

567 WHEEL RAKE



OPERATORS MANUAL

567 WHEEL RAKE

OME40308 K6 English

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ENGLISH



INTRODUCTION

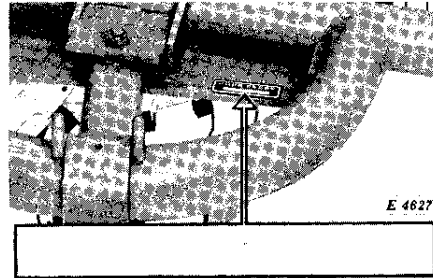
Your new John Deere Wheel Rake is a dependable machine. With proper care and operation you can expect to receive the service and long life designed and built into it. Like any precision machine your rake will require some attention at regular intervals. Use your manual as a guide to service your rake the RIGHT WAY.

If you find yourself in need of additional information or special servicing not covered in this manual, see your John Deere dealer. He is in a position to answer your questions for you.

When in need of parts either to replace worn parts or to make emergency repairs, see your local John Deere dealer.

When ordering parts, give your dealer the serial number of your rake. This information will help him give you prompt and efficient service.

The serial number of your rake is located on the top of the main frame. Record it in the space provided in the picture below.



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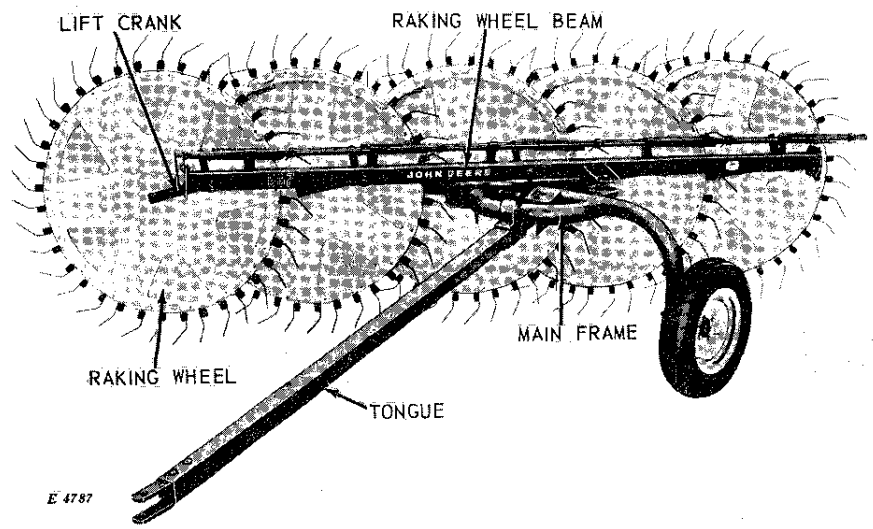
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NOTE: Right- and left-hand sides referred to in this manual are determined from a position at the rear of the machine facing in the direction of travel.

SPECIFICATIONS

Width (Min. to Max.):	5 Wheel Rake	7 ft. 3 in. to 11 ft. 4 in.
	6 Wheel Rake	7 ft. 3 in. to 12 ft. 10 in.
	7 Wheel Rake	7 ft. 3 in. to 14 ft.
Raking Width (Maximum):	5 Wheel Rake	7 ft. 6 in.
	6 Wheel Rake	9 ft. 3 in.
	7 Wheel Rake	11 ft.
Raking Angle		10° to 60°
Raking Wheels: Quantity		5, 6, or 7
	Diameter (Less Teeth)	48 in.
	Quantity of Teeth per Wheel (Double)	18
Weight (Approx.):	5 Wheel Rake	894 lbs.
	6 Wheel Rake	1012 lbs.
	7 Wheel Rake	1130 lbs.
Height in Transport Position		6 ft. 8 in.
Length in Transport Position:	5 Wheel Rake	16 ft. 9 in.
	6 Wheel Rake	17 ft. 5 in.
	7 Wheel Rake	19 ft. 11 in.
Operating Speed		Up to 15 mph
Size of tires recommended		6.40 x 14
Tire inflation pressure		8 to 12 psi.

