

244 and 343 Corn Heads



OPERATORS MANUAL

244 and 343
Corn Heads

OMH84608 Issue J2 English

John Deere Harvester Works
OMH84608 Issue J2


LITHO IN U.S.A.
ENGLISH





To the Purchaser

This new corn head was carefully designed and manufactured to give years of dependable service. To keep it running efficiently, read the instructions in this operator's manual. Each section is clearly identified so you can easily find the information you need—whether it is operation, adjustments, lubrication, or service. Read the Table of Contents to learn where each section is located.

 This safety alert symbol identifies important safety messages in this manual. When you see this symbol, be alert to the possibility of personal injury and carefully read the message that follows.

"Right-hand" and "left-hand" sides are determined

by facing in the direction the corn head will travel when in use.

Record your corn head serial number in the space provided on page 49. Your dealer needs this information to give you prompt, efficient service when you order parts. If your corn head requires replacement parts, go to your John Deere dealer where you can obtain Genuine John Deere parts—accept no substitutes.

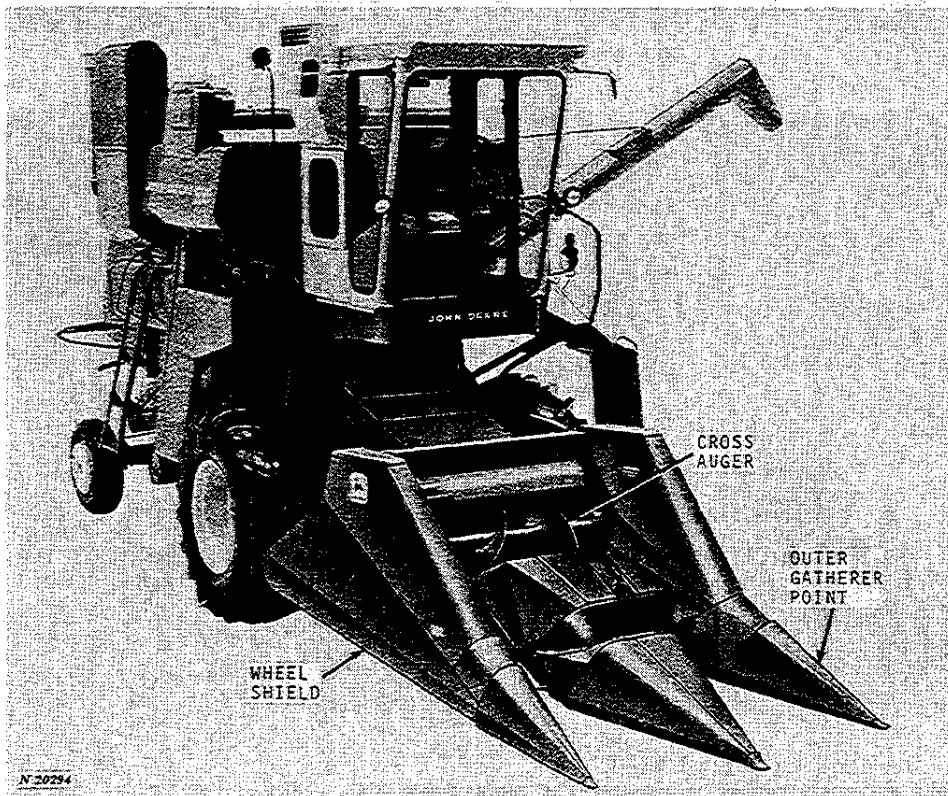
The warranty on this corn head appears on your copy of the purchase order which you should have received from your dealer when you purchased the corn head.



