

# No. 2 Bale Ejector

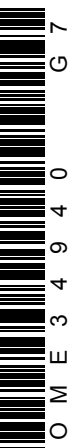


## OPERATORS MANUAL No. 2 Bale Ejector

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## Introduction

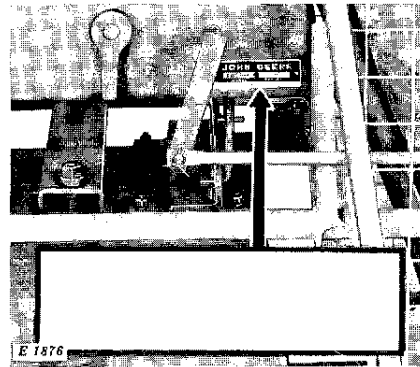
Your new John Deere No. 2 Bale Ejector is a dependable machine. With proper care and operation you can expect to receive the service and long life designed and built into it. Like any precision machine your ejector will require some attention at regular intervals. When any questions arise regarding lubrication or adjustments, 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 John Deere dealer.

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

The Serial No. of your machine is located on the left-hand side panel in the lower rear corner. Record it in the space provided in the picture below.



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## Specifications

Bale: Cross Section . . . . . 14-in. x 18-in.  
 Length . . . . . (Approximately) 22-in. to 38-in.

Bale Weight . . . . . (Varies with condition of hay) 80 lbs. maximum.

Baler. Works with John Deere 14T, 24, 214T, 214WS, and 224 Balers only.

Capacity . . . . . Equal to baler.

Height (above bale case top) . . . . . (Approximately) 27-in.

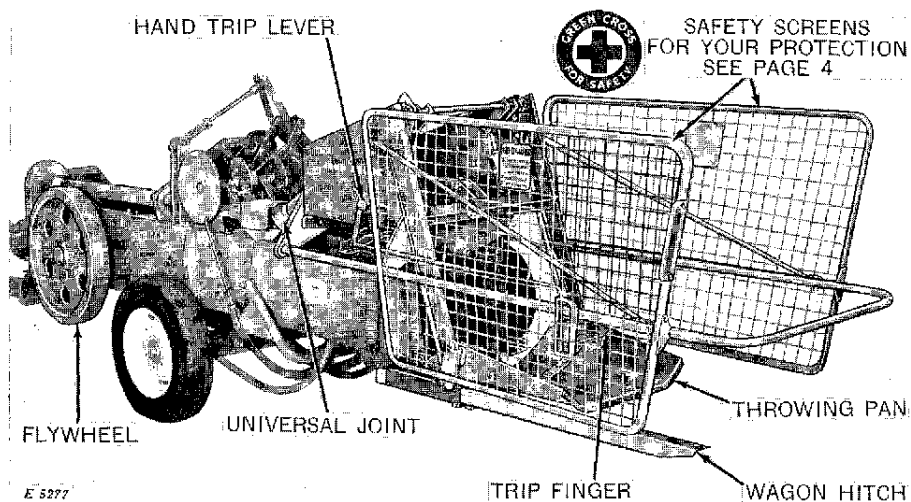
Length (beyond end of bale case) . . . . . (Approximately) 68-in.

Source of power . Through feeder drive from tractor PTO or auxiliary engine.

Weight of Ejector (with wagon hitch) . . . . . (Approximately) 486 lbs.

*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 are subject to change without notice.)*



*John Deere No. 2 Bale Ejector on 24T Baler*

## Operation

### General

The automatic bale ejector eliminates the job of manually loading the bales. Field baling and loading becomes a one-man operation, the same as chopping hay or picking corn.

The bale ejector bolts on the bale case at the rear of the baler and automatically throws the bales up and into the trailing wagon. The ejector does not interfere with the normal operation of the baler.

### Wagon recommendations

The wagons used with the bale ejecting system are an important part of the operation.

The wagon tongue should measure a minimum of 55 inches from the wagon bed to the hitch point to allow clearance when turning corners. The wagons should have a bed of 7 feet x 12 feet (preferably larger), and be equipped with sides and tailgate that are at least 7 feet high. The front endgate can be from 3-1/2 feet to 4-1/2 feet high. A wagon of this size will provide a good "target" for the ejector and will allow a satisfactory load size. Manual stacking or arranging of bales in the wagon is not required.

