



Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Model 6812A
Sugar Beet Harvester

Operator's Manual
555040

Issued Apr 2007



*This symbol means **ATTENTION! BECOME ALERT! YOUR SAFETY IS INVOLVED.** The message that follows the symbol contains important information about your safety. Carefully read the message. Make sure you fully understand the causes of possible injury or death.*

IF THIS MACHINE IS USED BY AN EMPLOYEE, IS LOANED, OR IS RENTED, MAKE SURE THAT THE OPERATOR UNDERSTANDS THE TWO INSTRUCTIONS BELOW.

BEFORE THE OPERATOR STARTS THE ENGINE:

1. GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE OPERATOR ABOUT SAFE AND CORRECT USE OF THE MACHINE.
2. MAKE SURE THE OPERATOR READS AND UNDERSTANDS THE OPERATOR'S MANUAL FOR THIS MACHINE.

WARNING

IMPROPER OPERATION OF THIS MACHINE CAN CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE, DO THE FOLLOWING:

1. READ THE OPERATOR'S MANUAL.
2. READ ALL SAFETY DECALS ON THE MACHINE.
3. CLEAR THE AREA OF OTHER PERSONS.

LEARN AND PRACTICE SAFE USE OF MACHINE CONTROLS IN A SAFE AND CLEAR AREA BEFORE YOU OPERATE THIS MACHINE ON A JOB SITE.

It is your responsibility to observe pertinent laws and regulations and to follow manufacturer's instructions on machine operation and maintenance.

See your Authorized Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. dealer or Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. for additional operator's manuals, illustrated parts catalogs, and service manuals.

TO THE OWNER

Congratulations on the purchase of your new Art's-Way 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester. You have selected a top quality machine that is designed and built with pride to ensure you have many years of efficient and reliable service.

Many people have worked on the design, production, and delivery of this 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester. The information in this manual is based on the knowledge, study, and experience through years of specializing in the manufacturing of farm machinery. This manual is designed to provide you with important information regarding safety, maintenance, and machine operation so you can and will get the best possible performance from your 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester.

Even if you are an experienced operator of this or similar equipment, we ask that you **read this manual before operating the 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester.** The way you operate, adjust, and maintain this unit will have much to do with its successful performance. Any further questions you may have about this product of Art's-Way equipment should be directed to your local Art's-Way dealer or to Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc., Armstrong, Iowa, 50514, (712) 864-3131.

SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGN ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. is continually making product improvements. In doing so, we reserve the right to make changes and/or add improvements to our products without obligation for the equipment previously sold.

Modifications to this 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester may affect the performance, function, and safety of its operation. Therefore, no modification are to be made without the written permission of Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. Any modification made without the written permission of Art's-Way Mfg. Co. shall void the warranty of this product.

In the interest of continued safe operation of this 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester, pay particular attention to the safety alert symbol(s) throughout this Manual.

ART'S-WAY MANUFACTURING CO., INC. STATEMENT OF PRODUCT LIABILITY

Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. recognizes its responsibility to provide customers with a safe and efficient product. Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., attempts to design and manufacture its products in accordance with all accepted engineering practices effective at the date of design. This statement should not be interpreted to mean that our products will protect against the user's own carelessness or failure to follow common safety practices nor will Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., be liable for any such act. In addition, Art's-Way Manufacturing Co. assumes no liability for any altered product or any modified product by users or anyone other than an authorized dealer.

IMPORTANT WARRANTY INFORMATION

The warranty for this 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester appears on page 5 of this manual. In order to establish proper warranty registration, the Warranty Registration must be completed and returned to the factory. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in reduced warranty allowances.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS MANUAL

This manual contains operating instructions for your 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester only. Any mention of other machinery in this manual other than the 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester is for reference only. This manual does not replace nor is it to be used for any machinery that may be attached to or used in conjunction with the 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester.

PARTS & SERVICE

As the purchaser of your new harvester, it is very important to consider the following factors:

A. Original Quality

B. Availability of Service Parts

C. Availability of Adequate Service Facilities

Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. has an excellent dealership network ready to answer any questions you may have about your harvester. Parts for your machine may be ordered through our dealers. When placing a parts order, please have the **model** and **serial number** ready. This will allow the dealer to fill your order as quickly as possible.

For your convenience, we have provided this space for you to record your model number, serial number, and the date of purchase, as well as your dealer's name and address.

Owner's Name: _____

Owner's Address: _____

Purchase Date: _____

Dealership Name: _____

Dealership Address: _____

Dealership Phone No.: _____



Figure 1 - Location of Serial & Model Number Placard on Harvester

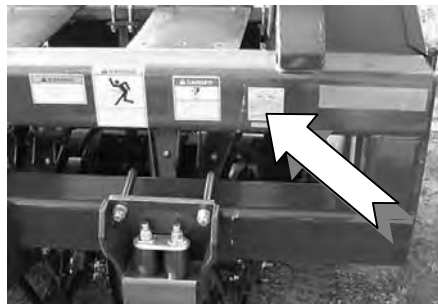


Figure 2 - Location of Serial & Model Number Placard on Header

Machine Serial Number Location

The placard containing the serial and model number is located on the front left-hand side of the harvester frame and header.

Enter the serial number and model of your harvester and header within the space provided.

SERIAL NO.	<input type="text"/>
MODEL NO.	<input type="text"/>
<p><i>Manufactured By Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. Armstrong, IA</i></p>	

Figure 3 - Serial and Model Number Placard

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LIMITED WARRANTY

Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. warrants the products it sells to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year after the date of delivery to the first (original) purchaser, subject to the following conditions:

- Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. obligation and liability under this warranty is to repair or replace (at the company's option) any parts that upon manufacture were defective in material or workmanship.
- All parts and repairs under this warranty shall be supplied at Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. or an authorized Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. dealer, at the option of Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc.
- Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. warranty does not extend to parts and elements not manufactured by Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. and which carry the warranty of other manufacturers.
- Transportation or shipping to an authorized dealer for necessary repairs is at the expense of the purchaser.
- Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. makes no other warranty expressed or implied and makes no warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose beyond that expressly stated in this warranty. Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. liability is limited to the terms set forth in this warranty and does not include any liability for direct, indirect, incidental or consequential damages or expenses of delay and the company's liability is limited to repair or replacement of defective parts as set forth herein.
- Any improper use and/or maintenance, including operation after discovery of defective or worn parts, operation beyond the rated capacity, substitution of parts not approved by Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc., or any alternation or repair by other than an authorized Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. dealer which affects the product materially and adversely, shall void the warranty.
- No dealer, employee or representative is authorized to change this warranty in any way or grant any other warranty unless such change is made in writing and signed by an officer of Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc.
- Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or exclusions of, or limitations on relief such as incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you. This warranty gives you the specific legal rights and you may have other rights that vary from state to state.

SAFETY FIRST

“A careful operator is the best insurance against an accident”

(National Safety Council)

Most accidents can be prevented if the operator:

- Fully understands how the machine functions
- Can anticipate situations which may produce problems
- Can make necessary corrections before problems develop

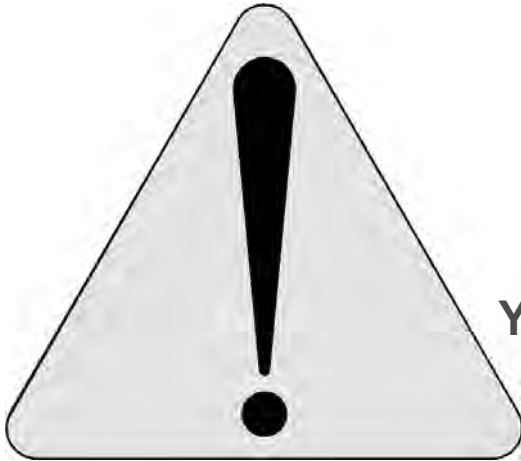


Figure 4 - Universal Safety Alert Symbol

**THIS SYMBOL MEANS
ATTENTION!
BECOME ALERT!
YOUR SAFETY IS INVOLVED!**

The American Society of Agricultural Engineers has adopted the Universal Safety Alert Symbol as a way to identify areas of potential danger if the equipment is not operated correctly. Please be alert whenever you see this symbol in the manuals or on your harvester.

Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. strives to make our equipment as safe as possible. The Art's-Way 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester conforms to applicable safety standards at the time of manufacturing. A safety conscious equipment operator makes an effective accident-prevention program complete.

Safety features and instructions for the harvester are detailed in the Safety Guidelines section of this Operator's Manual. It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure that all operators read and understand the manual before they are allowed to operate the beet harvester. (Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations 1928.57.)

NOTICES OF DANGER, WARNING, AND CAUTION

Signal Words: Note the use of signal words **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION** on the harvester and in this manual. The appropriate signal word for each has been selected using the following guidelines:



DANGER: IMMEDIATE AND SPECIFIC HAZARD WHICH *WILL* RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH IF PROPER PRECAUTIONS ARE NOT TAKEN.



WARNING: SPECIFIC HAZARD OR UNSAFE PRACTICE *COULD* RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH IF PROPER PRECAUTIONS ARE NOT TAKEN.



CAUTION: A REMINDER OF GOOD SAFETY PRACTICES. PERSONAL INJURY *COULD* RESULT IF PROPER PROCEDURES ARE NOT FOLLOWED.



SAFETY GUIDELINES



Remember:

"The Best Operator is a Safe Operator"



CAUTION: READ AND UNDERSTAND THE OPERATOR'S MANUAL AND ALL THE SAFETY DECALS BEFORE OPERATING THE HARVESTER. REVIEW ALL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS WITH ALL OPERATORS ANNUALLY.

BEFORE OPERATING

- Do not wear loose fitting clothing as it may catch in moving parts.
- Make sure to install and/or secure all guards and shields, including the tractor power take-off (PTO) master shield, before starting or operating the harvester.
- Be sure that the correct implement driveline parts are used and that they are properly secured.
- Lower the lifter wheels when the harvester is not in use.
- Install the safety chain when attaching the harvester to the tractor.
- Clear the area of bystanders, especially children, when making repairs, adjustments or performing maintenance on the harvester.
- Do not allow riders.
- Put all tractor and machine controls in "neutral" and disengage the PTO before starting. Follow the starting instructions according to your tractor manual.
- Operate the harvester only while seated on the tractor seat.
- Make sure the unit is adequately supported with safety blocks or safety stands when changing tires or performing maintenance.



CAUTION: KEEP WELL CLEAR OF MOVING PARTS. BE SURE TO SHUT OFF THE TRACTOR, SET THE PARKING BRAKE, PUT THE MACHINE IN NEUTRAL, AND REMOVE THE TRACTOR KEY WHILE MAKING ADJUSTMENTS. WAIT FOR ALL MOVEMENT TO STOP BEFORE APPROACHING THE MACHINE.

DURING OPERATION

- Keep hands, feet, hair, and clothing away from moving parts.
- Keep all shields and guards in place and in good working condition.

- Keep all bystanders, especially children, away from the harvester while in operation.
- Do not allow riders while the harvester is in operation.
- Do not attempt to unclog, clean, or adjust the harvester while it is running.
- Stay away from overhead power lines. Electrocuting can occur even without direct contact.
- Keep all hydraulic lines, fittings, and couplers tight and free of leaks. (Refer to Safety Guidelines – Hydraulic Safety.)
- Use caution when ascending or descending on the harvester. Wet shoes or boots are slippery.

MAINTENANCE SAFETY

- Follow all operating, maintenance and safety instructions found in this Manual.
- Before servicing, adjusting, repairing or unclogging the machine, always make sure the tractor engine is stopped, key in your pocket, the machine is lowered to the ground, all controls are placed in neutral, the parking brake is set, and all the moving parts have stopped.
- Use sufficient tools, jacks, and hoists that have the capacity for the job.
- Use support blocks or safety stands when changing tires or performing maintenance.
- Follow good shop practices of keeping the service area clean and dry and use adequate light for the job at hand.
- Before applying pressure to the hydraulic system, make sure all lines, fittings and couplers are tightly secured and in good condition.
- Make sure all shields/guards are in place and properly secured when performing maintenance.

HYDRAULIC SAFETY

- Make sure components in the hydraulic system are kept clean and in good working condition.
- Relieve pressure from the hydraulic system before servicing or disconnecting from the tractor.
- Keep all hydraulic lines, fittings, and couplers tightly secured and free of leaks.
- Replace any worn, cut, abraded, flattened or crimped hoses.
- Do not make any temporary repairs to the hydraulic lines, fittings or hoses using tape, clamps, or cement. The hydraulic system operates under extremely high pressure and temporary repairs may fail suddenly and create a hazardous/dangerous situation.

- Wear proper hand and eye protection when searching for a high-pressure hydraulic leak. Use a piece of wood or cardboard as a backstop instead of hands to identify and isolate a leak. If injured by a concentrated high-pressure stream of hydraulic fluid, seek medical attention immediately. Serious infection or toxic reaction can develop if hydraulic fluid penetrates the surface of the skin.
- Before applying pressure to the system, make sure all components are tight and that the hydraulic lines, hoses and couplings are not damaged.

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

- Make sure the harvester complies with all local regulations regarding transporting equipment on public roads and highways.
- Make sure the Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem and all lights and reflectors required by local highway and transportation authorities are properly in place, clean and clearly visible to traffic.
- Do not allow riders on any machinery during transport.
- Make sure the harvester is securely attached to the tractor and install a safety chain to the harvester.
- Make sure the tractor brake pedals are latched together.
- Do not exceed 20 mph (32 km/h) when transporting the harvester. Always reduce speed on rough roads and surfaces, or when going down inclines.
- Use caution when turning and always use the turn signals on the tractor to indicate your turning intentions to the other traffic.
- The weight of the trailed machine should NEVER exceed the weight of the towing vehicle.
- Check all clearances carefully whenever the machine is towed.
- Lower the elevator into the transport position before transporting the harvester on the highway.
- Stay away from overhead obstructions and power lines during transport. Electrocutation can occur even without direct contact.

STORAGE SAFETY

- Store the harvester in an area away from human activity.
- Do not permit children to play on or around the stored machine at any time.
- Make sure that the harvester is stored in an area with a firm and level base to prevent the machine from tipping or sinking into the ground.
- Block the wheels to prevent the machine from rolling.

TIRE SAFETY

- Have only a qualified tire dealer or tire repair service perform tire repairs.
- Do not attempt to install a tire on a wheel or rim unless you have the proper equipment and experience to do the job.
- Follow proper procedures when installing a tire on a wheel or rim to prevent an explosion that could result in serious injury.
- Do not substitute tires with a lesser road rating and/or capacity for the original equipment tires.



CAUTION: FAILURE TO FOLLOW PROPER PROCEDURES WHEN INSTALLING A TIRE ON A WHEEL OR RIM CAN PRODUCE AN EXPLOSION THAT MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO INSTALL A TIRE UNLESS YOU HAVE THE PROPER EQUIPMENT AND EXPERIENCE TO PERFORM THE JOB. REPLACEMENT, REPAIR, AND/OR MAINTENANCE SHOULD BE DONE BY A QUALIFIED TIRE DEALER OR QUALIFIED REPAIR SERVICE.

ASSEMBLY SAFETY

- Use adequate manpower to perform assembly procedures safely.
- Assemble the harvester in an area with sufficient space to maneuver the largest components and allow easy access to all sides of the machine.
- Use only forklifts, lift cranes, jacks and tools with sufficient capacity for the loads.
- Do not allow spectators, especially children, in the working area.

Remember:

"The Best Operator is a Safe Operator"

SAFETY DECALS

DECAL LOCATIONS & IDENTIFICATION

The different types of safety decals for your Sugar Beet Harvester are illustrated on the following pages. Please familiarize yourself with the appearance of each decal, the warning it describes, and the area where it is located on the harvester.

Safety awareness is the responsibility of each operator of the harvester. Keep safety decals and signs clean and legible and be sure replacement parts display the current safety decals and signs as well.

Remember: Always replace missing, damaged or illegible safety decals. New decals and signs are available from an authorized dealer.

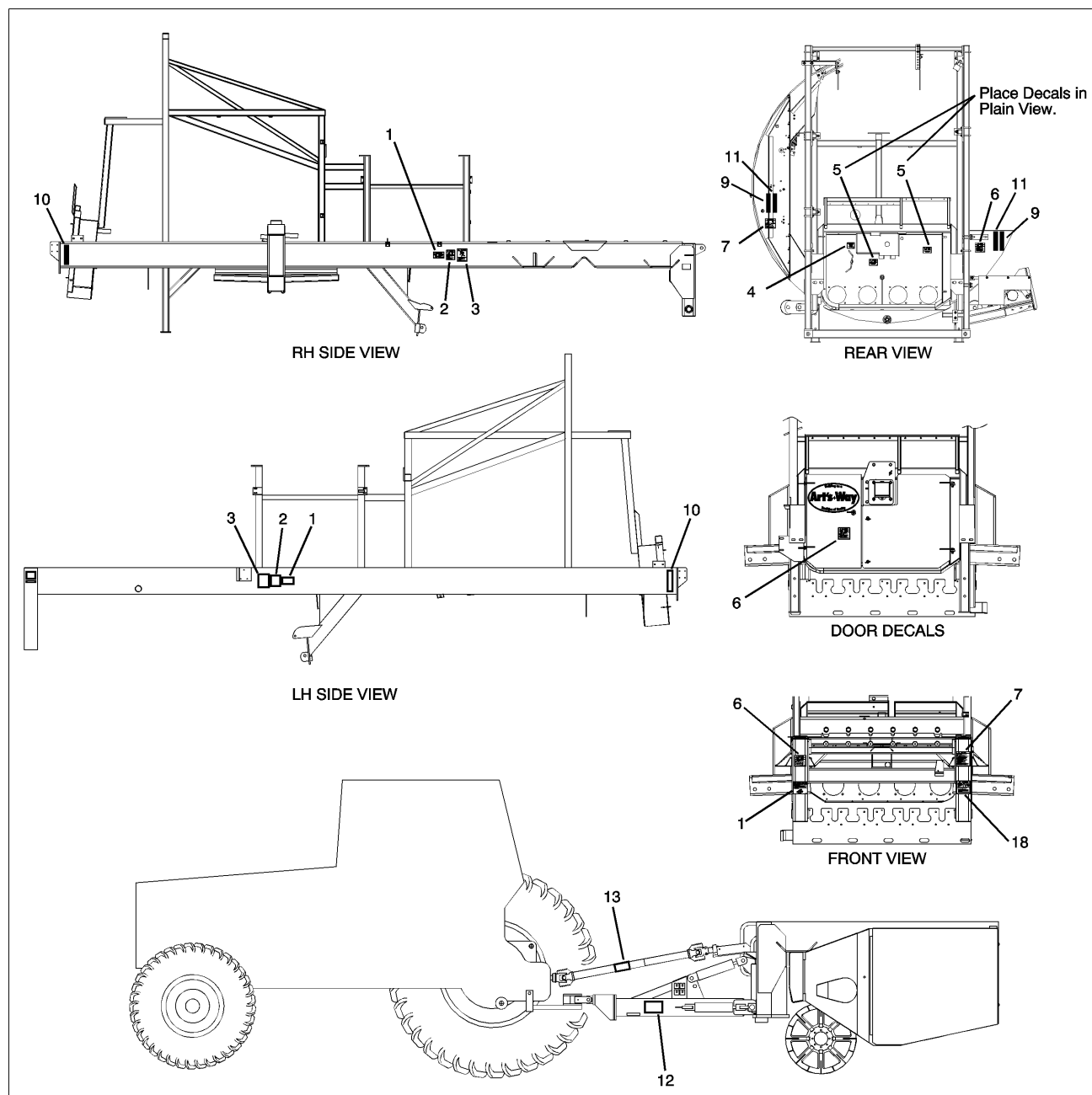
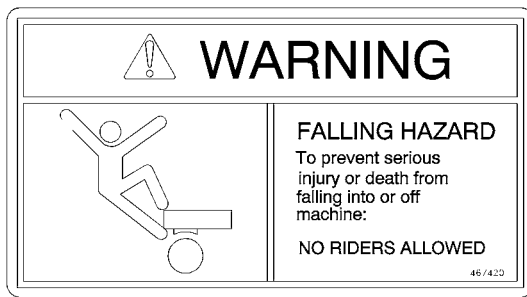


Figure 5 - Harvester Safety Decals

NOTE: Keep all decals clean and free of dirt for maximum visibility. Replace all individual decals that are no longer legible. Read and obey all safety decals and be familiar with their meaning.



