

# 244 and 343 Corn Heads



## OPERATORS MANUAL

244 and 343  
Corn Heads

OMH84608 Issue J2 English

John Deere Harvester Works  
OMH84608 Issue J2

LITHO IN U.S.A.  
ENGLISH






## To the Purchaser

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This new corn head 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, adjustments, lubrication, or service. Read the Table of Contents to learn where each section is located.

 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.

"Right-hand" and "left-hand" sides are determined

by facing in the direction the corn head will travel when in use.

Record your corn head serial number in the space provided on page 49. Your dealer needs this information to give you prompt, efficient service when you order parts. If your corn head requires replacement parts, go to your John Deere dealer where you can obtain Genuine John Deere parts—accept no substitutes.

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

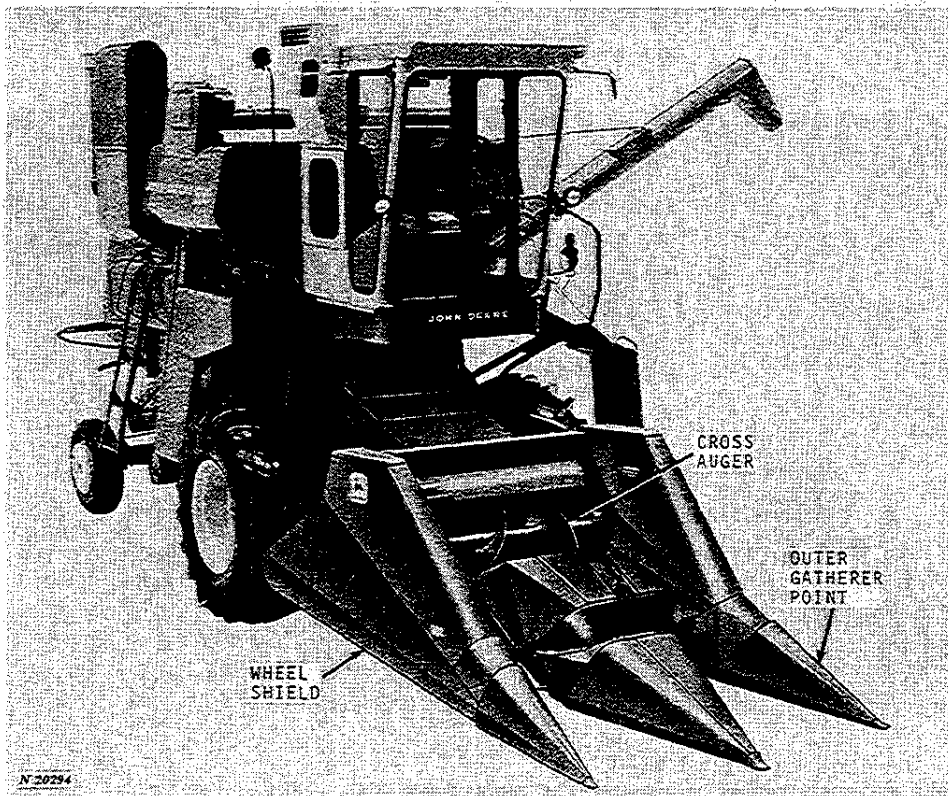




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John Deere 244 Corn Head on 55 Combine

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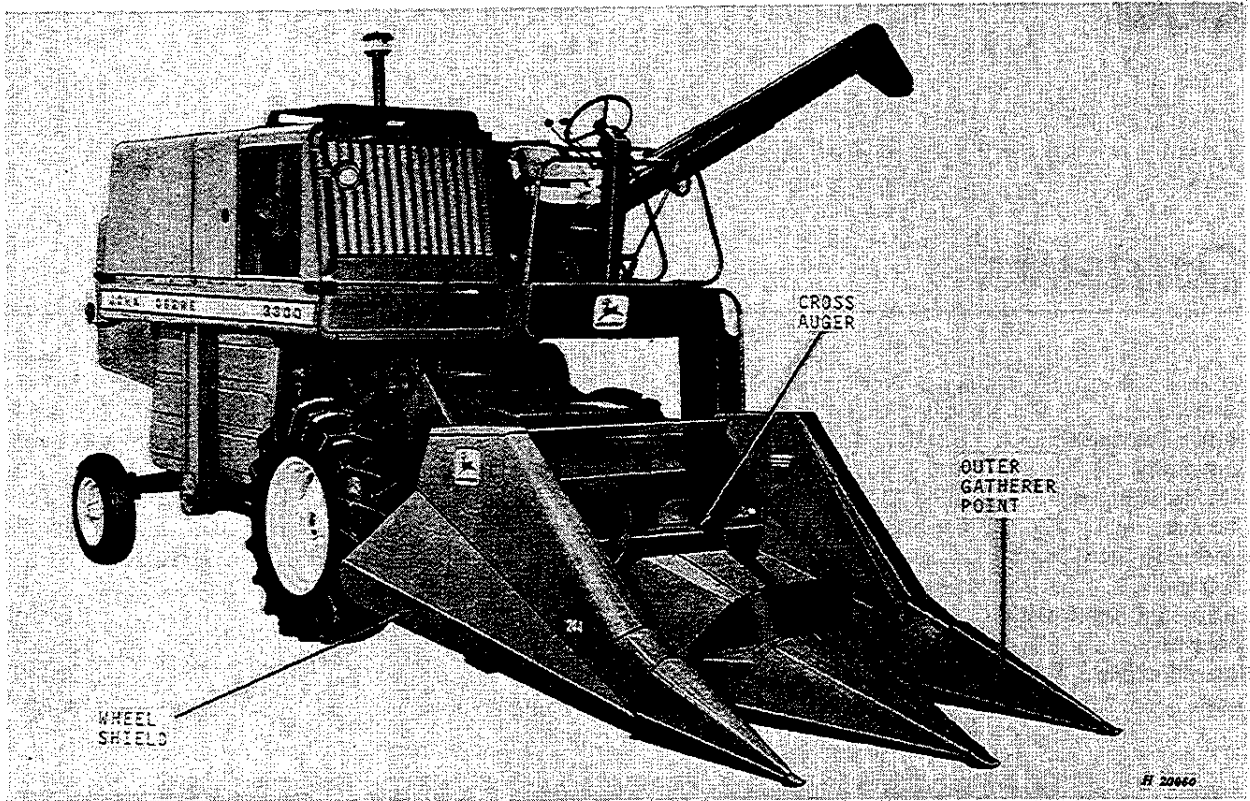
Hello dear friend!

Thank you very much for reading.

