

C-10 INTEGRAL FIELD CULTIVATOR



JOHN DEERE

OPERATORS MANUAL C-10 INTEGRAL FIELD CULTIVATOR

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ENGLISH



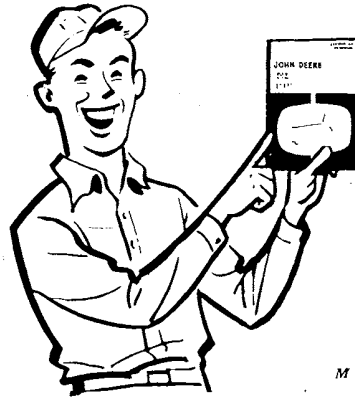
TO THE PURCHASER

Your C-10 Cultivator will give many years of satisfactory service. Its successful operation depends upon the care given it and how it is operated.

For proper operation, maintenance and service procedures, read this manual carefully. If you find that you need information not covered in this manual, see your John Deere dealer. He can give you prompt "know-how" service in the field or in his shop.

When in need of parts, use genuine John Deere parts. Be sure to give your John Deere dealer a complete description of the part and the year your Cultivator was purchased and its size. A space is provided on this page for recording this information.

Right-hand and left-hand reference is determined by standing at the rear of the machine, facing the direction of forward travel.



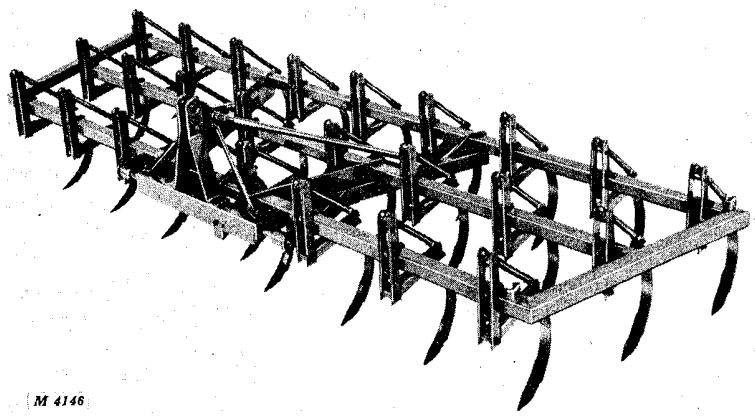
Study this manual carefully. After you are thoroughly familiar with its contents, keep it handy in a safe place for future reference.

Date Purchased, 19 . .

Size

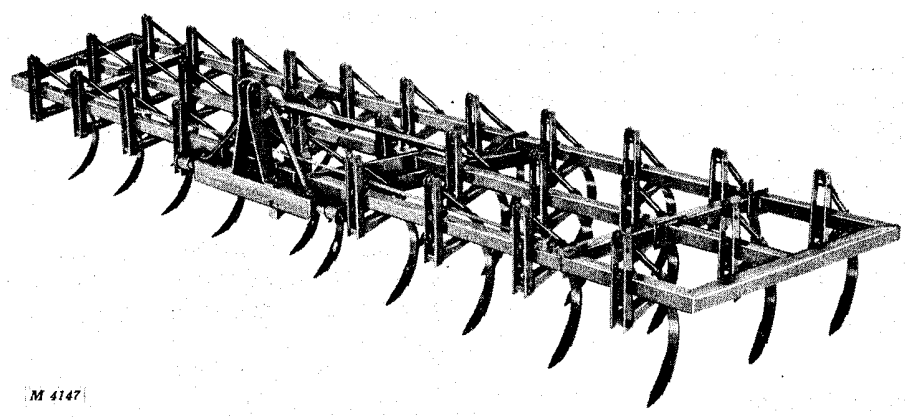
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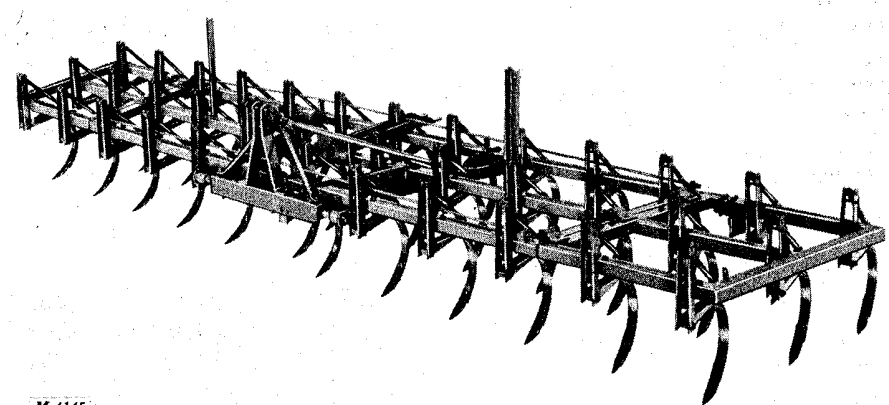
M 4146