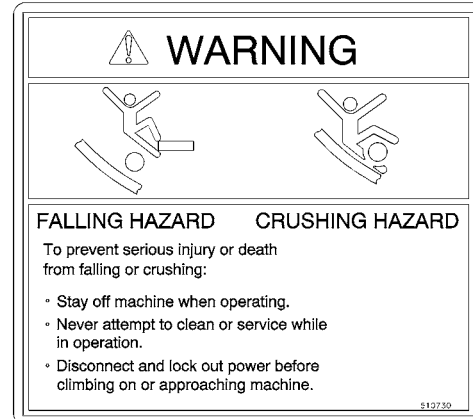
1 P/N: 467420
Decal, Warning, No Riders/Falling Hazard



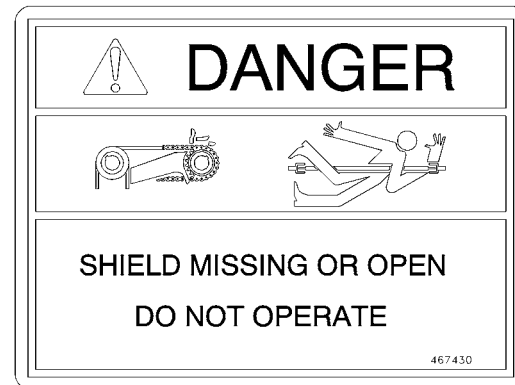
2 P/N: 467410
Decal, Danger Rotating Roll Hazard



3 P/N: 467400
Decal, Warning, Thrown Object Hazard



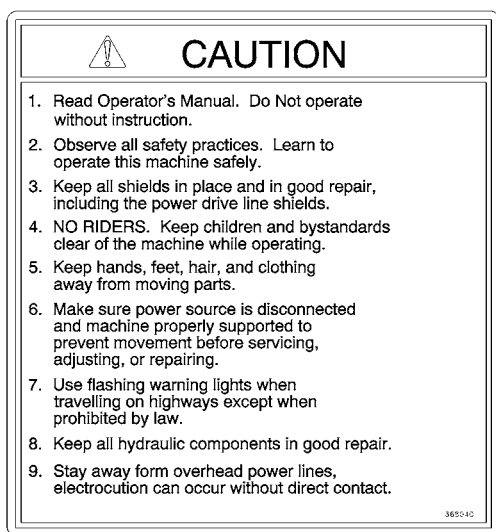
4 P/N: 510730
Decal, Warning, Falling / Crush Hazard



5 P/N: 467430
Decal, Danger, Shield Missing



6 P/N: 467450
Decal, Warning, Moving Part Hazard



7

P/N: 368040

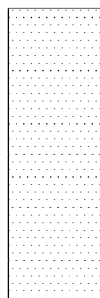
Decal, Caution, Safety Instructions



8

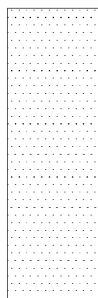
P/N: 366310

Decal, Warning, High Pressure Fluid Hazard



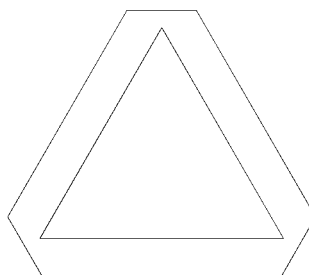
9

P/N: 476450

Tape, Red,
Retro-Reflective

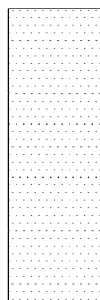
10

P/N: 476460

Tape, Yellow,
Retro-Reflective

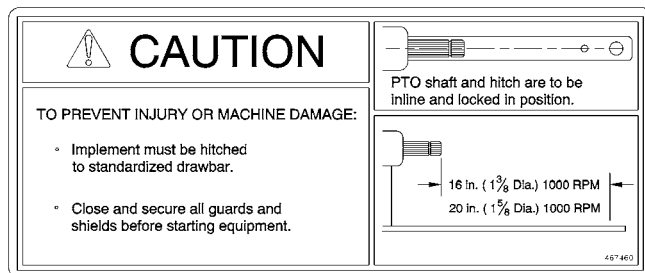
P/N: E224138

Decal-Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem



11

P/N: 476470

Tape, Red-Orange,
Retro-Reflective

12

P/N: 467460

Decal, Caution, Hitch



13

P/N: 268860

Decal, Danger, Rotating Driveline
(located on PTO)

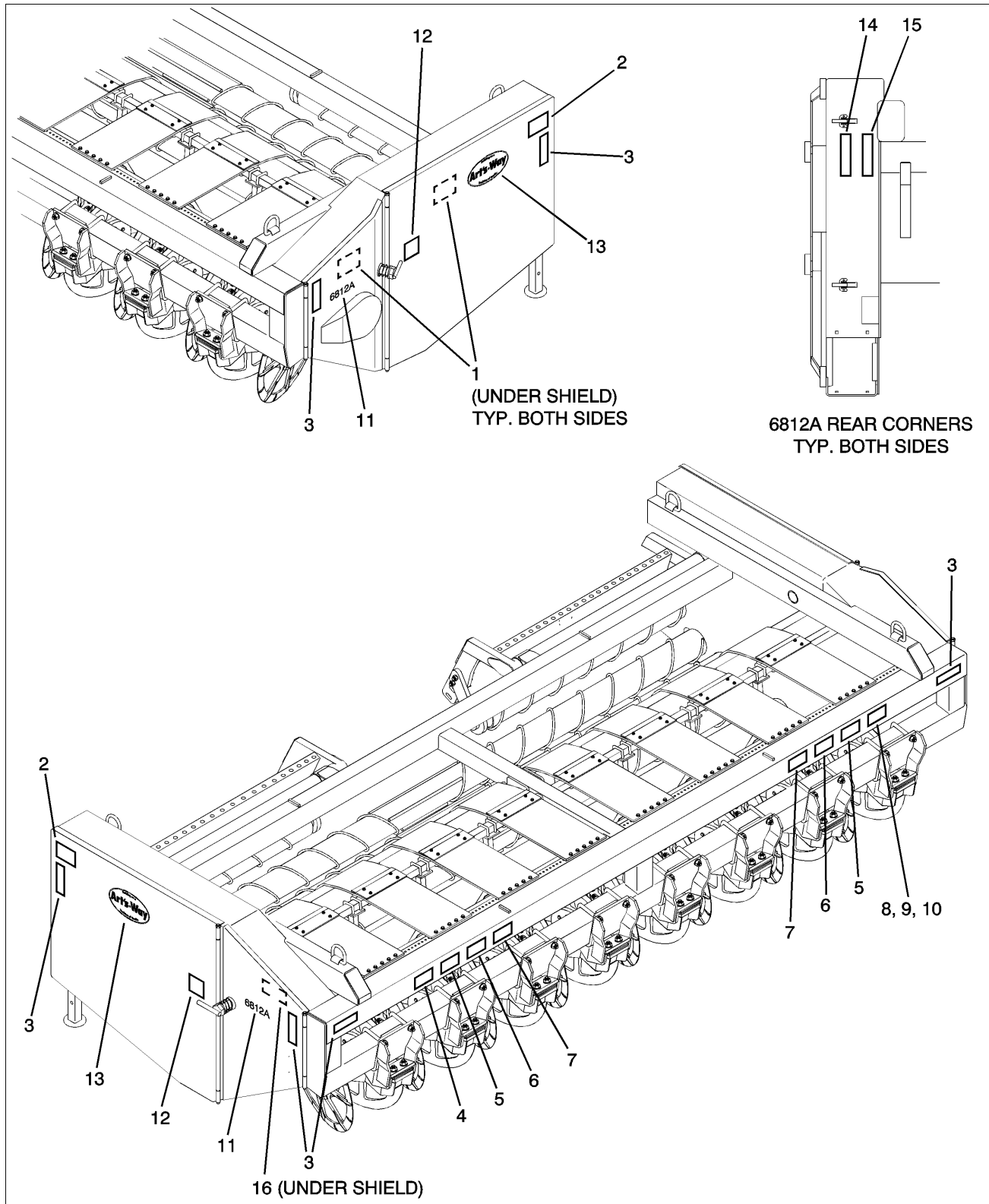
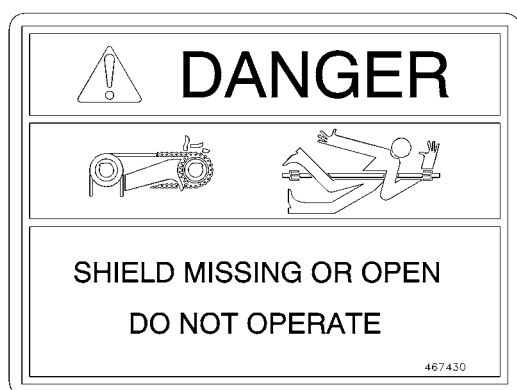
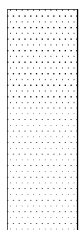


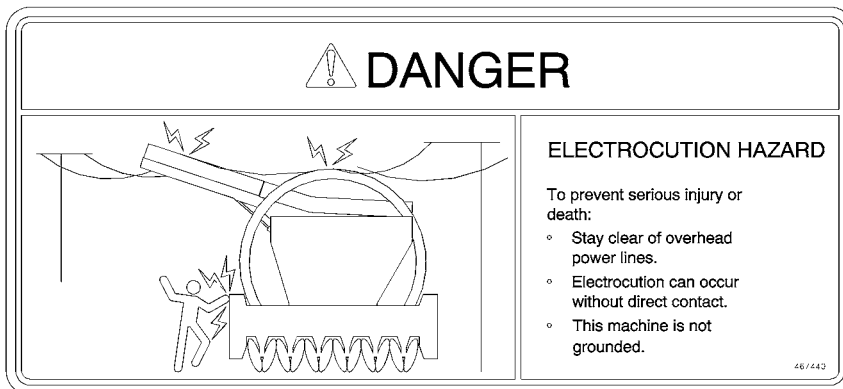
Figure 6 - Header Safety Decals



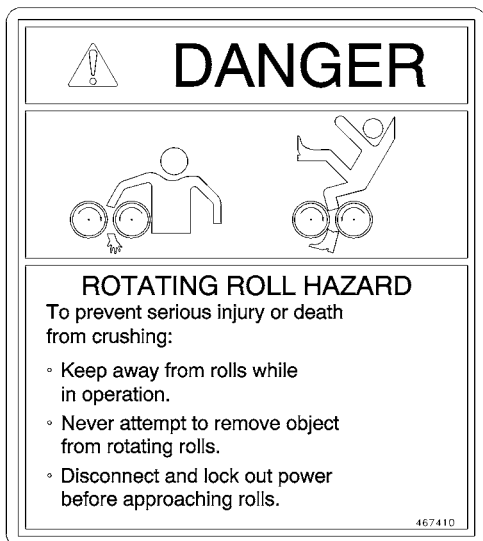
1 P/N: 467430
Decal, Danger, Shield Missing



3 P/N: 476460
Tape, Yellow, Retro-Reflective



4 P/N: 467440
Tape, Danger, Electrocution



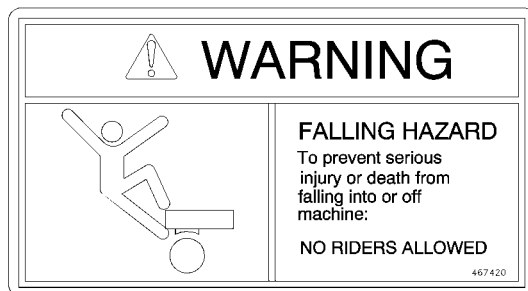
5 P/N: 467410
Decal, Danger Rotating Roll Hazard



2 P/N: 467470
Decal, Warning, Overhead Hazard



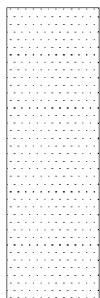
6 P/N: 467400
Decal, Warning, Thrown Object Hazard



7 P/N: 467420
Decal, Warning, No Riders/Falling Hazard

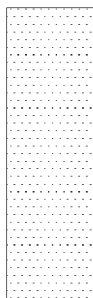


8 P/N: 467450
Decal, Warning, Moving Part Hazard



9

P/N: 476450
Tape, Red, Retro-Reflective



10

P/N: 476470
Tape, Red-Orange, Fluorescent

HARVESTER OVERVIEW

This manual has been prepared to familiarize the owner/operator with the proper assembly, operation, adjustment, service, and lubrication of the harvester. Take adequate time to better understand the efficient operation and care of your harvester.

Whenever the term(s) “left-hand” and “right-hand” are used, it should be understood that this means you are standing behind the harvester and facing the direction of forward travel.

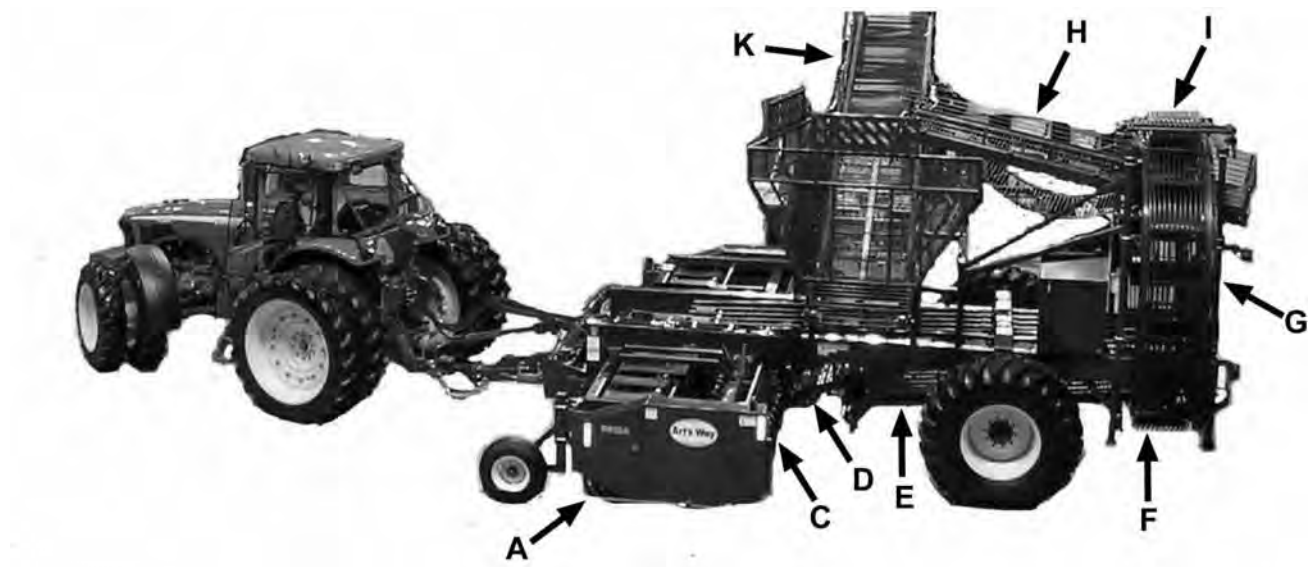


Figure 7 - 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester

BET FLOW HARVESTING SEQUENCE

The lifter wheels of the header (A) penetrate the soil and lift the beets upward out of the ground.

The revolving rubber paddles (B – Not Seen) located above and slightly rear of the lifter push the beets towards the header conveyor rollers. The paddles also serve to clean the beets by removing excess dirt from the beets surface.

The header conveyor rollers (C) also serve to remove dirt from the beets as well as transfer the beets to the main harvester grabrollers. Depending upon the owner/operators preference, the first header roller can be either a star or smooth roller to match soil conditions. The diverter roller is smooth and acts as a grabroll with the rear header conveyor roll.

A short conveyor (D) located to the rear of the header serves to transfer the beets from the header to the main harvester grabrollers (E). This short conveyor is secured to the header and is allowed to free float on the main harvester frame to allow for orientation changes between the header and main harvester frame.

The main harvester grabroller bed consists of four spiral grab rollers paired with four smooth rollers that strip dirt, soil, and trash from the beets as they are transferred to the wheel elevator (F).

The wheel elevator, set slightly lower than the main harvester grabroller bed, receives and then carries the beets to the top of the harvester. A retainer (G) holds the beets in the wheel elevator until they reach the top where the beets fall onto the holding tank conveyor (H). A stripper (I) clears the wheel elevator of any rocks or beets that may become wedged between the wheel elevator rods.

The transfer conveyor transports the beets from the wheel elevator to the holding tank.

The offloading conveyor (K) also serves as the bottom of the holding tank. The offloading conveyor extends up and outward to facilitate the offloading of the beets to a truck or other appropriate vehicle.

HARVESTER STRUCTURE

The basic structure of the harvester is its frame. From the frame all of the major assemblies such as the header, holding tank, wheels, and conveyors are attached. In its operational configuration, (i.e. the header attached and the holding tank empty) the harvester has a total weight of approximately ranging from 30,000 lbs [13,607 kg] for the 6 row 28/30 to 37,000 lbs [16,782 kg] for the 12 row 22.

The main structures of the harvester are:

- Frame
- Tongue
- Carrier Wheels
- Header (4 different configurations)
 - 6 row header – 28 or 30 inch [71.12 to 76.2 cm] or
8 row header – 22 inch [55.88 cm].
 - 8 row header – 28 or 30 inch [71.12 to 76.2 cm]
 - 12 row header – 22 inch [55.88 cm]
- Short conveyor
- Harvester grabroll bed
- Wheel elevator
- Transfer conveyor
- Holding tank
- Offloading conveyor / truck boom

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Harvester components powered by the tractor's electrical power are:

- Road hazard lights
- Work lights
- Steerable wheel option

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

The harvester has two hydraulic systems. The first hydraulic system is powered from the tractors hydraulic system and the second is a self-contained system powered by the harvester's drive shaft.

Harvester/Tractor Hydraulic System

Harvester components powered by the tractor's hydraulic power are:

- Tongue lift cylinders
- Rowfinder
- Rowfinder override
- Truck conveyor motor, also powers the transfer conveyor lateral cylinder
- Truck conveyor cylinders

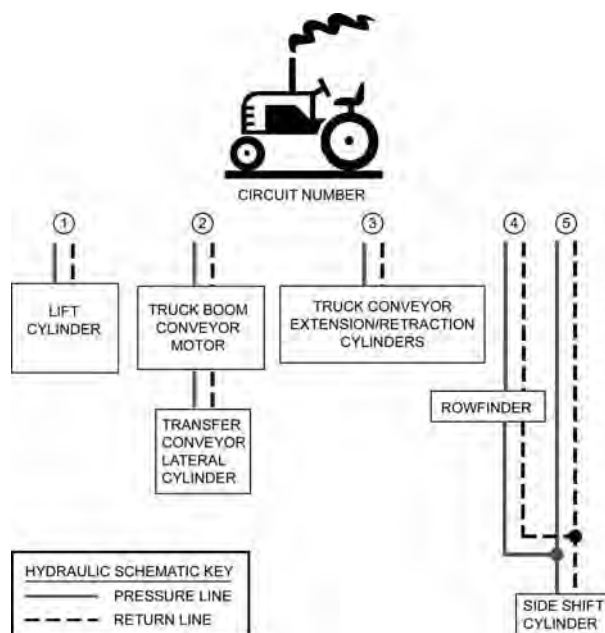


Figure 8 - Harvester/Tractor Hydraulic System

The harvester/tractor hydraulic system operates well with current tractor hydraulic systems. There are 10 hydraulic hose connections (5 circuits) between the tractor and the harvester with no hydraulic reservoir associated with this system.

NOTE: The circuit that runs the truck/tank conveyor has a high hydraulic demand. The load sense system on the tractors continually try to supply oil needed. If power beyond circuit is used for the rowfinder, it should be connected to the load sense. Contact your dealer for the best way to accomplish this.



Figure 9 - Hydraulic Connection, Needle Valve Near The Front Left Corner

The truck conveyor motor circuit has the lateral transfer conveyor tee'd into it so when the truck conveyor motor is turned off, the reverse direction moves the transfer conveyor left as the operator chooses. When the truck conveyor motor is started, the transfer conveyor moves back right at the speed controlled by the needle valve.

While the rowfinder and the steering cylinder have their own connections, both systems are connected. This allows the rowfinder to independently operate the steering cylinder as well as allow the operator to manually adjust the steering cylinder.

The only components that operate from their own connections are the tongue lift cylinder and boom lift cylinders.

Harvester Self-Contained Hydraulic System

Harvester components powered by the harvester's self-contained hydraulic system:

- Wheel elevator motor
- Short small conveyor motor
- Transfer conveyor belt motor

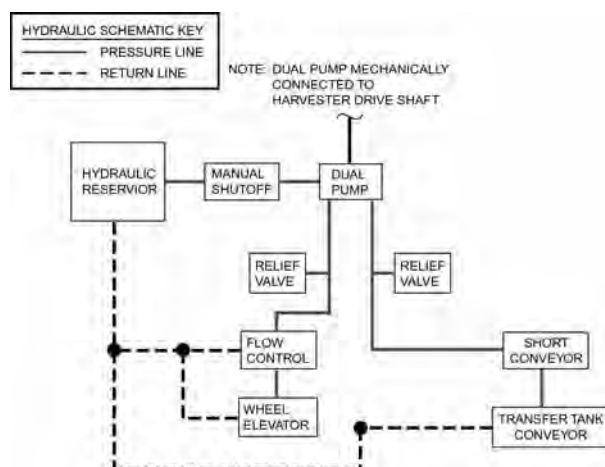


Figure 10 - Harvester Self-Contained Hydraulic System

The harvester's self-contained hydraulic system operates on a dual pump, located on the rear of the harvester and is mechanically powered by the harvester's drive shaft.

From the pump, the two pressure hoses connect to relief valves. The relief valves protect the entire self-contained system from over-pressurization. From the pressure relief valves one pressure line powers the wheel elevator motor while the other powers the short conveyor and transfer conveyor.

The pressure hose leading to the wheel elevator connects to a flow control valve. This control valve allows the operator to manually control the revolution speed of the wheel elevator.

MECHANICAL SYSTEM

Drive Shafts And Gearbox

The harvester's mechanical power comes from the tractor's power takeoff (PTO). The harvester's drive shaft is connected to a gearbox.

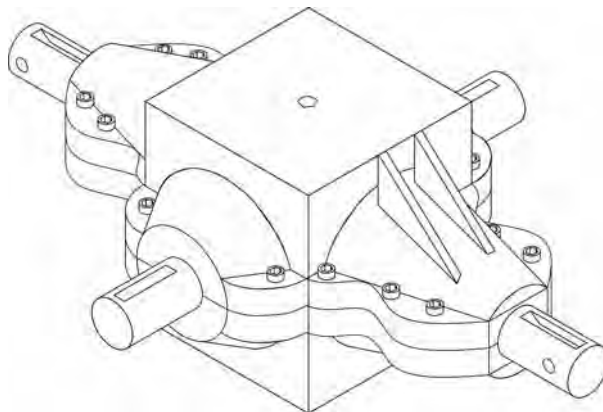


Figure 11 - Harvester Gearbox.

The gearbox drives to the left and right sides of the header and to the rear of the harvester. An additional gearbox on the 12 row 22 and 8 row 30 reverses drive to the left side of the head.

Mechanically driven harvester systems:

1. Left and right paddle shafts.
2. Right conveyor roll and front roll or star drive.
3. Rear spiral grabroll drive.
4. Hydraulic pump drive.
5. Spiral rolls drive back to smooth.



