

# NO. 200 TWO-ROW PULL-TYPE CORN PICKER



JOHN DEERE

## OPERATORS MANUAL NO. 200 TWO-ROW PULL-TYPE CORN PICKER

OMN7750 G0 English

**OMN7750 G0**

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ENGLISH



# FOREWORD

The purpose of this manual is to give you useful information on how to best operate your John Deere No. 200 Corn Picker in the many field and crop conditions under which corn is grown.

The way you operate your corn picker and the care you give it have much to do with the service and satisfaction you will get from it.

Remember that compromises are often necessary if you are to obtain the best over-all results. To illustrate, if clean husking is insisted upon, a little more corn may be shelled. If shelling is to be held to a minimum, a few more ears with husks must be accepted. Always remember, the most important objective is to get the corn out of the field and into the wagon.

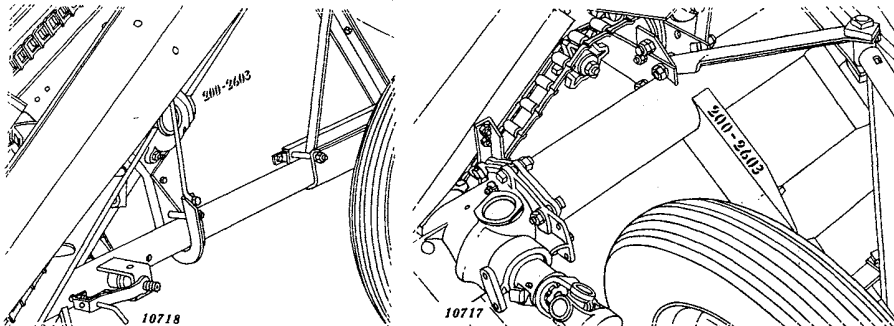
This manual has been carefully prepared and illustrated to show you what to do, when to do it, and how to do it. Make it your guide. Study it carefully. Refer to it often. Keep it handy at all times for quick reference. Only by following the instructions it contains can you hope to get the most from your investment.

If you find you need information not covered in this manual, see your John Deere dealer. He has the latest information on how to get the best service from your picker and can give you prompt "know-how" service in the field or in his shop.

Serial Number of this Picker is .....

Date purchased .....

You will find the Serial Number stencilled on the outer L.H. side shield just below the L.H. gatherer gear case and stamped on top of main picker pipe support plate next to the R.H. wheel as shown below.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
HOW THE PICKER WORKS.....	4-5
SPECIFICATIONS AND DATA:.....	6
DESCRIPTION AND CONTROLS.....	7-10
OPERATION .....	11-17
General Information.....	11
How to Open the Field.....	11
Operating in Contoured Fields.....	11
Proper Time to Pick.....	12
Tractor Speed and Direction of Travel.....	12
Operating Precautions.....	12-13
Safety Precautions.....	13
Transporting Picker.....	14
Hooking up to Tractor.....	15-17
PICKING DIFFICULTIES.....	18-24
OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS.....	25-28
Gatherer Point Height.....	25
Tilting Lever.....	25
Snapping Roll Clearance.....	26
Trash Roll Tension.....	26
Fan Blast.....	27
Wagon Hitch.....	27-28
LUBRICATION.....	29-35
SERVICE AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE SEASON.....	36-37
SERVICE.....	38-47
Gatherers.....	38-39
Snapping Rolls.....	40-41
Husking Rolls.....	41-42
Husk Augers.....	42
Wagon Elevator.....	43
Tilting Rack.....	43
Fan.....	44
Chains.....	44-45
Slip Clutches.....	46
Rubber Tires.....	47
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT.....	48-57
Powr-Trol Adapting Parts.....	48-51
Trash Knives for Snapping Rolls.....	52-53
Spiral Strips for Snapping Rolls.....	53
Husking Roll Covers.....	54
Wagon Tongue Hinge.....	55-56
Wagon Stub Tongue.....	56
Wagon Box Steel Flareboards.....	56
Short Wagon Hitch Pipe.....	57
SETTING UP.....	58-64
PARTS LIST AND ILLUSTRATIONS.....	65-126
NUMERICAL INDEX.....	127-134

