214 SERIES
BALERS

JOHN DEERE

OPERATORS MANUAL

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BALERS

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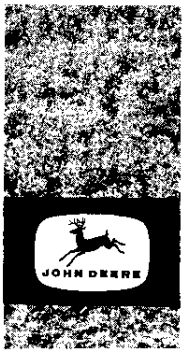


introduction

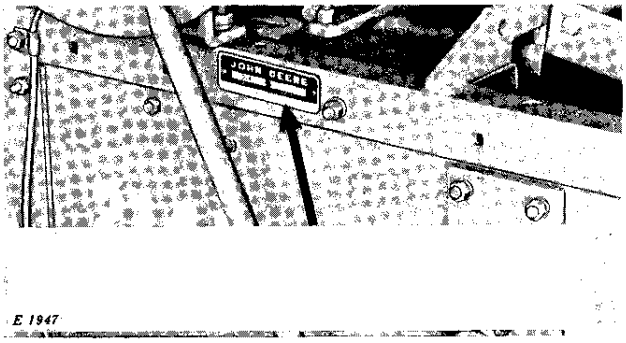
Your new John Deere Baler is a dependable machine. With proper care and operation, you can expect to receive the service and long life designed and built into it. Like any precision machine your baler will require some attention at regular intervals. When any questions arise regarding lubrication and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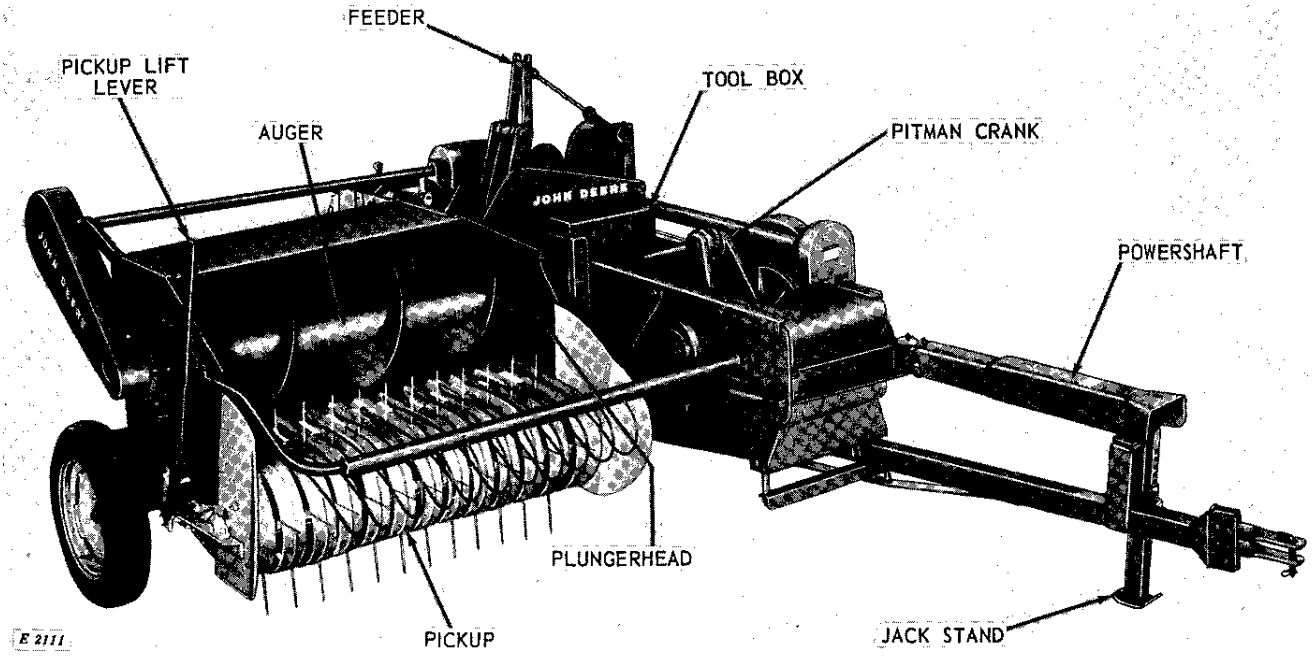
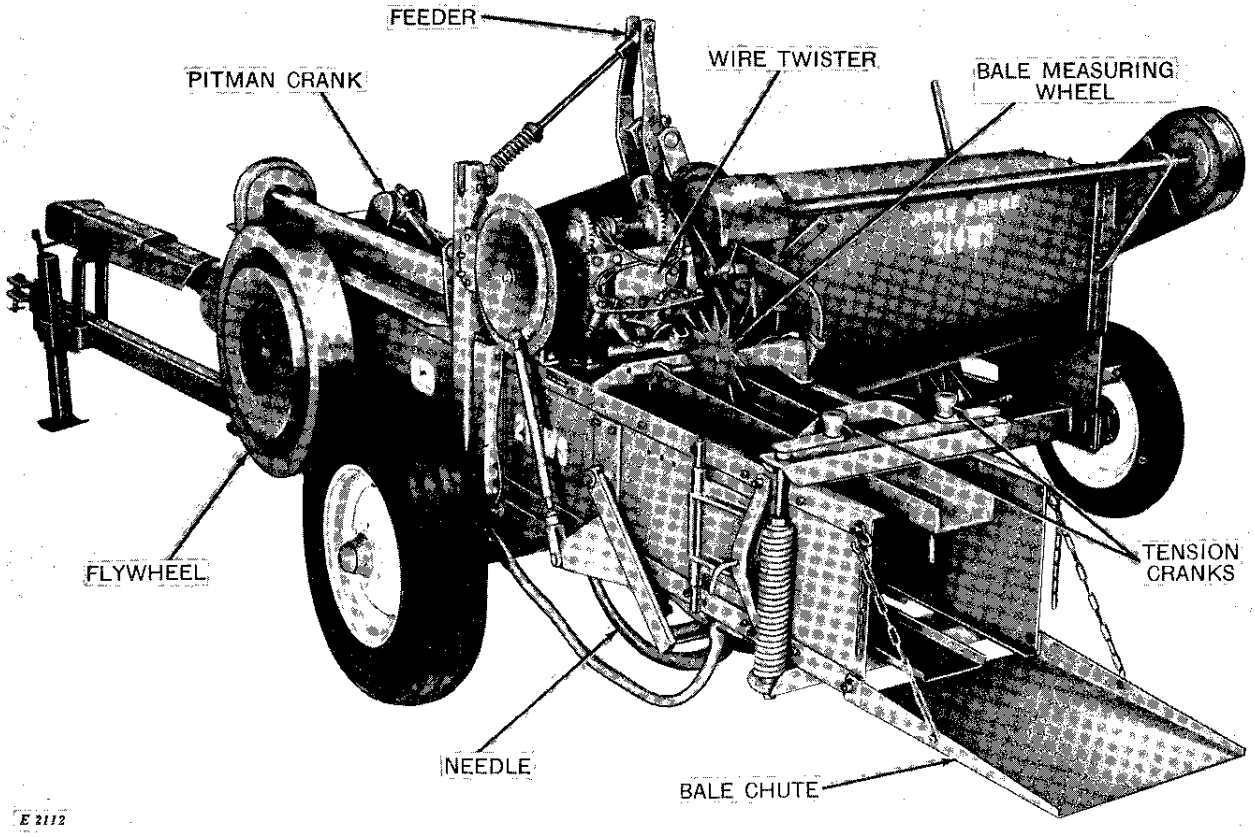
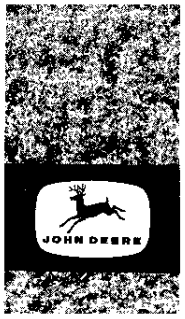