Figure 12 - Header Left-Hand Paddle Shaft Chain/Drive.

The drive shaft connects at the rear of the harvester to an additional gearbox. The left output shaft drives the hydraulic pump for the harvester's self contained hydraulics. The rear output drives the harvesters grabrolls in the rear drive box.

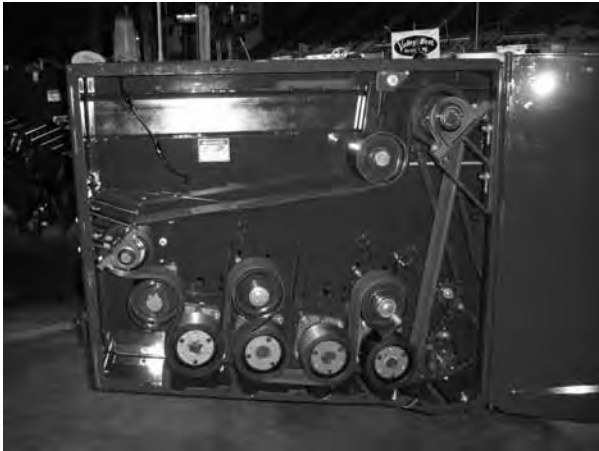


Figure 13 - Harvester Right-Hand Belt Drive (Rear Grabroll Option Shown).



Figure 14 - Harvester Left-Hand Chain & Gear Drive. (6 Row 30 And 8 Row 22)

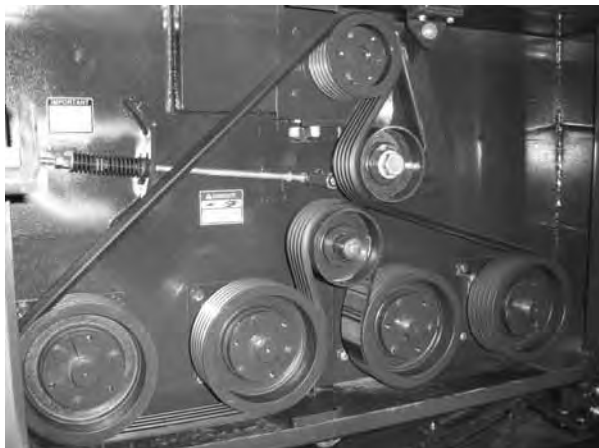


Figure 15 - Harvester Rear Belt Drive System & Pump Drive.



Figure 16 - Harvester Grab Roller Forward Belt Drive Spring Tensioner.



Figure 17 - Wide Heads, LH (8 Row 30 And 12 Row 22) (Rear Grabroll Option Shown)

Other drives associated with the harvester hydraulic system:

1. Truck conveyor, and chain drive.
2. Wheel elevator chain drive.
3. Appropriate sprockets to drive belted draper chain.



Figure 18 - Truck Conveyor Sprocket and Drive Chain.



Figure 20 – Draper Chain Drives, Short Conveyor Shown.



Figure 19 - Wheel Elevator Motor Sprocket and Drive Chain.

TRACTOR/HARVESTER CONNECTION

TRACTOR REQUIREMENTS

The Art's-Way 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester is designed to be used by large agricultural tractors. To ensure good performance, Art's-Way recommends that the harvester be operated by a tractor with 200 PTO horsepower or larger. Utilizing a tractor with a 200 PTO horsepower rating or higher will provide the stability and control necessary for safe operation and highway transport.

NOTE: The 8 row 28/30 and the 12 row 22 heads must be operated by a tractor with 220 PTO horsepower or larger.

TRACTOR/HARVESTER CONNECTION PROCEDURES



Figure 21 - PTO Connection

1. Clear the area of bystanders, especially small children.
2. Block the harvester wheels to prevent rolling.
3. Position the tractor near the harvester hitch.
4. Attach the lift cylinder hoses only to tractor outlets.
5. Activate the lift cylinders, lift the harvester tongue above the tractor hitch.
6. Place all tractor controls in neutral, set the park brake, and stop the engine.
7. Remove the ignition key from the tractor before dismounting.
8. Set the tractor drawbar according to the size of the tractor's PTO.

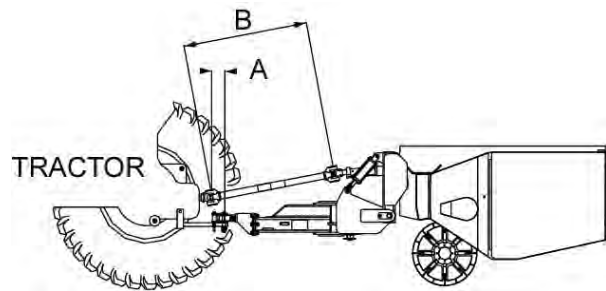


Figure 22 - Drawbar And PTO Specifications

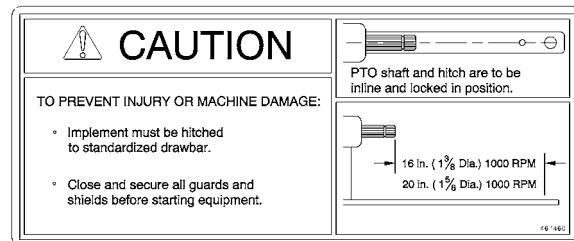


Figure 23 - Decal - Caution - Hitch

9. Attach the harvester to the tractor with yoke weldment and bolts provided. Make sure to install the hardened washers between the yoke and the hitch clevis. The existing tractor clevis may be used if a 3 inch [7.62cm] spacing can be maintained. Install hardened washers to shim the hitch clevis so that it is snug. If the tractor drawbar-mounting hole is smaller than 1-3/8 inch [3.493cm], a 1-1/4 inch [3.175cm] pin is available from your Art's-Way Dealer (AW Part Number 456220). If the tractor drawbar-mounting hole is larger than 1-7/16 inch [3.65 cm], a bushing should be installed or the spacer can be left out (the holes in the clevis is for 2.0 inch diameter bolt) and hook directly to the tractor wheatland hitch using the tractor pin.

NOTE: Additional support for the tractor drawbar is recommended

10. Check the oil level in the hydraulic reservoir by visually checking the sight gage. **Make sure the valve in the suction line is open.**
11. Clean any dirt or hydraulic fluid build-up from around the remote hydraulic receptacles and the hydraulic hose male tips.
12. Insert the male tips into the receptacle. **Make sure the hydraulic hoses are securely fastened.**
13. The needle valve that supplies oil to the lateral transfer conveyor needs to be adjusted for speed when moving left and for when the truck conveyor motor is turned on.
14. Make sure the hydraulic hoses are properly routed in the hose support to provide adequate clearance when turning.
15. Run tractor hydraulic systems functions to purge the hydraulic system.

16. Check the hydraulic fluid levels of the tractor. Verify hydraulic fluid levels are at the proper levels. Service the hydraulic systems as needed.

17. Cycle the lift cylinders and observe the lift height. Position the front bolt-on hitch to obtain the desired lift height, while still allowing adequate penetration into the ground.

NOTE: The hitch must have at least three (3) bolts installed on each side, for a total of six (6) bolts.

18. Attach the safety chain to the harvester hitch by inserting the large chain eyelet through the chain brackets on the tongue (from the back side). Route all chain links through the large chain link and pull tight. Route chain through the intermediate chain support and secure the chain to the tractor drawbar carrier. Be certain to allow enough slack in the chain for full articulation of the tractor and harvester without binding.

19. Clean the splines inside the yoke and on the tractor shaft. Be sure the driveline and safety guard move easily and that the guard rotates freely.

20. Retract the slide collar on the PTO yoke and slide the yoke over the shaft. Stop when the slide collar clicks into place. Pull on the yoke to make sure it is securely locked in place.

21. Be sure there is sufficient clearance between the drawbar, three-point hitch links and the driveline to allow maneuvering in the field. Make sure to check the distance between the universal joint centers.

22. Lower the tractor PTO shield over the universal joint and properly secure the shield.

NOTE: Dimension B in Figure 21 must be between 58 and 68 inches.

23. The harvester requires five (5) tractor hydraulic circuits to operate. Connect the tractor hydraulics according to the appropriate circuit per Figure 8.

NOTE: It is important to have the lift and truck boom conveyor motor on the number one and number two priority valves. Adjust the flow at the tractor to the minimum required to operate all functions.

24. There may be special requirements in the circuit for the truck conveyor on some of the load sense systems, check with your tractor dealer.

25. Connect tractor hydraulics to the harvester to suit the owners preferred positions.

26. Lift the harvester so the lifter wheels are off the ground.

27. Cycle the rowfinder cylinder by moving the rowfinder arms from side to side. The harvester should move in the same direction as the rowfinder arms.



CAUTION : KEEP CLEAR OF THE MACHINE AS IT SHIFTS SIDEWAYS.

28. When boom motor is shut off, transfer conveyor moves left. Adjust to the desired speed with the needle valve that supplies oil to the cylinder for lateral transfer conveyor.

29. If the machine has not been test run, refer to the Dealer Assembly Instructions Section for instructions.

FIELD OPERATIONS



CAUTION: KEEP WELL CLEAR OF MOVING PARTS. BE SURE TO SHUT OFF TRACTOR AND PLACE KEY IN POCKET WHILE MAKING ADJUSTMENTS. WAIT FOR ALL MOVEMENT TO STOP BEFORE APPROACHING MACHINE.

OPERATING SPEEDS

It is recommended the harvester be operated at a speed between 3.5 and 4.5 mph [5.6 and 7.2 km/h]. During harvesting operations, make sure the tractor PTO maintains at least 950 rpm output.

BASIC CONTROLS

Power Takeoff (PTO) – Constant Velocity



CAUTION: IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO FOLLOW THE LUBRICATION GUIDELINE. (REFER TO LUBICATION SCHEUDLUE.)

Always engage the PTO with the tractor at low rpm. Once the PTO is engaged, gradually increase the tractor rpm to the desired setting.

Turning the Harvester

Normal operation with wide end rows is to slow the tractor so the PTO is at a maximum of 600 rpm prior to raising the harvester. Complete the turn, lower the harvester, and then increase the PTO to the desired rpm setting.

It is recommended that if making a sharp turn in irrigated areas or in rough terrain the PTO be shut off prior to raising the harvester.

It is not necessary to operate the constant velocity PTO while turning.

NOTE: If the telescoping members become hard to slide between seasons it is recommended that the PTO be disassembled, solvent cleaned, re-coated with grease, and then assembled.

Harvester Lift Cylinder

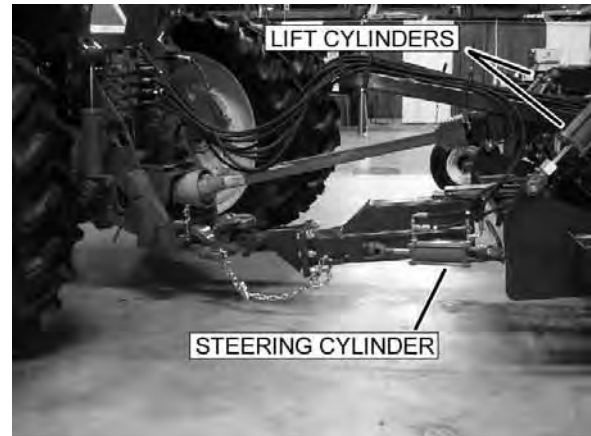


Figure 24 - Harvester Lift & Steering Cylinders

The harvester lift cylinders are powered by the tractor/harvester hydraulic system. By extending or retracting, the operator can increase or decrease the height of the harvester header.

The depth can be set by adding stops on the cylinder rod, then fine adjusting with the adjustable nut on the rod end of the cylinder to the desired position.

NOTE: It is very important to have both cylinders stopped to exactly the same length.

Steering Cylinder

The side shift cylinder is powered by the tractor/harvester hydraulic system and can be controlled automatically by the rowfinder or manually by the operator (See Figure 24)

Rowfinder

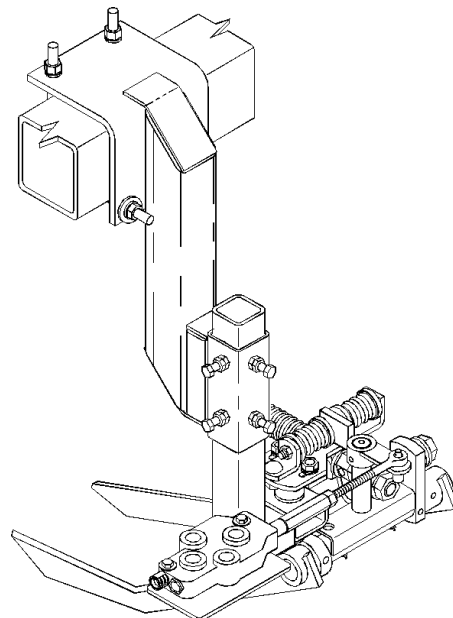


Figure 25 - Rowfinder

The rowfinder assists in keeping the harvester aligned with the rows. The feeler arms rest astride the row and follow the line of beets, sensing any changes in the direction of the row or the position of the harvester. Lateral (sideward) movement of the feeler arms actuates the hydraulic valve, which controls oil flow to the rowfinder steering cylinder.

The rowfinder steering cylinder extends or retracts according to the action of the feeler arms, steering the harvester back onto the row. A manually controlled hydraulic override function allows the operator to steer the harvester. The override function is helpful when entering rows.

The rowfinder should be installed so that the tips of the rowfinder arms move in the same direction as the harvester.



CAUTION: MAKE SURE TO RAISE THE HARVESTER WHEN BACKING UP SO THE ROWFINDER IS NOT DAMAGED.

Header



Figure 26 - Header (8 Row - 22 inch Header Shown)

The harvester has been designed with three different headers. Each header has been designed for various sugar beet planting multiples. For example, if beets have been planted in rows of eight (8) with a spacing of 22 inches, then the owner will require the 8 row 22 inch header. Refer to the Harvester Structure Section, Page 16.

NOTE: Beets must be harvested in the same multiple as they are planted.

Lifter Wheels

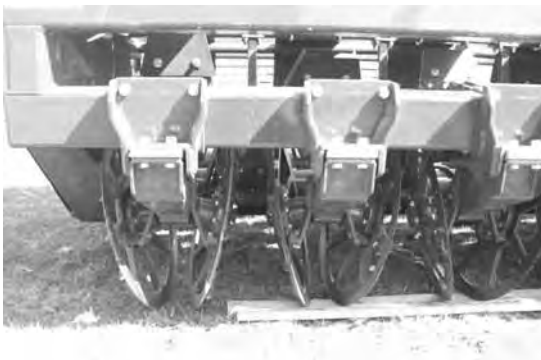


Figure 27 - Header Lifter Wheels

The lifter wheels dig into the ground and lift both beet and dirt upwards towards the paddle assemblies. The lifter wheels attach to the lifter wheel struts, which come in two different configurations: fixed and flex.

In rocky soil conditions, the flex struts help absorb shock loads as large rocks are encountered. The flex struts also allow the entire strut and lifter wheel to roll up over the rock.

The entire lifter wheel and strut assembly can be adjusted left and right (laterally) to match the specific multiple beet row center lines.



Figure 28 - Lifter Wheel Scrapers

Attached to the lifter wheel strut are wheel scrapers. The scrapers keep dirt and trash from building up on the lifter wheel hubs.

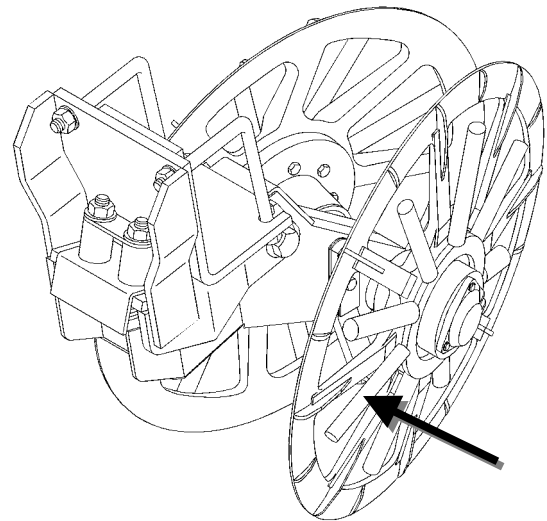


Figure 29 - Lifter Wheel Optional Equipment: Close-Up Attachments.

The lifter wheel has an optional close-up attachment.

Close-up attachments prevent small beets from falling out between the lifter wheel spokes. Slot adjustments are provided on the close-up attachments so they may be rotated out of the way as conditions warrant.

Paddle Assemblies



Figure 30 - Header Paddle Assembly.

The paddle assemblies push the harvested beets from the lifter wheels to the header grab rollers. Mechanical rotation of the paddle assemblies comes from the harvester gearbox through a sprocket and chain drive system.

The paddle assemblies are equipped with a split rubber paddle. This allows each paddle to be narrowed or widened for certain conditions. For example, in muddy conditions the paddle can be moved to the open position to help clean mud off the wheels.

The paddles also have two holes to adjust the length of the rubber being exposed. The longer position will help in muddy conditions as well as to help push small beets back into the rollers.

NOTE: If the entire lifter wheel and strut assembly is adjusted left or right (laterally), the paddle assemblies and barriers must also be adjusted.

Conveyor Rollers

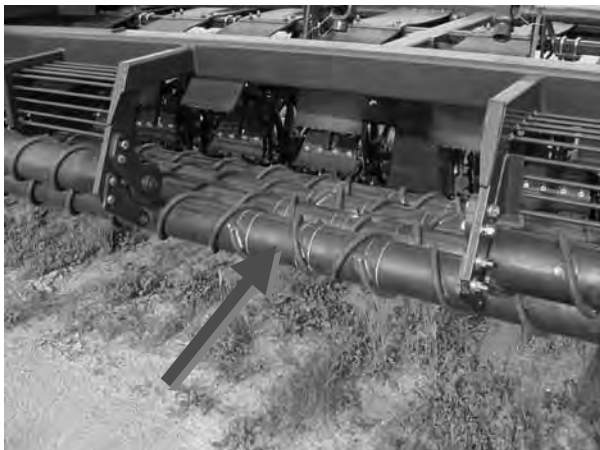


Figure 31 - Header Conveyor Rollers.

The conveyor rollers rotate rearward, pushing the beets toward the center of the rollers and towards the short conveyor.

The conveyor rollers are mechanically rotated using both a belt and chain drive system.

If the poly rolls have been selected as an option, the spacing can be adjusted to an open or closed position. Poly rolls are set to the closed position at the factory. To move the rolls to the open position, the outside bearings must be rotated backwards and fastened into the new bolt holes. On the 8R28/30 and 12R22, the center bearing holders must be adjusted by rotating the assembly up and towards the rear of the machine and fastened in the new hole. (See Figure 32, Figure 33, and Figure 34.)

The steel rolls leave the factory in the open position to allow for more room for rocks to clear the rolls and are not adjustable. The closed position does not allow enough space for the rolls to float without hitting.

Rear Short Diverter Roll Options

Standard Rear Diverter Rolls

These rolls turn the same direction as the smooth and four (4) spiraled conveyor rolls. These rolls push any beets at the rear of the bed to the center of the machine.

Optional Rear Smooth Diverter Grab Rolls

These rolls turn the opposite direction of the front smooth and four (4) spiraled conveyor rolls and act as a grabroll. These rolls are used pull thru excess mud and dirt from the conveyor roll bed so it doesn't travel through the short conveyor. These rolls are designed to help control the windrow of mud that can form under the harvester.

Header Drive Shaft

The header drive shaft is the primary means for transferring mechanical power from the harvester's gearbox to the header. On the header, there are two drive shafts per side. Each pair of drive shafts are connected by a U-joint.

Header Mechanical Drive (Left-Hand Side)



Figure 32 - Header Left-Hand Drive. (8 Row 22 Header Shown.)

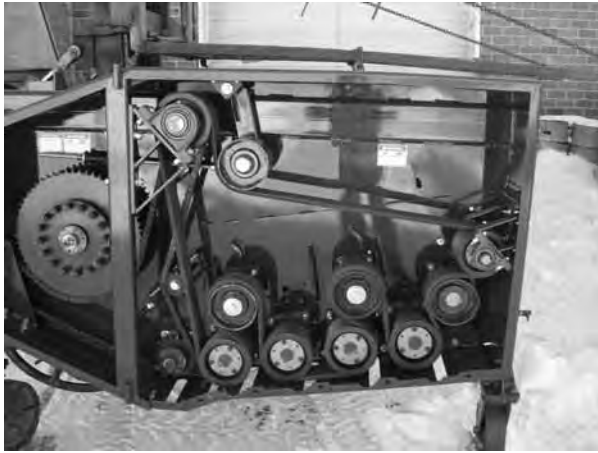


Figure 33 - Header Left-Hand Drive With Diverter Grab Roll Option (12 Row 22 And 8 Row 30).

The header drive shaft is connected to the harvester's gearbox. On the other end of the header drive shaft is a sprocket. For the paddle shaft slip clutch using a #80 roller chain. An idler sprocket between the drive shaft and paddle shaft slip clutch ensures the chain is tight.

In addition there is a second chain drive system that connects the full length grab roller to the smaller left-hand diverter roller. As with the previous system, an idler sprocket keeps the chain tight.

Header Mechanical Drive (Right-Hand Side)

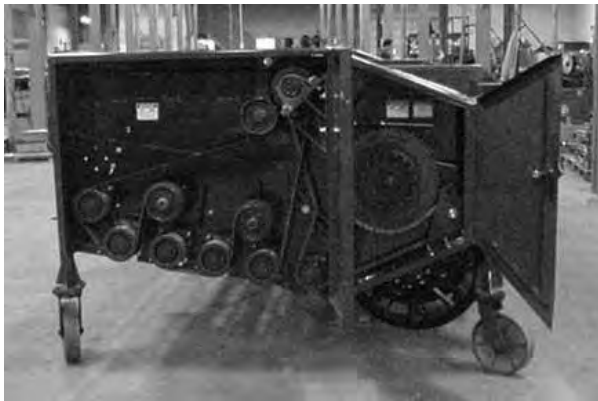


Figure 34 - Header Right-Hand Drive.

