



## OPERATING AND PARTS MANUAL



WNDT 1000 GN  
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WNDT 2000 GN SA  
WNDT 3000 GN



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# USING ANHYDROUS AMMONIA SAFELY ON THE FARM

3/25/2015

Using anhydrous ammonia safely on the farm - Nitrogen, Nutrient Management, Agriculture - University of Minnesota Extension



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## Nutrient Management

### Using anhydrous ammonia safely on the farm

By John M. Shutske, Extension Agricultural Health and Safety Specialist

#### Introduction

**Note:** The information provided in this bulletin is based on current Minnesota conditions and regulatory requirements at the time of this revision. Consult your local authorities and with your ammonia and equipment dealer for additional operational and safety information.

Anhydrous ammonia is an efficient and widely used source of nitrogen fertilizer. Anhydrous ammonia has several advantages, including its relatively easy application and ready availability.

However, there are also disadvantages and potential dangers involved in handling anhydrous ammonia. It must be stored and handled under high pressure, requiring specially designed and well-maintained equipment. In addition, to ensure their safety, workers must be adequately educated about the procedures and personal protective equipment required to safely handle this product.

What is anhydrous ammonia, and why is it so risky to handle? It is a chemical made up of one part nitrogen and three parts hydrogen. The properties of this fertilizer make it one of the most potentially dangerous chemicals used in agriculture. Ammonia gas is colorless and has a sharp, penetrating odor. When used as an agricultural fertilizer, it is compressed into a liquid. In the liquid state, it is stored in specially designed tanks strong enough to withstand internal pressures of at least 250 pounds per square inch (psi). As the outside temperature increases, the temperature of the liquid in the tank increases and the liquid expands, causing the vapor pressure in the tank to increase. For example, at 60°F, the pressure is 93 psi and at 100°F, the pressure is nearly 200 psi.

Temperature of Ammonia	Vapor Pressure
60°F	93 psi
100°F	197 psi

During warm weather the temperature of the liquid anhydrous ammonia increases, causing it to expand and increasing the

if a hose rupture or a valve is unintentionally opened, the high pressure from the tank can cause ammonia to spray into your eyes, face, and other parts of your body before you can react. When pressure is released, liquid anhydrous ammonia quickly converts to a gas.

To protect yourself and other workers, you must be aware of the hazardous properties of anhydrous ammonia. The word "anhydrous" means without water. Consequently, when anhydrous ammonia comes in contact with any moisture,

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Using anhydrous ammonia safely on the farm - Nitrogen, Nutrient Management, Agriculture - University of Minnesota Extension  
vapor pressure in the tank.

Similarly, in contact with your eyes, skin, or mucous membranes, ammonia will cause rapid dehydration and severe burns as it combines with the moisture of the body.

Anhydrous ammonia boils at minus 28°F. It must be kept under pressure to be stored as a liquid above this temperature. Thus, when liquid ammonia strikes the skin, it can instantly freeze exposed tissue.

Anhydrous ammonia is caustic and causes severe chemical burns. Body tissues that contain a high percentage of water, such as the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract, are very easily burned. Victims exposed to even small amounts of ammonia require immediate treatment with large quantities of water to minimize the damage.

Ammonia is also corrosive to certain metals, such as copper and zinc, and their alloys. Galvanized pipe must not be used for storing or applying ammonia because it contains zinc. Containers should be made of special high-strength steel or other approved material.

#### Operator protection

Because of the hazards associated with handling anhydrous ammonia, operator protection must receive top priority at all times. Chemical-proof goggles, rubber gloves, and a heavy-duty long-sleeved shirt are required for anyone handling anhydrous ammonia. In case of exposure, first aid must be administered immediately. Plenty of water for flushing a person who has been accidentally exposed to ammonia should be available at all times.



Operator Protection

Personal protective equipment such as goggles, rubber gloves, and long-sleeved shirts are essential when handling anhydrous ammonia.

It is important to wear tight-fitting, chemical-proof goggles when handling ammonia. Regular glasses provide virtually no protection. Another option is to wear an approved full-face respirator that combines eye and lung protection. Never wear contact lenses when working with ammonia. Anhydrous ammonia can get under the lens and cause permanent eye damage before the lens can be removed.

Rubber gloves that are impervious to ammonia are required for handling anhydrous. The gloves should have an extended cuff that can be turned down at the elbow to prevent the chemical from running down your sleeve when your arms are raised. Gloves should have a fairly loose fit so they can be removed quickly in an emergency, but should fit tightly enough to provide adequate protection.

You can further protect your arms from ammonia spray by wearing coveralls or a heavy work shirt that covers the arms. Thin dress shirts or short sleeves do not provide protection.

Regulations require that all anhydrous ammonia nurse tanks and applicator tanks carry at least one five-gallon container of clean water. This must be readily available for flushing the eyes and skin in case of exposure. The water should be changed daily to ensure a clean supply. It is also recommended that a second five-gallon container of water be kept on the tractor. This will provide the operator with another



Anhydrous ammonia expands into a gas as it is injected into the soil where it rapidly combines with soil moisture.

source of water for first aid in case the operator is unable to reach the one on the nurse or applicator tank. Handlers of ammonia should also carry an eight-ounce eye wash plastic water bottle at all times in case an accidental exposure occurs.

If you store bulk quantities of anhydrous ammonia, additional protective equipment is required. A rainsuit and two gas masks with currently dated ammonia canisters must be available for emergency work. The protection from a gas mask is limited, and a mask should only be used in low concentrations. If a serious leak occurs, call your local fire department for assistance. Firefighters have the proper training and equipment, including a self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit, to deal with major leaks.

The operator's manual for anhydrous ammonia equipment should include instructions on proper procedures to follow when handling the product. Review this information before operating the equipment.

Note all decals on the equipment that identify valves and gauges involved in transferring ammonia. Decals should clearly identify the first aid water and other protective measures.

## Container and system requirements

The specially fabricated and designed equipment for handling the high pressures encountered with anhydrous ammonia should meet the appropriate design guidelines provided by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). All parts and contact surfaces must withstand a minimum working pressure of 250 psi. This includes such things as pressure welds, safety valves, gauges, fittings, hoses, and metering devices. Any repair or service work on tanks must be done by a firm with an appropriate repair stamp certification. Fitting, valve, and other component repairs must be done by a qualified technician with training and experience in repairing anhydrous ammonia equipment. All welding on anhydrous ammonia piping must be done by a welder with appropriate ASME-based welding qualifications.

All containers used for storing ammonia must be painted white or silver. Light colors reflect heat, helping to keep the temperature and pressure inside the tank at an acceptable level during warm weather.



The safety valve is designed to relieve excess pressure from the vapor space of the tank at a predetermined start-to-discharge setting.

Regularly scheduled maintenance is necessary to ensure that the tank and other components are ready for ammonia service. As nurse and applicator tanks become older, the hazards increase. Before using ammonia equipment, perform a walk-around inspection to locate any defects. Safety checklists are available from many anhydrous ammonia suppliers. Any parts found defective must be replaced or repaired. If this is not possible, the unit must be taken out of service.

Proper care of the pressure relief valve is an important part of maintenance. This valve is designed to relieve excess pressure from the vapor space of the tank at a predetermined pressure setting. Pressure relief valves must be replaced within five years of their installation date, or if you discover any leakage or other defects during an inspection.

Ammonia hoses are considered the weakest link in the ammonia handling system. Hoses must be checked carefully before each use to make sure they can be safely used. You should replace hoses if you find bulges, cracks, cuts, soft spots, or blisters. Also, replace any hose that has begun to slip near the coupling. Use only hoses designed for anhydrous ammonia. Each hose should be marked with the words "anhydrous ammonia." In addition, the maximum working pressure, the manufacturer's name and trademark, and the year of manufacture and expiration date should be stamped on the hose.

Hoses are made with a variety of reinforcement materials and should be replaced accordingly. Hoses reinforced with nylon and stainless steel should be replaced at four and six years respectively, from the date of manufacture, unless defects show up before this time.



Hoses are considered the weakest link in the ammonia handling system and should be checked carefully before each use.



Safety in the field is under the control of the operator. Defective equipment should be tagged and taken out of service until repaired by qualified personnel.

Remember, safety while using ammonia is controlled by the judgment of the operator. If you find a defect, call your distributor for advice. Do not try to undertake a repair yourself. Again, only trained and qualified personnel should make repairs on anhydrous ammonia equipment.

## Ammonia transfer

Many ammonia accidents involve improper handling procedures. Your first step should always be to wear the proper personal protective equipment! Read your owner's manual and follow instructions. Do not leave the area during the transfer procedure. Check with your dealer if you are not absolutely sure of the correct procedure. Ask for instructions when renting or borrowing equipment.

Review the procedures with any hired or family farm workers before allowing them to handle equipment to assure their safety. Make sure they fully understand the importance of protective equipment. Note that it is against federal law to hire any person below the age of 16 to transport, transfer or apply anhydrous ammonia. When filling a nurse or applicator tank, be thoroughly familiar with the equipment and procedures prior to transfer. Because most accidents occur when transferring ammonia, it is very important to wear goggles and rubber gloves during these procedures. Make sure the five-gallon container is full of clean water and that you have a small squirt bottle in your shirt pocket.



Carry the hose by the valve body or coupling. This reduces the chance of the valve wheel opening by accident and spraying ammonia.

Park the nurse tank on level ground, downwind from the filling operation. Locate the nurse tank close to the source tank to eliminate stretching or bending the hose. Avoid parking too close to obstacles that would make evacuation difficult, such as fences, buildings, or ditches. Block the wagon's wheels and set the parking brake of the towing vehicle to prevent movement of the nurse tank. A serious situation could develop if the tank moves and a hose tears loose during the filling operation. Before connecting the hose, make sure the coupling and connections are free from dirt and other foreign material. Visually check to make sure that the threads are not damaged. This will reduce the chance of an ammonia leak under pressure.

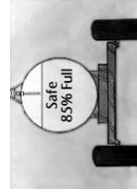
Workers should carry the filler hose only by the valve body or coupling, not the valve wheel. This will reduce the chance of the valve wheel opening and spraying ammonia. Remember that

the valve wheel and fitting are designed to be closed by hand pressure only. Do not use a wrench to close the valve wheel, since this can easily damage the fitting.

If you are using a compressor to transfer ammonia, follow recommended instructions in your operator's manual. Generally, these include maintaining a vapor pressure of five to ten pounds lower in the tank being filled to keep a forward flow.



The 85 percent fill bleeder valve should be open to keep a check on the liquid level when filling.



Fill only to the 85 percent level of the liquid capacity of the tank.

Do not overfill the nurse or applicator tank. Carefully monitor the liquid level by opening the 85 percent fill bleeder valve. A white fog will appear near the valve when it reaches this level. As a part of the normal loading procedure, check the liquid level float gauge accuracy by comparing it with the fixed liquid level gauge.

It is important to fill only to 85 percent or less of the total liquid capacity of the tank. Otherwise, as the outside temperature increases, the temperature of the liquid increases, causing the liquid to expand. This causes the vapor pressure in the tank to rise to a potentially dangerous level. If the tank is overfilled and no vapor space is available, the safety relief valve might fail, causing the tank to rupture or explode.

After the filling operation is completed, secure the hose in its storage position for transit. Take a final walk around the nurse or applicator tank to confirm that all steps have been taken.

A trailing nurse tank and tool bar are commonly used to apply anhydrous ammonia. Recommended safety precautions must also be used for this

equipment. Provide a break-away coupler in the ammonia line that runs to the tool bar. Make sure this coupler is in good working order. This provides protection if the equipment separates accidentally. The valves in the coupler will stop the ammonia gas from escaping in both the upstream and downstream lines. Before reconnecting the coupler, remove the internal pressure from the lines both up and downstream of the coupler. This is done by opening the bleeder valves on each line. Failure to release this pressure could expose you to pressurized ammonia.

Special precautions are necessary when removing dirt from clogged applicator tubes. Because pressure can build up in the tubes if they become clogged, a rush of anhydrous ammonia can be expected when they are unclogged. Wear your goggles, gloves, and a long-sleeved shirt while unclogging tubes. Position yourself upwind from the clogged tube. You can use a long piece of heavy-gauge wire to remove soil and other debris from the tube.

## First aid

Even a small blast of anhydrous ammonia can be extremely harmful to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes in the nose, mouth, and throat. When ammonia contacts the skin or eyes, tissue damage occurs rapidly. This damage results from a combination of dehydration, freezing, and caustic action. If a person's skin has been exposed to ammonia, move the victim to a safe area, and flush the exposed area immediately with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible.

Do not apply salves, creams, or ointments, since these may seal residual ammonia in the skin and contribute to further damage. Contact a doctor immediately after administering emergency first aid treatment.

Even if small amounts of ammonia enter the eyes, flush them immediately with water for 15 minutes or more. Hold the eyelids open during irrigation to ensure water contact with all parts of the eye. This can be difficult and painful, but it is an important step to minimize the damage caused by ammonia. Immediate first aid is very important to avoid partial or total loss of vision. Again, consult a doctor after giving emergency first aid.