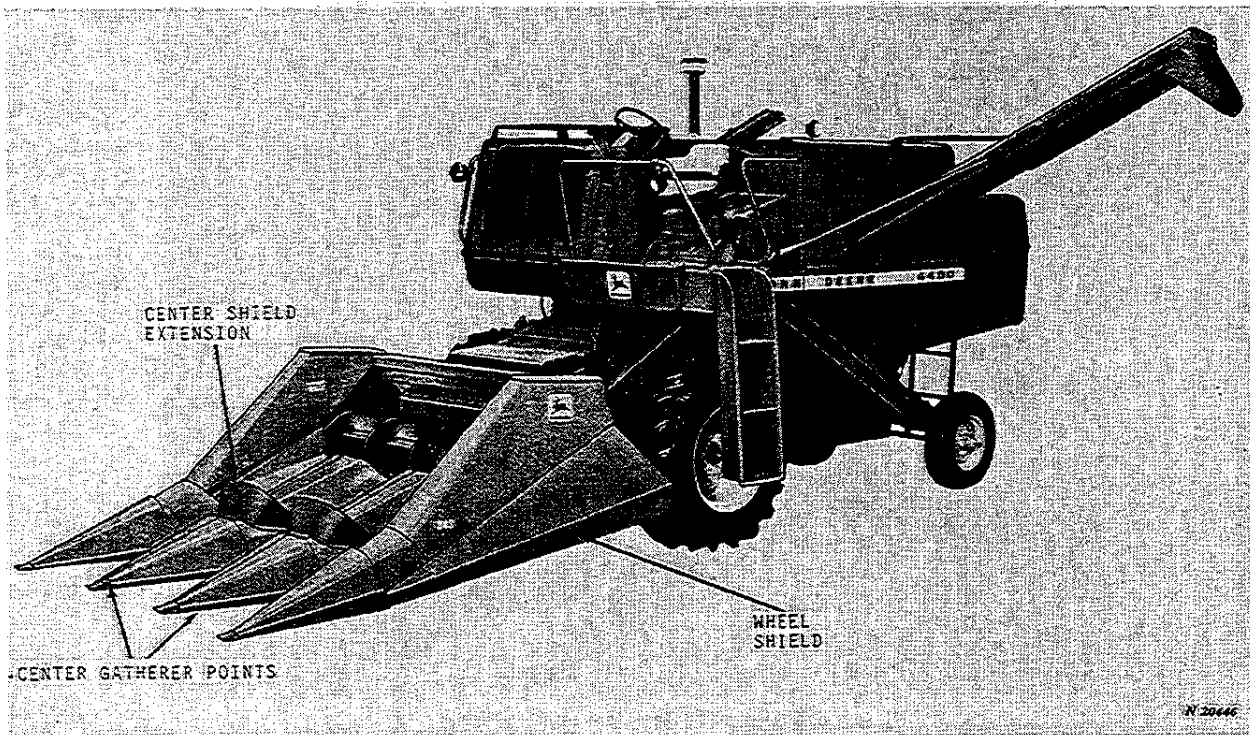
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John Deere 244 Corn Head on 3300 Combine



John Deere 343 Corn Head on 4400 Combine



# Operation

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## PROPER ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Proper assembly and installation of the corn head on combine will insure long life and less service problems for you. Improper assembly and installation can cause inferior work and damage to corn head and combine. After assembly and installation, check over entire machine, being sure shields, sprockets, chains, and all other parts are properly attached.

## STARTING IN THE FIELD

Pick end rows first and then disk down end rows for a smoother ride and ease of handling. Operate combine in a lower gear until you become familiar with corn head. Pick rows of corn as they were planted so it will not be necessary to pick odd or guess rows.

After picking several rounds, stop corn head and shut off combine engine. Check all bearings for heating. Check to be sure all bolts are tight and chains are adjusted to proper tension.

## Adjust Machine Properly

Successful operation, quality of work, and length of life of any machine depends greatly upon proper adjustments to meet specific field conditions.

After making several rounds, check adjustments on corn head and combine to be sure you are getting the best possible sample of corn in grain tank.

## Drive Carefully

Drive combine carefully so corn head will stay on rows. In well standing corn, operate corn head so front of gatherer points are just touching the ground. This will eliminate amount of trash taken into combine and help to eliminate possibility of gatherers picking up stones or other foreign objects that can cause damage to corn head or combine.

Listen for slipping clutches or other unusual noises. If unit begins to plug, do not slow down combine engine. Keep engine at operating speed and decrease ground speed with variable speed control or disengage foot clutch until unit has cleared itself.

## Operate At Proper Ground Speed

The corn head as well as combine will do its best job if you operate at a moderate ground speed. Never force corn head or combine to the extent of overload. To do so may result in breakdowns or trouble. Start out in a lower gear and work up until you find the proper ground speed in which to operate.

In well standing corn, forward movement of combine should be approximately the same as rearward movement of gatherer chain flights, so flights gently assist in movement of stalks into stalk rolls.

If ground speed is too fast, gatherer chains push stalks forward and knock ears off stalks. If ground speed is too slow, gatherer chains jerk stalks back into unit, possibly shearing off stalks or knocking off ears of corn.

## FIELD LOSSES

During normal harvesting conditions, most field losses are created by a careless operator who neglects to adjust his machine periodically. However, a few kernels lost behind the combine does not call for numerous adjustments. See corn kernel loss chart on next page.

As the season progresses, field losses will increase due to corn becoming drier and stalks rotting out. Field losses can be reduced to a minimum by keeping corn head and combine in proper adjustment. A few minutes spent each day checking corn head and combine for proper adjustments will repay you great dividends in service and long life as well as eliminating field losses.

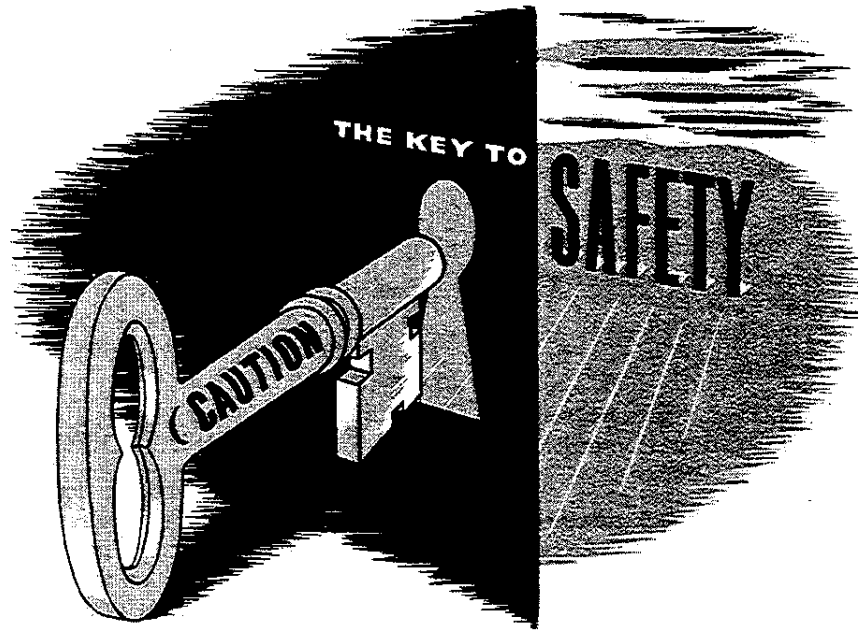
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### CORN KERNEL LOSS CHART

