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INTRODUCTION

CONGRATULATIONS! You have just purchased the ***WoodMaxx*** WM-Series Wood Chipper, the strongest, safest and the most compact PTO wood chipper available.

We have compiled this owner's manual to help you understand and appreciate your chipper. By taking a few minutes to read this manual and understand the maintenance instructions, it will give you better performance and extend the life of your chipper. Read the manual before operating the chipper.

SET-UP INSTRUCTIONS

- Your chipper does need to be set up prior to installation. It arrives in a steel crate that can be dismantled in minutes. ***See Assembly Instructions***
- The infeed bin and discharge chute are shipped with the unit and are located in the bottom of the steel crate.
- Turn the flywheel by hand before attaching to tractor and applying power to ensure that nothing is in the chipper head. If the chipper deflector or any of the guards have been removed for shipping, be sure to replace them properly before use.
- The PTO (Drive-Line) is also shipped with the unit and is located in the bottom of the steel crate.
- When mounting, keep the chipper as close to the tractor as possible.
- ***Make sure that the PTO shaft will not bottom out in the shortest position.***
- While in use, keep the PTO shaft straight. No more than 15 degrees from level is acceptable.
- Do not operate the chipper without the chip deflector properly in place.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

WM-8M

Tools you will need:

- 13mm Wrench (same as 1/2″)
- 16mm Wrench (same as 5/8″)
- Torque Wrench
- 18mm Wrench
- 19mm Socket (same as 3/4″)
- 17mm Socket

Assembly Time 2 hours

- Inspect crate for any obvious damages from shipping. [fig. 1]
- Remove all chipper parts from crate. Remove packaging and inspect all pieces. [fig. 2]
- Remove top from steel crate. [fig. 3]
- Remove drive belt cover and set aside.
- Open hardware bag. [fig 4]
- Locate the lift point on the top of the machine. This is the balance point, and the only point you should lift chipper from. [fig 5]
- Using a chain or strap rated strong enough to lift the weight of the chipper, lift the chipper out of the steel crate base. If you do not have the ability to lift the chipper from the crate, you can attach the 3pt hitch and lift the chipper out of the crate.
- Remove tension springs from top feed roller.
- Raise and support feed roller. A 2x4 works well for this step. [fig. 6]

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- Torque bed blade (Anvil) bolts to specifications (40ft/lb). Do this prior to bolting on infeed bin. Hold the bolt in place with a 6mm allen wrench and torque the nylon lock nut (17mm socket). [fig. 7]

- Remove shield that covers infeed roller drive axle.

- Remove access panels from front and back of flywheel housing to expose the flywheel blades.

- Torque all flywheel blade bolts to specifications (40 ft/lb). Hold bolts in place with a 6mm allen wrench and torque the nylon lock nuts (17mm socket). **(Note: Many times it is NOT necessary to hold the bolt with an allen wrench. Friction will usually hold it in place.)** [fig. 8]

- Assemble infeed bin by first bolting side panels to chipper, then the bottom, and lastly the top. Do NOT tighten bolts until all four panels are installed, making sure bottom panel of in feed bin is slightly higher than that of the chipper so branches can slide over it easily without hang up. **(Note: Side panels should be mounted on the outside of the top and bottom panels.)**

- Attach the infeed roller disengage bar using the 2 long bolts set aside earlier. Attach bolts in this manner:
  - Thread nut onto bolt
  - Tighten nut and bolt
  - Slide washer onto bolt
  - Attach disengage bar then thread on nylon lock nut, but ***DO NOT TIGHTEN*** - this pivot point must be loose for disengage bar to work properly. [fig. 9 & 10]

- Lubricate the disengage bar cable. Do this by spraying a high quality silicone lubricant into both ends of the cable.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- Attach both ends of the cable and adjust so horizontal portion of disengage bar is just below the bottom of the in feed bin. [fig. 11]

- Using small zip ties, attach rubber boot to both ends of cable. This will help to prevent moisture/foreign objects from getting into the cable. [fig. 12] [fig. 13]

- Attach support leg. Note the support leg should only be in the down position while the chipper is disconnected from tractor. While chipper is connected to tractor, keep the support leg up to prevent it from getting hooked on objects when moving.