Ammonia vapors are easily detected because of their pungent odor, allowing them to be detected even in low concentrations. Inhalation of ammonia can irritate the respiratory tract and lungs. At high concentrations, ammonia that combines with moisture in the lungs may damage the lung lining. This can dramatically reduce the lungs' ability to transfer oxygen to the bloodstream.

If a person has inhaled ammonia, move the victim to a safe area. Exposures to low concentrations of ammonia for a short period of time may not require treatment. Exposure to higher concentrations may cause convulsive coughing and respiratory spasms. Provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation if the victim is not breathing, and summon emergency medical assistance.

If ammonia is swallowed, contact a doctor immediately. If the person is conscious, have him/her drink large amounts of water to dilute the chemical. Never give fluids to or induce vomiting in a victim who is in shock or unconscious. If vomiting occurs, keep the head lower than the hips to prevent vomitus from entering the lungs.



Skin exposed to ammonia should be flushed immediately with water. Remove contaminated clothes as soon as possible.

## Road safety

Towing a nurse tank presents problems different from normal highway travel because anhydrous ammonia is a hazardous material. An accident with a nurse tank on the highway could result in serious injuries, costly repairs, and liabilities. It is very important to check with your state authorities to obtain information on your state's rules and regulations that apply to anhydrous ammonia equipment being moved on roadways.

In many states, nurse tanks mounted for transport are considered "implements of husbandry" when used for agricultural purposes. They must conform to state regulations for travel on public roads. Nurse tanks must have the words "anhydrous ammonia" and "nonflammable" in large green lettering on both sides and on each end. All four sides of the tank must also have a placard displaying the "1005" identification number, and must have the words "inhalation hazard" on two sides. Applicator tanks must have markings identical to those on nurse tanks. These markings allow other motorists to easily identify an ammonia tank. Anhydrous ammonia tanks should also display a slow-moving vehicle sign clearly visible from the rear.

All anhydrous tank wagons must be securely attached to the towing vehicle by a drawbar, hitch pin and safety clip, and suitable safety chains. Be sure to check these parts to see that they are secure before each trip on the highway.

Anhydrous ammonia wagons are designed to follow smoothly in the path of the towing vehicle. Tanks can



Anhydrous ammonia wagons towed on highways must be equipped with a slow-moving vehicle emblem.

readily overturn or collide with another vehicle if the wagon swerves from side to side. Make sure your tank wagon is hitched properly to prevent swaying. Check to see that wheel lug nuts are tight and tires are in good shape and properly inflated.

When towing a nurse tank, drive at speeds of 25 mph or less. In Minnesota, anhydrous ammonia tanks and other implements of husbandry with a gross weight exceeding 6,000 pounds must not be towed faster than 25 mph, unless the wagon is equipped with brakes. The potential for a serious accident increases at higher speeds because the operator may lack sufficient braking capacity to safely control the wagon. Hauling more than one loaded nurse tank is a violation of the law in most states. Because farm implement tires are designed for low-speed travel, allow sufficient time to reach your destination.

In most states, the law has additional requirements if a nurse tank or applicator tank is towed between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and any other times when driver visibility is impaired. For example, in Minnesota, state law currently requires that anhydrous ammonia wagons be equipped with two red reflectors at the extreme left and right rear sides of the end of the wagon. Also, the widest portion of the towing vehicle/wagon combination must display a red or amber light at the extreme left end of the combination visible from the rear, and an amber or white light visible from the front. This means that if the wagon is wider than the towing vehicle, the wagon must be equipped with lights during low-light conditions. Ideally, all anhydrous ammonia wagons should be equipped with lights when towed on the highway regardless of the lights present on the towing vehicle.

#### 4 Other uses for anhydrous ammonia

Besides being a common source of nitrogen fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia has other purposes on the farm. It has been used with high moisture grains to control mold growth. When using anhydrous ammonia with grain, use the same precautions as you would when applying it as fertilizer. The same hazards exist whenever you handle ammonia under pressure.

Anhydrous ammonia is also used to add nonprotein nitrogen to corn silage. The ammonia is contained under pressure up to a cooling reactor in this application. Goggles, rubber gloves, and heavy-duty clothing, including long-sleeved shirts, must be worn during the process of connecting and disconnecting the ammonia hose and fitting.

#### Summary

Anhydrous ammonia is one of the more dangerous chemicals handled on the farm. It can be handled safely when proper procedures are followed. Make sure you wear personal protective equipment and provide plenty of clean water for first aid. Keep equipment in good condition and observe proper procedures when transferring ammonia. When transporting ammonia on the highway, travel at a safe speed, and have a safety chain and a safety clip on the hitch pin. By following recommended procedures you can reduce your chance of having an accident.

Other sources of anhydrous ammonia safety information:

#### The Fertilizer Institute

1015 18th Street N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036

#### American National Standards Institute, Inc.

1430 Broadway  
New York, NY 10018

#### Minnesota Crop Production Retailers

1821 University Avenue, Room 253  
St. Paul, MN 55104

#### National Safety Council

1121 Spring Lake Drive  
Itasca, IL 60143-3201

#### Minnesota Department of Agriculture

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Safety information, specifications and instructions for specific products including anhydrous ammonia storage and transfer equipment; protective gear and clothing; and anhydrous ammonia itself must be obtained directly from the manufacturer or distributor.

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# FIRST AID

Figure 1. Eyewash station. Decontaminate the victim as quickly as possible. Start with the eyes. The whole body, or exposed area, must be flushed with generous amounts of water; this includes the hair, ears, under the chin, and armpits. Water sources such as showers, hoses, eye wash stations, or stock tanks are acceptable [29 CFR 1910.151(c)]

Ensure trained personnel and adequate first aid supplies are readily available [29 CFR 1910.151(b)]

## **Contact with the Eyes:**

Even if only a small amount of ammonia enters the eyes, irrigate the eyes with an abundance of water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Continually and thoroughly flush the entire eye surface and the inner lining of the eyelids. Eyes affected by ammonia close involuntarily, so the eyelids must be held open so that water can flush the entire eye surface, as well as the inner lining of the eyelid.

If there is no physician available, continue irrigation for an additional 15 minutes.

Do not wear contact lenses when handling anhydrous ammonia. If ammonia gets in the eyes, the ammonia will get trapped under the lenses causing even more damage. They may also prevent immediate flushing of the eye surface.

Serious eye injury should be treated by an ophthalmologist, but in an emergency, wash with large quantities of water for 15 minutes or more as quickly as possible. In fact, the only real hope for preventing permanent eye injury lies in quick and generous washing.

One suggestion for those likely to be exposed is to carry a small, eight-ounce squeezable squirt bottle filled with water, which can be used to get excess ammonia out of the eyes until a larger water supply can be reached. This small amount of water is not sufficient to remove all the ammonia. It is essential that the eyes be irrigated for a minimum of 15 minutes as soon as possible.

Another emergency method is to duck the head in water and rapidly blink and move or rotate the eyes about

## **Contact with the Skin:**

It is essential that any ammonia spilled on the worker be removed immediately and that the worker be moved to an uncontaminated area quickly. Seconds count, wash the ammonia away with water immediately.

Clothes that have been saturated by liquid ammonia may freeze to the skin. In any case, the victim, still clothed, should get immediately under a shower, if available, or jump into a stock tank, pond, or into any other source of water. Time is important! Remove clothes only after they are thawed and they can be freely removed from frozen areas. If the clothing is removed incorrectly, whole sections of skin can be torn off.

Provide the injured worker with first aid treatment and call a physician at once in the case of extreme exposure. Give the physician a complete account of the incident.



Figure 1. Eyewash Station



Figure 2. Squirt Bottle

No salves, creams, ointments, or jellies should be applied to the skin during a 24-hour period following the injury since this will prevent natural elimination of the ammonia from the skin. After the 24 hour period, the medical treatment is the same for thermal burns. A physician should view any second- or third-degree freeze burns of the skin.

**Taken Internally:** This is what you should do if ammonia is ingested:

- Call a physician.
- If conscious, have the victim drink large amounts of water.
- Do not induce vomiting if the victim is in shock, in extreme pain, or is unconscious.
- If vomiting begins, place the victims face down with head lower than hips. This prevents vomit from entering the lungs and prevents severe injury.

### **Inhalation**

- In all inhalation exposures, severe or minimal:
- Take the exposed workers at once to a clean, uncontaminated area.
- Watch workers exposed to low concentrations for a short period of time. They will usually require no treatment and can be released.
- For severe exposure to higher concentrations:
  1. Call a physician.
  2. Administer oxygen by an individual who is trained and authorized to do so by a physician. This will help relieve pain and symptoms of lack of oxygen.
  3. Begin artificial respiration immediately if the patient is not breathing.
  4. Keep victim warm (but not hot) and rested until transported to the hospital.

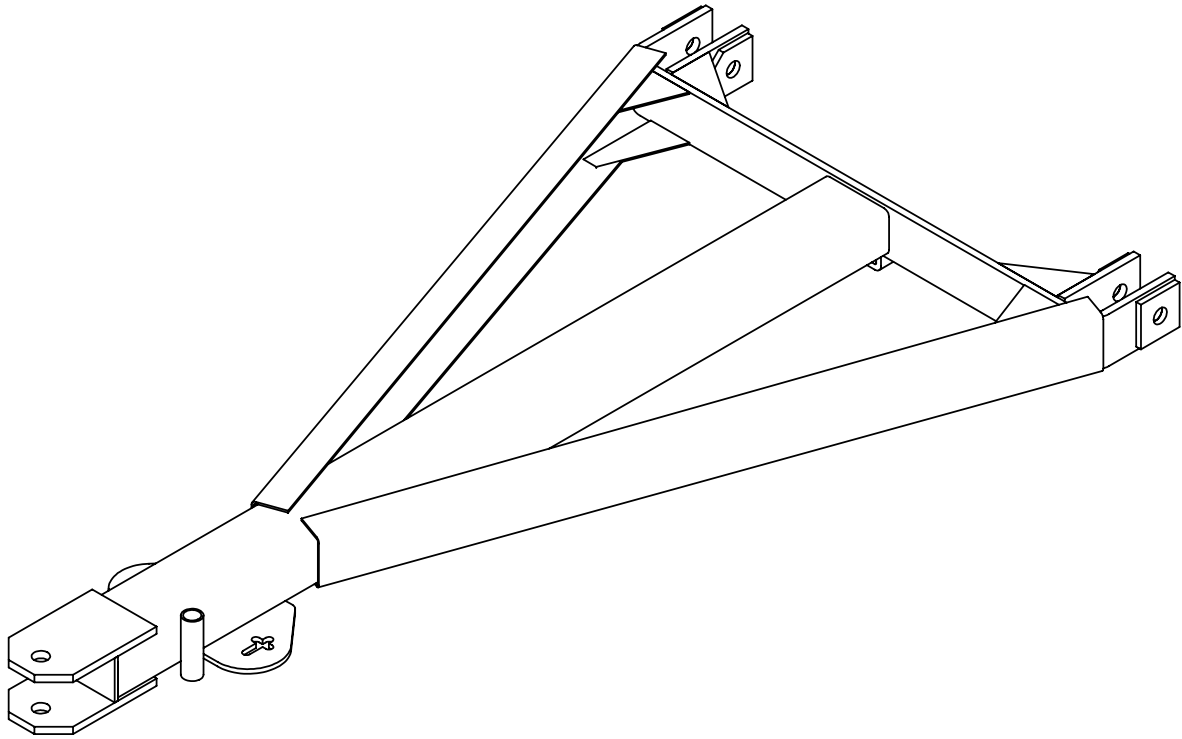
**Summary:** In any accident involving contact with ammonia with the eyes or skin:

1. Immediately flush the affected area with large quantities of clean water.
2. Place the injured person into a container of clean water or under an emergency shower.

