

## Standard Header Settings

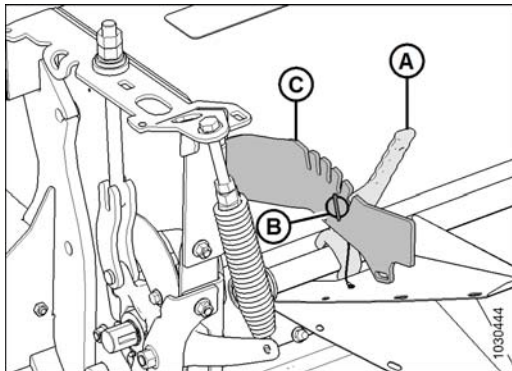
Disc speed	2100 rpm
Header height	0–1
Header tilt	3–4 Adjust to change cut height, use skid shoes for high cut heights.
Ground speed	Adjust until conditioning performance is affected.

## Windrow Forming Guidelines

Windrow Width	Rear Baffle Position	Forming Shield
3–5 ft. (0.9–1.5 m)	Up	Does all windrow formation. Adjust sides to desired width
5–7 ft. (1.5–2.1 m)	Mid	Partial windrow formation. Adjust sides and baffle
7–8 ft. (2.1–2.4 m)	Down	Not in use
DWA	2nd notch from top	Set at highest setting which does not interfere with DWA

## Adjusting the Windrow

### Rear Baffle Position (Manual)



Controls windrow height/width. Directs crop flow that affects width.

1. Remove lynch pin (B).
2. Pull lever (A) inboard to disengage bracket (C):
  - Move lever forward (raise baffle) for narrow swath.
  - Move lever backward (lower baffle) for wide swath.
3. Release lever so tab engages the notch in bracket (C).
4. Secure lever with lynch pin (A).

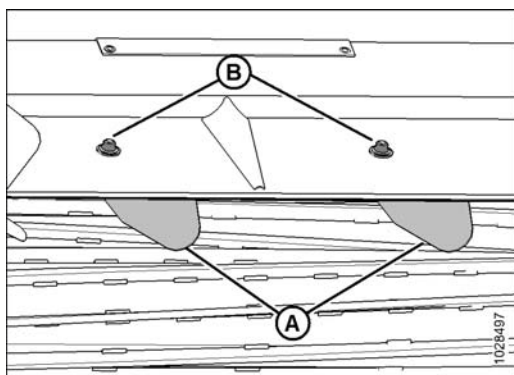
### Rear Baffle Position (Electronic) – Optional



The position of the rear baffle can be adjusted from inside the cab.

1. To adjust the baffle up and down, press F5 (A) and F6 (B) keys respectively.
2. A pop up will appear on the HPT display for 3 seconds indicating the baffle position from 0–10.

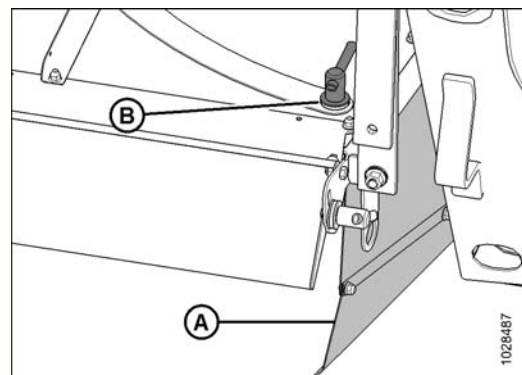
### Baffle Deflector Fins



Control material distribution across windrow.

1. Remove fins from storage position (on top of baffle).
  2. Position deflector fin (A) under baffle.
  3. Secure with existing bolt and nut (B) (bolt head facing down).
  4. Adjust to approximately 60° angle inward.
  5. Torque nut to 69 Nm (51 lbf-ft). Repeat on the other side.
- NOTE:** In large stemmed crops or while using the DWA, remove the fins and attach them to the top of the baffle for storage.