- Attach feed roller assist lever. [fig. 14]

- Attach swivel discharge chute. [fig. 15]

- Locate all zerk fittings on machine (7 – bearings, 2 – PTO drive shaft). Pump several shots of high quality grease into fittings. **(Note: Check to ensure the zerk fitting are screwed in tight.)**

- Check and adjust so that both pulleys on jack shaft and main shaft are parallel. (+/- 1/8″ is acceptable) If not, adjust at this time by loosening the 4 bolts that support the jack shaft assembly and by tightening or loosening the bolts on the bottom of the jack shaft assembly until pulleys are parallel and belts are tight. Once parallel, tighten the 4 bolts that support the jack shaft assembly. ***Take your time on this step. Proper setup will ensure many years of trouble free operation***. [fig. 16] [fig. 17] **This step has been completed for your machine prior to leaving the **WoodMaxx** Warehouse.*

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- Remove cover from infeed roller drive axle.

- Fill gear box with 90W gear oil until level with red dot through site window. Approximately 4-6oz. Sometimes oil will not show in window until machine has been used for a while. [fig. 18] **This step has been completed for your machine prior to leaving the WoodMaxx Warehouse.*

- Check and adjust tension on belt that drives gear box. It should be tight so that when belt is squeezed by hand – belt does not touch itself. [fig. 19]

- Make adjustments by loosening 4 bolts that hold gear box assembly (16mm). Turn adjustment screws until belt is tight. [fig. 20] [fig. 21]

- Tighten all 4 bolts on gear box assembly (16mm).

IMPORTANT

- Lubricate infeed roller drive shaft and clutch assembly with a high quality spray Lithium grease. Be careful NOT to spray grease on pulleys and belt.

- Connect chipper to tractor using 3 pt hitch.

- Reattach drive belt cover.

- Attach PTO shaft from tractor to chipper. If shaft is too short, adjust 3 pt hitch arms on chipper. If shaft is too long, refer to Drive-Line Fitting Adjustments in the operation manual. ***It is very important to attach the PTO shaft while both spline from chipper and the spline from tractor are horizontal and in line with each other. [fig. 23] [fig. 24]*** **(Note: if you attach the PTO shaft while spline from chipper is lower than the tractor spline, you could damage the chipper. When you raise the chipper for transport, the shaft will compress and bind.)**

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- **The recommended position of the chipper during operation is horizontal. A maximum of 15 degrees of offset from the horizontal position between the two shaft ends is allowable.**