12½-Foot C-10 Integral Field Cultivator – 6-Inch Spacing



M 4147

15-Foot C-10 Integral Field Cultivator – 6-Inch Spacing



M 4145

18½-Foot C-10 Integral Field Cultivator – 6-Inch Spacing

SPECIFICATIONS

The C-10 Cultivator is available in three different sizes as shown on page 1.

The smallest size, 12-1/2-foot, has one basic welded frame with hitch and spring tooth assemblies. To this frame can be added frame extensions to make the 12-1/2-foot cultivator into a 15-1/2-foot or 18-1/2-foot cultivator to match available tractor power. A 1-1/2-foot frame extension is bolted on each end of the basic frame together with a front truss rod and extra spring teeth to make a 15-1/2-foot C-10 Cultivator. A 3-foot hinged outrigger is attached to each end of the 12-1/2-foot basic frame together with both front and rear truss rods and extra spring teeth to make an 18-1/2-foot C-10 Cultivator. Outriggers on the 18-1/2-foot size swing up with the use of lift stands for transporting. Lift stands are available from your John Deere dealer.

Spring teeth spaced 6 inches apart can be shifted on the frame to obtain either 8-inch or 12-inch spacing, when less tillage is required in renovating alfalfa or when heavy trash is a clearance problem.

The hitch on the C-10 Cultivator is designed to fit any tractor with a Category 2 Hitch. With the addition of a few extra parts on the cultivator and a Quik-Coupler on the tractor, the C-10 Cultivator may be attached and detached quickly and easily.

Power requirements shown below will naturally vary with the depth of penetration as well as ground conditions. Tractor sizes shown below are for average conditions.

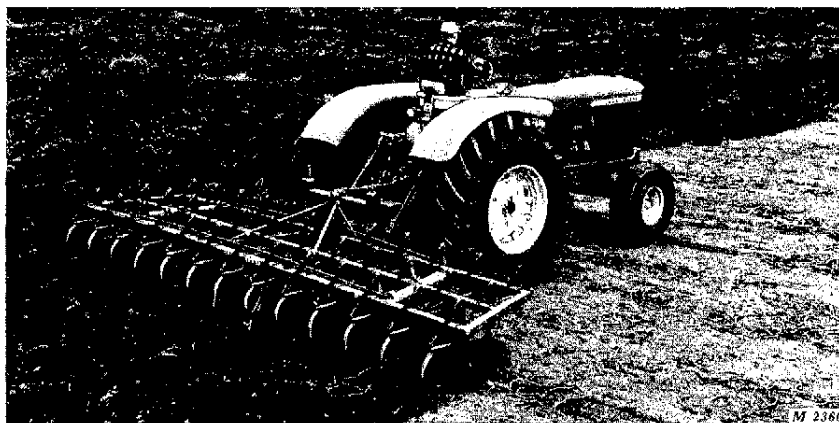
See page 9 for tractor preparation including ballast, tire inflation and lift link adjustment.

	12½-Foot	15½-Foot	18½-Foot
Overall Width	13 ft. 2 in.	16 ft. 11 in.	18 ft. 11 in.
Cultivating Width (6-inch spacing) . . .	12 ft. 6 in.	15 ft. 6 in.	18 ft. 6 in.
Cultivating Width (8-inch spacing) . . .	12 ft. 8 in.	16 ft. 8 in.	16 ft. 8 in.
Cultivating Width (12-inch spacing) . . .	13 ft.	15 ft.	19 ft.
Transport Width	13 ft. 2 in.	16 ft. 11 in.	14 ft. 8 in.
Overall Length	4 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 10 in.
Weight-lbs. (6-inch spacing - N506M Shovels)	1027	1274	1595
No. of Shovels Required (6-inch spacing)	24	30	36
No. of Shovels Required (8-inch spacing)	18	24	24
No. of Shovels Required (12-inch spacing)	13	15	19
Power Requirement (John Deere or equivalent size)	3010 3020	3010 3020 4010	4010 4020 5010 5020

(Specifications and design subject to change without notice.)

