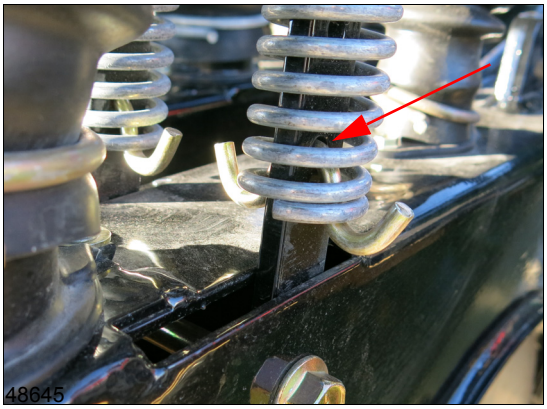
Coulter Down-Force Adjustment:

Coulter springs are preset at the factory giving the coulters an initial operation force of 400+ lbs. This setting is adequate for most field conditions. Re-setting the coulter spring shorten than 9 3/4 inches can cause premature failure of parts.



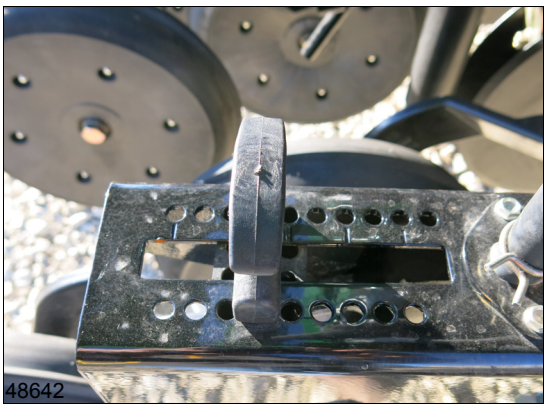
Opener Down Pressure:

The “W” clips located on the opener spring rods should be in the lowest hole. This is the correct location in all conditions. The “W” clips can be raised one hole on openers behind wheel tracks only if penetration is not adequate.



T-Handle Adjustment:

The depth of each opener is controlled by the height of the press wheel. Varying the height of the press wheel changes the seeding depth of the opener. Moving the “T” handle to the front of the opener shallows the depth; moving the “T” handle towards the rear of the opener increases the depth. For a starting point, place the “T” handle in the center.



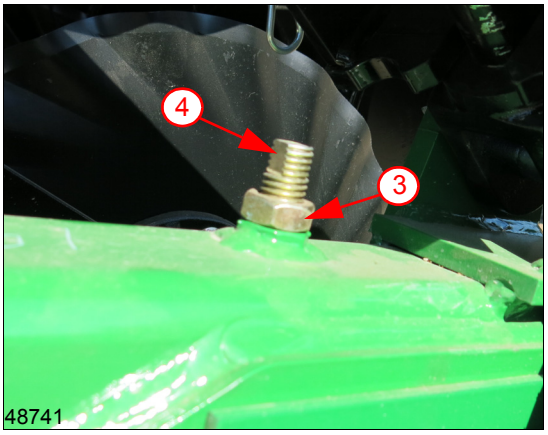
Drive Idler Adjustment:

Two idler sprockets are located inside the left hand gauge wheel arm. They should be re-adjusted after the first 100 acres of use. From then on, re-adjust at the beginning of each season.

1) Loosen the jam nut (3).

2) Move the front idler sprocket on top of the chain and tighten the chain by screwing in the adjustment stud (4).

3) Re-tighten the jam nut to maintain idler position. Note: Do not over-tighten the stud. Insufficient slack causes excessive wear and premature chain failure.



Seed Cup Adjustment:

Check all seed cups to ensure that they are clean and free of obstructions. The seed rate handle should move freely and not have excessive play in it.

1) To check seed cups for accuracy, loosen the seed adjustment handle by unscrewing the wing nut located on the underside of the handle and sliding the seed box rate handle to 100.

2) Place a seed calibration too (817-459C) into the seed cup from the top (use the 7/8” side)

3) Once the tool has been placed into the seed cup, slide the seed adjustment handle until the feed wheel presses up against the block tightly.

4) With the feed wheel pressed tightly against the calibration tool, the seed cups are set at exactly 50%. The brass gauge should read 50%. If the seed adjustment handle is not lined up on 50%, loosen the two screws holding the gauge and adjust the brass plate until it reads 50% then tighten the screws.

Feed Cup Adjustment:

Each feed cup is equipped with a four-position adjustment handle.

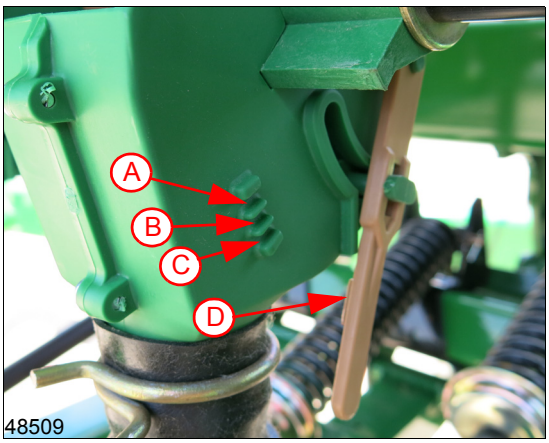
A) The highest position is for wheat and other small grains.

B) The second position is for soybeans and other large grains.

C) The third position is used if the seeds are cracking in the second position.

D) The bottom position is for clean out and will drain all seed

Note: Do not open the seed cup handle to the bottom position with seed in the box unless complete clean out is desired. Changing this handle will change the seeding rate. When storing after drilling season, it is best to place the handle in the bottom position to prevent damage from mice.



Select Drive Type:

The gearbox is designed to give a variety of drive speeds for different types of seed and rates. It is a linear shaft pattern design with constant mesh gearing and is totally sealed to keep any dirt out. No lubrication is required unless service is needed.

1) To set the gearbox, simply move the selector handle until the desired drive type appears in the window on the handle.

Main Seed Box Drive Type Ratios
Drive Type 2 is 2.06 Times Faster Than 1
Drive Type 3 is 3.08 Times Faster Than 1
Drive Type 4 is 5.03 Times Faster Than 1