

# **LL-A, LZ-B and PD-A Press Grain Drills**

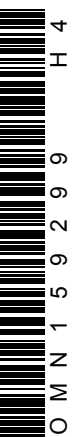


## **OPERATORS MANUAL** LL-A, LZ-B and PD-A Press Grain Drills

OMN159299 Issue H4    English

**John Deere Des Moines Works**  
**OMN159299 Issue H4**

LITHO IN U.S.A.  
ENGLISH





## To the Purchaser

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Your grain drill was carefully designed and manufactured to give years of dependable service. To keep it running efficiently, read the instructions in this operator's manual. Each section is clearly identified so you can easily find the information you need—whether it is operation, lubrication, trouble shooting, or service. Read the Table of Contents to learn where each is located. Use the alphabetical index for fast reference.

Should your grain drill 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 the new machines.

“Right-hand” and “left-hand” sides are determined by facing the direction the grain drill will travel when in use.

Record your grain drill serial number in the space provided on page 60. Your dealer needs this information to give you prompt efficient service when you order parts or attachments.

The warranty on your grain drill appears on your copy of the purchase order which you should have received from your dealer when you purchased the grain drill.

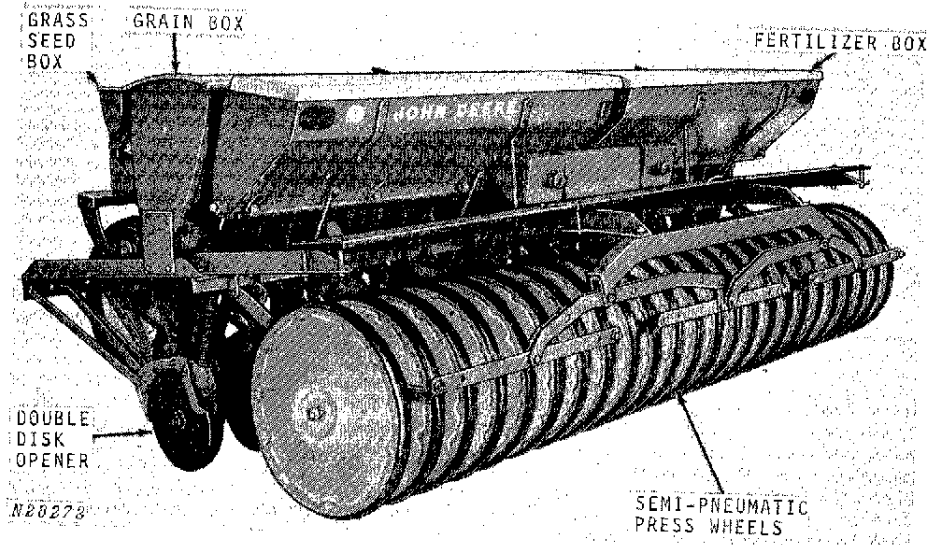


This safety alert symbol identifies important safety messages in this manual. When you see this symbol, be alert to the possibility of personal injury and carefully read the message that follows.