- **Read ALL operational manual instructions before using chipper.**

fig. 1

fig. 2

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

fig. 3

fig. 4

fig. 5

fig. 6

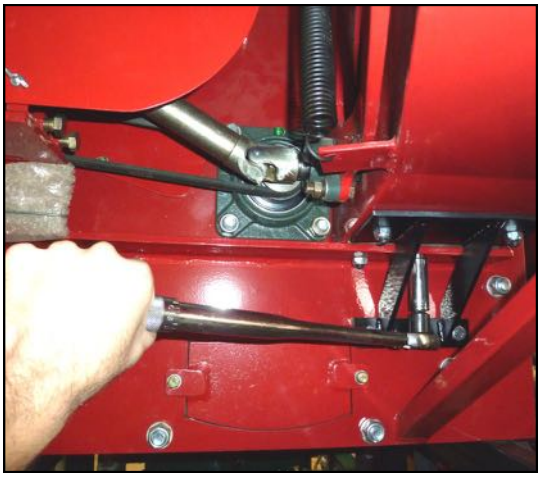

fig. 7

fig. 8

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

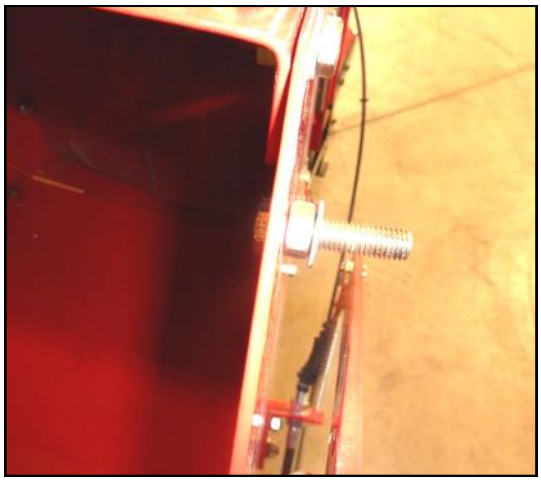

fig. 9

fig. 10

fig. 11

fig. 12

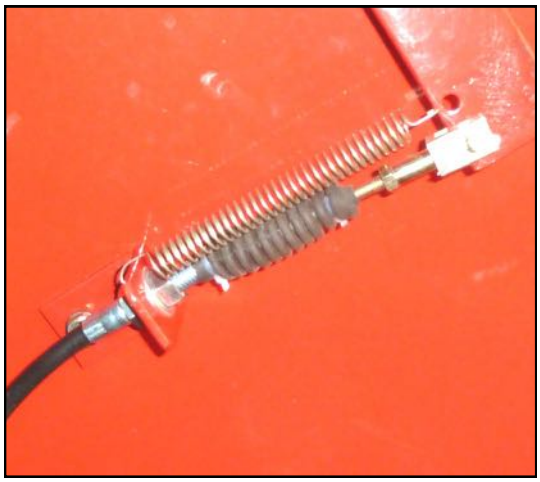

fig. 13

fig. 14

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

fig. 15

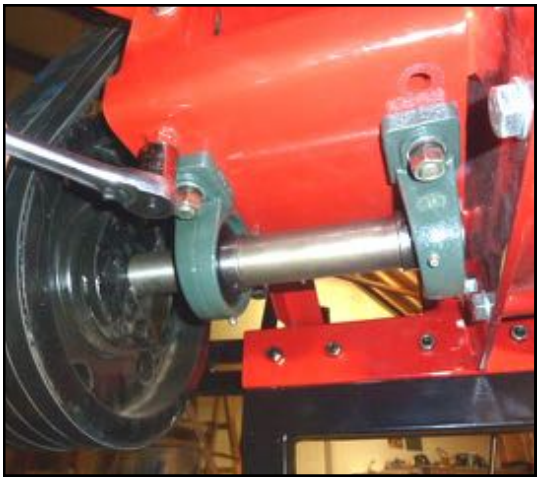

fig. 16

fig. 17 (+/- 1/8" acceptable)

fig. 18

fig. 19

fig. 20

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

fig. 21

Complete

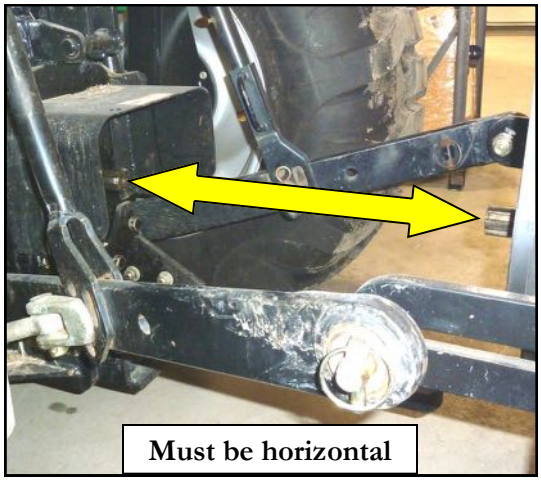

fig. 23

This is the proper way to measure MSED.

fig. 24

DRIVE-LINE SAFETY TIPS

Agriculture and forestry are recognized as one of the most hazardous of occupations. Today's farmer spends long hours in close proximity to increasingly complex and powerful machinery.

To avoid accidents, everyone from the component supplier and the company who manufacturers and assembles the machinery, to the dealers and ultimately the actual user, must keep safety in mind. The checklist below relates to the drive line of agricultural implements, general safety literature, and the standards published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

DRIVE-LINE SAFETY CHECKLIST

<u>Drive-Line Specifications</u> – The first step towards safe applications is to specify and test the drive-line so that it operates properly under expected field conditions.

1. Specify and test the proper size joints and telescoping members based upon the power required by the implement, speed of rotation, joints angles, shock loads, and expected life.
2. Test the hitch geometry to prevent the drive line from:
    - Extending beyond the recommended maximum length.
    - Bottoming out.
    - Reaching a position that allows universal joints to lock.
    - Exceeding the maximum allowable angle for constant velocity of the universal joints.

    Information concerning these parameters may be found in all drive-line manufacturer's catalogs.
3. Specify and test telescoping members to allow the lowest possible thrust loads, considering the expected working conditions.
4. Specify and test torque limiters to control excessive shock loads.
5. Where necessary, specify and test overrunning clutches to prevent inertial loads from overpowering the tractor.

DRIVE-LINE SAFETY CHECKLIST

Hazard Reduction – The second step in specifying a safe drive-line application is to strive to eliminate as many hazards as possible

1. On drive-line with torque limiting or overrunning devices, specify that the device be positioned to the end of the drive-line by the implement.
2. For implement connections which require bolts or set screws, select and/or supply hardware which minimizes protrusions.
3. For tractors PTO shaft connections, specify a safety type yoke (twist or slide collar) to minimize protrusions.
4. Provide a proper clearance zone for the operation of the drive-line, to avoid damaging the shielding components.