Right front view–John Deere 214T power take-off baler



Left rear view–John Deere 214WS Power Take-Off Baler

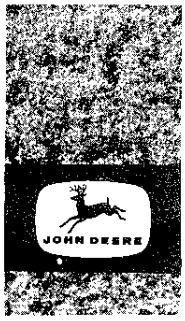


specifications

Auger: Diameter	16 in.
Length	50 in.
Bale: Cross-section	14 in. x 18 in.
Length	Adjustable 12 to 50 in.
Compression chamber length	40 in.
Engine, Wisconsin model VH4D	26.5 horsepower
Feeder opening dimensions	13 in. x 22 in.
Flywheel diameter	27 in.
Height (Maximum)	67 in.
Length: With engine	18 ft. 3 in.
With PTO	17 ft.
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
Power take-off shaft speed	ASAE-SAE standard—540 or 1000 rpm
Size of tractor recommended	3-Plow Tractor or larger
Tires: R.H. (27 lbs. pressure)	5.00 x 15—4-ply
L.H. (35 lbs. pressure)	7.50 x 16—6-ply
Transmission: Gears	Steel cut, enclosed
Weight (Approximate): With PTO (214T)	3030 lbs.
(214WS)	3120 lbs.
With engine (214T)	3450 lbs.
(214WS)	3540 lbs.
Width	8 ft. 11-1/2 in.
Wire (214WS)	14-1/2 gauge. Annealed oiled
Wire coil (214WS)	ASAE standard. 6500 ft. of wire
Wire carton size	13-1/2 in. sq., 6-1/2 in. wide

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.