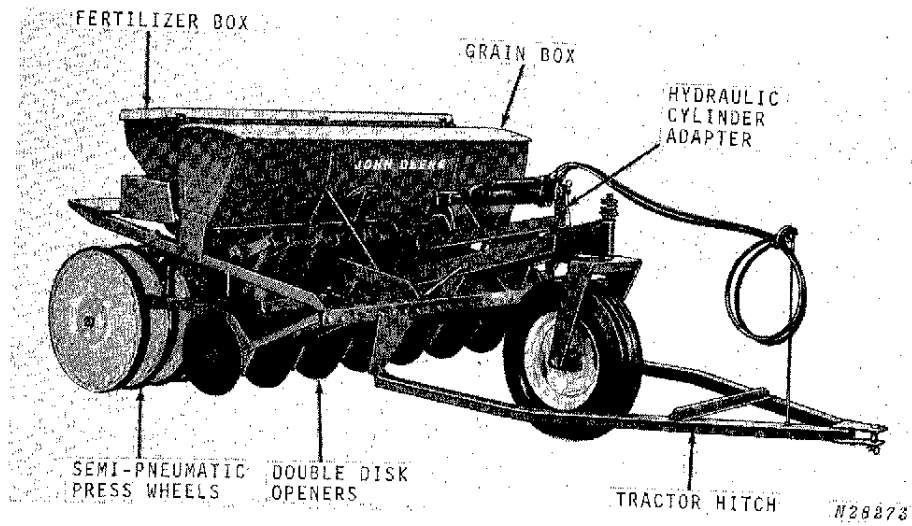


# Contents

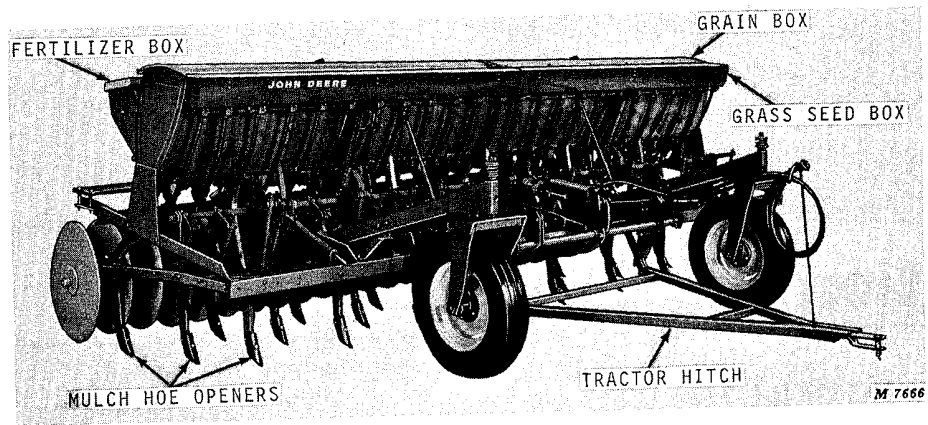
	Page		Page
IDENTIFICATION VIEWS .....	2-3	TROUBLE SHOOTING .....	45-46
OPERATION .....	4-27	SHOVELS .....	47
Preparing Drill for Use .....	4	ATTACHMENTS .....	48-58
Caster wheel .....	4	Markers .....	48
Grain feeds .....	4-6	Dry fertilizer attachment .....	49
Grass seed feeds and drives .....	7-9	Grass seed attachment .....	49
Checking quantities drilled .....	9-10	Rear distributor tubes and spouts .....	49
Gear hangers .....	11-12	Drill hitches .....	50-52
Drilling row crops .....	13-14	Depth bands .....	52
Furrow openers .....	15-18	Feed stops .....	53
Mulch hoe and lister furrow openers .....	18-21	Windshield and pea gate .....	53
Press wheels .....	22	Tube top covers .....	53
Power lift .....	23	Grain agitator .....	54
Remote hydraulic cylinder .....	24-26	Acremeter .....	54-56
Hand levers .....	27	Multi-Luber .....	56
Transporting .....	27	Packer - PD-A drill .....	57
STORAGE .....	28-29	Packer scrapers .....	57
SAFETY SUGGESTIONS .....	30	Trail hitch for integral plows .....	57
LUBRICATION .....	31-34	Trail hitch for drawn plows .....	58
SERVICE .....	35-44	Rock and mud guard attachment .....	58
Furrow openers .....	35-38	SPECIFICATIONS .....	59-60
Single-disk opener with hard iron bearing .....	35		
Single-disk opener with anti-friction bearing .....	36		
Double-disk opener with hard iron bearing .....	37		
Double-disk opener with anti-friction bearing .....	38		
Gear hanger .....	39		
Timing acremeter .....	39		
Resetting feed cups .....	40		
Grain feed shaft and feed cups .....	40-41		
Packer bearings - PD-A drill .....	41		
Packer wheels - PD-A drill .....	41		
Press wheel axle bearings - PD-A drill .....	42		
Caster wheel bearings .....	42		
Press wheel axle bearing - LL-A and LZ-B drills .....	43		
Multi-luber .....	43		
Power lift .....	44		



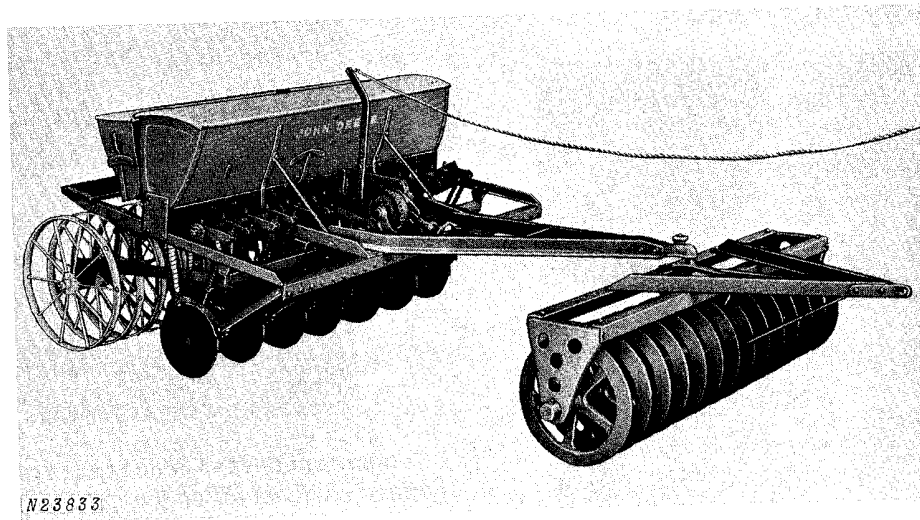
*Rear View of John Deere LL246A Press Grain Drill*