(Specifications and design subject to change without notice.)



John Deere 567 Wheel Rake

OPERATION

IMPORTANCE OF PROPER ADJUSTMENTS

Your John Deere 567 Wheel Rake is a modern ground-driven rake designed for today's high-speed farming methods. It is a big-capacity rake with raking wheels mounted at a right-angle to give you maximum raking speed with minimum handling of your crop.

On the following pages you will find information on how to operate your John Deere Wheel Rake to the best advantage. If you read this manual carefully and follow the instructions, your rake will give years of dependable and economical service.

PREPARING THE RAKE

Tire Inflation

Check tire inflation pressure. Inflate tires to 8 to 12 psi.

Lubrication

Be sure rake has been lubricated as shown in lubrication chart (page 7).

Visual Inspection

Before starting to work with rake, tighten loose nuts and replace worn parts. Doing so will maintain the efficiency of your rake.

HITCHING RAKE TO TRACTOR

Positioning Tractor Rear Wheels

The turning radius of the tractor and rake can be reduced by moving the tractor rear wheels to narrow setting. This will make shorter turns possible and will prevent tractor tire damage resulting from contact with rake teeth.

Positioning Tractor Drawbar

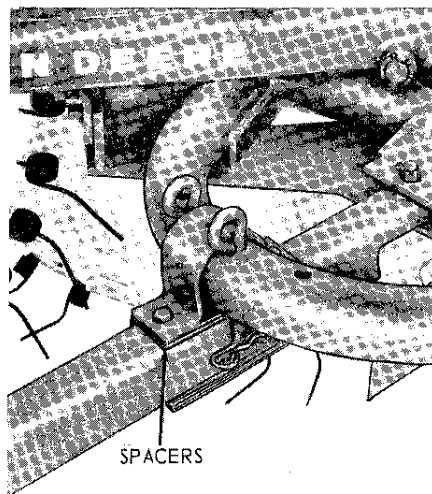
Position offset tractor drawbar so that rake beam is level when rake is hitched to the tractor. After rake has been hitched to tractor it may be necessary to make final leveling adjustment of raking wheels. Lock tractor drawbar in center position.

IMPORTANT: Do not back up when the raking wheels are lowered as tooth damage may result.

Install remote hydraulic cylinder or hand crank, see page 10.

OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS

Leveling Raking Wheels



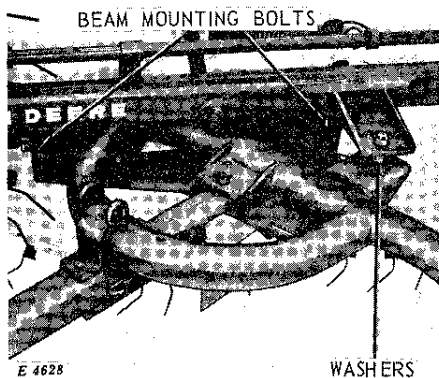
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When the rake is hitched to the tractor drawbar, the raking wheel beam must be level. This is important because it affects the ground contact pressure of the individual wheels.

Level the raking wheel beam by adding or removing spacers between the tongue and main frame. Adding

spacers will raise the front raking wheels and lower the rear raking wheels. Removing spacers will lower the front raking wheels and raise the rear raking wheels. Extra spacers are secured under the tongue.

Adjusting Tooth Pitch



Changing the pitch of the teeth makes it possible to vary the shape and density of the windrow when operating at various speed and in hay of varying characteristics.

