R85 Rotary Disc 4.9-Meter (16-Foot) Self-Propelled Windrower Header

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EC Declaration of Conformity

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[3] MacDon R85

Christoph Martens
Product Integrity

Figure 1. EC Declaration of Conformity, Page 1
<table>
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<th>Language</th>
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| NL | \begin{verbatim}
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214366 ii Revision A
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Noise Levels

The A-weighted sound pressure level inside the operator’s station of a typical self-propelled vehicle (e.g., M205), when operated in conjunction with this R85 rotary disc header, is 79 dBA. This measurement was taken in accordance with ISO 5131. The sound pressure level depends upon the rotary disc speed, crop conditions, as well the exact type of self-propelled vehicle used to power the R85.
List of Revisions

At MacDon, we’re continuously making improvements: occasionally these improvements affect product documentation. The following list provides an account of major changes from the previous version of this document.

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<tr>
<td>Removed transport light adjustment procedure; it is not applicable to the new transport lights.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moved Recommended Fluids and Lubricants to inside back cover.</td>
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Introduction

This manual describes operating and maintenance procedures for the MacDon R85 Rotary Disc 16-Foot Self-Propelled Windrower Header.

Your new 16-foot rotary disc header can be attached to MacDon M200, M205, and M1240 Self-Propelled Windrowers and is designed to cut, condition, and lay in windrows a wide variety of grasses and hay crops.

**Carefully read all the material provided before attempting to use or service the machine.**

Use this manual as your first source of information for the machine.

A parts catalog is also supplied with your new header. If you require more detailed service information, contact your MacDon Dealer.

When setting up the machine or making adjustments, review and follow the recommended machine settings in all relevant MacDon publications. Failure to do so may compromise machine function and machine life and may result in a hazardous situation.

MacDon provides warranty for Customers who operate and maintain their equipment as described in this manual. A copy of the MacDon Industries Limited Warranty Policy, which explains this warranty, should have been provided to you by your Dealer. Damage resulting from any of the following conditions will void the warranty:

- Accident
- Misuse
- Abuse
- Improper maintenance or neglect
- Abnormal or extraordinary use of the machine
- Failure to use the machine, equipment, component, or part in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions

Use the Table of Contents and the Index to guide you to specific areas. Study the Table of Contents to familiarize yourself with how the material is organized. Keep this manual handy for frequent reference and to pass on to new Operators or Owners. Call your Dealer if you need assistance, information, or additional copies of this manual.

**Conventions**

The following conventions are used in this document:

- Right and left are determined from the operator’s position, facing forward with the windrower in cab-forward position.
- Unless otherwise noted, use the standard torque values provided in Chapter 8 Reference, page 185 of this document.

**NOTE:** Keep your MacDon publications up-to-date. The most current version can be downloaded from our website [www.macdon.com](http://www.macdon.com) or from our Dealer-only site ([https://portal.macdon.com](https://portal.macdon.com)) (login required).
Store the operator’s manual and the parts catalog in the plastic manual case (A) located at the right side of the header.

Figure 3. Manual Storage Case
Serial Number(s)

Record the serial number of the header in the space provided.

Header Serial No: ____________

The serial number plate (A) is located on the top cover at the right side of the header.

Figure 4. Serial Number Location – Self-Propelled
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Inside Back Cover
1 Safety

1.1 Safety Alert Symbols

This safety alert symbol indicates important safety messages in this manual and on safety signs on the machine.

This symbol means:

- **ATTENTION!**
- **BECOME ALERT!**
- **YOUR SAFETY IS INVOLVED!**

Carefully read and follow the safety message accompanying this symbol.

**Why is safety important to you?**

- Accidents disable and kill
- Accidents cost
- Accidents can be avoided
1.2 Signal Words

Three signal words, **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION**, are used to alert you to hazardous situations. The appropriate signal word for each situation has been selected using the following guidelines:

⚠ **DANGER**
Indicates an imminently hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

⚠ **WARNING**
Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

⚠ **CAUTION**
Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may be used to alert against unsafe practices.
1.3 General Safety

\textbf{CAUTION}

The following are general farm safety precautions that should be part of your operating procedure for all types of machinery.

Protect yourself.

- When assembling, operating, and servicing machinery, wear all protective clothing and personal safety devices that could be necessary for job at hand. Do **NOT** take chances. You may need the following:
  - Hard hat
  - Protective footwear with slip resistant soles
  - Protective glasses or goggles
  - Heavy gloves
  - Wet weather gear
  - Respirator or filter mask
- Be aware that exposure to loud noises can cause hearing impairment or loss. Wear suitable hearing protection devices such as earmuffs or earplugs to help protect against loud noises.
  - Provide a first aid kit for use in case of emergencies.
  - Keep a fire extinguisher on the machine. Be sure fire extinguisher is properly maintained. Be familiar with its proper use.
  - Keep young children away from machinery at all times.
  - Be aware that accidents often happen when Operator is tired or in a hurry. Take time to consider safest way. Never ignore warning signs of fatigue.
• Wear close-fitting clothing and cover long hair. Never wear dangling items such as scarves or bracelets.
• Keep all shields in place. NEVER alter or remove safety equipment. Make sure driveline guards can rotate independently of shaft and can telescope freely.
• Use only service and repair parts made or approved by equipment manufacturer. Substituted parts may not meet strength, design, or safety requirements.

• Keep hands, feet, clothing, and hair away from moving parts. NEVER attempt to clear obstructions or objects from a machine while engine is running.
• Do NOT modify machine. Unauthorized modifications may impair machine function and/or safety. It may also shorten machine’s life.
• To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of machine, ALWAYS stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

• Keep service area clean and dry. Wet or oily floors are slippery. Wet spots can be dangerous when working with electrical equipment. Be sure all electrical outlets and tools are properly grounded.
• Keep work area well lit.
• Keep machinery clean. Straw and chaff on a hot engine is a fire hazard. Do NOT allow oil or grease to accumulate on service platforms, ladders, or controls. Clean machines before storage.
• NEVER use gasoline, naphtha, or any volatile material for cleaning purposes. These materials may be toxic and/or flammable.
• When storing machinery, cover sharp or extending components to prevent injury from accidental contact.
1.4 Maintenance Safety

To ensure your safety while maintaining machine:

- Review operator’s manual and all safety items before operation and/or maintenance of machine.
- Place all controls in Neutral, stop the engine, set the park brake, remove the ignition key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before servicing, adjusting, and/or repairing.
- Follow good shop practices:
  - Keep service areas clean and dry
  - Be sure electrical outlets and tools are properly grounded
  - Keep work area well lit
- Relieve pressure from hydraulic circuits before servicing and/or disconnecting machine.
- Make sure all components are tight and that steel lines, hoses, and couplings are in good condition before applying pressure to hydraulic systems.
- Keep hands, feet, clothing, and hair away from all moving and/or rotating parts.
- Clear area of bystanders, especially children, when carrying out any maintenance, repairs, or adjustments.
- Install transport lock or place safety stands under frame before working under machine.
- If more than one person is servicing machine at same time, be aware that rotating a driveline or other mechanically-driven component by hand (for example, accessing a lube fitting) will cause drive components in other areas (belts, pulleys, and knives) to move. Stay clear of driven components at all times.
- Wear protective gear when working on machine.
- Wear heavy gloves when working on knife components.

Figure 1.8: Safety around Equipment

Figure 1.9: Equipment NOT Safe for Children

Figure 1.10: Safety Equipment
1.5 Hydraulic Safety

- Always place all hydraulic controls in Neutral before dismounting.
- Make sure that all components in hydraulic system are kept clean and in good condition.
- Replace any worn, cut, abraded, flattened, or crimped hoses and steel lines.
- Do NOT attempt any makeshift repairs to hydraulic lines, fittings, or hoses by using tapes, clamps, cements, or welding. The hydraulic system operates under extremely high pressure. Makeshift repairs will fail suddenly and create hazardous and unsafe conditions.

- Wear proper hand and eye protection when searching for high-pressure hydraulic leaks. Use a piece of cardboard as a backstop instead of hands to isolate and identify a leak.
- If injured by a concentrated high-pressure stream of hydraulic fluid, seek medical attention immediately. Serious infection or toxic reaction can develop from hydraulic fluid piercing the skin.

- Make sure all components are tight and steel lines, hoses, and couplings are in good condition before applying pressure to a hydraulic system.
1.6 Safety Signs

- Keep safety signs clean and legible at all times.
- Replace safety signs that are missing or become illegible.
- If original parts on which a safety sign was installed are replaced, be sure repair part also bears current safety sign.
- Replacement safety signs are available from your Dealer Parts Department.

1.6.1 Installing Safety Decals

1. Clean and dry installation area.
2. Decide on exact location before you remove decal backing paper.
3. Remove smaller portion of split backing paper.
4. Place decal in position and slowly peel back remaining paper, smoothing decal as it is applied.
5. Prick small air pockets with a pin and smooth out.
1.7 Safety Decal Locations

Figure 1.15: Safety Decal Locations

A - MD #174436
B - MD #113482
C - MD #194464
D - MD #194521
E - MD #184385

Figure 1.16: Safety Decals

A
B
C
D
E
Figure 1.17: Safety Decal Locations

A - MD #190546  
B - MD #247166  
C - MD #184371  
D - MD #184385  
E - MD #194466  
F - MD #194463  
G - MD #194465

Figure 1.18: Safety Decals
Figure 1.19: Safety Decal Locations
1.8 Understanding Safety Signs

MD #113482

General hazard pertaining to machine operation and servicing

CAUTION
To avoid injury or death from improper or unsafe machine operation:

- Read the operator’s manual and follow all safety instructions.
- Do not allow untrained persons to operate the machine.
- Review safety instructions with all Operators every year.
- Ensure that all safety signs are installed and legible.
- Make certain everyone is clear of machine before starting engine and during operation.
- Keep riders off the machine.
- Keep all shields in place and stay clear of moving parts.
- Disengage header drive, put transmission in Neutral, and wait for all movement to stop before leaving operator’s position.
- Stop the engine and remove the key before servicing, adjusting, lubricating, cleaning, or unplugging machine.
- Engage safety props to prevent lowering of header or reel before servicing in the raised position.
- Use slow moving vehicle emblem and flashing warning lights when operating on roadways unless prohibited by law.

MD #166466

High pressure oil hazard

WARNING

- Do not go near leaks.
- High pressure oil easily punctures skin causing serious injury, gangrene, or death.
- If injured, seek emergency medical help. Immediate surgery is required to remove oil.
- Do not use finger or skin to check for leaks.
- Lower load or relieve hydraulic pressure before loosening fittings.
MD #174434
Header hazard

DANGER
- Rest header on ground or engage mechanical locks before going under unit.

MD #184371
Hand entanglement hazard

WARNING
- Do not operate without shields in place.
- To avoid injury, stop engine and remove key before opening shield.