The paddle shaft is always driven from both sides with a #80 roller chain. When the slip clutch needs to rotate in the opposite direction, two additional idler sprockets have been installed to route the chain properly.

The slip clutch is jaw type with steel rolls and friction type with poly rolls.

The 6 Row 30 and 8 Row 22 headers have full length conveyor rollers which are belt driven from the right-hand side only. The 8 Row 30 and 12 Row 22 headers have conveyor rollers split in the middle which are belt driven from both the left- and right-hand sides. A gearbox is required to reverse the rotation to the left-hand side.

A V-belt is routed around each grab roller belt sheave allowing the mechanical power to be transferred from the header drive shaft to each grab roller. A spring loaded tension roller ensures proper belt tension is

maintained. Additional chain drives are required for the front smooth or star roll and the left-hand diverter roll on the left-hand side for the 6 Row 30 and 8 Row 22.

Short Conveyor



Figure 35 - Short Conveyor

The purpose of the short conveyor is to transport the beets from the header to the harvester's main grab rollers. The short conveyor is attached to the header and is positioned slightly below the rear full length header conveyor roller. The rear end of the short conveyor free floats on the harvester's frame.

As the beets are transported to the back of the header, they transfer onto the short conveyor. The rear end of the short conveyor overlaps the harvester's main grab rollers. Therefore, the beets will drop off the short conveyor directly onto the grab rollers and then to the wheel elevator.

The short conveyor is powered by the harvesters self-contained hydraulic system and is physically rotated using four sprockets.

Harvester Grab Rollers



Figure 36 - Harvester Grab & Smooth Rollers

The purpose of the grab rollers is to transport the beets from the short conveyor to the wheel elevator. In addition, the grab rollers are designed to remove dirt and rocks from the harvested beets. The spacing between the grab rollers can be manually changed from a single point at the front and rear. (Refer to System Adjustments – Harvester Grab Rollers.)

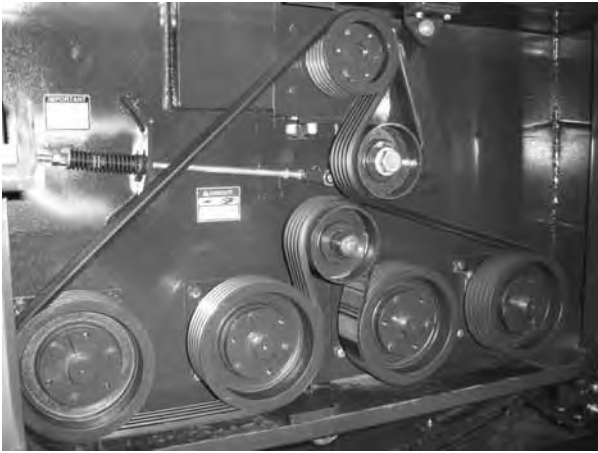


Figure 37 - Harvester Rear Belt Drive System.

The harvester grab rollers are connected to a V-belt drive in the rear of the harvester that is powered by the harvester's rear drive shaft. Only the four spiraled grab rollers are powered by this belt drive.

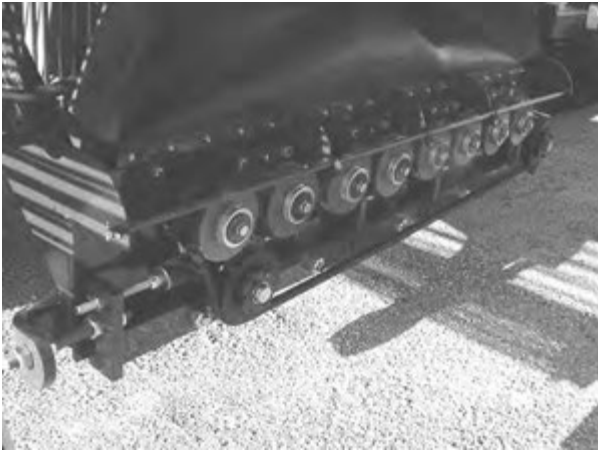


Figure 38 - Harvester Grab Rollers Front Drive.

At the front of the grab rollers is an additional V-belt drive. This belt drive connects the four spiraled grab rollers to the four smooth rollers.

Wheel Elevator



Figure 39 - Wheel Elevator

The wheel elevator transports the beets from the harvester conveyor up to the holding tank conveyor. The beets are carried up to the holding tank conveyor as the wheel elevator revolves clockwise.

To make sure beets do not fall downward as the wheel elevator rotates, a retainer applies spring pressure outward against the wheel elevator. At the top of the wheel elevator, the beets fall downward onto the transfer conveyor.

A stripper installed at the top of the wheel elevator clears any rocks or beets that may have become wedged between the wheel elevator rods.



Figure 40 - Wheel Elevator Hydraulic Motor, Sprocket, Chain Drive, and Roller



Figure 41 - Wheel Elevator Roller (Left-Hand Side)

The wheel elevator is powered by the harvester's self-contained hydraulic system and is physically rotated using sprockets and metal chain. The wheel elevator is supported on the heavy rollers to the rear. The wheel elevator is also held from going forward by two small rollers at the top. The rotation rpm of the wheel elevator can be changed using the control valve on the harvester's self-contained hydraulic system. (Refer to System Adjustments – Wheel Elevator.)

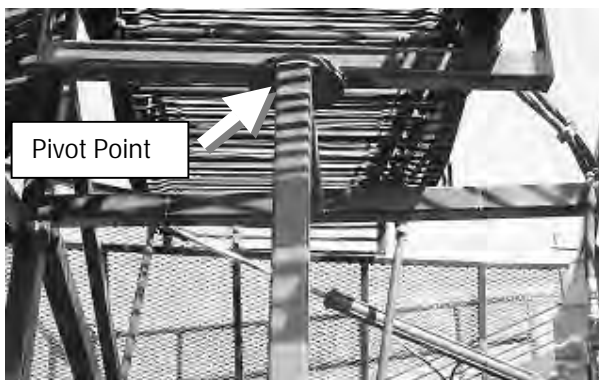
Stripper**Figure 42 - Wheel Elevator Stripper.**

The stripper is an adjustable device with several disks which help clear the wheel elevator of any rocks, trash, soil, or beets that may become wedged between the wheel elevator rods.

Transfer Conveyor**Figure 43 - Transfer Conveyor**

The transfer conveyor moves the beets from the wheel elevator to the holding tank.

The transfer conveyor is powered by the harvesters self-contained hydraulic system and is physically rotated using two sprockets.

**Figure 44 - Transfer Conveyor Pivot System.****Figure 45 - Transfer Conveyor Pivot Cylinder**

A unique feature of the transfer conveyor is the ability for the conveyor to pivot left and right to ensure the holding tank is filled totally and the beets have a minimum drop into the tank. This is accomplished using a hydraulic cylinder powered by the harvester/tractor hydraulic system.

The height of the discharge end of the transfer conveyor can be changed by changing the length of the parallel arms.

Truck Boom Conveyor**Figure 46 - Truck Boom Conveyor With Boom Extended.**

The truck boom conveyor transfers the beets from holding tank to the truck on the right-hand side of the harvester. The truck boom conveyor also serves as the bottom surface of the holding tank.

The truck boom conveyor is powered by the tractor/harvester hydraulic system and is physically rotated using two sprockets and a metal chain.

The operation of the truck boom conveyor is controlled by operator using the tractor hydraulic lever. It is prevented from turning backwards by a check valve.

Truck Boom



Figure 47 - Truck Boom

The truck boom is the outer section of the offloading conveyor. The truck boom has the ability to raise and lower and is selected by operator using a small switch attached on the hydraulic lever. The truck boom must be raised if the operator is going to be transferring the harvested beets to a truck on the right-hand side of the harvester.

The height can be adjusted to the desired position for the truck height. For harvester transport, the truck boom must be lowered.



CAUTION: EXTENDING THE TRUCK BOOM CONVEYOR DOES INCREASE THE HEIGHT OF THE HARVESTER.



Figure 48 - Truck Boom Conveyor Hydraulic Cylinders.

HARVESTER ADJUSTMENTS



CAUTION: KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE AWAY FROM MOVING PARTS. BE SURE TO SHUT OFF TRACTOR AND PLACE KEY IN POCKET WHILE MAKING ADJUSTMENTS. WAIT FOR ALL MOVEMENT TO STOP BEFORE APPROACHING MACHINE.

The Beet Harvester is designed for simplicity and trouble free operation. Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. has provided a wide range of adjustments on this machine to allow the best operation in various operating conditions. It is essential that all adjustments be set for your operating conditions. Continual review during harvest must be done for optimum performance. When field or crop conditions change, re-check your harvesting operation and adjustments. The following explains the operation and adjustment of the machine. See your dealer if questions arise.

POWER TAKEOFF (PTO) – CONSTANT VELOCITY

Refer to the tractor/harvester connection section.

HARVESTER LIFT CYLINDERS

Refer to the tractor/harvester connection section.

ROWFINDER STEERING CYLINDER

The steering cylinder is activated by the rowfinder or by the operator with the tractor control valve. The factory-installed cylinder should not require adjustment.

ROWFINDER

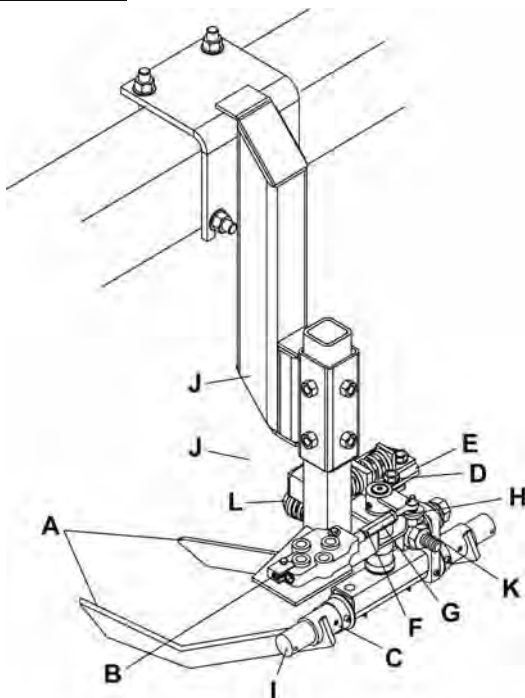


Figure 49 - Rowfinder Details

The rowfinder is adjustable to accommodate beet size, beet height, operating depth and soil conditions. Correct adjustment of the rowfinder and a good understanding of the importance of each adjustment will provide maximum satisfaction during field operation.

Make the following adjustments as necessary to meet crop and field conditions before taking the machine to the field.

NOTE: Be sure to raise the harvester when backing up so the rowfinder is not damaged.

Feeler Arm Spacing

For this adjustment, the feeler arms (A) should be set so the largest beets will just pass through the opening, between the arms, remove the spring pins (C), set the arms to the appropriate width, then install the spring pins.

Feeler Arm Centering

The horizontal shaft (I) in the rowfinder must be parallel with the front of the harvester frame to function accurately. Remove the pin (F) and loosen the nuts (D), then slide the plate (E) until the shaft is parallel with the frame. Tighten the nuts.

The hydraulic control valve must be centered each time the shaft (I) is adjusted. Loosen the lock nut (H) and adjust the nut (G) until the pin (F) can be inserted freely through the nut (G) and valve spool. Tighten the lock nut (H) and make sure the pin (F) is still free.

The feeler arms must be centered with the gap between the lifter wheels to function accurately. To adjust, loosen the bolts (J) and slide the entire assembly on the tube until they are centered. Tighten the bolts (J).

Rowfinder Height

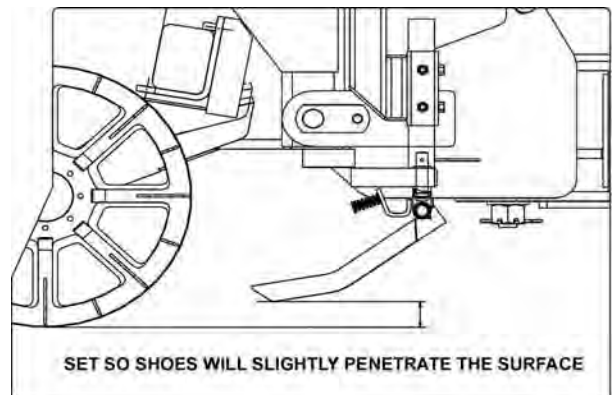


Figure 50 - Distance between Bottom of Rowfinder and Bottom of Lifter Wheel

The feeler arms should ride along the surface of the ground or slightly penetrating the surface. Set the rowfinder height in its correct relationship to the lifter wheel working depth to assure proper function. Example: If the lifter wheels will work at a depth of 3 inches [7.62 cm], the bottom edge of the feeler arms

should be about 3 inches [7.62 cm] above the rims of the lifter wheels when operating in the rows.

To change the rowfinder height by more than 1 inch [2.54 cm], loosen bolts attaching the rowfinder vertical tube to the support plate and move to the desired operating height. Tighten the bolts snug first so the unit is forced into corner then set jam nuts.

NOTE: For less than 1 inch [2.54 cm] height adjustments raise or lower the feeler arms by adjusting the nuts (Figure 54, Item K).

Feeler Arm Down Pressure

The down pressure of the rowfinder is factory set at a spring length of 4.25 inches [10.795 cm]. If the beet crowns are below the ground surface, adjust down pressure so the rowfinder arms penetrate the soil. To increase the down pressure, turn lock nut (Figure 54, Item L) to compress the spring.

HEADER

Lifter Wheels

Spacing

Make sure the lifter wheels are located at the proper row widths. This measurement is taken **at the pinch point**, to prevent slicing and breaking of the beet tails.

Lateral Adjustments



Figure 51 - Header Lifter Wheel Lateral Adjustment.

Loosen the strut mounting L-bolts, paddle bolts, and the bolts holding the barriers.

NOTE: When adjusting a lifter wheel, adjustment of the paddle assemblies, barriers, and protective rubber covers maybe required.

Adjust the rubber covers so they are centered over the row and routed over the round tube. Slide and adjust all to the proper row spacing. Tighten all of the bolts.

Pinch Point Width



Figure 52 – Header Lifter Wheel Width Shims.

The distance between each pair of lifter wheels can be increased to accommodate larger beets, or decreased for smaller beets. Lifter wheel spacing is adjusted by inserting or removing spacers between the lifter wheel and the hub. Be sure to set the spacing at the widest position possible to prevent beet damage. When adding spacers, be sure to add to the same side one set on each row so the row spacing stays the same. Whenever the lifter wheel pinch point is adjusted, adjust the scrapers.

Pinch Point Height

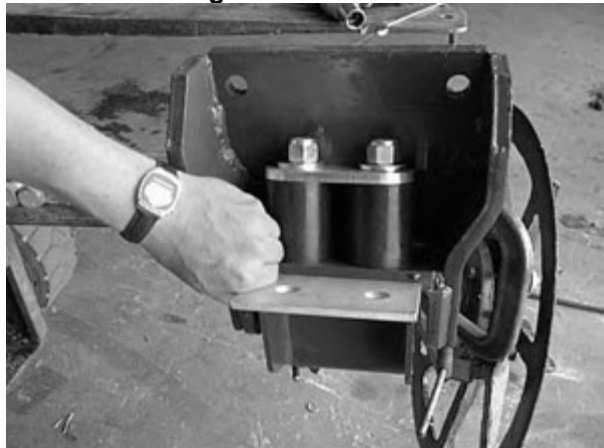


Figure 53 - Header Lifter Wheel Height Shims.

To adjust the pinch point height, insert or remove spacers between the upper portion of the strut and the mounting pad. The pinch point height is factory preset with three (3) 0.25 inch and one (1) 0.125 inch thick spacers. Spacers of this size function well in most conditions.

Scrapers



Figure 54 - Header Lifter Wheel Scraper Adjustments.

Shim the scrapers so they just clear the hub and lifter wheel.

Operating Depth

As a starting point, the lifter wheels should be set to dig approximately 2 to 3.5 inches [5.08 to 8.255 mm] deep. This setting will change with soil conditions. Set the lifter wheels to run as shallow as possible to prevent lifting excessive amounts of dirt and to reduce power requirements. To prevent breaking the beet tails in extremely hard ground, add shims to widen the lifter wheels before you try deeper settings. Set the stop on the lift cylinder to help maintain the proper digging depth.

Procedure for finding the correct depth

1. Make sure the harvester is not digging across guess rows between rounds.
2. Begin digging as deep as necessary to keep from breaking the beet tails.
3. Raise the lifter wheels gradually until some minor beet tail breakage occurs.
4. Lower the lifter wheels about 0.25 inch [6.35 mm].
5. Set the lift cylinder stop to maintain this depth.

Cylinder floatation in rocky conditions

In rocky conditions, it is strongly recommended that the lift cylinder be allowed to float in the running position. Set your tractor valve in the float position, connect the lift cylinder to this circuit, and make sure the control lever is in the float position. The cylinder may require the use of depth stops.

Flex Struts

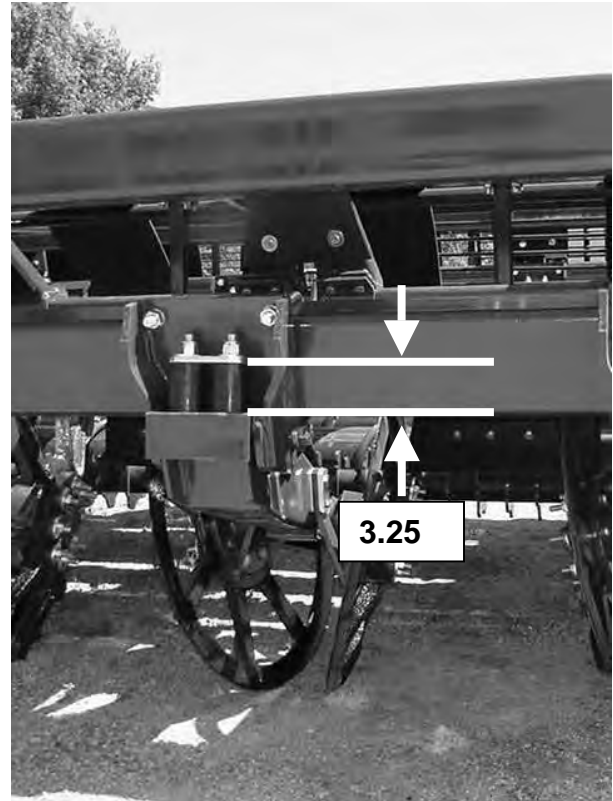


Figure 55 - Header Lifter Wheel Flex Struts.

In rocky conditions, flex lifter wheel struts are recommended. These struts are mounted with flex cushions that help absorb shock loads as large rocks are encountered. They flex to allow the strut to roll up over the rock. The lifter wheels are also protected by rock cushions that allow the lifter wheels to spread apart when rocks are pinched between the wheels.

As a starting position, set the flex strut cushions at 3.25 inches [8.25 cm] (actual cushion length). Adjust to match conditions as necessary. Flex strut cushions may need to be adjusted to 3.12 inches [7.92 cm] to reduce the amount of flexing on hard ground.

Paddles

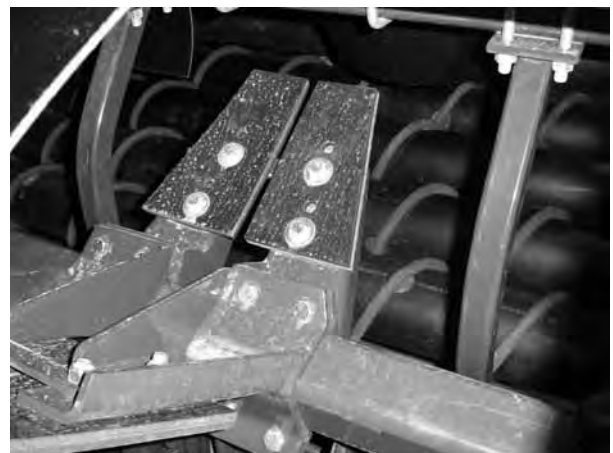


Figure 56 - Header Paddle Assembly

The rubber paddles may be removed if desired (except when flex struts are used). If removed, reposition the paddle shaft by lowering it to the bottom set of the bearing holes. This will keep the paddle tips in their correct relationship.

Make sure the paddles are positioned sequentially around the paddle shaft so adjacent paddles contact beets at 30 degree intervals. This avoids excessive shock loads to the paddle shaft and drives.

When flex lifter wheel struts are used, the paddle shaft bearings must stay mounted in the top holes. The rubber paddles must be attached to the steel paddles. With the paddle shaft in the top holes, the lifter wheel struts can flex without hitting the paddle shaft.

The paddles are split in two pieces to allow the desired settings for extreme mud or rocks. If extremely muddy conditions exist, it is best to move the steel portion closer to the lifter wheels. In rocky conditions moving the steel away from the lifter wheels may reduce the rocks catching in the wheels.

Barriers and Covers

Barriers

To adjust the barriers, loosen the U-bolts, center the barriers between the lifter wheels, and then tighten the U-bolts.



Figure 57 - Barrier U-Bolts (Used on all but the center barrier).



Figure 58 - Header Barrier (Center)

Rubber Covers



Figure 59 - Header Protective Rubber Covers.

The rubber covers located above the paddles, are only effective when they are centered over the paddle clusters and routed over the round tube.

The rubber covers are attached to a front tightening tube and the barrier tube. They must be moved to the holes on the front tube and slid on the 2x2 tube.

Paddle Shaft Slip Clutch

There are two paddle shaft slip clutches used on the header, a jaw or friction type. The jaw type paddle shaft slip clutch is used with steel rollers. The friction clutch is used with the polyethylene coated rollers.

Prior to each seasons use, it is recommended to loosen the slip clutches, allow them to slip, and then tension the springs to proper setting.