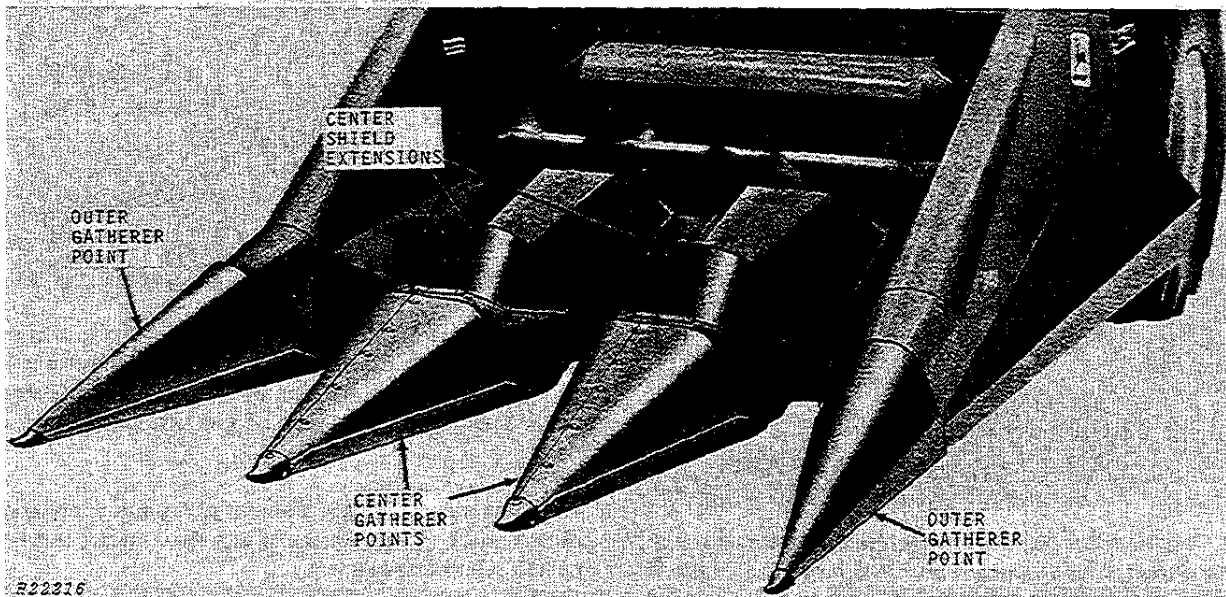
The following seed loss chart shows the large number of kernels that must be lost per square foot before a total of 1 bushel per acre is lost. It also points out that a few kernels lost behind the combine does not call for numerous adjustments on the combine.

Corn Head Number	Row Spacing (Inches)	Number of Rows	* Kernels Per Sq. Ft. For 1 Bushel Loss Per Acre				
			45	55	95	3300	4400
244	36	2	5.1	4.4	3.3	4.6	3.5
	38	2	5.4	4.7	3.5	4.9	3.7
	40	2	5.8	5.0	3.7	5.1	3.9
343	28	3	6.0	5.2	3.9	5.4	4
	30	3	6.4	5.6	4.2	5.8	4.4
	32	3	6.8	5.9	4.4	6.2	4.6

\* The figures are approximate and could vary with seed variety. Separator width of the combines used to determine chart was 26 inches for 45, 30 inches for 55, 40 inches for 95, 28.74 inches for 3300, and 38.11 inches for 4400. Kernels were gathered directly behind separator. No spreading device such as straw spreader or straw chopper were used.



## GATHERERS

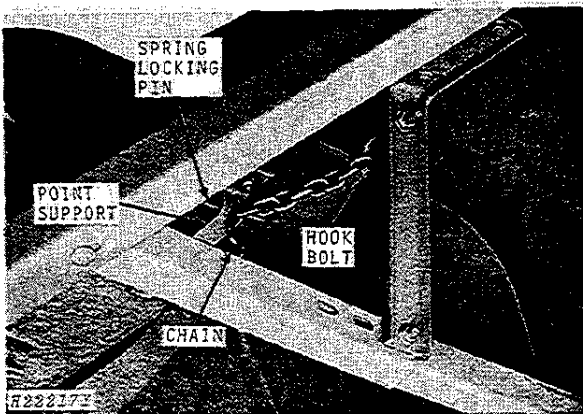


For most conditions operate front of gatherer points just touching the ground.

In muddy conditions or in snow, adjust gatherer points high enough to prevent points from scooping material into throat opening, thereby clogging the opening.

Adjust all gatherer points level with one another.

### Adjusting Gatherer Points



All gatherer points are hinged to follow contour of ground.

**CAUTION:** Always lower hydraulic cylinder safety stop on combine before attempting to make any adjustment on corn head when it is in raised position. See page 25.

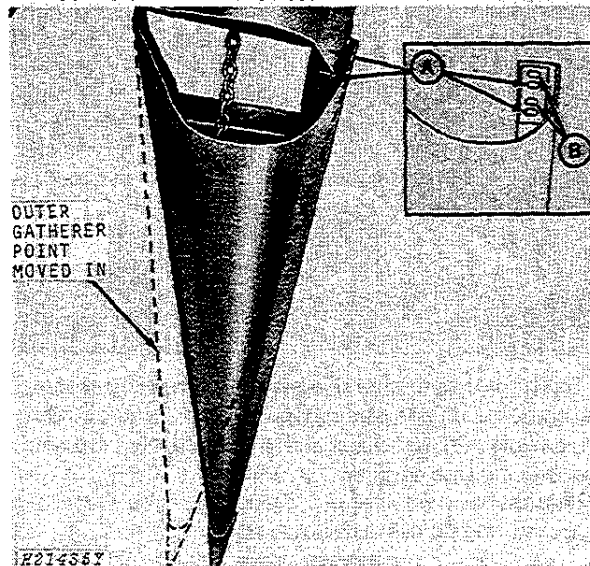
To adjust gatherer points for desired operating height, insert chain link through point support and secure with spring locking pin.

After all gatherer points are adjusted for desired operating height, start with one of the outer gatherer points and level all other points the same.

To level gatherer points, adjust nuts "A" and "B" on hook bolt. Loosen nut "A" and tighten nut "B" to raise gatherer point; loosen nut "B" and tighten nut "A" to lower gatherer point.

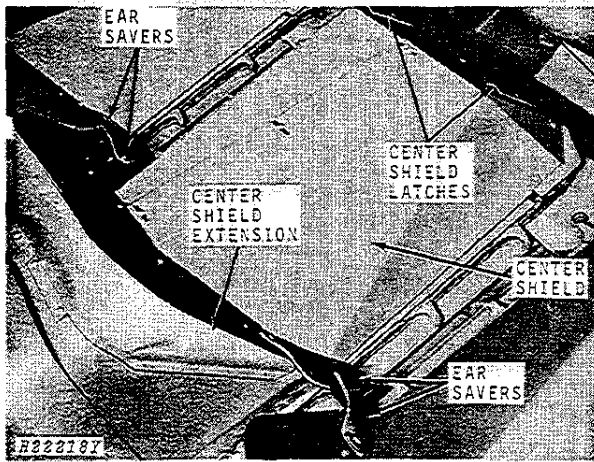
**IMPORTANT:** Be certain to lock nuts "A" and "B" against spacer in reinforcement brace after gatherer point has been adjusted.

### Outer Gatherer Points



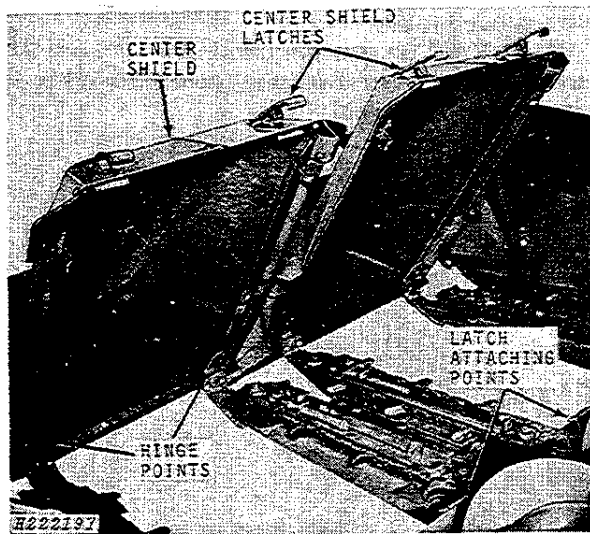
The outer gatherer points are shipped attached to hinge pin at holes "A." In down corn or 30-inch row corn, it may be necessary to move gatherers in to improve function. To do so, attach at holes "B."