MD #184385
Entanglement hazard

WARNING
- Do not operate without shields in place.
- To avoid injury, stop engine and remove key before opening shield.
MD #184386
Pinch hazard

WARNING
- Keep away.
- Never reach into pinch area.
- Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

MD #184422
Keep shields in place hazard

WARNING
- Do not place hand.
- To avoid injury, stop the engine and remove the key before opening power drive system shield.
- Keep all shields in place.

MD #190546
Slippery surface

WARNING
- Do not use this area as a step or platform.
- Failure to comply could result in serious injury or death.
MD #194462
Header crushing hazard

WARNING
• Install lock before going under unit.

---

MD #194463
Rotating blades

WARNING
• Stop the engine and remove the key before opening the header covers.
• Listen and look for evidence of rotation before lifting cover.
• Rotating cutters may continue to rotate after power is shut off.

---

MD #194464
Shut down for service

WARNING
• Stop the engine and remove the key.
• Read the windrower and header manuals for inspection and maintenance instructions.
SAFETY

MD #194465
Rotating blades

WARNING
- Stand clear.
- Stop the engine and remove the key.
- Listen and look for evidence of rotation before lifting cover.
- Rotating cutters may continue to rotate after power is shut off.
- Failure to comply could result in serious injury or death.

MD #194466
Thrown objects hazard

WARNING
- Stand clear.
- Crop materials exiting at high speed.
- Stop machine, look, listen, and wait for all movement to stop before approaching.
- Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.
**SAFETY**

**MD #194521**

Auger entanglement hazard

**CAUTION**

- To avoid injury from entanglement with rotating auger, stand clear of header/mower while machine is running.

General hazard pertaining to machine operation and servicing.

**CAUTION**

- Read the operator’s manual and follow safety instructions.
- Do not allow untrained persons to operate the machine.
- Review safety instructions with all Operators every year.
- Ensure that all safety signs are installed and legible.
- Make certain everyone is clear of machine before starting engine and during operation.
- Keep riders off the machine.
- Keep all shields in place and stay clear of moving parts.
- Disengage header drive, put transmission in Neutral, and wait for all movement to stop before leaving operator’s position.
- Stop the engine and remove the key from ignition before servicing, adjusting, lubricating, cleaning, or unplugging machine.
- Engage locks to prevent lowering of header or reel before servicing in the raised position.
- Use slow moving vehicle emblem and flashing warning lights when operating on roadways unless prohibited by law.

**MD #247166**

Moving implement hazard

**WARNING**

- To avoid injury, do not mount or ride machine while the machine is in motion.

---

![Figure 1.33: MD #194521](image1)

![Figure 1.34: MD #247166](image2)
SAFETY

MD #247167
Rotating blades

WARNING

• Stop the engine and remove the key.
• Listen and look for evidence of rotation before lifting cover.
• Rotating blades may continue to rotate after power is shut off due to inertia.

Figure 1.35: MD #247167
2 Product Overview

2.1 Definitions

The following terms and acronyms may be used in this manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>American Petroleum Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTM</td>
<td>American Society of Testing and Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt</td>
<td>A headed and externally threaded fastener that is designed to be paired with a nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cab-forward</td>
<td>Windrower operation with Operator and cab facing in direction of travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDM</td>
<td>Cab display module on a self-propelled windrower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center-link</td>
<td>A hydraulic cylinder link between header and machine used to change header angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGVW</td>
<td>Combined gross vehicle weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWA</td>
<td>Double Windrow Attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECM</td>
<td>Engine control module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECU</td>
<td>Electronic control unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine-forward</td>
<td>Windrower operation with Operator and engine facing in direction of travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export header</td>
<td>Header configuration typical outside North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger tight</td>
<td>Finger tight is a reference position where sealing surfaces or components are making contact with each other, and fitting has been tightened to a point where fitting is no longer loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFFT</td>
<td>Flats from finger tight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSS</td>
<td>Grass Seed Special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVW</td>
<td>Gross vehicle weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard joint</td>
<td>A joint made with use of a fastener where joining materials are highly incompressible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header</td>
<td>A machine that cuts and lays crop into a windrow and is attached to a self-propelled windrower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex key</td>
<td>A tool of hexagonal cross-section used to drive bolts and screws that have a hexagonal socket in head (internal-wrenching hexagon drive); also known as an Allen key and various other synonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hp</td>
<td>Horsepower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISC</td>
<td>Intermediate Speed Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIC</td>
<td>Joint Industrial Council: A standards body that developed standard sizing and shape for original 37° flared fitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Series windrower</td>
<td>MacDon M100, M105, M150, M155, M155E4, M200, and M205 windrowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1 Series windrower</td>
<td>MacDon M1170 and M1240 windrowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut</td>
<td>An internally threaded fastener that is designed to be paired with a bolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-DETENT</td>
<td>The slot opposite the NEUTRAL position on operator’s console of M Series windrowsers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American header</td>
<td>Header configuration typical in North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPT</td>
<td>National Pipe Thread: A style of fitting used for low pressure port openings. Threads on NPT fittings are uniquely tapered for an interference fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORB</td>
<td>O-ring boss: A style of fitting commonly used in port opening on manifolds, pumps, and motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORFS</td>
<td>O-ring face seal: A style of fitting commonly used for connecting hoses and tubes. This style of fitting is also commonly called ORS, which stands for O-ring seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpm</td>
<td>Revolutions per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Series header</td>
<td>MacDon R80 and R85 disc headers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoHS (Reduction of Hazardous Substances)</td>
<td>A directive by the European Union to restrict use of certain hazardous substances (such as hexavalent chromium used in some yellow zinc platings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAE</td>
<td>Society of Automotive Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw</td>
<td>A headed and externally threaded fastener that threads into preformed threads or forms its own thread into a mating part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Propelled (SP) Windrower</td>
<td>Self-propelled machine consisting of a power unit with a header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft joint</td>
<td>A joint made with use of a fastener where joining materials are compressible or experience relaxation over a period of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>A four-wheel highway/road vehicle weighing no less than 3400 kg (7500 lb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tension</td>
<td>Axial load placed on a bolt or screw, usually measured in Newtons (N) or pounds (lb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFFT</td>
<td>Turns from finger tight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque</td>
<td>The product of a force X lever arm length, usually measured in Newton-meters (Nm) or foot-pounds (lbf·ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque angle</td>
<td>A tightening procedure where fitting is assembled to a precondition (finger tight) and then nut is turned farther a number of degrees to achieve its final position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque-tension</td>
<td>The relationship between assembly torque applied to a piece of hardware and axial load it induces in bolt or screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer</td>
<td>A thin cylinder with a hole or slot located in the center that is to be used as a spacer, load distribution element, or a locking mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windrower</td>
<td>Power unit of a self-propelled header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCM</td>
<td>Windrower control module</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Component Identification

Figure 2.1: Component Identification

A - Driveshield
B - Tower
C - Door
D - Gauge Rollers (Optional)
E - Baffle
F - Hydraulic Hoses to Windrower
G - Baffle Control
H - Header Boot

Figure 2.2: Component Identification

A - Transport Light
B - Conditioner Rolls
C - Hose Support
D - Drive Motor
E - Rotary Deflector
F - Overshot Auger
G - 10-Disc Cutterbar
H - Curtains
## 2.3 Specifications

**NOTE:**
Specifications and design are subject to change without notice or obligation to revise previously sold units.

S: standard / O: optional / OD: optional (dealer installed) / -: not available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>4.9-Meter (16-Foot) R85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cutterbar</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective cutting width</td>
<td>4827 mm (15.83 ft.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cutting discs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of blades per disc</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 degree bevel up knives</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inline spur gear cutterbar design</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geartrain protection - shearable key in spindle (all discs)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall crop feed plates (stored on header)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austempered cutting discs</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife tip speed</td>
<td>82.9 mps (184 mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range of cutting disc rpm</td>
<td>1800–2600 rpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife tip speed range</td>
<td>59.2–85.5 mps (131–189 mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutterbar spindle anti-wrap ring</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austempered rock guards</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourglass converging impellers</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat treated crop lifters</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting angle range</td>
<td>0-8° below horizontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting angle range - minimum cut height</td>
<td>19 mm (3/4 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustable gauge rollers</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustable shoes</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overshot Auger</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral diameter</td>
<td>229 mm (9.0 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center tube diameter</td>
<td>152 mm (6.0 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rpm range</td>
<td>720–1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three HB belt drive (with spring loaded idler)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal joint in auger center</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hay Conditioner</strong></td>
<td>4.9-Meter (16-Foot) R85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive: Bevel gearbox to 5 HA banded belt drive to enclosed timing gearbox and driveline</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll type: Intermeshing steel bars</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll length: 300 mm (118 in.)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll diameter 229 mm (9.0 in.) outside diameter on (179 mm) 7.0 in. O.D. tube</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll diameter 233 mm (9.17 in.) outside diameter on 168.4 mm (6.63 in.) O.D. tube (SP)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll speed</td>
<td>730–1040 rpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forming Shield</strong> for 915 mm (36 in.) windrow to 2540 mm (102 in.) wide swath</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header mounted adjustable baffle</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor mounted side deflector and rear baffle</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frame and Structure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two amber transport lights</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounts to self-propelled windrower</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy access doors to access cutterbar components</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport width</td>
<td>4879 mm (192 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total weight complete with lift arms (estimated)</td>
<td>1955 kg (4300 lb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drives</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M205 Windrower tractor to 106 cc (6.4 cu in.) Eaton heavy duty hydraulic motor</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M205 maximum hydraulic power developed</td>
<td>174 kW (231 Hp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydraulic Header Connection</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic couplers for quick attachment</td>
<td>O_D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attachments and Accessories</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double windrow attachment</td>
<td>O_D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall crop divider kit</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutterbar repair tool kit</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Operation

3.1 Owner/Operator Responsibilities

⚠️ CAUTION

- It is your responsibility to read and understand this manual completely before operating the header. Contact your MacDon Dealer if an instruction is not clear to you.
- Follow all safety messages in the manual and on safety decals on the machine.
- Remember that YOU are the key to safety. Good safety practices protect you and the people around you.
- Before allowing anyone to operate the header, for however short a time or distance, make sure they have been instructed in its safe and proper use.
- Review the manual and all safety related items with all Operators annually.
- Be alert for other Operators not using recommended procedures or not following safety precautions. Correct these mistakes immediately before an accident occurs.
- Do NOT modify the machine. Unauthorized modifications may impair the function and/or safety and affect machine life.
- The safety information given in this manual does not replace safety codes, insurance needs, or laws governing your area. Be sure your machine meets the standards set by these regulations.
- Ensure that the windrower is properly equipped to safely operate the header. This may include adding ballast according to windrower operator’s manual requirements for attachments of this size and mass.
3.2 Operational Safety

⚠️ CAUTION

Follow these safety precautions:

- Follow all safety and operational instructions given in your windrower operator’s manuals. If you do not have an operator’s manual, get one from your Dealer and read it thoroughly.
- Never attempt to start the windrower’s engine or operate the machine except from the windrower seat.
- Check the operation of all controls in a safe clear area before starting work.
- Do NOT allow riders on the windrower or header.