Jaw Slip Clutch



Figure 60 - Jaw Slip Clutch. (RH Shown)

The paddle shaft is protected by a jaw type slip clutch. The six (6) springs set the tension of the clutch. The recommended actual spring length setting is 2.375 inches [6.0325 cm]. Make sure all springs are the same length and the jaws are free from grease. Over tightening springs may damage the machine

Friction Slip Clutch



Figure 61 - Friction Slip Clutch

Torque for the friction type slip clutch is set by the spacers. If excessive slippage occurs, the friction disks must be replaced.

Roller Chain Tensions

Use appropriate idlers to tension roller chains for paddle shaft, front roller, rear roller, and truck conveyor drive.

Roller chain drives are tensioned by moving idler sprockets in slots. Check roller chains frequently and tension approximately 20 force pounds (lbf) [88.96 N] deflects chain 0.5 to 1.0 inch [1.27 to 2.54 cm].

Also, frequently check sprocket alignment. If more wear appears on one side of a sprocket, realign the sprockets.

Roller Belt Drive

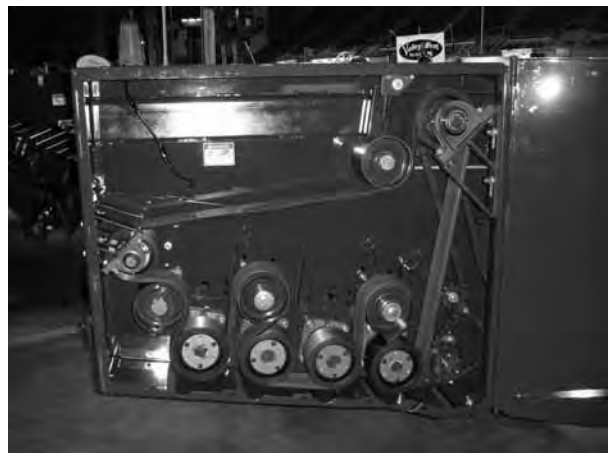


Figure 62 - Header Grab Roller Belt Drive. (12 Row Header Shown).

The conveyor rolls and grab roll drive belts are tensioned by spring-loaded idlers. These should be tightened so the springs are compressed to 4.5 inches [11.43 cm] for the 6-5V wide belt. Re-check tension frequently and retention promptly if slippage occurs.

On harvesters with the 12 row 22 inch or 8 row 30 inch, install the front header gage wheels on the front corners of the header with the clamps provided. The suggested setting is 3.5 inches (8.89 cm) (4 x 4) with the lifter wheels on concrete. There is also an extension available for gage wheels, to front mount.



Figure 63 - Front Head Gage Wheels (Standard on 8 row 28/30, 9 row 24/26, and 12 row 22 Heads - Optional on 6 row 22/24, 6 row 28/30, and 8 row 22 Heads)

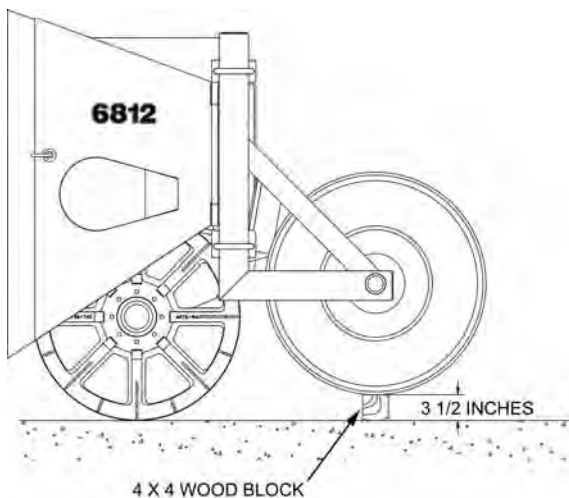


Figure 64 - Front Gage Wheel Height

SHORT CONVEYOR



Figure 65 - Short Conveyor

See Figure 25 , Figure 35, and Figure 65.

Adjust the tension of the draper chain by loosening bearings and moving upper shaft. To adjust clearance of the short conveyor or to service:

1. To adjust front height, attach a come-along to the upper loop and front of short conveyor. Loosen bolts and tighten in desired position.
2. To adjust clearance to rear conveyor roll, loosen bolts ahead of 1 inch adjusting bolts, adjust with 1 inch nuts. Tighten in desired position.

NOTE: Riser link is closest to roll.

3. For the rear, the roller must be revised to adjust height.
4. Re-adjust grates if required.

HARVESTER GRAB ROLLERS



Figure 66 - Harvester Grabrollers

The smooth steel grabrollers are cushioned to flex open in rocky conditions. These cushions should be set to 2.50 inches (6.35 cm) actual cushion length (both front and rear). Cushions may easily be added to poly rolls if needed.



Figure 67 - Harvester Grabrollers - Single Point Adjustment (Front)



Figure 68 - Harvester Grabrollers - Single Point Adjustment (Back)

After the length of the cushions is set, the spacing can be set with a single 1 inch [2.54 cm] bolts to the front and rear on the left-hand side. ***Always*** maintain a wider gap at the back. Open the rolls as wide as possible without losing beets.

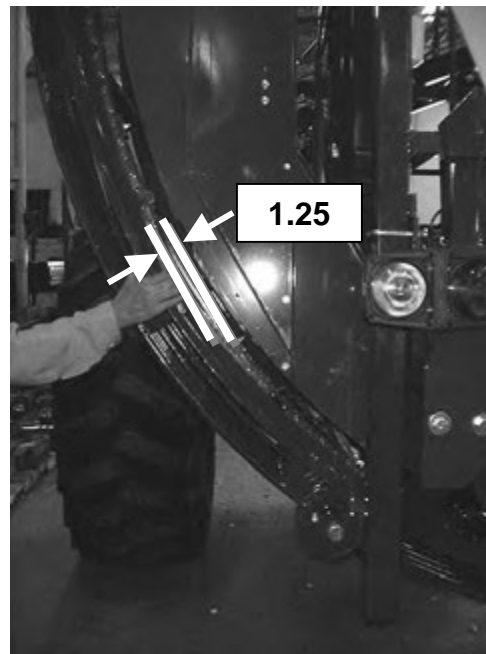


Figure 69 – Tension of Wheel Drive Chain

WHEEL ELEVATOR RETAINER

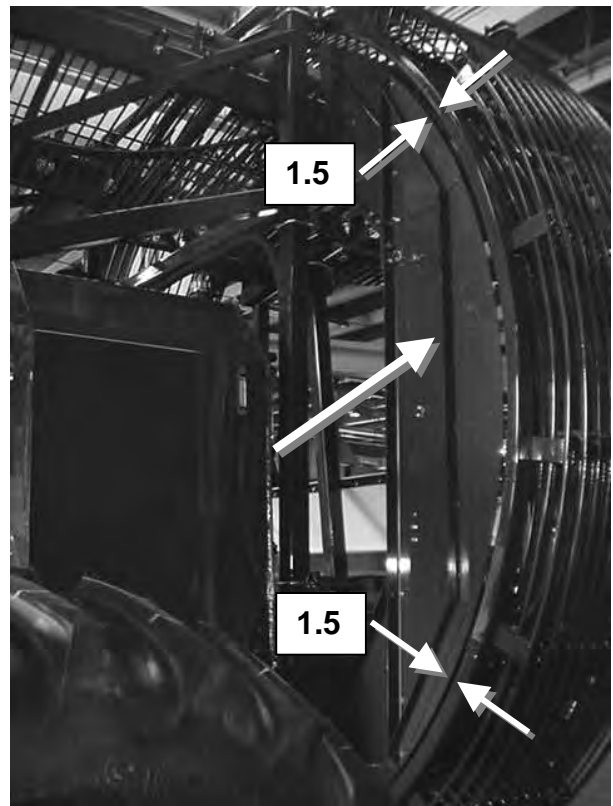


Figure 70 - Wheel Elevator Retainer

WHEEL ELEVATOR

The recommended speed of the wheel elevator is 11 rpm. In some conditions a slower speed of 9 to 10 rpm may be desirable. Adjust the flow control to control the wheel elevator speed.

Wheel drive chain to hydraulic motor.

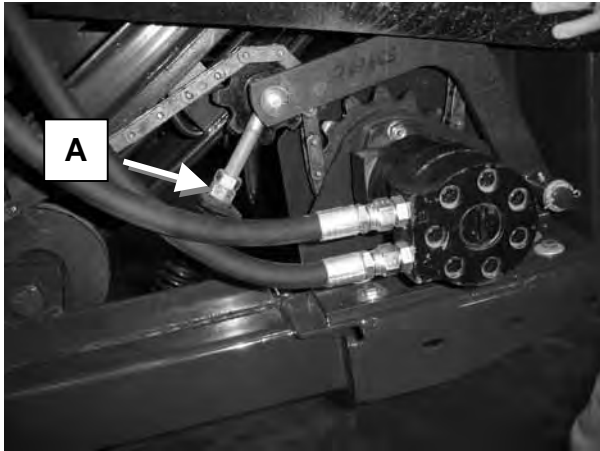


Figure 71 - Wheel Elevator Sprocket, Chain Drive, and Roller

To tighten the wheel elevator drive chain, see Figure 71. Loosen nuts (A) directly below the idler. Reposition until the chain can be pulled 1.25 inch away from the wheel (as shown in Figure 69). The spring length directly below these nuts is factory set to 6-3/4 long (nuts below spring). It should not deviate from this.

The hydraulic motor mounting can be adjusted forward and aft if needed. Adjust the motor position so the chain is in line with the wheel.

The retainer and rods keep the beets from falling out of the wheel elevator pockets on the way up. The retainer frame must be centered right-and-left and front to back with the wheel elevator. The distance between the retainer and the wheel elevator must be the same at the top as it is at the bottom. Make this adjustment at the top attaching point. Make sure the retainer does not make contact with the truck elevator. The distance from wheel to the retainer should be approximately 1.5 inches (3.81 cm).

The retainer rod assembly is able to move away from the wheel as more beets are conveyed. Field adjustment is dependent on beet size, tonnage, and mud controls. The spring adjusting nuts are used to adjust the spring tension. Loosening the stop nuts will decrease the tension. It is normally necessary to tighten the stop nuts in muddy conditions to help clear mud build-up. An additional set of holes are provided for the spring bracket, if required for large beets and high tonnage.

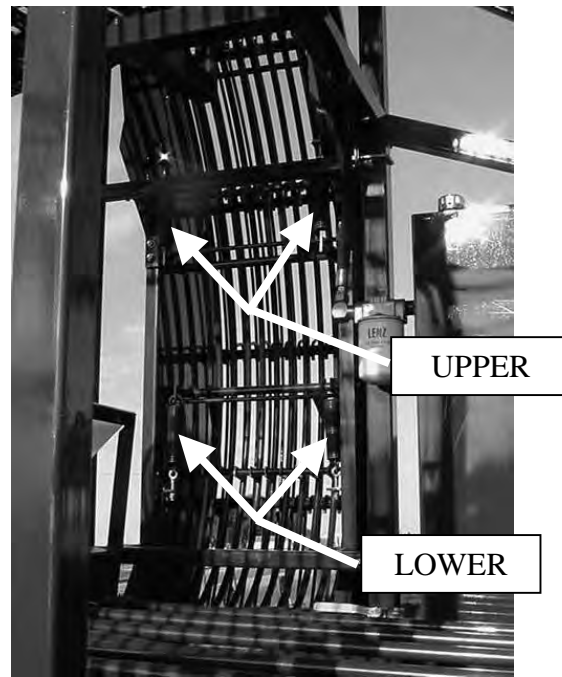


Figure 72 - Wheel Elevator Retainer Springs.

STRIPPER



Figure 73 - Wheel Elevator Stripper.

The stripper disks (A) must be centered between the wheel elevator rods so they do not make contact. Adjust position so disks do not hit the cross tube weldments of the wheel.

TRUCK CONVEYOR



Figure 74 - Truck Boom Conveyor

The draper chain tension is maintained by the weight of the large bag area in the center. An additional position is provided if needed. The roller chain drive to the hydraulic motor is maintained by loosening the mounting plate using the take-up bolt and re-tightening.

The speed of the truck conveyor may appear to be slow. Speeding it up will normally take the beets at a lower depth and not really speed the unloading. Adjust the speed so when starting to unload a full tank, the beets do not over flow the grates. This should still allow the tank to unload in less than one minute.

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

Refer to Figure 76 for self-contained hydraulic system and Figure 77 for the tractor/harvester hydraulic system. Both of these figures will show specific routings and components.

Tractor/Harvester Hydraulic System

The five hydraulic circuits are noted as follows:

- A) Truck Conveyor Drive Motor And Transfer Conveyor Lateral Movement
 - 1) Connect to the No. 2 priority valve, if applicable.
 - 2) The circuit has a check valve installed to allow for operation in only the proper direction.
 - 3) Set the speed with the tractor flow control.
 - 4) The cylinder for lateral movement of the transfer conveyor is also tee'd into this circuit. When the truck conveyor motor is turned off, the reverse direction moves the transfer conveyor left as the operator chooses. When the truck conveyor is started the transfer conveyor moves back right at a speed controlled by the needle valve.
- B) Main Machine Lift Cylinder
 - 1) Connect to the No. 2 priority valve, if applicable.
 - 2) The lift cylinders are equipped with an adjustable nut. Add segments on the cylinder rod to control the depth of the machine.
 - 3) This will most likely work best at a mid-range flow.

C) Rowfinder Operation (Valve and Cylinder)

- 1) If a power beyond circuit is used, it should be connected to this function. Check with dealer for proper connection.
- 2) This circuit normally requires 5 to 7 gpm to operate. The circuit has an orifice restrictor to control this flow if connected to the power beyond circuit.
- 3) If this circuit is connected to a regular outlet the flow should be reduced to the minimum needed. It may be desirable to remove the restrictor.

D) Rowfinder Over-ride to Cylinder

- 1) Reduce flow to a comfortable speed for you.
- 2) A restrictor also in this circuit.

E) Operates the Cylinders for the two cylinders that raise and lower the truck elevator. The lock valves mounted on the cylinders prevent the truck elevator from falling, if a hose should break.



CAUTION: NEVER REMOVE THE LOCK VALVES.

Harvester Self-Contained Hydraulic System

The self-contained hydraulic system consists of the following main components.

- A) The hydraulic reservoir holds approximately 50 gallons of 10W/30 hydraulic oil. Use the same type of hydraulic oil as your tractor's hydraulic system. Make sure a visible oil level appears in the hydraulic reservoir level gauge.
 - 1) Strainer in fill neck
 - 2) Strainer in the lower suction line, along with a shut-off valve. Never shut-off this valve unless required.
 - 3) Filter in the return line.



Figure 75 - Harvester Pump Drive

- 2) Dual hydraulic pump providing approximately 16 gpm to each circuit.

- 3) A dual relief and junction block limits the pressure to 2,250 psi in these circuits. This block also can be used to attach a pressure gauge in each circuit if required.
- 4) Circuit for the wheel elevator hydraulic motor drive is equipped with a flow control to allow for the wheel elevator to be slowed down if required.
- 5) The remaining circuit runs the short conveyor and transfer conveyor hydraulic motors that are connected in a series.



CAUTION: WHEN WORKING WITH HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS, USE EVERY PRECAUTION TO KEEP THE HYDRAULIC OIL CLEAN AND FREE OF CONTAMINATES. USE GOOD SAFETY PRACTICE TO PREVENT BODILY HARM FROM HYDRAULIC FLUID.

TIRES

Frequently check tire pressures. Lists recommended pressure for tires used on 6812A Beet Harvester.

24.5-32 – 12 PLY	-24 psi Recommended
	-28 psi Maximum
OPTIONAL TIRE 30.5L-32 - 14 PLY	-22 psi Recommended

Installing Tires



CAUTION: FAILURE TO FOLLOW PROPER PROCEDURES WHEN INSTALLING A TIRE ON A WHEEL OR RIM CAN PRODUCE AN EXPLOSION THAT MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO INSTALL A TIRE UNLESS YOU HAVE THE PROPER EQUIPMENT AND EXPERIENCE TO PERFORM THE JOB. HAVE IT DONE BY YOUR DEALER OR QUALIFIED TIRE REPAIR SERVICE.

WHEN SEATING TIRE BEADS ON RIMS, NEVER EXCEED 36 PSI OR MAXIMUM INFLATION PRESSURES SPECIFIED BY TIRE MANUFACTURERS FOR INSTALLING TIRES. INFLATION BEYOND THIS MAXIMUM PRESSURE MAY BREAK THE BEAD, OR EVEN THE RIM, WITH DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVE FORCE. IF BOTH BEADS ARE NOT SEATED WHEN THE MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED PRESSURE IS REACHED, DEFLATE, REPOSITION TIRE, RELUBRICATE BEAD, AND REINFLATE.

DETAILED AGRICULTURAL TIRE INSTALLING INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDING NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE RUBBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION AND FROM TIRE MANUFACTURERS.

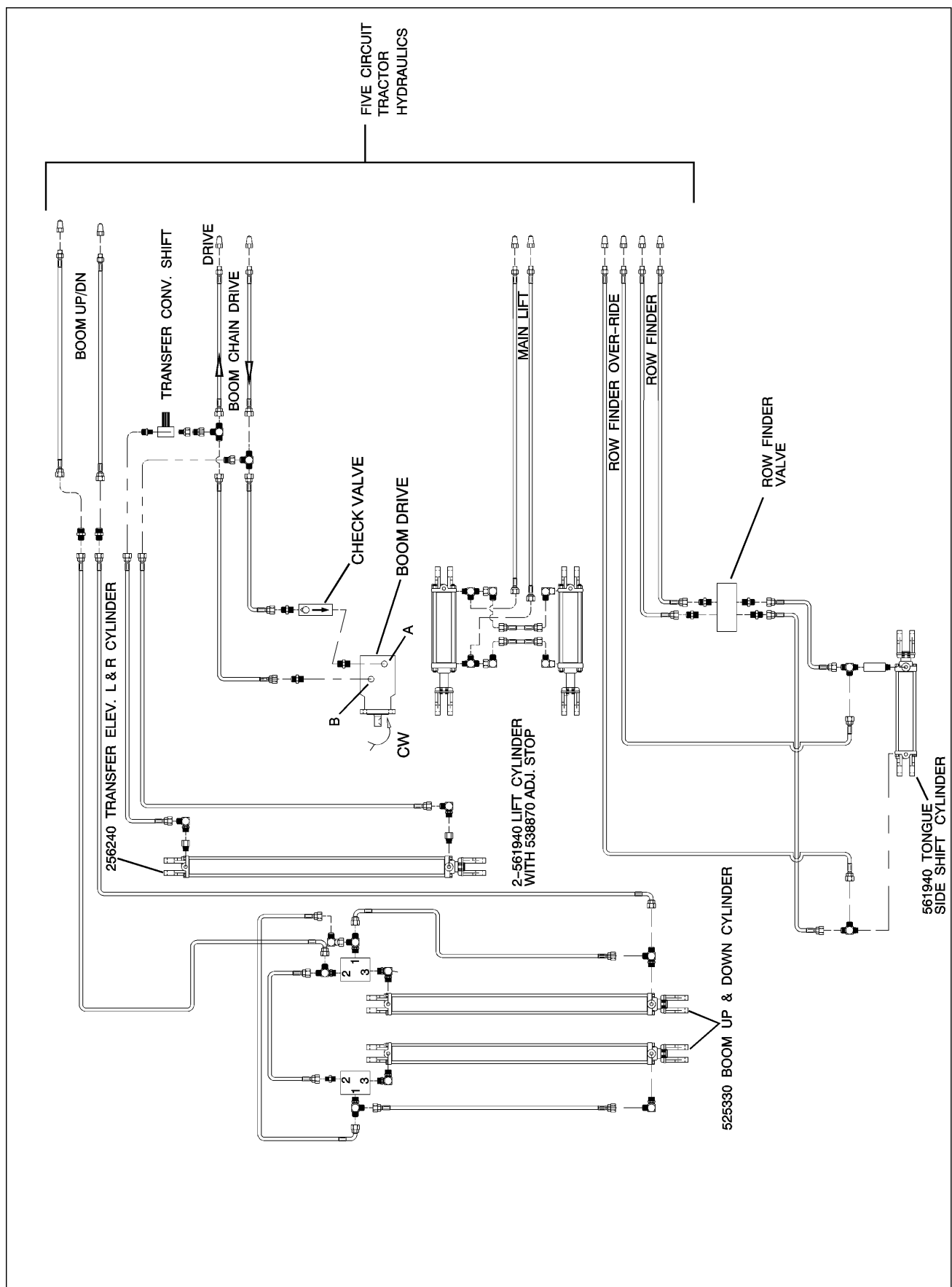


Figure 76 - Tractor/Harvester Hydraulic System

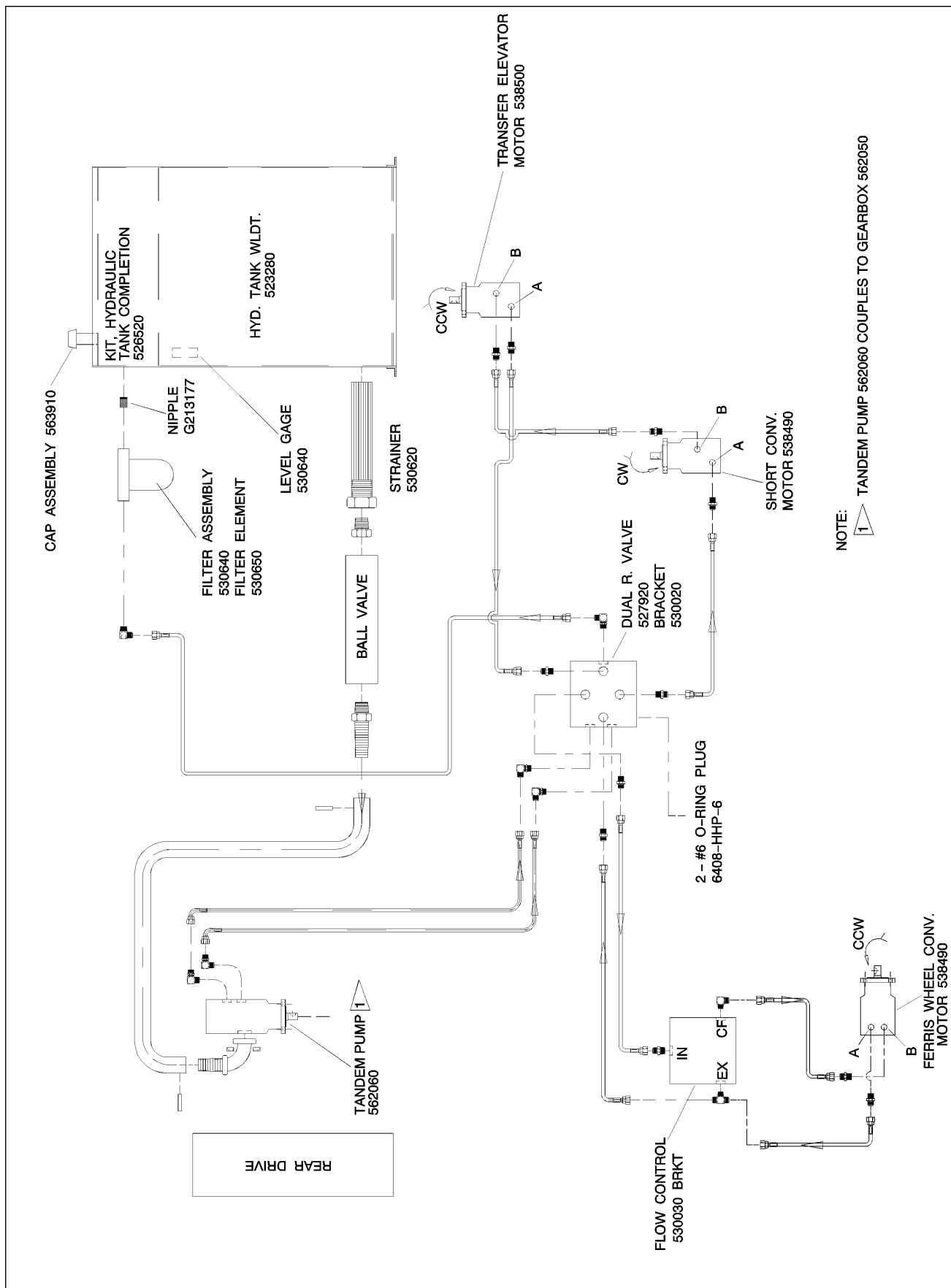


Figure 77 - Harvester Self-Contained Hydraulic System

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

The Art's-Way 6812A Sugar Beet Harvester is designed to provide simple and reliable operation throughout beet harvest. Its full range of adjustments ensures efficiency in varying operating conditions.

