

880 Hydrostatic-Drive Windrower



OPERATORS MANUAL 880 Hydrostatic-Drive Windrower

OME43500 Issue L7 English

John Deere Ottumwa Works
OME43500 Issue L7

LITHO IN U.S.A.
ENGLISH



TO THE PURCHASER

Your hydrostatic-drive windrower was designed and manufactured to the traditionally high quality standards of all John Deere Farm Equipment. It has been thoroughly inspected and tested, not only at the factory, but also at your dealer's by a trained John Deere serviceman.

Should your windrower require replacement parts, go to your John Deere dealer where you can obtain Genuine John Deere Parts—accept no substitutes. Genuine John Deere Parts fit properly and insure satisfactory service because they are made from the original patterns and from the same materials as used in new machines.

SERIAL NUMBERS

When ordering parts, always furnish the model and complete serial numbers as given on the serial number plates. By doing so, you will assist your John Deere dealer in giving you prompt, efficient service.

The windrower serial number is located on the center of the right-hand main frame of the power unit.

The draper cutting platform serial number is located on the left-hand stabilizer arm bracket.

The auger cutting platform serial number is located on top of the left-hand arm channel.

The twin-swath cutting platform serial number is located on the left-hand stabilizer arm bracket.

The hay conditioner serial number is located on the left-hand side of the main frame.

The engine serial number is located on the engine block between the fuel pump and distributor.

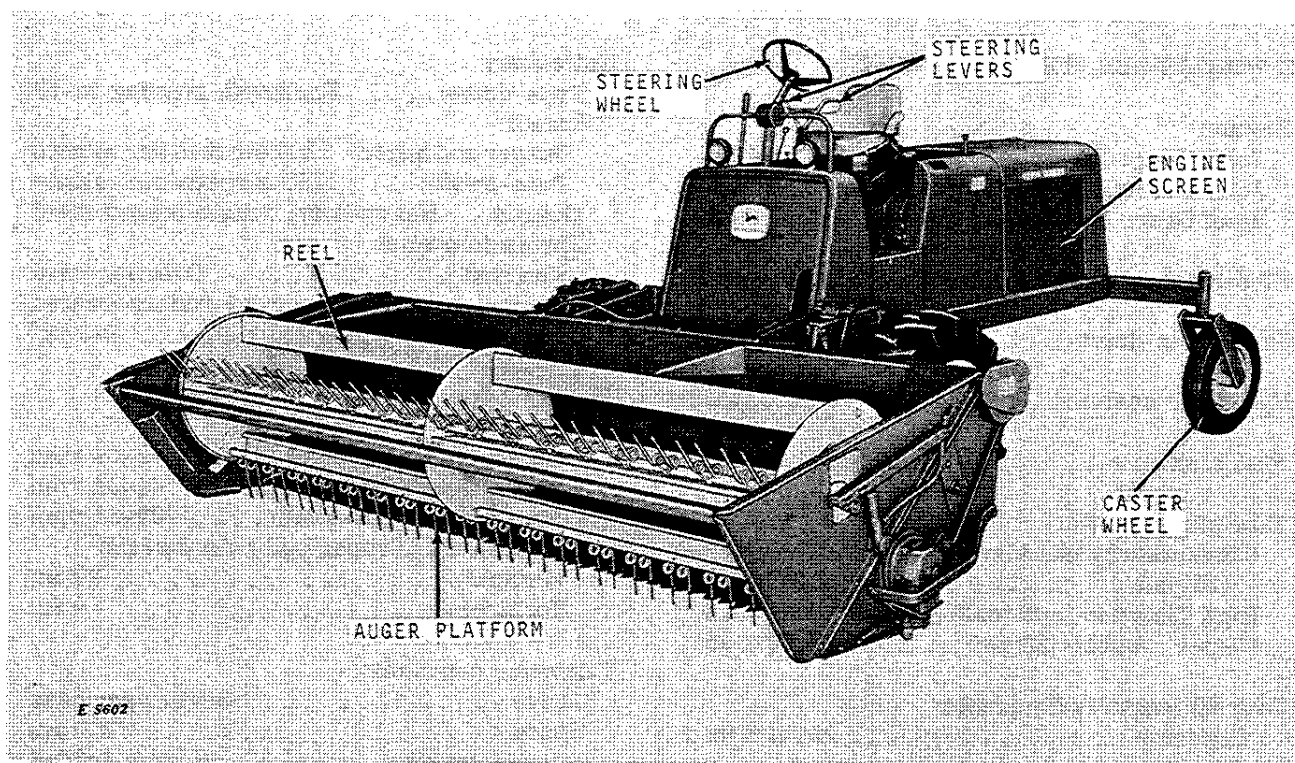
Record the serial numbers in the spaces provided below.

