

Murska 1400/2000 CB "Crimper Bagger" and Murska Bagger How to make a "crimped moist grain ensilage tube" ?

1. Lower the bottom door as low as possible by loosening the chains. Put the bag over the tunnel, behind the front edge. With Ø1,5m tunnel the bag size must be Ø 1,5 – 1,7m (5' – 5,5'), with Ø2,0m tunnel is Ø2,0m (6,5') bag suitable.
2. Lift the bottom door higher by adjusting the chains in both sides equally.



3. Drag the bag out from underside over the tunnel. Folded plastic tube must run out from the underside! Drag bag out about 2-3 meters, close the bag by knot, string, tape, etc.



4. Turn and place the closed bag end under the bottom door and tunnel.
5. Start the bag against a wall or for example against a square or round bale, etc. There must be a "barricade" behind the bag during first 1-2 meters bagging. After this there is enough weight in the bag to keep it in place.



6. Lock the hydraulic brakes by pumping max pressure (about 150-170 bar) with the hand pump. Now crimper-bagger do not move forward during the start.

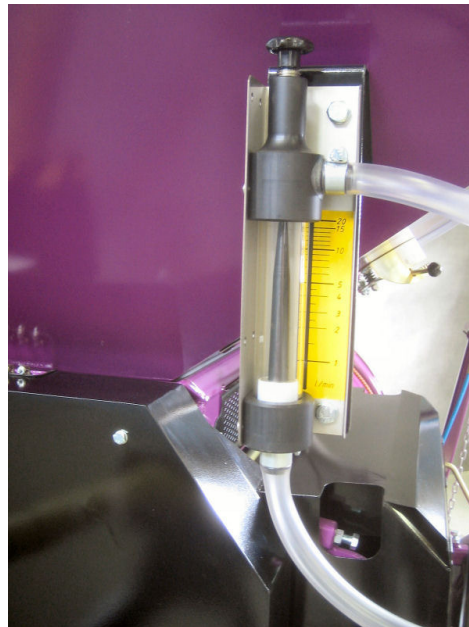
Note: The brakes have been adjusted in the factory, but it is necessary to “drive in” the brakes before first bagging operation: pump about 50 bar pressure to brakes and drag the machine with tractor few hundred meters. Now the brakes are in balance and both sides will brake equally.



7. Make sure, that there is no brakes on in the tractor! The pressure in the bag will push the whole system forward during the bagging process, tractor just runs the crimper through PTO-shaft. Tractor must be in streight line ahead to get a straight bag!

8. Load the hopper full of grain; feeding doors still closed.

9. Start crimping as normally, start tractor PTO about 400...500 rpm, pump max pressure to hydraulic jacks under the adjustable rollers, open preservative acid pump, open grain feeding doors, adjust roller gap with cranks, etc...



10. Now bagging auger start to push crimped grain in to the bag. Note, that you are not able to see inside the bag, but you can take a sample of crimped grain under the rollers to secure, that grain is crimped properly.

Note also, that the bagging screw will do “a second crimping” and grind the grain little more after the rollers! This is not happening with the elevator model. Therefore the rollers do not need to be so close adjusted as normally, and crimping grade will be still fine!

11. When the first meter, the bag-end, starts to be filed and bag start to stretch out, open the brake valve carefully so much, that the pressure is about 100 bar. The crimper & tractor starts now go slowly forward.

Control the speed by measuring the stretch in the bag: there must be about 5-10% stretch in the bag. In EuroBag bags there is lines printed in the bag for measuring the stretch (stretch from 500mm -> 540mm), in AgBag bags the scale is the printed “AG-BAG” logo, the logo must be at top side of the bag, between “10 and 14 o’clock”.

The weight on the crimper (full / empty hopper), surface, etc. effects to the pressure in the bagging. Let the bagging go on and control the stretch every now and then; do not adjust the brake pressure too often, and you get streight and even good looking bag!



For example: Ø 1,5m bag takes about 1,7 tons grain / meter. If crimping output is 30 tons/hour, system must move ahead about $30 / 1,7 \text{ m / hour} = 17 \text{ m/hour} = 30 \text{ cm / minute}$.



12. If you for some reason need to stop / halt the bagging and then continue again, just stop the crimper, but do not adjust or lock the brakes. In this way there is no discontinuity or uneven stretch in the bag.

13. When you finish the bagging (or 50 meters of bag is full), close feeding, run crimper empty, stop the crimper, release brake pressure and slowly move tractor ahead about 2-3 meters. Then cut the bag, close the bag by pressing air out from the end and close bag tightly.



14. Cut the bag and press all air out from the bag end. Close the bag tightly. If there is still air or pressure left in the bag, cut a small opening to bag and press air out, then repara the bag with the tape, that is delivered with the bags.



15. Clean out all grains, that has been dropped off during the bagging. Grain attracts mice, rats and birds and these animals may damage the bag.

16. Control the bag daily. If there is pressure in the bag during first days after ensiling, let pressure out from the bag. Fix all openings with the tape.

17. Open the bag earliest 3-4 weeks after ensiling; on that time the degree of acidity pH is 4...5. After opening the bag take daily minimum 15-20cm grain from the bag.