OPERATION

WEED CONTROL AND CULTIVATION



Weed control is a necessary and important part of farming. Profit-stealing weeds rob farmers of millions of dollars every year. It is estimated that the productiveness of the average farm is reduced 25 percent annually because of weeds.

Weeds are a constant menace. It doesn't pay to fight them in a half-hearted way. Fighting weeds successfully calls for the most effective implements and methods. For this reason, the farmer should study his field problems carefully before deciding the size and type of cultivator equipment best suited for his needs. Cutting the weeds into pieces and burying them as often happens when the wrong equipment is used, is simply encouraging new growth of weeds.

If any weed on your farm cannot be identified, send to your agricultural college for a weed bulletin, or better, send a sample of the weed-stem, flower, and root, when possible and find out what it is. Remember, weeds will spread and the patches get bigger every year. It is much

easier to kill a small patch than a big one.

Weeds of all kinds, regardless of name, are in two distinct classifications. They are designated as "shallow-rooted" or "deep-rooted weeds."

Different weeds require different methods of eradication. Shallow-rooted weeds, such as Quack grass, Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, and the like, must be ripped out by the roots and brought to the surface. Deep-rooted weeds such as Canada thistles, Russian thistles, bindweed or Creeping Jennie, Hoary Alyssum and the like can only be destroyed by cutting off the stalks below the surface.

You can get good results in weed eradication with the John Deere C-10 Field Cultivator. At the same time you are killing weeds, you are also stirring and mixing the soil and making a fine, deep seedbed. There are styles of shovel equipment suited for every job.

4 Operation

WEED CONTROL AND CULTIVATION—Continued

PROPER TIME FOR WEED ERADICATION

The proper time to make war on weeds depends a great deal on field and weather conditions. It is conceded by the majority of farmers and agricultural experts that weed eradication can be brought about successfully in the springtime before planting, also in the fall after the harvest.

In Spring or Before Planting

If weed control is practiced in the springtime or before planting, the following simple instructions should be followed:

1. Don't attempt to work more acreage than you can handle thoroughly during this period. Work the field both ways at intervals until planting time.

2. Don't remove the roots from the field unless they are so thick that they interfere with good work. Remember that the decayed roots will form humus and add valuable fertility to the soil. Be sure that the roots are exposed to the air long enough so that they die.

3. Following a above treatment, plant a row crop, that can be cultivated, or a smother crop.

4. After harvesting this crop, work the field at least three times—lengthwise, crosswise, and diagonally before the freeze-up. Leave the roots on top through the winter.

In Fall or After Harvest

If weed control is practiced in the fall or after the harvest, the following simple instructions will serve as a guide:

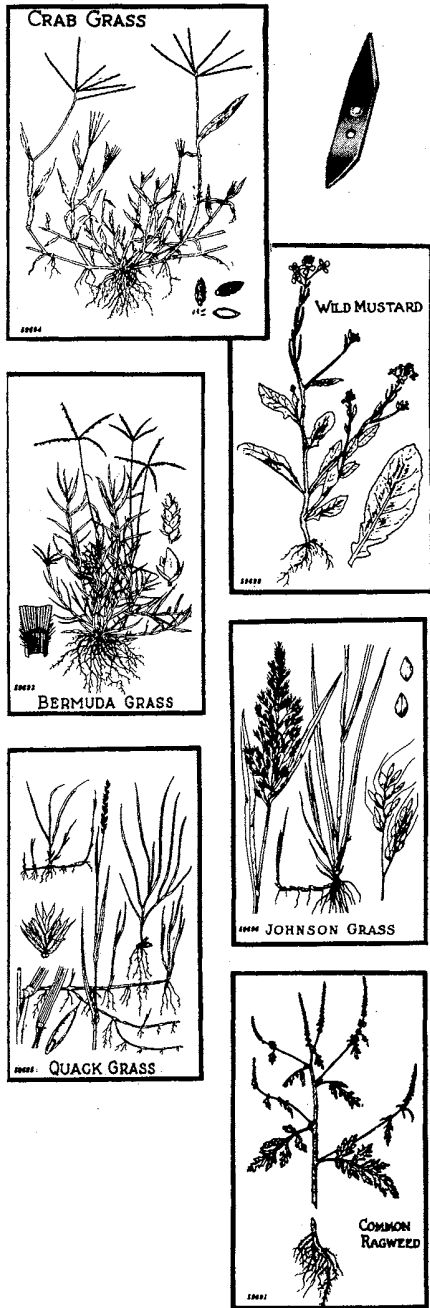
1. Don't attempt to work more acreage than you can handle thoroughly during this period. Work the field at least three times—lengthwise, crosswise, and diagonally, before the freeze-up.