**CAUTION: Do not overload the wagon as bales falling off the wagon may strike the ejector and cause damage.**

The wagon floor and sides should be sturdily constructed to withstand the impact of the bales, especially if your operation requires the handling of full size bales (up to 38 inches in length and up to 80 pounds in weight).

Additional labor savings can be achieved if you provide some means

for easy unloading such as a floor conveyor or a standard hydraulic hoist. It is recommended that the entire rear tailgate be made to open to prevent bales from bridging and wedging while unloading.

When the wagons are to be used for artificial drying of high-moisture hay, they should have solid sides approximately 5 feet high and slatted floors with approximately 30 per cent open area to allow for the movement of air through the bales.

### Windrowing and baling

Recommended windrowing and baling procedures are the same when operating with an ejector as when operating without it. The John Deere way of making hay should be followed wherever possible. Windrows should be of moderate size made by a side-delivery rake or windrower.

The baler is operating correctly and efficiently when it is taking from 12 to 18 charges per bale for a bale 36 inches in length. Bales with fewer charges will be poorly shaped and may have a large enough variation in length to cause erratic operation of the ejector, which can lead to excessive shear pin failures in the ejector. If proper operating recommendations are followed, the high capacity of the baler and ejector combination will be realized and fewer difficulties will be encountered.

Operate the baler at its normal operating speed of 65 strokes per minute under load to get the best results from the ejector.

*NOTE: Increasing or decreasing speed slightly will help the operator to fill both the front and the rear of the wagon.*

### Ejecting bales

The number of bales that will miss the wagon (or roll off) depends on the location of the wagon, angle of the throwing pan, weight of bales, the number of sharp corners in the windrows, and the contour of the land.

With a little experience any operator can become skilled in the use of the ejector and very few bales will miss the wagon.

*NOTE: The ejector may be more accurately aimed on corners, hill-sides, and contours by "pivoting" the ejector with a remote hydraulic cylinder or electric aiming control.*

The bales will fall toward the back of the wagon when the baler is operated at its recommended speed. As the wagon is filled, the bales will pile up and tumble forward for even distribution.

The last bales ejected into the wagon should be dropped nearer the front of the wagon. Throttle down the engine or tractor very slightly to permit the bales to fall in the front part of the load.

### Unloading and storing bales

Since it is not practical to unload these bales with a grapple fork or sling, an elevator should be used. There are hoppers available for the John Deere Portable Elevators into which the bales can be dropped from the wagon. Chopped hay or silage hooks (bent forks) can be used to pull down the bales when unloading.

For additional convenience, a John Deere Conveyor is available. This conveyor receives bales from the elevator and distributes them in the barn. It is not necessary to stack the bales.

### Bale size

Your No. 2 Bale Ejector will handle bales from 22 to 38 inches in length and up to 80 pounds in weight. The protective shear pins will shear if longer or heavier bales are thrown, and repeated abuse may result in damage to the ejector. If you are throwing a majority of bales in excess of 50 pounds, consider the use of the stronger double-strand main drive chain. (See page 12.)

Bale density can be easily changed by regulating the tension adjusting screws with the ratchet wrench furnished with your ejector.

Bales with a high moisture content for artificial drying operations also may be handled with the ejector.

### Transporting

When transporting the baler and ejector with a trailing wagon, lock the wagon hitch in its right-hand position to allow the wagon to trail directly behind the baler.

**CAUTION:** When transporting the ejector on a road or highway at night or during the day, use accessory lights and devices for adequate warning to the operators of other vehicles. In this regard, check local governmental regulations. Various safety lights and devices are available from your John Deere dealer.

### Safety precautions

The safety of the operator is one of the prime considerations in the minds of John Deere engineers when designing equipment. Safety shields, and other safety features are used wherever possible.

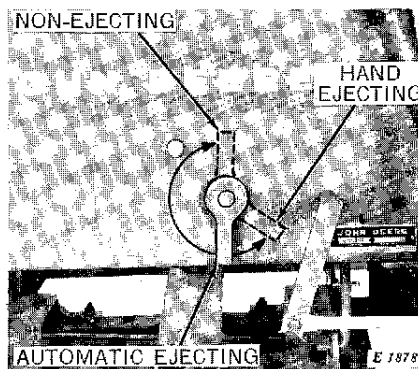
1. Before servicing or adjusting the ejector, or removing bales or other material from it, or hitching wagon to baler, always:
  - (a) disengage all power,
  - (b) shut off engine, and then
  - (c) wait until baler fly-wheel has stopped rotating.
2. Never stand behind ejector while baler is operating.
3. Always have side safety screens in place while operating.



be careful.....  
avoid accidents

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### Hand trip lever



Use the hand trip lever for "automatic ejecting," "non-ejecting," or "hand-ejecting."