If you encounter a problem with the Harvester, check this Trouble Shooting section for possible cause and solutions. If you have a problem that is not covered in this section, please call your local Art's-Way dealer for assistance. Make sure you give the dealer your model and serial numbers when you call.

BASIC MACHINE

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Pulls too hard	Lifter wheels running too deep	Do not run the lifter wheels deeper than necessary
	Tractor too small	Use a larger tractor
	Grabrolls building up with mud	Wait for dry conditions
	Grabroll spacing wrong between pairs	Adjust grabrolls to a wider setting – must be further apart at discharge end
	Hydraulics system too much demand	Review speeds and check with dealer for best connection for your tractor.
Gear case runs hot, leaks oil	Dirt buildup around main gearbox	Clean and lubricate the machine to avoid overload
	Low Oil	Check oil/add
	Lubrication viscosity too light for climate	If weather is hot and problems persist, change to No. 140 gear lube
	Hard to keep on rows	Lifter wheel strut assemblies not set properly with rows.
	Machine straddling the guess row	Make sure the lifter wheels struts assemblies match the rows at the pinch
Will not dig deep	Rowfinder not adjust correctly	Make sure you are not straddling the guess row
	Conditions suitable for utilization of rowfinder	Adjust rowfinder
	Tractor drawbar not set properly	Install a rowfinder for automatic tongue steering
	Front hitch in wrong hole setting	Set tractor drawbar properly
	Improper cylinder being used	Adjust front hitch to the proper holes
Premature wear of roller chains	Machine running uneven	Use correct depth control cylinder
	Improper lubricant or infrequent intervals	Adjust tire pressure
		Lubricate chains with proper oil and more frequently

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Lose small beets	Conditions suitable for utilization of close-ups	Install close-ups
	Grabroll spacing too wide	Reduce gap of grabroll pairs
	Ground speed too slow	Increase ground speed – this may help get the beets to the paddles and onto the cleaning bed
	Lifter wheels too far apart	Space the wheels closer together
Break the tails off	Lifter wheels not running deep enough	Run lifter wheels deeper
	Lifter wheel strut assemblies not properly spaced	Make sure lifter wheel strut assemblies are spaced to fit rows
	Not steering properly (if so equipped)	Adjust steering toe in and/or tracking
	Lifter wheels too narrow, pinch point is too tight	Adjust rowfinder arms
	Rowfinder not adjusted properly	Adjust down pressure
	Pinch point too high or too low	Lower or raise pinch point. Make sure suggested spacers are installed
	Front smooth roll too high or too low	Lower or raise front roll
Beet slicing	Rowfinder not adjusted properly	Adjust rowfinder
		Adjust down pressure
	Harvester positioned over guess rows	Dig on planted row only
	Lifter wheels too narrow	Space wheels further apart
	Replanted beets	
	Tractor moving beets	Check tire size and spacing
	Beets moved from sprayer or other.	
Loads too many clods	Lifter wheels set too deep	Run lifter wheels shallower, if possible without breaking tails
	Lifter wheels too wide	Remove Shims
	Grabrolls not set wide enough	Set grabrolls for wider gap
	Very dry soil conditions	Irrigate field or wait for moisture
Excessive trash or dirt in the truck	Cleaning areas built up with mud or trash	Remove mud or trash
	Cloddy, stony field conditions	Space grabrolls further apart
	Improper defoliating	Improve defoliating operation.

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Beet plugging cleaning bed	PTO speed too slow	Increase PTO speed to a minimum of 950 RPM
	Grabroll spacing wrong between pairs	Adjust grabrolls must be further apart at discharge end
	Loading too much dirt	Raise digging depth of machine
	Flighting and transfer areas of spiral worn	Respiral rolls or replace
	Ground speed too fast	Decrease ground speed
	Small beets	Space the grabrolls closer together

ROWFINDER

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Lifter wheels moving away from beets	Hydraulic hoses incorrectly connected	Check the valve connections at the tractor outlets
Lifter wheels not tracking properly	Feeler arms not centered	Center feeler arms
Lifter wheels jump off rows	Not enough down-pressure	Increase down-pressure or lower rowfinder
	Rowfinder arms too high	Lower arms
	Drawbar mounting hole greater than 1.25 inch [3.175 cm].	Insert bushing
	Reaction too fast	Decrease oil flow to rowfinder

LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

GENERAL

Economical and efficient operation of the Harvester depends upon the regular and proper lubrication of all moving parts with quality lubricant. Failure to lubricate can result in reduced efficiency, premature wear, mechanical breakdown and needless and costly replacement of parts.



CAUTION: Keep well clear of moving parts. Be sure to shut off the tractor, set the parking brake, put the machine in neutral, and remove the tractor key while making adjustments. Wait for all movement to stop before approaching the machine.

NOTE: All unmarked locations 1, 2, or 3 pumps every 10 hours. Every 20-30 hours on items marked with ▲

NOTE: For items marked with ★ see special instructions.

QUICK REFERENCE BY SYSTEM

A) CV PTO ★

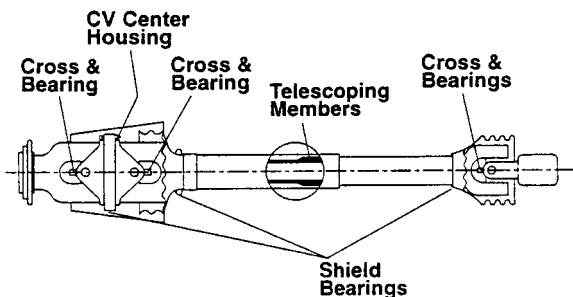


Figure 78 - Constant Velocity PTO.



CAUTION: When rotating the driveline to gain access to the lubrication zerks, be sure to shut off the tractor, and wait for all movement to stop. Remove the key before lubricating.

NOTE: A high quality general-purpose grease may be used. However, a lithium-based grease is recommended. **Lubricate every 8 hours of operation.**

- 1) Cross and Bearings (3 places), until grease is purged around the seal (2 to 4 pumps).
- 2) CV center Housing, until grease is evident around the center section disk (6 to 12 pumps).
- 3) Telescoping Members, until grease fills the telescoping area. Disassembly occasionally to ensure components are adequately greased (4 to 8 pumps).
- 4) Shield Bearings (3 plastic zerks) (2 pumps).

IMPORTANT: When turning frequently or making sharp turns, grease the CV center housing at 4-hour intervals.

IMPORTANT: Failure to frequently grease the CV center housing and telescoping members will reduce the life of the CV.

B) Hitch, Input Drive and Rowfinder.

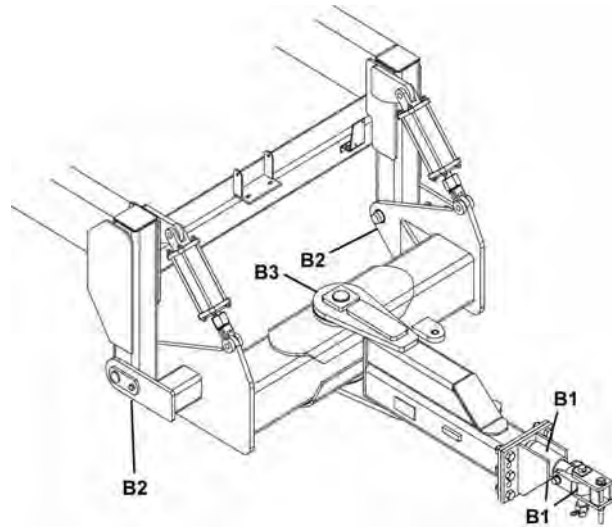


Figure 79 - Harvester Hitch Area

- 1) Hitch pin and swivel at tractor connection pivot.
- 2) Pivot at rear center of tongue.
- 3) Slide hitch to frame (2 zerks).
- 4) Pillow block bearings on short jackshaft and on other side of double U-joint and center of long jackshaft (4 zerks). (Not Shown)
- 5) U-joints. (Not Shown)
- 6) Rowfinder. (Not Shown)

C) Harvester Gearbox (Qty 2)

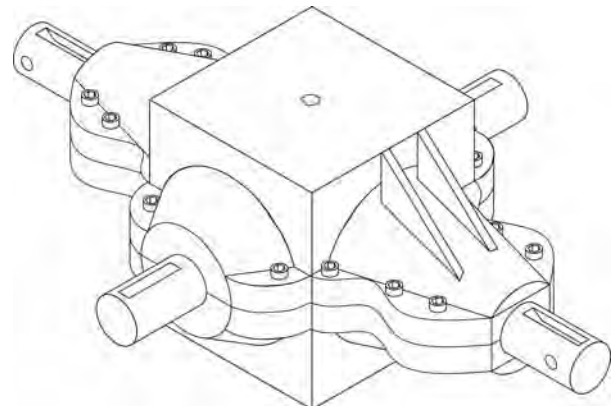


Figure 80 - Harvester Gearbox (3 On Wide Heads).

- 1) U-joints, 4 shafts of gearbox and head jackshafts.
- ★ 2) Check oil level in gearbox every 50 hours. Oil level should be about half-way up shafts.

D) Header Lifter Wheels

- ★ 1) Lifter wheel hubs every 20 to 50 hours depending on conditions.

E) Right Hand drives.

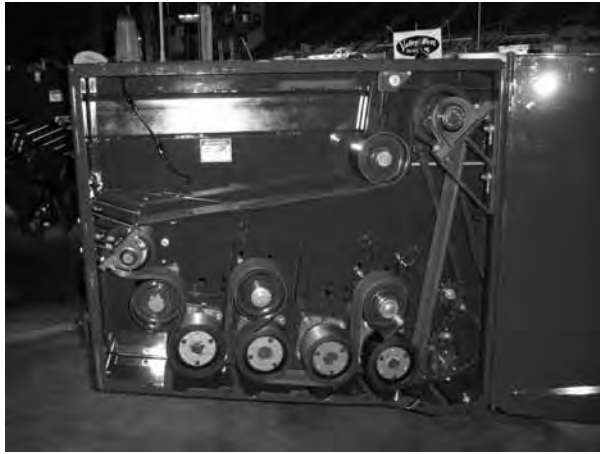


Figure 81 - Header Right-Hand Drive.

- ▲ 1) Flange block bearings on conveyor rolls and Center bearing of Star roll (2 zerks).
- ▲ 2) Paddle shaft pillow block bearing.
- ★ 3) Slip clutch paddle shaft (if jaw clutch). Very sparingly.

F) Left Hand drives.

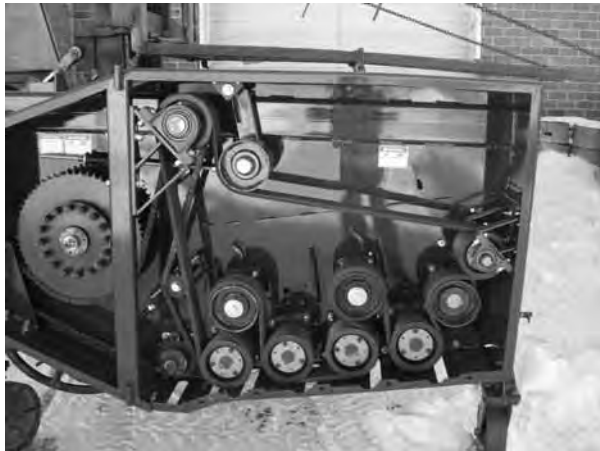


Figure 82 - Header Left-Hand Drive. (8 Row Header Shown)

- ▲ 1) Flange block bearings on ends of conveyor rolls and grabrolls (7 zerks).
- ★ 2) Paddle shaft pillow block bearings.
- ★ 3) Slip Clutch – Paddle shaft (if jaw clutch). Very sparingly.

G) Grabrolls

- 1) Flange block bearings – Front drive CC drive.
- 2) Flange block bearings – Rear drive and Upper drive shaft.

H) Elevator and Tank Area.

- ▲ 1) Flange block bearings drive and idler end of elevators, short conveyor, transfer conveyor, and truck conveyor
- ▲ 2) Pivot slide of stripper adjusting rod.

I) Harvester Wheels.



Figure 83 - Harvester Wheel And Tire.

- ★ 1) Carrier wheel bearings, clean and pack with wheel bearing grease every 200 hours or each season.

J) Self Contained Hydraulic System

- 1) Check oil level in reservoir.
- ★ 2) Replace filter at the start of each season. Run system prior to replacement.

QUICK REFERENCE BY HOUR

- A) Every 8 hours
 - 1) CV PTO. If making frequent or sharp turns, grease the CV center housing at four (4) hour intervals.
 - 2) Cross and Bearings until grease is purged around the seal (2 to 4 pumps).
 - 3) CV center Housing until grease is evident around the center section disk (6 to 12 pumps).
 - 4) Telescoping Members until grease fills the telescoping area. Disassembly occasionally to ensure components are adequately greased (4 to 8 pumps).
 - 5) Shield Bearings (3 plastic zerks) (2 pumps).
- B) Every 10 hours
 - 1) All roller chains, oil lightly.
 - 2) Hitch, Input Drive and Rowfinder.
 - 3) Pillow block bearings on short jackshaft and on other side of double U-joint and center of long shaft (4 zerks).
- C) Every 20 to 30 hours
 - 1) Right-hand Drives
 - a) Flange block bearings on conveyor rolls and center bearing of star rolls.
 - b) Paddle shaft pillow block bearing.
 - c) Flange block bearings on discharge ends of grabrolls.
 - 2) Left-hand Drives.
 - a) Flange block bearings on ends of conveyor rolls.
 - b) Paddle shaft pillow block bearing.
 - 3) Grabrolls
 - a) Front grabroll flange bearings.
 - b) Rear grabroll flange bearings.
 - 4) Pillow block bearings drive ends of conveyors.
 - 5) Pivot slide of stripper adjusting rod.
- D) Every 20 to 50 hours
 - 1) Lifter wheel hubs.
- E) Every 50 to 100 hours
 - 1) Check oil level in the gearbox.
 - 2) Slip clutch hub. Grease very sparingly.
- F) Every 200 hours or every season
 - 1) Carrier wheel bearings, clean and pack with wheel bearing grease.

SEASONAL STORAGE

Proper storage of the harvester will increase the service life and make it easier to place it back into service at the beginning of the next season.

PREPARING THE HARVESTER FOR STORAGE

1. Store harvester in a dry place.
2. Squirt diesel fuel on seals of bearing prior to washing with a power washer.
3. Wash the harvester thoroughly.
4. Clean and then apply heavy oil to the drive chains to prevent rust.
5. Lubricate harvester. Grease threads of adjusting bolts. Run harvester briefly to distribute grease.
6. Remove belt tension.
7. Scrape and repaint all worn parts or coat with light oil to prevent rust.
8. Block up harvester to remove load from tires, do not deflate tires. If stored outside, remove the wheels and tires. Store both in a cool, dark, dry place.
9. Place a plank under lifter wheels so they do not sink into ground, if harvester is not stored on a hard surface.
10. List the replacement parts needed before next season and order early. Your dealer can give better service in the off-season. Replacement parts can be installed in your spare time – no delay at time of need.
11. If the hydraulic cylinders will remain on the harvester and extended, apply grease to the exposed rod end.
12. If the harvester is not sheltered, the belted elevator chain should be protected from direct sunlight.
13. Make sure reservoir is full of oil and oil remains in all hydraulic components.

RETURNING THE HARVESTER FROM STORAGE

1. Replace wheels, if they were removed, and remove blocking.
2. Inflate tires to 25 psi [172.3 kPa], 30 psi [206.8 kPa] maximum.
3. Clean harvester thoroughly.
4. Check drive and conveyor chains making certain they have proper tension.
5. Clean the slip clutches. Check and adjust spring lengths as necessary.
6. Retention belt drives.
7. Lubricate harvester; then run at half speed for 10 to 15 minutes listening for any unusual noises. Stop harvester and check bearings for over heated or excessive looseness. Recheck chain tension.
8. Review safety and operating instructions in this manual.
9. Inspect all connections and make certain that hardware is tight and cotter pins are in place.
10. If cylinders were stored on machine and cylinder rods were extended and coated with grease, clean grease from exposed rods.
11. Make sure all shields are in place and properly fastened.

TRANSPORTING THE HARVESTER



CAUTION: IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OPERATOR TO KNOW THE LIGHTING AND MARKING REQUIREMENTS OF LOCAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITIES. ROAD HAZARD LIGHTS PROVIDED WITH THIS HARVESTER CONFORM TO CURRENT ASAE STANDARD 279.10 LIGHTING AND MARKING OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT ON HIGHWAYS. BE SURE TO USE AND MAINTAIN THE PROPER WARNING LIGHTS AND MARKINGS AT ALL TIMES ON PUBLIC ROADS.

1. Connect the harvester to the tractor. (Refer to Tractor/Harvester Connection Section.)
2. Ensure a safety chain is connected to the tractor and harvester.



CAUTION: A SAFETY CHAIN WILL HELP CONTROL DRAWN EQUIPMENT SHOULD IT ACCIDENTALLY SEPARATE FROM THE DRAWBAR WHILE TRANSPORTING. USING THE APPROPRIATE ADAPTER PARTS, ATTACH THE CHAIN TO THE TRACTOR DRAWBAR OR OTHER SPECIFIED ANCHOR LOCATION. PROVIDE ONLY ENOUGH SLACK IN THE CHAIN TO PERMIT TURNING.

3. Lower the harvester's offloading boom.
4. Raise the harvester so the header lifter wheels do not contact the ground.
5. Ensure the harvester will pass below any overpasses, power lines, or elevated obstacles.
6. Transport the harvester empty when possible.
7. Transport the harvester at speeds below 20 mph [32 km/h].
8. Ensure the harvester is equipped with road hazard lights, a slow moving vehicle (SMV) emblem, two (2) red reflectors, and two (2) red-orange reflectors mounted on the rear of the harvester. Keep the lights, emblem, and reflectors clean and visible at all times.
9. Ensure the harvester is equipped with amber reflectors mounted on the front and sides of the harvester. Keep the reflectors clean and visible at all times.
10. Turn on the road hazard lights when transporting the harvester on public roads.
11. Adhere to all safety guidelines. (Refer to Safety Guidelines – Transportation Safety.)

DEALER ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

PRE-DELIVERY



CAUTION: THE HARVESTER HAS A TOTAL WEIGHT RANGING FROM 29,000 LBS [13,145 KG] FOR THE 6 ROW 28/30 TO 35,400 LBS [16,057 KG] FOR THE 12 ROW 22. WHILE WORKING ON THE MACHINE BE SURE TO WORK SAFELY. BE SURE TO USE ADEQUATE BLOCKING. USE ADEQUATELY RATED LIFTING DEVICES. MAKE SURE PARTS ARE SECURED BEFORE WORKING UNDER OR NEAR THEM.

Check harvester and head for various components: Main Frame Unit, Head, Short Conveyor, Stripper, Grates for Truck Conveyor. If 12 row 22 or 8 row 30 machine also find Gage Wheels and Truck Conveyor Extension.

NOTE: A hoist or lift truck is necessary to assembly the harvester this must be capable of reaching across the head and picking up and moving the tongue of the machine which weighs approximately 1000 pounds.

