



# No. 5 Mower



## OPERATORS MANUAL No. 5 Mower

OMH10156 (01JAN56) English

**OMH10156 (01JAN56)**

LITHO IN U.S.A.  
ENGLISH



## TO THE PURCHASER

The mower you have just purchased was designed and manufactured to the traditional high quality standards of all John Deere Farm Equipment. We are confident that you will receive years of dependable, economical service from your John Deere No. 5 Power Mower.

The mower is one of the pioneer implements of the farm—as simple as a pair of shears—as efficient as a safety razor. However, like any other piece of machinery, your mower will require a certain amount of care and adjustment. Proper and thorough lubrication is vital to good performance and the long life of any machine.

This manual has been carefully prepared and illustrated to provide you with the necessary information to hook up, adjust, service, lubricate and operate your new John Deere No. 5 Power Mower to best advantage.

**Read and Study This Manual Carefully. Keep It in a Handy Place and Refer to It Often.**

**Location Reference.** “Right-hand” and “left-hand” sides are determined by facing in the direction the machine will travel when in use.

If you should find that you require information not covered in this manual, consult your John Deere dealer. He will be glad to answer any question that may arise regarding the operation and service of the mower. He has trained mechanics who are kept informed on the best methods of John Deere Mower servicing and can give you prompt know-how service in the field or in his shop.

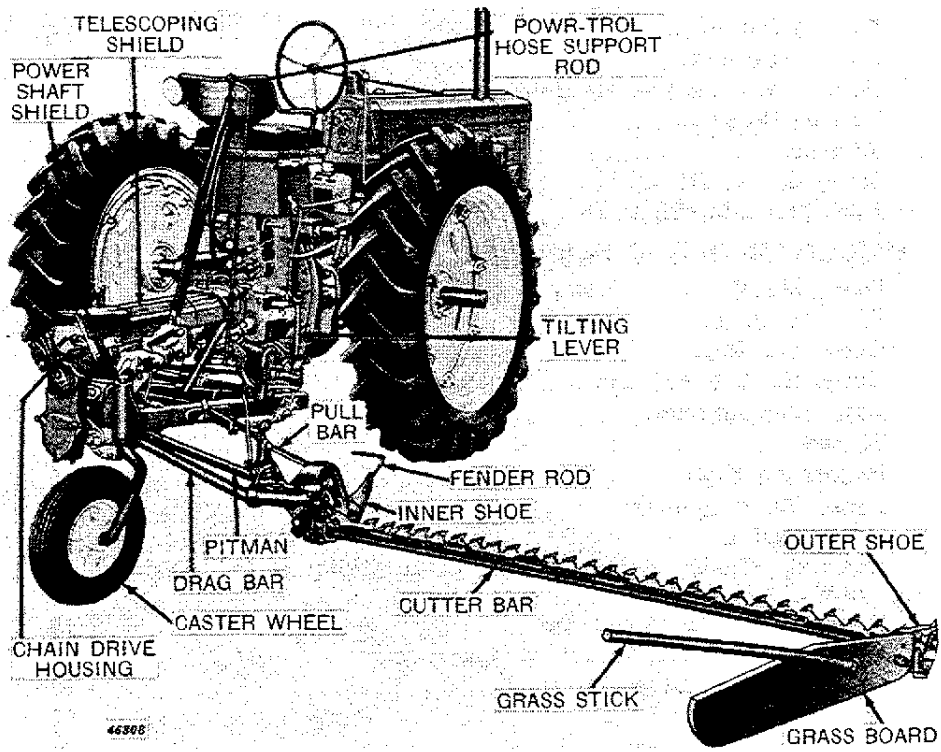
Should your mower require replacement parts, go to your John Deere dealer where you will receive Genuine John Deere Parts—accept no substitutes. John Deere parts are made to fit properly and insure satisfactory service because they are made from the original patterns and from the same material as used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

Date of Purchase.....

