

General Information

Baler Operation

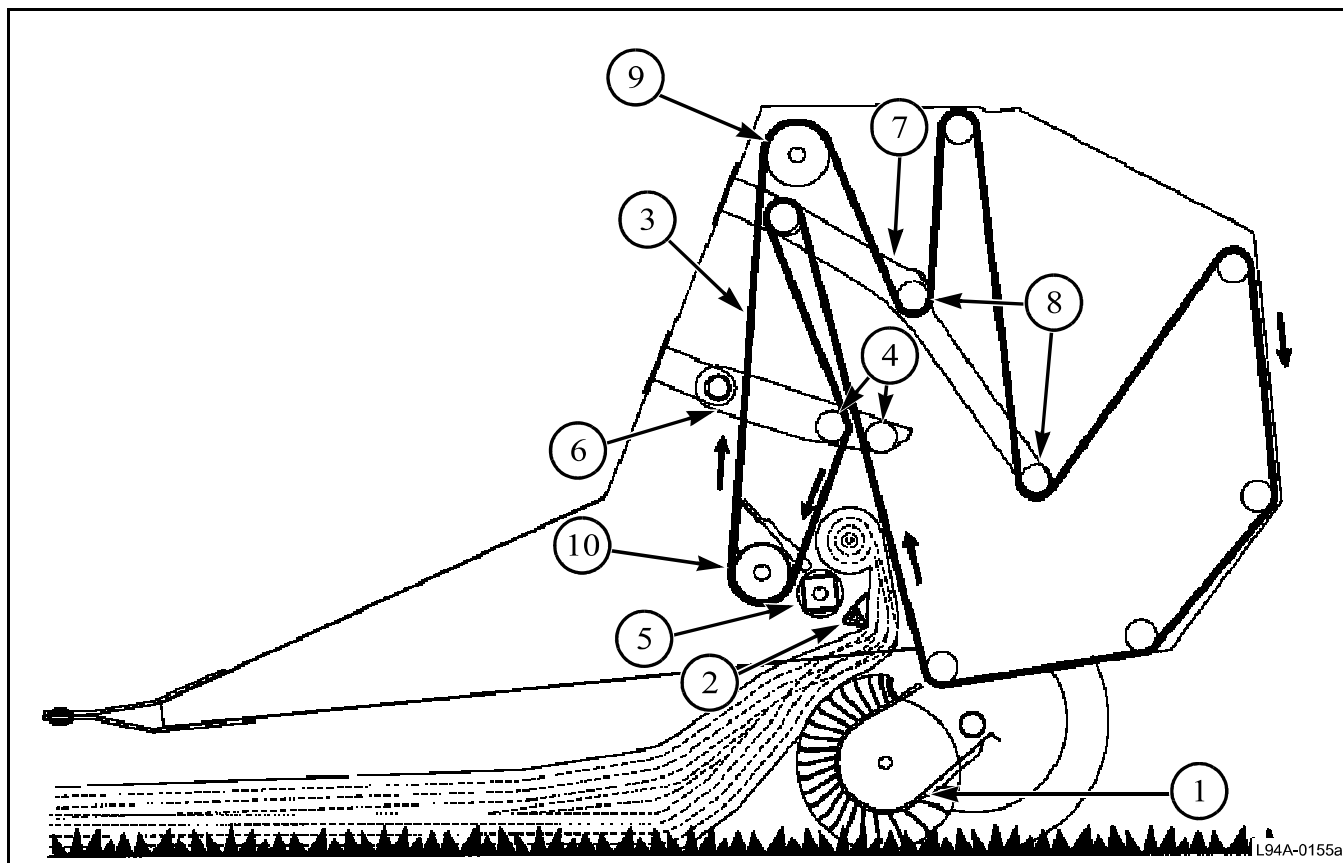


FIG. 2

FIG. 2: The illustration shows the windrowed crop being picked up. The crop moves across the pickup assembly (1) into the bottom of the open throat bale chamber. The crop rotates the filler plate (2) so the size of the throat opening is increased. In the bale chamber the crop contacts the rough top surface of the forming belts (3) which are moving upward. The forming belts carry the crop to the top of the starting chamber which is formed by the bale density rolls (4). The downward motion of the forming belts turn the crop downward against the starting roll (5). The starting roll folds the crop rearward into the crop coming in. The core is started and begins to roll. The rolling crop rotates the filler plate down so the filler plate helps support the core.