*Information from U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA*

*[https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/ammonia\\_refrigeration/emergency/index.html#firstaid](https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/ammonia_refrigeration/emergency/index.html#firstaid)*

# 4420402 TONGUE, NON-BRAKE



**DT 4420402 TONGUE, NON BRAKE**

Available:  
610500-SAFETY CHAIN, PAIR

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	8/11/2010
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE		4/23/2015
CONFIG.	Default	



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COMMENTS:

DWG:	TONGUE, NON BRAKE WELDMENT	
SIZE	SHEET TITLE:	REV
<b>A</b>	Sheet1	<b>A</b>

**FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498**

SCALE: 1:10 SHEET 1 OF 1

# EXTENDABLE TONGUE ASSEMBLY

EXTENDABLE TONGUE ASSEMBLY

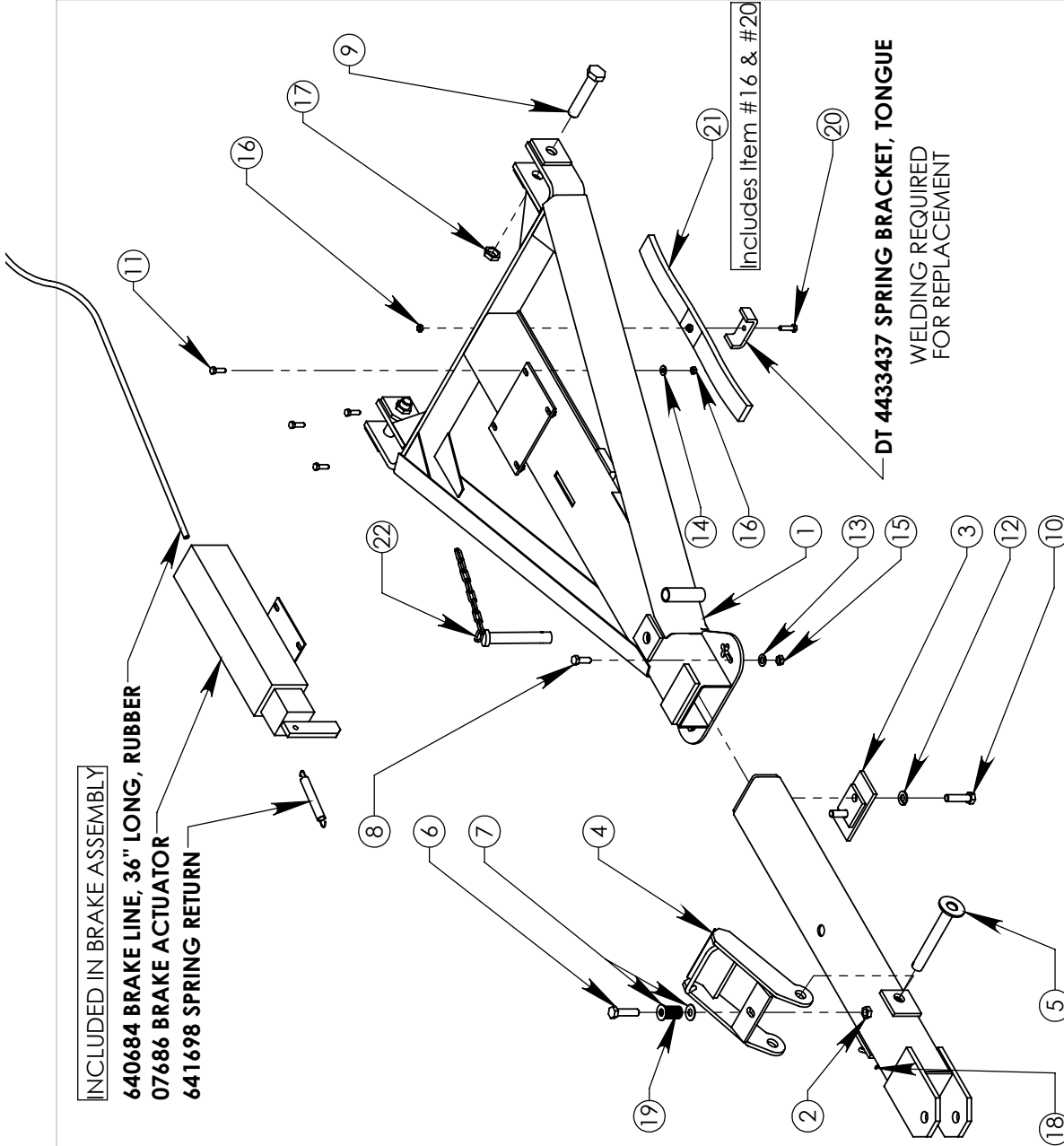
- 4410168 EXTENDABLE TONGUE ASSEMBLY, LESS BRAKE ACTUATOR**  
(Less items to Right and #21)
- 4410169 EXTENDABLE TONGUE WITH BRAKE**  
(Less item #21)

#	PART NUMBER	QTY.
1	DT 4420260 BRAKE TONGUE FRAME	1
2	DT 4420264 BRAKE TONGUE INNER SLIDE	1
3	DT 4420265 BRAKE TONGUE KEEPER BLOCK	1
4	DT 4420263 BRAKE TONGUE, LATCH	1
5	4420262 PIN, 1 x 7.75, .3125 PIN HOLE, WN ADJ TONGUE	1
6	152409 BOLT, .625x2.5 NC GRD 5	1
7	150223 FLAT WASHER, .625 STD PLN	2
8	152206 BOLT .5 NC x 1.5, G5, PLTD	2
9	152429 BOLT, 1 NC x 5, G5, PLTD	2
10	152407 BOLT, .625 NF x 2.5 G8, HH	2
11	151805 BOLT, .375 NC x 1.25, PLTD	4
12	150222 LOCK WASHER, .625, PLTD	2
13	150220 FLAT WASHER, .5 PLTD	2
14	150212 FLAT WASHER, .375 PLTD	4
15	150060 NUT, .5 NC, LOCKING, PLTD	2
16	150022 NUT, .375, LOCKING, PLTD	5
17	150061 NUT, 1 NC, LOCKING, PLTD	2
18	4440848 COTTER PIN, .3125 x 3	1
19	140148 SPRING	1
20	151806 BOLT, .375 NC x 1.5, G5, PLTD	1
21	4410188 TONGUE SPRING ASSEMBLY	1
22	4420261 LOCK-OUT PIN WELDMENT	1

Available:

610500-SAFETY CHAIN, PAIR

**NOTE: #22 PIN MUST BE INSTALLED DURING FIELD OPERATION... REMOVE TO TRANSPORT!**




INCLUDED IN BRAKE ASSEMBLY

- 640684 BRAKE LINE, 36" LONG, RUBBER
- 07686 BRAKE ACTUATOR
- 641698 SPRING RETURN

Includes item #16 & #20

DT 443437 SPRING BRACKET, TONGUE  
WELDING REQUIRED FOR REPLACEMENT

 <p>602 E. VAN BUREN ST., LENOX, IA 50851</p>	<p>8/25/2010</p>
<p>DRAWN BY RICH SMOTHERS</p>	<p>4/22/2015</p>
<p>CHECKED BY</p>	<p>W HARDWARE</p>
<p>PRINT DATE</p>	<p>COMMENTS:</p>
<p>CONFIG.</p>	<p>EXTENDABLE TONGUE ASSEMBLY</p>
<p>DWG:</p>	<p>SIZE A SHEET TITLE: EXPLODED REV A</p>
<p>SCALE: 1:15</p>	<p>SHEET 1 OF 1</p>

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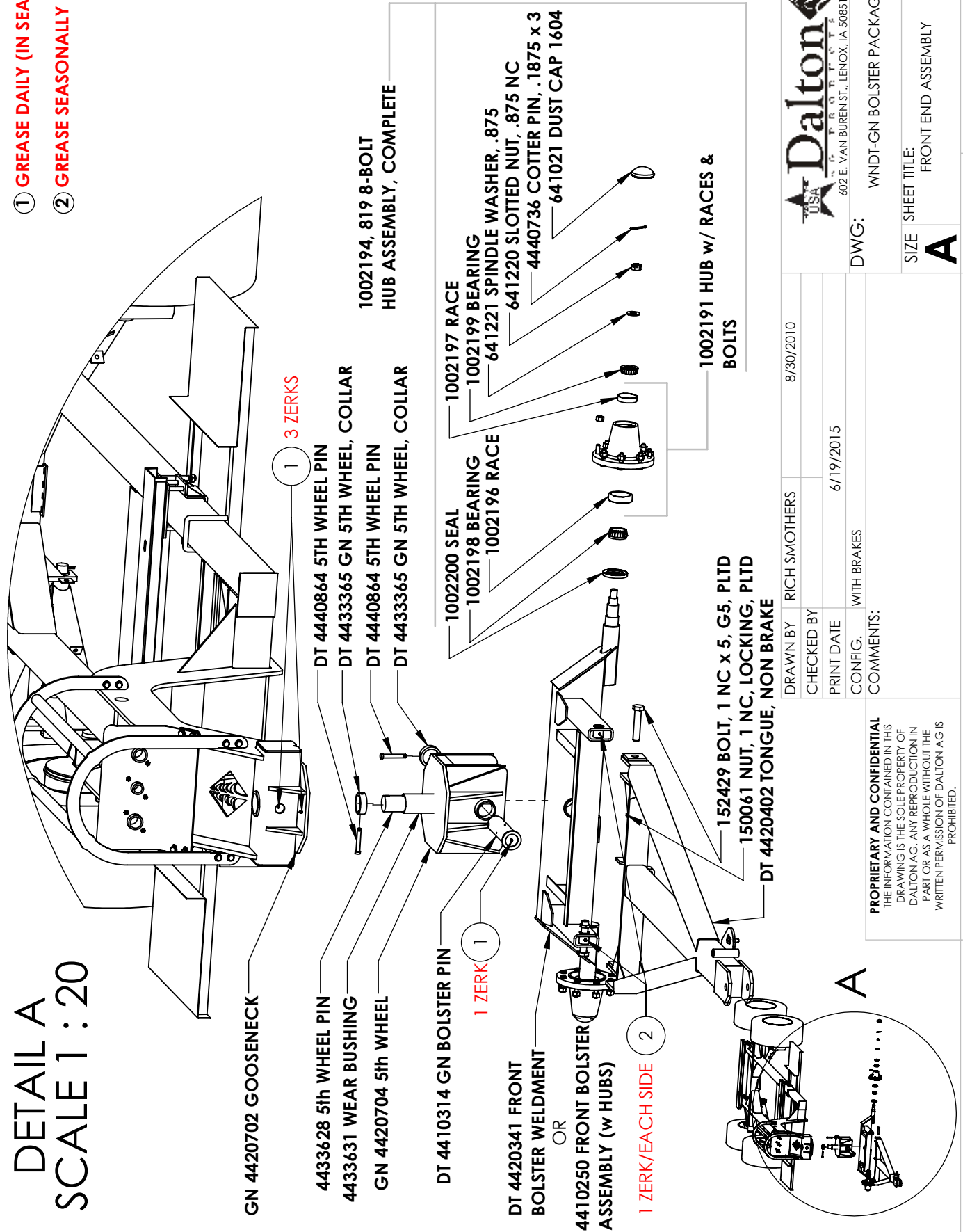
FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

# WNDT GN BOLSTER PACKAGE: FRONT END ASSEMBLY

WNDT-GN BOLSTER PACKAGE

**DETAIL A**  
**SCALE 1:20**

- ① **GREASE DAILY (IN SEASON)**
- ② **GREASE SEASONALLY**



 602 E. VAN BUREN ST., LENOX, IA 50851		DWG:	WNDT-GN BOLSTER PACKAGE
SIZE	<b>A</b>	SHEET TITLE:	FRONT END ASSEMBLY
REV			<b>A</b>
SCALE:	1:100		SHEET 1 OF 2

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	8/30/2010
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	6/19/2015	
CONFIG.	WITH BRAKES	
COMMENTS:		

**PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL**  
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**FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498**

# WNDT GN BULKHEAD ASSEMBLY

WNDTGN, BULKHEAD ASSEMBLY

DT 4433442 PLUMBING PLATE, GN

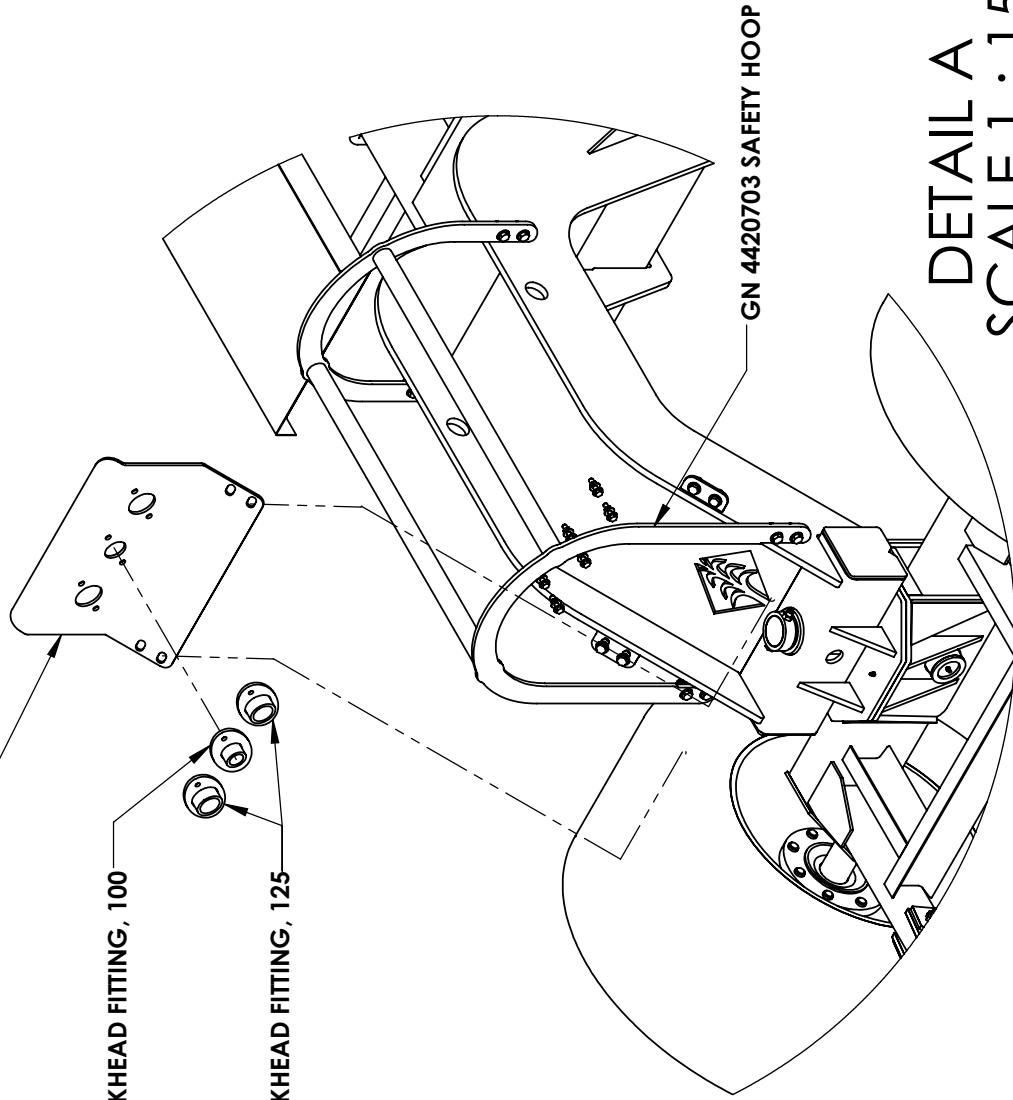
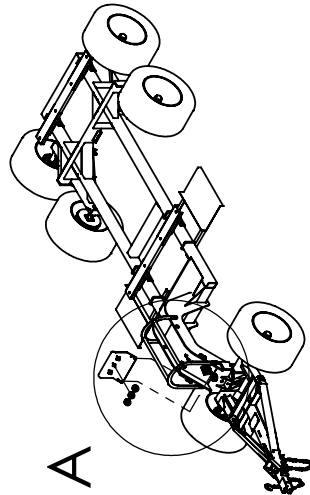
4420386 BULKHEAD FITTING, 100