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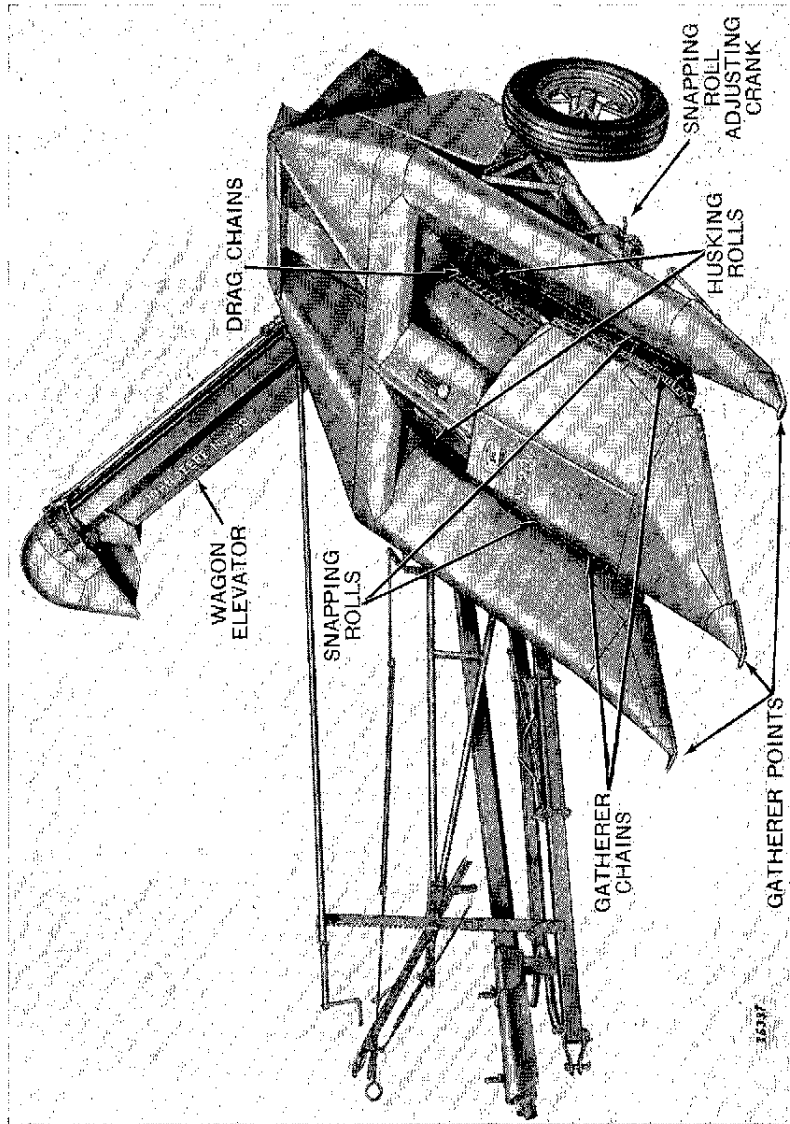


Figure 1—John Deere No. 200 Corn Picker

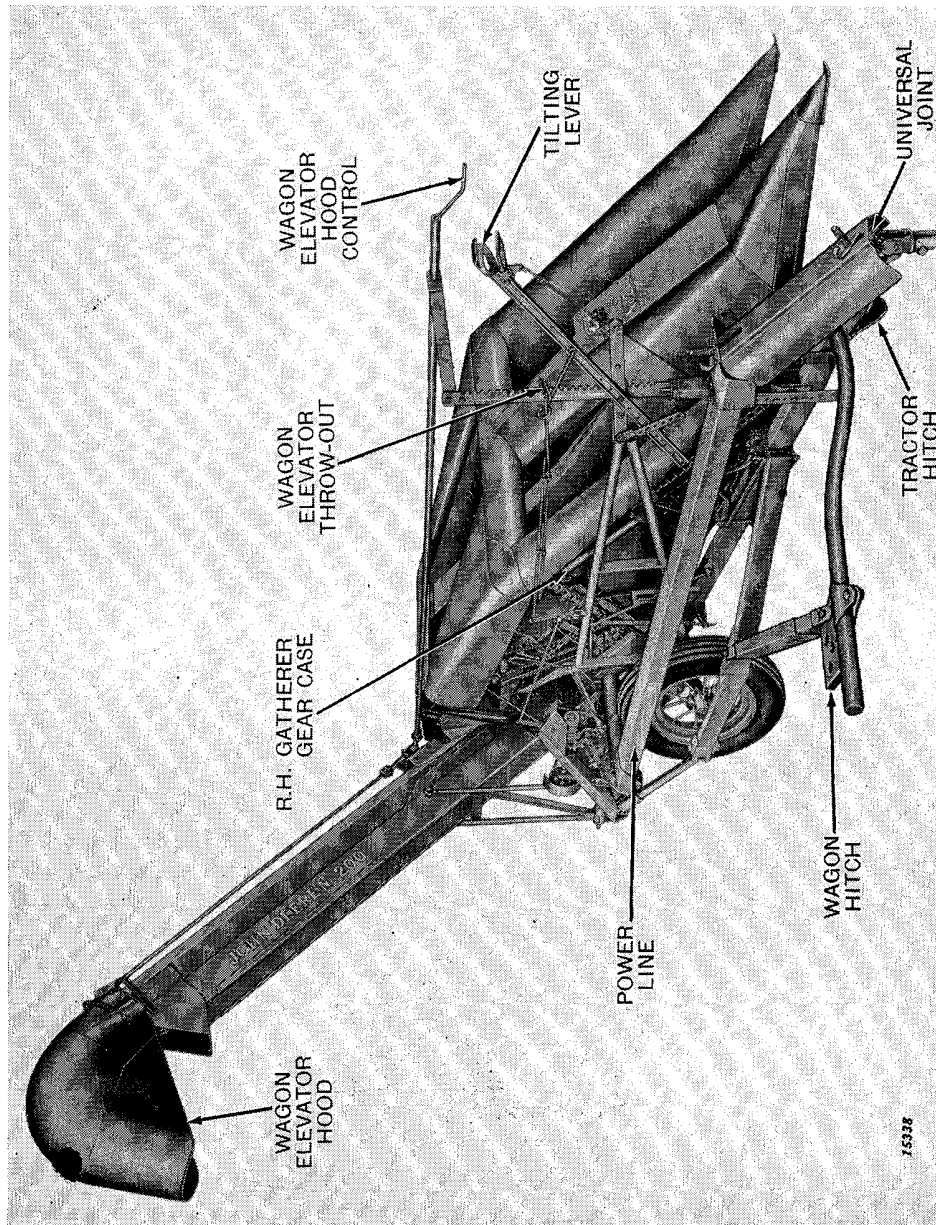


Figure 2—Complete View of John Deere No. 200 Corn Picker

**EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF THE JOHN DEERE No. 200 CORN PICKER**

- Light draft. The John Deere No. 200 weighs only 2,600 pounds.
- Only two unpicked rows knocked down when opening a field.
- Easy to put in transport position. Will go through a 10-foot gate.
- The easily-adjustable rotating hood on the wagon elevator leads the wagon evenly.
- Designed for contour farming. The wagon stays under the wagon elevator; no corn goes on the ground.
- A handy snapping roll crank for quick, easy adjustment of the snapping rolls.