⚠️ CAUTION

- Never start or move the machine until you are sure all bystanders have cleared the area.
- Avoid travelling over loose fill, rocks, ditches, or holes.
- Drive slowly through gates and doorways.
- If cutting ditch banks, use extreme caution. If the header hits an obstruction, the front of the windrower will usually swerve toward the ditch.
- When working on inclines, travel uphill or downhill when possible. Be sure to keep the windrower transmission in gear when travelling downhill.
- Never attempt to get on or off a moving machine.
- Do NOT get off the windrower while the header is in operation.
- To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of machine, always stop the windrower engine and remove the key before adjusting or removing plugged material from the machine.
- Check for excessive vibration and unusual noises. If there is any indication of trouble, shut down and inspect the machine.

⚠️ CAUTION

Follow proper shut down procedure:

- Engage the windrower brake.
- Stop the engine and remove the key.
- Wait for all movement to stop.
- Engage the header safety props before inspecting a raised machine.
CAUTION

- Operate only in daylight or good artificial light.
- Keep everyone several hundred feet away from your operation.
- Ensure bystanders are never in line with the front or rear of the machine. Stones or other foreign objects can be ejected with force from either end.
- Extreme care must be exercised to avoid injury from thrown objects. Do NOT, under any circumstances, operate the header when other people are in the vicinity. Stones and other objects can be thrown great distances by the rotating cutting blades.
- The cutterbar curtains are very important to reduce the potential for thrown objects. Always keep the cutterbar curtains down when operating the header. Replace the curtains if they become worn or damaged.

Figure 3.1: Ejected Objects Warning
3.3 Engaging and Disengaging Header Safety Props

Safety props are located on both header lift cylinders on the windrower. Follow these steps to engage or disengage the header safety props:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury from fall of raised header, always engage safety props when working on or around raised header, and before going under header for any reason.

Engage safety props as follows:

1. Start engine and press header up (A) switch to raise header to maximum height.

2. Rephase cylinders if one end of the header does not raise fully. If rephasing is required, proceed as follows:
   a. Press and hold the header up (A) switch until both cylinders stop moving.
   b. Continue to hold the switch for 3–4 seconds. Cylinders are now phased.

3. Pull lever (A) and rotate toward header to lower safety prop (B) onto cylinder. Repeat for opposite cylinder.
Disengage safety props as follows:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Turn lever (A) away from header to raise safety prop until lever locks into vertical position. Repeat for opposite cylinder.
2. Start engine, choose a level area, and lower header to the ground.
3. Stop the engine, and remove the key.

Figure 3.4: Safety Prop
3.4 Driveshields

⚠️ WARNING

Do NOT operate the machine with the driveshields open. High-speed rotating components may throw debris and could result in death or serious injury.

The Rotary Disc 4.9-Meter (16-Foot) Header for Self-Propelled Windrowers comes in two configurations: one for use in North America and one for use outside of North America. Headers configured for use outside of North America are referred to as export headers. The configuration is specified in the title when necessary.

3.4.1 Opening the Driveshield: North American Headers

Follow these steps to open the driveshield on North American headers:

1. Release rubber latches (A).
2. Lift shield (B).

![Figure 3.5: Driveshield](image)

3.4.2 Closing the Driveshield: North American Headers

Follow these steps to close the driveshield on North American headers:

1. Lower shield (B) so that pins at lower end of shield engage holes in lower panel.
2. Engage rubber latches (A).

![Figure 3.6: Driveshield](image)
3.4.3 Opening the Driveshield: Export Headers

Follow these steps to open the driveshield on export headers:

1. Release rubber latches (A).
2. Insert a screwdriver (or equivalent) through hole in shield (B) and into the notch in latch (C) and disengage latch.
3. Open driveshield (D).

3.4.4 Closing the Driveshield: Export Headers

Follow these steps to close the driveshield on export headers:

1. Lower shield (C) so that pins at lower end of shield engage holes in the lower panel, and latch (B) re-engages the driveshield.
2. Engage rubber latches (A).
3.4.5 Removing Right Endshield

1. Remove three bolts (A) and remove right endshield (B).

**NOTE:**
Tall crop feed plates are supplied from the factory and stored behind the right endshield.

![Figure 3.9: Right Endshield](image)

3.4.6 Installing Right Endshield

1. Install right endshield (B) using three bolts (A).

![Figure 3.10: Right Endshield](image)
3.5 **Cutterbar Doors**

The Rotary Disc 4.9-Meter (16-Foot) Header for Self-Propelled Windrowers comes in two configurations: one for use in North America and one for use outside of North America. Headers configured for use outside of North America are referred to as export headers. The configuration is specified in the title when necessary.

⚠️ **CAUTION**

Do NOT operate the machine without all the cutterbar doors down. The curtains should be installed and in good condition.

Two doors provide access to the cutterbar area.

Rubber curtains are attached to each door at the front corners and center fixed cover. Latches at the lower corners of each curtain keep the curtains together to minimize the risk of thrown objects.

The cutterbar curtains reduce the potential for thrown objects. Always keep curtains down when operating the header.

Replace worn or damaged curtains. Refer to your Dealer for replacement instructions.

![Figure 3.11: Cutterbar Doors](image)
3.5.1 Opening the Cutterbar Doors: North America

Follow these steps to open the cutterbar doors on a North American header:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. Unhook curtain latches (A).

2. Lift front of door to the open position. The front cover safety latch (A) will automatically drop into position and keep the cover from falling closed again during maintenance.
3.5.2 Closing the Cutterbar Doors: North American Header

Follow these steps to close the cutterbar doors on a North American header:

⚠️ CAUTION

To avoid injury, keep hands and fingers away from corners of doors when closing.

1. Holding the door open, lift safety door latch (A) to disengage its lock, then move the door down to its closed position over the cutterbar.

2. Hook curtain latches (A).

**NOTE:**
Ensure that curtains hang properly and completely enclose cutterbar area.
3.5.3 Opening the Cutterbar Doors: Export Header

Follow these steps to open the cutterbar doors on an export header:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Unhook curtain latches (A).

![Figure 3.16: Curtain Latches](image)
2. Insert a screwdriver (or equivalent) through hole (A) in door into notch in latch (B) and push latch to disengage.

3. Lift at front of door to open.

3.5.4 Closing the Cutterbar Doors: Export Header

To close the cutterbar doors on an export header follow these steps:

⚠️ CAUTION

To avoid injury, keep hands and fingers away from corners of doors when closing.
1. Pull at top and move to closed position. Ensure latch (A) has engaged the door.

2. Hook curtain latches (A).

Figure 3.18: Cutterbar Door Latch

Figure 3.19: Curtain Latches
3.6 Daily Start-Up Check

⚠️ CAUTION

- Be sure windrower and header are properly attached, all controls are in NEUTRAL, and windrower brake is engaged.

- Clear the area of other persons, pets etc. Keep children away from machinery. Walk around the header to be sure no one is under, on or close to it.

- Wear close fitting clothing and protective shoes with slip resistant soles. As well, carry with you any protective clothing and personal safety devices that COULD be necessary through the day. Don’t take chances.

- Remove foreign objects from the machine and surrounding area.

You may need the following:

- A hard hat
- Protective footwear with slip resistant soles
- Protective glasses or goggles
- Heavy gloves
- A respirator or filter mask
- Wet weather gear

- Be aware that exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing. Wear suitable hearing protection devices such as earmuffs or earplugs to help protect against objectionable or loud noises.
Do the following each day before start-up:

1. Check the machine for leaks or any parts that are missing, broken, or not working correctly.
   
   **NOTE:**
   Use proper procedure when searching for pressurized fluid leaks. Refer to 5.5.2 Hydraulic Hoses and Lines, page 172.

2. Clean all lights and reflective surfaces on the machine. Check lights for proper operation.

3. Perform all daily maintenance. Refer to 5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122.
3.7 Attaching the Header

3.7.1 Attaching the Forming Shield

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Stop the engine and remove the key.
2. Remove the two clevis pins (A) from the forming shield forward end.
3. Position forming shield (A) under the windrower frame.
4. Position the forming shield onto spacers (B) on windrower legs. Secure with clevis pins (A) and lynch pin.

**IMPORTANT:**
Forming shield plate (A) is shown in standard position. If installing double windrow attachment (DWA), install plate in inverted position.
6. Lift the aft end of the forming shield and attach straps (B) to pins (A) on the windrower frame.

7. Install washer and hairpin to secure strap. Use the middle hole and adjust height to suit the crop.

8. Set the forming shield side deflectors to the desired width by repositioning adjuster bars (A). Use the same hole location on both sides.

9. Adjust rear fluffer deflector (C) to the middle position. Loosen handles (B) if required.

10. Attach the R85 header to the windrower. Refer to the windrower operator’s manual for instructions, and then return to this manual to complete the attachment.

11. Connect the hydraulics and electrical harness.
   - For M1240, refer to 3.7.6 Attaching Hydraulic and Electrical Components: M1240 Windrows, page 62.
   - For M205, refer to 3.7.3 Attaching Hydraulic and Electrical Components: M205 Windrows, page 45.
   - For M200, refer to 3.7.4 Attaching Hydraulic and Electrical Components: M200 Windrows, page 51.
3.7.2 Attaching Header to an M200 and M205 Self-Propelled Windrower

To attach the header to a self-propelled windrower, follow these steps:

1. Remove hairpin from pin (A) and remove pin from left and right header boots (B).

**CAUTION**

Ensure all bystanders have cleared the area.

2. Start engine and activate HEADER down button on the ground speed lever (GSL) to fully retract header lift cylinders.

3. Slowly drive the windrower forward so that the feet (A) enter the header boots (B). Continue to drive slowly forward until feet engage the boots and header nudges forward.

4. If a manual center-link is installed, raise it up by hand and extend it until it reaches the header. Install the pin to secure the center-link to the header.

5. Adjust the manual center-link until a dimension of 737 mm (29 in) (pin to pin) is achieved.

6. If the hydraulic center-link is installed, use the HEADER TILT cylinder switches on the GSL to position center-link cylinder (A) so it can connect to the header.

7. Push down on the rod end of the link cylinder until the hook engages pin (B) on header. Then, retract it until it is locked.

**NOTE:**

If the optional center-link assist cylinder is installed, activate the cylinder from the cab using the reel lift switches to lower the center-link onto header. Then retract the center-link to secure it to the header.

8. Raise the header fully with the HEADER UP switch on the GSL. Stop engine and remove key.

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected start-up or fall of raised machine, stop engine, remove key, and engage header safety props before going under machine for any reason.
9. Engage safety props on both lift cylinders.