## BULKHEAD WELDMENTS TAKE THE FOLLOWING HARDWARE

ITEM	QTY.
151806 BOLT, .375 NC x 1.5, G-5, PLTD	6
150212 FLAT WASHER, .375 PLTD	12
150210 LOCK WASHER, .375	6
150005 NUT, .375 NC, PLTD	6

## ATTACHMENT POINTS TAKE THE FOLLOWING HARDWARE

ITEM	QTY.
152206 .5 NC X 1.5 BOLT	12
150220 .5 FLAT WASHER	24
150218 .5 LOCK WASHER	12
150008 .5 NC NIUT	12



DETAIL A  
SCALE 1:15

DRAWN BY RICH SMOTHERS 8/30/2010  
 CHECKED BY  
 PRINT DATE 5/21/2015  
 CONFIG. EXPLODED BULKHEAD  
 COMMENTS:



DWG: WNDT GN, BULKHEAD ASSEMBLY

SIZE SHEET TITLE: Sheet1 REV  
**A** **A**

**PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL**  
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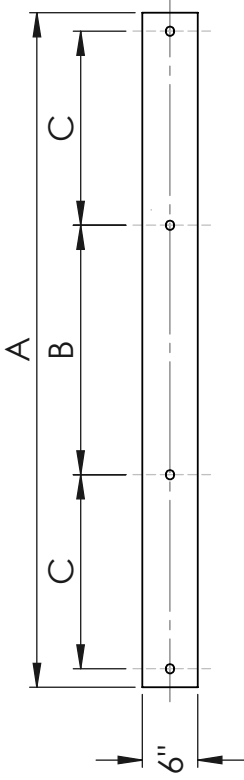
FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

SCALE: 1:100 SHEET 1 OF 1

# WNDT GN TANK CHANNEL ASSEMBLY

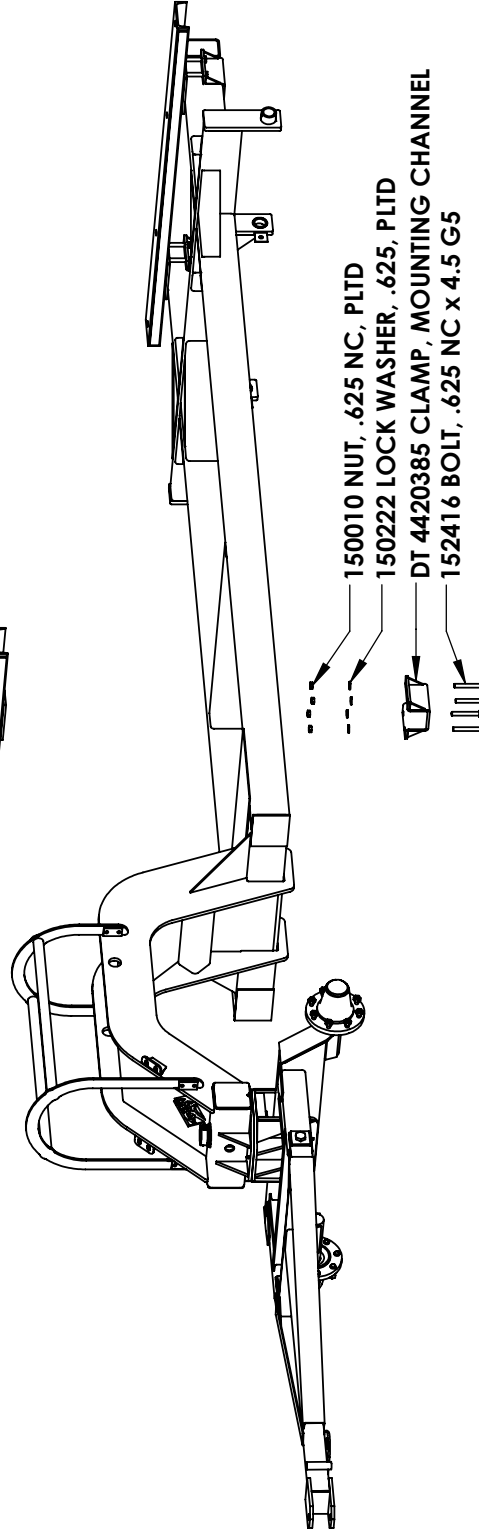
WNDT GN TANK CHANNEL ASSEMBLY

TANK CHANNEL	DIM A	DIM B	DIM C
WNDT GN 1000	67"	21"	21"
WNDT GN 1500	73"	27"	21"
WNDT GN 2000	53 1/2"	21"	XX
WNDT GN 3000	53 1/2"	30 1/4"	XX



REFERENCE DIMENSIONS TO CONFIRM MODEL

- DT 4420384 TANK MOUNT, CHANNEL 1000
- DT 4420388 TANK MOUNT, CHANNEL 1500
- DT 4420389 TANK MOUNT, CHANNEL 2000
- DT 4420390 TANK MOUNT, CHANNEL 3000



DWG: WNDT GN TANK CHANNEL ASSEMBLY

SIZE SHEET TITLE: Sheet1  
 REV A

SCALE: 1:30 SHEET 1 OF 1

DRAWN BY RICH SMOTHERS 8/24/2011  
 CHECKED BY  
 PRINT DATE 4/29/2015  
 CONFIG. Default<As Machined>

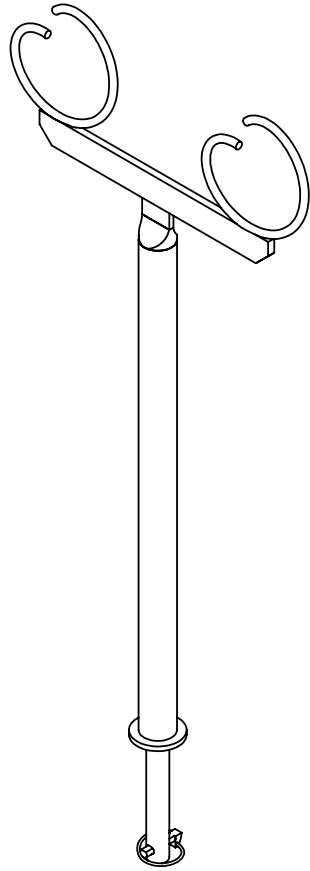
COMMENTS:

**PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL**  
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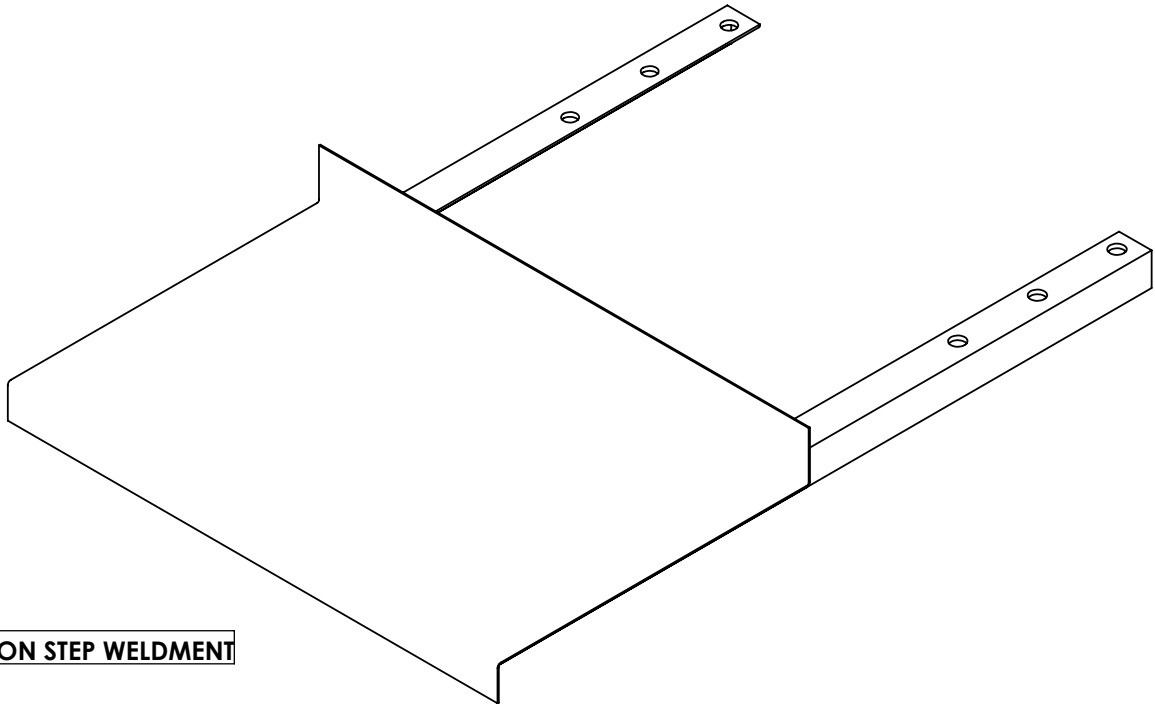
FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

5 4 3 2 1

# BOLT-ON STEP AND HOSE HOLDER WELDMENTS



**4410237 HOSE HOLDER STAND FOR WNDT**



**4420524 BOLT ON STEP WELDMENT**

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	8/13/2013
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	4/23/2015	
CONFIG.	Default	



DWG: BOLT ON STEP AND HOSE HOLDER WELDMENTS

**PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL**  
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COMMENTS:

SIZE	SHEET TITLE:	REV
<b>A</b>	Sheet1	<b>A</b>

**FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498**

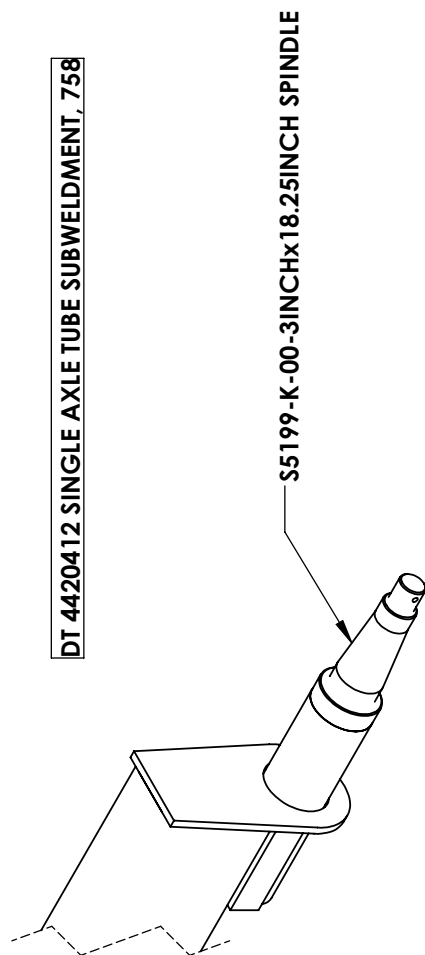
SCALE: 1:8 SHEET 1 OF 1

# WNDT GN 1000 SA AXLE WELDMENT AND HUB

WNDT GN 1000SA AXLE WELDMENT AND HUB

BRAKE OPTION:	QUANTITY:
635989-300, BRAKE FLANGE	2
641029 RH CLUSTER	1
641030 LH CLUSTER	1
4440856 BRAKE DRUM, 13 INCH	2

**DT 4420412 SINGLE AXLE TUBE SUBWELDMENT, 758**



**2001113, 758 8BOLT HUB ASSEMBLY**

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	3/2/2012
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	5/21/2015	
CONFIG.	Default	
COMMENTS:	<p><b>PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL</b>                  THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON A.G. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON A.G IS PROHIBITED.</p>	
DWG:	WNDT GN 1000SA AXLE WELDMENT AND HUB	
USA DALTON	602 E. VAN BUREN ST., LENOX, IA, 50851	
SIZE	A	Sheet1
SHEET TITLE:	REV A	
SCALE:	1:8	SHEET 1 OF 1

**FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498**

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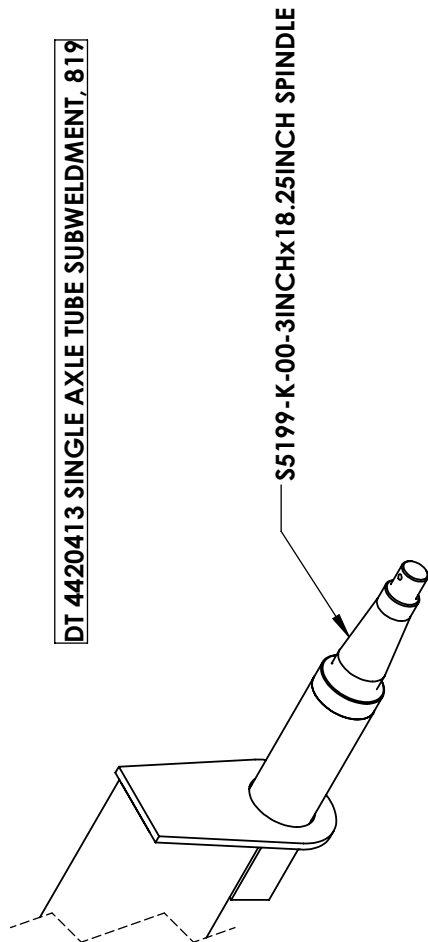
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# WINDT GN 2000 SA AXLE WELDMENT AND HUB

WINDT GN 2000SA AXLE WELDMENT AND HUB

BRAKE OPTION:	QUANTITY:
635989-300, BRAKE FLANGE	2
641029 RH CLUSTER	1
641030 LH CLUSTER	1
4440856 BRAKE DRUM, 13 INCH	2

**DT 4420413 SINGLE AXLE TUBE SUBWELDMENT, 819**



**2001113, 758 8BOLT HUB ASSEMBLY**

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	3/2/2012
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	5/21/2015	
CONFIG.	Default	
COMMENTS:		

**PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL**  
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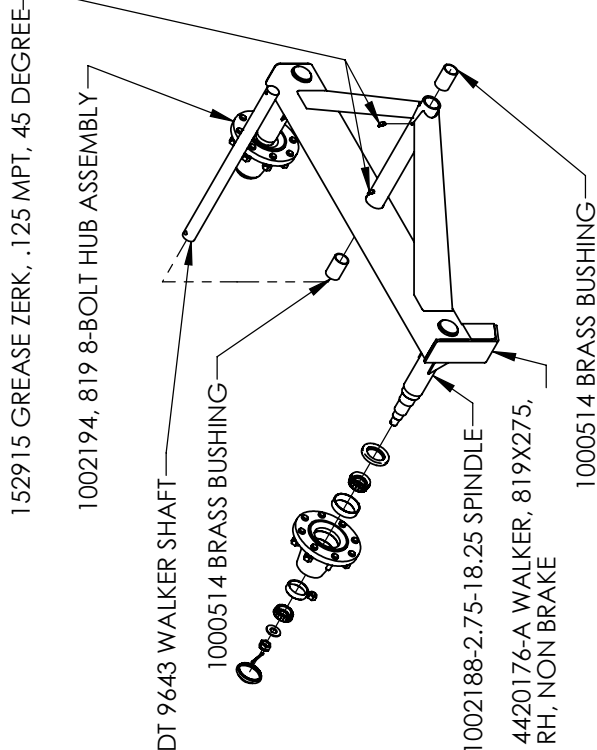
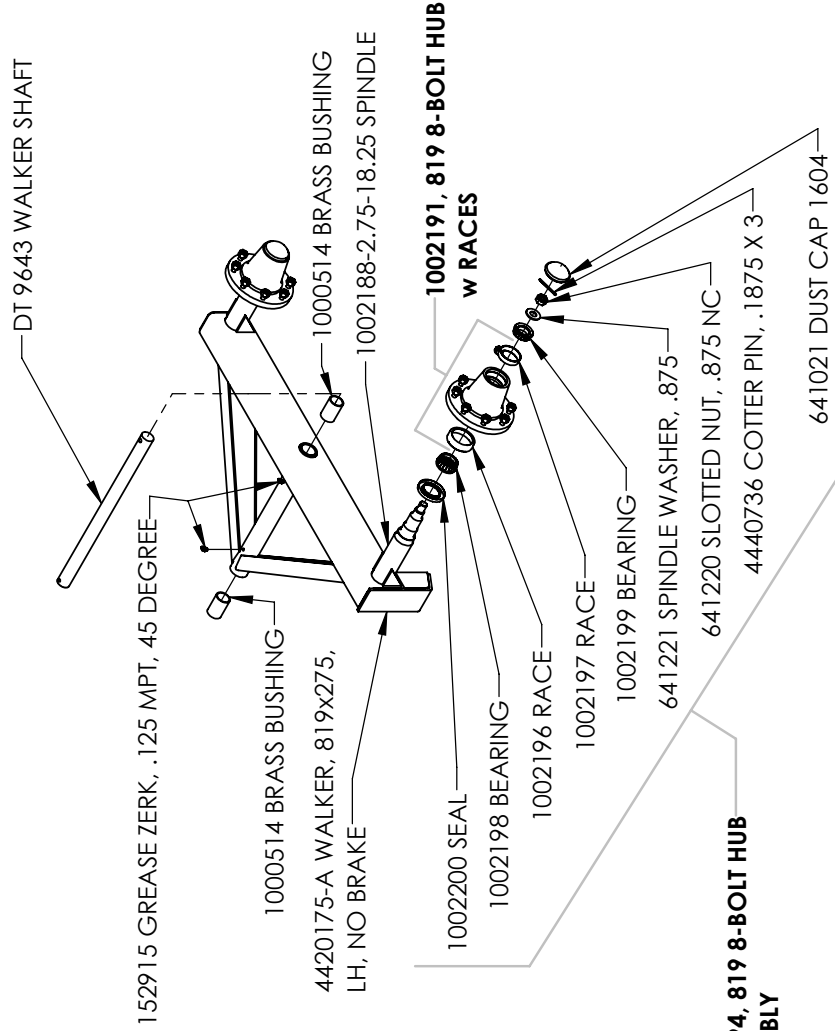
DWG: WINDT GN 2000SA AXLE WELDMENT AND HUB

SIZE	A	SHEET TITLE:	Sheet1	REV	A
SCALE:	1:8	SHEET 1 OF 1			

**FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498**

# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS, NON-BRAKE WNDR 1000 GN

4410172-A, LH and 4410173-A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, LESS BRAKES w HUBS



## 1002194, 819 8-BOLT HUB ASSEMBLY

4410172-A TANDEM WALKER, LH, LESS BRAKES w HUBS

4410173-A TANDEM WALKER, RH, LESS BRAKES w HUBS

641022 LUG NUT, .5625 NC  
641024 LUG BOLT, .5625 NC

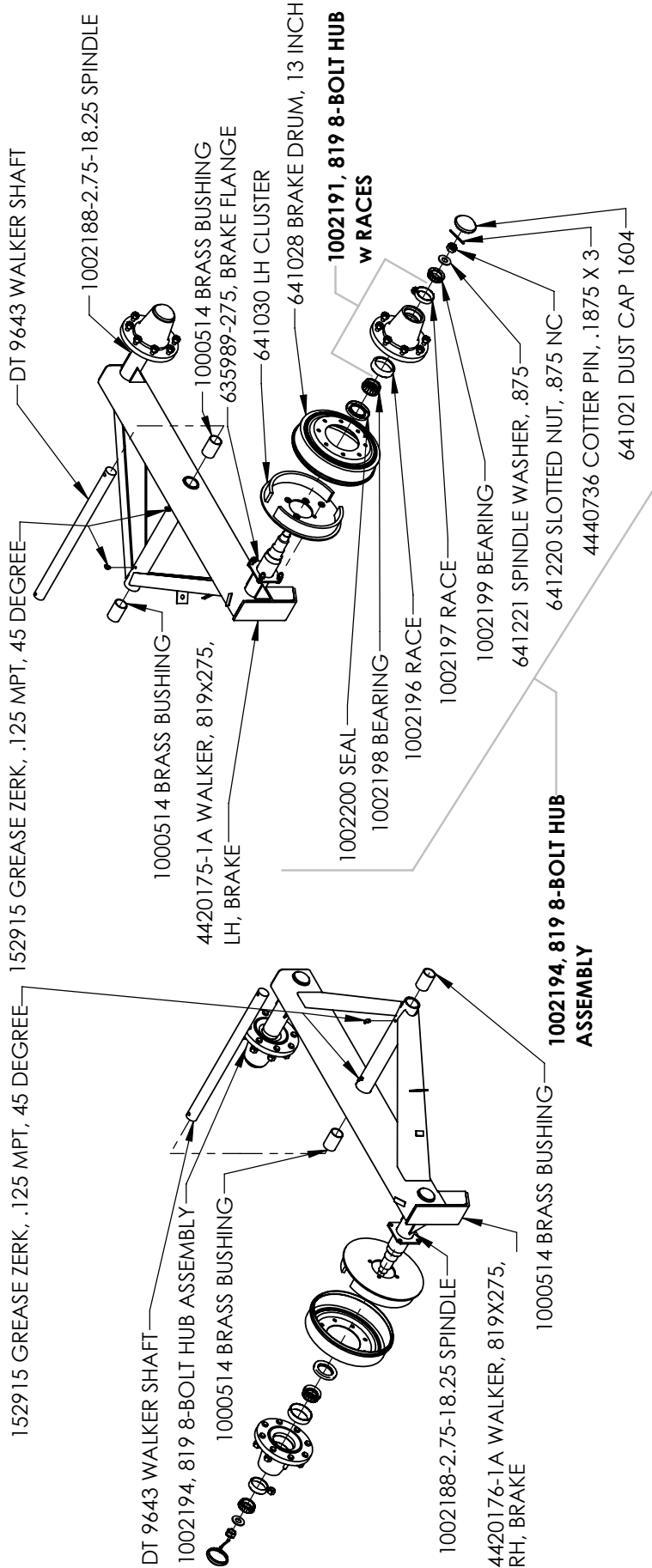
DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	11/25/2013
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	5/12/2015	
CONFIG.	4410172-A TANDEM WALKER, LH, LESS BRAKES w HUBS	
COMMENTS:	<p><b>PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL</b> THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON AG. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON AG IS PROHIBITED.</p>	
DWG:	4410172-A, LH and 4410173-A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, LESS BRAKES w HUBS	
SIZE	A	Sheet1
REV	A	
SCALE:	1:24	SHEET 1 OF 1

**FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498**

# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS, WITH 2-WHEEL BRAKES

## WNDR 1000 GN

4410172-1A, LH and 4410173-1A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS



4410172-1A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

4410173-1A TANDEM WALKER, RH, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

641022 LUG NUT, .5625 NC  
641024 LUG BOLT, .5625 NC

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	11/25/2013
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	5/12/2015	
CONFIG.	4410172-1A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS	



COMMENTS: HUBS

**PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL**  
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DWG: 4410172-1A, LH and 4410173-1A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

SIZE	A	SHEET TITLE:	Sheet1	REV	A
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FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

5

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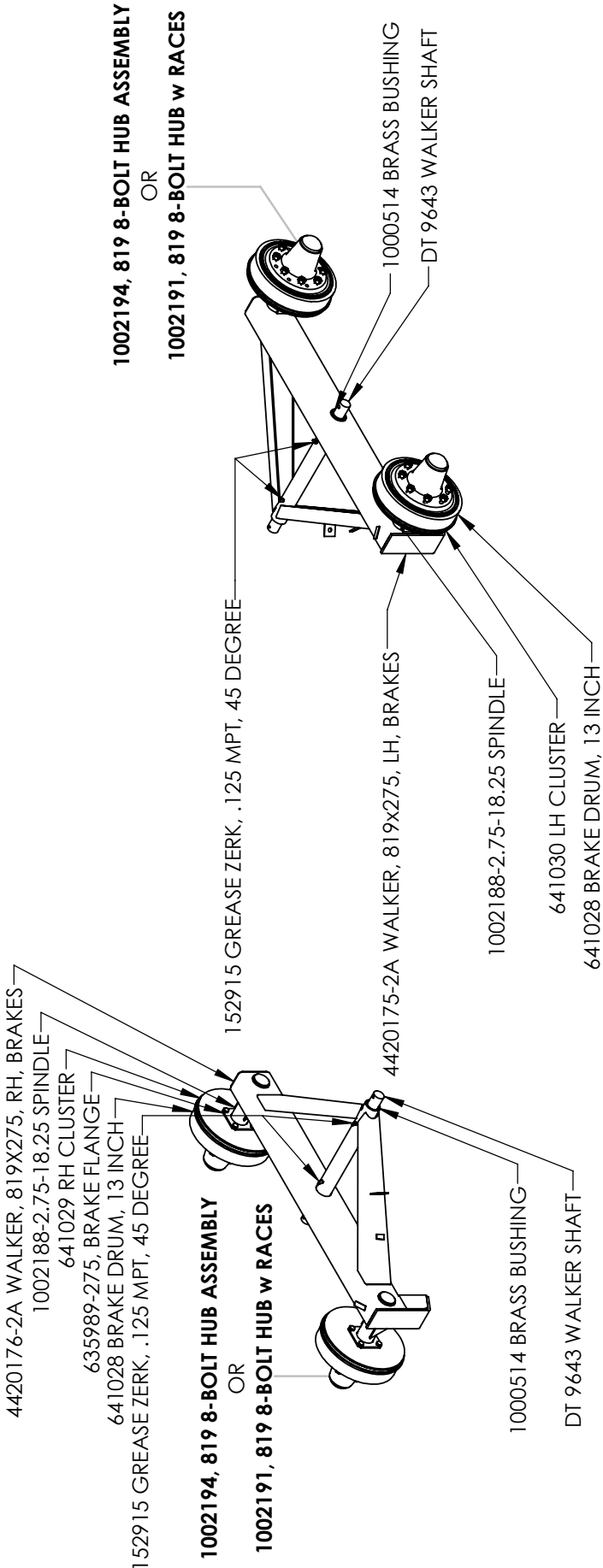
SHEET 1 OF 1