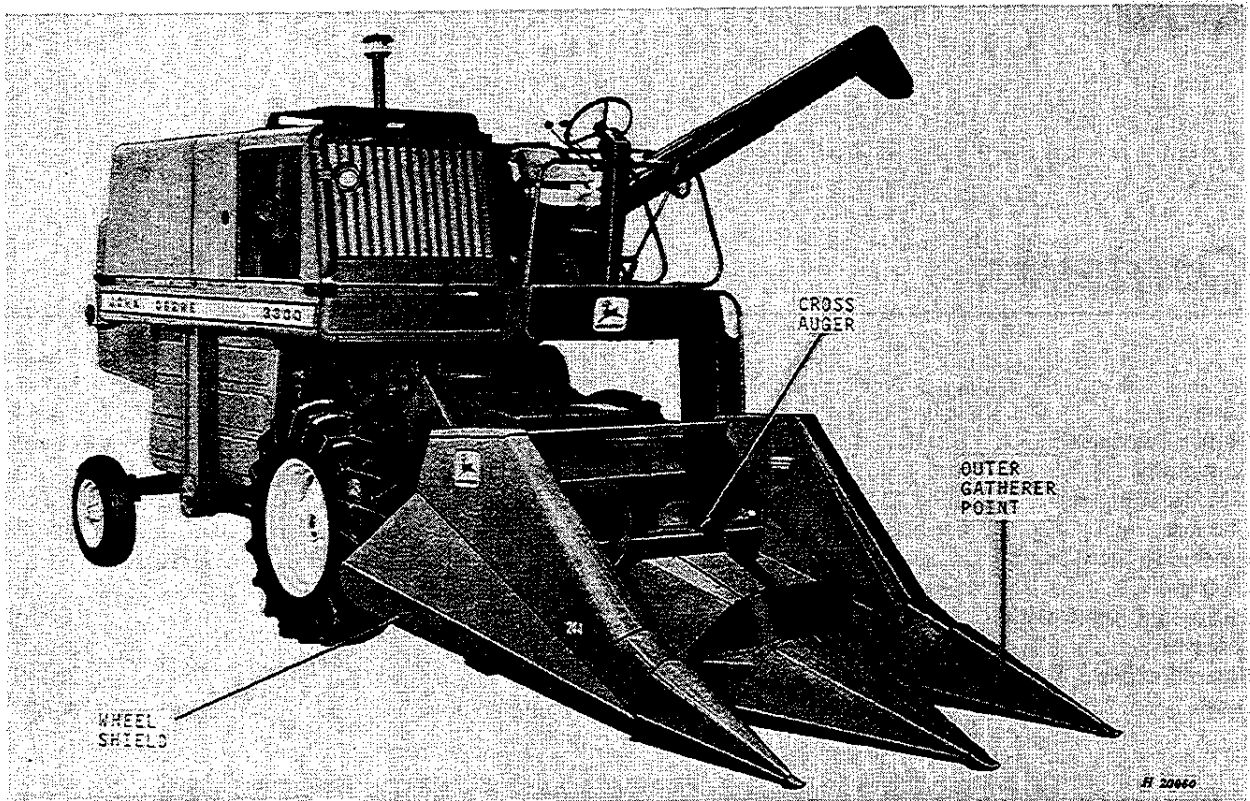


Contents

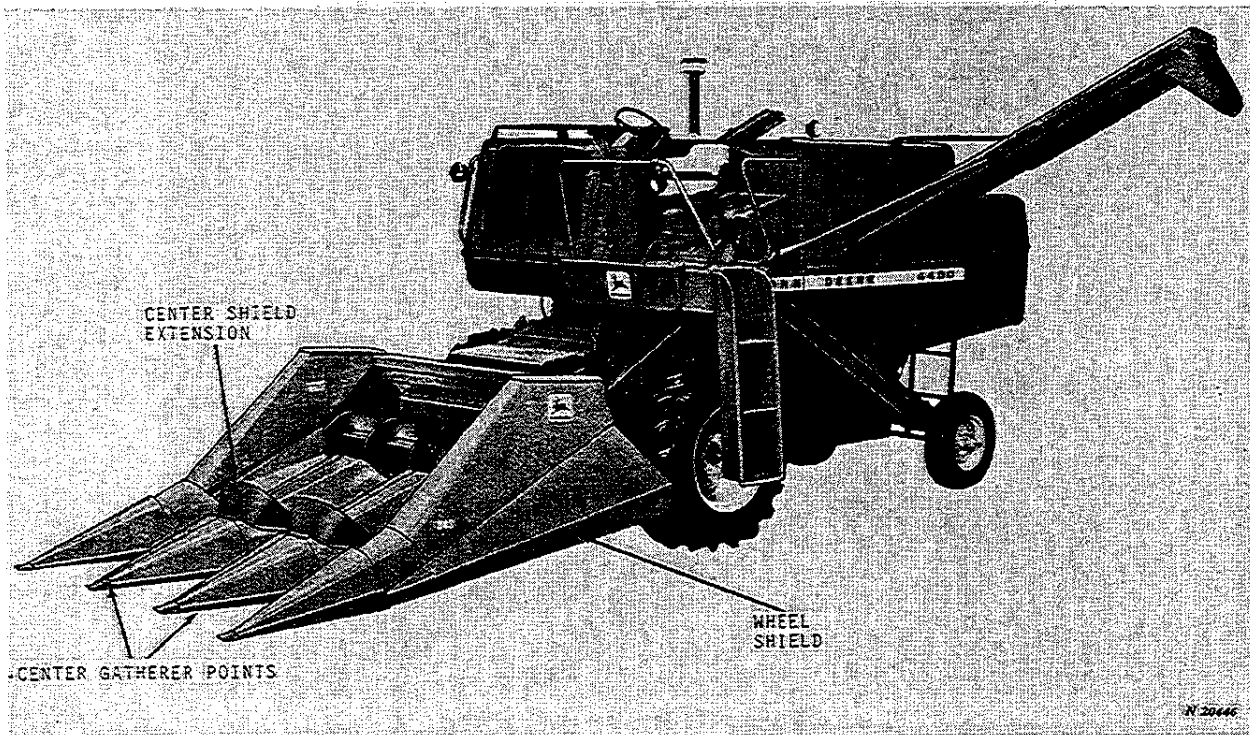
	Page
Operation	3-15
Safety Suggestions	16
Lubrication	17
Trouble Shooting	18-21
Service	22-24
Removing Corn Head	25-29
Storage	30
Installing Corn Head	31-40
Assembly	41-47
Specifications	48-49
Index	50-51