It also must be capable of lifting the heads, which are approximately 8,000 & 10,000 pounds for the 6 row 28/30 & 8 row 22. The 12 row 22 weighs approximately 14,000 pounds (8 row 30, 11,000 pounds). The Main Frame Unit weighs approximately 22,000 pounds.

NOTE: Parts required for assembly are stored in the side shields of the head and the rear shield of the harvester, remove for assembly.

NOTE: Set the frame on a level area to assemble. Set the header lifter wheels on a board so they do not penetrate into soft ground.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



Figure 84 - Wheel & Tire Installation

1. Installation of wheel and tire assemblies.
2. Adjust the axle to the outer most position.
 - a. Install the left- and right-hand wheel and tire assemblies on the hub and spindle assembly. Larger distance of the dish in on the 8 row 22/ 6 row 30; dish out on the 8 row 30 & 12 row 22. Tires in the ground drive direction (Lugs point rearward on the top of the tire).
 - b. Secure each wheel and tire assembly to the hub and spindle assembly using ten nuts provided.
 - c. Install the rubber flap to the inside of the axle to close up where the axle had extended over the grabrolls.

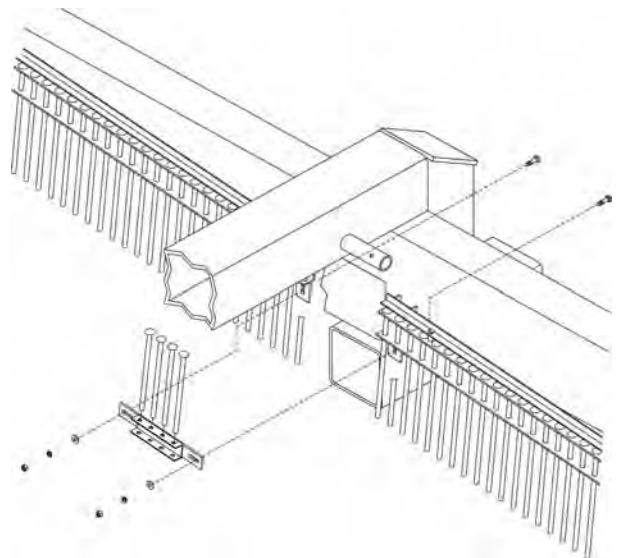


Figure 85 – Axle Grate Installation

3. Install tongue to cross hitch (see Figure 86). Parts loosely attached. If needed, install the front hitch swivel to the tongue with the six (6) 1 inch (2.54 cm) x 3.0 inch (7.62 cm) bolts provided.

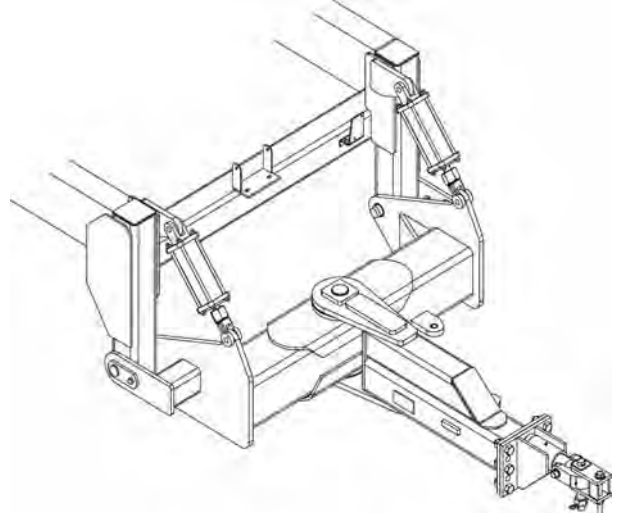


Figure 86 – Harvester Hitch Area

4. Prepare head to install to basic unit.
 - a. For the 12 Row 22 head, rotate the head back to its correct position and remove the shipping stands. The 12 Row 22 head will also have the rear grate rods removed. Install in the diagonal position.
 - b. For all heads, loosen the U-joints on the shafts that connect to the center gearbox. Slide both U-joints on both shafts onto shafts as far as possible. The temporary stands for the shafts should be removed and the shafts positioned so the notch in the frame clear the shafts.



Figure 87 - Header Drive Shafts

Do not tighten setscrews at this time and leave through bolts off.



Figure 88 - Header Positioning.

5. Position the header.
 - a. Position the header just in front of the main frame of the harvester. Ensure the header and harvester centerlines are aligned and square with each other. Leave enough room for the tongue of the harvester to be raised over the header.



Figure 89 - Harvester Alignment.

- b. Reaching from the front of the header. Raise the tongue of the harvester over the header and move the harvester forward until it can be lowered to the header into position. Carefully observe the positioning and that the U-joints clear on the 12 row.
6. Installation of the header to the harvester.
 - a. Secure the header to the harvester. Using the plates and bolts provided. See Figure 89, Figure 91, and Figure 92.

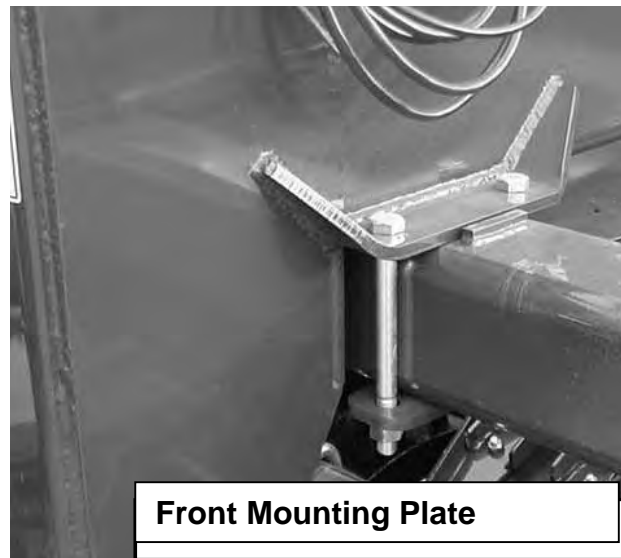


Figure 90 - Header To Harvester Attaching Hardware (2 Bolts)

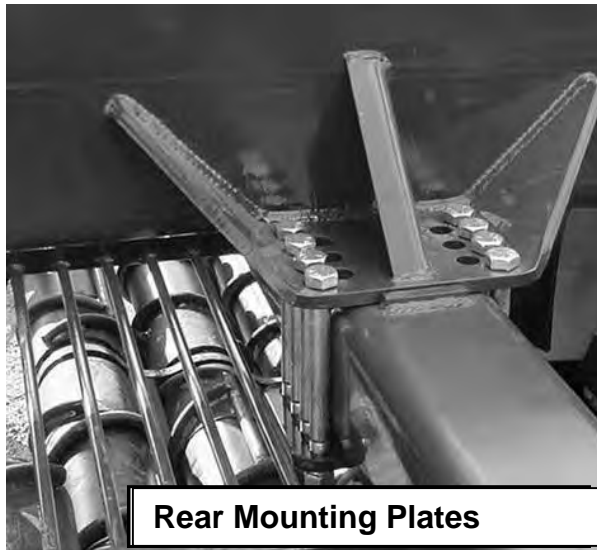


Figure 91 - Header To Harvester Attaching Hardware (8 Bolts).

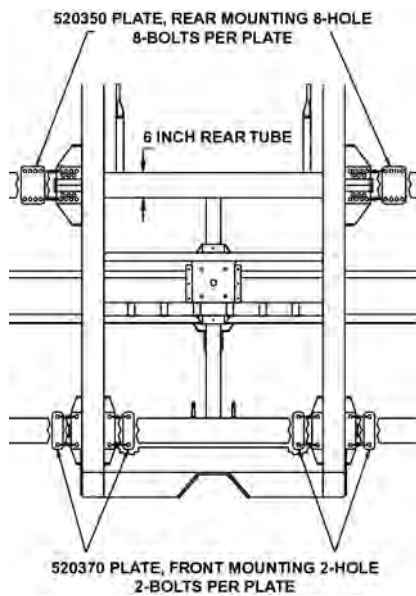


Figure 92 - Mounting Plate Details

- b. Attach U-Joints back to Shafts. Tighten setscrews and replace through bolts & lock nuts on U-Joints and tighten.
 - c. Install four pipes under 12 inch cover flaps with HHCS 1/2 x 2-3/4 flat lock washers and nut that are in pipes.
7. Installation of short conveyor, see Figure 93, Figure 95, and assembly illustration figure.
 - a. Remove parts from short conveyor and review compared to illustration.
 - b. Move the short conveyor into position between the header and the harvester.

- c. Lift the short conveyor into position on the angles over the grab rolls and secure to the front position with bolts shown. Position so rods of draper chain are slightly lower than the top of the roll flighting. Then so the riser links clear the spiral of the roll 1/8 to 3/16. This is done by loosening bolts and adjusting with 1 inch nuts.
 - d. Install the grates and rubber flap per Figure 95.



Figure 93 - Short Conveyor Attachment Point.

8. On harvesters with the 12 row 22 inch or 8 row 30 inch. install the front header gage wheels on the front corners of the header with the clamps provided. The suggested setting is 3.5 inches (8.89 cm) (4 x 4) with the lifter wheels on concrete. Optional front mounts attach gage wheels to front of head.

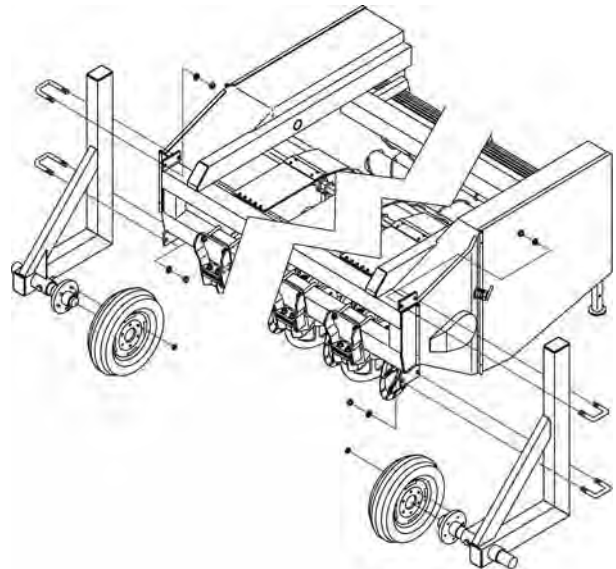


Figure 94 - Front Header Wheels (12 Row 22 and 8 Row 30 Only) (Optional On 6 Row 28/30, and 8 Row 22)

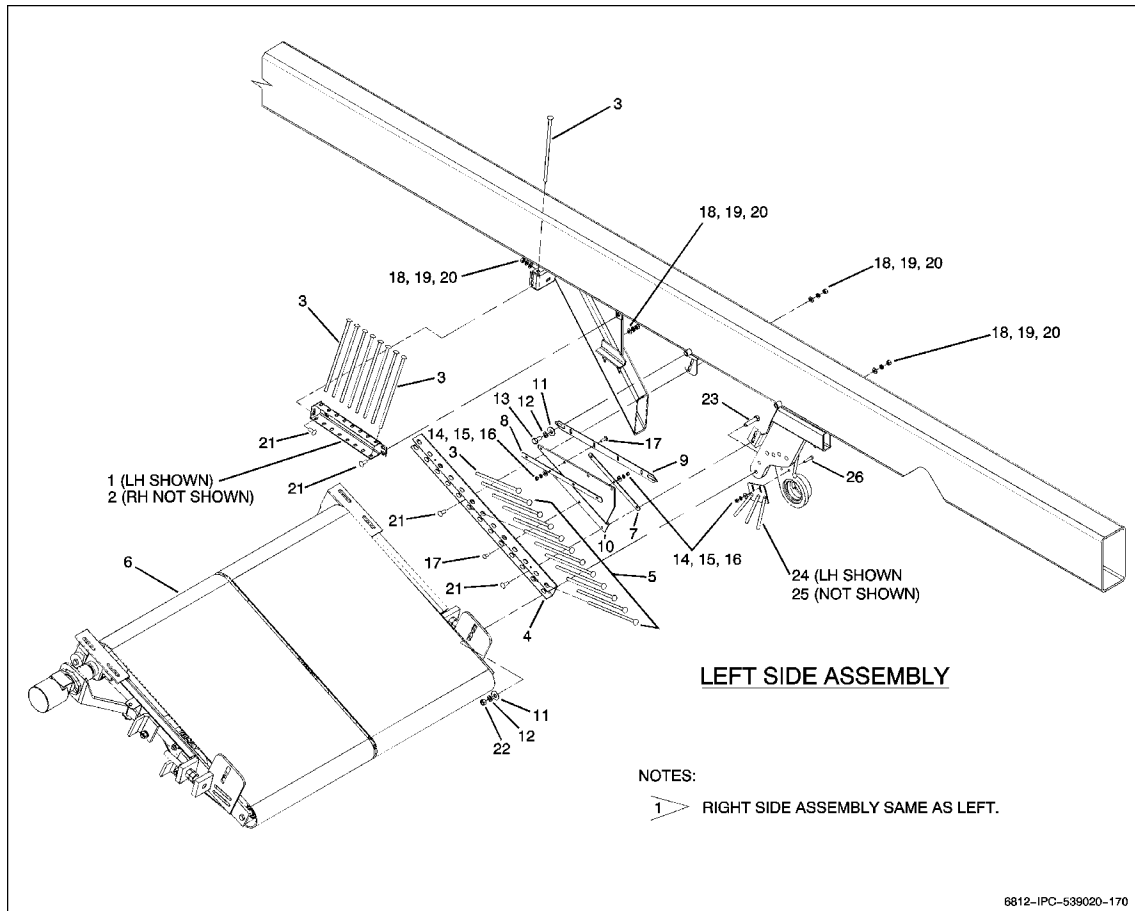


Figure 95 – Short Conveyor Grate And Pin Assembly

FIG ITEM	PART NUMBER	NOMENCLATURE	UNITS PER ASSY
	539020-170	SHORT CONVEYOR GRATE AND PIN ASSEMBLY	RF
1	559700	GRATE WLDT, LH	1
2	559710	GRATE WLDT, RH	1
3	347540	ROD, GRATE 0.5 X 14.75	10
4	559750	CHANNEL, LH SHORT	1
5	264190	ROD, GRATE 0.5 X 16.50	11
6	559300	SHORT CONVEYOR	1
7	569710	PLATE, RUBBER	1
8	569620	PLATE, RUBBER	1
9	569610	PLATE, UPPER	1
10	569630	RUBBER, CONVEYOR	1
11	020430	WASHER, FLAT 5/8 STD	4
12	020440	WASHER, LOCK 5/8	4
13	990600	HHCS 5/8-11 X 1-1/4 GR5 ZN	2
14	021190	WASHER, FLAT 3/8 STD 7/16 X 1.0 X 5/64 ZN	9
15	021180	LW 0.375	9
16	027260	HNUT 0.3750-16-GR5 ZN	9
17	035180	RHSSNBOLT 0.375-16 X 1.25 X 1.25-N	7
18	005200	FW 0.5	8
19	005370	WASHER, LOCK 1/2 ZN	8
20	005360	NUT, HEX 1/2-13	8
21	030470	BOLT, CRG 1/2-13 X 1-1/2 SSN GR5 ZN	8
22	020450	NUT, HEX 5/8-11	2
23	990680	BOLT, HHCS 5/8-11 x 2-3/4 GR5 ZN	2
24	569590	FILLER WLDT, LH SHORT	1
25	569580	FILLER WLDT, RH SHORT	1
26	018150	HBOLT 0.3750-16 x 1.75 x 1.75-N	2

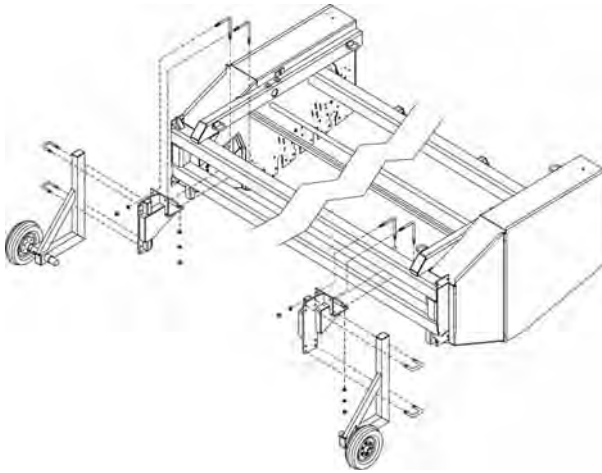


Figure 96 - Wheel Mounts, Front (Optional)

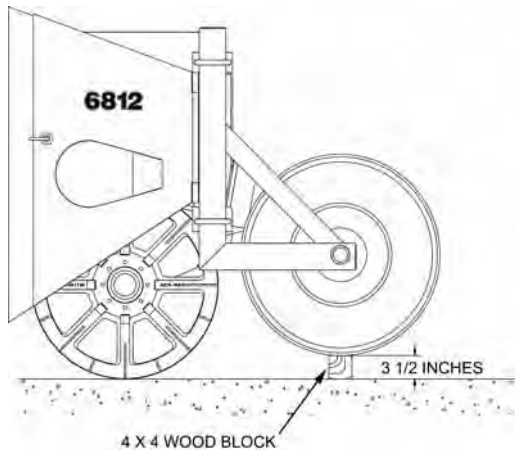


Figure 97 - Front Header Wheels Height

9. Install the grates on the offloading conveyor using 0.5 x 3.75 inch (1.27 x 9.525 cm) HHCS, two (2) flat washers, lock washer & nut.
10. Install the boom extension on the 8 Row 30 or 12 Row 22 machine. See separate instructions.

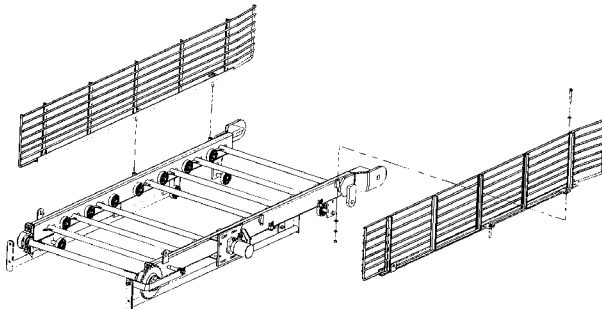


Figure 98 - Offloading Conveyor Grates

11. Connect the upper mounting of the truck conveyor hydraulic cylinders.
12. Install draper chain in the tank and boom. Make sure lap is proper direction (top surface trailing). See Figure 99.
13. Install grates on transfer elevator and two tank extensions as shown in Figure 100 and Figure 101.

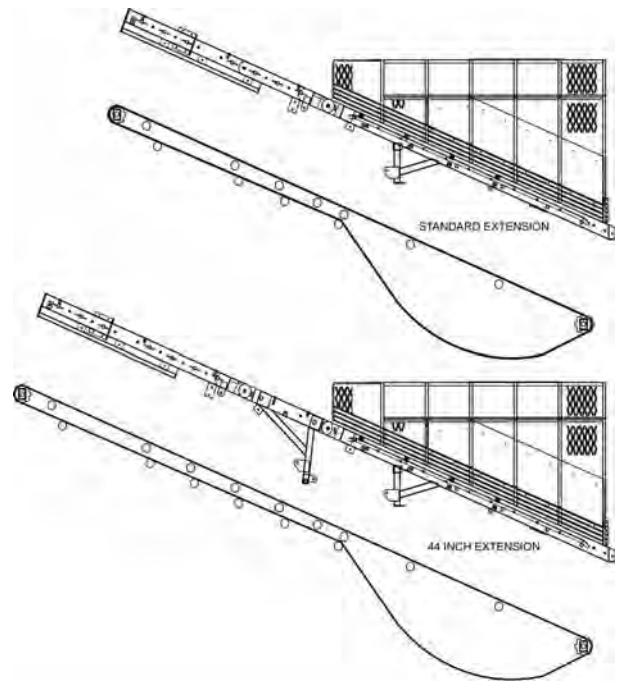


Figure 99 - Draper Chain Routing

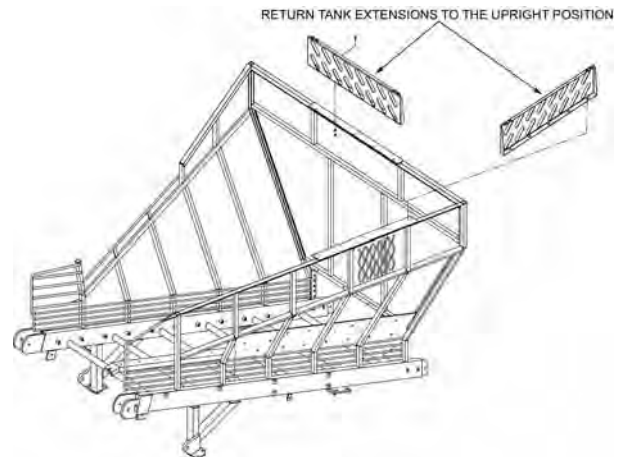


Figure 100 - Extensions For Tank

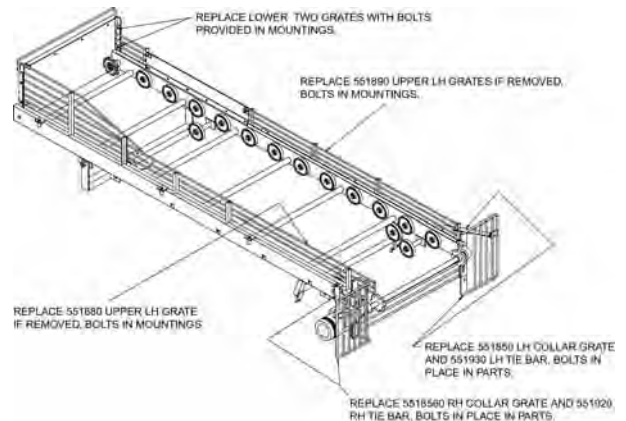


Figure 101 - Grates For Transfer Elevator

14. Installing the wheel elevator stripper.
 - a. Position the stripper so it is the desired depth into the ferris wheel, this will most likely be 4 to 6 inches (10.16 to 15.24 cm) from the outside of the lower frame tube.