*John Deere PD146A Plow Press Grain Drill*



*Front View of John Deere LZ247B Press Grain Drill*



*John Deere PD146A Press Grain Drill with Packer*

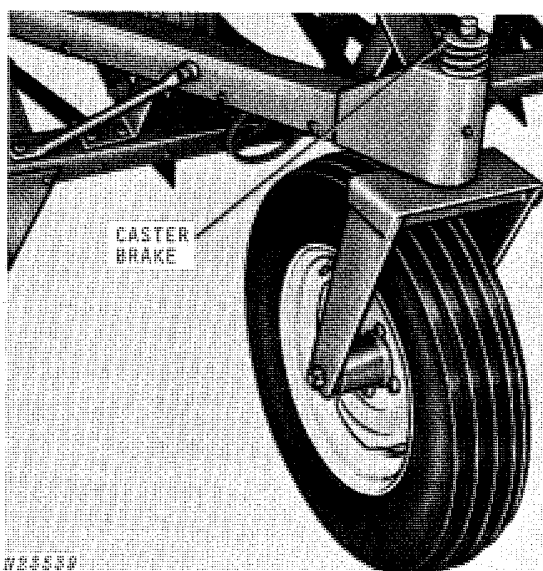


# Operation

## PREPARING DRILL FOR USE

Before taking the drill to the field follow the outlined procedure on "Removing from Storage," page 29.

### CASTER WHEEL



### Tire Inflation

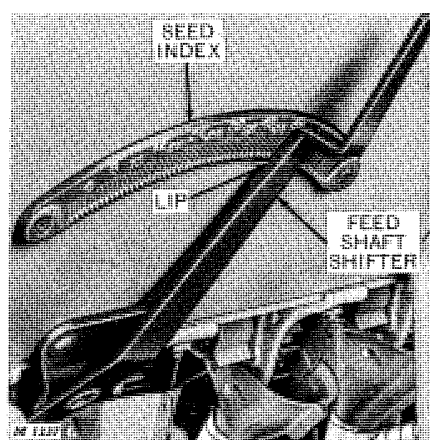
For proper flotation, longer tire life, and proper frame height, inflate tire to 30 psi.

### Caster Wheel Brake

Tighten nuts on caster brake just enough to prevent wheel from pivoting excessively while transporting drill. Be sure lock nut is turned down tight after adjusting.

## GRAIN FEEDS

### Setting Grain Feeds



The amount of seed drilled per acre is controlled by the feed shaft shifter on the outside of the box. Moving the feed shaft shifter adjusts the feeds for small or large quantities. Use the drilling chart fastened to box cover as your guide.

Because the quantity drilled will vary according to the size and variety of grain being drilled, it may be necessary to set the grain feed shaft shifter at a larger or smaller quantity setting than shown on the chart. See page 11.

The lip of the feed shaft shifter is the indicator. Pull feed shaft shifter past the desired notch on seed index, then bring shifter back slowly and set lip into desired notch.

## Using Mixtures

Frequently, a mixture containing a variety of grasses, legumes, and grain is used. To arrive at the feed shaft shifter setting, select the setting from the drilling chart that will give the desired quantity for each kind of seed and add them together. Set the shifter in the notch that represents the total of all the settings. Check quantities drilled as explained on page 9.

**NOTE:** When seed being drilled is not shown on the grain chart, select a seed on the chart of comparable weight and size and use the setting recommended for it.