Some common areas of interference are:

- Three point linkage.
- Extended or eye loop hitch pins.
- Hydraulic hoses.

Guarding – For hazards which cannot be eliminated effectively, guarding must be provided whenever feasible.

The PTO master shield, integral drive-line shield, and implement input connection shield should provide an interactive guarding system.

1. Provide instructions by labels or manuals. The implement should be used only with the tractor's PTO master shield in place.
2. Specify and test an integral drive-line shield with end cones which overlap, but not interfere with the PTO master shield or implement input connection shield.
3. Provide an implement input connection shield to interact with the integral drive-line shield to provide guarding of the shaft coupling and any torque limiting devices installed on the drive-line.
4. Check that all routine maintenance of the drive-line can be done without removal of the shields.

DRIVE-LINE SAFETY CHECKLIST

Warnings and Instructions – Provide warnings and instructions for hazards associated with the machine. Provide instructions for proper maintenance and repair.

1. Provide labels on the unit to advise the user of proper hitch dimensions and maximum safe operating speed.
2. Check that proper danger labels are supplied with the drive-line.
3. Provide easy-to-understand instructions for proper drive-line operation, maintenance, and repair in the operator's manual.
4. Advise against the use of PTO adapters which may defeat the purpose of the tractor's master shield and adversely affect the performance of the drive-line.
5. Advise the user of locations of genuine original equipment spare parts.

Further information about drive-line specifications and safety may be obtained from your drive-line supplier and the following ASME standards and engineering practices:

S203 – Rear power take-off for agricultural tractors

S205 – Power take-off definitions and terminology for agricultural tractor

S207 – Operating requirements for tractors and power take-off driven equipment implements

S318 – Safety for agricultural equipment

S331 – Implement power take-off drive-line specifications

S333 – Agricultural tractor auxiliary power take-off drives

S350 – Safety alert symbol for agricultural equipment

S441 – Safety signs

S493 – Guarding for agricultural equipment

EP363 – Technical publications for agricultural equipment

Other standards may apply for particular types of implements. All drive-line manufacturers strive to produce a safe product. Drive-lines, like most other components must be used properly, including the use of proper tractor master shields and implement input connection shields. Please contact us if you have any questions about your drive-line applications.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Do not attempt to operate the chipper until you have read and understand the owner's manual.
- If you need another manual you can download one at www.woodmaxx.com
- Keep the decals in place and in good repair. We will furnish new decals upon request.
- It is not recommended to operate the chipper in temperatures below freezing.
- Always keep the guards and chip deflector installed properly while operating the chipper.
- Never leave the chipper running unattended.
- Do not attempt alterations, repairs, or adjustments while the flywheel is turning. Always disconnect the PTO, stop the tractor's motor, and put the keys in your pocket prior to attempting any alterations, repairs or adjustments.
- Keep hands, feet, and other extremities out of and away from the hopper (in feed bin).
- Point the discharge chute away from doorways, sidewalks, or any other area where your view is obstructed. The chute should be pointed downwind when possible. This will keep the chips from blowing back in the operator's direction.
- Keep everyone, especially children, away from the area of operation.
- No loose clothing should be worn around the chipper. Personal injury can occur if someone or something turns the flywheel over when the blades are being checked or the cutter bar is being adjusted. The flywheel has enough residual energy to easily remove fingers.

WEAR PROTECTIVE GEAR!

EYES – wrap around safety glasses

EARS – ear plugs

HANDS – leather gloves

FEET – steel toed boots

LEGS – heavy pants

ARMS – long sleeved shirt

MACHINE CHECKLIST

CAUTION: Turn the flywheel by hand before applying power to ensure that the head is clear, all the bolts are clear, and the knives clear the case and the cutter bar.

Make sure that:

1. The feed roll drive-shaft and pivots are properly lubricated.
2. The feed roll clutch is properly lubricated and the clutch releases when the handle is pushed toward the chute.
3. The PTO shaft does not come apart or bottom out during the normal lifting range.

Check the chip pile to see if the blades need to be serviced. Long slivers in the chip pile are one of the best indicators of dull blades.

MACHINE OPERATION

The chipper is a flywheel-and-knife type of chipper, not a shredder. The blades actually chip the limbs they are fed into the head. The blades must be sharp to operate properly. Dirt, rocks, nails, or other foreign material will shorten blade life.

