



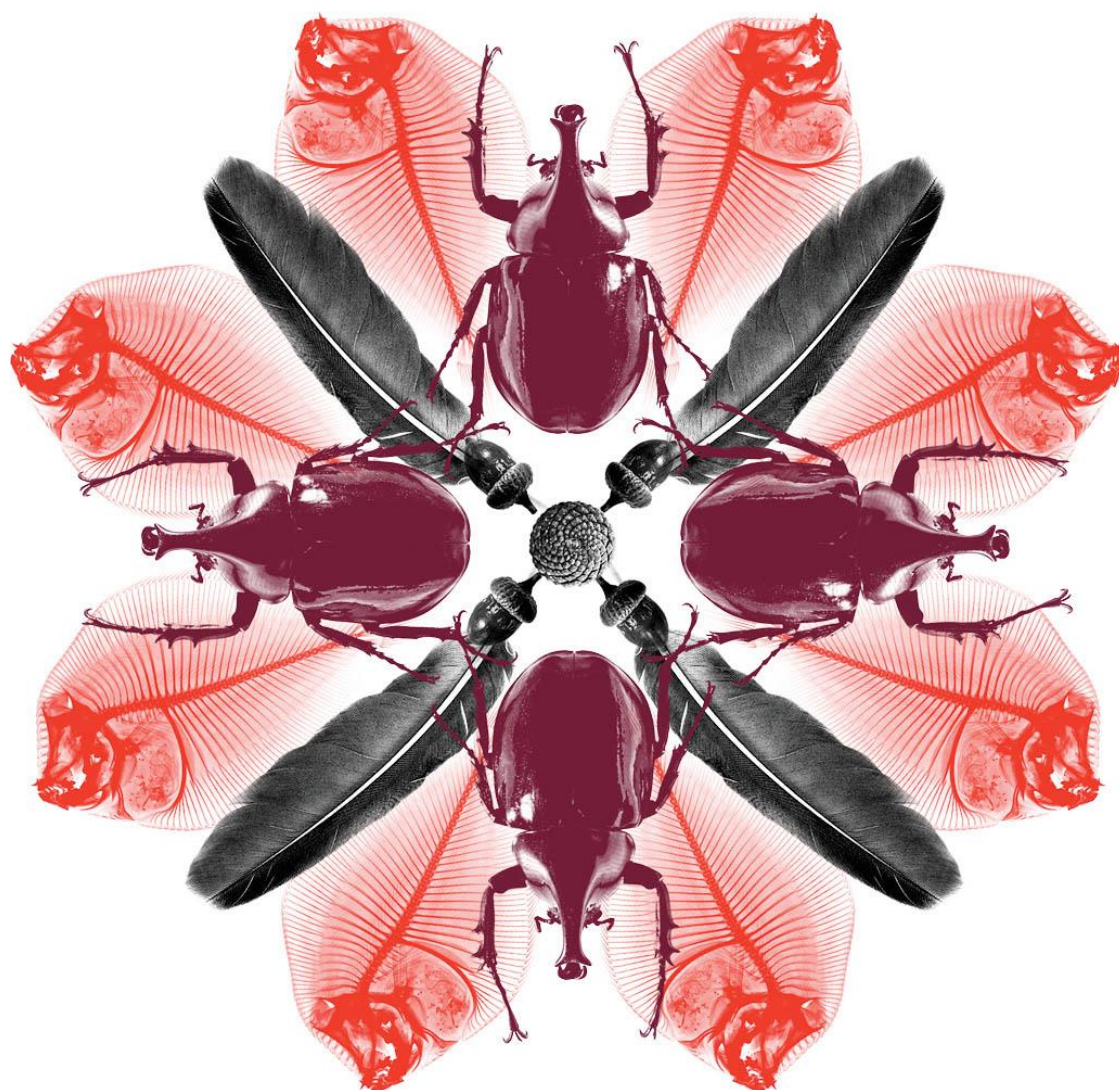
Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Machinery Cleaning Guide - Mini Tractors

Biosecurity

Publication series

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Inquiries regarding this document should be directed to:

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Machinery Team
PO Box 222
Hamilton QLD 4007

Within Australia Phone: 1800 900 090
Outside Australia Phone: +61 7 3246 8706
Email: machinery@agriculture.gov.au

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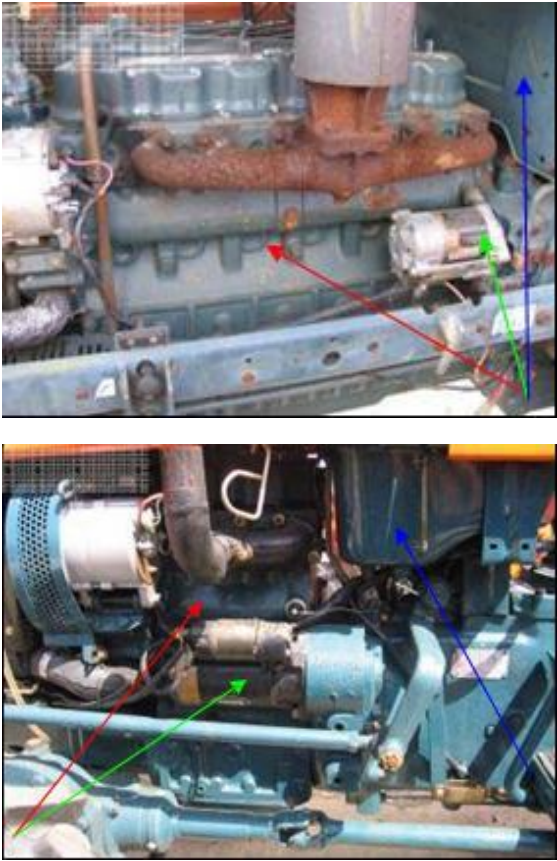

