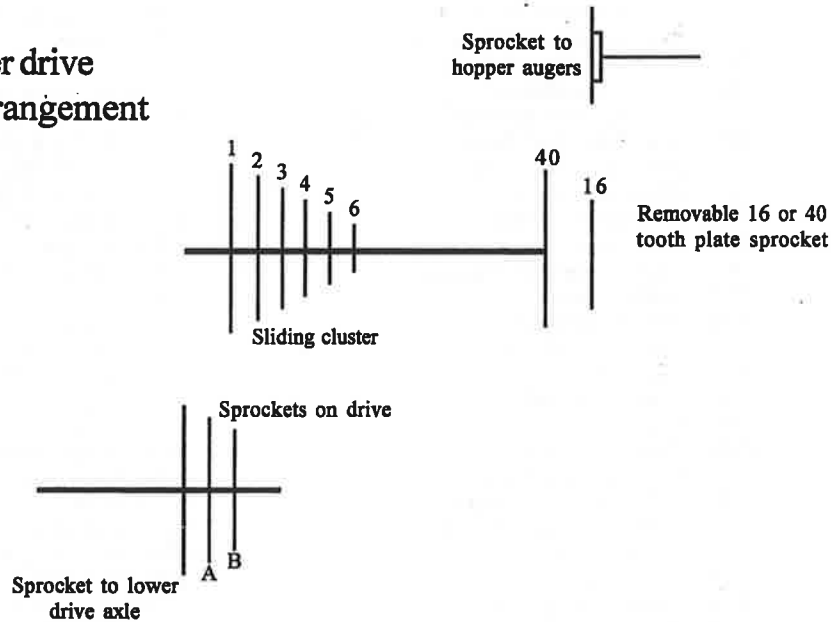


Rate chart for OE 84 & OE 85 Fertilizer Attachment

Fertilizer drive sprocket arrangement



Sprocket setup	48" Rows	42" Rows	40" Rows	36" Rows
A1-16	208	238	250	278
B1-16	180	206	217	241
A2-16	227	259	273	303
B2-16	198	226	238	264
A3-16	260	297	313	347
B3-16	236	270	284	315
A4-16	299	342	260	400
B4-16	266	304	320	355
A5-16	349	400	421	467
B5-16	322	369	388	431
A6-16	435	498	524	582
B6-16	394	451	475	527
A1-40	502	575	605	672
B1-40	444	508	535	594
A2-40	573	656	690	766
B2-40	490	561	590	655
A3-40	602	689	725	805
B3-40	519	594	625	694
A4-40	730	836	880	977
B4-40	643	736	775	860
A5-40	877	1004	1057	1173
B5-40	776	888	935	1038
A6-40	1094	1252	1318	1463
B6-40	955	1093	1150	1277

Fertilizers have many weight variations. Since the fertilizer attachment measures volume, not weight, there can be as much as 100% variation from the weight chart calculations.

To check the exact number of pounds of fertilizer that will be delivered for 40 inch row spacing, proceed as follows:

Run both output tubes from the fertilizer hopper and attach a sack, or other suitable container under the opening in the hopper. Engage the fertilizer attachment and drive forward 100 feet. Weigh the amount of fertilizer caught in the container and multiply that amount by 100 (see factors below). The result will be the number of pounds of fertilizer delivered per acre.

Factors for converting:

36" rows, multiply by 1.11

42" rows, multiply by .95

48" rows, multiply by .83

Keep fertilizer in a dry place. Most fertilizers readily accumulate moisture and cause metal to corrode. Corrosion shortens metal life because of binding or "freezing." Deposits of fertilizer will build up in the hopper and interfere with working parts. The hoppers should be cleaned after every use.