

NO. 226 TWO-ROW MOUNTED CORN PICKER



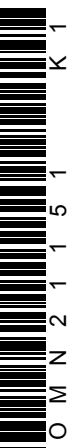
JOHN DEERE

OPERATORS MANUAL NO. 226 TWO-ROW MOUNTED CORN PICKER

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ENGLISH



FOREWORD

The purpose of this book is to give you useful information on how to best operate your new John Deere No. 226 Corn Picker in the many field and crop conditions under which corn is grown.

A Corn Picker must be built to handle a wide range of conditions. Average conditions can be handled by the standard equipment with which picker is shipped. However, unusual conditions may require some special equipment. Your new No. 226 will do a type of work directly proportional to the amount of care you use in operating it.

Field conditions vary from year to year, from day to day and even from hour to hour. Different varieties of corn present widely different picking problems. A careful study of the adjustments on your picker and what they accomplish under different conditions will allow you to reap the many benefits and economies that a picker can provide.

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.

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.

When in need of parts, go to your John Deere dealer. Be sure to give him the correct part number and a complete description of the part. This information can be obtained by referring to the exploded view section of this manual, where these parts can be readily and accurately identified. Also be sure to give him the serial number of your corn picker and the year purchased. This information should be recorded in the space provided on this page as soon as you have received your picker.

Serial Number of This Picker is

.....
Date Purchased.....

You will find the Serial Number stamped on the right-hand outer husking roll drag chain tightener bracket as illustrated.

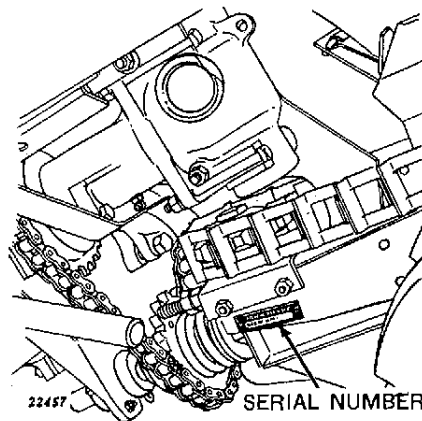


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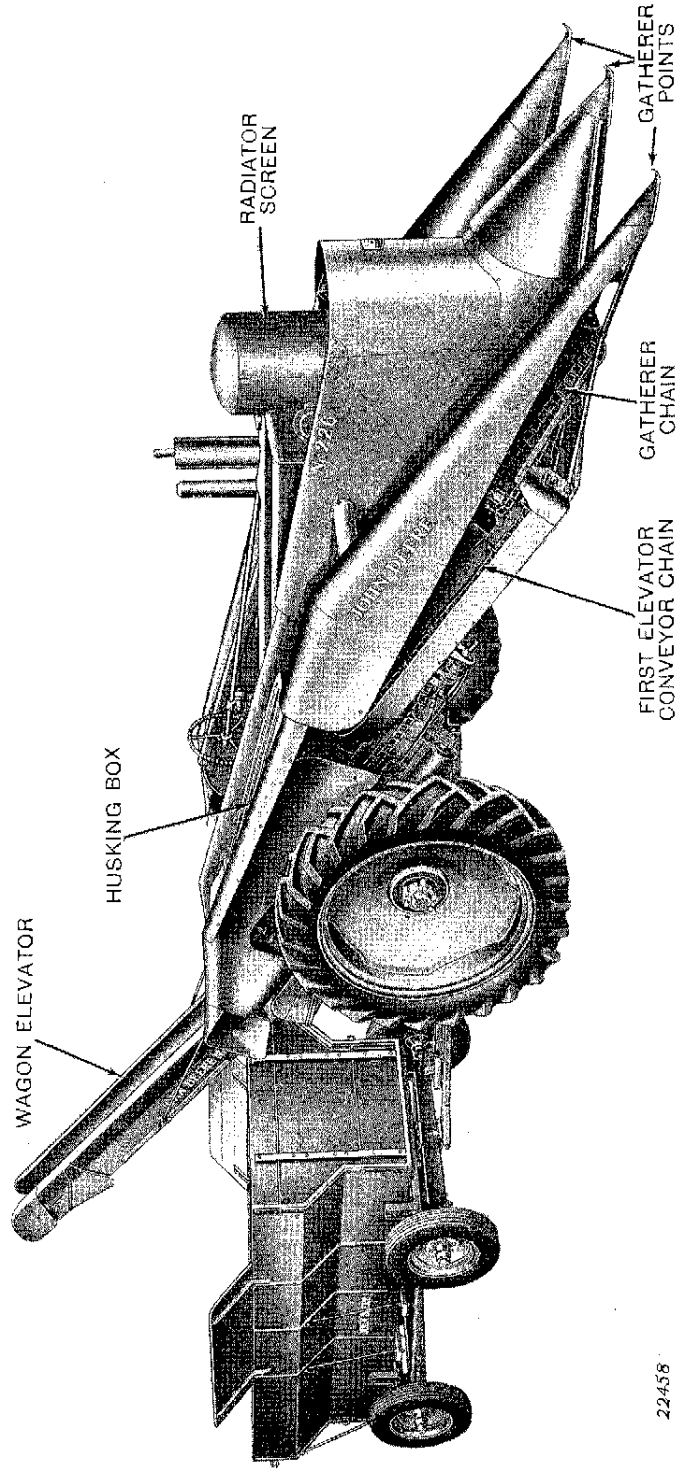


