

14T AUTOMATIC PICKUP BALER



OPERATORS MANUAL 14T AUTOMATIC PICKUP BALER

OME16470 (01DEC61) English

**JOHN DEERE OTTUMWA WORKS
OME16470 (01DEC61)**

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ENGLISH



Introduction

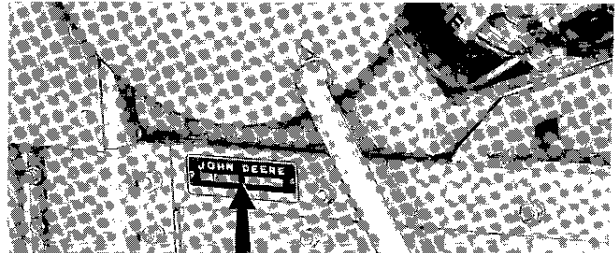
Your new John Deere Automatic Baler is a dependable machine. With proper care and operation, you can expect to receive the service and long life designed and built into it. Like any precision machine your baler will require some attention at regular intervals. When any questions arise regarding lubrication and adjustments, etc., use your manual as a guide to service your machine the RIGHT WAY.

If you find yourself in need of additional information or special servicing not covered in this manual, see your John Deere dealer. He is in a position to answer your questions for you.

When in need of parts, either to replace worn parts or to make emergency repairs, see your local John Deere dealer.

When ordering parts, give your dealer the model and serial number of your baler. This information will help him give you prompt and efficient service.

The serial number of your baler is located on the left-hand side of the bale case below the needle lift disk. (Record it in the space below.)



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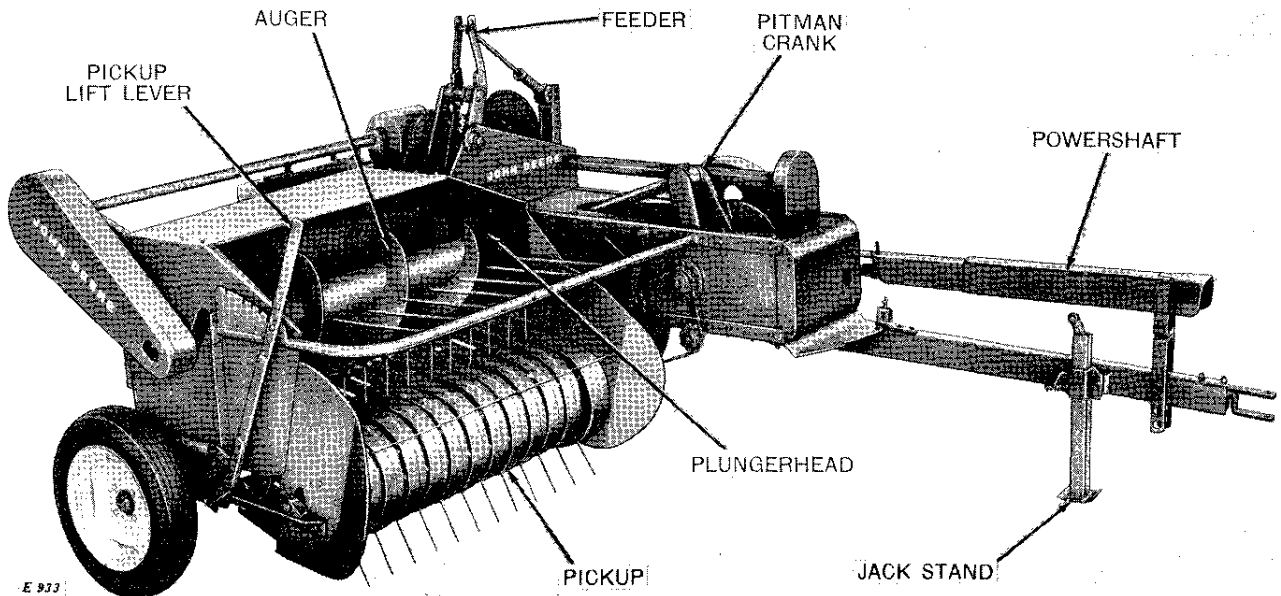
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Specifications