Before operating the chipper, review the machine checklist. After turning flywheel by hand and making sure there are no obstructions in the head, start he tractor and raise the chipper until the PTO shaft is no more than 15 degrees from level. The chipper must be resting on solid ground prior to operation. DO NOT operate while raised by 3 pt hitch.

Start the chipper slowly with the PTO engaged. Gradually increase engine RPM until the tractor PTO speed in 540 RPM. The chipper is designed to run at 540 RPM. Lower RPM can damage the chipper if material jams and stops the flywheel. The material will feed into the head more easily if you start the pieces with the large end first.

The feed roll will fold branches as they are pulled into the hopper. Occasionally, a limb fork may have to be cut to feed properly. If the material stops feeding, sometimes a little push on the long end of the limb will help.

If the material stops the feed roller, release the feed roller disengage clutch by pushing it toward the chute. Hold the clutch in the disengage mode, and pull the material out of the hopper. Release the feed roller clutch and the feed roller will turn again.

MACHINE OPERATION

Remember to chip only clean material, or blade life will be shortened.

Do not move the chipper while the flywheel is turning.

Block the tractor wheels and set the parking brake while running the chipper.

Watch the discharge chute while operating the unit and if the chips stop flowing, stop feeding material into the unit by moving the feed roll clutch handle toward the chute and pulling the material from the hopper.

Most of the time this will be enough to clear the chips out of the unit. If the unit slows down noticeably, first shut off the PTO power, then the tractor. Unplug the head by turning it backwards by hand with the discharge chute and the top section of the flywheel housing wrap off.

Remove the chips from the top of the head. If this fails, remove the clean-out door, located in the lower part of the front side-plate of the chipper below the main shaft, and then work the chips out of the case.

Replace the clean-out door after all the chips are removed, be sure to use both the lock washers and flat washers.

Do not operate the chipper without the chip deflector in place.

Before stopping the chipper, be sure that all of the material is out of the head and out of the in feed roller.

All of the material in the chute must be gone or the unit could jam on a small piece of material. This can usually be cleared by turning the unit backwards by hand.

Dull blades cause many problems such as: seeming lack of power, plugging of the discharge chute, rough cutting with more vibration than usual, feed roll shaft broken, main bearing house broken, main bearing working loose and the flywheel or blades hitting the case or bed knife, feed roller kicking out of gear, and not feeding.

When sharpening the blades, be careful to keep angle A at a 30-32° angle. Blades cannot be rounded, or the blades will not pull the material into the head. *(See Flywheel Blade Sharpening Instructions)*

The best way to tell if the blades need sharpening is to watch the chips coming out of the chip discharge. If they are long and straight, the blades are in need of service. Sometimes the blades feel sharp to the fingers, but may be worn or rounded. They will need to be sharpened.

LUBRICATION FREQUENCIES & LOCATIONS

Bearings - grease all bearing zerks every 4-8 hours of operation.

PTO Shaft – grease the two grease zerks on the universals once daily with multi-purpose grease.

Infeed Roller Drive Axle – lubricate with spray lithium grease every four to eight hours of operation. Occasionally remove and thoroughly clean this assembly

Feed Roll Clutch – while feed roll shaft is off, lubricate the feed roll clutch inside and out with multi-purpose grease.

Gear Box – add oil (90w) as necessary and change after 40 hours of use.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

Check all bolts, set-screws and fasteners after running four hours, and once per day thereafter.

Check for loose belts and broken pulleys, loose springs, dry slides, and proper lubrication of both feed roller drive-axle and feed roller clutch.

The main drive belts on the chipper need to be tight.

The belt of the main drive on the PTO chipper should be checked every eight hours of operation.

All decals and safety instructions should be kept clean and legible. It is the operator's responsibility to replace the decals as needed. They will be mailed to you at no charge.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM: Head slows but tractor does not

Possible Causes	Solution
Main drive belts are slipping	Tighten
Blades dull	Sharpen

PROBLEM: Feed roll clutch kicking in and out of gear excessively

Possible Causes	Solution
Blades dull	Sharpen
Material jammed in chute	Release feed roll clutch and remove material by pulling out of chute, trim forks, and feed into chute.

PROBLEM: Not chipping clean or chip deflector plugging

Possible Causes	Solution
Blades dull	Sharpen
Cutter bar rounded	Sharpen/reverse
Chipper head turning too slowly	Check PTO speed at 540 RPM

PROBLEM: Unit won't feed

Possible Causes	Solution
Feed roll slides dirty or dry	Clean and lubricate
Fork in material too wide	Remove and trim
Feed roll gear box belt loose	Tighten
Feed roll tension springs stretched	Replace

DRIVE-LINE FITTING ADJUSTMENTS

This data is for drive-line fitting adjustment.