2. Do not plow roots under— leave them on the surface to dry and freeze as the decayed roots will form humus and add fertility to the soil.

3. The following spring, work the field both ways at intervals until planting time.

WEED CONTROL AND CULTIVATION—Continued

DESTROYING SHALLOW-ROOTED WEEDS



Equip cultivator with narrow shovels to uproot shallow-rooted weeds.

Weeds illustrated here and weeds of a similar character must be ripped and dug out. Use spring teeth spaced 6 inches apart with double-spaced reversible 1-3/4-inch width shovels (N506M). The vibrant motion of the spring teeth separates the roots from the soil and brings them to the top. The weeds should be left exposed on the surface long enough to kill the roots and then used as a fertilizer. In some localities, it is necessary to rake the weeds and burn them.

Do not set the shovels too deep the first time over, especially if the ground is hard, as it might result in lumpy work. Here are simple rules to follow when using spring-tooth equipment. Set the shovels at a depth of about 2 inches the first time over. Then cross-cultivate the second time over with the teeth set to penetrate a maximum depth. If the field is thickly infested with roots, the ground should be gone over a third time, driving the cultivator diagonally across the field. This work can be done either in the spring or fall, depending upon conditions.

6 Operation

WEED CONTROL AND CULTIVATION—Continued

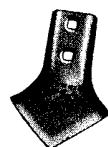


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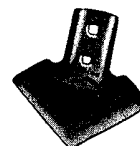
AN130431



N506M



N674MN



N1084MN

Narrow Shovels

RENOVATING PASTURE LANDS AND ALFALFA FIELDS

Spring teeth with the special 1-1/2-inch width double-pointed shovels (AN130431) are recommended for alfalfa cultivation. The double-pointed reversible shovel (N506M) can also be used.

Depth of cultivation depends on the age of the crop, the variety of alfalfa, and the condition of the soil. Branch root varieties should not be cultivated deeper than 3 inches when the crop is young—established stands may be cultivated as deep as 4 inches. Taproot varieties can be cultivated to a depth of 6 inches. When the soil is hard, the first and second cultivations should always be shallow in order to break up the clods, and to prevent the plants being pulled up with the clod. In looser soils, first and second cultivations may be deeper except in wet soils where the alfalfa is of the branch root variety. In all conditions, it is the best practice to cultivate shallow the first two times, following with deeper cultivations to a depth best suited for your crop and soil conditions. Cultivating can be done either in the spring or fall, depending on conditions.

ROUGHING STUBBLE LAND AND LIGHT SOIL TO PREVENT BLOW- ING AND DRIFTING

Spring teeth with 6- or 8-inch spacing are used extensively for this class of work.

In extremely hard ground conditions the double-pointed reversible shovel (N506M) should be used for the first cultivation.

MAKING SEEDBEDS AND GEN- ERAL TILLAGE

Spring teeth with the double-pointed reversible 1-3/4-inch width shovels (N506M) are recommended for this class of work. 4-1/2-inch shovels (N674MN) or 10-inch shovels (N850MN) are also used under certain field conditions. Seedbeds can be made to a depth of about 8 inches.