10. Install pin (A) through each boot and foot and secure with hairpin.

**IMPORTANT:**
Ensure pin (A) is fully inserted and hairpin is installed behind the bracket.

11. Remove pin (A) from its storage position in linkage and insert it into hole (B) to engage float springs. Secure with hairpin.

12. Disengage safety props.

13. Start engine and activate the HEADER LIFT cylinder switch on the GSL to lower header fully. Stop engine and remove key.

14. Connect header drive hydraulics and electrical harness to header.

**NOTE:**
Refer to the header operator’s manual for instructions on attaching the hydraulics and electrical to the rotary header.

3.7.3 Attaching Hydraulic and Electrical Components: M205 Windrowers

! **DANGER**
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

**NOTE:**
Factory-installed hard plumb connections are ideal for attaching an R85 disc header’s hydraulics on an M205 windrower. If an auger header or draper header will also be used on a disc header-ready M205 windrower, quick couplers can be ordered and installed to make switching between these headers easier1.

Refer to your windrower operator’s manual for procedures to mechanically attach the header to the windrower. Refer to the following procedures for electrical and hydraulic connections:

---

1. Order two kits (MD #B5497) for use on an M205 windrower factory-configured for a disc header only. Order one kit (MD #B5497) for use on an M205 windrower factory-configured for auger and draper headers.
Routing hydraulic hose bundle from header to windrower:

1. Move windrower left (cab-forward) platform (A) to OPEN position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.

2. Route hose bundle (A) from the header under the windrower frame, and insert pin (B) into hole in windrower frame.

3. Place hoses on support (C) and on the hose support on the forming shield (not shown).
4. Remove protective plugs (A) from ends of hydraulic hoses.

**Attaching hydraulics using quick coupler connections:**

1. Remove coupler lock as follows:
   a. Remove lynch pin (A) and open up coupler lock (B).
   b. Remove lock from coupler.
2. Connect rear pump hose (A) to outboard line (D) on windrower using coupler (C).

3. Connect front pump hose (B) to inboard line (E) on windrower using coupler (C).

4. Position the lock onto the couplers so that retainer (A) rests under the fitting next to the sleeve on each coupler.

**NOTE:**
The retainer can be adjusted by loosening bolts (B). Tighten bolts after adjusting.
5. Lower holder (A) onto sleeves (B) so that the flats are positioned on the holder.

**NOTE:**
Holder can be adjusted by loosening bolts (C). Tighten bolts after adjusting.

6. Insert lynch pin (A) to secure the lock.
7. Attach case drain hose coupler at (B).
8. Proceed to Step 5, page 50 and Step 6, page 51.
**Attaching hydraulics using hard plumbing connections:**

1. Connect rear pump hose (A) to outboard line (F) on windrower using fitting (D).
2. Connect front pump hose (B) to inboard line (G) on windrower using fitting (D).
3. Torque fittings to 183 Nm (135 lbf-ft).
4. Attach case drain hose and coupler (C) to (E).

5. Connect the electrical harness to connector HC-2A (A) (located beside the forward valve block on the windrower).

**NOTE:**
The R85 disc header ships with a factory-installed electrical harness extension for compatibility with M1240 windrowers. Remove the extension from the electrical harness before connecting to the M205 windrower.
6. Move windrower platform (A) to the CLOSED position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.

![Windrower with Left Platform in Closed Position](image)

Figure 3.43: Windrower with Left Platform in Closed Position

### 3.7.4 Attaching Hydraulic and Electrical Components: M200 Windrowers

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

Refer to [3.7 Attaching the Header, page 41](#) for procedure to mechanically attach the header to the windrower. Refer to the following procedures for electrical and hydraulic connections:

**IMPORTANT:**

To operate the 4.9-meter (16-foot) header on an M200 windrower, a hydraulic drive kit (MD #B5455) is required. Install kit in accordance with the supplied kit instructions.

![MD #B5455 Hydraulic Drive Kit](image)

Figure 3.44: MD #B5455 Hydraulic Drive Kit
1. Disengage and rotate lever (A) counterclockwise to the UP position.

2. Remove cap (B) securing the electrical connector to the frame.

3. Move hose bundle (A) from the windrower, and rest the bundle on the header.

Figure 3.45: Hose Bundle

Figure 3.46: Hose Bundle
4. Position the hose support with lower bolt (A) in the forward hole, as shown. Loosen both bolts and adjust as required.

5. Route hose bundle (A) from the windrower through support (B) on header.

6. Route header return and pressure hose bundle (C) through support (B) on header to the windrower.

7. Secure hose bundles with three cinch straps (B).

8. Lower and lock lever (A).
9. Move the windrower’s left side (cab-forward) platform (A) to the OPEN position to access the valve blocks.

10. Remove caps from pressure (A) and return (B) ports on valve (C) and discard.

**IMPORTANT:**
Keep open lines and ports clean.

11. Remove fitting at pressure port (A) and discard.

13. Remove O-ring (A) from cap and install over JIC threads on fitting at return port (B).

14. Install female coupler (C) from hose in return port (B).

15. Install male 45° fitting (D) and male coupler (E) from hose in pressure port (F).

**NOTE:**
Male fitting and coupler may need to be disassembled prior to installing on valve block.
16. Connect hoses from header to fittings as shown.

**NOTE:**
If the windrower is equipped with a reverser valve for an auger header, replace the 90° fitting on hose (C) with a 45° fitting.

17. Remove caps and plugs from hoses and lines.

18. Connect the pressure (A), return (B), and case drain (C) hoses from windrower to fittings on header as shown.

19. Connect electrical harness (D) from windrower to connector on header.
20. Move platform (A) to the CLOSED position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.

![Figure 3.56: Top View of Windrower](image)

### 3.7.5 Attaching Hydraulic Center-Link with Optional Self-Alignment: M1240 Windrowers

To attach an R85 header to a windrower, follow these steps:

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Remove hairpin (B) from clevis pin (A), and remove pin from header support (C) on both sides of header.

**CAUTION**

Check to be sure all bystanders have cleared the area.

2. Start engine.

![Figure 3.57: Header Support](image)
CAUTION

To prevent damage to the header lift linkages when lowering header lift legs without a header or weight box attached to the windrower, ensure the float springs tension is fully released.

NOTE:
If not prompted by the harvest performance tracker (HPT) display to remove float, remove float manually by doing the following:

NOTE:
If not prompted by the HPT display to remove header float, remove header float manually by doing the following:

3. Press rotary scroll knob (A) on Harvest Performance Tracker (HPT) to highlight QuickMenu options.
4. Rotate scroll knob (A) to highlight HEADER FLOAT symbol (B), and press scroll knob to select.

5. On Float Adjust page, press soft key 3 (A) to remove the header float.

NOTE:
If the header float is active, the icon at soft key 3 will say REMOVE FLOAT; if header float has been removed, the icon will say RESUME FLOAT.
6. Press HEADER DOWN switch (E) on the ground speed lever (GSL) to fully retract header lift cylinders.

7. Press REEL UP switch (B) on the GSL to raise the center-link until the hook is above the attachment pin on the header.

**IMPORTANT:**
If the center-link is too low, it may contact the header as the windrower approaches the header for hookup.

8. Drive the windrower slowly forward until the windrower feet (A) enter the header supports (B). Continue to drive slowly forward until feet engage the supports and header nudes forward.

9. Ensure that lift linkages are properly engaged in header legs.

10. Adjust position of the center-link cylinder (A) with the switches on the GSL until the hook (B) is above the header attachment pin.

**IMPORTANT:**
Hook release (C) must be down to enable self-locking mechanism. If the release is open (up), manually push it down after the hook engages the header pin.

11. Lower center-link (A) onto the header with REEL DOWN switch on GSL until it locks into position (hook release [C] is down). Refer to Figure 3.61, page 59 for GSL controls.

12. Check that the center-link is locked onto header by pressing the REEL UP switch on the GSL. Refer to Figure 3.61, page 59 for GSL controls.

⚠️ **CAUTION**
Check to be sure all bystanders have cleared the area.

14. Press HEADER UP switch (A) to raise header to maximum height.

15. If one end of the header does NOT fully raise, rephase the lift cylinders as follows:
   a. Press and hold HEADER UP switch (A) until both cylinders stop moving.
   b. Continue to hold the switch for 3–4 seconds. Cylinders are now phased.

16. Stop the engine, and remove the key.

17. Engage safety prop on lift cylinder as follows:
   a. Pull lever (A) and rotate toward header to release, and lower safety prop onto cylinder.
   b. Repeat for opposite lift cylinder.

   IMPORTANT:
   Ensure the safety props engage over the cylinder piston rods. If safety prop does not engage properly, raise header until prop fits over the rod.

18. Install clevis pin (A) through support and foot, and secure with hairpin (B). Repeat for opposite side.

   IMPORTANT:
   Ensure clevis pin (A) is fully inserted and hairpin is installed behind bracket.
19. Disengage safety prop by turning lever (A) downward to raise safety prop until lever locks into vertical position.

**NOTE:**
If safety prop will not disengage, raise header slightly.

20. Repeat for opposite side.

21. Start engine and press HEADER DOWN switch (A) on GSL to fully lower header.

22. Press rotary scroll knob (A) on Harvest Performance Tracker (HPT) to highlight QuickMenu options.

23. Rotate scroll knob (A) to highlight HEADER FLOAT symbol (B), and press scroll knob to select.
24. Turn scroll knob (A) to highlight left or right float setting and press knob (A) to activate selection.

25. Rotate scroll knob (A) to adjust float setting and press knob when finished.

IMPORTANT:

Float adjustments of 1.0 (out of 10) change the header weight at the cutterbar by approximately 91 kg (200 lb.). Adjust float in increments of 0.05 to optimize field performance.

26. Stop the engine, and remove the key.

27. Grasp one end of the rotary header and lift. Lifting force should be 426–471 N (95–105 lbf) and should be the same at both ends.

### 3.7.6 Attaching Hydraulic and Electrical Components: M1240 Windrowers

Your M1240 Self-Propelled Windrower may be configured with either quick coupler or hard plumb connections for the R85 Header.

Refer to the following procedures for routing and connecting M1240 and R85 hydraulic and electrical components:

- Routing Hydraulic Hoses and Electrical Components to M1240 Windrowers, page 63
- Connecting Header Hydraulics Using Quick Couplers: M1240 Windrowers, page 64
- Connecting Header Hydraulics Using Hard Plumbing: M1240 Windrowers, page 65
Routing Hydraulic Hoses and Electrical Components to M1240 Windrows

To route the R85 Header hydraulic hoses and electrical harness to the M1240 Windrower, follow these steps.

1. Move windrower left (cab-forward) platform (A) to the OPEN position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.

2. Route hose bundle (A) from the header, under the windrower frame, then insert pin (B) into hole (C) in the windrower frame.

