R80 Self Propelled Windrower Quick Card

Note: The Following settings are intended to be used as a starting point and may require fine tuning as crop conditions dictate

Crop Type	Crop Condition	Field Condition	Header Height	Header Angle	Disc Speed	Feed Assisting Plates	Float (LBS)
Alfalfa	***Heavy***	*Smooth*	0"	7.5 - 8.0	2300-2400	on	125-150
		Rocky	0"	5.5-6.0	2300-2400	on	100-125
	Normal	*Smooth*	0"	7.5-8.0	2100-2300	off	125-150
		Rocky	0"	5.5-6.0	2100-2300	off	125-150
	Light	*Smooth*	0"	8.0	1800 - 2000	off	100-125
		Rocky	0"	6.5	1800 - 2000	off	100-150
	Lodged	*Smooth*	0"	7.5-9.0	2250-2300	on	125-150
		Rocky	0"	6.5	2250-2300	on	100-125
Timithoy	***Heavy***	*Smooth*	2.5"-3"	7.5-8.0	2300-2400	on	125-150
		Rocky	2.5"-3"	5.5-6.0	2300-2400	on	100-125
	Normal	*Smooth*	2.5"-3"	7.5-8.0	2100-2300	off	125-150
		Rocky	2.5"-3"	5.5-6.0	2100-2300	off	100-125
	Light	*Smooth*	2.5"-3"	7.5-8.0	1800-2000	off	125-150
		Rocky	2.5"-3"	6.5	1800-2000	off	100-125
	Lodged	*Smooth*	2.5"-3"	7.5-9.0	2250-2400	on	125-150
		Rocky	2.5"-3"	6.5	2250-2400	on	100-125
Sudan/ Tall Crop	***Heavy***	*Smooth*	6"	7.5	2200-2300	on	125-150
		Rocky	6"	6.0	2200-23000	on	100-125
	Normal	*Smooth*	6"	7.0	2100-2250	on	125-150
		Rocky	6"	5.5-6.0	2100-2250	on	100-125
	Light	*Smooth*	6"	7.5	2000-2250	off	125-150
		Rocky	6"	5.0-6.0	2000-2250	off	100-125
	Lodged	*Smooth*	6"	7.0-8.0	2300-2500	on	125-150
		Rocky	6"	5.0-6.0	2300-2500	on	100-125
Triticale	***Heavy***	*Smooth*	0"	7.0-8.0	2300-2400	on	125-150
		Rocky	0"	5.5-6.0	2300-2400	on	100-125
	Normal	*Smooth*	0"	7.5	2100-2300	off	125-150
		Rocky	0"	5.5-6.5	2100-2300	off	100-125
	Light	*Smooth*	0"	7.5-8.5	1800-2000	off	125-150
		Rocky	0"	6.0-6.5	1800-2000	off	100-125
	Lodged	*Smooth*	0"	7.5-8.5	2300-2400	on	125-150
		Rocky	0"	6.0	2300-2400	on	100-125
Wild/Grass hay	***Heavy***	Smooth	0"	7.5-8.0	2300-2400	on	125-150
		Rocky	0"	5.5-6.5	2300-2400	on	100-125
	Normal	*Smooth*	0"	7.5-8.0	2150-2300	off	125-150
		Rocky	0"	5.5-6.5	2150-2300	off	100-125
	Light	Smooth	0"	8.0-8.5	1800-2000	off	125-150
		Rocky	0"	5.5-6.5	1800-2000	off	100-125
	Lodged	Smooth	0"	8.5	2300	on	125-150
		Rocky	0"	6.5	2300	on	100-125