**IMPORTANT  
SAFETY SHIELDS ARE FOR YOUR  
PROTECTION—KEEP THEM IN  
PLACE AT ALL TIMES.**

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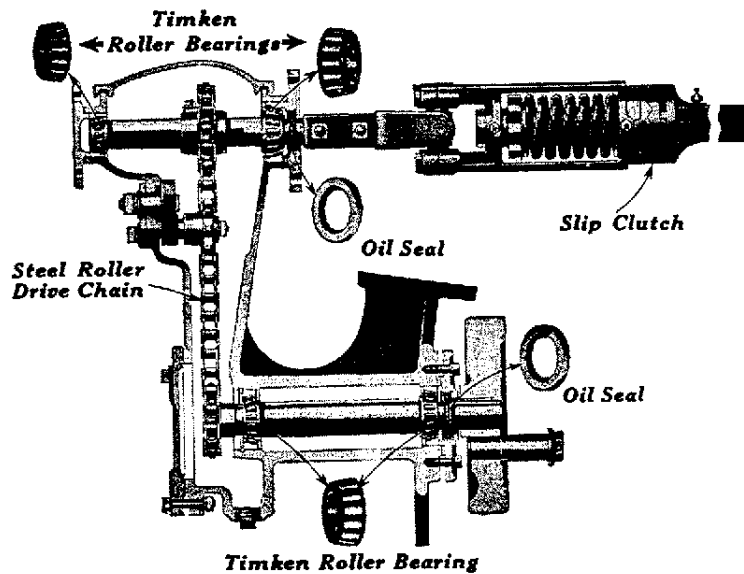
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*John Deere No. 5 Caster Wheel Power Mower*

## SPECIFICATIONS AND DATA

Length of Cutter Bar . . . . .	5-, 6-, and 7-Foot
Type of Power . . . . .	Power Take-Off on Tractor
Type of Drive . . . . .	Steel Roller Drive Chain
Main Drive Shaft Bearings . . . . .	Timken Roller
Flywheel Shaft Bearings, Rear . . .	Timken Roller
Front . . . . .	Timken Roller
Lubrication of:	
Main Drive Chain . . . . .	Enclosed in Oil
Slip Clutch . . . . .	Grease Fittings
Caster Wheel . . . . .	Grease Fittings
Type of Wheel . . . . .	Pneumatic Tire
Pneumatic Tire Size . . . . .	4.00 x 9—4-Ply Rating
Approximate Shipping Weight with 7-Foot Cutter Bar . . . . .	625 Lbs.



*Cross-sectional view of John Deere No. 5 Caster-Wheel Power Mower showing Main Drive, Slip Clutch, Bearings and Oil Seals*

(It is John Deere policy to improve our machines at every opportunity. Consequently, it may be necessary to change design without notice.)

## LUBRICATION

The economical and efficient operation of any machine is dependent upon regular and proper lubrication of all moving parts with a quality lubricant. Neglect leads to reduced efficiency, heavy draft, wear, break-down, and replacement of parts.

**Drive Chain Housing:** Oil from the drive chain housing lubricates drive chain, sprockets, pitman and drive shaft bearings. Keep a good grade of SAE 140 transmission oil up to oil plug in housing (about 4 pints required). Oil should be drained and new oil should be put in at the beginning of each year's cutting. **Do not use burned-out crankcase oil from automobile or tractor.** Check oil level at least every 60 hours of operation. To drain oil, remove drain plug at bottom of chain drive housing. Keep breather hole in housing cover free of dirt and grit at all times.

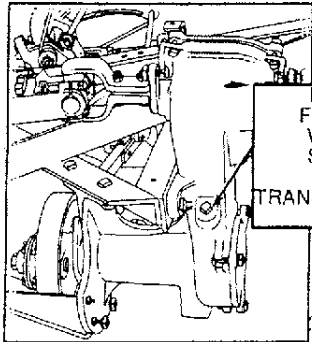
Wipe dirt from grease fittings and nozzle of grease gun before greasing. Use plenty of high-grade grease in grease gun. Grease each fitting periodically as specified in chart on opposite page. Replace all missing grease fittings immediately.