   **NOTE:**
   Route hoses as straight as possible and avoid rub/wear points that could damage the hydraulic hoses.

3. Place hoses on support (D) and on the forming shield hose support (not shown).

4. If your M1240 Windrower has factory-installed quick connect couplers, refer to Connecting Header Hydraulics Using Quick Couplers: M1240 Windrowers, page 64 for connection instructions.

   If your M1240 Windrower has factory-installed hard plumb connections, refer to Connecting Header Hydraulics Using Hard Plumbing: M1240 Windrowers, page 65 for connection instructions.
Connecting Header Hydraulics Using Quick Couplers: M1240 Windrowers

To connect the R85 Header hydraulic hoses and electrical cords to the M1240 Self-Propelled Windrower, follow these steps.

1. Use a clean rag to remove dirt and moisture from the couplers.

2. Make the following hydraulic and electrical connections to the windrower:
   a. Connect disc pressure hose (A) marked with a red cable tie (B) with coupler (C) and torque to 205–226 Nm (151–167 lbf·ft)
   b. Connect disc return hose (D) with coupler (E) and torque to 205–226 Nm (151–167 lbf·ft)
   c. Connect case drain hose (F) to fitting (G)
   d. Connect the electrical harness to plug (H)

**NOTE:**
Elbow fittings on quick couplers should be set at a 30° angle to allow hoses to pass by the multicoupler without coming into contact with it.

**NOTE:**
The hydraulic hoses should have enough slack in them to pass by multicoupler (J) without coming into contact with it. This will keep the hoses from rubbing against the multicoupler and protect them from becoming damaged or worn. You can increase slack in the hoses by loosening and adjusting the hose holder on the front windrower leg and pulling the hoses backwards toward the windrower.

Figure 3.73: Hydraulic and Electrical Connections on M1240 Windrower (Parts Removed for Clarity)
3. Move left windrower platform (A) to the CLOSED position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operation’s manual.

Connecting Header Hydraulics Using Hard Plumbing: M1240 Windrowsers

Hard plumbing helps reduce the potential for leaks at the hydraulic connection sites and helps the header drive run more efficiently. To connect the R85 Header to the M1240 Windrower with hard plumbing, follow these steps.

1. Remove protective plugs (A) from ends of hydraulic hoses.
2. Use a clean rag to remove dirt and moisture from the couplers on the windrower and remove protective plugs (A) from hard plumbing (B).

**NOTE:**

Hard plumbing should be factory-set to 30° to allow hoses to pass by the multicoupler.

3. Make the following hydraulic and electrical connections to the windrower:
   a. Connect disc pressure hose (A) marked with a red cable tie (B) to hard plumb fitting marked with a red cable tie (C) and torque to 205–226 Nm (151–157 lbf·ft)
   b. Connect disc return hose (D) to hard plumb fitting (E) and torque to 205–226 Nm (151–167 lbf·ft)
   c. Connect case drain hose (F) to fitting (G)
   d. Connect the electrical harness to plug (H)

**NOTE:**

The hydraulic hoses should have enough slack in them to pass by multicoupler (J) without coming into contact with it. This will keep the hoses from rubbing against the multicoupler and protect them from becoming damaged or worn. You can increase slack in the hoses by loosening and adjusting the hose holder on the front windrower leg and pulling the hoses backwards toward the windrower.
4. Move windrower platform (A) to the CLOSED position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.

Figure 3.78: Windrower with Left Platform in Closed Position
3.8 Detaching the Header

3.8.1 Detaching the Header: M1240 Windrowers

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

⚠️ CAUTION

Check to be sure all bystanders have cleared the area.

1. Start the engine, and press switch (A) to raise the header to the maximum height.
2. Stop the engine and remove key from ignition.

3. Open the left-side platform. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.

4. Disconnect the following electrical harness and hydraulic hoses from the windrower:
   a. Disconnect the disc pressure hose from fitting (A).
   b. Disconnect the disc return hose from fitting (B).
   c. Disconnect the case drain hose from fitting (C).
   d. Disconnect the electrical harness from receptacle (D).

---

Figure 3.79: GSL

Figure 3.80: Header Drive Hydraulics
5. Remove hairpin (B) from clevis pin (A) and remove clevis pin from header support (C) on both sides of header.

6. *For windrowers with self-aligning center-link:* Release center-link latch (A) before returning to the cab.

7. Disengage safety prop by turning lever (A) downwards until lever locks into the vertical position.

8. Repeat for the opposite side.

⚠️ **CAUTION**

Check to be sure all bystanders have cleared the area.

9. Start engine and remove header float when prompted by the Harvest Performance Tracker (HPT).

**NOTE:**

If not prompted by the HPT to remove float, remove float manually.

10. Lower the header to the ground.
11. For windrowers with self-aligning center-link: Use HEADER TILT cylinder switches (A) on GSL to release load on center-link cylinder.

12. Operate the link lift cylinder with the REEL UP switch (B) to disengage the center-link from the header.

13. For windrowers without self-aligning center-link: Shut off the engine and remove the key.

14. Lift hook release (C) and lift hook (B) off header pin.

⚠️ CAUTION
Check to be sure all bystanders have cleared the area.

15. Start the engine.

16. Back the windrower slowly away from header.

17. Reinstall clevis pin (A) through support (C) and secure with hairpin (B). Repeat for opposite side.
3.8.2 Detaching the Header: M205 Windrowsers

Refer to your windrower operator’s manual for the procedure to mechanically detach the header from a windrower. Refer to the following procedure to disconnect electrical and hydraulic systems:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header to the ground. If ground is soft, place blocks under header.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Move the left side (cab-forward) platform (A) to the open position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.

4. Disconnect the electrical harness at connector (A).

**NOTE:**
The valve block was removed from the illustration to show the electrical connector.

5. If couplers and coupler lock are installed on lines, proceed as follows. Otherwise, proceed to Step 13, page 73.
6. Disconnect 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) hose (B) from windrower coupler and remove lynch pin (A).

7. Open coupler lock (A).
8. Remove lock from couplers (B).

9. Unscrew sleeves (A) on couplers and separate couplers.
10. Install caps and plugs on open lines.
11. Attach coupler lock (B) to hoses and secure with lynch pin (A).


13. Disconnect hoses from lines (A), (B), and (C) on windrower. Install caps and plugs on open lines.
14. Remove hose support (A) from the windrower frame.
15. Route hoses (B) and electrical harness onto the header.

16. Move maintenance platform (A) to the CLOSED position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator's manual.
17. For instructions on mechanically detaching the header from the windrower, refer to the windrower operator's manual.
3.8.3 Detaching the Header: M200 Windrowers

Refer to your windrower operator’s manual for procedure to mechanically detach the header from a windrower. Refer to the following procedure to disconnect electrical and hydraulic systems:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header to the ground. If the ground is soft, place blocks under the header.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Move left side (cab-forward) platform (A) to the open position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator’s manual.
4. Disconnect pressure hose (A) from port (M2) on the header drive valve block.
5. Disconnect return hose (B) from port (R2) on the header drive valve block.
6. Install plugs and caps on open windrower lines and header hoses.

Figure 3.96: Windrower Left Platform

Figure 3.97: Hydraulic Connections
7. Raise and unlock lever (A) and undo the three cinch straps (B).
8. Move hose bundle to store on header.

9. At the header, disconnect electrical connector (D) by turning the collar counterclockwise and pulling connector to disengage.
10. Disconnect the pressure (A), return (B), and case drain (C) hoses.

11. Move the hose bundle from header to the left-side (cab-forward) hose support (B).
12. Rotate lever (A) clockwise and push to engage bracket.
13. Route the electrical harness through hose support (B) and attach cap to electrical connector (C).
14. Move windrower platform (A) back to the CLOSED position. For instructions, refer to the windrower operator's manual.

15. For instructions on mechanically detaching the header from the windrower, refer to the windrower operator's manual.

Figure 3.101: Windrower Left Platform
3.9 Break-In Period

After attaching the header to the windrower for the first time, operate the machine slowly for five minutes, watching and listening from the windrower seat for binding or interfering parts.

**NOTE:**

Until you become familiar with the sound and feel of your new header, be extra alert and attentive.

**CAUTION**

Before investigating an unusual sound or attempting to correct a problem, stop the engine, engage parking brake, and remove the key.

**NOTE:**

Perform the items specified in *5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122.*
3.10 Shutting down the Windrower

⚠️ CAUTION

Before leaving the windrower seat for any reason:

1. Park on level ground (if possible).
2. Lower the header fully.
3. Place ground speed control in N-DETENT.
4. Stop the engine and remove the key.
5. Wait for all movement to stop.
3.11 Transporting the Header

For information on transporting the header when attached to the windrower, refer to your windrower operator's manual.

IMPORTANT:
For cab-forward road travel the windrower must have the lighting and marking bundle installed (MD #B5412).
4 Operating the Header

Your header will provide the best performance when it is properly adjusted to suit the crop and conditions. Correct operation reduces crop loss and increases productivity. As well, proper adjustments and timely maintenance will increase the length of service you receive from the machine.

The variables listed below and detailed on the following pages will affect the performance of the header. You will quickly become familiar with adjusting the machine to give you the desired results. Most of the adjustments have been set at the factory, but if desired, the settings can be changed to suit crop conditions.

Table 4.1 Header Adjustment Procedures

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4.1 Header Float

Header float springs are normally set so 426–471 N (95–105 lbf) is required to lift the header at either end. In rough or stony conditions, it may be desirable to maintain a lighter setting to protect cutting components.

When float setting is light, it may be necessary to use a slower ground speed to avoid excessive bouncing resulting in a ragged cut. Faster ground speeds may require additional ground pressure.

Up to three user-defined float positions can be stored in the windrower’s control system. For information on setting float, refer to the Float Options topic in the windrower operator’s manual.

4.1.1 Checking Float – M200 and M205 Windrowers

DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

Set the float fine adjustment to MID-RANGE with the windrower float adjustment system in the cab (refer to your windrower operator’s manual).

1. Lower the header until lift cylinders are fully retracted.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Grasp the front corner of the header and lift. The force required to lift the header should be 426–471 N (95–105 lbf) and should be approximately the same at both ends. If adjustment is required, refer to 4.1.2 Adjusting Float.
4.1.2 Adjusting Float – M200 and M205 Windrowers

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

Set the float fine adjustment to MID-RANGE with the windrower float adjustment system in the cab (refer to your windrower operator’s manual).

Check the float by grasping the front corner of the header and lifting. The weight should feel like 426–471 N (95–105 lbf) and should be approximately the same at both ends.

If adjustment is required, follow these steps:

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Turn drawbolt (A):
   a. Clockwise to INCREASE float (makes header lighter).
   b. Counterclockwise to DECREASE float (makes header heavier).
4. Recheck the float.