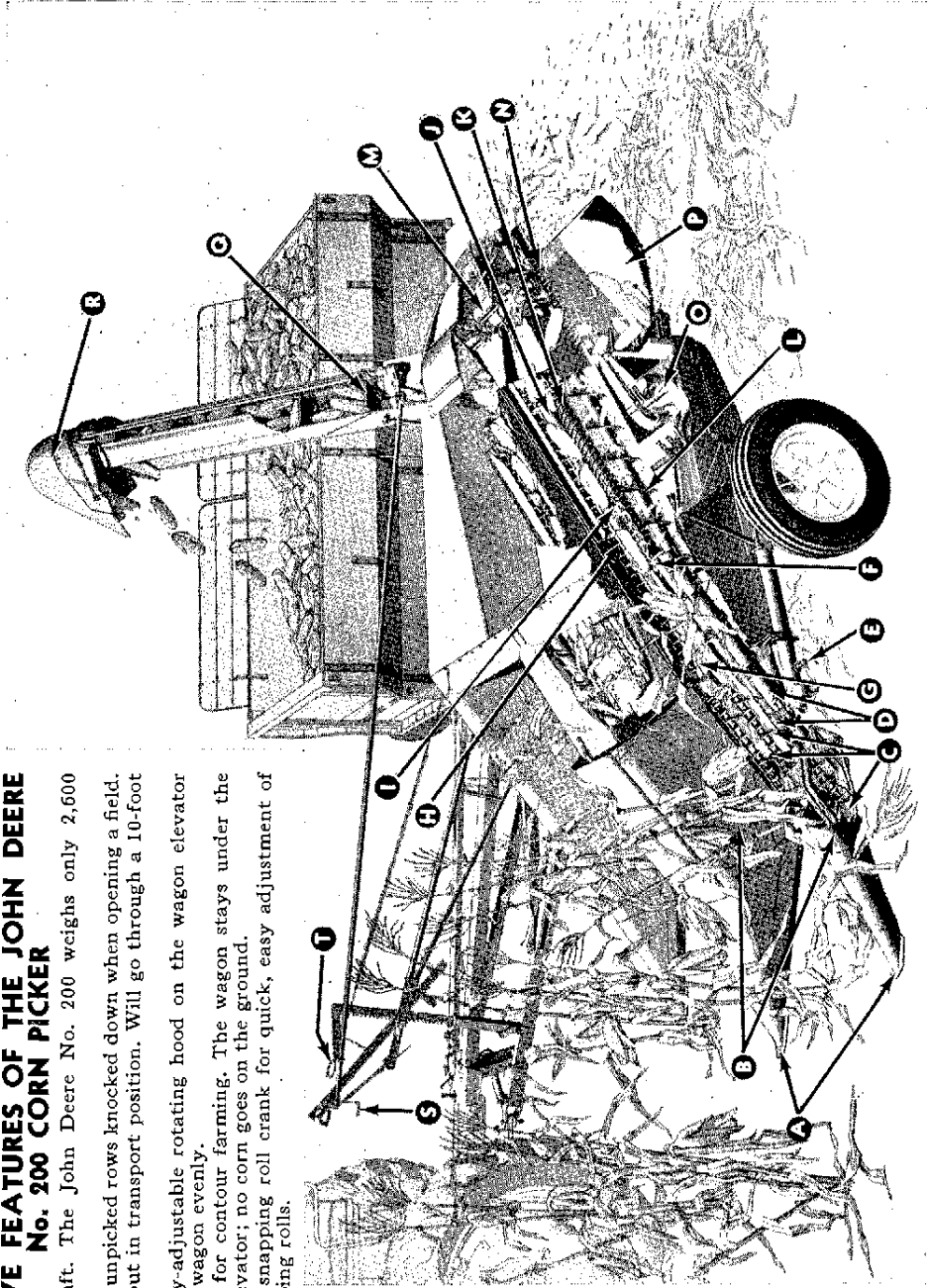


Figure 3—Cutaway View of John Deere No. 200 Corn Picker

This cutaway view of the John Deere No. 200 Two-Row Corn Picker shows how the corn is handled all the way through the machine. Study it carefully, and you will have a better understanding of how your new picker works.

The extra-long flexible gatherer points, "A," follow the contour of the ground and pick up the badly down and tangled stalks. The wide, sloping gatherer sheets, "B," raise the stalks gently to reduce stalk breakage and to prevent ears from being whipped off and lost.

The steel-lugged gatherer chains, "C," extend below the gatherer point hinges and well ahead of snapping rolls to pick up the down and twisted stalks and move them quickly to the snapping rolls, "D."

Aggressive snapping rolls, "D," snap off the ears. Much of the husking is accomplished by these highly-efficient snapping rolls and, because of their fast, crisp snapping action, very little shelling takes place. Rolls can be quickly and easily adjusted by means of handy crank, "E," to meet condition of crop. Trash cams, "F," on upper end of snapping rolls dispose of lagging stalks quickly and efficiently.

Snapped ears pass directly from snapping rolls to the husking box, "G." There is no first elevator. Steel-lugged drag chains, "H" and "I," move the corn over the exceptionally long and efficient wood and rubber husking rolls, "J" and "K."

Husks and trash that have been drawn down between husking rolls are moved out of picker by husk auger, "L." Trash rolls, "M," eject loose stalks out onto the ground. Large slots at upper end of auger housing, "N," allow shelled corn to fall into the wagon elevator hopper.