Figure 1—Right-Hand Side of John Deere No. 226 Corn Picker

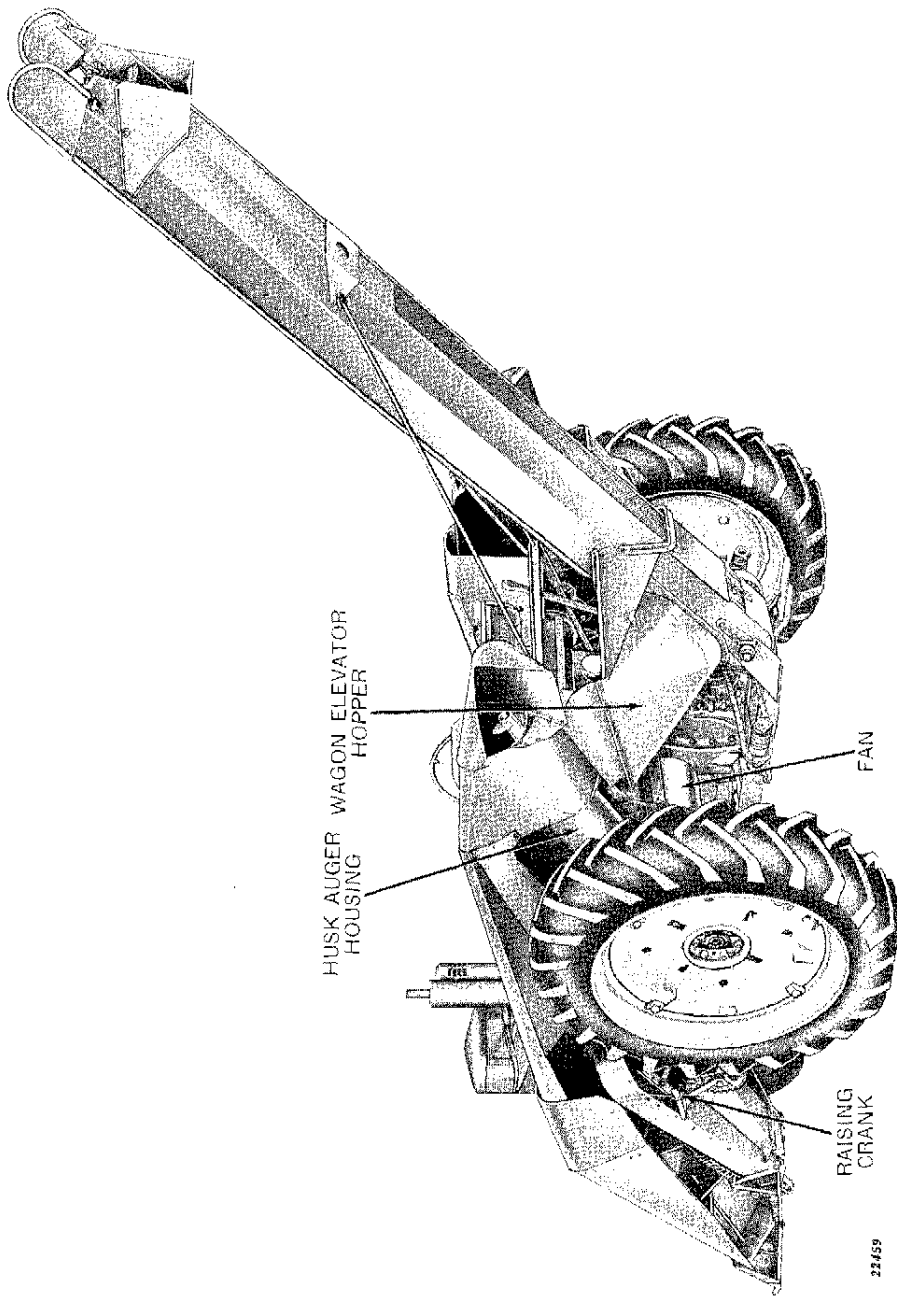


Figure 2—Left-Hand Side of John Deere No. 226 Corn Picker

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SPECIFICATIONS AND DATA

No. of rows.....	2
Right- or left-hand machine.....	Center
Center to center distance between snapping units, inches.....	40-1/2 inches
Row widths handled, inches.....	36 to 44 inches
Gatherer points hinged or rigid.....	Hinged
Points hinged above or below gatherer chains....	Above
No. of gatherer chains per snapping unit.....	3
Type of gatherer chains.....	Steel link detachable
Minimum clearance between gatherer chains and ground, inches.....	0 inches and up
Distance gatherer chains ahead of snapping rolls entry, inches.....	17 inches
Length of snapping rolls, inches.....	41 inches
Width of snapped corn elevator, inches.....	5-1/4 inches
No. of husking rolls.....	4
Diameter of husking rolls, inches.....	3 inches
Length of husking rolls, inches.....	36 inches
Type of husking rolls: Rubber Roll.....	Spiral-grooved and notched
Mating Roll.....	Oil-soaked, hard-maple with steel inserts
Shelled corn saver.....	Yes
Type of shelled corn saver.....	Auger
No. of cleaning fans.....	2
Depth ear corn elevator, inches.....	7 inches
Width ear corn elevator, inches.....	7-1/2 to 11-1/2 inches
Wagon elevator location.....	Centered between two rows being picked
Can picker be used without wagon hitch.....	No
Width over-all of picker for transport.....	8 feet 8 inches
Wagon elevator folded or removed for transport	Neither
Approximate shipping weight, picker with hookup.	2631 lbs., approx.

(It is John Deere policy to constantly improve our machines at every opportunity. Consequently, it may be necessary to change design without notice.)

LUBRICATION

The No. 226 Corn Picker has been designed for a minimum amount of lubrication. Factory-packed bearings are used wherever possible to further cut down on the number of places the operator must lubricate. However, regular and systematic lubrication is the best insurance against breakdowns and delays. You will get better service from your picker and save on repair bills if you lubricate the picker properly.

Wipe dirt from fittings before greasing. If a grease fitting is lost, replace it immediately. Lubricate all parts thoroughly, but avoid excessive lubrication. Excessive lubrication gathers dust and dirt. Carry a wrench when lubricating machine so loose nuts may be tightened as they are discovered.

CAUTION: Do not clean, lubricate, or adjust corn picker or tractor while in motion.