Auger: Diameter	16 In.
Length	50 In.
Bale: Cross-Section	14 In. x 18 In.
Length	Adjustable 12 In. to 50 In.
Compression Chamber Length	30 In.
Engine, Wisconsin Model THD	17 Horsepower
Feeder Opening Dimensions	12 In. x 22 In.
Flywheel Diameter	27 In.
Height (Maximum)	66 In.
Length: With Engine	17 Ft. 3-1/2 In.
With PTO	16 Ft. 5-1/2 In.
Pickup Cylinder Diameter	12 In.
Pickup Height Adjusting Range	5 In.
Pickup Width: Inside	53 In.
On Flare	62 In.
Plungerhead: Stroke	28 In.
Speed	Normal (under load) 65 strokes per minute Maximum (no load) 72 strokes per minute
Size of Tractor Recommended	2-plow tractor or larger
Power Take-Off Shaft Speed	ASAE-SAE Standard—540 or 1000 rpm
Tires: R.H. (24 Lbs. Pressure)	15 x 5.00—4-Ply
L.H. (40 Lbs. Pressure)	15 x 6.70—6-Ply
Transmission: Gears	Steel Cut Enclosed
Capacity	2-3/4 Qts. SAE 140
Weight (Approximate): With PTO	2550 Lbs.
With Engine	2800 Lbs.
Width	8 Ft. 10 In.

NOTE: Right- and left-hand sides referred to in this manual are determined from a position at the rear of the machine facing in the direction of travel.

(Specifications and design subject to change without notice)

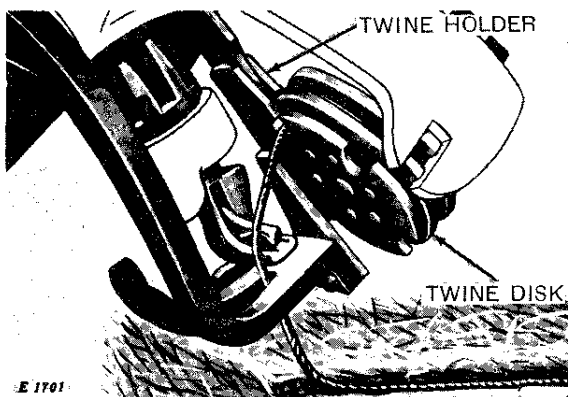


Front view of John Deere 14T power take-off baler

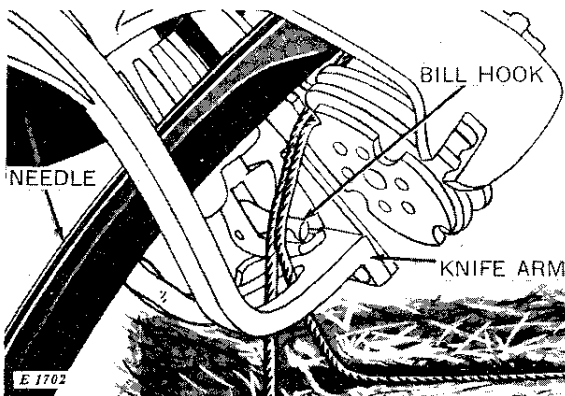
Operation

How the knot is tied

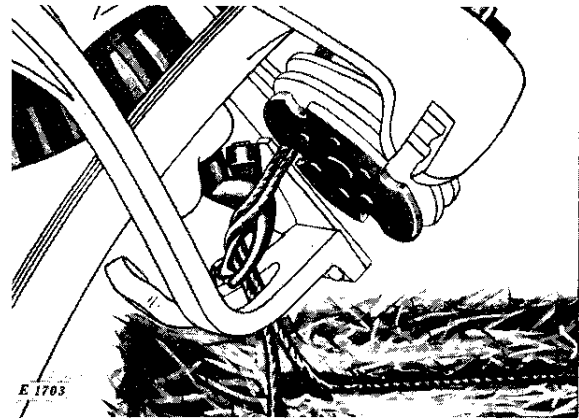
To get a better understanding of the operation of your baler and the importance of the various adjustments dealt with in this manual, an understanding of the tying cycle of the baler is important. This illustrates and describes the knoter action at various stages of one complete knot formation.



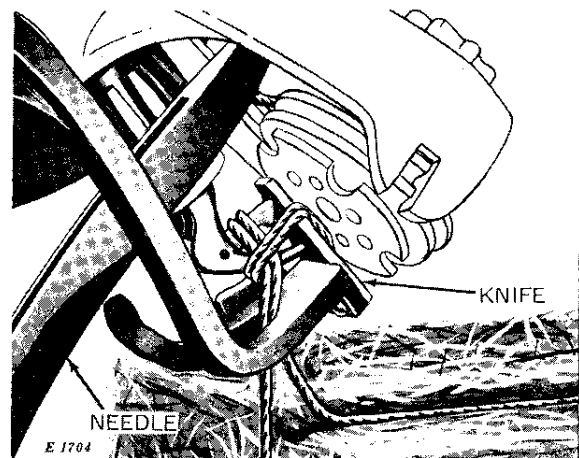
1. After the needle has been threaded, the end of the twine is held in the twine disk by the twine holder (see threading needles, page 9). As the bale is formed, the twine is pulled from the twine box around the bale.