Springs pull down on the bale density arms (6) for the bale density rolls and the belt tension (7) arms for the belt tension rolls (8). The bale density rolls are held down to hold the size of the bale chamber to a starting size. The belt tension rolls are held down to remove the slack from the forming belts. As the bale increases in size, the bale density rolls and the belt tension rolls are forced upward. The bale density rolls put an increasing downward force against the bale. This force keeps tension on the bale and compresses the crop coming into the bale. The tensioning rolls move upward to give more forming belt for the increased size of the bale chamber. The bale tensioning rolls keep constant pressure on the forming belts.

The belts are driven by the upper drive roll (9) and the lower drive roll (10).

FIG. 3: The illustration shows the bale that is almost finished. The belt tensioning rolls have moved upward, to increase the size of the bale chamber.

The bale is being supported by the carrier roll, the tailgate carrier roll (1), the filler plate, and the forming belts.

The bale must now be wrapped with twine and unloaded.

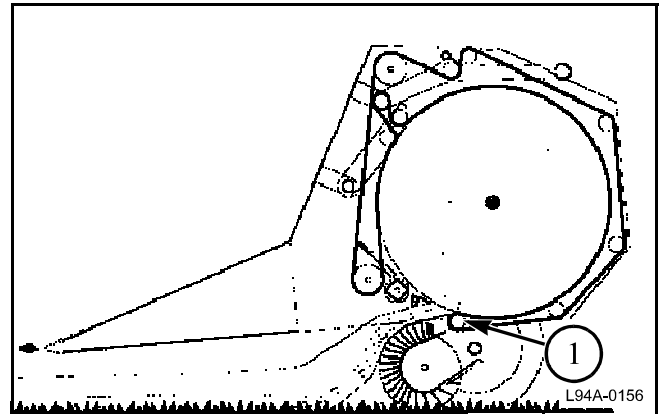


FIG. 3

Tailgate Cylinder Stops

FIG. 4: When the tailgate is raised for any maintenance or service work, install both tailgate cylinder stops (1) to prevent the tailgate from being lowered. The tailgate can only be lowered when the tailgate cylinder stops are removed.

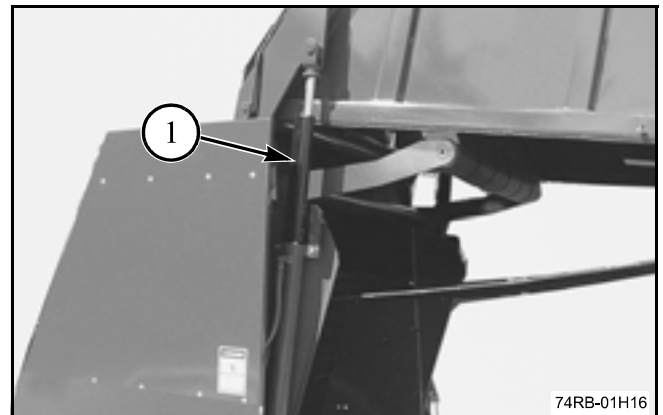


FIG. 4

FIG. 5: Make sure both tailgate cylinder stops are removed and in the storage position (1) before lowering the tailgate. Lowering the tailgate with one tailgate cylinder stop installed can twist the tailgate frame and cause belt tracking problems.

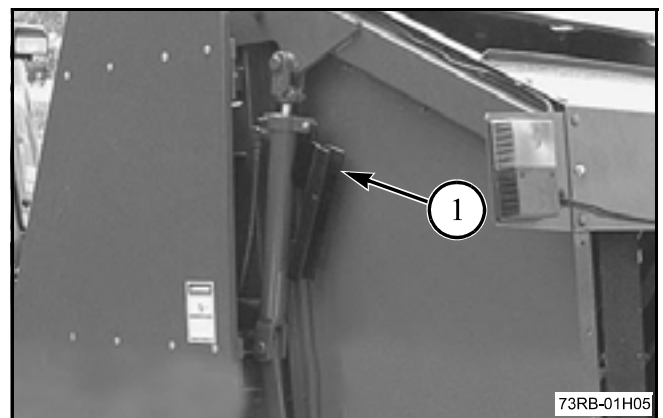


FIG. 5