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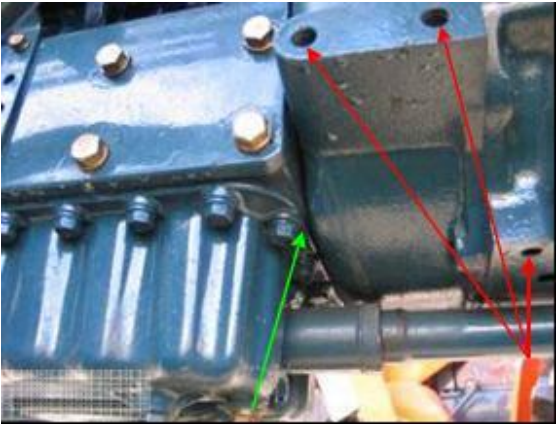


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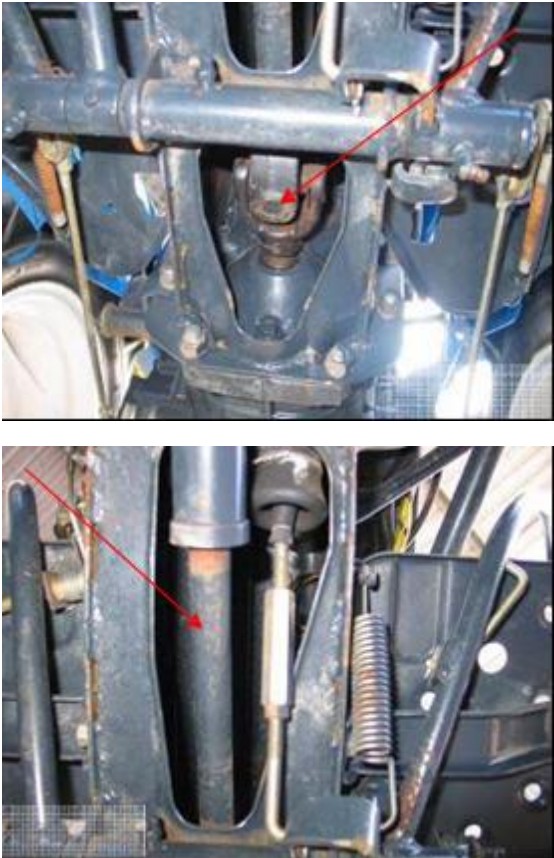






Cleaning guidelines

Engine block, sump and Housing

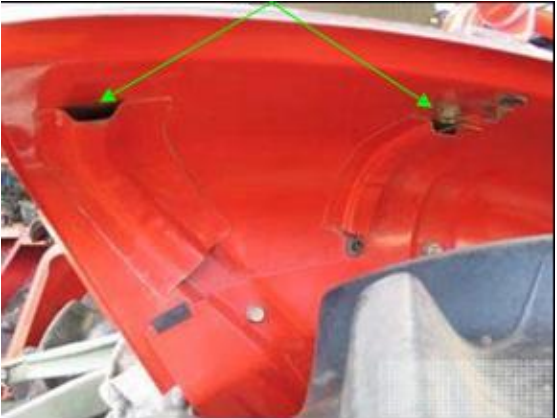
Description	Images
<p>The two sides of the mini tractor engine block. All surfaces of the block (red arrows), around all starter motors (green arrows), oil filters; fuel tanks (blue arrows) must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected.</p>	 <p>The top photograph shows a side view of the engine block. A red arrow points to the side of the block, a green arrow points to a starter motor, and a blue arrow points to a fuel tank. The bottom photograph shows another side of the engine block with similar arrows pointing to different components.</p>
<p>The topside of the engine block and tappet head cover (red arrow). This area must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected.</p>	 <p>The photograph shows the top of the engine block. A red arrow points to the tappet head cover, which is the area that must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected.</p>

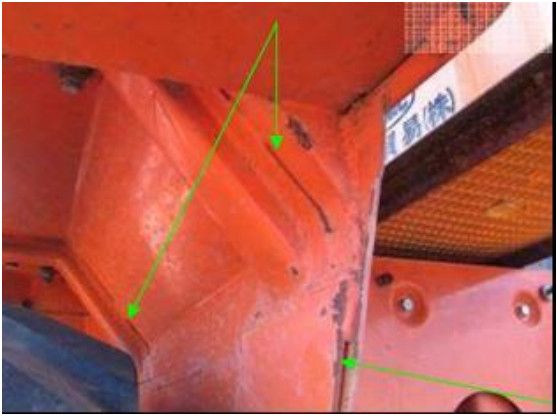


Description	Images
<p>The rear end of the sump. All countersink holes (red arrow) must be free of biosecurity risk material. On this model there is a small recess above the sump (green arrow) that may require flushing to verify cleanliness.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of the rear end of a blue sump. Several countersink holes are visible, with red arrows pointing to them. A green arrow points to a small recess above the sump.</p>
<p>Another example of a small recess (red arrow) behind the sump that must be free of biosecurity risk material.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph showing a small recess behind the sump, indicated by a red arrow.</p>
<p>This illustration shows an unusual sump design with the steering shaft dividing it through the centre. This area (red arrows) can harbour biosecurity risk material and requires flushing to verify cleanliness.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of an unusual sump design where a steering shaft divides it through the center. Red arrows point to the areas where the shaft enters and exits the sump.</p>