### Center Shield Extension, Center Shield and Ear Savers



Center shield extensions are designed to catch falling ears in well-standing corn. When picking in down corn, remove extensions to prevent interference with flow of material into gatherer throat opening.

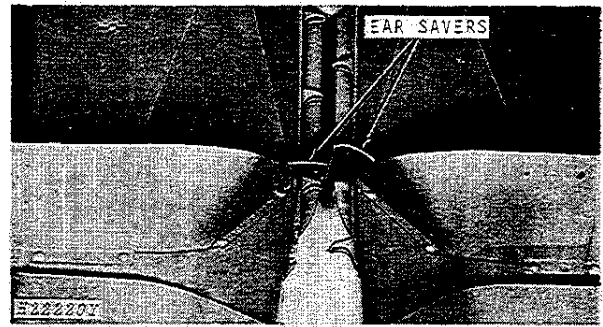
The center shield is held in place by two latches. The latches should be secured in position shown while operating. To adjust latches, see page 22.



To tip the center shield forward as shown, first start the combine engine and raise the corn head as high as possible. Lower hydraulic cylinder safety stop and shut off combine engine.

Release the center shield latches from their attaching points and tip center shield forward.

**CAUTION:** Never run the corn head with the center shields removed or tipped up. Always shut off the combine engine before dismantling from combine.



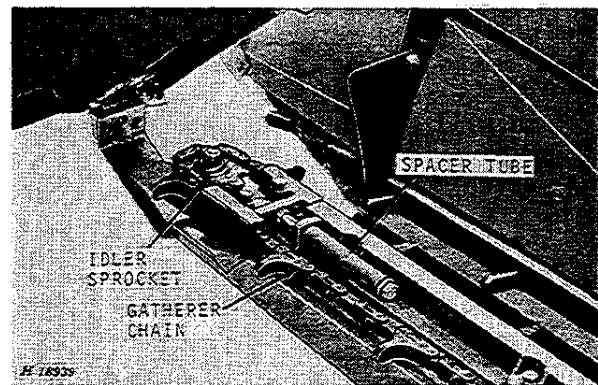
Ear savers are located above gatherer chains. Ear savers prevent loose ears from sliding over the gatherer chains to the ground at the end of rows and other times when stalks are not being fed through the corn head.

In down corn or if stalks tend to plug up at the gatherer throat opening, remove ear savers. Keep the ear savers and the hardware.

In standing corn, replace ear savers to prevent ear loss.

When replacing ear savers, be sure the inside edges are parallel to each other before tightening lock screws.

### Gatherer Chains



Gatherer chain tension is maintained by a spring-loaded tightener. The spring is shielded by a spacer tube that also serves as a stop to prevent the idler sprocket from retracting too far.

An adjustment is provided to compensate for normal gatherer chain wear. This adjustment should only be made when gatherer chains have worn. See page 22.

## Gatherer Chain Flights

The gatherer chains are assembled at the factory with the chain flights staggered between one another as shown at right.

If operating in unusual field conditions, the gatherer chain flights can be positioned opposite one another for more aggressiveness. See page 22 for information on servicing gatherer chains.

**IMPORTANT:** Be careful to avoid rocks and other obstructions in the row when running gatherers close to the ground.

## Deck Plates and Gatherer Chain Guides

The deck plates snap ears from the stalks as the stalks are pulled down by the stalk rolls.

The corn head is shipped from the factory with the deck plates spaced 1-3/8 inches apart at the front and 1-1/2 inches apart at the rear. This spacing covers a wide range of field conditions. However, due to different varieties of corn and varying field conditions, the deck plates can be adjusted to meet your particular conditions. The size of the ears, stalks, and amount of trash taken in by the gatherers determines the deck plate spacing.

**NOTE:** To minimize the amount of trash and stalks taken into the combine, the deck plates should be open as far as possible without causing shelling.

Gatherer chain guides support and align the gatherer chain.

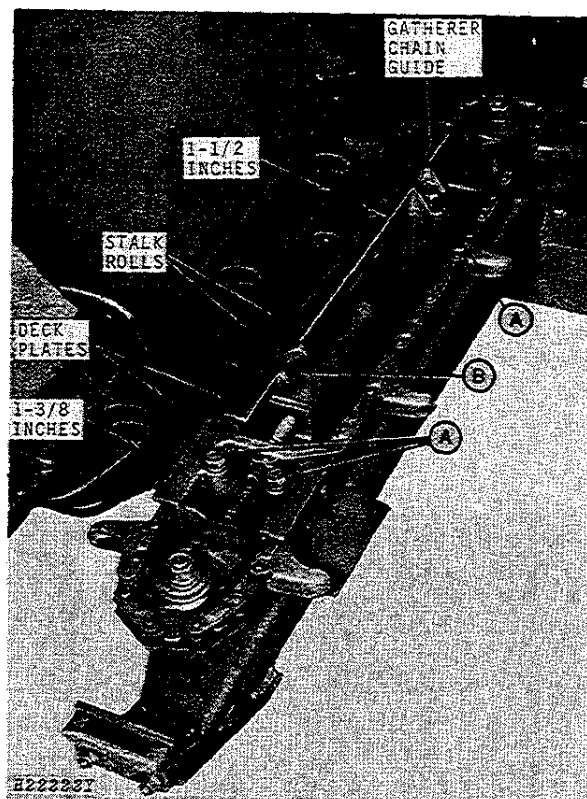
### Adjusting Deck Plates and Gatherer Chain Guides

To adjust the deck plate spacing, tip the center shields forward as explained on page 6. Next, loosen four bolts "A" on both deck plates. If the chain guides require adjusting, loosen bolts "B."

Position the deck plates so the gatherer chain flights protrude over the edge of the deck plates equally on both sides.

Adjust the gatherer chain guides in until they are just touching the gatherer chains.

Tighten bolts "A" and "B" on guides and deck plates to 85 ft-lbs torque.

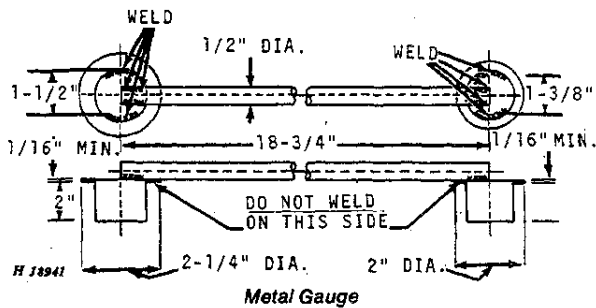
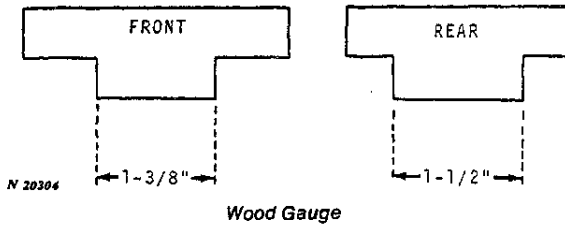


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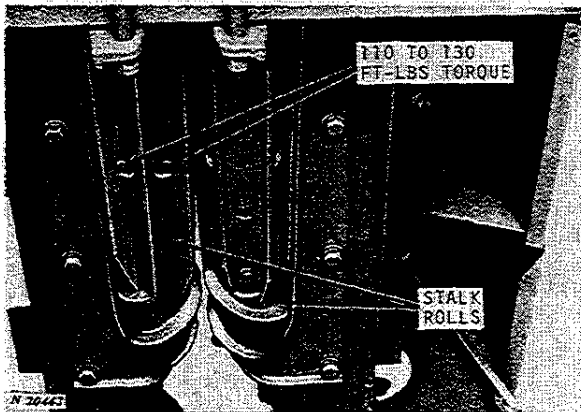
### Deck Plates and Gatherer Chain Guides - Continued

**NOTE:** Deck plates must be spaced 1/8 inch wider apart at the rear than at the front. The center of space between the deck plates should be located over the center of space between the stalk rolls.