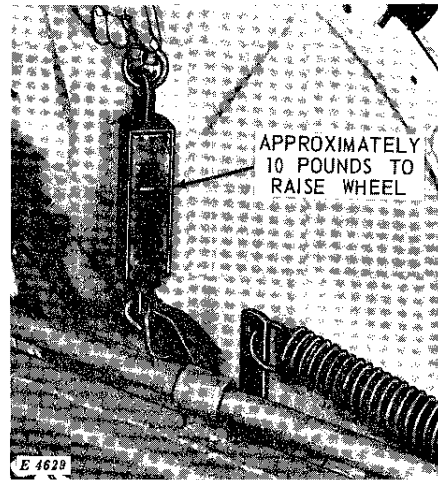
To change the pitch, loosen the beam mounting bolts; then add or remove washers between the main frame bracket and the beam bracket.

Adding washers will tend to produce a loose, fluffy windrow. Removing washers will tend to produce a tighter windrow. Extra washers are secured above the beam bracket.

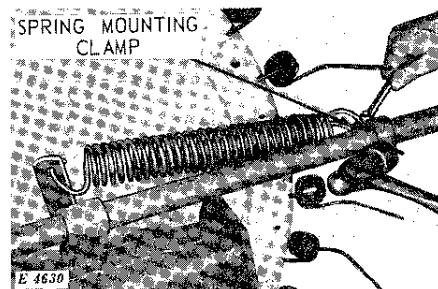
Retighten the mounting bolts.

Raking Wheel Flotation

NOTE: Level the raking wheel beam before checking or changing the wheel flotation. (See page 2.)



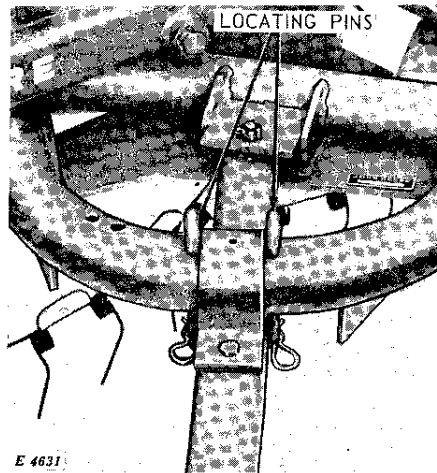
Lower the raking wheels completely with the hand crank or the remote hydraulic cylinder. Using a scale, check each wheel for correct flotation. Each wheel must contact the ground with approximately 10 pounds of pressure.



Adjust for correct pressure of each wheel by loosening and repositioning the spring mounting clamp. Retighten the clamp.

4 Operation

Positioning Tongue

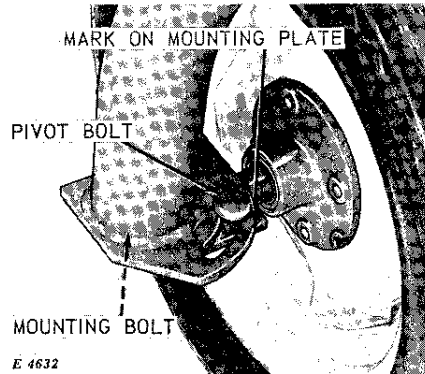


The tongue may be set in any one of four positions which will allow the rake to trail directly behind the tractor or trail to the right-hand side.

When the tongue is set in its left-hand position, the rake will trail to the right of the tractor. This will keep the tractor tires from running over the unraked crop.

To change the tongue position, raise the raking wheels, remove the tongue positioning pins; then shift the rake to the desired tongue position. Secure the tongue with the locating pins.

Raking Width



The raking width is normally set so that each main wheel spindle mounting bolt is centered to a mark on its respective mounting plate on the main frame. The raking width may be increased by turning each wheel further to the left, or the raking width can be decreased by turning each wheel further to the right. Loosen both the spindle mounting bolt and the pivot bolt to reposition each wheel. The wheels must parallel each other. Tighten both bolts after setting each wheel.

Tedding

Your wheel rake may be used as a tedder by setting each succeeding raking wheel slightly higher than the wheel directly in front of it. The last wheel should barely contact the crop. When the wheels are set in this manner, the windrow should be evenly spread.

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