Description	Images
<p>Examples of universal joints and steering shafts (red arrows), accessible for cleaning and inspection after the removal of non-affixed panels. All internal surfaces must be free of all biosecurity risk material.</p>	 <p>The top photograph shows a close-up of a steering shaft assembly. A red arrow points to a universal joint (U-joint) where the shaft connects to another component. The bottom photograph shows a similar U-joint in a different part of the machinery, also highlighted with a red arrow. Both images show the internal surfaces of the joints, which are the focus of the biosecurity cleaning instructions.</p>
<p>Small recesses like the one highlighted (red arrows) will require flushing to remove any biosecurity risk material and to verify cleanliness.</p>	 <p>The photograph shows a metal housing or cover with a small, dark, recessed area. Two red arrows point to this area, indicating it is a location that requires flushing to ensure it is free of biosecurity risk material.</p>

Description	Images
If drainage holes are present (red arrow), flush to verify internal cleanliness.	
Verify all internal light covers (blue arrows) are clean and free of biosecurity risk material.	
These open support channels (green arrows) inside the top of the engine cover must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected.	


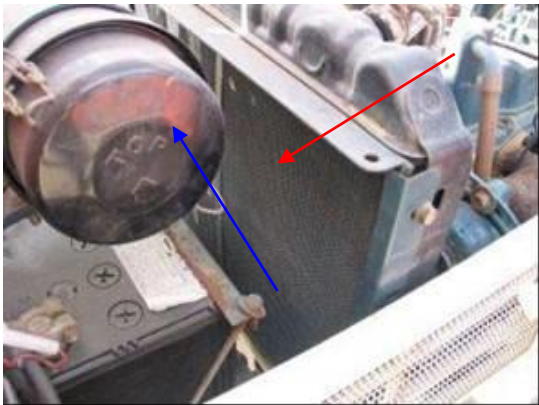
Rear wheel arches

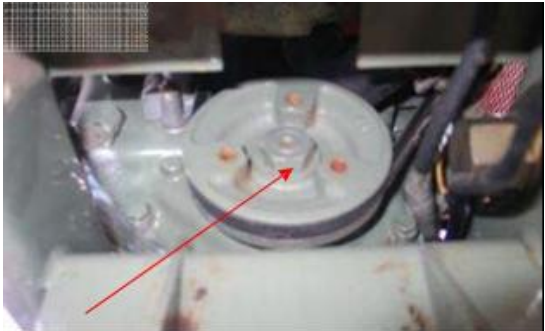

Description	Images
<p>The inside rear wheel arches highlighting the hollow support cavities (green arrows). These hollow channels must be flushed in the presence of the inspecting officer to verify internal cleanliness.</p>	
<p>On some models, numerous hollow support channels may be found under the rear wheel arches (green arrow). All require flushing to remove any internal biosecurity risk material.</p>	

Description	Images
<p>This illustration shows spot-welded hollow support channels under the rear arches. Due to these channels not being sealed units, biosecurity risk material can enter via the small recesses (green arrows) and these require flushing to verify internal cleanliness.</p>	
<p>The internal cleanliness of the light covers must be verified (blue arrows).</p>	
<p>Another illustration of the variety of hollow support channels (blue arrows) under the rear wheel arches that require flushing to verify internal cleanliness.</p>	

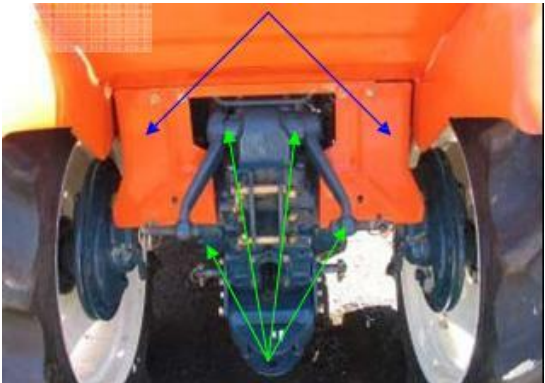
Description	Images
<p>The internal cleanliness of the light covers on top of the wheel arches must be verified (blue arrow).</p>	

Radiators, batteries and harmonic balancers



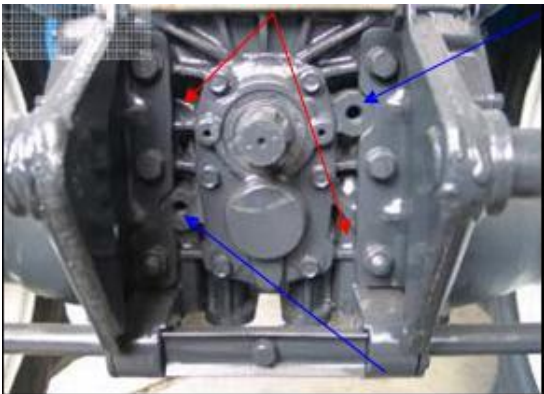
Description	Images
<p>Most radiators do not have an internal grill cover, which allows cleaning and inspection access to the inside of the shroud (green arrow).</p>	
<p>The red arrow highlights the mesh grill commonly found at the front of the radiator. These mesh grills must be removed to allow debris caught in the radiator core to be flushed out and removed. Remove the air-filter (blue arrow) and verify cleanliness.</p>	