As ear corn and shelled corn fall into wagon elevator hopper, they pass through a blast of air from cleaning fan, "O." This air blast blows remaining loose husks, silks, and light trash out of the machine.

The big-capacity wagon elevator hopper, "P," is amply large for handling the heaviest crop. Deep-lugged elevator chain, "Q," carries corn to the wagon.

Distributor hood, "R," which is adjustable from tractor seat by the hand crank, "S," can be turned from front to rear to completely load every corner of the wagon.

The wagon elevator can be easily stopped or started by use of the convenient throw-out lever, "T."



# DESCRIPTION AND CONTROLS

## DESCRIPTION

To obtain the best performance from your No. 200 Corn Picker, you should have a knowledge of how the corn picker works. The function of a corn picker is to gather the cornstalks, snap the ears from the stalks, remove husks and silks, and deliver the cleaned ears into a wagon. To do this, the No. 200 Picker has four main units—the gathering, snapping, husking, and elevating units. The quality of work done by the picker depends on the correct adjustment of these units. To make intelligent adjustments for the wide variety of conditions encountered when picking corn, you must understand what the different units do, and their relationship to each other. An explanation of how the picker handles the corn appears on Pages 4 and 5.

### Gatherers (Figure 4).

The gatherers direct the cornstalks into the snapping units. The gatherer points are hinged on the gatherer frames and have a floating action so the points follow the surface of the ground, as the picker moves through the field, getting under stalks that are often missed by a rigidly constructed gatherer. When operating in unusually weedy, wet, or heavy conditions, where a floating action is not desired, the gatherer points can be locked in a fixed position.

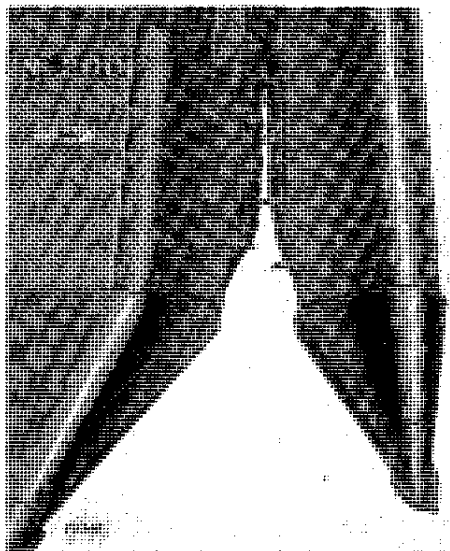


Figure 4

### Snapping Rolls (Figure 5).

As the picker moves down the field, the cornstalks move back between the gatherers and are drawn into the snapping rolls by the gatherer chains. The ears are snapped from the stalks by the snapping rolls and a large percentage of the husks are removed at this time.

The points of both snapping rolls are carried very close to the ground where they can catch low-hanging ears. This is possible because the lower bearings are inside of, and back from, the ends of the rolls, where they are also protected from dust. The snapping rolls are tapered; the lugs gradually becoming more aggressive toward the upper end. Tangled or delayed stalks are forced through the upper end of the snapping rolls by a pair of patented cams.

## DESCRIPTION AND CONTROLS

Machine bolts or spiral strips can be used which give the rolls more aggressive action in very dry and brittle corn, or when the snapping rolls are worn.

Snapping rolls must be adjusted frequently during the day to meet changing moisture conditions. This is done very easily on the No. 200 Corn Picker by use of a convenient hand crank. This simple adjustment means fewer broken stalks, less shelling, and more trash-free corn.

### Husking Units (Figure 6).

The No. 200 Corn Picker does not have a first elevator. The ears are delivered directly from the snapping rolls to the husking rolls. The outer snapping roll on each side is higher than the inner roll, and pitches the ears into the husking box as they are snapped. This results in less shelling. One oil-soaked hard-maple husking roll with two full-length steel inserts and one spiral-grooved and notched rubber husking roll make up the husking unit for each row of corn.

The ears are carried along the husking rolls by drag chains, one on each side of each pair of rolls.

The husking rolls are adjustable to compensate for wear.

A pair of trash rolls at the upper end of each husking unit catches loose stalks and tosses them on the ground. Cleaner corn and less clogging is assured.