SCALE: 1:24

# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS, WITH 4-WHEEL BRAKES

## WNDR 1000 GN

4410172-2A, LH and 4410173-2A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 4 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS



4410172-2A TANDEM WALKER, LH w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

4410173-2A TANDEM WALKER, RH, w 4 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

ASSEMBLY FOR 4-WHEEL BRAKE WALKERS IS THE SAME AS THE  
 2-WHEEL WALKERS WITH THE ADDITION OF A SECOND  
 BRAKE DRUM AND CLUSTER

641022 LUG NUT, .5625 NC  
 641024 LUG BOLT, .5625 NC

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	11/25/2013
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	5/12/2015	
CONFIG.	4410172-2A TANDEM WALKER, LH w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS	
COMMENTS:	HUBS	



DWG:  
 4410172-2A, LH and 4410173-2A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 4 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

SIZE	A	REV	A
SHEET TITLE:	Sheet1		

SCALE: 1:24 SHEET 1 OF 1

FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

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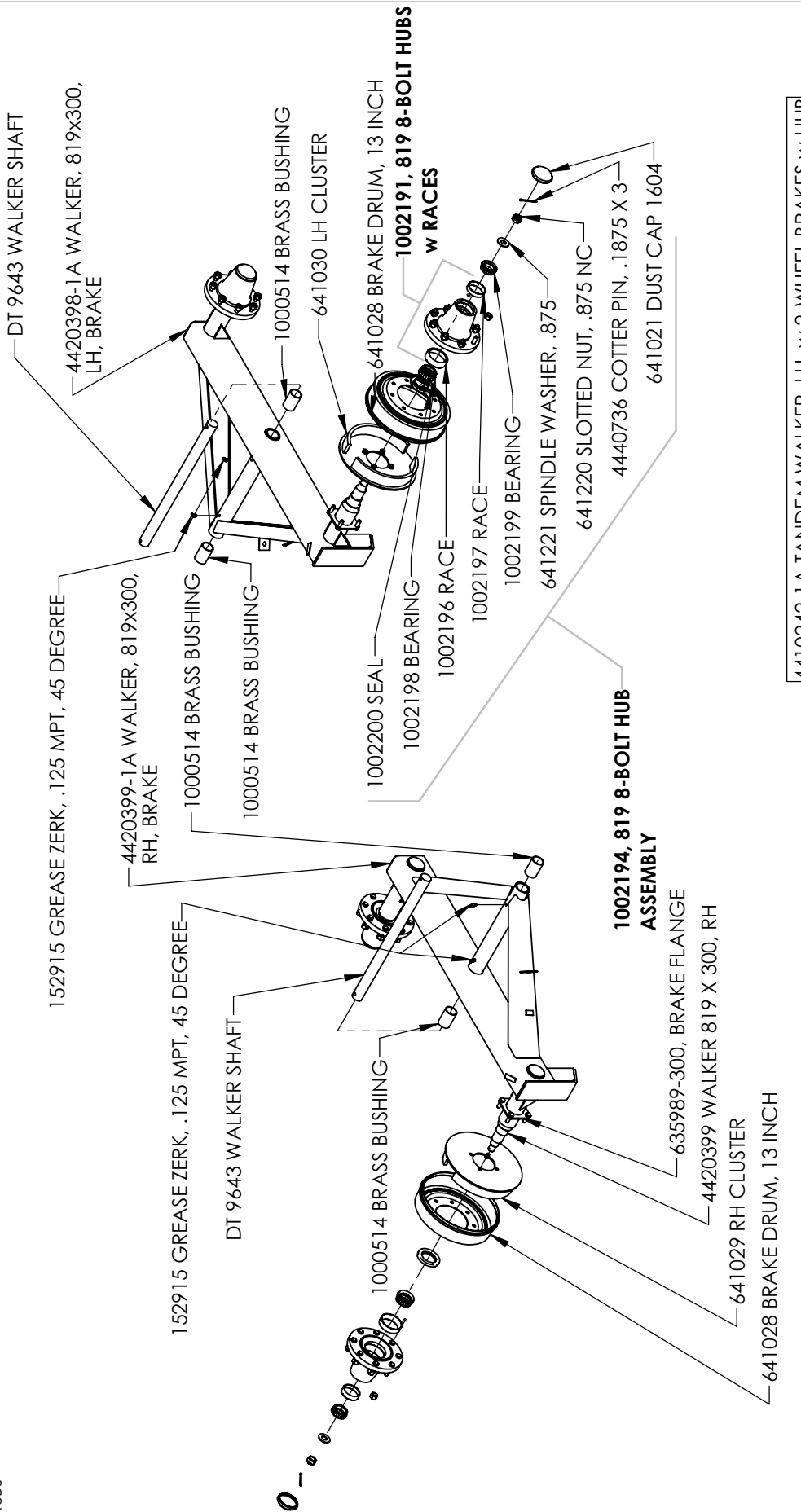
1



# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS, WITH 2-WHEEL BRAKES

## WNDT 1500 GN AND WNDT 2000 GN

4410242-1A, LH and 4410243-1A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS



4410242-1A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 2-WHEEL BRAKES w HUB

4410243-1A TANDEM WALKER, RH, w 2-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

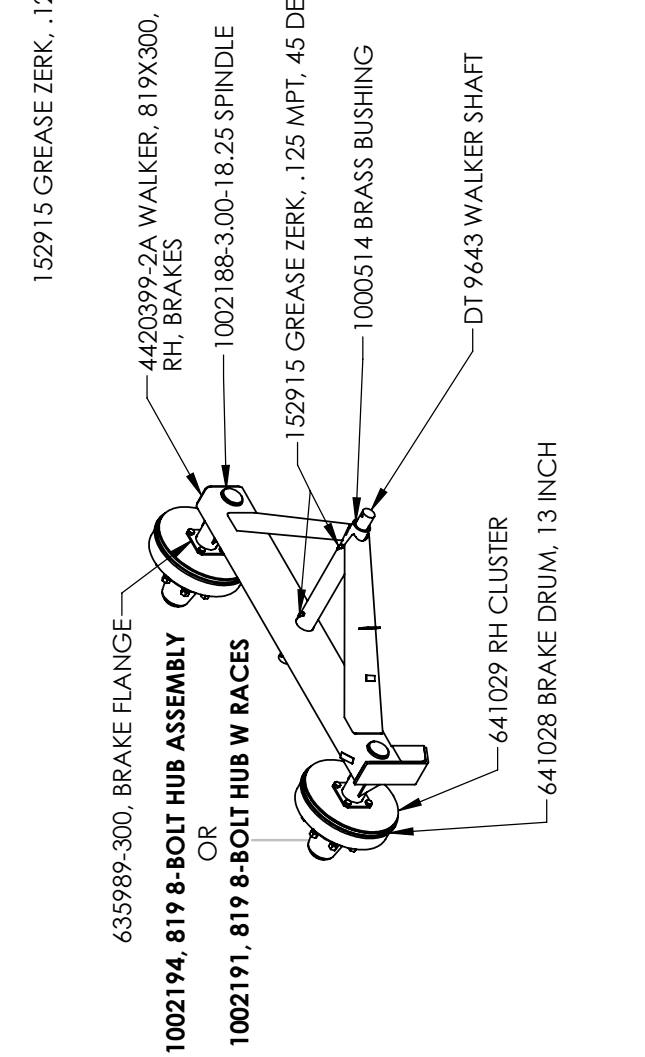
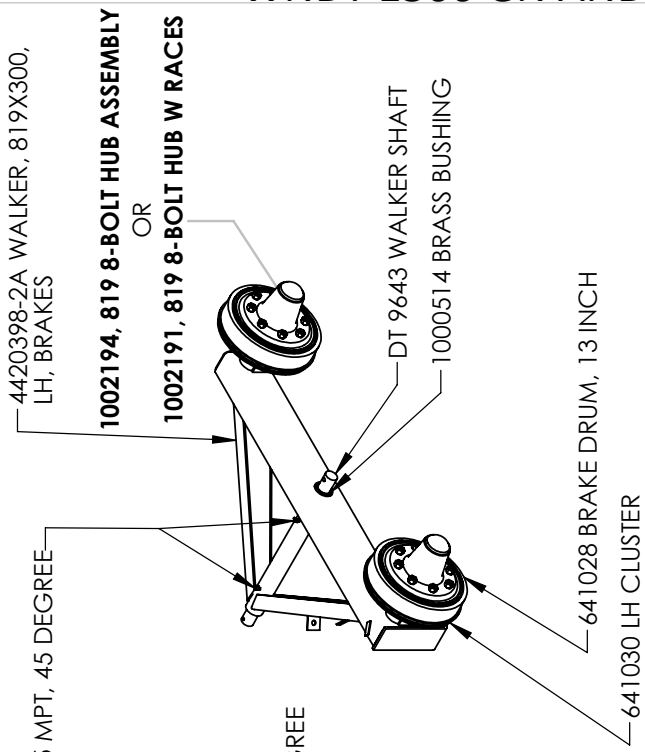
641022 LUG NUT, .5625 NC  
641024 LUG BOLT, .5625 NC

 <p>602 E. VAN BUREN ST., LENOX, IA 50851</p>		<p>11/26/2013</p>	
<p>DRAWN BY RICH SMOTHERS</p>	<p>CHECKED BY</p>	<p>5/13/2015</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>PRINT DATE</p>	<p>CONFIG. 4410242-1A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 2-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS</p>	<p>COMMENTS: HUB</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>SIZE <b>A</b></p>	<p>SHEET TITLE: Sheet1</p>	<p>REV <b>A</b></p>	<p>3</p>
<p>SCALE: 1:24</p>	<p>FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>SHEET 1 OF 1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>

# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS, WITH 4-WHEEL BRAKES

## WNDT 1500 GN AND WNDT 2000 GN

4410242-2A, LH and 4410243-2A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 4 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS




4410242-2A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

4410243-2A TANDEM WALKER, RH, w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

ASSEMBLY FOR 4-WHEEL BRAKE WALKERS IS THE SAME AS THE 2-WHEEL BRAKE WALKERS WITH THE ADDITION OF A SECOND BRAKE DRUM AND CLUSTER

641022 LUG NUT, .5625 NC  
641024 LUG BOLT, .5625 NC

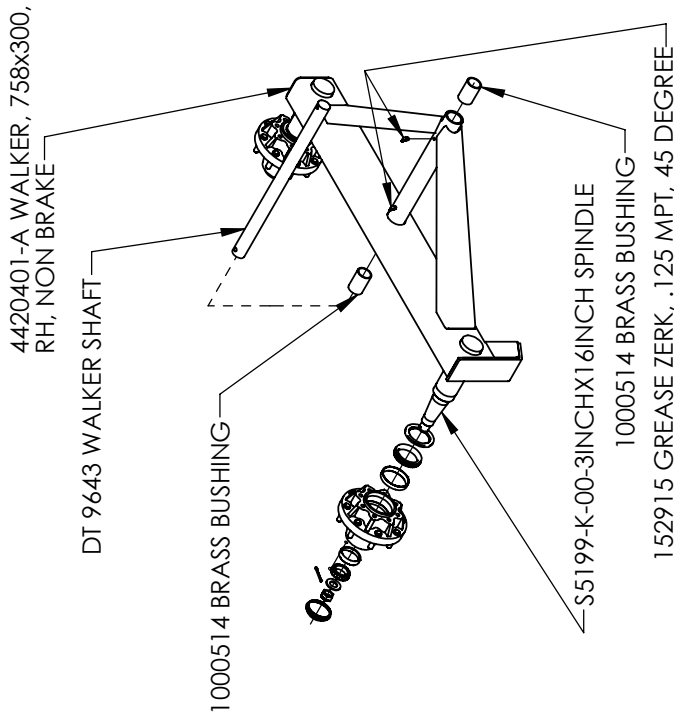
 <p>602 E. VAN BUREN ST., LENOX, IA. 50851</p>		DWG: 4410242-2A, LH and 4410243-2A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 4 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS	
DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	11/26/2013	
CHECKED BY			
PRINT DATE	5/12/2015		
CONFIG.	4410242-2A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS		
COMMENTS:	HUBS		
PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON A.G. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON A.G IS PROHIBITED.			
SIZE SHEET TITLE: <b>A</b> Sheet1		REV <b>A</b>	
SCALE: 1:24		SHEET 1 OF 1	

FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS, NON-BRAKE

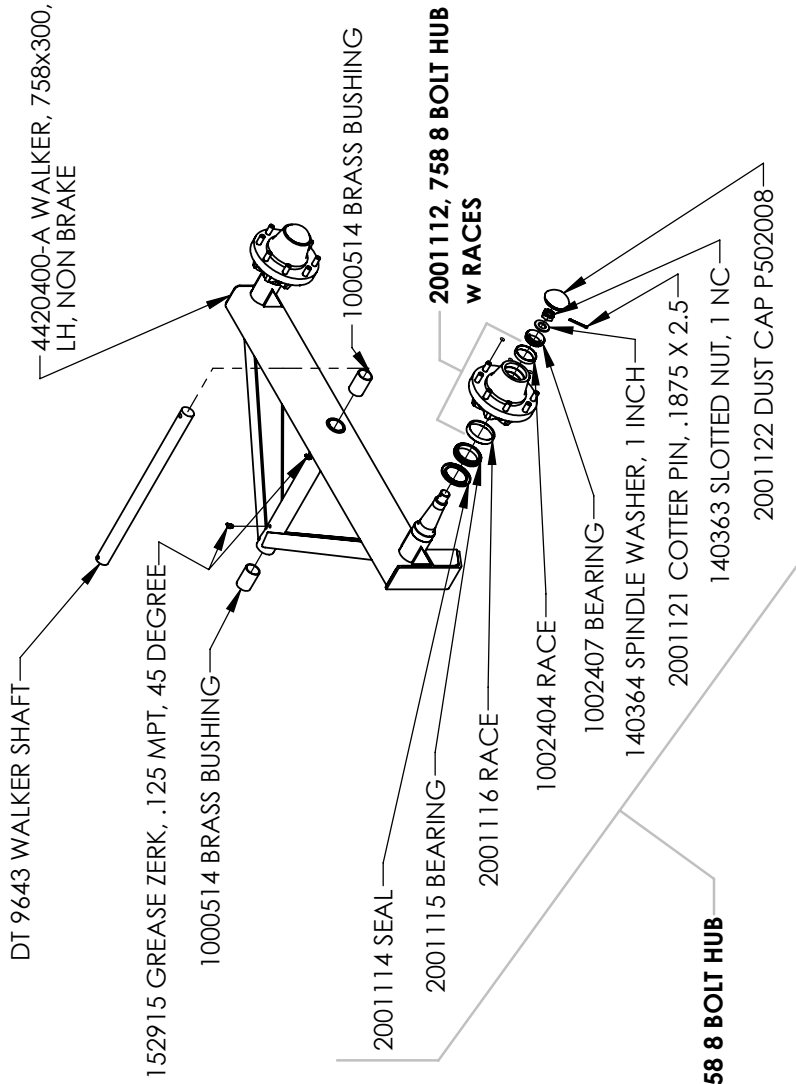
## WNDT 3000 GN

4410244-A, LH and 4410245-A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, LESS BRAKES w HUBS



4410245-A TANDEM WALKER, RH, LESS BRAKES w HUBS

2001118 LUG NUT, .625 NC  
2001117 LUG BOLT, .625 NC



4410244-A TANDEM WALKER, LH, LESS BRAKES w HUBS

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	11/26/2013
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	5/22/2015	
CONFIG.	4410244-A TANDEM WALKER, LH, LESS BRAKES w HUBS	DWG:
COMMENTS:	<p><b>PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL</b> THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON AG. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON AG IS PROHIBITED.</p>	<p>4410244-A, LH and 4410245-A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, LESS BRAKES w HUBS</p>
SIZE	A	REV
SHEET TITLE:	Sheet1	REV
SCALE:	1:24	SHEET 1 OF 1

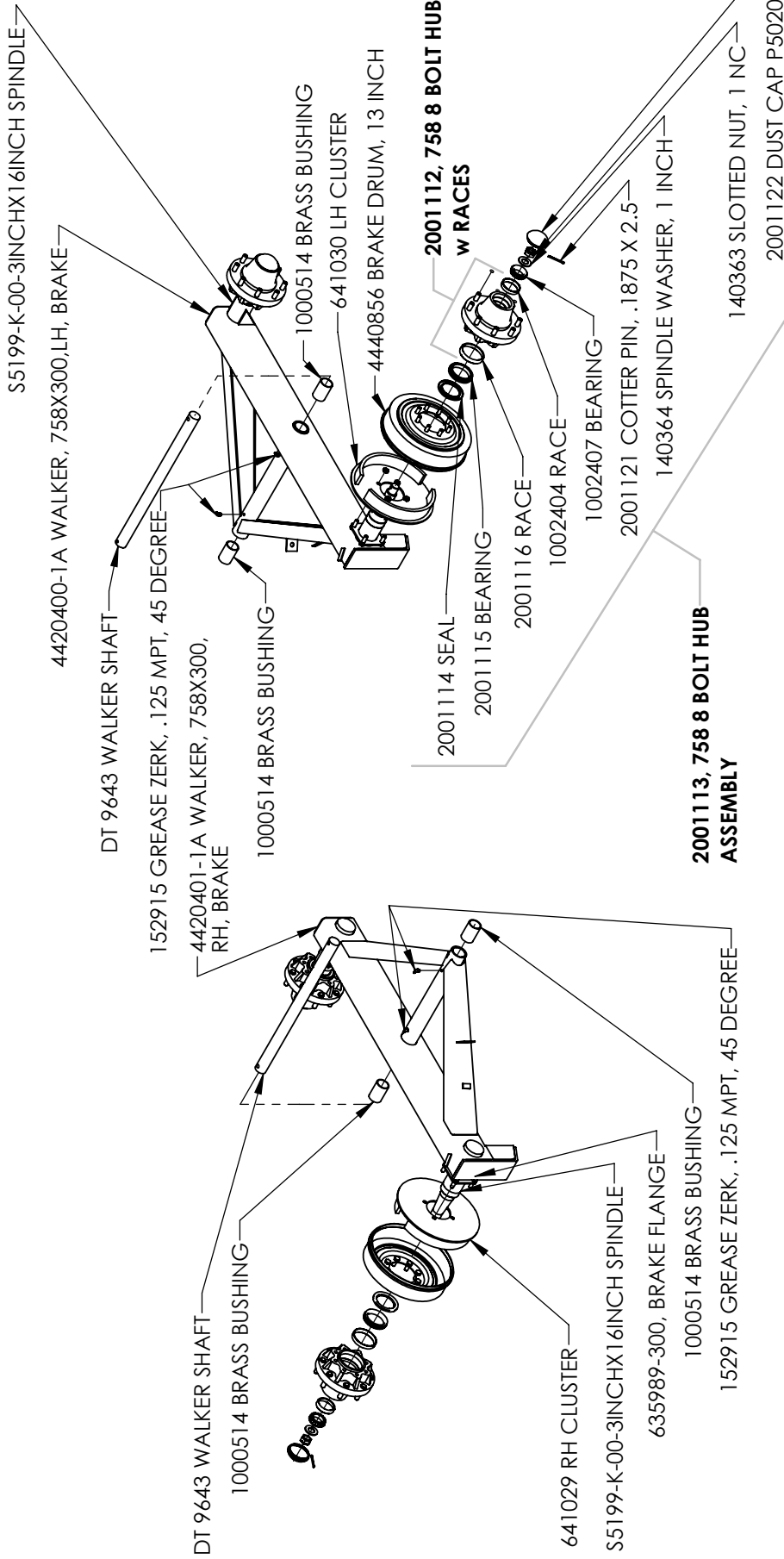
FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

5 4 3 2 1

# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS, WITH 2-WHEEL BRAKES

## WNDR 3000 GN

4410244-1A, LH and 4410245-1A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS



4410245-1A TANDEM WALKER, RH, w 2-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

4410244-1A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 2-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

2001118 LUG NUT, .625 NC  
2001117 LUG BOLT, .625 NC

DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	11/26/2013
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	5/22/2015	
CONFIG.	4410244-1A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 2-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS	DWG:
COMMENTS:	HUBS	4410244-1A, LH and 4410245-1A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 2 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS
<p><b>PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL</b> THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON A.G. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON A.G IS PROHIBITED.</p>		
SIZE	A	SHEET TITLE: Sheet1
REV	A	REV
SCALE: 1:24		SHEET 1 OF 1

FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498

5

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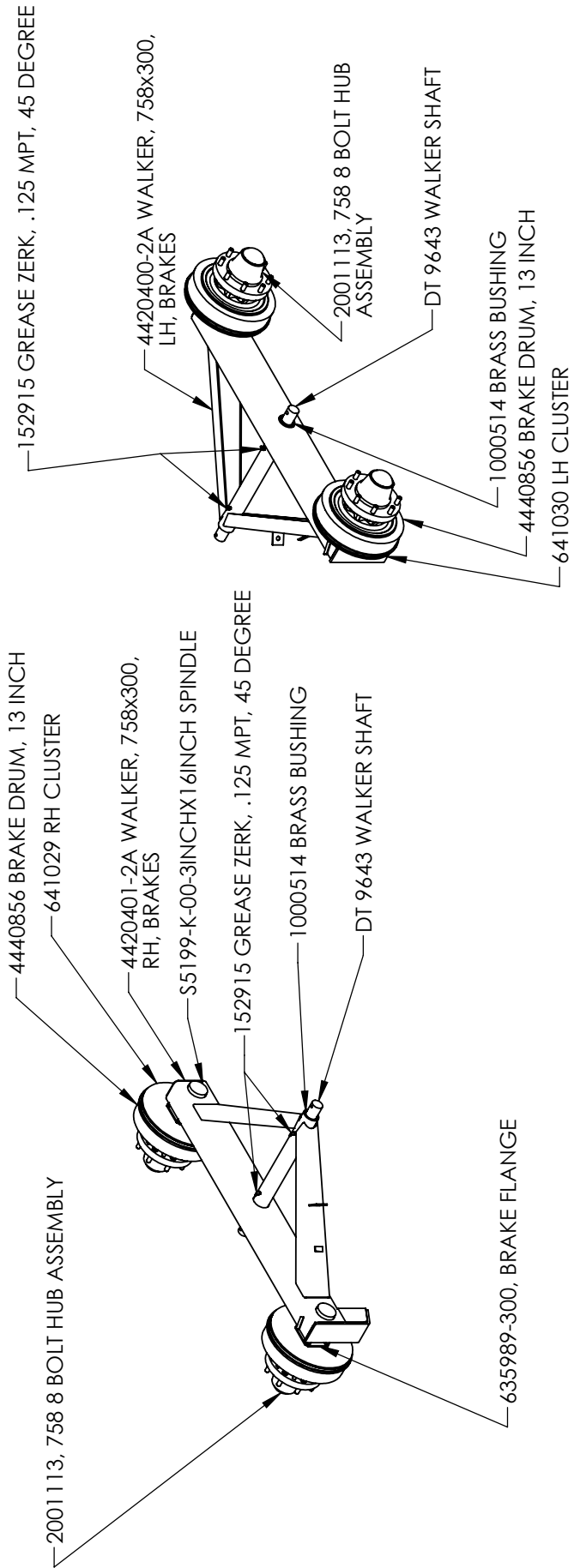
2

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# LH AND RH TANDEM WALKERS WITH 4-WHEEL BRAKES

## WNDR 3000 GN

4410244-2A, LH and 4410245-2A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 4 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS



4410245-2A TANDEM WALKER, RH, w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

4410244-2A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS

ASSEMBLY FOR 4-WHEEL BRAKE WALKERS IS THE SAME AS THE 2-WHEEL BRAKE WALKERS WITH THE ADDITION OF A SECOND BRAKE DRUM AND CLUSTER

