

General Information

SHEARBOLTS

Location

The shearbolts are used in three different locations to protect the components.

FIG. 10: The flywheel shearbolt (1) connects the flywheel to the other parts of the drive train. When the flywheel shearbolt breaks, the flywheel cannot drive the baler.

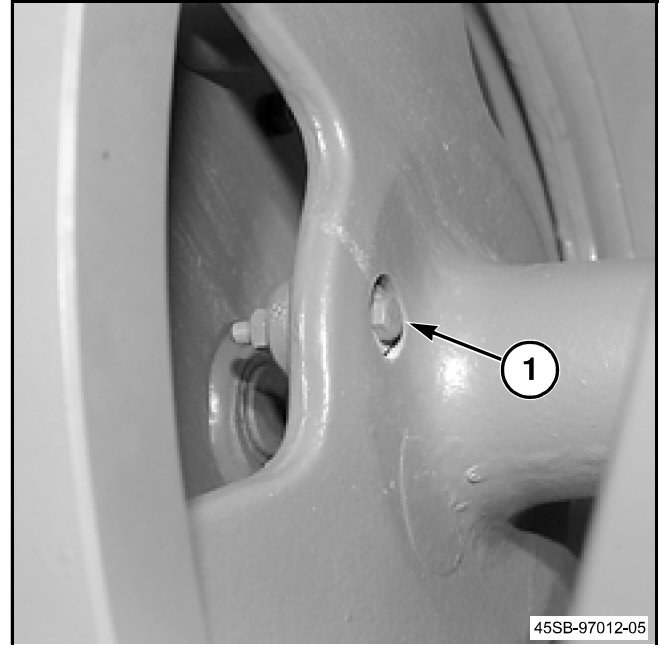


FIG. 10

FIG. 11: The twine knotter (or wire twister) and needles are protected by a shearbolt (1) through the needle arm and reset cam.

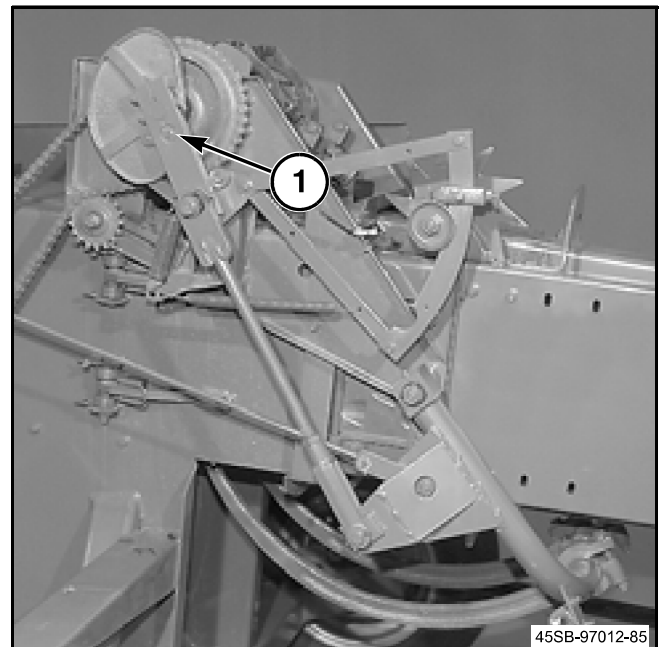


FIG. 11

FIG. 12: The stuffer / pickup drive shearbolt (1) drives the stuffer fingers and the pickup assembly.

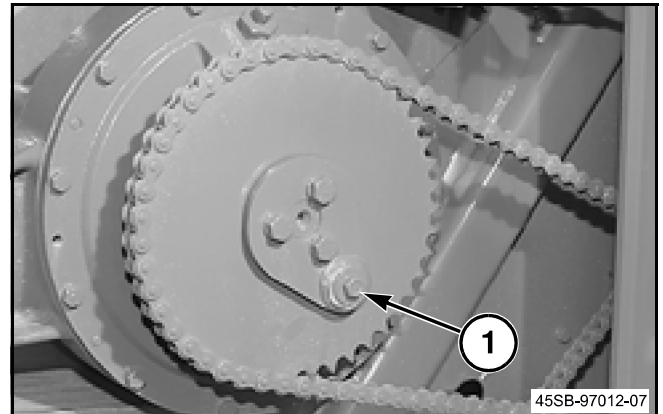


FIG. 12

Replacement

Stop the tractor and baler immediately when a shearbolt breaks. Determine what caused the shearbolt to shear.

If the flywheel shearbolt breaks and is replaced on a tying cycle, **DO NOT** rotate the flywheel in the reverse direction. Rotating the baler flywheel in the counterclockwise direction (facing the direction of baler travel) will reverse the baler. This can cause damage to the knotter trip arm when the knotter trip arm contacts the clutch dog.

NOTE: If the flywheel shearbolt breaks, check the stuffer and the knotter shearbolts too.

The knotter drive clutch, when engaged, is of a lock up type and will reverse the knotters if the baler is reversed. Trip the knotter trip arm to permit the clutch dog to pass the knotter trip arm without interference.

Always replace broken bolts with the correct bolt as called for in the manual. Do not replace the bolt with a higher strength bolt than specified. This can result in damage to the baler.

Always make sure all shearbolts are tight. Do not tighten shearbolts too much. Refer to the manual when replacing the shearbolts.