A handy gauge, for deck plate spacing, can be made by one of the following methods.



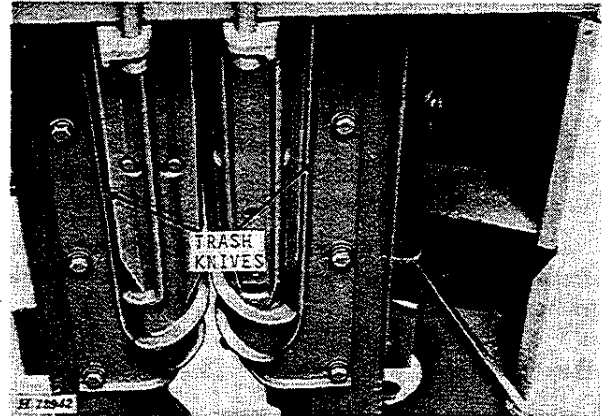
### STALK ROLLS



The stalk rolls pull the cornstalks down so the ears will be snapped on the deck plates. To time stalk rolls, see page 23.

Each stalk roll is attached to the stalk roll shaft by two special twelve-point hex. head bolts. Periodically check to be sure the bolts are tightened to 110 to 130 ft-lbs torque.

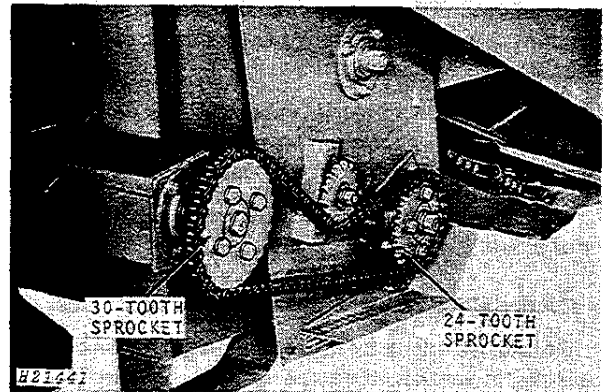
### TRASH KNIVES



The trash knives prevent weeds and trash from wrapping around stalk rolls.

The knives should be set as close as possible to the rolls without striking the flutes. To adjust, see page 23.

### ROW UNIT DRIVE SPROCKETS



*Illustrated on 55 Combine with 3-row Corn Head*

The row unit drive sprockets must be in their correct location to obtain the correct row unit drive speed.

For the 45, 55, and 95 Combines, the 30-tooth sprocket must be installed on the feeder house drive shaft and the 24-tooth sprocket must be installed on the corn head as shown above.

For the 3300 and 4400 Combines, the 24-tooth sprocket must be installed on the feeder house drive shaft and the 30-tooth sprocket must be installed on the corn head.

Count the number of teeth in the sprockets and make sure they are in their correct location.

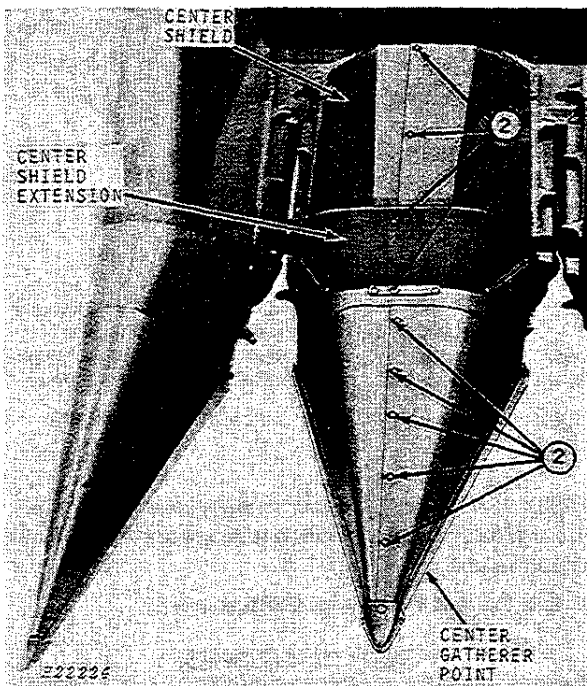
If a different row unit drive speed is desired, see pages 11 and 12.

## ROW SPACING

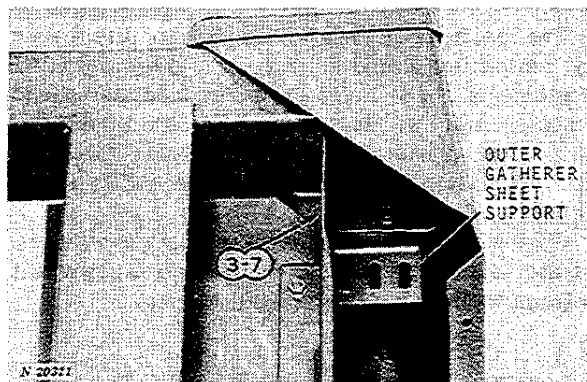
The 244 Corn Head can be adjusted to pick corn planted on 36-, 38-, or 40-inch rows. The 343 Corn Head can be adjusted to pick corn planted on 28-, 30-, or 32-inch rows.

1. Start combine engine and raise corn head as high as possible.

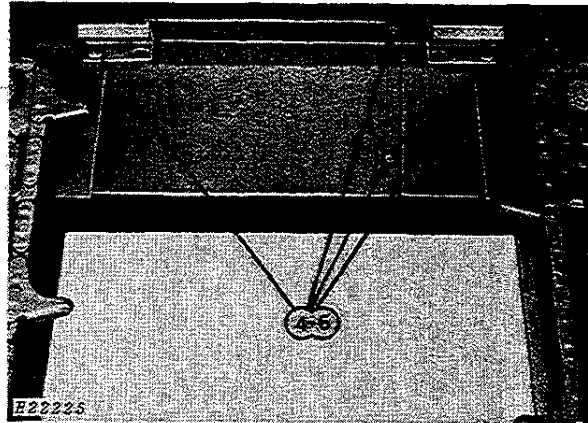
**CAUTION:** Lower hydraulic cylinder safety stop on combine to prevent corn head from lowering and shut off the combine engine before installing or removing center shield.



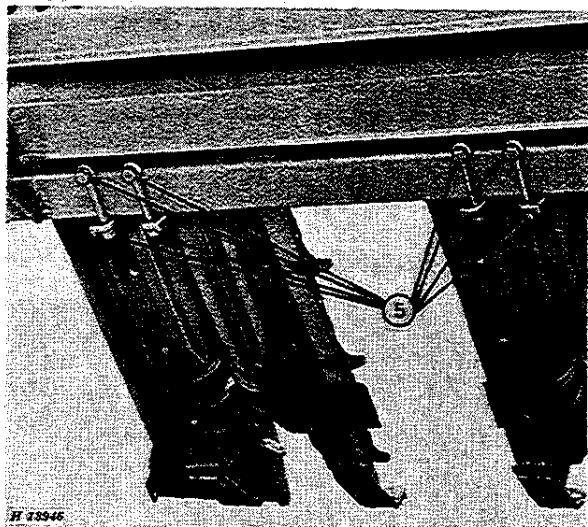
2. Loosen all bolts attaching halves of center gatherer points, center shield extensions, and center shields together. Adjust halves of center shields, extensions, and gatherer points for row spacing desired.