Before starting picker for the first time, check all lubrication points, regardless of the recommended interval. Pay particular attention to the gear cases; make sure they are properly filled. The initial lubrication is very important.

Oil Can Points. Lubricate the snapping roll adjusting screws and all pivot and sliding parts once a week with a good grade of light oil.

Chains. Lubricate chains once a week with a good grade of light oil. However, do not oil chains when operating in sandy conditions. Sand will stick to the oiled chain and act as an abrasive. **CAUTION: Do not attempt to lubricate chains while picker is running.**

The lubrication of the picker is illustrated on pages 6 through 9. The symbols and notes on the lubrication charts are explained below.

SYMBOLS



Grease every 4 hours of operation



Grease every 8 hours of operation



Grease once a year with No. 1 Fiber Grease



Oil once a week with a good grade light oil

NOTES

Note 1—Bearing packed at the factory. Does not require lubrication; however, if the bearing is removed for any reason, it should be repacked with No. 1 Fiber Grease.

Note 2—Sealed bearing, does not require lubrication.

Note 3—Once a year, force No. 1 Fiber Grease into gear case until grease comes out vent hole.

Note 4—Grease slip clutch sleeve only if it is slipping repeatedly.

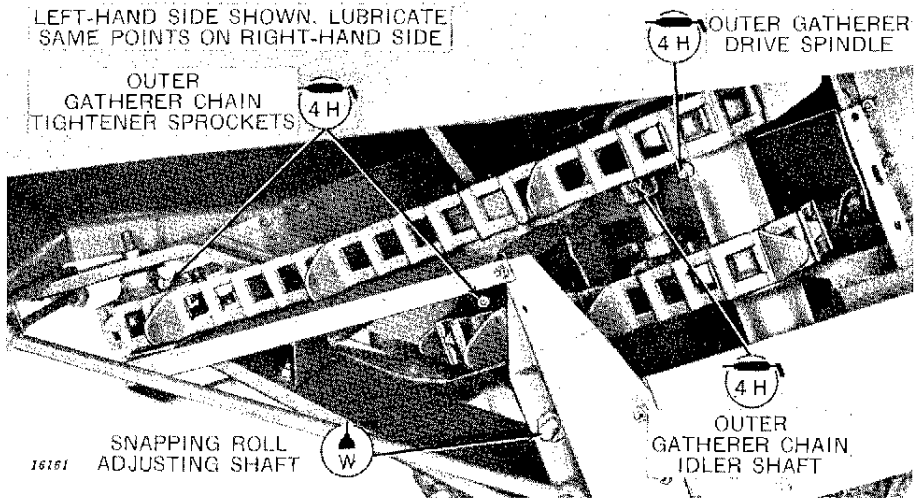


Figure 3

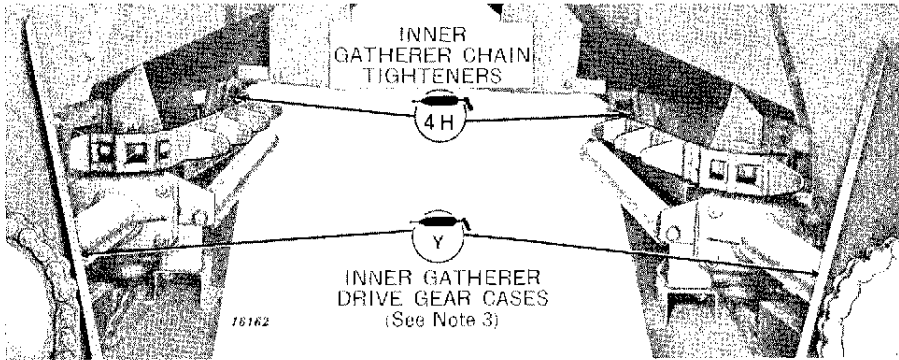


Figure 4

RIGHT-HAND SIDE SHOWN. LUBRICATE SAME POINTS ON LEFT-HAND SIDE

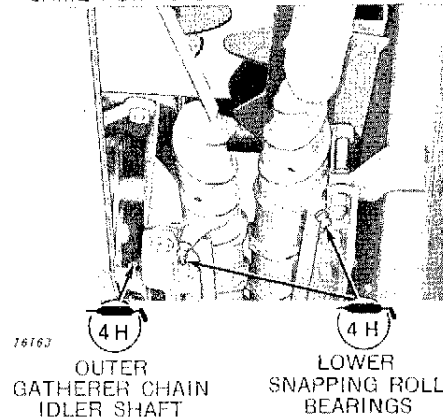


Figure 5