Description	Images
<p>The harmonic balancer found at the front of the engine block (red arrow). These areas are generally concave, can harbour biosecurity risk material and must be verified clean.</p>	
<p>All batteries must be loosened from the tie down points for underside cleaning and inspection (red arrow).</p>	

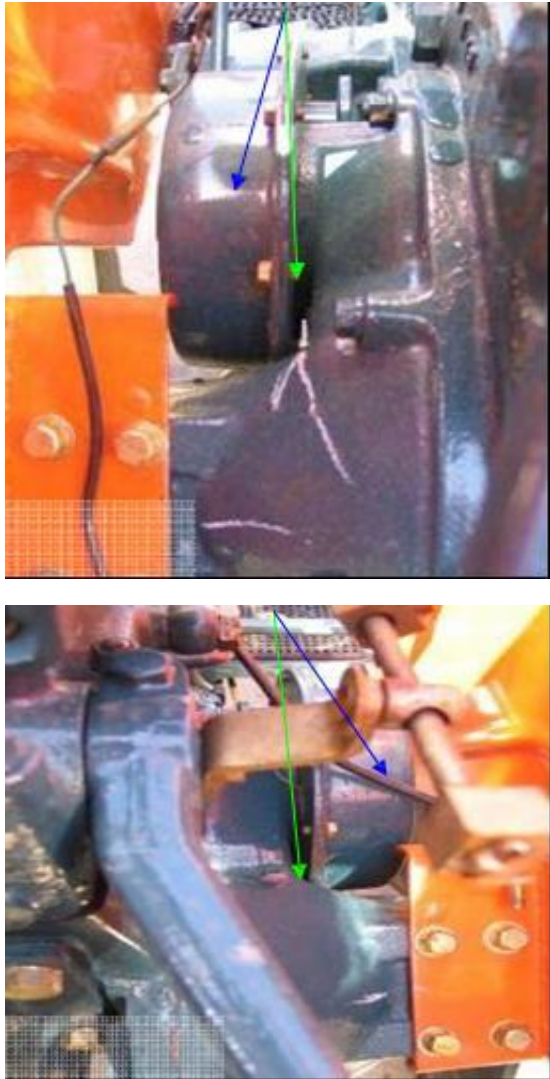
Rear end, linkage and PTO (power transfer output)

Description	Images
<p>The rear view of a typical mini tractor. To facilitate the cleaning and inspection process, remove all non-affixed panels (blue arrows). All contaminated grease must be removed from the linkage arms and pivot points (green arrows).</p>	

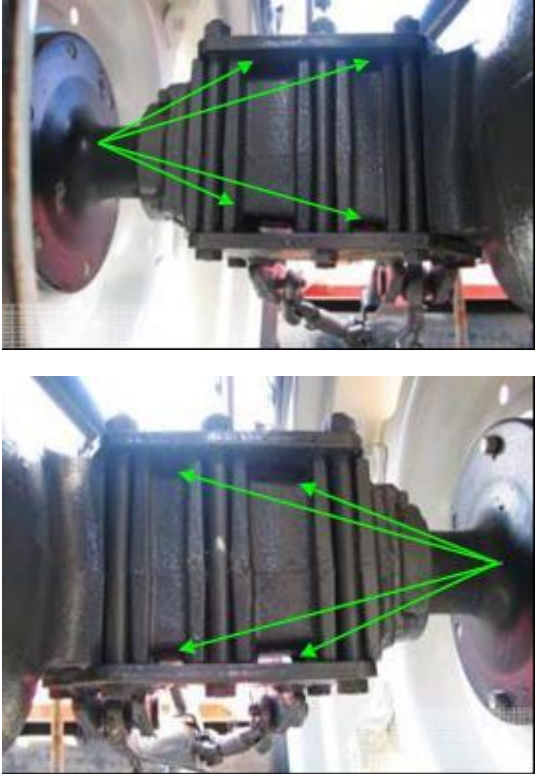
Description	Images
<p>Once these rear panels have been removed, it allows access for cleaning and inspection. The green arrows highlight small recesses between the rear guard and the topside of the axles. See following illustrations.</p>	
<p>These two illustrations highlight the small recesses that can be found on the rear axles on some models. The green arrows highlight a small gap that must be flushed to verify cleanliness.</p>	
<p>Check for any biosecurity risk material in areas where attachments are mounted to the rear of the tractor (red arrow). Areas like those illustrated by the red arrows may require flushing to verify cleanliness.</p>	

Description	Images
<p>All countersunk holes (red arrows) must be free of biosecurity risk material.</p>	
<p>In conjunction with verifying countersunk holes, on some models, other small recesses (green arrows) can be flushed to verify cleanliness.</p>	
<p>Another example of the rear of a mini tractor. This model has numerous ledges (red arrows) and countersunk holes (blue arrows) that must be cleaned and verified.</p>	


Description	Images
<p>Even though the rear of some models may appear simplified, all have ledges (blue arrow) and nooks (red arrow) that require thorough cleaning and inspection.</p>	
<p>The underside of the linkage at the rear. These generally have small ledges (red arrows) that must be checked for cleanliness.</p>	