3. Remove outer gatherer sheet support attaching bolt on both outer gatherer sheet supports.



4. Remove bolts from row unit drive shields and outer center shield latch brackets.



5. The 343 Corn Head center row unit is stationary. Both row units on 244 Corn Head and only outside row units on 343 Corn Head are moved when changing row spacing. Loosen nuts on row unit attaching bolts and move units to desired row spacing. Tighten unit attaching bolts to 140 ft-lbs torque.

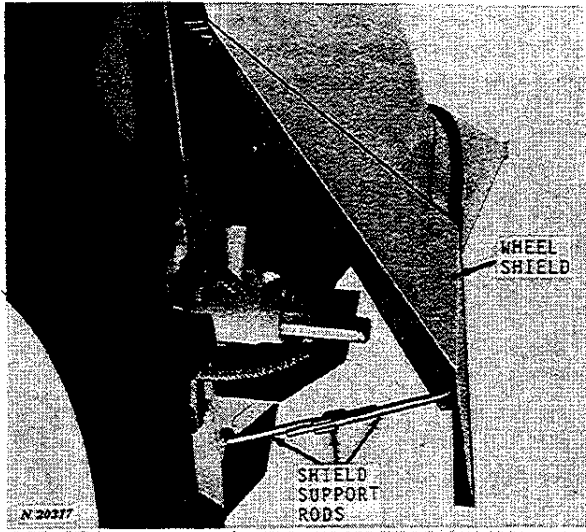
6. Re-install bolts in row unit drive shields and outer center shield latch brackets.

7. Re-install outer gatherer sheet support attaching bolts on both outer gatherer sheets.

8. Install center shields, extensions, and points back on corn head. See page 22 and adjust center shield latches.

Start combine engine and engage corn head drive slowly.

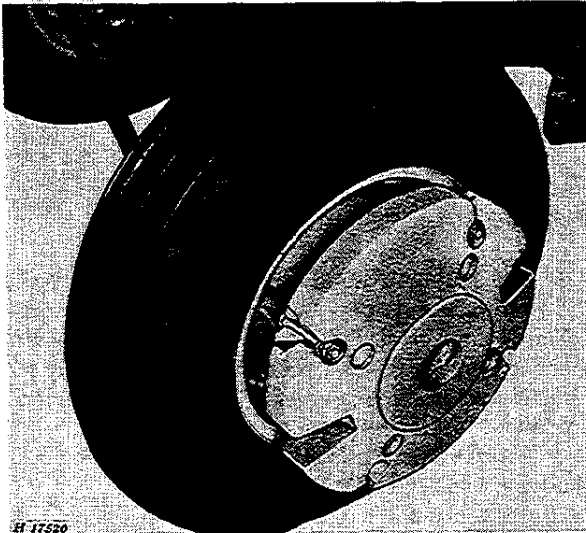
### WHEEL SHIELDS



The wheel shields keep down and leaning corn-stalks out of the path of the combine drive wheels. Adjust the shields as close to the combine drive wheels as possible, leaving enough clearance to let stalks and dirt pass between the shields and wheels.

To adjust wheel shields, loosen the clamp bolt on the shield support rods. Adjust the rods until the shield is positioned properly. Tighten the clamp bolt securely to hold the shield support rods in place.

### STEERING WHEEL WEIGHTS



Steering wheel weights are recommended for certain corn head-combine combinations. The weights help stabilize the combine by equalizing weight distribution when attaching the corn head to the combine.

Calcium chloride solution can be added to the steering wheel tires for more weight. See your John Deere dealer for this service.

No weights are required for the 244 or 343 Corn Head on the 55, 95, and 3300 Combines. Refer to the charts below for the correct weights required on the 4400 Combine.

#### 4400 COMBINE WITH REGULAR FEEDER HOUSE

Corn Head	Weight Required		
	Without Calcium Chloride (For any tire)	With Calcium Chloride 7.50-16 Tire 7.50-18 Tire	With Calcium Chloride 11.00-16 Tire 7.50-20 Tire
244	None	None	None
343	1	None	None

*NOTE: The figure 1 means inside wheel weight only.*

#### 4400 COMBINE WITH LONG FEEDER HOUSE

Corn Head	Weight Required		
	Without Calcium Chloride (For any tire)	With Calcium Chloride 7.50-16 Tire 7.50-18 Tire	With Calcium Chloride 11.00L-16 Tire 7.50-20 Tire
244	1	None	None
343	2	1	1*

*NOTE: The figure 1 means inside wheel weight only. The figure 2 means inside wheel weight and outside wheel weight.*

\* Not required if straw spreader is used.

### SLIP CLUTCHES

Slip clutches act as safety devices to protect the drives on the corn head. Each row unit drive and cross auger drive has a slip clutch. To adjust, see page 24.

### CORN HEAD DRIVE

The corn head drive can be engaged or disengaged by the cutting platform throw-out lever on the 45 Combine and the cutting platform electromagnetic clutch throw-out switch on the 55 Combine Serial 78001 and up and the 95 Combine Serial 29001 and up. The drive on 55 Combine below Serial 78001 cannot be disengaged.

On the 3300 or 4400 Combine use the separator control lever or the electromagnetic clutch switch to engage or disengage the corn head drive.

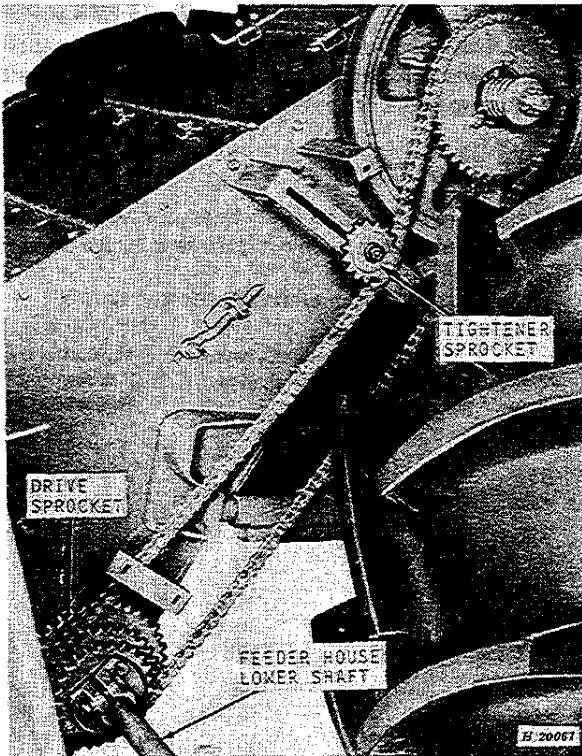
## CORN HEAD DRIVE SPEEDS

The corn head drive speed can be changed by one of the three sprockets located on the left-hand side of the feeder house lower shaft.

On the 3300 and 4400 Combines only, two of these sprockets are installed on the feeder house power shaft. The third sprocket is shipped with the feeder house but not installed. See page 28 of this manual for complete instructions for changing sprockets.

When changing from one sprocket to another, always align driven sprocket with drive sprocket and readjust tightener. It may be necessary to remove or add chain links.