RIGHT-HAND SIDE SHOWN. LUBRICATE SAME POINTS ON LEFT-HAND SIDE

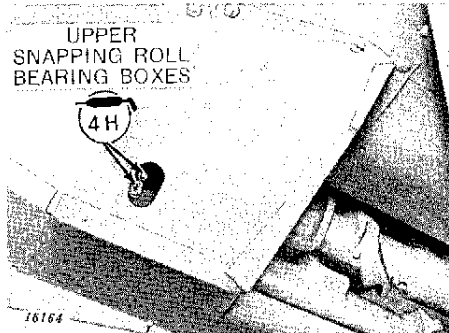


Figure 6

RIGHT-HAND SIDE SHOWN. LUBRICATE SAME POINTS ON LEFT-HAND SIDE

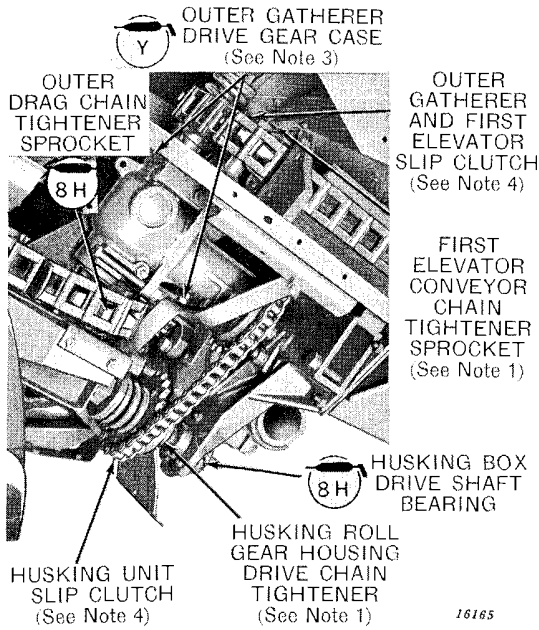


Figure 7

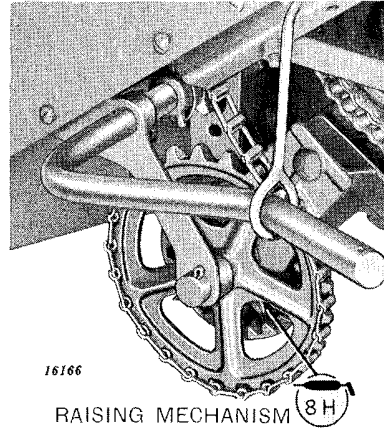


Figure 8

RIGHT-HAND SIDE SHOWN. LUBRICATE SAME POINTS ON LEFT-HAND SIDE

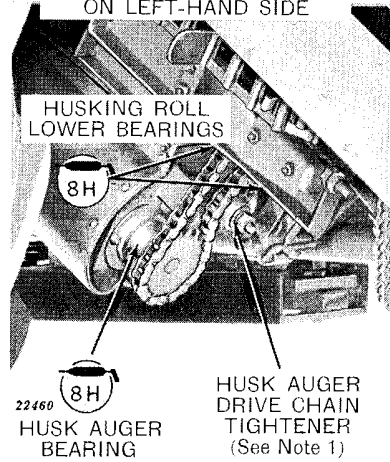


Figure 9

RIGHT-HAND SIDE SHOWN. LUBRICATE SAME POINTS ON LEFT-HAND SIDE

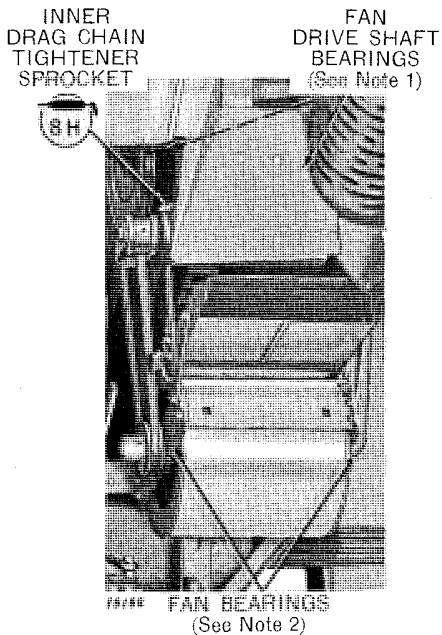


Figure 10

RIGHT-HAND SIDE SHOWN. LUBRICATE SAME POINTS ON LEFT-HAND SIDE

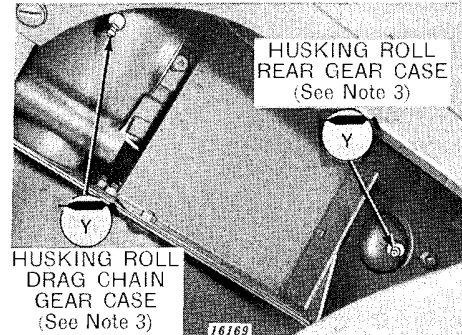


Figure 11

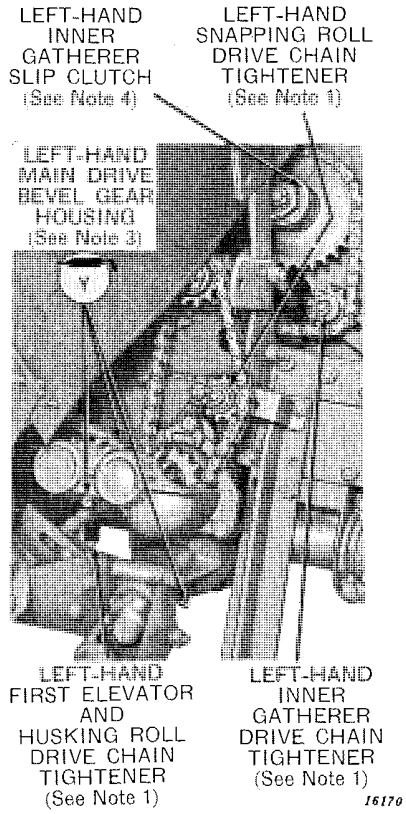


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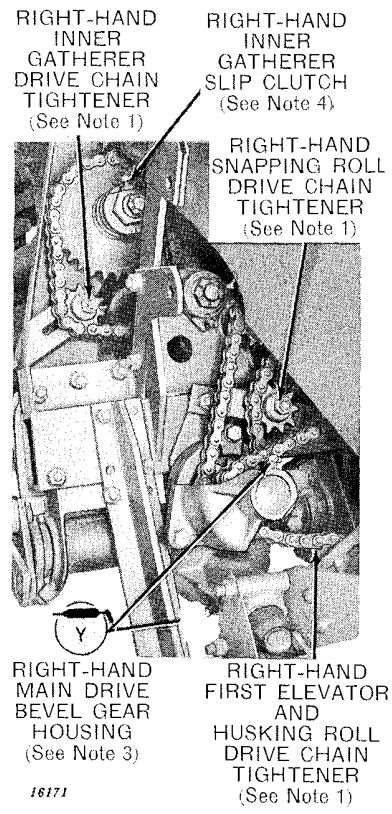