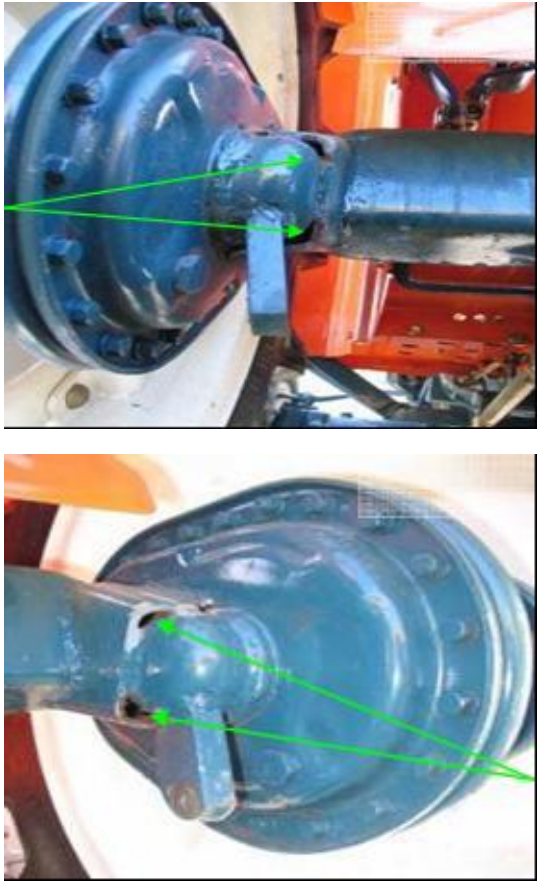
Description	Images
<p>Small recesses between the chain cover (blue arrows) and housing like those highlighted by the green arrows must be verified.</p>	 <p>The images show two different views of the mini tractor's mechanical components. In both photos, a blue arrow points to a chain cover and a green arrow points to a housing. The text indicates that small recesses between these components must be verified.</p>

Rear axles


Description	Images
<p>All surfaces of the rear axles must be free of biosecurity risk material and some may require flushing of recesses (green arrows) to verify cleanliness.</p>	 <p>The images show two views of a rear axle assembly. The top image shows the axle from the side, with green arrows pointing to the recessed areas between the axle and the housing. The bottom image shows the axle from the front, with green arrows pointing to the recessed areas between the axle and the housing. These areas are identified as recesses that may require flushing to verify cleanliness.</p>




Inside rear hubs


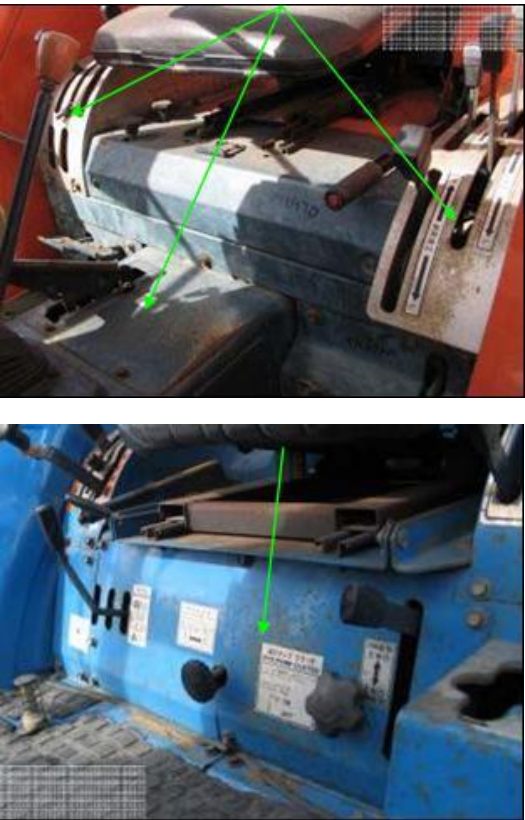
Description	Images
<p>On some models, small gaps can be found in the inside hub housing (red arrows). These areas that can harbour biosecurity risk material will be further illustrated next.</p>	 <p>The images show two different views of the inside of a rear hub housing. In both photos, red arrows point to small gaps between the housing and the axle assembly, which can harbour biosecurity risk material.</p>

Description	Images
<p>A closer view of the small openings (green arrows) that may be found on the rear hubs on some model mini tractors. These must be flushed to verify cleanliness.</p>	



Instrument panels, fuel cells and gears




Description	Images
<p>On most models, when the engine cover is lifted, the topside of the fuel cell (red arrow) becomes accessible for cleaning. The front and topside of the fuel cell (green arrow) is covered by the instrument panel, however this area requires thorough cleaning and inspection.</p>	