**Lubricate all parts thoroughly; avoid excessive lubrication.** Excessive lubrication will gather dust and dirt.

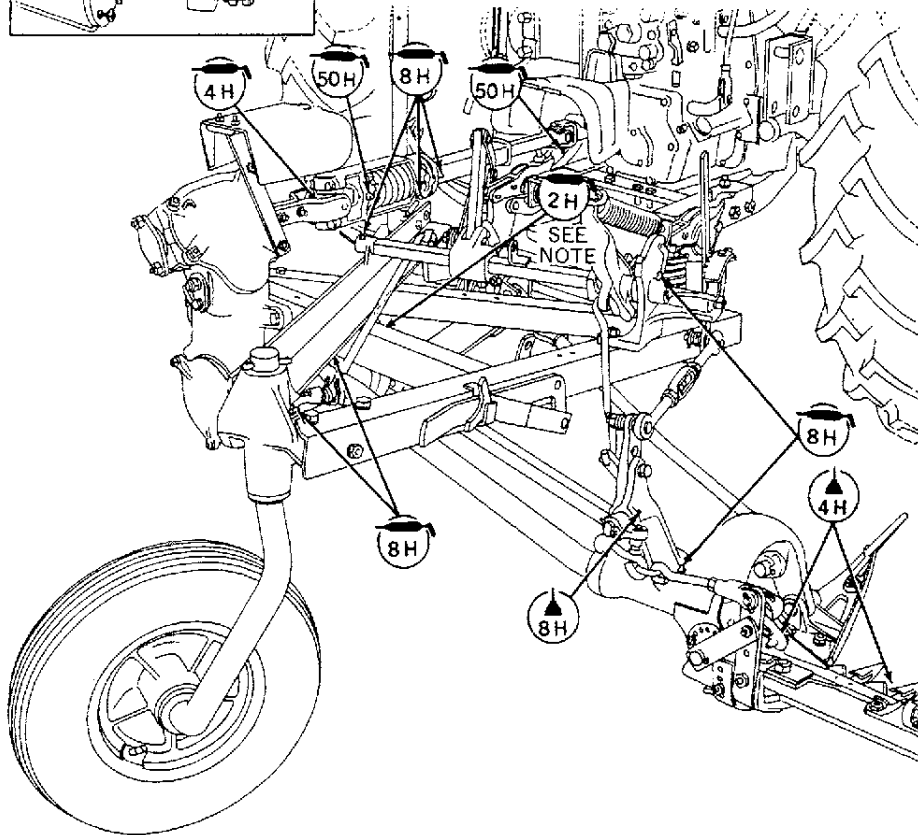
### Lubrication of Cutter Bar and Knife.

Lubricate cutting parts thoroughly with a good grade of heavy machine oil except when working in dry, dusty, and sandy soil conditions; then do not lubricate at all except for a small amount at the knife holders or clips.

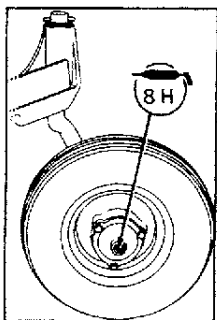
**THE COMPLETE OBSERVANCE of one simple rule would prevent many thousand serious injuries each year. THAT RULE IS: "NEVER ATTEMPT TO CLEAN, OIL, OR ADJUST A MACHINE WHILE IT IS IN MOTION."**



KEEP FILLED WITH S.A.E. 140 TRANSMISSION OIL



SEE NOTE



46809

SYMBOLS			
	Grease Every 2 Hours		Oil Every 4 Hours
	Grease Every 4 Hours		Oil Every 8 Hours
	Grease Every 8 Hours		Grease Every 50 Hours

Note: Ball Bearing Pitman Requires No Lubrication

## OPERATION

On the following pages you will find information on how to operate your John Deere No. 5 Power Mower to best advantage. By carefully reading and following these fundamentals, and with initiative and resourcefulness on your part, we are confident that your mower will give you years of dependable, economical service.

### ATTACHING AND DETACHING MOWER

The No. 5 Power Mower can be attached to practically any make of tractor. Illustrations on pages 54 to 82 inclusive, show hookup equipment for several of the more common tractors for which "cut-to-fit" hookup parts are available. Study the illustration showing your make of tractor carefully and use it as your guide in attaching mower. For tractors for which no "cut-to-fit" parts are available, see page 51.

### STARTING MOWER IN THE FIELD

Do not start tractor until mower has been carefully checked for correct assembly. See that all nuts are tight and cotter pins spread. Be sure all moving parts work freely and are properly lubricated.

Start tractor engine and, while idling, slowly engage power take-off. Let mower run slowly for awhile and observe knife, pitman connections, and other moving parts to see that they operate freely and normally. Check levers and controls to see that they operate properly.

### OPERATING SPEED

Under most conditions the tractor can be driven at 3-1/2 to 4 miles per hour without causing undue wear on mower. **Avoid excessive speeds.** Steady work accomplishes more than fast work for a time. Various mowing conditions require different mowing speeds. Best results will be obtained by running the tractor at the travel speed that will meet crop and field conditions or the speed where the smoothest mowing action results.

Tractor engine should always be kept running at a normal speed. Running the engine slow reduces the knife speed and may cause the knife to clog where cutting is heavy. Where difficult conditions make it necessary to slow down travel speed of tractor, the operator should shift to a lower gear, rather than retard the engine. By shifting to a lower gear, the engine can be kept at its rated rpm speed which will keep the knife running at the proper speed for best results.