When the lever is positioned at "automatic ejecting" the bale ejector works automatically.

Turn the lever clockwise to "non-ejecting" to lock out the trip mechanism. Use this position if you desire to drop bales on the ground.

The ejector may be hand-tripped by turning the lever counterclockwise to the "hand-ejecting" position. Use this position to test the ejector.

*NOTE: Do not attempt to automatically eject bales which have remained in the bale case while the baler was not in use. When starting to bale, turn the hand trip lever clockwise to "non-ejecting" and run out the bales which were left in the bale case.*

### Bale length timing

The ejector trip mechanism must be timed with the baler measuring wheel before automatically ejecting bales. The ejector must trip when

the completed bale has cleared the bale case by 3 to 5 inches or when the front end of the bale is flush with the front edge of the throwing pan (the edge of the pan closest to the bale case).

If the ejector trips too soon, bales will be pulled from the bale case and may roll end-over-end or they may be thrown straight-up.

If the ejector trips too late, the rear of the bale may strike the guardrail and the throwing pan may hit the end of the next bale emerging from the bale case. Correctly time the ejector as follows:

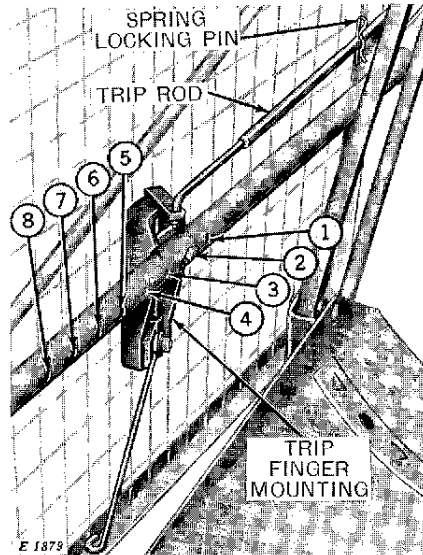
1. Lock out the trip mechanism by turning the hand trip lever clockwise to the straight-up position.

2. Adjust the baler measuring arm to produce the desired bale length (between 22 and 38 inches) according to instructions in the baler operator's manual. Make at least four bales to determine actual bale length (measure bale length at the tied area on the bale). Return the hand trip lever to its normal operating position (straight down).

**CAUTION: Before adjusting the machine:**

- (a) disengage all power,
- (b) shut off engine, and then
- (c) wait until baler flywheel has stopped rotating.

3. Set the trip finger mounting on the guard pipe in the proper position for the length of bale being made. There are eight holes to match bale lengths as shown in the following chart. (The first hole is toward the front.)



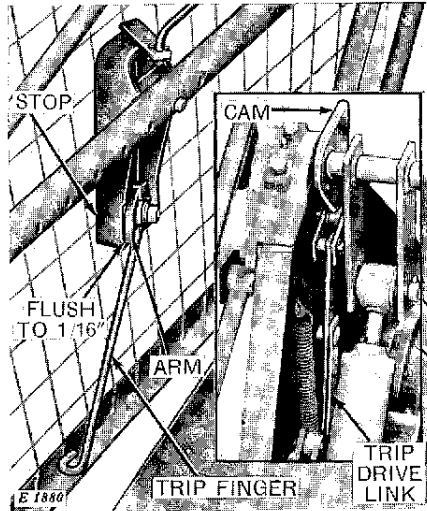
Hole No.	Bale Length (Average)
1 or 2	22 in.
2 or 3	24 in.
3 or 4	26 in.
4 or 5	28 in.
5 or 6	30 in.
6 or 7	33 in.
7 or 8	36 in.
8	38 in.

4. The inside telescoping half of the trip rod has eight holes that correspond to the eight positions of the trip finger mounting. Lengthen or shorten the trip rod to match the trip finger mounting. If the trip finger mounting is moved back the trip rod must be lengthened. If the trip finger mounting is moved forward the trip rod must be shortened.