Prior to startup, the PTO that is supplied with your chipper must be properly sized to insure proper operation. If this is not done, damage to the chipper, PTO, and tractor PTO drive-line will occur. These calculations are based on the following assumptions:

The PTO drive-line used is supplied with your chipper. With a size two PTO shaft spline for a type one spline on the tractor PTO.

The drive-line has an active length range of 20-3/4" to 25-1/4" and that 2-1/2" of contact area on the PTO spline and 2-1/2" of contact area on the chipper spline shaft are utilized.

The two shaft ends are horizontal with one another

The following steps should be taken to insure the proper fitting of the PTO drive-line (provided with your chipper) with your tractor PTO drive.

Attach the chipper to your tractor's three point connections.

Raise the chipper to a position where its drive-shaft is level with the tractor PTO drive-shaft. The horizontal position is recommended for operation of the chipper. A maximum of 15 degrees of offset from the horizontal position between the two shaft ends is allowable for proper operation of the unit by the PTO drive-line manufacturer. However, drive-line calculations are based on a ***level horizontal position***.

With the two drive shafts level with one another, measure the distance between the ends of the two shafts. (The chipper and the tractor PTO shaft ends). This distance between the two shaft ends is the measured shaft end distance, or "MSED". [fig. 23,24] The PTO drive-line is capable of handling a MSED between 20" to 25-1/2", allowing for at least 1/3 of shaft overlap as recommended by the drive-line manufacturer.

If the MSED is longer than 25-1/2", a longer drive-line is needed and should be ordered.

If the MSED is shorter than 20", a shorter drive-line is needed and should be ordered.

MSED	
Between 23-1/4" x 25-1/4"	No adjustment needed
22"	Cut 1" from each shaft
21"	Cut 2" from each shaft
20"	Cut 3" from each shaft

DRIVE-LINE FITTING ADJUSTMENTS

Most drive-lines can be adjusted to fit by cutting off equal amounts of the ends of the shaft and the guard tube of the PTO drive-line. In no case can more than 3″ of shaft and guard tube be removed, or the contact area is not sufficient for proper and safe operation of the drive-shaft. Cut off the same amount from the shaft tube plastic cover and the guard tube safety cover to insure proper assembly and fit of the drive-line.

Consult the drive-line manufacturer data enclosed with your drive-line for proper assembly, disassembly, lubrication and operation prior to startup and during operation.

REMEMBER: Contact with the drive-line while in use can result in serious injury or death. Any portion of the drive-line while not shielded must be guarded by an interactive guarding system. The manufacturer of the equipment is responsible for providing guards. Any replacement guard must be one which is specified by that manufacturer. In short, do not remove any of the plastic safety covers on the drive-line and insure that caution is used around this drive-line. No one should be in the drive-line area when it is operating.

BLADE CHANGING / ADJUSTING INSTRUCTIONS

WM-8M

Tools you will need:

- ◊ Torque Wrench
- ◊ 13mm Wrench/Socket
- ◊ 17mm Socket
- ◊ 6mm Allen Wrench

STEPS:

- Detach PTO shaft from chipper. [fig. 1]
- Remove Shield that covers infeed drive axle.
- Remove shield that covers drive belts.
- Remove access panel on front and back of flywheel chamber to expose blade bolts and nuts. [fig. 2] [fig. 3]
- Clean and remove any debris that is impacted in blade bolt allen head socket using an awl or other pointed object. Take care to clean these out thoroughly to ensure allen wrench drive bit seats properly. If not, you may strip the heads out. Air blow gun is also helpful.
- Hold the head of the M10 cap screws with a 6mm allen wrench. From the back side of the flywheel, with a 17mm socket remove the nylon lock nuts. [fig. 2]
- Remove the blades. Be careful not to drop the nuts or bolts into the flywheel chamber. If you do - See "Clearing An Object From The Flywheel Housing"
- Replace blades with new or sharpened blades. Be sure there is no debris between blade and flywheel.
- Torque blade bolts by holding M10 cap screw heads with 6mm allen wrench, then with a 17mm socket and a torque wrench, tighten nylon lock nuts to 40 ft/lbs. DO NOT over torque bolts or blade breakage may occur. [fig. 2] [fig. 4]
- Replace access covers front and back.

fig. 1

fig. 2

fig. 3

fig. 4

BLADE CHANGING / ADJUSTING INSTRUCTIONS

REPLACE BED BLADE (ANVIL)