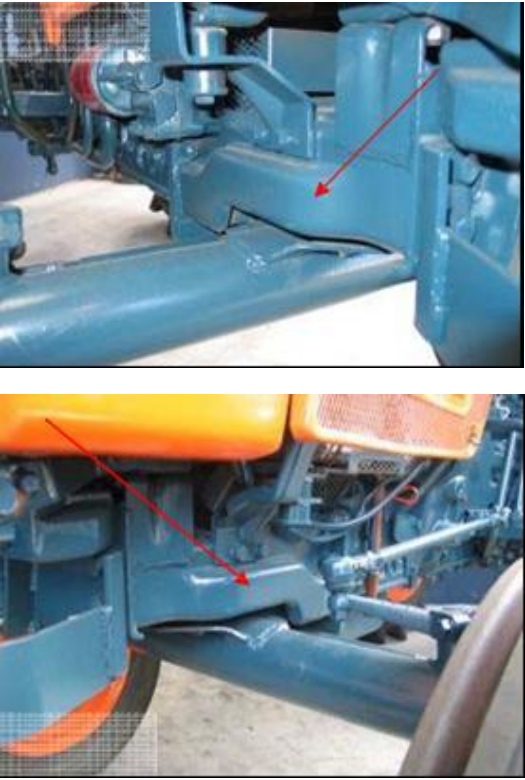
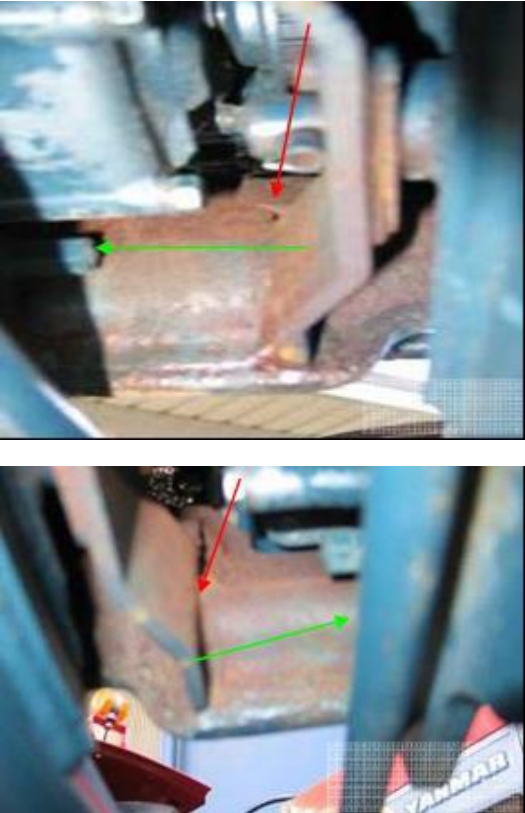
Description	Images
<p>Ensure that the ledge around the fuel cell (green arrow) is verified clean.</p>	
<p>The front, sides and the ledge around the fuel cell (red arrow) can be cleaned and inspected from this angle. The underside of the fuel cell (green arrow) also requires verification.</p>	
<p>Another view of the topside of the fuel cell (red arrow) and small recess between the rear of the fuel cell and the engine block (green arrow).</p>	

Description	Images
<p>Several illustrations of the variety of gearbox covers (green arrows) found on mini tractors. These non-affixed covers must be removed for cleaning and inspection.</p>	
<p>On other models the gear levers may be found under or beside the seat. These non-affixed covers (green arrows) must be removed for cleaning and inspection.</p>	

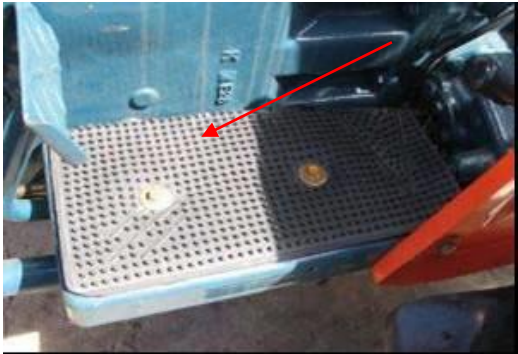

Front axles and rims

Description	Images
<p>Two examples of hollow front axles that require flushing to verify internal access. While the example on the left only highlights a small recess between the inner and outer sleeve (red arrow), the example on the right shows an open-ended axle (green arrow).</p>	
<p>All pivot points and push arms must be free of contaminated grease.</p>	

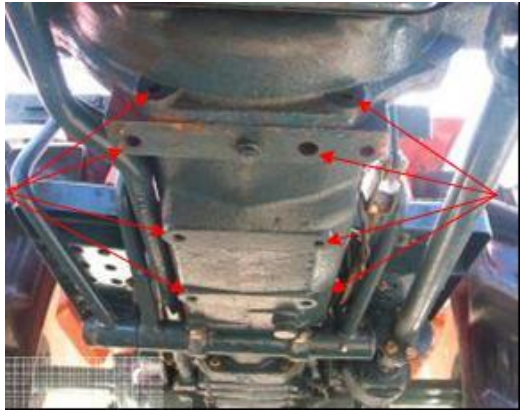
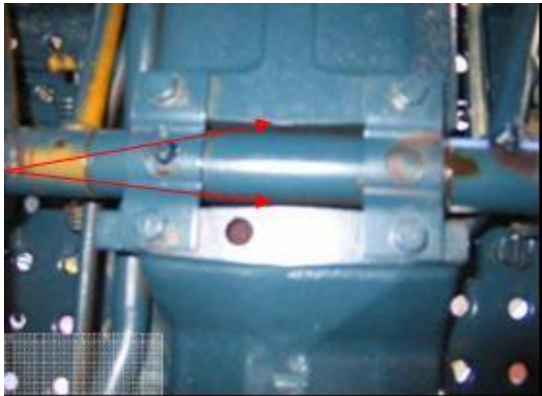
Description	Images
<p>Internal wheel rims such as those illustrated may require flushing to verify cleanliness (blue arrow).</p>	
<p>This illustration highlights a few small recesses (red arrows) above the front axle that require flushing to verify cleanliness.</p>	
<p>Under the front nose, hollow cavities (red arrows) inside the chassis rail will require verification via flushing if present.</p>	

Description	Images
<p>These illustrations highlight the outside of a hollow channel (red arrows) that is present on some models and potentially harbour biosecurity risk material. The following illustrations will highlight the inside access points for flushing.</p>	
<p>Although not visible in these illustrations, the access points to the hollow channels mentioned above are highlighted by the red arrows. The green arrows indicate the direction of the hollow channel.</p>	

Sidesteps


Description	Images
<p>The underside of all rubber mats (red arrow) that may be on mini tractor sidesteps must be cleaned and accessible for inspection.</p>	
<p>The underside of the side step (red arrow) must also be free of all biosecurity risk material.</p>	