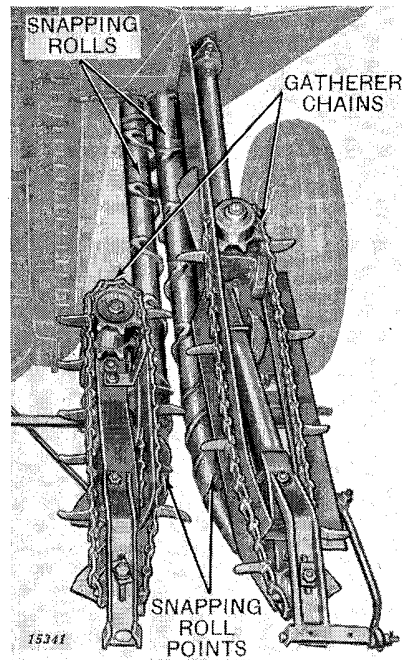


Figure 5

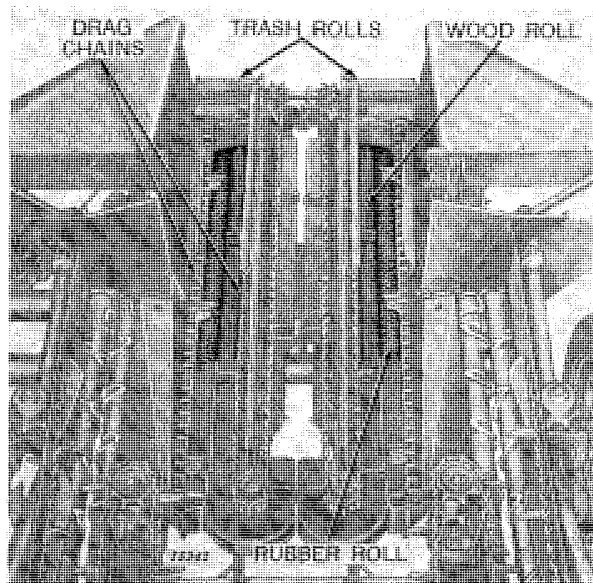


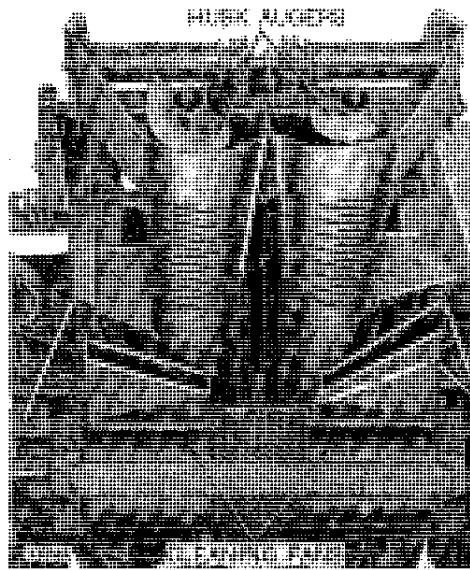
Figure 6

**Cleaning Fans (Figure 8).**

Cleaning fans concentrate a blast of air at the point where the corn falls from the husking rolls into the wagon elevator hopper. Silks, stray loose husks, and leaves are blown out over the rear end of the wagon elevator hopper.

**Husk Conveyors (Figure 7).**

Auger husk conveyors under each pair of husking rolls carry away husks and trash. Slots in the upper end of husk boxes separate the kernels from the husks and allow the shelled corn to drop into the wagon elevator hopper while trash is carried beyond and dropped on the ground.

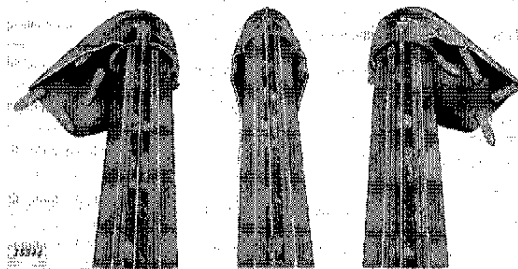


*Figure 7*

**Wagon Elevator (Figure 8).**

The wagon elevator conveys the husked ears of corn into a wagon alongside the picker. The swivel-type hood at the upper end of the elevator can be turned in any position from front to rear to load the wagon evenly. The hood is turned by means of a crank within easy reach of the operator on the tractor seat.

The large-capacity elevator hopper holds the surplus of corn when turning at end of rows or changing wagons. The elevator can be stopped or started by means of the wagon elevator throw-out lever that can be reached easily from the tractor seat.



*Figure 8*

The wagon elevator has a trash clean-out door at the lower end.

## CONTROLS

**Tilting Lever (Figure 2).** The tilting lever raises and lowers the gatherer points. Under most conditions, run the gatherers with the points just touching the ground; raising them only to clear obstructions and when crossing rows. The gatherer points can be fully raised or lowered, or set in any intermediate position with the tilting lever.

**Powr-Trol (Figure 10).**

The No. 200 Corn Picker can be equipped for hydraulic operation with John Deere Powr-Trol or the hydraulic system of any tractor having sufficient capacity and utilizing a remote cylinder that conforms with A.S.A.E.—S.A.E. standards.

Through use of Powr-Trol, the tilting lever can be eliminated and the gatherers raised and lowered by a mere touch of the handy control lever on the tractor.

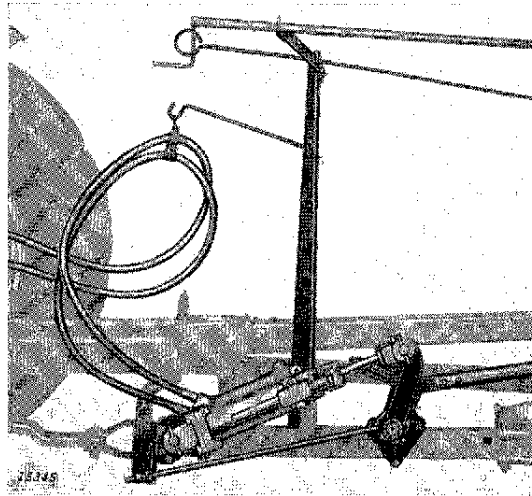


Figure 9

**Snapping Roll Adjusting Crank (Figure 10).** A crank is provided on each set of snapping rolls to adjust the spacing of the snapping rolls to meet changing moisture conditions during the day. A spring-loaded plunger locks the crank in place after the adjustment is made.



Figure 10

**Wagon Elevator Throw-Out Lever (Figure 2).** The wagon elevator clutch throw-out lever rod is conveniently located near the tractor seat. The lever is used to stop the elevator when turning at row ends or when changing wagons. The corn is stored in the large wagon elevator hopper when the elevator is not operating.

**Wagon Elevator Hood Adjusting Crank (Figure 2).** The wagon elevator hood can be turned by means of a crank within easy reach of the operator on the tractor seat. The rotating hood can be turned in any position from front to rear to load the entire wagon evenly.