Figure 4.1: Windrower Lift Linkage
4.1.3 Checking Float – M1240 Windrower

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Start the engine
2. Use the HEADER TILT switches (A) on the ground speed lever (GSL) to set the center-link to the mid-range position (5.0 on the Harvest Performance Tracker [HPT]).
3. Using the HEADER DOWN switch (B), lower header fully with lift cylinders fully retracted.
4. Turn engine off and remove the ignition key.
5. Grasp one end of the header and lift. Lifting force should be 426–471 N (95–105 lbf) and should be the same at both ends.

6. Restart the engine and adjust float as required. Refer to 4.1.4 Setting the Float – M1240 Windrower, page 83.

**NOTE:**
Increasing the float value on the HPT makes the header feel lighter.

4.1.4 Setting the Float – M1240 Windrower

The float can be set for windrowing with the cutterbar on the ground or with the cutterbar off the ground (normally used with the draper header).

**Cutterbar on Ground**

The optimum float setting lets the header follow the contour of the terrain. Proceed as follows:

1. Set center-link to mid-range position 5.0 on the Harvest Performance Tracker (HPT). Refer to windrower operator’s manual.
2. Lower header until cutterbar is on the ground.

**NOTE:**
To minimize scooping rocks when operating at the flattest header angle, lower the header skid shoes. Refer to your header operator’s manual.
3. Press rotary scroll knob (A) on 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 (B) or right (C) float and press knob (A) to activate selection.

6. Rotate scroll knob (A) to adjust float setting and press knob when finished. Float is now set.

**IMPORTANT:**
Float adjustments of 1.0 (out of 10) change the header weight at the cutterbar by approximately 91 kg (200 lb.). Adjust float in increments 0.05 to optimize field performance.

7. Use soft key 3 (D) to remove/resume float and deck position to previous setting for the attached header.

**4.1.5 Removing and Restoring Float – M1240 Windrowers**

Follow these steps to remove and restore the header float settings:

1. Press rotary scroll knob (A) on Harvest Performance Tracker (HPT) to display the QuickMenu system or press F1 on the console.

2. Rotate scroll knob (A) to highlight header float adjust (B) and press scroll knob to select.
3. Press soft key 3 (A) to remove or restore the header float.

**NOTE:**
If the header float is active, the icon at soft key 3 will say REMOVE FLOAT; if header float has been removed, the icon will say RESTORE FLOAT.
4.2 Roll Gap

Steel rolls condition the crop by crimping and crushing the stem in several places. This allows moisture to release for quicker drying. The degree to which the crop is conditioned as it passes through the rolls is controlled by roll gap. The roll gap is factory-set at 25.4 mm (1.0 in.), but it can be adjusted.

Correct conditioning of alfalfa, clover, and other legumes is usually indicated when 90% of the stems show cracking, but no more than 5% of the leaves are damaged. Set enough roll gap to achieve this result.

A larger gap may be desirable in thick stemmed cane-type crops. However, too large a gap may cause feeding problems. Grass-type crops may require a smaller gap for proper feeding and conditioning.

IMPORTANT:
It’s recommended that operators visually check the size of the gap if they are using settings below the factory setting.

4.2.1 Checking Roll Gap

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
3. Remove bolts (A) that secure conditioner shield (B).
4. Remove shield (B).

Figure 4.8: Conditioner Shield
5. Inspect roll gap at both ends of the rolls. At factory setting, roll gap (B) should be 25.4 mm (1 in.).

**IMPORTANT:**
Roll timing is critical when the roll gap is decreased because the bars may contact each other if the timing is wrong.

6. Check roll timing. Refer to *4.4 Roll Timing, page 90*.

7. Reinstall conditioner shield (B) and secure it with nuts (A).

8. Close the driveshield. Refer to *3.4 Driveshields, page 30*.

### 4.2.2 Adjusting Roll Gap

⚠️ **DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the driveshield. Refer to *3.4 Driveshields, page 30*. 
4. Loosen upper jam nut (B) on both sides of conditioner adjustment bolts.

5. To increase roll gap, turn lower nut (A) clockwise.

6. To decrease roll gap, turn lower nut (A) counterclockwise.

7. Measurement at (C) should be 35 mm (1.4 in.). This equates to 25.4 mm (1 in.) of roll gap.

8. Once adjustment is complete, hold nut (A) and torque jam nut (B) to 102 Nm (75 lbf·ft).

   NOTE:
   When adjusting roll gap, be sure that the thread protruding at the adjustment is the same on both ends of the conditioner rolls. This will achieve consistent intermesh across the rolls.


   IMPORTANT:
   Roll timing is critical when the roll gap is decreased because the bars may contact each other if the timing is wrong.

10. Refer to 4.4 Roll Timing, page 90 for instructions on checking the timing.

11. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
4.3 Roll Tension

Roll tension (the force holding the rolls together) is factory set with a spring-type adjustable linkage. The roll tension factory setting is the spring fully tensioned.

Heavy crops or tough forage tend to separate the rolls and require more tension to ensure material is sufficiently crimped. Light alfalfa and short grasses require less tension to minimize over-conditioning.

4.3.1 Adjusting Roll Tension

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

Before changing the factory adjusted roll tension, refer to 4.2.2 Adjusting Roll Gap, page 87 to ensure the roll gap setting is ideal for your crop type.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and the remove the key.
3. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
4. To decrease the roll tension, turn the spring drawbolts counterclockwise to loosen the springs. Set dimension (C) to 45–55 mm (1.77–2.16 in.).
5. To increase the roll tension, loosen jam nut (A) and turn spring drawbolt (B) clockwise to tighten the spring at each end of the roll. Set dimension (C) to 45–55 mm (1.77–2.16 in.).

IMPORTANT:

Turn each bolt equal amounts. Each turn of the bolt changes the roll tension by approximately 44.5 N (10 lbf).

6. Tighten jam nut (A) against casting after adjusting tension.
7. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
4.4 Roll Timing

For proper conditioning, the rolls must be properly timed. Each steel bar on one of the rolls should be centered between two bars of the other roll. The factory setting should be suitable for most crop conditions.

IMPORTANT:
Roll timing is especially critical when roll gap is decreased because the bars can contact each other if the timing is wrong.

4.4.1 Checking Roll Timing

⚠️ DANGER
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop engine and remove the key.
3. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
4. Loosen nuts (A) and slide conditioner shield (B) up to remove it.

5. Measure clearance (B) between the flats of the conditioner roll bars at both end of the conditioner rolls. Dimension (B) should be set to 9–13 mm (0.35–0.51 in.). If adjustment is required, refer to 4.4.2 Adjusting Roll Timing, page 91.

**NOTE:**
There should be less than 2 mm (0.08 in.) difference between the two ends of the conditioner roll.

**NOTE:**
Roll spacing not to scale in illustration.

6. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
4.4.2 Adjusting Roll Timing

Follow these steps to adjust the roll timing (if necessary):

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop engine and remove the key.
3. Loosen four bolts (A) in slots of yoke plate (B) on upper roll universal shaft.

4. Locate roll timing gauge (B) (MD #150572) on frame member under the flange. Remove nut (A) to remove gauge.

Figure 4.15: Conditioner Gearbox

Figure 4.16: Roll Timing Gauge
5. Position gauge (MD #150572) (A) at left end of rolls, and manually turn the rolls to engage. The rolls will automatically adjust to the correct timing.

This will provide for a roll gap of 11 mm (7/16 in.) and a roll timing setting of 4 mm (3/16 in.).

6. Using the roll gap adjustment bolt, reduce the roll gap until the roll sits lightly on the gauge.

7. Repeat procedure for right end of the conditioner.

8. Tighten bolts in slots of yoke plate to secure the upper conditioner roll position.

9. Turn the rolls manually to release gauge.

⚠️ CAUTION

To ensure gauge is not forcibly ejected from rolls when machine is started, ensure gauge is securely reattached to frame.
4.5 Forming Shields

**WARNING**

Keep hands and feet away from discharge opening. Keep everyone several hundred feet away from your operation. Never direct the discharge toward anyone. Stones or other foreign objects can be ejected with force.

The position of the forming shields controls the width and placement of the windrow. The decision on forming shield position should be based on the following factors:

- Weather conditions (rain, sun, humidity, wind)
- Type and yield of crop
- Drying time available
- Method of processing (green-feed, bales, silage)

A wider windrow will generally dry faster and more evenly resulting in less protein loss. Fast drying is especially important in areas where the weather allows only a few days to cut and bale. For more information, refer to 4.15 Haying, page 117.

A narrower windrow may be preferred for ease of pickup and when drying is not critical (for example, when cutting for silage or green-feed).

### 4.5.1 Adjusting the Side Deflectors

The position of the side deflectors controls the width and placement of the windrow.

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Set forming shield side deflectors (A) to desired width by repositioning adjuster bars (B) in holes in forming shield cover. To ensure windrow placement is centered, adjust both side deflectors to the same position.
2. If side deflector attachment is too tight or too loose, tighten or loosen nut (A) as required.

Figure 4.19: Forming Shield
4.5.2 Adjusting the Rear Deflector (Fluffer Shield)

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

The rear deflector (fluffer shield) slows the crop exiting the conditioner rolls, directs the flow downward, and fluffs the material.

1. For more crop control in light material, lower deflector (A) by pushing down on one side of the deflector and then on the other side.

   NOTE:
   Locking handles (B) are located at both ends of the deflector and may be loosened slightly.

2. For heavier crops, raise the deflector by pulling up on one side and then on the other side.

   NOTE:
   For even windrow formation, be sure deflector (A) is not twisted.

3. Tighten handles (B) to secure deflector position.

4.5.3 Adjusting the Swath Baffle

The swath baffle determines the width and height of the windrow.

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

The swath baffle (A) is located immediately behind and above the conditioning rolls and can be positioned to:

- Direct the crop flow into the forming shield for narrow and moderate width windrows
- Direct crop downward to form a wide swath
OPERATING THE HEADER

1. Remove lynch pin from pin (B) and remove pin from lever (C).
2. Move lever to middle hole in bracket and reinstall pin (B) through lever and bracket.
3. Secure with lynch pin.

NOTE:
Swath baffle position may need to be adjusted for proper pin engagement. Loosen bolts (A) and adjust bracket (B) and baffle as required. Tighten bolts (A).
4.6 Header Angle

Header (or cutterbar) angle can be varied from 0–8° below horizontal. Choose an angle that maximizes performance for your crop and field conditions. A flatter angle provides better clearance in stony conditions while a steeper angle provides better lifting action in down crops.

The header angle may be hydraulically adjusted from the windrower cab using hydraulic cylinder (A) without shutting down the windrower.

Refer to your windrower operator’s manual for instructions.
4.7 Cutting Height

Cutting height is determined by a combination of the angle of the cutterbar/header and the optional gauge roller or skid shoe settings if installed. Cutting height should be adjusted for optimum cutting performance without excessive mud build-up inside the header that can lead to poor crop flow and increased wear on cutting components. Choose an angle that maximizes performance for your crop and field conditions. Refer to 4.6 Header Angle, page 97.