Underbelly

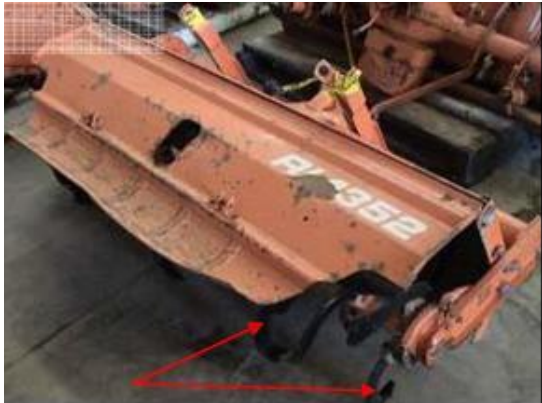
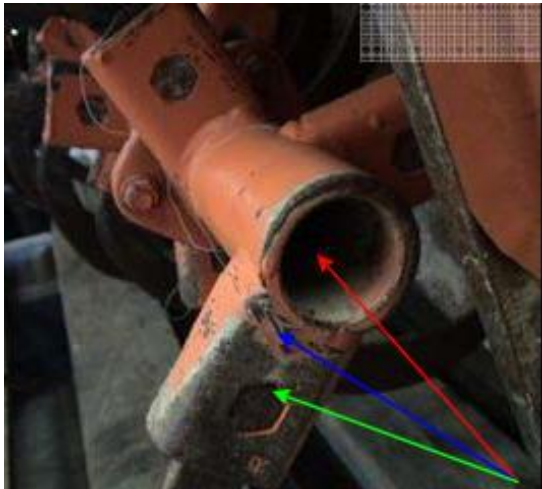
Description	Images
<p>The underside of many mini tractors has numerous countersunk holes (red arrows) which all require cleaning and inspection to verify free of contaminants.</p>	
<p>The shaft (red arrows) located halfway along the underbelly will require flushing to verify cleanliness.</p>	

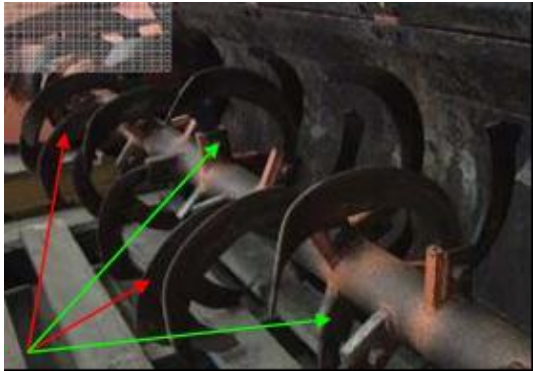
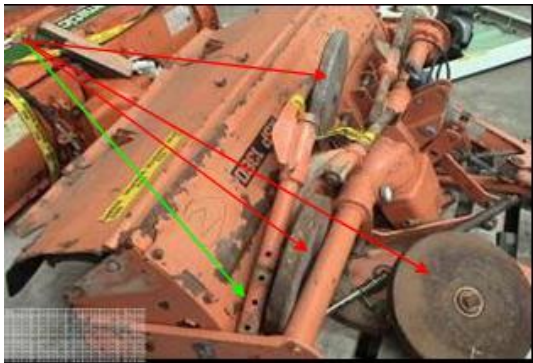
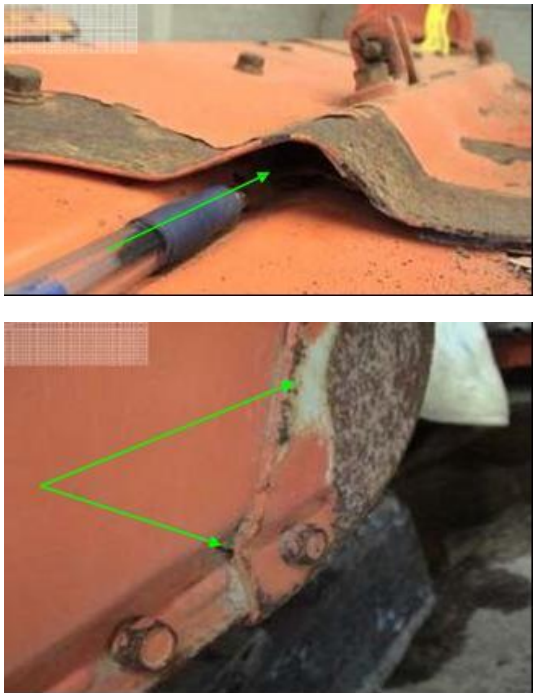
Push Arms