### 45, 55, and 95 Combines with Intermediate Feeder House



**IMPORTANT:** On the 45, 55, and 95 Combines, the feeder house lower shaft speed is determined by the combine beater speed. The 45 Combine beater speed should be 650 rpm and on the 55 and 95 Combines 680 rpm to obtain the lower shaft speed shown in the following charts. Check the combine beater speed first before changing the feeder house lower shaft speed.

The charts below give the approximate combine ground travel speed that should be used in relationship to the number of teeth in the sprocket used.

*NOTE: The approximate combine travel speed given in the charts is only a guide to use and is based on average conditions. Your particular field condition will determine which sprocket should be used.*

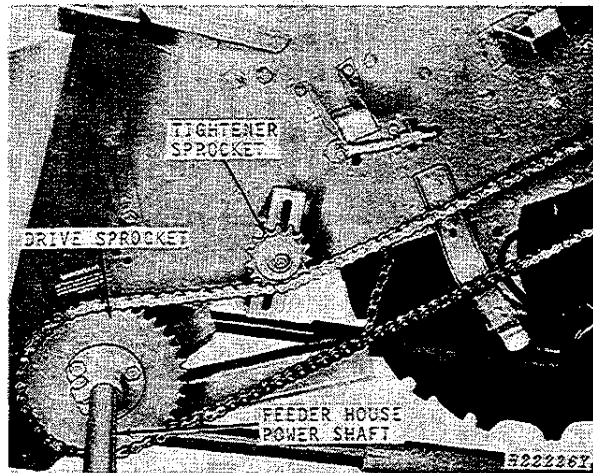
#### 45 AND 55 COMBINES

Sprocket	Lower Shaft Speed	Approximate Combine Travel Speed
24-Tooth	470 rpm	3-3/4 mph
29-Tooth	388 rpm	3 mph
38-Tooth	296 rpm	2-1/4 mph

#### 95 COMBINE

Sprocket	Lower Shaft Speed	Approximate Combine Travel Speed
18-Tooth	470 rpm	3-3/4 mph
22-Tooth	386 rpm	3 mph
29-Tooth	292 rpm	2-1/4 mph

### 3300 and 4400 Combines With Fixed-Chain-Drive Feeder House



**IMPORTANT:** On the 3300 and 4400 Combines, the feeder house lower shaft speed, as shown in the charts on the following page, is determined by the primary countershaft speed, which should be 1500-1510 rpm. Check the primary countershaft speed, as shown on page 13, before changing the feeder house lower shaft speed.

### 3300 And 4400 Combines With Fixed-Chain-Drive Feeder House—Continued

The chart below gives the approximate combine ground travel speed that should be used in relationship to the number of teeth in the sprocket used.

*NOTE: The approximate combine travel speed given in the chart is only a guide to use and is based on average conditions. Your particular field condition will determine which sprocket should be used.*

#### 3300 COMBINE

Sprocket (Number of Teeth)	Lower Shaft Speed	Approximate Combine Travel Speed
* 24-Tooth	724 rpm	3 mph
29-Tooth	599 rpm	2-1/2 mph
38-Tooth	457 rpm	2 mph

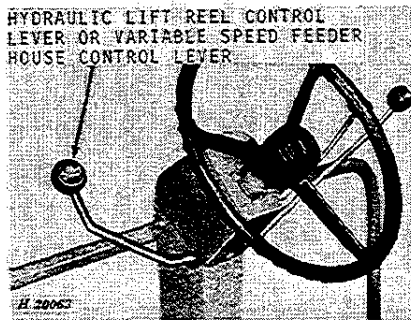
\* On the 3300 Combine Feeder House, the 24-tooth sprocket is attached but not installed.

#### 4400 COMBINE

Sprocket	Lower Shaft Speed	Approximate Combine Travel Speed
* 18-Tooth	755 rpm	3 mph
22-Tooth	618 rpm	2-1/2 mph
29-Tooth	469 rpm	2 mph

\* On the 4400 Combine Feeder House, the 18-tooth sprocket is attached but not installed.

### 4400 Combine with Variable-Belt-Drive Feeder House



The feeder house lower shaft speed can be changed from 394 rpm to 867 rpm by moving the variable speed feeder house control on the combine operator's platform.

Refer to your combine operator's manual for complete instructions on operating the variable-belt-drive feeder house.

### COMBINE CYLINDER SPEEDS

The combine cylinder speed is an important factor in harvesting corn. Different conditions will determine the best cylinder speed to be used.

The recommended cylinder speed for most corn harvesting conditions is approximately 483 rpm.

The main factor in determining what cylinder speed to use is the moisture content of the corn. There is no advantage in operating the cylinder any faster than necessary. For extremely dry corn, operate the cylinder as slow as possible and still do a completely satisfactory job. When combining wet corn, better results will be obtained by operating the cylinder at a faster speed of approximately 600 rpm.

Low moisture corn will have less tendency to crack when a slower cylinder speed is used. A fast cylinder speed will do a better job of stripping high moisture corn off the cob than a slow cylinder speed.

**IMPORTANT: Always operate the combine at full throttle. Never try to change cylinder speed by adjusting the throttle. See your combine operator's manual for adjusting cylinder speed.**

### 45, 55, and 95 Combines

The following charts list beater and cylinder sprockets required to obtain a desired cylinder speed.

#### 45 COMBINE CYLINDER SPEED CHART

Cylinder Rpm	Beater Sprocket Teeth	Cylinder Sprocket Teeth	No. Chain Links Required
575	23	26	61-65
547	16	19	54-60
547	32	38	72-75
536	19	23	58-62
528	26	32	66-69
515	38	48	80-82
476	19	26	59-64
467	23	32	64-67
452	16	23	56-61
445	26	38	69-71
433	32	48	78-80
418	38	59	86-87
400	16	26	58-63
393	23	38	68-70
386†	19	32	62-66
352	26	48	75-77
352	32	59	84-85
325	16	32	61-65
325	19	38	66-68
312	23	48	74-76
286	26	59	82-83

## 55 AND 95 COMBINE CYLINDER SPEED CHART

Cylinder Rpm	Beater Sprocket Teeth	Cylinder Sprocket Teeth	No. of Chain Links Used
604	24	27	74
600	28	32	79
593	42	48	93
583	30	35	81
583	24	28	75
574	27	32	79
566	35	42	87
544	28	35	80
544	24	30	76
540	30	38	82
525	27	35	80
510	24	32	77
500	28	38	81
495	35	48	90
486	30	42	85
484	42	59	99
483	27	38	81
466	24	35	78
453	28	42	84
437	27	42	83
429	24	38	79
425	30	48	88
403	35	59	96
400	28	48	87
388	24	42	82
382	27	48	86
346	30	59	94
340	24	48	85
323	28	59	93
311	27	59	92
277	24	59	91

## 3300 And 4400 Combines

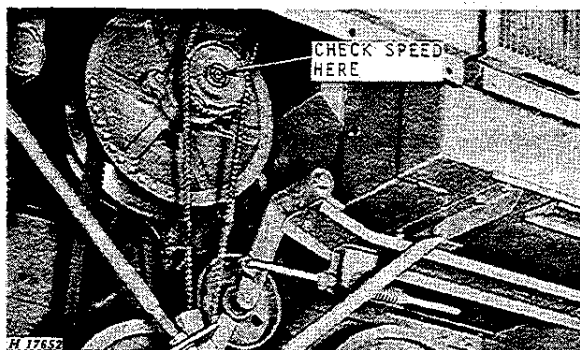
To obtain the desired cylinder speed on these combines, move the cylinder speed control ratchet located on the console.