Figure 13

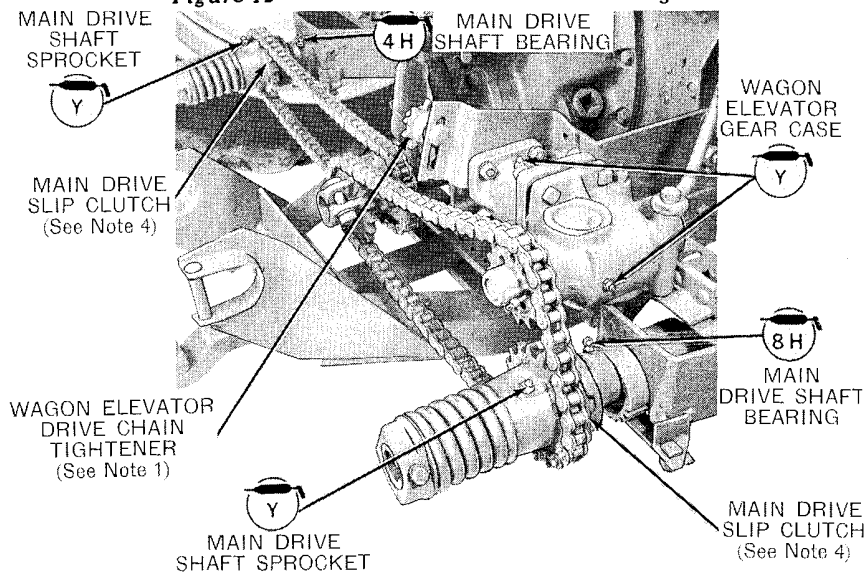


Figure 14

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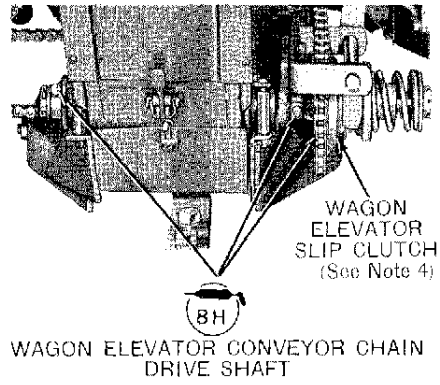


Figure 15

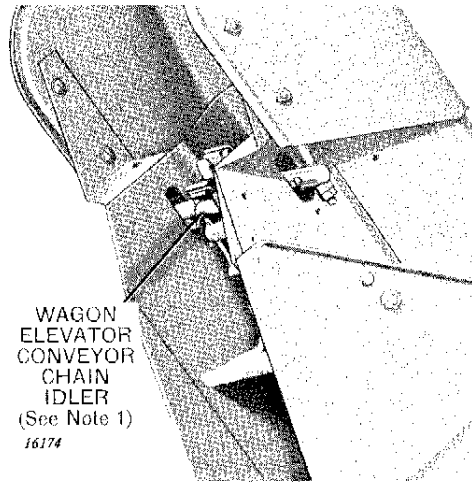


Figure 16

OPERATING THE JOHN DEERE No. 226 CORN PICKER

Proper Setting Up.

Improper setting up can cause inferior work and damage to picker. Be sure it is properly set up. See pages 47 to 67 Incl. 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!**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Successful operation, the maximum saving of corn, quality of work, and the length of life of the John Deere No. 226 Corn Picker depends very largely upon thorough lubrication, proper adjustment of all chains, slip clutches, and upon making best use of the simple adjustments that are provided to meet varying crop conditions.

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. The John Deere No. 226 will handle the job under any condition as well or better than other pickers, however, we recommend picking early and avoiding the troubles and disagreeable features that accompany conditions of frozen ground, extremely cold weather, and dried-out, frozen, and rotten stalks.

In average conditions picker will do best work when traveling from 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.

Listen for slipping clutches and watch for deep furrows, rocks or other obstructions, with which gatherer points may strike.

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

Do not throw power take-off of tractor **in** or **out** while outfit is in motion.