Windrower
Draper cutting platform
Auger cutting platform
Twin-swath cutting platform
Hay conditioner
Engine

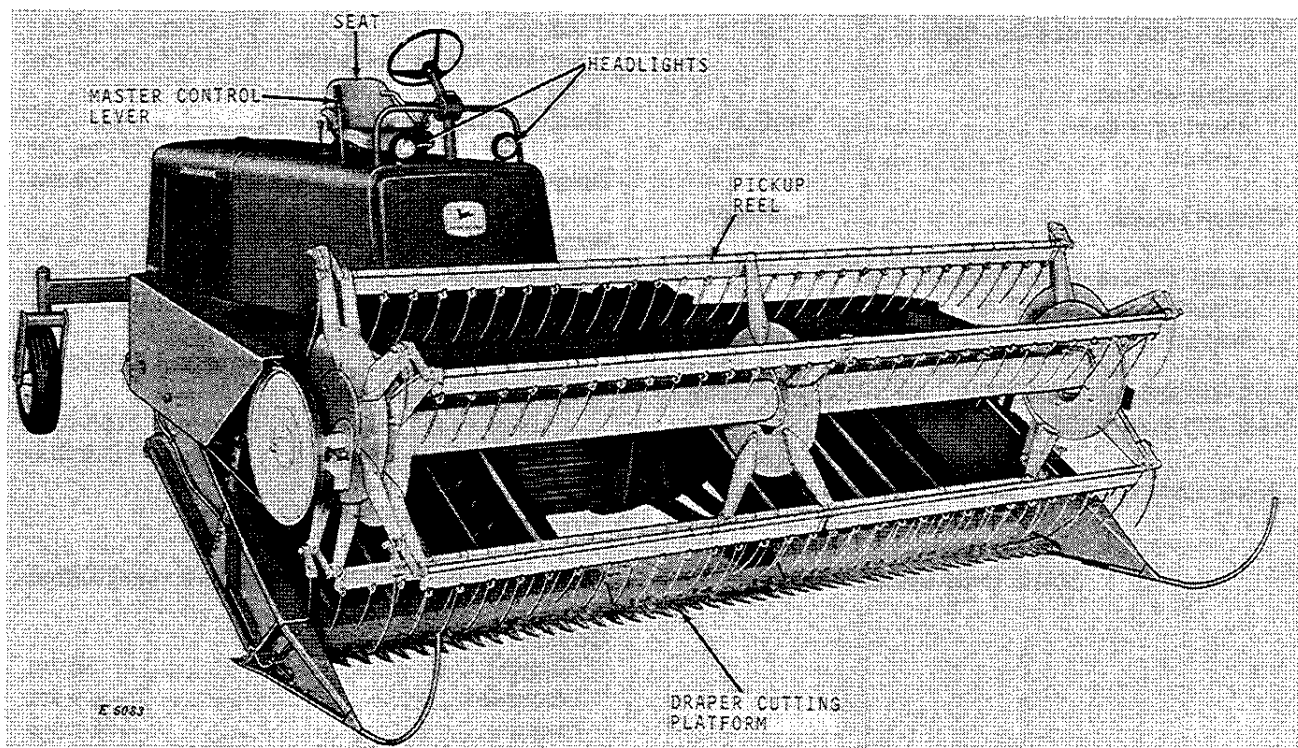
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NOTE: Right- and left-hand sides referred to in this manual are determined from a position at the rear of the machine facing in the direction of travel.