**Do not engage power take-off with engine running at high speed.** To do so may cause undue wear or possibly breakage.



## APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ACRES CUT PER HOUR

The following is a table showing the number of acres that can be cut with the No. 5 Power Mower in one hour of continuous cutting at various speeds.

Miles per Hour	1	1-1/2	1-3/4	2	2-1/4	2-1/3	2-1/2	2-3/4	3	3-1/4	3-1/2	3-3/4	4
5-Foot Cut.....	5/8	7/8	1	1-1/4	1-3/8	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-5/8	1-7/8	2	2-1/8	2-1/4	2-3/8
6-Foot Cut.....	3/4	1-1/8	1-1/4	1-1/2	1-5/8	1-3/4	1-7/8	2	2-1/8	2-3/8	2-1/2	2-3/4	3
7-Foot Cut.....	7/8	1-1/4	1-1/2	1-3/4	1-7/8	2	2-1/8	2-3/8	2-1/2	2-3/4	3	3-1/8	3-3/8

## TURNING CORNERS

This mower will cut neat, square corners. It is seldom necessary to raise cutter bar at corners. Turn quickly when within a swath's length from end, using brake to pivot right-hand wheel of tractor, where tractor is equipped with such a brake. This may be done more effectively with Wide Tread Tractors.

When turning corners to the left, run tractor in low gear. The bar swings around faster when turning in this direction and this, of course, increases the possibility of striking an unnoticed fence post or some other obstacle.

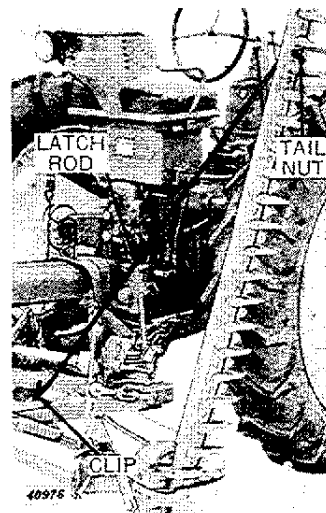
## TRANSPORTING

When moving from one field to another or any considerable distance the cutter bar must be placed in its transport position.

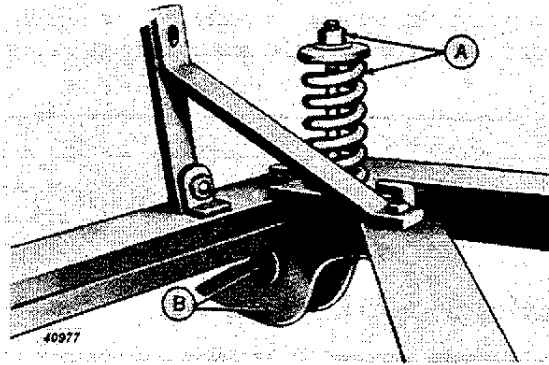
Raise cutter bar to its highest position. Hook latch rod in hole in clip welded to main frame. Raise cutter bar to an upright position. Fit other end of latch rod through hole in cutter bar and secure with tail nut.

**Safety First:** Be sure power take-off of tractor is disengaged. When raising cutter bar by hand be sure to keep fingers away from cutting parts.

When not in use latch rod fits into clips on main frame.



## SAFETY SPRING RELEASE



*Spring release which protects Mower in case bar hits an obstruction. "A" shows spring through which right amount of tension is secured. "B" shows hardened steel stud and chilled latch.*

the spring tension at "A" should be increased a little. Care should be taken **not** to tighten too much. If too tight, when cutter bar strikes an obstruction, latch will not release, resulting in breakage.

Cutter bar swings back should a field obstruction be encountered. After the safety latch release and the cutter bar swings back it is not necessary for the operator to leave the tractor seat. Just back the tractor until mower is in normal position and the safety latch catches.

If the safety lock permits the cutter bar to swing back too easily,

## POWR-TROL ADAPTING PARTS (Optional Equipment)

By the use of special adapting parts the No. 5 Power Mower can be equipped for operation with the John Deere Hydraulic Powr-Trol and also with the hydraulic remote cylinder of any tractor complying with ASAE-SAE standards. The cutter bar can then be raised or lowered by a mere touch on the hydraulic control lever.

For operating instructions covering Powr-Trol, refer to your Tractor Operator's Manual.