Tools you will need:

- ◊ Torque Wrench
- ◊ 6mm Allen Wrench
- ◊ 17 mm Socket

STEPS:

- Detach PTO shaft from chipper. [fig. 1]
- Remove both tension springs from infeed roller assembly.
- Raise and support infeed roller, a short piece of 2x4 works well for this. [fig. 2]
- Clean and remove any debris that is impacted in blade bolt allen head socket using an awl or other pointed object. Take care to clean these out thoroughly to ensure allen wrench drive bit seats properly. If not, you may strip the heads out. Air blow gun is also helpful.
- Insert short end of allen wrench into socket, allowing long end to rest against the flywheel. Hold firm so wrench does not slip out of socket.
- Using a 17mm socket, remove all three nuts from the bottom of the bed blade. Remove bed blade. [fig. 3]
- Using an air gun, blow all debris from bed blade seat. Be sure to clear any debris that could interfere with the bed blade seating properly on the frame.
- Replace bed blade.
- Replace all three bolts/nuts and tighten to 40 ft/lbs with a torque wrench. DO NOT over torque bolts or blade breakage may occur.
- Replace all shields and covers.
- Re-attach PTO shaft.

fig. 1

fig. 2

fig. 3

FLYWHEEL BLADE SHARPENING INSTRUCTIONS

SHARPEN FLYWHEEL BLADES

STEPS:

- To properly sharpen the blades, sharpen an angle A and keep the angle about 30-32°, the same as a new set. [fig. 1]
- Area B cannot be rounded, or the blades will not pull the material into the head.
- The best way to tell if the blades need sharpening is to watch the chips coming out of the chip discharge.
- If they are long and stringy, the blades need to be serviced. Sometimes, the blades feel sharp to the fingers, but may be worn or rounded in area B. These blades need to be sharpened.

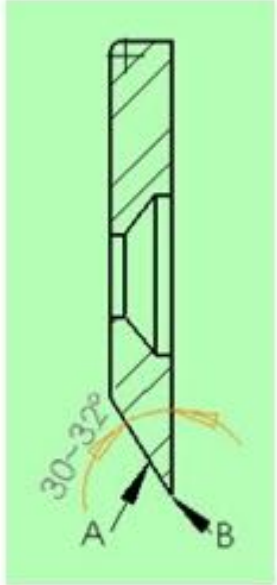

fig. 1

CLEARING AN OBJECT FROM THE FLYWHEEL HOUSING

Tools you will need:

◊13mm Wrench

STEPS:

- Detach PTO shaft from chipper. [fig. 1]
- Locate access door on bottom of flywheel housing. [fig. 2]
- Using a 13mm wrench, remove the two bolts that secure the access cover. [fig. 2]
- Remove cover.
- Locate/clear object from flywheel chamber. [fig. 3]
- Replace access cover/bolts.
- Re-attach PTO shaft to chipper.
- Don't drop nut again.

fig. 1

fig. 2

fig. 3

REPLACE / ADJUST INFEED DRIVE AXLE POWER BELT

Tools you will need:

- 16mm Wrench (same as 5/8″)
- 18mm Wrench

STEPS:

- Detach PTO shaft from chipper. [fig. 1]
- Remove roller disengage bar cable. [fig. 2]
- Remove shield that covers in feed drive axle.
- Using a 16mm wrench, loosen all 4 nuts that hold worm gear box to frame - but DO NOT remove.
- Using a 18mm wrench, loosen jamb nut on belt adjustment screw. [fig. 3]
- Unscrew belt adjustment screw until belt becomes loose. [fig. 4]
- Install new belt.
- Tighten adjustment screw until belt becomes taught (so that when you squeeze the belt with one hand you can not touch belt to itself). [fig. 5]
- When belt is taught, tighten both jamb nuts.
- Tighten all 4 nuts that hold worm gear box to frame.
- Re-attach cover & roller disengage bar cable.
- Re-attach PTO shaft.

fig. 1

fig. 2

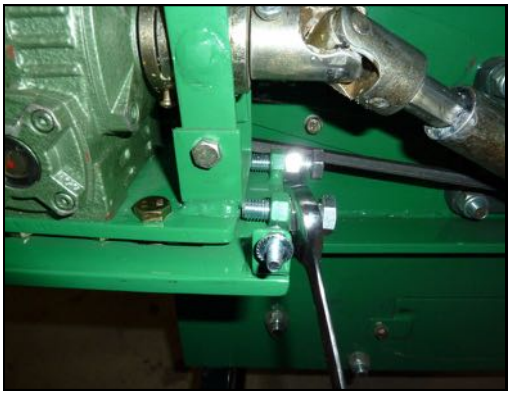

fig. 3

fig. 4

fig. 5

DRIVE BELT CHANGING / ADJUSTING

Tools you will need:

- ◊ 13mm Wrench (same as 1/2″)
- ◊ 17mm Wrench
- ◊ 19mm Socket (same as 3/4″)
- ◊ Straight Edge
- ◊ 5-BX-45 Belts
- ◊ 18mm Socket

fig. 1

STEPS:

- Detach PTO shaft from chipper. [fig. 1]
- Remove drive belt cover.
- Loosen 4 bolts that support the lower jack shaft assembly. (17mm, 18mm) [fig. 2]
- Loosen 4 adjustment bolts until jack shaft assembly and belts become loose. (19mm or 3/4″) [fig. 3] [fig. 4]
- Remove/replace belts.
- Tighten 4 adjustment bolts until belts are tight and pulleys are parallel and in line with each other. (+/- 1′8″ is acceptable) [fig. 5]
- Attach drive belt cover.
- Re-attach PTO shaft.

fig. 2

fig. 3

fig. 4

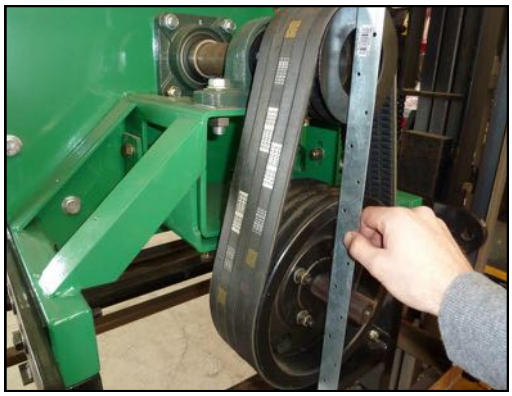

fig. 5

REPLACE / MAINTAIN INFEED DRIVE AXLE

Tools you will need:

◊12mm wrench

STEPS:

- Detach PTO shaft from chipper. [fig. 1]
- Remove infeed roller disengage bar cable. [fig. 2]
- Remove shield that covers axle.
- Remove drive axle. (12mm) [fig. 3]
- Clean drive axle with solvent and a brush.
- Apply liberal amounts of grease to the clutch assembly.
- Install drive axle.
- Spray a high quality lithium grease onto shaft. Be careful not to spray belts/pulleys.
- Re-attach shield/cable.

fig. 1

fig. 2

fig. 3

WARRANTY

WOODMAXX POWER EQUIPMENT, LTD.

LIMITED WARRANTY

WOODMAXX POWER EQUIPMENT, LTD. ("WOODMAXX") warrants its products to the original retail purchaser as follows:

TWO-YEAR WARRANTY

WOODMAXX warrants parts only to be free from defects in material and workmanship for two (2) years from the date of original purchase except where otherwise noted. Proof of purchase (original receipt) is required. The exclusive remedy for this warranty is that WOODMAXX will, at its option, provide repair or replacement parts for this product. WOODMAXX reserves the right to discontinue or change materials, parts, models or products, or to make substitutions.

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS

This warranty does not apply to normal wear and tear, commercial or rental use, after-market modification, or damages which arise from negligence, misuse, use not in accordance with the product instructions and if in the event there is a dispute, WOODMAXX in its sole discretion will make the final decision with regard to whether or not the product is covered by the WOODMAXX warranty. Repairs made under this warranty will not extend the warranty period.

LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

The warranty and remedies as set forth above are exclusive and in lieu of all others, oral or written, express or implied. In no event will WOODMAXX be liable for any damages, including incidental or consequential damages, arising out of the use or inability to use this product.

LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTIES

Any express or implied warranties, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, shall be limited to the duration and terms of the express written warranty.

WARRANTY REPAIR POLICY

If covered replacement parts are not in stock, they will be ordered by WOODMAXX and the customer will be notified when replacements parts are available. Any hydraulic component covered under this warranty that requires service will be returned to WOODMAXX for repair and then shipped back upon completion. WOODMAXX will not be liable for any damages associated with the unavailability of parts, including consequential damages or delay damages.

WARRANTY EXCLUSIONS:

Belts, blades, hydraulic hoses, and finish are specifically excluded from this warranty. WOODMAXX is not liable for any incidental damage caused by its products, including but not limited to, any damage to tractors or other machinery used in connection with its products.