John Deere 880 Windrower with 12-Foot Auger Platform



John Deere 880 Windrower with 12-Foot Draper Platform

ENGINE

| | EA-135-G | EA-180-G | EA-202-D |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Brake horsepower* | 44 | 57 | 56 |
| Number of cylinders | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Bore and stroke, inches | 3.86 x 3.86 | 3.86 x 3.86 | 3.86 x 4.33 |
| Displacement in cubic inches. | 135.0 | 180.0 | 202.0 |
| Compression ratio. | 7.5 to 1 | 7.5 to 1 | 16.7 to 1 |
| Firing order. | 1-2-3 | 1-3-4-2 | 1-3-4-2 |
| Intake valve clearance | 0.014-inch | 0.014-inch | 0.014-inch |
| Exhaust valve clearance. | 0.022-inch | 0.022-inch | 0.018-inch |
| Slow idle | 800 rpm | 800 rpm | 800 rpm |
| Fast idle | 2680 rpm | 2680 rpm | 2650 rpm |
| Working speed range | 2500 rpm | 2500 rpm | 2500 rpm |
| Type of fuel | Gasoline | Gasoline | Diesel |
| Cooling system | 11 qts. | 11 qts. | 3 gals. |
| Crankcase (including filter). | 7 qts. | 7 qts. | 7 qts. |
| Air cleaner (dry-type) | | | |
| Electrical system | 12-volts (negative ground) | | |

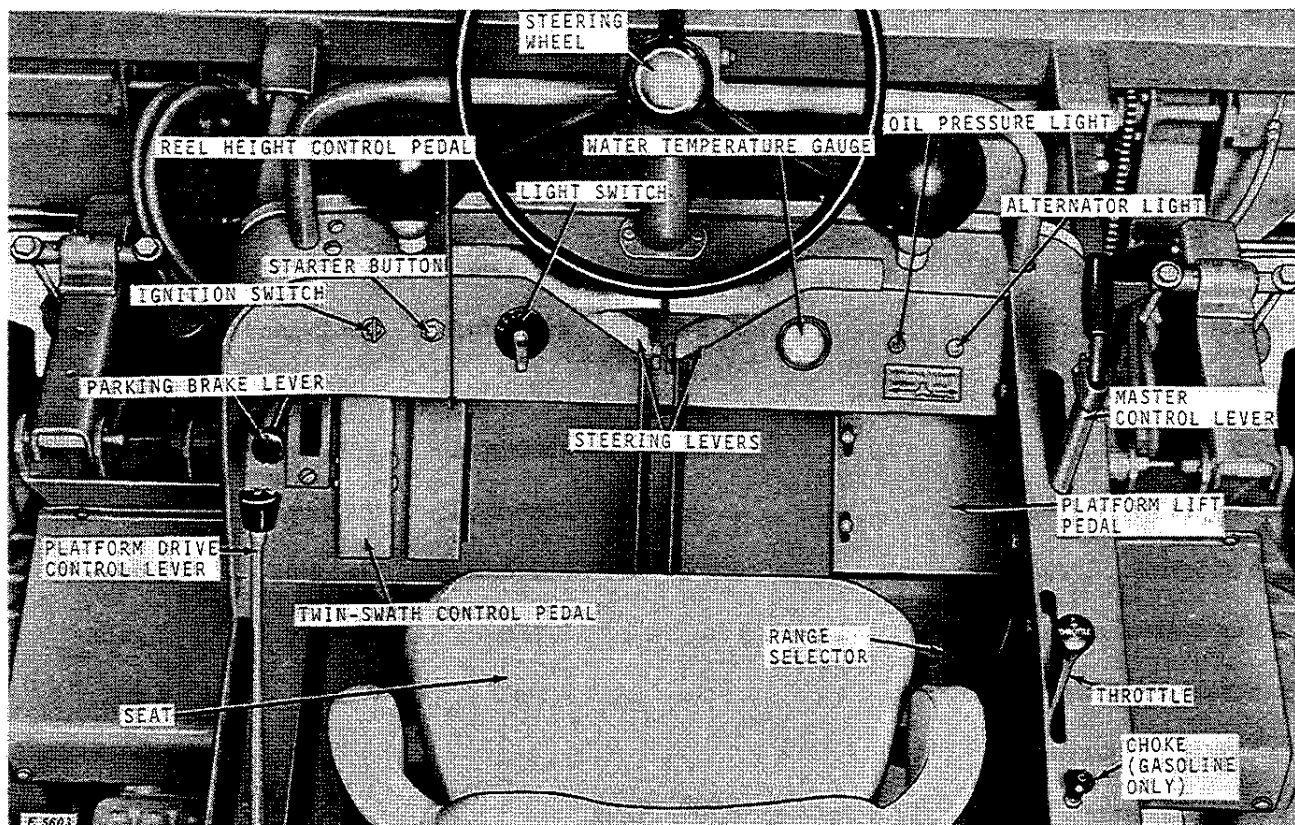
*Observed at Nebraska Tests No. 935, 936, 937,
and 938.

(Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.)

CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS

Before attempting to operate your new hydrostatic-drive windrower, acquaint yourself with the location and function of all instruments and controls.

All controls are located on or within easy reach of the operator's platform. Refer to the illustration for the location and name of the various controls.



CONTROLS

SEAT

The operator's seat may be raised or lowered by loosening the two cap screws under seat and moving seat assembly rearward or forward for most comfortable position for operator.

To adjust the seat for the weight of the operator, loosen the two wing-nuts at the rear of the seat and slide tension spring to proper weight. The seat is set at the factory for 170 pounds.

To move seat for stand-up position, stand up and lift the seat release latch. The seat will automatically move to the upper rearmost position. Sit down to return the seat to normal preset operating position.

PARKING BRAKE LEVER

To engage parking brake, pull lever rearward and place in notch of operator's platform floor. To release, remove lever from notch in floor and let lever return to the forward position.

CAUTION: Never dismount from the windrower or leave the windrower parked without engaging parking brake lever.

MASTER CONTROL LEVER

The master control lever controls ground speed and brakes. Speed of the machine is increased as lever is moved forward. When lever is moved rearward, the speed is decreased and a braking action occurs.

CAUTION: Always start machine with master control lever in the rearmost position.

PLATFORM LIFT PEDAL

The platform pedal controls platform height. Pressing on the bottom of pedal raises platform. Pressing on the top of pedal lowers platform.

Press on buttons at right-hand end of pedal to raise or lower right-hand end of platform only. Press on buttons at left-hand end of pedal to raise or lower left-hand end of platform only.

REEL HEIGHT CONTROL PEDAL

To raise reel, press on bottom of pedal. To lower reel, press on top of pedal.

Press the bottom of the pedal and hold until both hydraulic cylinders are fully extended to synchronize them.

STEERING LEVERS AND STEERING WHEEL

Trim steering is accomplished by turning the steering wheel.

Sharp turning is accomplished by pulling one steering lever to neutral and leaving the other lever in forward position.

Spin turning is accomplished by pulling one steering lever to reverse position and pushing the other lever to forward position, causing the windrower to turn at a point about midway between the wheels.

The master control lever must be in a forward position for the steering levers to operate in a forward position.

Move both steering levers rearward to reverse ground travel of machine.

CAUTION: Before dismantling, always pull master control lever rearward, set parking brake, and shut off engine.

PLATFORM DRIVE CONTROL LEVER

Pushing platform drive control lever forward engages platform drive; pulling lever rearward disengages drive.

IGNITION SWITCH

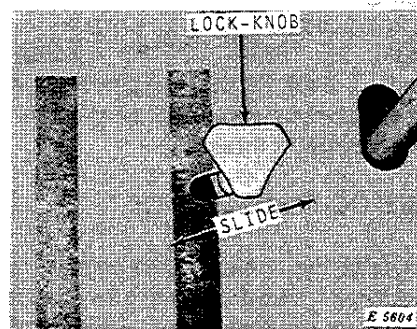
Turn key clockwise to turn on all circuits. Turn key counterclockwise to turn on accessory circuits only.

STARTER BUTTON

Press button to engage starter.

LIGHT SWITCH

Turn the switch clockwise to turn on the lighting circuits. (The ignition switch must be on.) The first position "L" turns on the headlights and field operation lights. The second position "B" turns on the headlights, taillights, and warning lights. The third position "D" turns on the taillights and warning lights.

SPEED RANGE SELECTOR

The windrower has two ground speed ranges; transport and field operation.

To select speed range, loosen lock-knob and slide to extreme right for field operation, or extreme left for transport as viewed from the seat. Tighten lock-knob.