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Forming Shield Adjustment

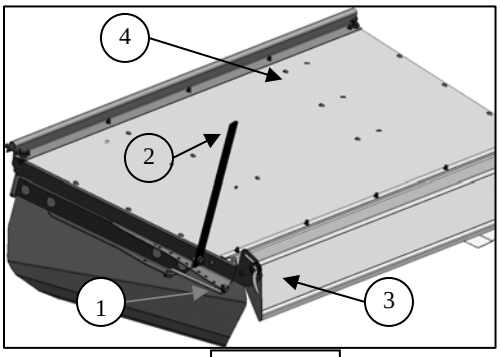

Figure 1

1) ***Windrow width adjustment.*** *See Figure 1 Ref #1*
   - Remove the lynch pin.
   - Move arm into the desired position, re-insert lynch pin.
   - For narrow windrow use the hole closest to the header.
   - For a wider windrow use the holes furthest away from the header.
2) ***Forming Shield height adjustment.*** *See Figure 1 Ref# 2*
   - Remove the hair pin, and washer.
   - Lower/raise the shield to desired height, re-insert hair pin and washer.
   - 4th hole from the top of the strap provides a good starting position for most crops.
3) ***Rear Baffle Adjustment.*** *See Figure 1 Ref# 3*
   - Loosen the handle, and adjust angle of the baffle,
   - Tighten the handle to lock its position.
   - A greater angle (baffle pointed down) will allow for "fluffier" windrows.
4) ***Inner Deflecting fins.*** *See Figure 1 Ref# 4*
   - These fins are bolted in underneath the forming shield,3 positions available.
   - They aid in distributing crop material evenly throughout the windrow.
   - Install and adjust when crop material in windrow appears unevenly dispersed.
5) ***Rear Deflector.*** *See Figure 2 Ref# 5*
   - Changes the width and height of the windrow.
   - The adjustment "A" is located on the left hand side of the header.
   - Lower positions of the rear deflector create a short, wide windrow.
   - Upper position directs crop into the forming shield
6) ***Baffle Plate.*** *See Figure 2 Ref# 6*
   - By adjusting the baffle plate you can create an even flow of crop into the forming shields.
   - Loosen the bolt on top and move the plate as far out as you can to close the gap between the side deflector and the baffle plate.

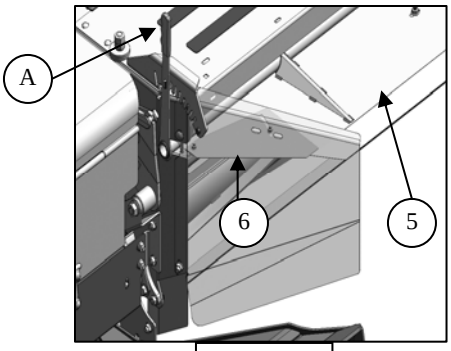

Figure 2

Hay cutting tips

Blade Types
- 11° blade is beveled up for general purpose cutting, offering advanced durability.
- 18° blade is beveled down, providing advanced crop lifting and increasing cut quality in stony conditions.

Float
- Faster ground speeds generally require heavier floatation to prevent excessive header bouncing and maintain cutting quality.

Light Crop
- If the terrain will permit, a steeper header angle, combined with faster ground speeds, and slower Disc RPM will help the feeding and cutting of lighter crops.
- When working in softer loose soil conditions a flatter guard angle may be beneficial to reduce soils build up under the cutter bar.
- Use of 18° blades will aid in feeding crop towards the conditioners. With faster ground speeds, it is recommended to reduce float (make the header heavier) to allow for even cutting.

Tall Crop Feed Assisting Plates
- Feed assisting plates are football shaped disc's that are attached towards the outer end cutting discs of the R80 header. These discs allow for improved crop flow away from the corners and shields of the header, moving material towards the conditioner rolls.

Note:
- 16ft disc headers come with feed assisting plates but they are not installed.
- Grass seed headers come with feed assisting plates installed.
- 13ft headers do not come with feed assisting plates.

- 16' R80, plates can mount on discs 2, 9.
- 13' R80, plates can mount on discs 1, 8.
- For installation procedure see section 6.9.6 of the operator's manual. (form# 169089)

Cutting Height *See Figure 3*
- Cutting height is determined by the angle of the header cuttterbar which can be adjusted with the center link.
- Optional adjustable gauge rollers or skid shoes are available for 16 FT headers to also provide different cutting heights.
- Gauge roller pin in position 1, roller raised to highest position, lowest cutting position.
- Gauge roller pin in position 4, roller lowers to lowest position, highest cutting position.

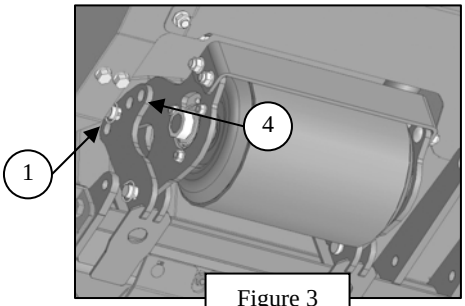

Figure 3