

## BAGGING 101

Read and understand the owner's manual before operation

### SITE PREPARATION

1. Clean Ground w/Disc or Box Scraper. Make sure there is not debris that could puncture the bottom of the bag.
2. Smooth the ground with a grain cart by driving over the site.
3. Bag slightly downhill if you are on an incline.
4. Spread-out Dry Fertilizer (ammonia or Urea) on bag site to control rodents.

### LOADING BAG

1. Line up bagger in straight line, put an irrigation flag in the center of the end of the bagging site as a target to keep bag straight.
2. Extend bag lift and tray down and out and load bag onto easy lift, outside white flap rearward and inside black flap toward tractor and lift bag onto bagger lift. Use hydraulics to lift bag and retract tray to install the bag on the tunnel. Secure bag with elastic rope and four tiebacks from the ground. See manual for proper rope installation.
3. Close beginning of bag with 2x4 or 2x6 boards and use 2-1/2 screws to seal the bag, roll the bag under 3-4 times. Do not drive the screws in too deep. If they stick out the bottom side it will penetrate the bag when you roll it up and cause holes for rodents to get in.
4. **AVOID DOUBLE BAGGING.** Pull inside black flap of bag out all the way around the tunnel to show black (see figures 1, 2, 3), if black is gone YOU ARE DOUBLE BAGGING. Double bagging can cause damage to your machine. If you double bag, stop, pull away, cut bag and seal it and begin a new bag.
5. Put tractor in neutral, run PTO at recommended PTO speed.
6. Apply minimal brake pressure on brake system to start. You need enough pressure to be sure grain is piled on top of the boards but do not over stretch. Start loading grain in machine, make sure the boards do not unroll during the start of the bag.
7. When the bagger starts moving apply more or less pressure to brake system as needed.
8. Watch Stretchmarks on the bag, max stretch is noted on most bags. Do not over stretch. More brake pressure increases stretch and less pressure decreases stretch. Small changes in pressure make a difference on bag stretch.
9. Leave 15' or 5 folds at end of bag to seal the bag the same as the start of the bag. Close bag with 2x4 or 2x6 boards and use 2-1/2 screws to seal bag, roll bag under 3-4 times. Put weight on end of bag to keep it from unrolling.
10. Leave 15' or 5 folds at end to fit unloader on bag easily. Over filling the bag makes it harder to get the bag on the unloader.
11. Pay attention to Air Temperature and Moisture of Grain. 15% Moisture of Grain in Bag can last 1-2 Years Depending on Condition of Bag and outside ambient temperature. 28% Moisture of Grain in Bag can last 1-2 Months Depending on Condition of bag and Ambient Temperature.
12. Monthly Inspection of Bags is a good practice, treat grain in a bag like you do a grain bin.

## UNLOADING BAG

1. Remove boards and cut the bag on top middle ½ way up the sloped grain pile.
2. Back the machine into the bag. Put bottom side of bag under the auger and up onto the roller. Attach to the points on roller. Remove knife guard. Warning: The knives are sharp, be sure not to lean on or touch the knives or serious injury can occur.
3. Pull top side of bag around vertical auger and onto roller, attach to the points on the roller. Keep both sides of the bag tight around the auger onto the roller.
4. Tractor in Neutral and run PTO at recommended speed.
5. Keep top and bottom side of bag tight to the bag roller.
6. Activate the detent spool and use speed control knob to control speed of roller. The faster the roller turns the faster you unload grain. Max capacity is when grain to the top of the narrowest part of the unload spout. Start slow and increase speed slowly. If you run too fast you can split the bag on the top side.
7. Run pusher bar 3-4" behind cross auger.
8. While unloading the bag be sure to keep the tractor and unloader straight with the bag.
9. At the end of the bag run bag and boards tight against cross auger and extend the pusher bar out to push grain into auger.
10. Lift the machine up and take to the next bag. Open the next bag and back the machine in. Cut the boards off and let the grain fall into the new bag. Pull away and unwind the bag off the machine. This eliminates cleanup after every bag.

## SPLIT BAG

- Fold corners in, lift up and get bag folds on roller to form a cone. Take slow and continue to unload bag. Watch outside disks on roller. They can be damaged by the bag wrapping tightly on outside of roller. Stop, cut bag and restart if the outside disks are bending.
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## AUGER COMING OUT SIDE

- Caused by tractor and unloader becoming out of alignment of bag. Keep tractor aligned to avoid this.
- Unroll bag and pull ahead, tape up hole, realign to go straight and restart.
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## BAGGING DIFFERENT CROPS

- Anything that's flowable (corn, wheat, beans, milo, sunflowers, millet, almonds, pistachios, salt pellets, fertilizer).
- When bagging small grains, watch for leaks in hopper and other areas. Use silicone to seal leaks.