SUMMER-FALLOWING

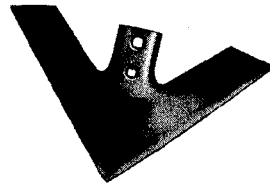
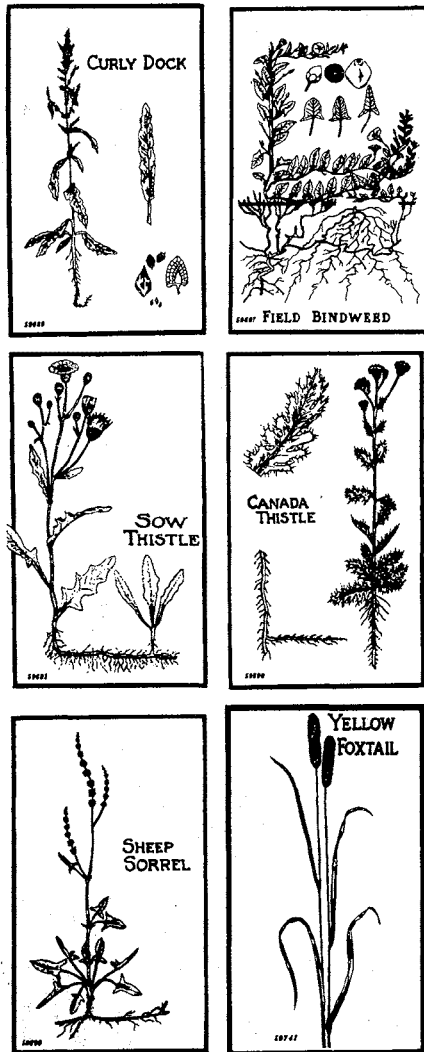
Either 6- or 8-inch spacing spring teeth with wide overlapping shovels, can be used for summer-fallowing.

The depth of penetration required depends upon the conditions of the soil.

It is important to keep shovels sharp.

WEED CONTROL AND CULTIVATION—Continued

DESTROYING DEEP-ROOTED WEEDS

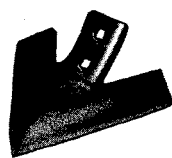


Equip cultivator with wide shovels to eradicate deep-rooted weeds.

Weeds illustrated here and weeds of a similar character must be destroyed by cutting the rootstalks below the surface. Wide shovels that overlap must be used. The deep-rooted weeds must be continuously cut off. Cutting at frequent intervals weakens the plants and eventually kills the roots.

Do not put the shovels down too deep the first time over the field. A depth of about 3 to 4 inches is recommended for the first time over. Then cross the field a second time and set the shovels to penetrate the maximum depth. The second cultivation invariably cuts off every root. If the field is thickly infested with roots, cultivate a third time, driving the cultivator diagonally across the field.

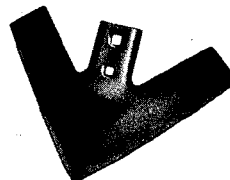
It is important to keep shovels sharp for this type of work.



N846MN



N850MN

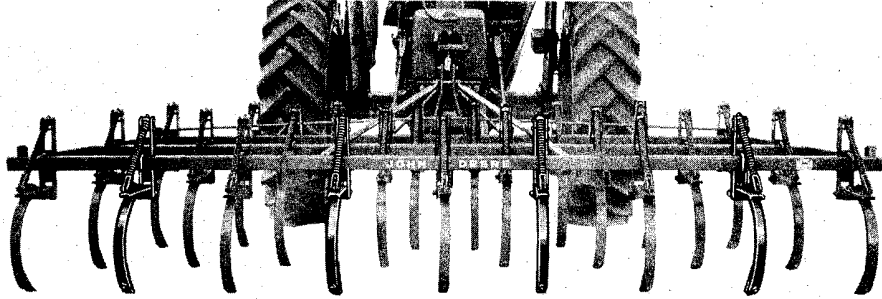


N973MN

Wide Shovels

8 Operation

CULTIVATING ROW-CROPS



M 2364

The C-10 Cultivator may be used for row-crop cultivation. Select the proper shovel depending on soil and weed conditions as explained on pages 3 to 7. Either narrow or wide shovels can be used.

Almost any row-crop width can be cultivated simply by removing the spring tooth assembly which runs on the crop row and adjusting tractor wheels accordingly.

The darkened spring teeth above indicate the assemblies to be removed to cultivate four 36-inch rows with the 12-1/2-ft. cultivator and narrow shovels. When wide or sweep shovels are used, more spring teeth next to the plant rows must be removed to prevent digging of the planted crop.



SAFETY SUGGESTIONS



Be careful when operating any farm equipment. The following rules, if followed, will help prevent injury to the operator and his assistants.

Be sure tractor power take-off shield is in place.

Remember this: An accident is usually caused by someone's carelessness, neglect, or oversight.



R 221

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