CAUTION: Never operate machine in the field in transport range.

6 Controls and Instruments

CONTROLS—Continued

TWIN-SWATH DRAPER CONTROL PEDAL (TWIN-SWATH PLATFORM)

Press bottom of pedal to move draper to form windrow on the left side. Press top of pedal to move draper to form windrow on the right side.

INSTRUMENTS

ALTERNATOR INDICATOR LIGHT

If the alternator light comes on while machine is being operated, shut off engine and determine cause. The light will be on when the accessory side of ignition switch is used.

ENGINE OIL PRESSURE INDICATOR LIGHT

If indicator light comes on when engine is running, stop engine immediately and determine cause. The light will stay on even though engine isn't running, if ignition switch is on.

WATER TEMPERATURE GAUGE

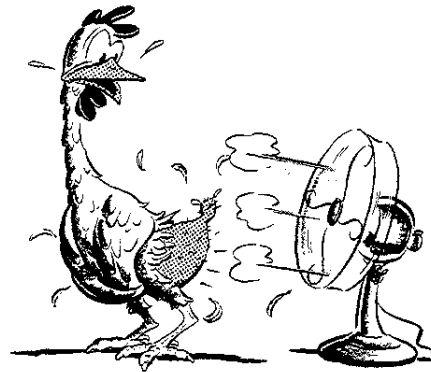
This gauge indicates the water temperature in the engine cooling system. Normal operating temperature is 160° - 200° F. (indicated by green band on dial). If the temperature exceeds 200° F. (indicated by red band on dial), stop engine and determine cause.

THROTTLE CONTROL LEVER

To increase the speed of the engine, move the throttle control lever forward. Move lever rearward to decrease engine speed. Put throttle lever in middle position before starting engine.

CHOKE CONTROL KNOB (Gasoline Only)

Pull knob all the way out to start engine. After engine runs a few revolutions, push knob in.



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OPERATION

Correct operation results in saving more grain or hay and doing more work. The length of service you receive from your windrower depends upon thorough lubrication; proper adjustment of belts, chains, and canvases; and use of correct operating adjustments to meet varying crop conditions.

WHEN TO WINDROW

Grain is ready to windrow when it passes from the "milky" stage into the "doughy" stage. It must be windrowed before it reaches the "shattering" stage.

Be sure the grain or hay is cured and ready to pick up. Don't guess--test the moisture content.

WIDTH OF CUT

Cut a swath within the capacity of your combine or baler. If a full swath will overload your machine, a narrower swath must be cut. Overloading means wasted crop, high fuel consumption, and possible repair bills.

HEIGHT OF CUT (GRAIN)

The windrow should be laid on a stubble from 6 inches to 8 inches high. A stubble of this height will allow free circulation of air under the windrow, and the straw is usually stiff enough to support the windrow without bending and allowing heads to come in contact with the ground. Heads that touch the ground are difficult to pick up and will sprout in damp weather.

ADJUSTMENTS

Adjust the height of platform and reel to meet crop conditions. Adjust speed of reel to correspond with ground travel speed.

Keep belts and chains adjusted to proper tension.

GROUND TRAVEL SPEED

Under most conditions, a speed of 4 to 5 miles per hour will produce a good windrow, and not cause undue wear on the windrower.

Low travel speeds are advisable when operating in down and tangled crops.

High travel speeds are sometimes used when operating in a light, scattered crop. Avoid excessive speed. A steady speed accomplishes more.

To make the best windrow in all conditions, cut a straight swath.

BREAKING IN THE NEW WINDROWER

Check all V-belt and chain drives carefully for proper alignment and tension. Keep belts tight enough to prevent slippage. Belts can be ruined very quickly if allowed to slip in the grooves of a sheave for any length of time. Excessive heating of sheave is a sign of belt slippage. New belts will stretch slightly during the run-in period. Check tension frequently.

Chain tension should be adjusted so the chains are just tight enough to run without climbing or jumping the sprockets.

Check operation of hydraulic controls for platform and reel.

Listen for any unusual sounds and watch for slipping belts, heated bearings, or any faulty operation. Be alert at all times.

Be certain all shafts turn freely.

Change hydraulic oil filter after first 50 hours of operation.

Follow the lubrication instructions and charts closely.

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