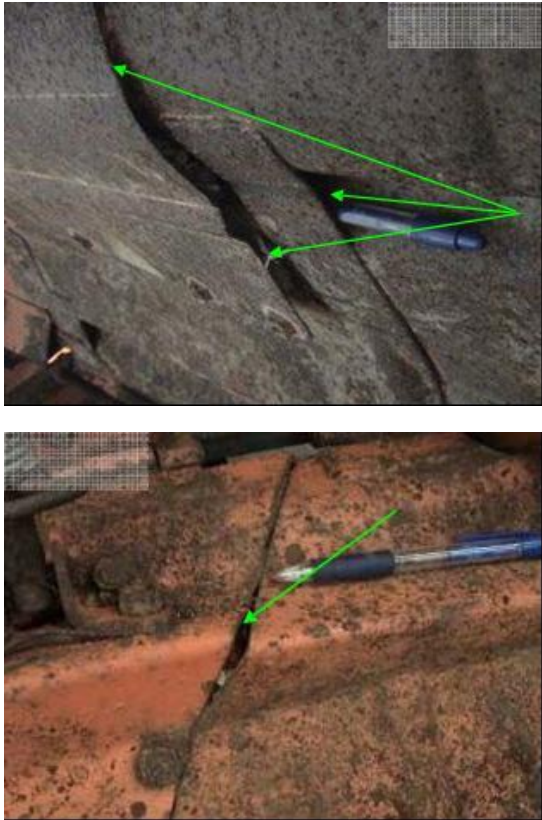
Description	Images
<p>The push arms (blue arrow) may be hollow structures which require internal verification. See next illustration.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of an orange push arm on a mini tractor. A blue arrow points to the arm. The text 'L1802DT' is visible on the side of the tractor.</p>
<p>On the inside of the push arm, a hollow structure (green arrow) is illustrated and will require verification.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph showing the interior of a push arm. A green arrow points to a hollow structure inside the arm.</p>
<p>At the base of where the push arms attach to the frame (green arrow) there may be open cavities which will be illustrated next.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of the base of a push arm where it attaches to the frame. A green arrow points to an open cavity at the base.</p>

Description	Images
<p>The open cavity at the base of the push arms (green arrow) which will require verification.</p>	

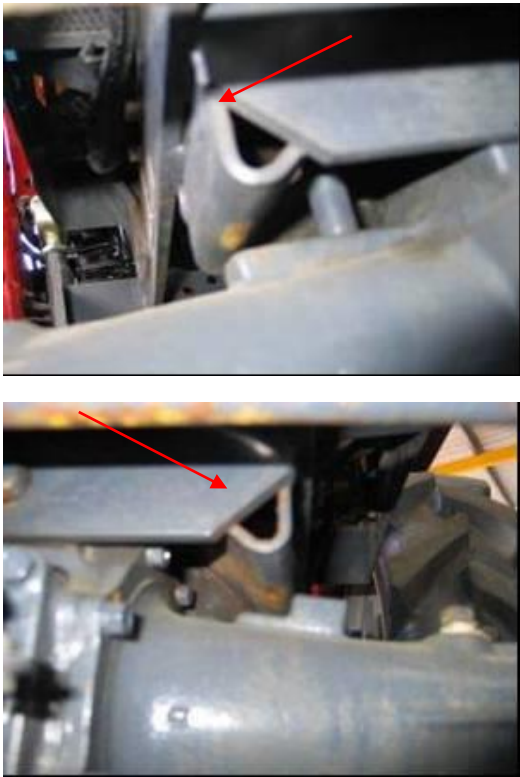

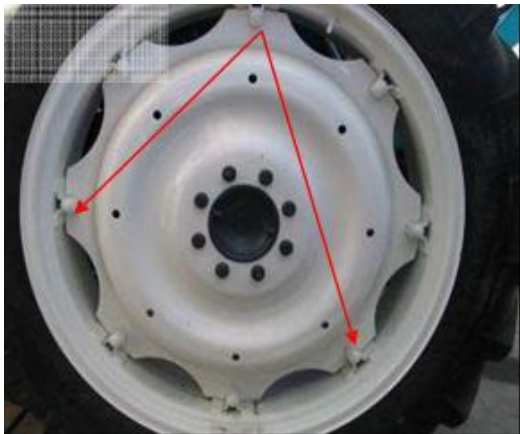
Rotary Hoes




Description	Images
<p>A typical rotary hoe for a mini tractor. All blades (red arrows) must be removed from the tynes for cleaning and inspection. There are numerous cavities and recesses on all surfaces of the rotary hoe and all must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected. Many will require flushing to verify cleanliness.</p>	
<p>The tyne pockets (green arrow) are hollow (blue arrow) and to verify these, the blades must be removed. Flushing with the blades in place does not suffice. Flush all hollow channels (red arrow) as indicated.</p>	


Description	Images
<p>The cutting blades (red arrows) on the rotary hoe. All blades must be removed to verify the internal cleanliness of the tynes (green arrows).</p>	
<p>All surfaces of the rotary wheels (red arrows) must be checked for cracks, splits or evidence of repair. These wheels are hollow and will require flushing to verify internal cleanliness if breached. Flush all hollow channels (green arrow) to verify cleanliness.</p>	
<p>Examples of the small cavities (green arrows) that are commonly found on rotary hoes. These areas must be cleaned and flushed to verify cleanliness.</p>	

Description	Images
<p>Examples of the small cavities (green arrows) that are commonly found on rotary hoes. These areas must be cleaned and flushed to verify cleanliness.</p>	 <p>The images show two examples of small cavities on rotary hoes. The top image shows a dark, narrow cavity on a grey metal surface, with three green arrows pointing to it. The bottom image shows a similar cavity on a rusted metal surface, with one green arrow pointing to it. Both images include a blue pen for scale.</p>

General

Description	Images
<p>Hollow channels like those highlighted (red arrows) must be verified internally clean.</p>	
<p>Verify the internal cleanliness of the toolbox, located under or behind the seat.</p>	
<p>Check all outer rims for small gussets (red arrows) that will require verification.</p>	

Description	Images
All non-affixed panelling (red arrow) is removed for cleaning and inspection.	
All cracks and splits in tyres must be verified to ensure they are free of biosecurity risk material.	
If a cabin is present, check for hollow open-ended framework (red arrow) and flush to verify cleanliness.	

Description	Images
<p>The underside of the seats must be verified clean (red arrow).</p>	
<p>The underside of the axles and differential may also have small recesses (green arrows) that require verification.</p>	