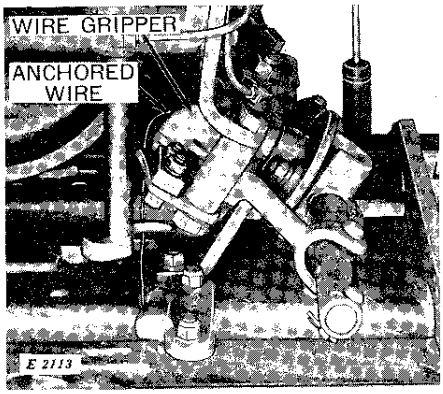
(Specifications and design subject to change without notice.)



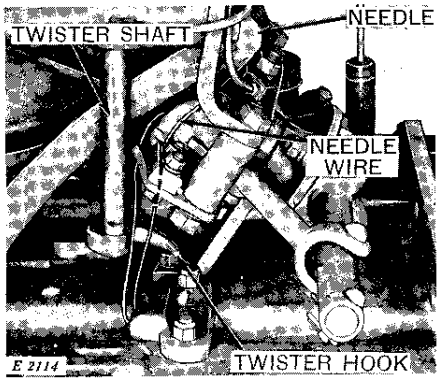
operation

How the wire is joined--wire baler

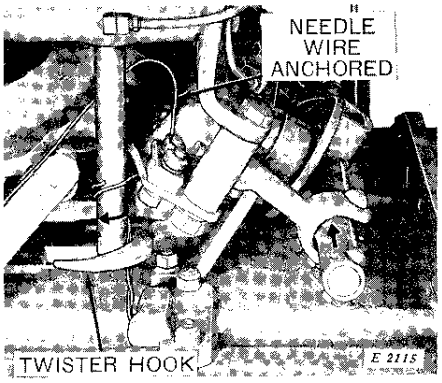
To get a better understanding of the operation and the importance of the various adjustments dealt with on your baler, an understanding of the tying cycle is important. The following steps illustrate and describe the action at various stages of one complete twist formation.



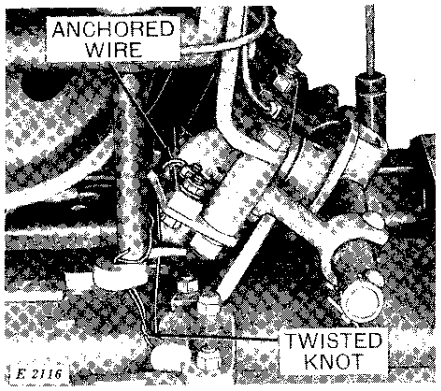
1. After the needle has been threaded, the end of the wire is anchored by the wire gripper. As the bale is formed, the needle wire is pulled from the wire box around the bale.



2. When the bale reaches its proper length, the measuring wheel trips the twisting mechanism. As the needle starts up, it catches the wire around the bottom of the bale and carries it up the front of the bale. The intermittent drive gear on the needle lift shaft engages the pinion on the bevel gear drive shaft which turns the pinions on the twister shafts. The needle continues to raise and locate the wire in the notch in the shear plate on the opposite side of the anchored wire, while the twister hook on the twister shaft is rotating in a clockwise direction. The twister hook completes one revolution and grasps both strands of wire.



3. At this stage, the wire gripper drive pinion is engaged by the intermittent drive gear. This pinion drives the gripper shaft which actuates the arm of the gripper to release the anchored wire, also shearing and anchoring the needle wire as the gripper moves to the other side. At this time, the needle returns home, the twister hook makes five complete revolutions twisting the wire ends together.



4. The completed bale coming out of the bale case pulls the twisted knot off the twister hook. The next bale pulls the anchored wire into position for the next twisting cycle.

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