*NOTE: Different types of crops and bale density may cause the bale to be a different length than the average as shown above; therefore, it may be necessary to reposition the trip lever to obtain the desired trip timing.*

## 6 operation

### Trip drive link

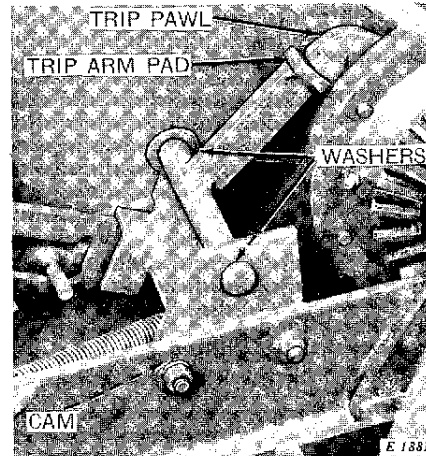


The trip drive link is correctly adjusted when the cam follower roller is on the high point of the cam and the trip finger mounting arm is flush to 1/16-inch away from the trip finger stop.

Adjust for proper trip finger arm clearance by lengthening or shortening the trip drive link. Tighten bolts securely to maintain this adjustment.

*NOTE: The trip finger will project approximately 15 degrees forward from a right angle to the guard pipe when in the "home" position.*

### Trip arm adjustment



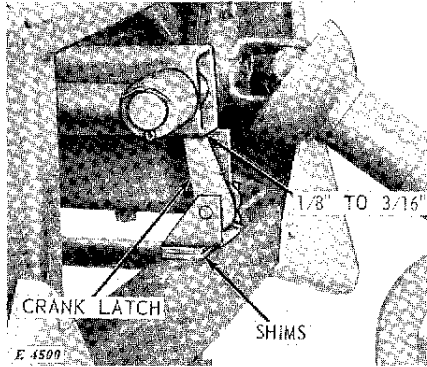
The clutch trip arm is properly adjusted when the front edge of the pad on the trip arm is flush to 1/16-inch off of the face of the trip pawl and when the right-hand edge of the pad is flush to 1/16-inch off of the face of the pawl.

Adjust for the proper contact on the front edge of the pad by loosening the rear right-hand trip arm mounting bolt and rotating the cam on the inside of the trip arm plate. Tighten the mounting bolt.

Adjust for the correct contact on the right-hand edge of the pad by shifting washers on either side of the trip arm.



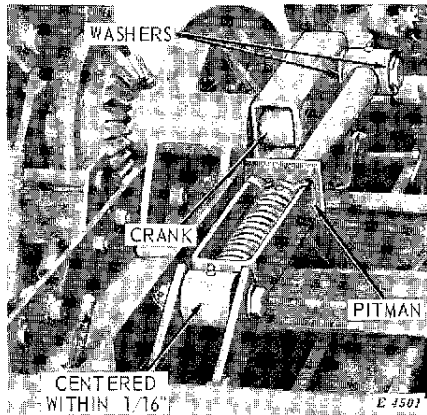
### Crank latch adjustment



The crank latch is properly adjusted when there is 1/8- to 3/16-inch play between the crank and the crank latch when the crank is in the "home" position, and when the clutch trip arm has engaged the trip pawl.

Adjust the crank latch by adding or removing shims under the latch.

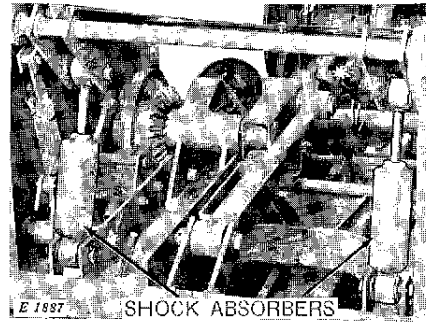
### Pitman adjustment



The pitman is correctly adjusted when it is centered between the throwing frame clips within 1/16-inch.

Adjust the pitman with washers to gain the correct alignment.

### Shock absorbers



The shock absorbers cushion the throwing arms on the return stroke. Remove and check the shock absorbers after every 20,000 bales. Replace shock absorbers if there is no resistance to movement in compressing or extending the shock absorbers.

### Shear plate register



The shear plates are in proper register when the shear drive plate turns freely and has a maximum of .010-inch gap between the drive plate and the driven plate.

Adjust for proper register by loosening or tightening the castellated nut at the rear end of the hook-up. Adjust one castellation at a time until proper register is obtained.

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