Optional adjustable gauge rollers or skid shoes are also available to provide different cutting heights. Refer to:

- 6.1 Options and Attachments: Kits, page 175
- 4.7.1 Adjusting Gauge Roller Height, page 98
- 4.7.2 Adjusting the Skid Shoe Height, page 99

Lowering the skid shoes/gauge rollers or decreasing header angle increases the cutting height. This may reduce damage to cutting components in stony conditions. Also, a longer stubble length helps material dry faster.

Raising the skid shoes/gauge rollers and increasing header angle allows the crop to be cut lower.

To minimize damage to cutterbar components, scooping soil, or soil build-up at the cutterbar in damp conditions, set header float as light as possible without excessive bouncing.

A light float setting may require reduced ground speeds to avoid excess bouncing and a ragged cut.

4.7.1 Adjusting Gauge Roller Height

Optional adjustable gauge rollers are available to provide different cutting heights.

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected start-up or fall of raised machine, stop engine, remove key, and engage header safety props before going under machine for any reason.

To adjust gauge roller height, follow these steps:

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Remove lynch pin and remove adjuster pin (A) from one side of the roller.
5. Hold roller and remove lynch pin and adjuster pin (A) from other side. Position roller at desired position and reinstall adjuster pins (A). Secure with lynch pins.
6. Repeat for roller at opposite end of header.
7. Adjust mud bar (B) by loosening nuts (C).
8. Retighten nuts (C) while maintaining a minimum clearance between mud bar and roller.

![Figure 4.24: Gauge Roller](image-url)
4.7.2 Adjusting the Skid Shoe Height

Optional adjustable skid shoes are available to provide different cutting heights.

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected start-up or fall of raised machine, stop engine, remove key, and engage header safety props before going under machine for any reason.

To adjust skid shoe height, follow these steps:

1. Raise header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Remove lynch pin and remove adjuster pin (A) from one side of skid shoe (B).
5. Hold skid shoe and remove lynch pin and adjuster pin (A) from other side. Position shoe at desired position, and reinstall adjuster pins (A). Secure with lynch pins.
6. Repeat for skid shoe at opposite end of header.
7. Check header float as described in 4.1 Header Float, page 81.
8. Adjust header angle to desired working position using the machine's header angle controls. If angle is not critical, set it to mid-position. Refer to 4.6 Header Angle, page 97.

Figure 4.25: Skid Shoe
4.8 Disc Speed

The disc header can be used to cut a variety of crops.

For the best cutting results, a range of disc speeds is recommended for each type of crop and condition. Refer to table below.

**Table 4.2 Disc Speed Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Disc rpm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>2300–2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>1600–2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan, Sorghum, Haygrazer, Timothy</td>
<td>Tall and stemmy</td>
<td>2300–2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short grass</td>
<td>Dense</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short grass</td>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>1800–2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disc speeds are set and adjusted from the cab using system controls, without shutting down the windrower. For instructions for setting and adjusting disc speeds, refer to your windrower operator’s manual.
4.9 Ground Speed

⚠️ CAUTION
Reduce speed when turning, crossing slopes, or when travelling over rough ground.

Choose a ground speed that allows the cutterbar and conditioner to cut the crop smoothly and evenly. Try different combinations of header speed and ground speed to suit your specific crop.

In tough cutting conditions, such as native grasses, the disc speed will need to be increased.

In light crops, the header speed can be reduced while maintaining ground speed.

Refer to your windrower operator's manual for changing ground speed.

**NOTE:**
Operating the header at the minimum disc speed will extend the wear life of cutting components.

The chart below indicates the relationship between ground speed and area cut.

**Figure 4.26: Ground Speed Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A - Kilometers/Hour</th>
<th>B - Hectares/Hour</th>
<th>C - Miles/Hour</th>
<th>D - Acres/Hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>24.1</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.9</td>
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<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:** At ground speed of 21 km/h (13 mph) the area cut would be approximately 25 acres (12 hectares) per hour.
4.10 Double Windrowing

If your windrower is equipped with the Double Windrow Attachment (DWA [A]), refer to the MacDon DWA Manual for operating and maintenance instructions.

The manual is shipped with the DWA Kit.

Figure 4.27: DWA
4.11 Tall Crop Feed Plates

The tall crop feed plates (A) assist in feeding tall crops into the conditioner by aiding material flow from behind cage deflectors (B).

The feed plates are designed for installation under the two cage deflectors. They are stored inside the compartment at the right end of the header.

Tall crop feed plates should only be installed when cutting tall, heavier crops; they can degrade cutterbar performance if used in medium to light alfalfa.

![Figure 4.28: Cage Deflector](image)

4.11.1 Removing the Tall Crop Feed Plates from Storage

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the right end drive cover. Refer to 3.4.5 Removing Right Endshield, page 32.
4. Remove four nuts (A), securing nut shields (B) and feed plates (C) to side of compartment, and remove deflectors and plates. Reinstall nuts (A).
5. Install right endshield. Refer to 3.4.6 Installing Right Endshield, page 32.

![Figure 4.29: Nut Shield and Feed Plate Storage](image)
Installing Tall Crop Feed Plates under Driven Deflector

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. Lower header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
4. Remove driven deflector. Refer to Removing the Driven Deflector, page 150.
5. Remove the tall crop feed plates from storage. Refer to 4.11.1 Removing the Tall Crop Feed Plates from Storage, page 103.
6. Position feed plate (A) on the disc, ensuring that hole in feed plate registers on disc. Position plate approximately as shown and align holes.

**IMPORTANT:**
Depending on disc (B) rotation, feed plate (A) should be positioned so that when holes are aligned, the leading edge of the feed plate is farther from accelerator (B) than the trailing edge.

8. Install the deflector. Refer to Installing the Driven Deflector, page 151.
9. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
Installing Tall Crop Feed Plates under Driveline Deflector

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Locate the feed plates. Refer to 4.11.1 Removing the Tall Crop Feed Plates from Storage, page 103.

2. Lower the header fully.

3. Stop the engine and remove the key.

4. Open the cutterbar door(s). Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

5. Install feed plate (A) on the disc.

**IMPORTANT:**
Depending on disc (B) rotation, feed plate (A) should be located so that when holes are aligned, the leading edge of the feed plate is farther from accelerator (B) than the trailing edge.

6. Install the deflector. Refer to Installing the Driveline Deflector, page 152.
4.11.2 Removing Tall Crop Feed Plates

Follow these steps to remove the tall crop feed plates:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

⚠️ CAUTION

Exercise caution when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.

4. Place a block of wood between discs to prevent deflector from turning.

Removing Tall Crop Feed Plates from under Driven Deflector

1. Remove the deflector. Refer to Removing the Driven Deflector, page 150.
2. Remove feed plate (A).
3. Return the tall crop feed plates to the storage location. Refer to 4.11.3 Returning Tall Crop Feed Plates to Storage, page 107.
4. Install the deflector. Refer to Installing the Driven Deflector, page 151.
5. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
Removing Tall Crop Feed Plates from under Driveline Deflector

1. Open cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
2. Remove the deflector. Refer to Removing the Driveline Deflector, page 151.
3. Remove feed plate (A).
4. Return feed plates to storage. Refer to 4.11.3 Returning Tall Crop Feed Plates to Storage, page 107.
5. Install the deflector. Refer to Installing the Driveline Deflector, page 152.
6. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

4.11.3 Returning Tall Crop Feed Plates to Storage

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the right end driveshield. Refer to 3.4.5 Removing Right Endshield, page 32.
4. Remove four nuts (A) and secure nut shields (B) and feed plates (C) to side of compartment. Reinstall nuts (A).

**NOTE:**

Nut shields will not be in storage location if they are installed on the cutterbar.

5. Install right shield. Refer to 3.4.6 Installing Right Endshield, page 32.
4.12 Tall Crop Divider Option

Tall crop dividers (one on each end of the header) assist in clean crop dividing and cutterbar entry in tall crops. Tall crop dividers are not adjustable, but they are removable.

4.12.1 Installing Tall Crop Divider

To install the tall crop divider kit (MD #B5509), follow these steps:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower header fully.
2. Stop the engine, and remove the key.
3. Unpack kit.
4. Open cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

5. Remove four bolts (A) from divider (B).

NOTE:
Mounting holes in header should be vacant. Remove fasteners, if necessary.
6. Position left divider (B) on header left front corner, and install with four bolts (A) and nuts in existing holes. Tighten hardware.

7. Repeat for right side.

8. Lower cutterbar doors.

4.12.2 Removing Tall Crop Divider

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.

2. Stop the engine and remove the key.

3. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

4. Remove four bolts (A) and nuts. Remove deflector (B).
OPERATING THE HEADER

5. Reinstall two bolts and nuts at location shown (A).

6. Repeat Steps 4, page 109 and 5, page 110 at the other end of the header.

7. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

Figure 4.42: Crop Divider Mounting Holes
4.13 Overshot Auger

The overshot auger is designed to feed the cut crop from the cutterbar into the conditioner rolls.

The auger position has been factory set and should not normally require adjustment. However, if adjustment is required the vertical and fore-aft positions of the auger can be adjusted for crop conditions. The ideal setting allows optimal movement of crop, minimizes wrapping, and keeps the cutterbar clear.

For fine stemmed crop, the auger performs best when set as close as possible to the pan and stripper bars without rubbing. This is especially important in grass and other crops which have a tendency to wrap.

**IMPORTANT:**
The auger flighting should **NEVER** contact the pan or stripper bars.

Component wear may cause excessive clearances resulting in feeding problems and uneven windrows.

### 4.13.1 Adjusting the Overshot Auger

If necessary, adjust the auger position as follows:

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Engage header safety props. Refer to **3.3 Engaging and Disengaging Header Safety Props, page 28.**
4. Remove/loosen four bolts (A) and remove cover (B).

![Figure 4.43: Drive Belt Cover](image)
5. Loosen jam nuts (A) to relieve tension on auger drive belts (B).

6. Loosen three jam nuts (C).

7. To adjust vertical position, loosen upper nuts on adjuster bolts (D). Hold lower nut and turn adjuster bolts (D) to set auger vertical position from bottom of pan.

8. To adjust fore-aft position, loosen aft nut on adjuster bolt (E). Hold forward nut and turn adjuster bolt (E) to set auger so that it clears the back of the pan.

9. Tighten three nuts (C) and then the jam nuts on adjuster bolts (D) and (E).

10. Replace cover (B) and tighten bolts (A).

11. Repeat Steps 6, page 112 to 9, page 112 at opposite end of auger.

12. To adjust the center support, loosen bolts (A). Adjust auger support (B) fore or aft and vertical position as required. Tighten bolts (A).