John Deere 244 Corn Head on 55 Combine



John Deere 244 Corn Head on 3300 Combine



John Deere 343 Corn Head on 4400 Combine



Operation

PROPER ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Proper assembly and installation of the corn head on combine will insure long life and less service problems for you. Improper assembly and installation can cause inferior work and damage to corn head and combine. After assembly and installation, check over entire machine, being sure shields, sprockets, chains, and all other parts are properly attached.

STARTING IN THE FIELD

Pick end rows first and then disk down end rows for a smoother ride and ease of handling. Operate combine in a lower gear until you become familiar with corn head. Pick rows of corn as they were planted so it will not be necessary to pick odd or guess rows.

After picking several rounds, stop corn head and shut off combine engine. Check all bearings for heating. Check to be sure all bolts are tight and chains are adjusted to proper tension.

Adjust Machine Properly

Successful operation, quality of work, and length of life of any machine depends greatly upon proper adjustments to meet specific field conditions.

After making several rounds, check adjustments on corn head and combine to be sure you are getting the best possible sample of corn in grain tank.

Drive Carefully

Drive combine carefully so corn head will stay on rows. In well standing corn, operate corn head so front of gatherer points are just touching the ground. This will eliminate amount of trash taken into combine and help to eliminate possibility of gatherers picking up stones or other foreign objects that can cause damage to corn head or combine.

Listen for slipping clutches or other unusual noises. If unit begins to plug, do not slow down combine engine. Keep engine at operating speed and decrease ground speed with variable speed control or disengage foot clutch until unit has cleared itself.

Operate At Proper Ground Speed

The corn head as well as combine will do its best job if you operate at a moderate ground speed. Never force corn head or combine to the extent of overload. To do so may result in breakdowns or trouble. Start out in a lower gear and work up until you find the proper ground speed in which to operate.

In well standing corn, forward movement of combine should be approximately the same as rearward movement of gatherer chain flights, so flights gently assist in movement of stalks into stalk rolls.

If ground speed is too fast, gatherer chains push stalks forward and knock ears off stalks. If ground speed is too slow, gatherer chains jerk stalks back into unit, possibly shearing off stalks or knocking off ears of corn.

FIELD LOSSES

During normal harvesting conditions, most field losses are created by a careless operator who neglects to adjust his machine periodically. However, a few kernels lost behind the combine does not call for numerous adjustments. See corn kernel loss chart on next page.

As the season progresses, field losses will increase due to corn becoming drier and stalks rotting out. Field losses can be reduced to a minimum by keeping corn head and combine in proper adjustment. A few minutes spent each day checking corn head and combine for proper adjustments will repay you great dividends in service and long life as well as eliminating field losses.

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