2. When the bale reaches its proper length, the measuring wheel trips the tying mechanism and the needle (with the help of the tucker finger) brings the second strand of twine through the guide on the knife arm—across the bill hook and into the twine disk.

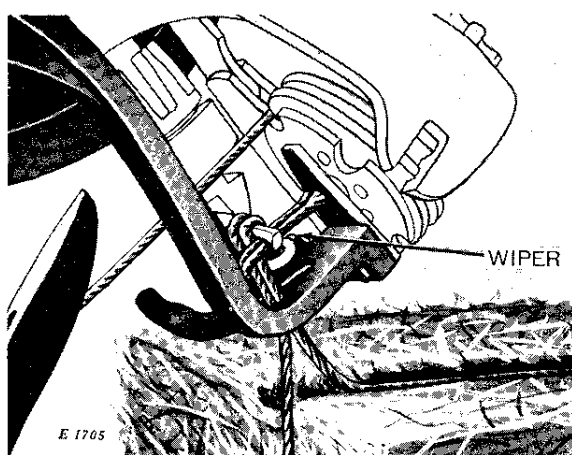


3. When the gear teeth on the intermittent knoter gear have operated the disk driving pinion and turned the disk sufficiently to permit the twine holder to secure both strands of twine in the disk, the bill hook starts its revolution.

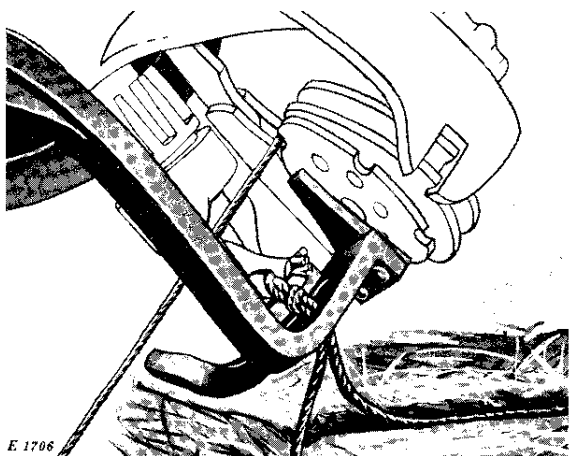


4. As the bill hook turns, forming a loop of twine around the hook, the jaw opens to receive the twine. The knife, advances ready to cut the twine between the bill hook and the disk.

NOTE: At this stage, the needle begins to recede—leaving twine in the disk which will be held there for the next knot.



5. The bill hook jaw has closed and now holds the ends of the twine tightly. The twine has been cut and the wiper on the knife arm advances to wipe the looped twine from the outside of the bill hook—as the jaws hold the two cut ends of twine preparatory to completing the knot.



6. The knot is tied and drops from the bill hook, which completes the tie around the bale.

The needles then return to the "home" position leaving the strand of twine in the disk and extending through the bale chamber ready to receive material for the next bale, at the end of which another tying cycle will be performed.

Before operation

The operator

The degree of satisfaction given by your baler is directly dependent upon the care given by the operator. Once the baler has been adjusted to meet the crop condition, the rest is up to the operator.

Lubrication

Check to see that your baler has been lubricated according to lubricating instructions.

Breaking in the new baler

After the baler has been completely assembled and connected to the tractor, inspect to be sure all bolts are tight. A loose bolt may cause wear and make premature replacement of parts necessary.

Inspect all chains for proper tension. Tighten chains only enough to prevent links from climbing sprocket teeth.

On engine-driven balers, check the drive belt (see page 32) to be sure tension is adjusted just tight enough to eliminate slippage. See the engine operator's manual for engine operation and break-in instructions.

NOTE: Grease has been applied at the factory to the bill hooks and twine disks to prevent paint and rust from collecting on these parts. Remove the grease and the paint before operating baler. Some misses in tying may occur in the first few bales due to this grease. Do not attempt to make adjustments until all knotter parts have had time to become thoroughly polished by the twine through operation.

The new machine should be given an empty running "breaking-in" period of at least one hour to allow the parts to work in gradually. After a short run at slow idling speed, stop machine and inspect completely, making a check for loose bolts, heated bearings, binding parts, chain tension, etc. Run the baler at slow idling speed for the first thirty minutes and increase to full speed for the rest of the period. Inspect baler frequently during "breaking-in" period.

Adjust plungerhead after baling the first 1,000 bales (see page 29) and thereafter as necessary, depending upon operating conditions.

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