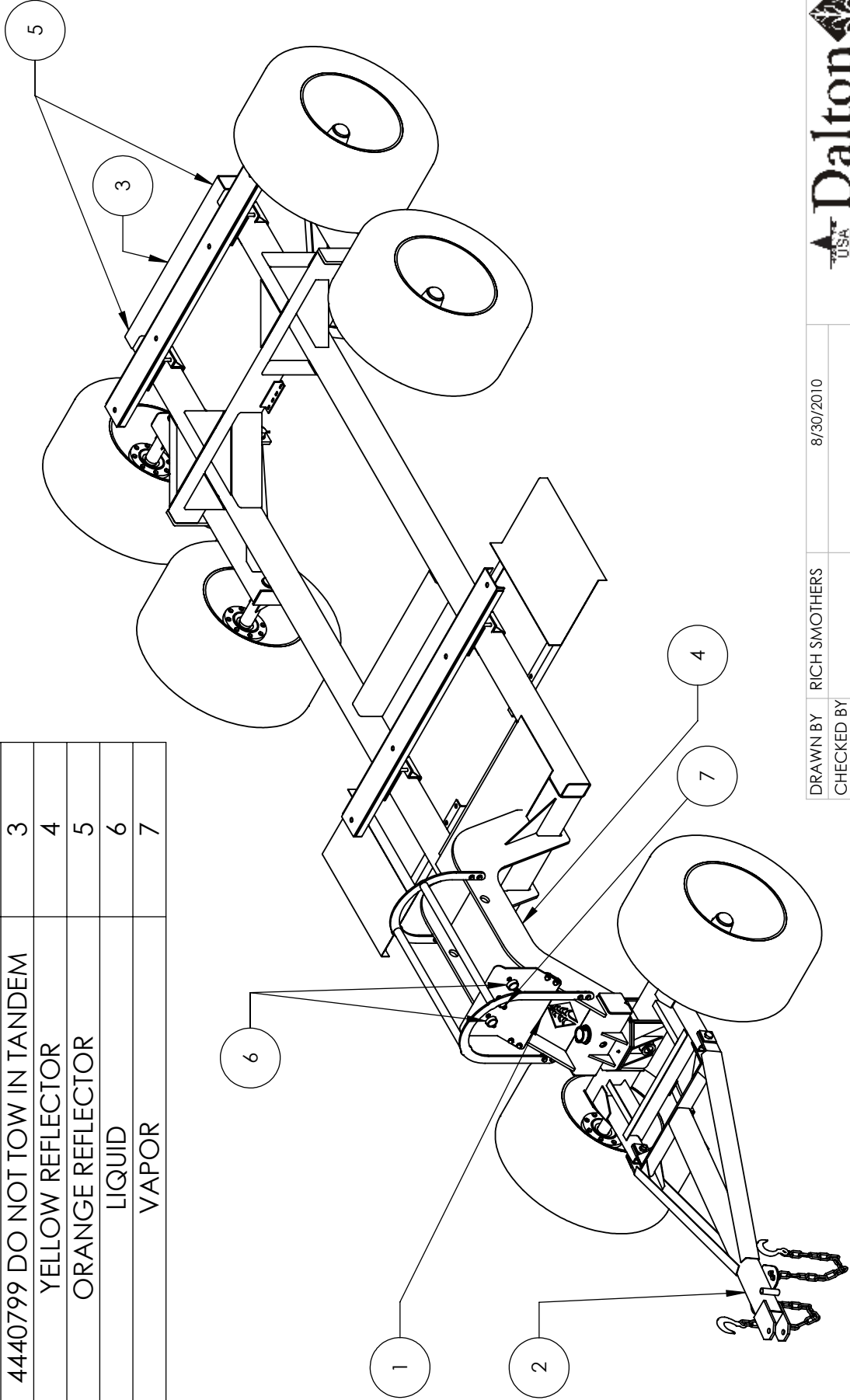
2001118 LUG NUT, .625 NC  
2001117 LUG BOLT, .625 NC


DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	11/26/2013	
CHECKED BY			
PRINT DATE	5/22/2015		DWG: 4410244-2A, LH and 4410245-2A, RH TANDEM WALKERS, w 4 WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS COMMENTS: HUBS
CONFIG.	4410244-2A TANDEM WALKER, LH, w 4-WHEEL BRAKES w HUBS		
PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON AG. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON AG IS PROHIBITED.			SIZE: <b>A</b> SHEET TITLE: Sheet1 REV: <b>A</b>
FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498			SCALE: 1:24 SHEET 1 OF 1

# WNDT GN DECAL MAP

WNDT GN, DECAL MAP

DECAL	BALLOON #
4440797-DO NOT EXCEED 25MPH	1
4440798-INSERT PIN FOR FIELD USE	2
4440799 DO NOT TOW IN TANDEM	3
YELLOW REFLECTOR	4
ORANGE REFLECTOR	5
LIQUID	6
VAPOR	7

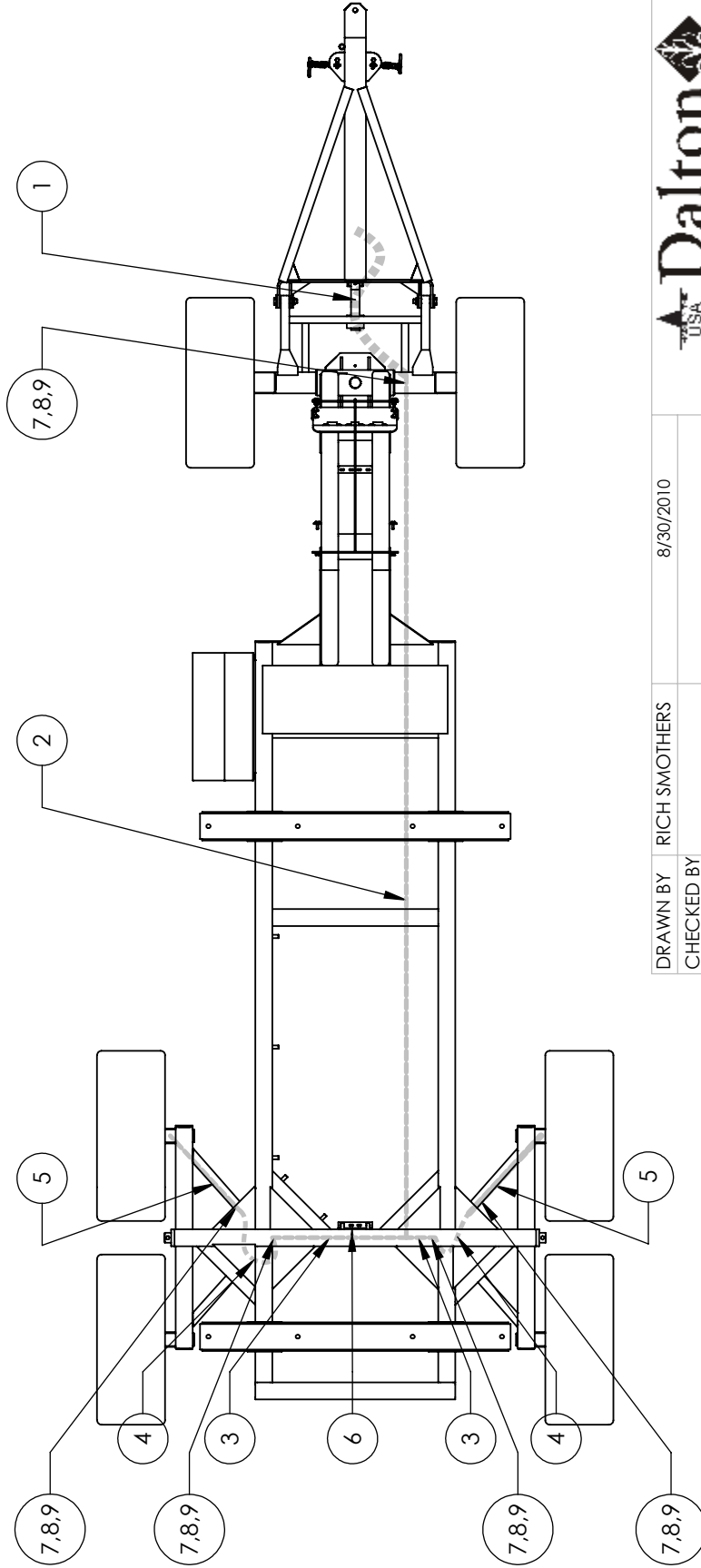


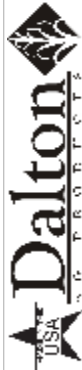
DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	8/30/2010	 Dalton USA 602 E. VAN BUREN ST., LENOX, IA 50851	DWG:	WNDT GN, DECAL MAP			
CHECKED BY				SIZE	A	SHEET TITLE:	Sheet1	REV
PRINT DATE	4/23/2015		SCALE:	1:30	SHEET 1 OF 1			
CONFIG.	NON BRAKE							
COMMENTS:								
<p><b>PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL</b>                  THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON AG. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON AG IS PROHIBITED.</p>			<p><b>FOR PARTS, CALL 1.800.342.7498</b></p>					

# WNDT BRAKE LINE PLUMBING

WNDT BRAKE LINE PLUMBING

BRAKE LINE	MATERIAL	STD STYLE	GN STYLE	QUANTITY
1 ACTUATOR TO FRAME	RUBBER	18036 MF		1
2 FRONT TO BACK	STEEL	16216-C	16252-C	1
3 CENTER TO SIDE	STEEL	16021-S	16015-S	2
4 SIDE TO AXLE	RUBBER	18013 FF		2
5 AXLE TO DRUM	STEEL	16027-S		2
<b>FITTINGS</b>				
6 T-UNION		640428		1
7 TUBE NUT		640060		5
8 HOSE CLIP		640062		5
9 HOSE BRACKET		640057		5



DRAWN BY	RICH SMOTHERS	8/30/2010
CHECKED BY		
PRINT DATE	11/10/2014	
CONFIG.	NON BRAKE	
COMMENTS:	<p><b>PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL</b>                  THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DALTON A.G. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DALTON A.G IS PROHIBITED.</p>	
 <p>DWG: WNDT BRAKE LINE PLUMBING</p>		
SIZE	A	SHEET TITLE: Sheet1
REV	A	
SCALE: 1:40 SHEET 1 OF 1		

# PARTS ORDERING PROCEDURE

When replacement parts are required, consult the applicable illustration and parts list to obtain the correct part name and number. When requesting a replacement part, always include the following information:

Complete part number

Part name

Quantity required

Machine and model number

Machine serial number—Located on the topside of the frame near the hitch.

Provide complete name and address for where and how parts are to be shipped.

NOTE: Right and left hand parts and sides of the units are determined by standing at the rear and facing in the direction of forward travel.

In the event you experience trouble in assembly, operation, or in ordering parts, first contact your local Dalton Ag Dealer. If you need further assistance please contact Dalton Ag's Customer Service Department.

Dalton Ag Products  
Customer Service Department  
Lenox, Iowa 50851

Toll Free: 800-342-7498  
Phone: 641-333-4518  
Fax: 641-333-4429



## Limited Warranty Statement

DALTON AG, INC. warrants to the original purchaser only that all products manufactured under the Dalton Ag and Mobility Brands will be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service.

DALTON AG's obligation under this warranty is limited to repairing or replacing, as it may elect, free of charge and without charge for installation, at the place of business of a dealer or distributor authorized to handle the equipment covered by this warranty or at a DALTON AG facility, any parts that prove, in DALTON AG's judgment, to be defective in material or workmanship within one (1) year after delivery to the original purchaser. DALTON AG shall not be liable for personal injuries or any special or consequential damages of any kind, either direct or indirect. This warranty is subject to acts of God, fire and existing conditions of supply and demand, production, ability or inability to deliver, or for any other valid reason beyond the reasonable control of DALTON AG. No distributor, dealer, agent or DALTON AG employee (other than DALTON's President in writing) is authorized to extend or make any other or further express or implied warranty or incur any additional obligation on DALTON AG's behalf in connection with the sale of this product.

### Customer Responsibility

**Product Registration** - It is a condition of this warranty that the original purchaser fill out the warranty card furnished by DALTON AG and return it to DALTON AG to be recorded in DALTON AG's owner file. Registration may also be done on line at [www.DaltonAg.com/warrantyregistration](http://www.DaltonAg.com/warrantyregistration). If the original purchaser's card or electronic registration is not on file at DALTON AG's office, the warranty period will extend only from date equipment was picked up or shipped from the DALTON AG plant.

**Maintenance** - It is the customer's responsibility to maintain their equipment in accordance with the instructions provided in the Operator's Manual. DALTON AG recommends that you keep records and receipts as the customer may be required to verify the maintenance instructions have been followed.

**Operation** - It is the customer's responsibility to operate the equipment only for the purpose for which it was designed and in accordance with all safety and operational recommendations contained in the Operator's Manual. If a defect in materials or workmanship occurs, it is the customer's responsibility to cease operating the equipment until authorized repairs are made.

**Damage incurred from continued operation after a defect is discovered may not be covered by this warranty.**

### What this Warranty Covers

This warranty covers failures caused by defects in materials or workmanship only.

**This Warranty does not cover failures caused by:**

- Improper operation
- Natural calamities
- Unauthorized modifications
- Unauthorized repairs
- Use of Non DALTON AG parts
- Neglected maintenance
- Usage contrary to the intended purpose of the product

**This Warranty does not cover replacement of Wear or Maintenance Items including, but not limited to:**

- Lubricants
- Filters
- Hoses
- Tires
- Disks
- Chains
- Idlers
- Blades
- Belts
- Bearings

**This Warranty does not cover:**

- Pickup and delivery of the equipment
- Service Calls or Travel Time to and from sites
- Rental of replacement equipment during repair period
- Products that have been declared a total loss and subsequently salvaged
- Overtime labor charges

### Parts Warranty

DALTON AG warrants its replacement parts against defects in materials or workmanship for a period of 90 days or the remainder of the product warranty, whichever is longer under the terms set out above. Remedy for defective replacement parts for units that are beyond the original product warranty, will be limited to replacement of the failed part.

**DaltonAg.com**

**602 E. Van Buren Lenox, Iowa 50851**

**PHONE: 800.342.7498**

**100% Employee Owned**

**FAX: 641.333.4429**

# NOTES

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[www.DaltonAg.com](http://www.DaltonAg.com)

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