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

Do not overload wagon, thereby using extra power and overloading the tractor. Keep wagon wheels well greased.

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.

Do not use a 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.**

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 are smooth.

Before putting picker into field, lubricate thoroughly and operate slowly for some time, making sure that all parts are working freely. If there is no binding or heating, 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.

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

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

Operator should take pride in doing the best work possible under all conditions. Follow the row carefully; set gatherers and tilt machine to pick up the down and leaning stalks; set snapping rolls so that corn is not mutilated or shelled excessively; and to meet damp or dry conditions of corn. Handy adjustments are provided to meet these conditions.

GATHERERS

Gatherer throat opening should be 5-3/4" to 6-1/4", see Figure 17. This distance is measured between opposite gatherer chain guide plates. If this distance is not correct, see your John Deere dealer. He will adjust the picker for proper clearance.

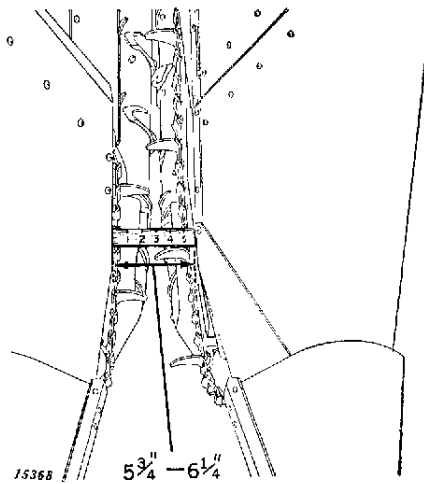


Figure 17

Run gatherers with points just touching the ground. Be sure to raise the points when crossing rows. There should be just enough tension on the balance springs so that picker will raise and lower easily when lever is operated.

Adjust Balance Springs. There should be just enough tension on the springs so the picker balances easily, yet the front end of the picker must be heavy enough to prevent the gatherer points from bobbing. If it takes 100 pounds effort to lift the gatherer points, the tilting spring is adjusted properly. To increase tension on springs release lock lever, see "16," Figure 73, then pull adjusting lever to the rear and secure in place with a notch on bottom of levers and lock clips at "A," Figure 73. To decrease tension release lock lever and move adjusting lever to the front.



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Gatherer extension points are hinged and can be set to follow the contour of the ground or they can be locked in any one of a number of positions by placing bolts on both sides of adjusting strap slots, "C," Figure 18.

For average conditions the points should be permitted to float. Stop bolt in adjusting strap "C," Figure 18, should be placed in the hole that permits point to touch ground while picker is tilted to raise gatherer chains slightly above the ground. This will prevent gatherer chain lugs from striking butts of stalks or crown of hills.

In weedy and muddy conditions, lock the extension points in the highest position.

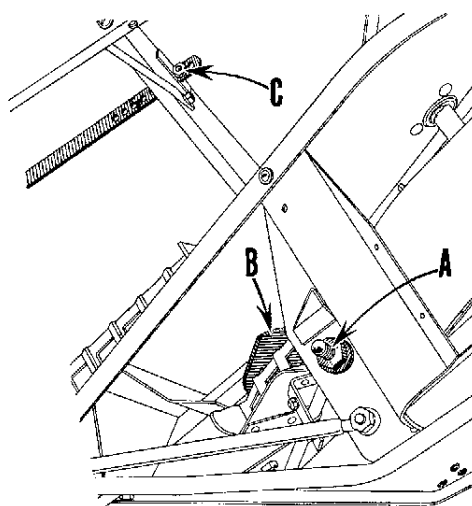


Figure 18

Run gatherer chains just tight enough so they will not climb or jump sprockets.

To adjust gatherer chains loosen nut on bolt through idler sprocket and move cam "B," Figure 18, until proper tension is obtained, then re-tighten nut. For care of chains see page 20.

Be sure lugs on inner gatherer chains are midway between lugs on outer chain. Run chains with flat side of lug against corn.

To adjust tension of gatherer drive chain, see page 21.

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