## OPERATION

### Proper Setting Up and Hooking Up to Tractor.

Improper setting up can cause inferior work and damage to picker. Be sure it is properly set up. See Pages 58 to 64, inclusive. After picker is completely set up, go back over the entire machine, being sure all braces, shields, chains, and different units are properly attached and adjustments made as illustrated and directed. Be sure all nuts, pins, and keys are tight and that cotters are spread. **This is important!** Lubricate the picker, see Pages 29 through 35. Before starting a new picker, check the gear cases and wheel bearings for lubricant.

Be sure picker is properly hooked up to the tractor. See Pages 15 to 17, inclusive. **BE SURE POWER SHAFT SHIELD IS IN PLACE.**

### General Information.

Successful operation, the maximum saving of corn, quality of work, and the length of life of the John Deere No. 200 Corn Picker depends very largely upon thorough lubrication, proper adjustment of all chains, slip clutches, and upon making the best use of the simple adjustments that are provided to meet varying crop conditions.

### How to Open the Field.

When opening the field, it is best to pick across the ends or around the field several times to provide sufficient space for turning. The close-coupled wagon hitch, low over-all width, and compactness of the No. 200 Picker permits opening field or lands without knocking down the usual four rows of standing corn. Only two down rows are made. The No. 200 Corn Picker does a fine job of picking up the down rows. When picking up down rows, picker should travel in opposite direction that it traveled when making down rows. Drive slowly.

### Operating in Contoured Fields.

The No. 200 Corn Picker will operate very successfully in contoured fields. The wagon is pulled directly behind tractor and the front wheels of the wagon are in line with main wheels of picker. (See Figure 20.) The wagon starts turning as soon as picker starts to turn. The No. 200 Corn Picker can be turned quite short due to the location of the wagon and manner in which picker is attached to tractor. It is not necessary to disengage wagon elevator throw-out clutch when turning ordinary corners or when following most contours.

## OPERATION

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### **Proper Time to Pick.**

**Pick Early:** One of the main advantages of owning a corn picker is its capacity for work, enabling one to finish picking while conditions are most favorable. Pick early and avoid the troubles and disagreeable conditions that accompany frozen ground, extremely cold weather, and dried-out, frozen, and rotten stalks.

### **Tractor Speed and Direction of Travel.**

In average conditions, picker will do best work when traveling 2-1/3 to 3 miles per hour. Avoid excessive travel and power shaft speeds. Power take-off shaft should operate at approximately 536 rpm. Picker should travel in same direction that field was last cultivated.

### **Position of Gatherer Points.**

Operator should take pride in doing the best work possible under all conditions. Follow the row carefully. Set gatherer extension points and tilt machine to pick up down, leaning stalks.

### **Operation Precautions.**

The operator should listen for slipping clutches. Should clutch slip when picker is in operation, **stop immediately, determine the cause, and correct. Do not set clutch under further tension to correct.** If slip clutches do not slip easily, take them apart and clean. This should be done once each season.

Watch for and avoid deep furrows, rocks, or other obstructions which gatherer extension points may strike.

Drive the tractor carefully so the gatherer points will follow the row. When crossing end of field, raise gatherer points by tilting machine.

Do not overload wagons; this uses extra power and will overload the tractor. Keep wagon wheels well greased.

If trouble is experienced, determine where it exists before making adjustments. Make no adjustments until all paint is worn off the slip clutches and working parts have been run in.

Before putting picker into field, lubricate thoroughly and operate slowly for some time, making sure that all parts are working freely. If there is

## OPERATION

no binding or heating, then run at full speed for a few minutes. Next, go over the entire picker to be sure that all bolts are tight and that lubricant is reaching all bearings. Be sure to check the tension of all chains.

Keep all nuts, set screws, pins, and keys tight. Keep cotters spread. Carry a wrench when lubricating machine so that loose nuts may be tightened as they are discovered and missing nuts and bolts replaced.

**Be sure to drain water from tractor engine at night during freezing weather if the tractor is not protected with an anti-freeze solution.**

### SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

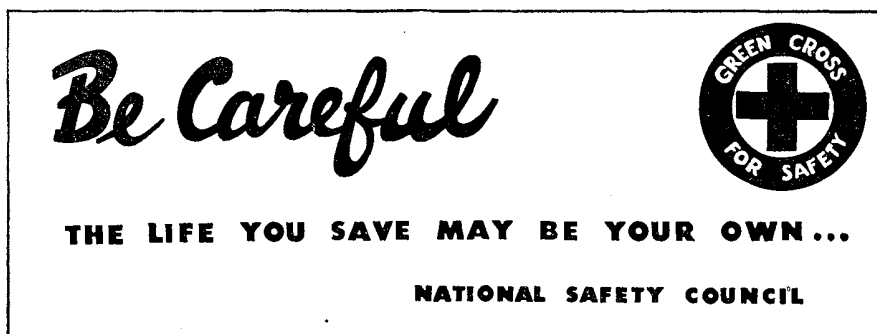
**Do not** engage or disengage tractor power take-off while picker is in motion.

If rolls become clogged for some reason or other, stop forward motion of tractor for a moment to allow picker to clean itself.

