

JOHN DEERE 66-INCH BELT PICKUP FOR JD30 COMBINE



OPERATORS MANUAL JOHN DEERE 66-INCH BELT PICKUP FOR JD30 COMBINE

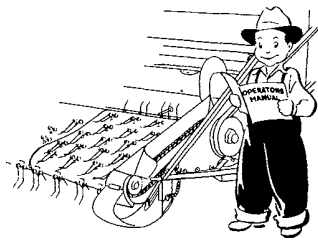
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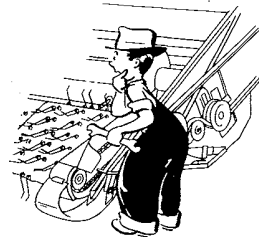
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TO THE PURCHASER



There is a
RIGHT WAY
← and a
WRONG WAY
→
to do
everything



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Use this manual as a guide whenever any questions arise about operating and servicing your new John Deere Belt Pickup Attachment the **RIGHT WAY**. You have purchased a dependable attachment, but only by giving it proper care and operation can you expect to receive the service and long life designed and built into it.

If you need additional information, or if your Belt Pickup Attachment requires special servicing, see your John Deere dealer—he has all the facilities required to keep your Belt Pickup Attachment in A-1 condition. He will be glad to serve you.

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

Should your Belt Pickup require replacement parts, go to your John Deere dealer where you will receive Genuine John Deere Parts—accept no substitutes.

Be Careful

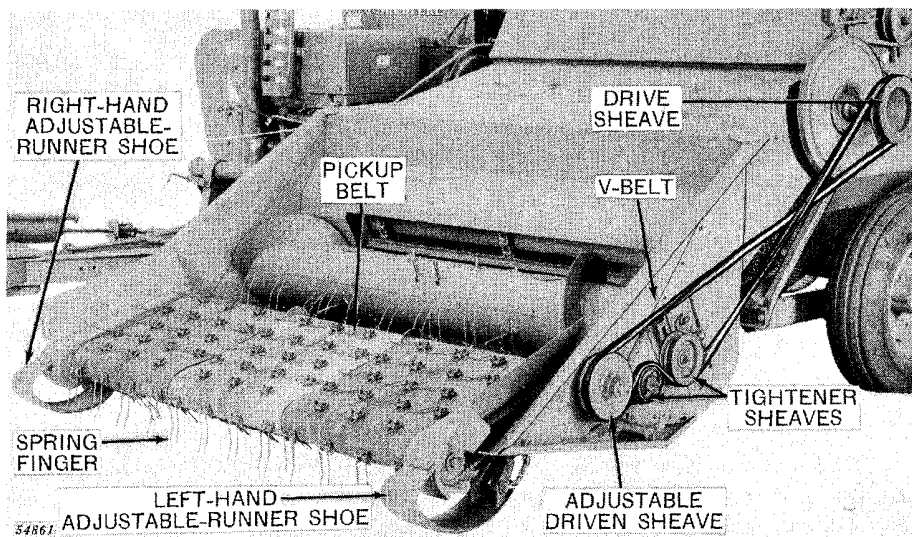


THE LIFE YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN...

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

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Complete View of John Deere Belt Pickup

(Specifications and design subject to change without notice.)

OPERATION

WINDROWING

Threshing of weedy grain and crops that ripen unevenly has always presented a serious combining problem. Where conditions of this kind are encountered year after year, many farmers use the windrow pickup method of harvesting. Windrowing the grain allows the crop and weeds to dry out; when dry, they do not present a serious threshing problem.

Aside from the fact that green weeds are often harder to get through the machine, there are two main reasons why weeds are troublesome in the combine: first, they tend to break up and go through the sieves with the grain; second, they contain moisture which is imparted to the grain.

Some crops such as oats are comparatively easy to handle, while flax is more difficult to thresh.

Many buyers of small combines will be using binders for windrowers. This will necessitate using good judgment, always remembering that a 7-foot combine cannot be expected to handle successfully a heavy swath that is too wide for it.

It is not possible to convey by instructions how wide a swath can be or how heavy a windrow can be. That must be determined by the experience of the individual operator. However, with the realization that a windrow that is too heavy, seriously retards harvesting progress and results in loss of grain, and perhaps even damage to the machine, it is only good judgment to lay a reasonably light windrow—then, if possible, higher travel speeds may be used if the capacity of the machine is not fully utilized.

To convert a binder into a windrower, the binding attachment and bundle carrier should be removed. A long deck should be substituted for the regular deck or a longer smooth shield should be provided to cover holes and slots in the regular deck. The shield should extend down to within 10 inches of the ground and should be formed with a trough at the lower end which turns down to the rear so that the windrow is laid gently on the stubble and not dropped. If it is dropped, a large percentage of the heads will fall to the ground where they cannot be reached by the pickup fingers.

The straw and heads should be laid nearly parallel to the direction of travel—less than 10° from parallel. The purpose of laying the windrow a little out of parallel with direction of travel is to slightly increase the

width of the windrow. A wider windrow is supported by more stubble and can be handled easier by the combine.

Care should be taken not to get straw too much out of parallel with direction of travel or the butts may predominate on one side of the windrow and the heads on the other. The heads, being heavy and having only the stubble to support them, are apt to fall through to the ground.

The angle of laying can be controlled by the bend of the outer edge of the trough provided at the lower end of the improvised windrower deck.
Be Sure Windrow Is Not Laid in a Wheel Track.

WHEN AND HOW TO WINDROW

Grain should be windrowed at just about the time that it is ready for binder cutting. If weather conditions permit, it is advisable to wait a few days longer. This will give the grain a little longer to fill out.

The windrow should be laid on a stubble from 6 to 8 inches high. A stubble 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.

Since small windrows cure more rapidly and dry out sooner after heavy rains, it is seldom necessary to turn the crop if the windrow has been properly laid. This reduces handling costs and losses from shattering.

PICKING UP

To pick up a windrow laid by the John Deere 9-Foot Left-Hand Windrower or a Binder, with the 30 Combine it is possible to start in at the edge of the field and work to the center in order to take the grain into the cylinder, **HEADS FIRST**.

The pickup should be operated just fast enough to elevate the windrow onto the platform as the Combine moves forward without tearing the windrow apart.

While windrowing can be planned to lengthen the harvesting season, thereby increasing the acreage possible to harvest with the Combine, it is very desirable to pick up the crop as soon as it is properly cured. Extended delays may result in more difficult handling, higher losses from shattering, and loss of crop in the event of unfavorable weather.

The operator should watch for foreign material that the pickup may gather, and stop the Combine, so that such material may be removed. This should be watched carefully, as running a rock through the separator may cause serious damage.

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