### Forming Shield

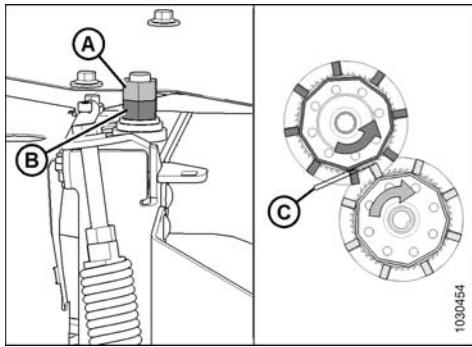


Controls windrow width and placement.

1. Adjust forming shield using handle (B) under the windrower.
2. To ensure windrow is centered, adjust both side deflectors (A) to the same position.

## Adjusting the Conditioner Rolls

### Roll Gap



#### Increase conditioning:

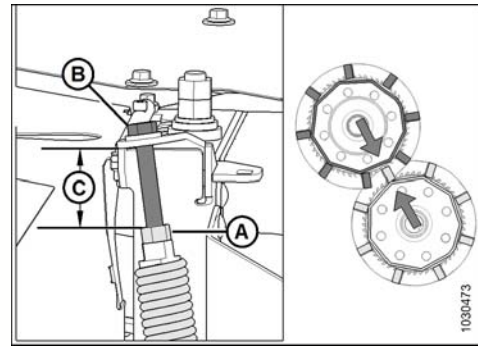
1. Loosen jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.
2. Turn lower nut (B) counterclockwise to decrease roll gap (C).
3. Tighten jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.

#### Decrease conditioning:

1. Loosen jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.
2. Turn lower nut (B) clockwise to increase roll gap (C).
3. Tighten jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.

**IMPORTANT:** Ensure nuts are adjusted equally on both sides of the disc header to achieve consistent gap across the rolls.

### Roll Tension



#### Decrease tension (light crops):

1. Loosen jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.
2. Turn bolt (B) counterclockwise to increase exposed thread (C) equally on both sides of the conditioner.
3. Tighten jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.

#### Increase tension (heavy or tough crops):

1. Loosen jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.
2. Turn bolt (B) clockwise to decrease exposed thread (C) equally on both sides of the conditioner.
3. Tighten jam nut (A) on both sides of the conditioner.

## Setting the Float



1. Lower header until cutterbar is on the ground.
2. Adjust header tilt to desired working angle.
3. Press rotary scroll knob (A) on the HPT to display the QuickMenu system.
4. Rotate scroll knob (A) to highlight header float icon (B), and press scroll knob to select.



5. Turn scroll knob (A) to highlight left float (B) or right float (C).
6. Press knob (A) to activate the selection.
7. Rotate the scroll knob to adjust the float setting. Set float as light as possible without excessive bouncing. Recommended starting setting at 43–47 kg (95–105 lb.).
8. Press the scroll knob when finished making adjustments.

**NOTE:** Adjust the float in small increments.

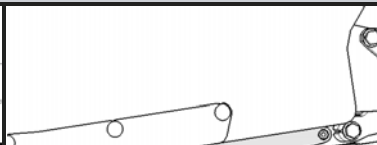
## Adjusting Cutting Height

### Header Angle



#### Shallow Angle

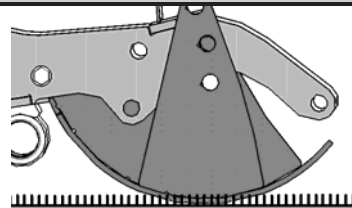
Use a shallow angle when the ground is rocky, ridged, and loose or uneven.



#### Steep Angle

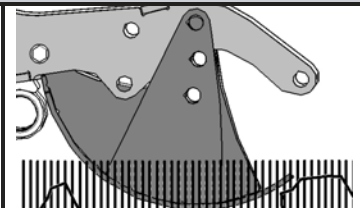
Use a steep angle when the ground is firm, level, or smooth.

### Skid Shoes



#### Intermediate Position

Use the upper position when the ground is smooth, or to produce a short stubble.



#### Lower Position

Use the lower position when the ground is uneven, or to produce a high stubble.

Subject to change without notice