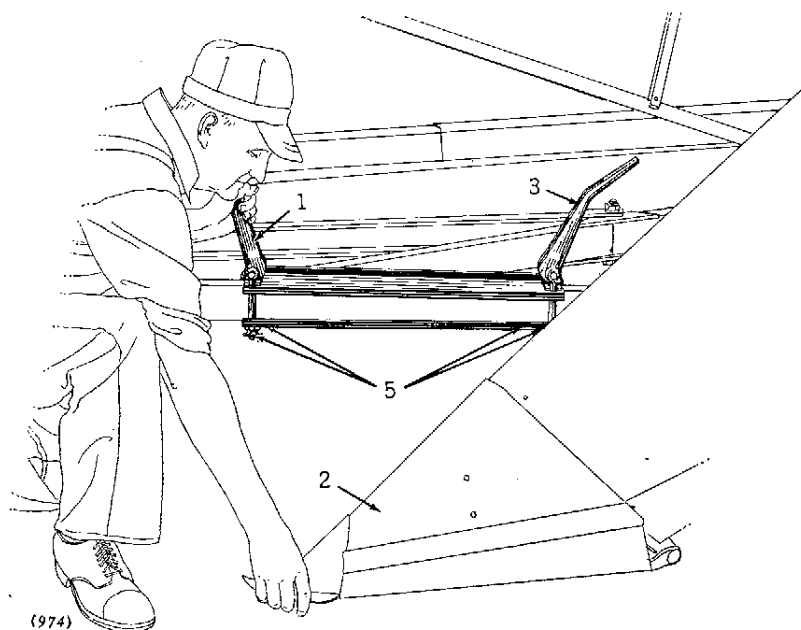
**Do not** use cornstalk or stick to clean snapping or husking rolls of an ear or trash while power take-off is in gear. If, for any reason, picker should become clogged, **stop** tractor engine and then remove obstacle from picker. **Keep hands completely away from snapping and husking rolls when machine is in motion.**

**Never** adjust picker while it is in motion. **Be sure to stop the tractor engine.** Too much care cannot be taken in keeping hands and clothing away from all moving parts.

Corn is often picked in very dry conditions, with a lot of loose, dry leaves and stalks around. This dry material is very easy to set on fire. Many operators carry a small fire extinguisher on their tractors as a safety measure.



**Transporting Picker.**



*Figure 11*

Raise gatherer points to highest position.

1. (Figure 11) Raise cam levers on tractor hitch support plate.
2. (Figure 11) Swing picker toward tractor hitch by pulling on right-hand gatherer point.
3. (Figure 11) Lock cam levers down on tractor hitch support plate.
4. When transporting wagon with picker and tractor, attach wagon to eye in wagon elevator right-hand support pipe. See "B," Figure 65.
5. (Figure 11) Be sure cam levers will lock down and prevent tractor hitch pipes from slipping after adjustment is completed. It may be necessary to adjust cam levers after considerable use. To Adjust: Remove cotters from the four bolts and thread nuts evenly **onto** bolts until proper adjustment is obtained.

**Setting Tractor Hitch After Transporting.**

Tractor hitch should be set so that left-hand rear tractor wheel is next to the row that is to be picked.

## HOOKING UP TO TRACTOR

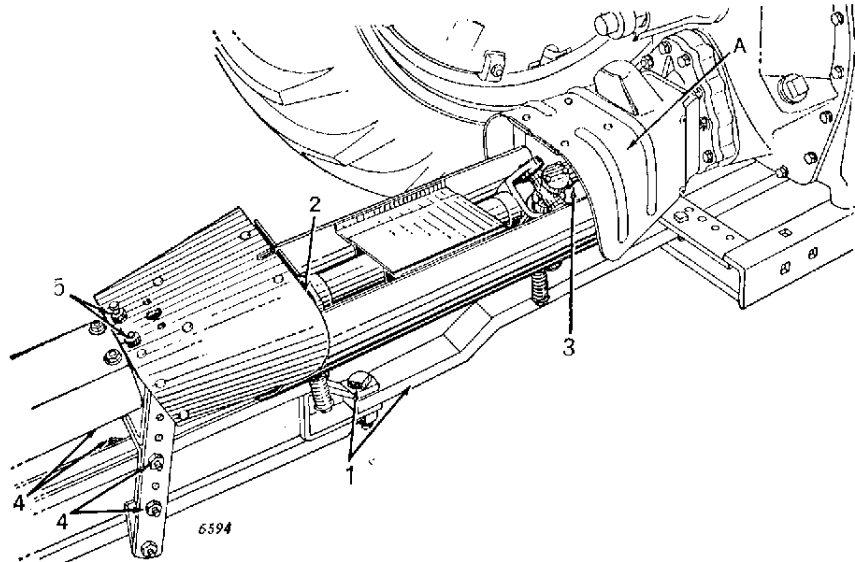


Figure 12

*NOTE:* Before hooking picker to tractor, check the spacing of the tractor wheels. The wheels should be set 40 inches from the outside of the tires to the center of the tractor, or an over-all width of 80 inches.

1. (Figure 12) Adjust tractor drawbar so it conforms to settings established by standardization program. (See Pages 16 and 17.) If such dimensions cannot be obtained on tractor, it will be necessary to order conversion parts from **tractor manufacturer**. Be sure tractor drawbar is rigidly secured in a position directly below power line. Connect picker to tractor.

2. (Figure 12) Remove tape around key in front end of telescoping pipe for power drive. Remove cap screw, lugged lock washer, and notched retaining washer from front end of telescoping pipe. Slide rear universal joint onto front end of telescoping pipe and replace notched retaining washer, lugged lock washer, and cap screw. Be sure to fit bent lug on lock washer into notch in retaining washer and to bend remaining lugs on lock washer over head of cap screw.