A special drive sheave may be obtained from your John Deere dealer that provides a slower cylinder speed of 311 to 942 rpm for combining large kernels. See your combine operator's manual for more information about the slower speed cylinder drive sheave.

45, 55, AND 95 COMBINE  
BEATER SPEED

Always maintain 650 rpm beater speed on the 45 Combine and 680 rpm on the 55 and 95 Combines. The beater speed determines the basic separator speed. All drives, except ground travel, depend upon beater speed; therefore, it is vital that the beater operates at correct speed.

Check the speed of the beater behind the cylinder with a speed indicator. Beater should operate at proposed speed with separator empty and not under load. See combine operator's manual.

3300 AND 4400 COMBINES  
PRIMARY COUNTERSHAFT SPEED

The primary countershaft on 3300 and 4400 Combines should operate at 1500-1510 rpm when the combine engine is operating at full throttle, no load.

The basic cylinder and cleaning fan speeds are determined by the primary countershaft speed.

**IMPORTANT:** On 3300 and 4400 Combines check the primary countershaft speed before going to the field and be sure that it is operating at 1500-1510 rpm. If the speed is not correct, refer to your combine operator's manual for instructions on correcting the primary countershaft speed.

### SUGGESTED COMBINE SETTINGS FOR COMBINING CORN

The suggested settings in the chart below are for average conditions. Different field conditions as well as different varieties of corn could warrant a different setting than given in the charts below. See your combine operator's manual for making these adjustments. **IMPORTANT: Concave clearance should be set as wide as possible and still get kernels from cobs. Too close a clearance may tend to break up cobs.**

45 COMBINE									
Crop	Cylinder Rpm Range	Rasp-Bar Cylinder to Concave Clearance		Spike, Tooth Concave	Snap-On Rasp-Bar Concave Covers	Cleaning Sieve	Setting of Adjustable Cleaning Sieve	Setting of Chaffer	Cleaning Fan Speed Range
		Front	Rear						
Corn-Field Shelled*	386 to 575	1-1/4"	5/8"	Not Recommended	None	Adjustable or Rd. Hole	About 1/2 Open	About 2/3 Open	660 to 750
Corn Cob Mix- Cracked Kern.	786 to 904	3/8"	1/4"	Not Recommended	5	None	None	3/4 Open	660 to 720
Corn Cob Mix- Whole Kern.	467 to 786	3/8"	1/4"	Not Recommended	5	None	None	3/4 Open	660 to 750

\* Remove cylinder filler plates when operating at speeds over 600 rpm

55 AND 95 COMBINES									
Crop	Cylinder Rpm Range	Rasp-Bar Cylinder to Concave Clearance		Setting of Adjustable Cleaning Sieve	Setting of Regular Adjustable Chaffer	Setting of Regular Wide Space Adjustable Chaffer	Setting of Deep Tooth Wide-Space Adjustable Chaffer	Variable Speed Cleaning Fan	
		Front	Rear					rpm	Reference Number
Corn—Field Shelled	382 to 574	1-1/4" or Max.	5/8"	1/2"	1/2"-5/8"	1/2"-3/4"	1/4"-1/2"	800 to 1000	6-1/2-9
Corn Cob Mix Cracked Kernel	765 to 952	3/8"	1/4"	Remove Sieve	3/4"	1/2"-3/4"	3/8"-1/2"	810 to 1000	6-1/2-9
Corn Cob Mix Whole Kernel	466 to 793	3/8"	1/4"	Remove Sieve	3/4"	1/2"-3/4"	3/8"-1/2"	810 to 1000	6-1/2-9

3300 AND 4400 COMBINES								
Crop	Cylinder Speed Rpm	Cylinder to Concave Spacing Sector Number	Setting of Adjustable Cleaning Sieve	Setting of Regular Adjustable Chaffer	Setting of Regular Wide-Space Adjustable Chaffer	Setting of Deep-Tooth Wide-Space Adjustable Chaffer	Cleaning Fan Speed Rpm	
								Corn-Field Shelled
Corn Cob Mix Cracked Kernel	800-1000	2	Remove sieve	3/4"	5/8"-3/4"	3/8"-1/2"	950-1100	
Corn Cob Mix Whole Kernel	500-900	2	Remove sieve	3/4"	5/8"-3/4"	3/8"-1/2"	950-1100	



**Suggest:**

**If the above button click is invalid.**

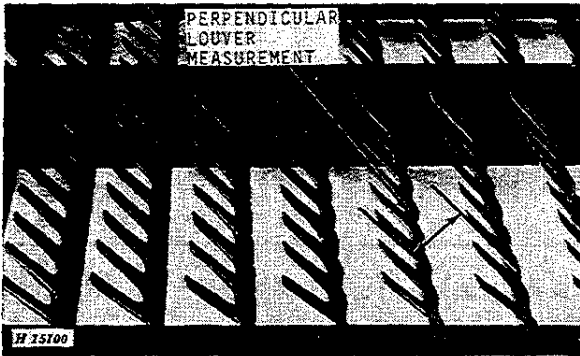
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**to download the complete manual.**

**Thank you so much for reading**

## Adjustable Sieve and Chaffer Setting



When setting the adjustable sieve and chaffer, measure the perpendicular distance between the louvers and adjust to the dimension given in the chart on previous page.

## Combine Engine

The speeds of all of the separator units can be greatly affected by the condition of the combine engine.

If an unusual amount of plugging is experienced, the cause could very well be that the combine engine is not operating properly.

A poorly tuned combine engine can cause variations in the speed of the cylinder as well as the rest of the separator. Check the combine engine before going to the field to be sure it is properly tuned.

## Combine Fan Speed

The combine fan speed is very important and should be observed closely when harvesting corn of varying moisture content.

For most conditions, run the fan at maximum recommended speed. Refer to the recommended settings in the chart on previous page.

If the fan is not running at the correct speed, you will observe more broken pieces of cob and foreign material in the grain tank. If moisture content of corn is high, the fan speed should be run at maximum recommended speed. If moisture content of corn is low, the fan speed should be decreased enough until corn is not being blown over the chaffer and out the rear of the combine.

## Combine Drive Belts

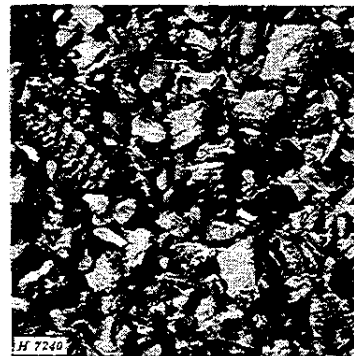
When combing corn, it is essential that all combine drive belts be adjusted to proper tension as recommended in the combine operator's manual.

If combine drive belts are not adjusted for proper tension, slipping will occur. This slippage will create varying speeds of the separating units on the combine. Check the tension of drive belts each day after operating in the field approximately one hour. Keeping the belts tightened to their proper tension will increase the life of the belts as well as eliminate many problems which might otherwise occur.

## CORN-COB MIX



*Whole-Kernel Corn-Cob Mix*



*Cracked-Kernel Corn-Cob Mix*

The corn-cob mix attachment for 45, 55, and 95 Combines affords two methods of corn-cob mix harvesting. The corn may be harvested as whole-kernel corn mixed with broken pieces of corn-cob, or it may be harvested as cracked-kernel corn mixed with smaller pieces of corn-cob. See your John Deere dealer for additional information.

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