Figure 102 - Wheel Elevator Stripper

- b. Secure the stripper using four u-bolts, flat washers, lock washers, and nuts.
 - c. Center the round disks between the wheel elevator rods, allowing for the coupler tubes. Ensure the disks do not strike against the square cross tubes or joint cross bar. Make sure they allow the optional rubber flaps to drop out of the way.
 - d. Rotate the wheel elevator one or two full revolutions to check for stripper disk and support clearances.
15. Installing the rowfinder.
 - a. Remove the rowfinder from the shipping position and install in proper running position.
 - b. Install the feeler arms to the desired width with double roll pins and safety cotter pins.
 - c. See instructions to adjust rowfinder.
16. Five (5) tractor hydraulic circuits are required. The rowfinder may be a power beyond circuit. Be sure to connect this circuit to the power beyond as needed to reduce power consumption. See HARVESTER ADJUSTMENTS – Field Operations.

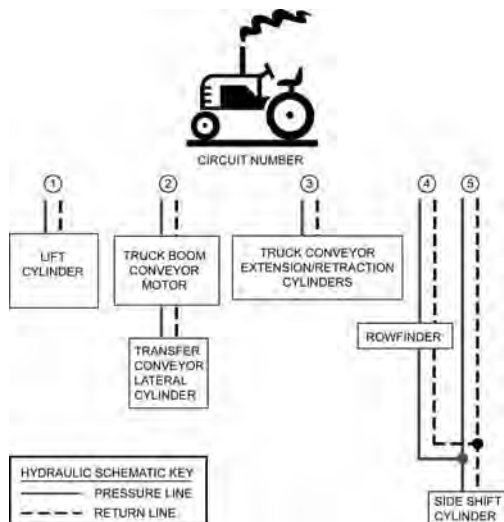


Figure 103 - Tractor/Harvester Hydraulic System

17. The self contained system runs three (3) hydraulic motors. The short conveyor and transfer conveyor are connected in series. The wheel elevator is driven by the second circuit.

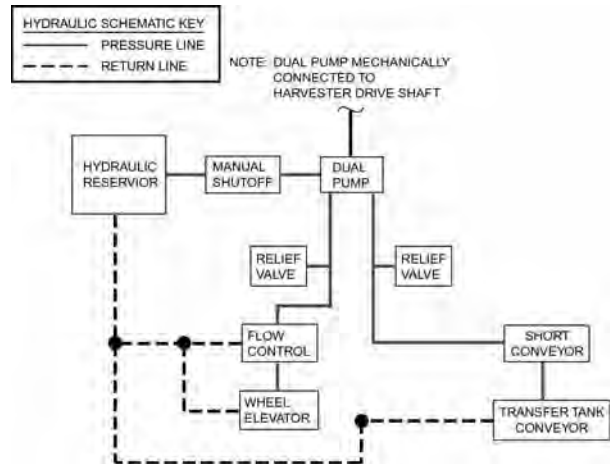


Figure 104 - Harvester Self-Contained Hydraulic System.



Figure 105 - Hose Routing And Rowfinder

18. Complete assembly of the hazard lights.

NOTE: Main harness has pigtail wires to connect running lights.

- a. Install the amber flashing lights on top of the left & right header drive housings.

NOTE: Wiring can be routed inside through side drive housing.

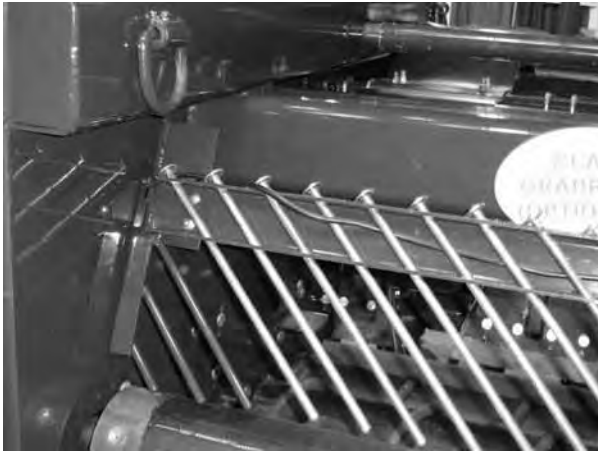
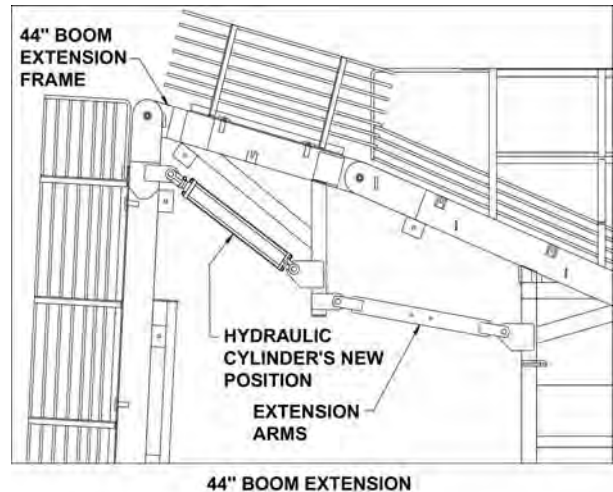


Figure 106 - Hazard Light Installation

- b. Connect lights to wiring y-harness on main machine.
 - c. Route and secure wires with power cord to tractor.
 19. Connect the Power Take-off to the harvester input shaft with woodruff key and 0.375 inch (0.9525 cm) x 3.25 inches (8.255 cm) bolt & lock nut.
 20. Check the hydraulic reservoir oil level and make sure the valve on the lower suction line is open (lever parallel with line).
 21. Service the harvester gearbox. Add SAE 90 oil is required.
 22. Install boom extension on 8 row 30 and 12 row 22 machines, see separate instructions.
 23. Perform a visual inspection of the harvester. Make sure of the following:
 - a. All bolts and screws are tight.
 - b. Roller chains, drive belts, and draper chains have proper tension.
 - c. The PTO is properly installed and lubricated.
 - d. Hydraulic hoses, routing, and connections are correct and secured.
 - e. Electrical wiring harnesses and connections are correct and secured.
 - f. The gearbox has the proper oil level.
 - g. All shields, guards, access covers, and doors are installed/closed.
 - h. Tires have correct air pressure.
- A 44 inch (111.76 cm) fixed boom extension is provided for the 8-row 30 inch and 12-row 22 inch head.
 1. The belted draper chain for the truck conveyor and tank is shipped loose.
 2. Remove the hoses from the hydraulic motor and remove the truck conveyor from the tank. This hardware will be reused to attach the truck conveyor back onto the extension. Remove the lift cylinders and tie out of the way.
 3. Assemble rollers to extension frame as shown.
 4. Attach the 44 inch (111.76 cm) extension frame and the two arms to tank as shown.
 5. Reinstall the truck conveyor to the extension.
 6. Install appropriate draper chain in bottom and tank.
 7. Install the draper chain extension onto the existing chain. Install draper chain back into conveyor.
 8. Install the extension hoses to the hydraulic motor.
 9. Move the hydraulic cylinders to the new position. Loosen and pull hoses from connection front left corner of machine, install the extension hoses to valve. The cross hoses can be tied to the 2 x 2 tube on the extension.
 10. Raise and lower the truck conveyor to assure proper function. Run hydraulic motor to assure proper function.



HARVESTER ADJUSTMENTS

1. Adjust the harvester components to ensure efficient operation. (Refer to Harvester Adjustments.)

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS 44 INCH BOOM EXTENSION



CAUTION: THE HARVESTER WEIGHTS APPROXIMATELY 29,000 to 35,400 lbs (13,145 to 16,057 kg) DEPENDING UPON THE HEADER CONFIGURATION. WHILE WORKING ON THE MACHINE BE SURE TO WORK SAFELY. BE SURE TO USE ADEQUATE BLOCKING. USE ADEQUATELY RATED LIFTING DEVICES. MAKE SURE PARTS ARE SECURED BEFORE WORKING UNDER OR NEAR THEM.

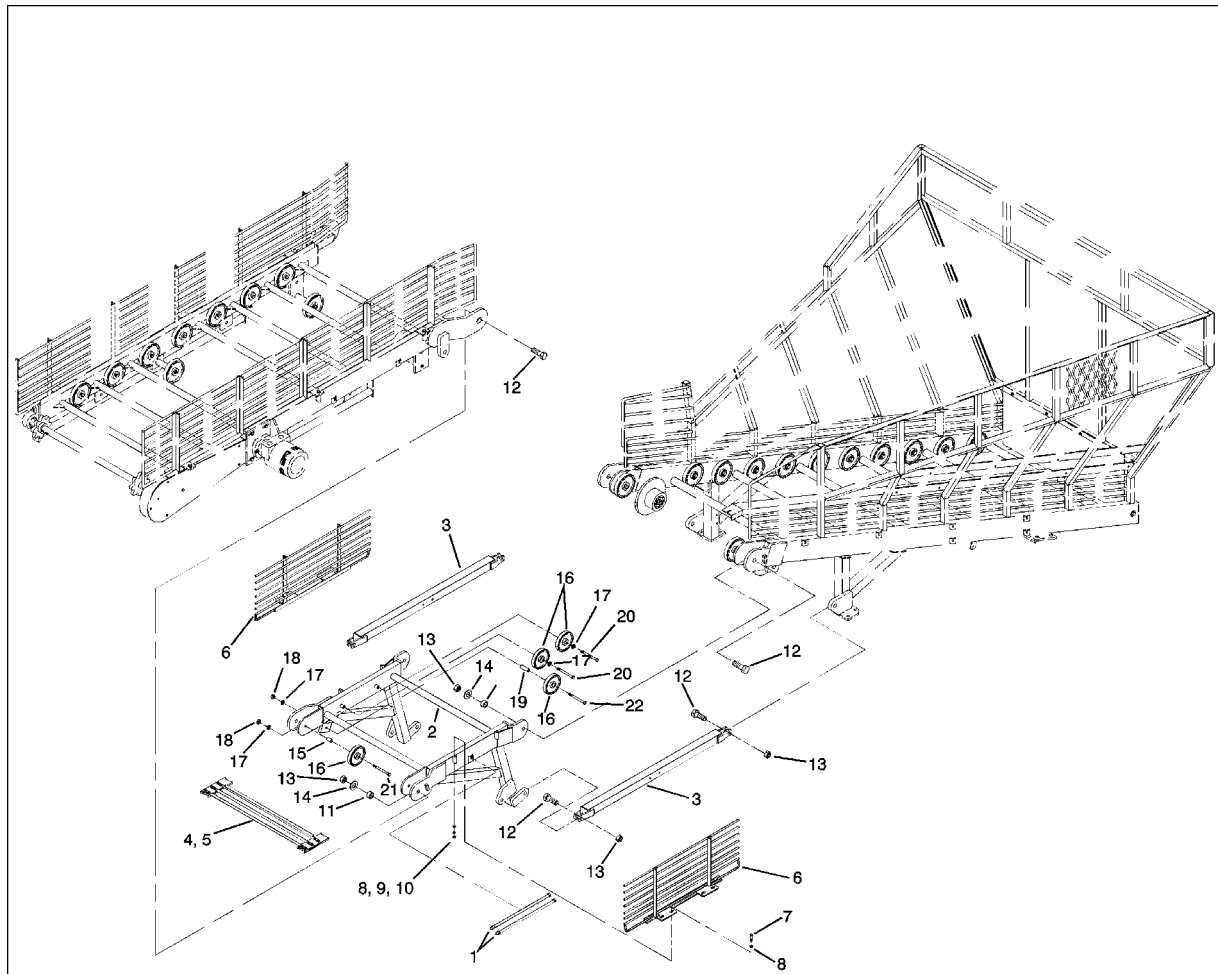


Figure 107 – 44 Inch Fixed Boom Extension Installation (526800)

FIG ITEM	PART NUMBER	NOMENCLATURE	UNITS PER ASSY
	526800	BOOM EXTENSION 12R22 (44 INCH)	RF
1	526830	HOSE, HYD. 5/8 X 44	2
2	524010	BOOM WLDT., 44 INCH EXT.	1
3	524100	ARM WLDT., EXT. SUPT.	2
4	526570	CHAIN, BELTED 50MM	1
5	526560	CHAIN, BELTED 56MM	1
6	530540	GRATE WLDT., 44 INCH EXT.	2
7	031870	BOLT, HHCS 1/2-13 X 3-3/4	4
8	005200	WASHER, FLAT 1/2	8
9	005370	WASHER, LOCK 1/2	4
10	005360	NUT, HEX 1/2-13	4
11	524040	BUSHING, ELEV. PIVOT	2
12	R66338	BOLT, HHCS 1-8 X 3	6
13	990510	NUT, LOCK 1-8 HEX	6
14	042180	WASHER, FLAT 1 X 2 X 3/16	2
15	E724252	SPACER, 1 OD X 5/32 W X 1-1/2 LG	2
16	343280	ROLLER, RUBBER 4.0 DIA	8
17	020440	WASHER, LOCK 5/8	8
18	I124589	NUT, HEX 5/8-11	4
19	532770	SPACER, 1.0 OD X 0.69 X 2.94	2
20	990610	BOLT, HHCS 5/8-11 X 1-1/2	4
21	056720	BOLT, HHCS 5/8-11 X 4	2
22	031490	BOLT, HHCS 5/8-11 X 5	2

PRE-DELIVERY TEST RUN

CAUTION: BEFORE CONDUCTING THE PRE-DELIVERY TEST RUN, KEEP ALL CHILDREN AND BYSTANDERS AWAY FROM THE MACHINE.

1. Lubricate the constant velocity PTO. (Refer to Lubrication – Quick Reference By System.)
2. Connect the tractor to the harvester. PTO and five (5) hydraulic circuits.
3. Connect the 7-plug connector to the tractor and check operation of the hazard lights. See separate section.
4. Connect tongue to tractor drawbar. Check PTO length per preparing for field operations.
5. Clear the area of bystanders.
6. Check that the harvester is clear of foreign objects and that the elevator chains and belts are free to operate.
7. Operate the tractor hydraulic functions. Raise the truck conveyor before running the hydraulic motor. Make sure the rowfinder is moving in the proper direction per rowfinder instructions.
8. Engage the PTO with the tractor at low rpm quickly on and off. Make sure ferris wheel, short conveyor and transfer conveyor are turning the proper direction. Observe operation at low speed and listen for any unusual noises.
9. Gradually speed up the PTO to a speed of 1,000 rpm.



CAUTION: KEEP WELL CLEAR OF MOVING PARTS. BE SURE TO SHUT OFF THE TRACTOR, SET THE PARKING BREAK, PUT THE MACHINE IN NEUTRAL, AND REMOVE THE TRACTOR KEY WHILE MAKING ADJUSTMENTS. WAIT FOR ALL MOVEMENT TO STOP BEFORE APPROACHING THE HARVESTER.

10. Check operation, alignment, and clearances of all moving parts. If adjustments are necessary, shut down the tractor to make any necessary adjustments.
11. Operate for 10 to 15 minutes.



CAUTION: KEEP WELL CLEAR OF MOVING PARTS. BE SURE TO SHUT OFF THE TRACTOR, SET THE PARKING BREAK, PUT THE MACHINE IN NEUTRAL, AND REMOVE THE TRACTOR KEY WHILE MAKING ADJUSTMENTS. WAIT FOR ALL MOVEMENT TO STOP BEFORE APPROACHING THE HARVESTER.

12. Shut down the tractor, allow all moving parts to come to a complete stop.
13. Check the harvester for any loose hardware review all drives.
14. Check the hydraulic connections for leaks. Tighten as necessary. (Refer to the Safety Guidelines – Hydraulic Safety.)
15. Disconnect the tractor/harvester hydraulic and electrical connections.
16. Disconnect the tractor from the harvester.

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

Model

- 6, 8, or 12 Row Tank Type Harvester

Overall Dimensions

- Operating – 13' 11" H x 15' 1" W x 30' 10" L
- Machine Weight – 29,
- Tread Width – Adjustable to row spacing

Tires

- Implement – 24.5 x 32 – 12 ply
- Operating Pressure – 24 psi [165.5 kPa]
- Optional Tire
 - 30.5L x 32 – 14 ply
 -

Row Spacing

Header Option 1

Non-Adjustable 6 row header – 22 inch [55.88 cm]

Header Option 2

Adjustable 6 row header – 30 inch [76.2 cm]
or

Adjustable 8 row header – 22 inch [55.88 cm].

Header Option 3

Non-Adjustable 8 row header – 30 inch [76.24 cm]

Header Option 4

Non-Adjustable 12 row header – 22 inch [55.88 cm]

- Operating Speed – 4.5 mph [7.2 km/h]
- Lift and depth control* - Hydraulic
- Steering hitch control** - Hydraulic

* Two 4" x 8" remote cylinders for lift

** One 4" x 8" remote cylinder for rowfinder

Lifter Wheels

- Two (2) per row – 28 inch [71.12 cm] solid rim heavy duty cast alloy steel.

Lifter Struts

- Heavy-duty tapered bearings.

Lifter Wheel Scrapers

- To prevent mud buildup on lifter wheels.

Paddle Shaft and Drive

- Type – three steel per row
- Drive – Heavy #80H roller chain with heavy duty slip clutch

Gearboxes (Qty 2 or 3)

- Heavy, 1.75 inch [4.445 cm] Diameter Shafts
- Capacity 0 5 quart [0.47 L] 90W Gear Oil

Conveyor Roll Bed and Drive

- Size –
 - 6 Row 22 – 36 sq feet
 - 6 Row 30 & 8 Row 22 – 48 sq feet
 - 8 Row 30 – 64 sq feet
 - 12 Row 22 – 76 sq feet
- Type – Four spiral conveyor rolls
- Drive – Belt drive with spring loaded idlers

Grab Rolls and Drive

- Size – 46 sq ft.
- Type – Four (4) grab rolls with 0.75 inch spiral rods and four (4) smooth grab rolls adjustable spring loading and spacing
- Drive – Belt drive with spring loaded idlers.
- Single point adjustment.

Offloading Boom

- Size – Width, 42". Optional 50 or 56mm pitch belted chain
- Type – Hydraulic motor driven belted chain with tractor hydraulics.

Tank

- Construction – Welded Steel
- Capacity – 9,000 lbs.
- Unloading – Chain type conveyor, and hydraulic motor.

SAE Bolt Identification

Identification of SAE Bolt Grades; Head Markings

Grades 0, 1, and 2 - No markings



Grades 5: 3 radial dashes 120° apart



Grades 8: 6 radial dashes 60° apart



Torque Specification Guide

(SAE Grade 5 Coarse Thread)

Size	Clamp Load	Plain	Plated
1/4 - 20 (.250)	2,205	8 ft. lbs.	76 in. lbs.
5/16 - 18 (.3125)	3,338	17 ft. lbs.	13 ft. lbs.
3/8 - 16 (.375)	4,950	31 ft. lbs.	23 ft. lbs.
7/16 - 14 (.4375)	6,788	50 ft. lbs.	37 ft. lbs.
1.2 - 13 (.500)	9,075	76 ft. lbs.	57 ft. lbs.
9/16 - 12 (.5625)	11,625	109 ft. lbs.	82 ft. lbs.
5/8 - 11 (.625)	14,400	150 ft. lbs.	112 ft. lbs.
3/4 - 10 (.750)	21,300	266 ft. lbs.	200 ft. lbs.
7/8 - 9 (.875)	29,475	430 ft. lbs.	322 ft. lbs.
1 - 8 (1.00)	38,625	644 ft. lbs.	483 ft. lbs.
1-1/8 - 7 (1.125)	42,375	794 ft. lbs.	596 ft. lbs.

TRACTOR REQUIREMENTS

Recommended Horsepower Rating

- 200 PTO Horsepower (MINIMUM)
- 220 PTO Horsepower (MINIMUM for 8 Row 30 and 12 Row 22 Headers)

Remote Cylinders: (Furnished)

Hydraulic Requirements

- Tractor must be equipped with five remote hydraulic outlets. The tractor must be capable of supplying 22 gpm [21 L] flow. If using the "Power Beyond", connect to rowfinder.

PTO Shaft

- Tractors must have 1.375 inch [3.49 cm] or 1.75 inch [4.445 cm] diameter 1,000 rpm PTO shaft (Do not use an adapter shaft).

Front Ballast

- Maximum tractor front ballast is required

Drawbar Support (Recommended)

Electrical System

- 12 Volt

ATTACHMENTS

Rowfinder

- To keep the harvester on the row

Lifter Wheel Close-up (Optional)

- To prevent loss of small beets through lifter wheels.

Lifter Wheel Spacers

- To increase lifter wheel opening by 0.25 inch [6.35 mm] increments.

Flex Struts (Optional)

- To protect lifter wheels in rocky soil conditions

Constant Velocity PTO

- Standard – Allows turning without disengaging PTO.

Flashing Warning Light Kit

- Standard

Light Package (Optional)

- To light machine for night use (3 sealed beam halogen lights)

Fixed or Steerable Wheels

Wheel Elevator Stripper

Polyethylene Covered Grab Rolls

Gage Wheels

- Optional on 6R28/30, and 8R22
- Standard on 8R28/30 and 12R22
- Front Gage Wheel Mounts (Optional)

NOTES



ART'S-WAY MANUFACTURING CO., INC. TECHNICAL MANUALS

Manuals are available from your local dealer or Art's-Way Manufacturing Co., Inc. for the operation, service, and repair of your machine. For prompt convenient service, contact your local dealer for assistance in obtaining the manuals for your machine.

Your local dealer can expedite your order for operator manuals, illustrated parts catalogs, service manuals, and maintenance records.

Always give the Machine Name, Model, and Serial Number so your local dealer can provide the correct manuals for your machine.

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