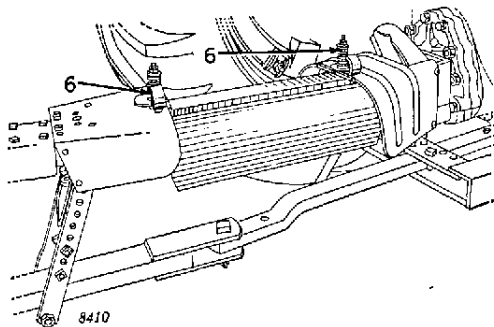


Figure 13

3. (Figure 12) Slide front splined universal joint onto take-off shaft and secure in place with clamp bolt.

4. (Figure 12) Adjust the height of power shaft front bearing as shown.

5. (Figure 12) Bolt power shaft shield to rear set of holes in power shaft front bearing housing.

6. (Figure 13) Attach universal joint and pipe connections shield to take-off shaft shield on tractor and to shield on power shaft front bearing as shown.

## TRACTOR DRAWBAR AND POWER TAKE-OFF SHAFT STANDARDS

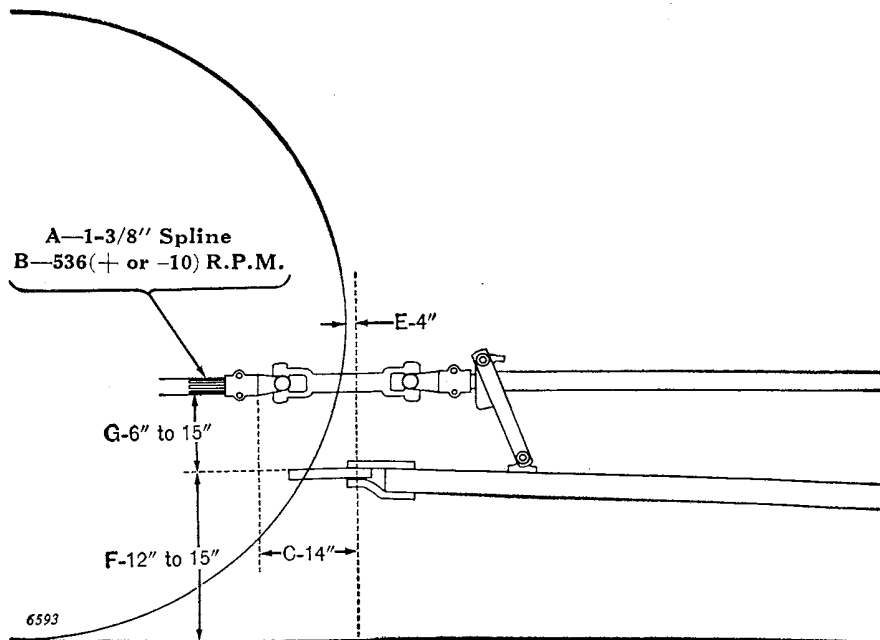


Figure 14

The American Society of Agricultural Engineers has recommended standards for tractor and implement hitches with which all farm tractor manufacturers are conforming. The Committee on Farm Safety of the Farm Equipment Institute in the interest of farm equipment safety has also recommended full recognition of these standard dimensions by both tractor and implement manufacturers.

These standards are intended to assure greater protection for operator and to simplify the problem of connecting the hitch, power line, and shield equipment of a driven implement to the drawbar, take-off shaft, and master shield of a tractor.

There will be conversion parts available for almost every old tractor built. There are, however, a few exceptions. In these cases, home-made equipment will be required.

### SAFETY FIRST

Every operator must cooperate fully in the shielding of rotating Power Shafts—an exposed Power Shaft can be deadly.



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## **TRACTOR DRAWBAR AND POWER TAKE-OFF SHAFT STANDARDS— Continued**

The following are the standards referred to. If the dimensions given cannot be obtained with the equipment on the tractor, it will be necessary to purchase conversion parts from the tractor manufacturer. If parts are not available from him, then they must be home-made.

### **A.S.A.E. TRACTOR STANDARDS**

- A. **1-3/8" S.A.E. Standard 6-B Spline Take-Off Shaft on Tractor.** (See Figure 14.)  
The only exceptions to this are the John Deere "G" and "GM" Tractors which have 1-3/4" splined shafts and some of the older tractors that have 1-1/8" shafts and for which conversion parts will not be available. Tractor manufacturers will have this information.
- B. **536 R.P.M. (Plus or minus 10) Take-Off Shaft Speed.** (See Figure 14.)  
Direction of rotation of shaft, clockwise, when standing behind tractor and looking forward.
- C. **14" horizontal distance between hitch point and end of splined take-off shaft.** (See Figure 14.)  
This dimension is extremely important. If it is not maintained, universal joints will not work smoothly when turning corners with combine and tractor.
- D. **Hitch point clamped rigidly, directly in line with center line of splined take-off shaft.**
- E. **Not less than 4" horizontal distance between hitch point and rearmost point on wheel.** (See Figure 14.)
- F. **12" to 15" vertical distance between ground line and top of drawbar at point of hitch (15" is preferred).** (See Figure 14.)
- G. **6" to 15" vertical distance between top of drawbar at hitch point and center line of splined take-off shaft (8" is preferred).** (See Figure 14.)
- H. **Splined take-off shaft located on center line of tractor (plus or minus 3").**
- I. **13/16" diameter of hitch hole in tractor drawbar.**
- J. **Drawbar must clear a 3" wide clevis with 3" throat clearance, through a 90° turn to right or left.**
- K. **Drawbar must be strong enough to carry a 500 lb. vertical load.**
- L. **Tractor must have a master shield to which connecting shield (supplied by Implement Manufacturers) can be attached.** (See "A," Figure 12.)
- M. **Implement manufacturers must furnish shielding for the part of power line that he supplies.** (See "6," Figure 13.)

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