## ADJUSTMENT AND SERVICE

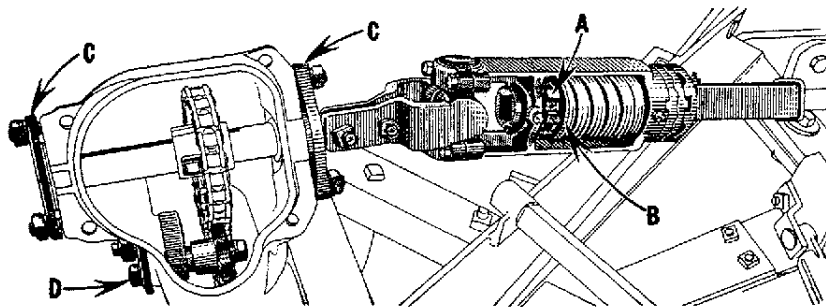
Easily accessible adjustments for handling a wide variety of crops under varying conditions have been built into this mower. These adjustments even though simple, are thorough and have an important bearing on the quality, and quantity of work done.

In addition to having the mower adjusted properly, there are instances when some special attachment will help materially in doing a good job.

### SAFETY SLIP CLUTCH ON POWER SHAFT

The power shaft is equipped with an adjustable safety slip clutch to protect all working parts from breakage.

This slip clutch should be set tight enough to do ordinary work without slipping, but loose enough to slip easily should clogging occur.



**To adjust:** Turn slip clutch adjusting nut at "A," forward to tighten and backward to loosen. Do not adjust more than one-half turn at a time without testing adjustment. Be sure the jaws on front side of adjusting nut "A," mesh into jaws of lock collars "B." If jaws are not meshed, adjusting nut could work back and change tension of spring on slip clutch.

Extreme care should be taken in making this adjustment as too much pressure on slip clutch may result in breakage, while too little pressure causes excessive slippage and undue wear.

### DRIVE HOUSING

**Steel Roller Chain:** Run chain just tight enough so it does not slap or climb sprocket. Tension of chain is regulated by adjustment at rear of drive housing.

**To Adjust:** Loosen set screw "D," through slotted hole, and drive adjusting plate to the left to tighten and to the right to loosen. Tighten set screw.

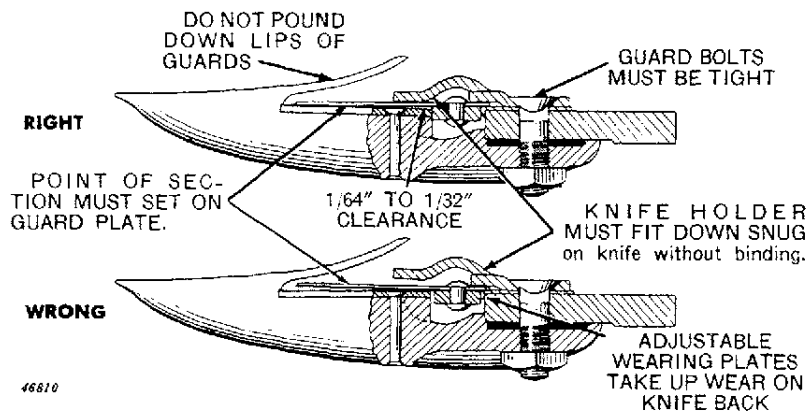
Remove housing cover frequently and inspect chain.

**Bearings:** After considerable service, should looseness develop in Timken bearings for drive shaft, take up promptly by removing shims, between end caps, "C," and drive housing.

Timken bearings on pitman shaft may be adjusted by removing shims between end cap and drive housing just to rear of flywheel.

## CUTTER BAR REPAIR

The knife should run smoothly in the cutter bar, and every knife section should be sharp and rest smoothly on the guard plate, in position to make a shear cut. This means the guards, guard plates, wearing plates, and knife holders must be in good condition and correctly set. If these parts become loose or worn, the knife will flop around in the cutter bar, chewing and tearing the grass instead of cutting it.



### Guard Alignment.

Set each guard up or down to obtain a shear cut between the knife section and guard plate. Before starting, raise the knife holders for clearance. Bolt the guards tight and strike them at the thick part just in front of guard plates. Do not pound down the guard lips as the knife might bind. Retighten the bolt as each guard is aligned. Align the guard wings also, making a smooth surface for the knife back to work against.

Disregard the position of the guard points—the guard plates and wings are the points that must be in line. However, the guard points should be kept sharp.



### Guard Plates.

Guard plates should be replaced when worn or dull. The guards and knife repair block as shown on page 25, is convenient for replating guards.

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