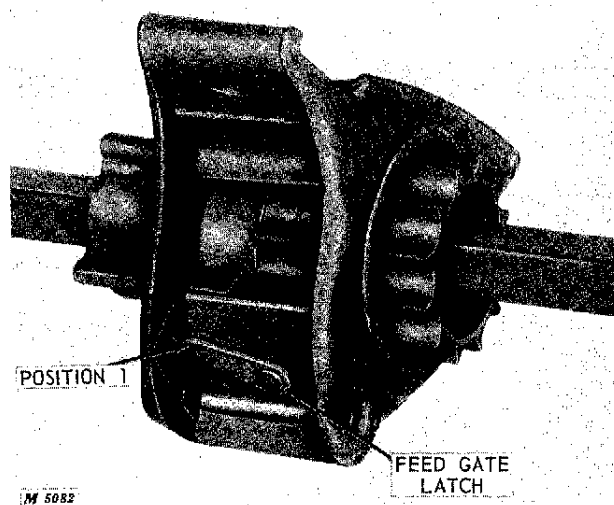
## Checking Grain Feeds



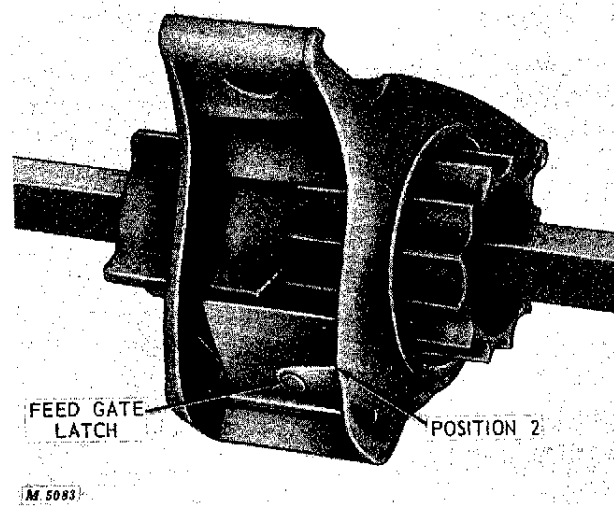
Before putting seed in box, turn feed shafts with wrench in direction feeds normally turn. If feeds stick, check for foreign objects in feeds. If they turn hard, loosen moving parts of feed shaft with diesel fuel. During the season, the feeds should be loosened every day by turning the feed shaft with a wrench. When using treated seed, turn feeds with wrench whenever the machine has been standing for an hour or more.

**CAUTION:** Be careful when using diesel fuel so that it does not ignite. Use only in a well ventilated area away from any sparks and flames.

## Setting Feed Gates



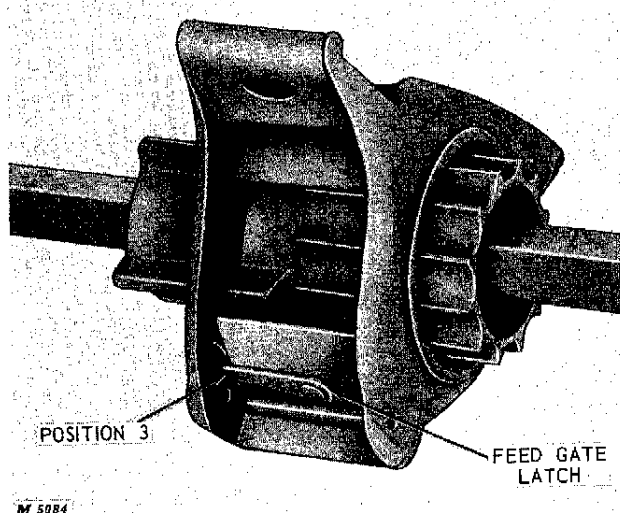
Set feed gate latch in Position 1 when drilling wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, rice, and similar seeds.



Set feed gate latch in Position 2 when drilling small size peas, common beans, soybeans, corn, and extra large quantities of trashy oats.

## GRAIN FEEDS—Continued

### Setting Feed Gates—Continued



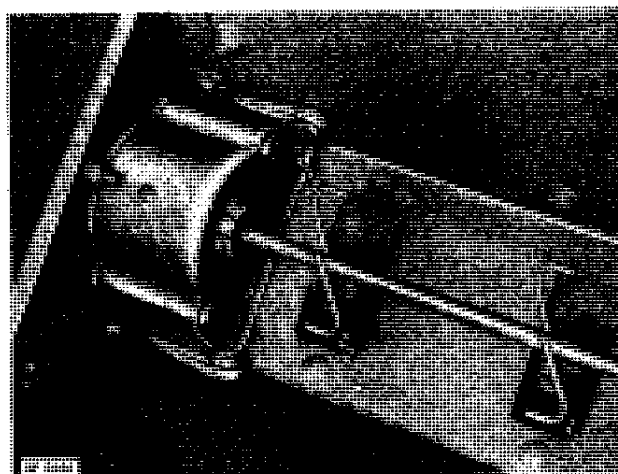
Set feed gate latch in Position 3 when drilling large size peas, soybeans, kidney beans, and lima beans.

It is very important that the feed gates be set alike and that the proper setting be used for the particular seed being drilled. Improper setting of the gates will result in uneven drilling, wrong quantities being drilled, and crushing of the seed.



The above tool is available for changing the settings of the feed gate latches.

## Planting Brome Grass



Brome grass is frequently used as part of a grain, grass, and legume mixture.

Brome mixed with cover crops or in the absence of a cover crop mixed with cracked corn or sawdust, can be planted through the grain feeds of the drill. The drill should be equipped with a grain agitator to prevent separation of the brome grass and cover crop, cracked corn, or sawdust.

In rice producing territories, a mixture of brome grass seed and rice hulls, seeded through the grain feeds, has proven satisfactory.

When planting brome grass through the grain feeds, the bent fingers on the grain agitator should be straightened so they dip down into the feed openings to assure a constant flow of seed to the feed roll.

Determine quantity index setting by checking quantities drilled as outlined on page 9.

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