13. Check clearance to stripper bars. Refer to 4.14 Stripper Bars, page 114.
14. To tighten auger drive belts (C), adjust eye bolt (A) and secure with jam nut (B). Refer to *Inspecting and Adjusting the Auger Drive Belts*, page 166.
4.14 Stripper Bars

There are two adjustable stripper bars installed on the pan at both ends of the auger that minimize wrapping of material around the auger. The factory position should be satisfactory for most crops, but bars can be adjusted for specific conditions.

For fine stemmed crop, the auger performs best when the stripper bars are positioned as close as possible to the auger without rubbing.

Component wear and cutting in bumpy terrain where the auger can contact the stripper bar may cause clearances to become excessive resulting in feeding problems and uneven windrows.

If material starts to accumulate between the auger flighting and the strippers, the gap will need to be adjusted.

**NOTE:**
The stripper bars will likely require adjustment if the auger position is changed.

4.14.1 Adjusting the Stripper Bar

If necessary, adjust the stripper bar as follows:

⚠️ **DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the cutterbar door(s). Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
4. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
5. Loosen nuts (A) on the two bolts securing stripper bar to the pan sufficiently so that stripper bar can be moved.

---

**Figure 4.48: Right Stripper Bar**

**Figure 4.49: Left End Drives**
6. Position stripper bar (A) as close as possible to auger flighting without contacting it.

7. Repeat Steps 5, page 114 and 6, page 115 for opposite side.

8. Manually rotate auger to check that auger does NOT contact stripper bars. Readjust as required.


**NOTE:**
Right side and left side stripper bars are interchangeable. Each stripper bar can be flipped when one bar wears out or becomes damaged.
OPERATING THE HEADER

Figure 4.53: Right End
4.15 Haying

4.15.1 Curing

Curing crops quickly helps maintain the highest quality of crop material as 5% of protein is lost from hay for each day that it lays on the ground after cutting.

Leaving the windrow as wide and fluffy as possible results in the quickest curing. Cured hay should be baled as soon as possible.

4.15.2 Topsoil Moisture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>% Moisture</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Over 45%</td>
<td>Soil is muddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damp</td>
<td>25–45%</td>
<td>Shows footprints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Under 25%</td>
<td>Surface is dusty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- On wet soil, the general rule of wide and thin does not apply. A narrower windrow will dry faster than hay left flat on wet ground.
- When the ground is wetter than the hay, moisture from the soil is absorbed by the hay above it. Determine topsoil moisture level before cutting. Use a moisture tester or estimate level.
- If ground is wet due to irrigation, wait until soil moisture drops below 45%.
- If ground is wet due to frequent rains, cut hay when weather allows and let the forage lie on wet ground until it dries to the moisture level of the ground.
- Cut hay will dry only to the moisture level of the ground beneath it, so consider moving the windrow to drier ground.

4.15.3 Weather and Topography

- Cut as much hay as possible by midday when drying conditions are best.
- Fields sloping south get up to 100% more exposure to the sun’s heat than do north sloping fields. If hay is baled and chopped, consider baling the south facing fields and chopping those facing north.
- When relative humidity is high, the evaporation rate is low and hay dries slowly.
- If there is no wind, saturated air becomes trapped around the windrow. Raking or tedding will expose the hay to fresh, less saturated air.
- Cut hay perpendicular to the direction of the prevailing winds if possible.
4.15.4 Windrow Characteristics

Producing windrows with the recommended characteristics will achieve the greatest results. Refer to 4 Operating the Header, page 81 for instructions on adjusting the header.

Table 4.4 Recommended Windrow Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Advantage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High and fluffy</td>
<td>Enables airflow through windrow, which is more important to the curing process than direct sunlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistent formation (not bunching)</td>
<td>Permits an even flow of material into the baler, chopper, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Even distribution of material across windrow</td>
<td>Results in even and consistent bales to minimize handling and stacking problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properly conditioned</td>
<td>Prevents excessive leaf damage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.15.5 Driving on Windrow

Driving on previously cut windrows that will not be raked can lengthen drying time by a full day. If practical, set forming shields to produce a narrower windrow that the machine can straddle.

NOTE:

Driving on the windrow in high-yield crops may be unavoidable if a full width windrow is necessary.

4.15.6 Raking and Tedding

Raking or tedding speeds up drying; however, the resulting leaf loss may outweigh the benefits. There is little or no advantage to raking or tedding if the ground beneath the windrow is dry.

Large windrows on damp or wet ground should be turned over when moisture levels reach 40–50%. Hay should not be raked or tedded at moisture levels below 25%, however, or excessive yield loss will result.

4.15.7 Using Chemical Drying Agents

Hay drying agents work by removing wax from legume surfaces and allowing moisture to escape cut crop and evaporate faster; however, treated hay lying on wet ground will absorb ground moisture faster.

Before deciding to use a drying agent, carefully compare the relative costs and benefits for your area.
4.16 Unplugging the Header

Follow these steps to remove plugged material from the header:

⚠️ **DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of machine, always stop the engine and remove the key before removing plugged material from header.

1. Stop forward movement of the windrower and disengage the header.
2. Run the header backwards with the header reverse controls in the windrower cab to clear the plug. If plug does not clear, proceed to the next steps.
3. Raise the header fully.
4. Stop the engine and remove the key.

⚠️ **WARNING**

Wear heavy gloves when working around cutterbar.

6. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
7. Clean off the cutterbar or rolls by hand.

Figure 4.54: Cutterbar Doors
5 Maintenance and Servicing

Use the following instructions as your first source of information for servicing the header. A parts catalog is located in a plastic case at the right end of the header. If more detailed maintenance and service information is required, contact your Dealer.

Log the hours of operation and use the Maintenance Schedule/Record provided to keep a record of scheduled maintenance. Refer to 5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122.

5.1 Preparation for Servicing

⚠️ CAUTION

To avoid personal injury, before servicing the header or opening drive covers, perform the following:

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Engage park brake.
4. Wait for all moving parts to stop.
5.2 Maintenance Requirements

In this manual, periodic maintenance requirements are organized by service intervals. For detailed instructions, refer to the specific headings in this section.

Regular maintenance is the best insurance against early wear and breakdowns. Use the following schedule and recommendations to increase machine life.

- Use fluids and lubricants specified on the inside back cover.
- Make copies of the 5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122 and log the hours of operation.

Where a service interval is given with more than one timeframe, e.g., 100 hours or Annually, service the machine at whichever interval is reached first.

**IMPORTANT:**
Recommended intervals are for average conditions. Service the machine more often if operated under adverse conditions (severe dust, extra heavy loads, etc.).

**CAUTION**
Carefully follow safety messages given in 1 Safety, page 1.

5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>✓ Check</th>
<th>✰ Lubricate</th>
<th>▲ Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hour meter reading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviced by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preseason or Annual. Refer to 5.2.2 Preseason/Annual Service, page 125.

End of season. Refer to 5.2.3 End-of-Season Service, page 125.

**First 5 hours**

- ✓ Check for loose hardware. Refer to 8.1 Torque Specifications, page 185.

- ✓ Check drive belt tension. Refer to Inspecting the Conditioner Drive Belt, page 159 and Inspecting and Adjusting the Auger Drive Belts, page 166.

**First 10 hours then daily**

- ✓ Check hydraulic hoses and lines. Refer to 5.5.2 Hydraulic Hoses and Lines, page 172.

- ✓ Check cutterblades, deflectors, and discs. Refer to 5.3.2 Inspecting the Cutterbar Discs, page 138.
### MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>✓ Check</th>
<th>♦ Lubricate</th>
<th>▲ Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First 25 hours</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Check drive belt tension. Refer to <em>Inspecting the Conditioner Drive Belt, page 159</em> and <em>Inspecting and Adjusting the Auger Drive Belts, page 166</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Every 25 hours</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Lube roll universal joints. Refer to 5.2.4 Lubrication and Servicing, page 126.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Lube cutterbar driveline bearings. Refer to 5.2.4 Lubrication and Servicing, page 126.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First 50 hours</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Check drive belt tension. Refer to <em>Inspecting the Conditioner Drive Belt, page 159</em> and <em>Inspecting and Adjusting the Auger Drive Belts, page 166</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Change cutterbar lubricant. Refer to 5.2.7 Lubricating the Cutterbar, page 132².</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Change bevel gearbox lubricant. Refer to 5.4.1 Bevel Gearbox, page 158.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Change conditioner gearbox lubricant. Refer to 5.4.1 Bevel Gearbox, page 158.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Every 50 hours</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Lube drive belt tensioner. Refer to 5.2.4 Lubrication and Servicing, page 126.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Lube roll shaft bearings. Refer to 5.2.4 Lubrication and Servicing, page 126.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Lube gauge roller bearings.³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Every 100 hours or annually</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Check conditioner drive belt. Refer to <em>Inspecting the Conditioner Drive Belt, page 159</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2. Use only the specified amount. DO NOT overfill
3. Optional
## MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>▲ Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Check auger drive belt.  
Refer to *Inspecting and Adjusting the Auger Drive Belts, page 166.* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| Check conditioner gearbox lubricant.  
Refer to *5.4.3 Conditioner Gearbox, page 162.* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| Check bevel gearbox lubricant.  
Refer to *5.4.1 Bevel Gearbox, page 158.* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| **First 150 hours** | | | | |
| ▲ Change cutterbar lubricant.  
Refer to *5.2.7 Lubricating the Cutterbar, page 132².* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| ▲ Change bevel gearbox lubricant.  
Refer to *5.4.1 Bevel Gearbox, page 158.* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| ▲ Change conditioner gearbox lubricant.  
Refer to *5.4.3 Conditioner Gearbox, page 162.* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| **Every 250 hours⁴** | | | | |
| ▲ Change cutterbar lubricant.  
Refer to *5.2.7 Lubricating the Cutterbar, page 132².* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| ▲ Change bevel gearbox lubricant.  
Refer to *5.4.1 Bevel Gearbox, page 158.* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |
| ▲ Change conditioner gearbox lubricant.  
Refer to *5.4.3 Conditioner Gearbox, page 162.* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ☐ |

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4. Begins after the first 150 hour service
5.2.2 Preseason/Annual Service

CAUTION

- Review the operator’s manual to refresh your memory on safety and operating recommendations.
- Review all safety signs and other decals on the header and note hazard areas.
- Be sure all shields and guards are properly installed and secured. Never alter or remove safety equipment.
- Be sure you understand and have practiced safe use of all controls. Know the capacity and the operating characteristics of the machine.
- Check the first aid kit and fire extinguisher. Know where they are and how to use them.

Perform the following at the beginning of each operating season:

- Lubricate machine completely. Refer to 5.2.4 Lubrication and Servicing, page 126.
- Perform all annual maintenance. Refer to 5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122.

5.2.3 End-of-Season Service

CAUTION

Never use gasoline, naphtha, or any volatile material for cleaning purposes. These materials may be toxic and/or flammable.

Do the following at the end of each operating season:

- Clean the header thoroughly.
- Store in a dry, protected place if possible. If stored outside, always cover the header with a waterproof canvas or other protective material.
- Raise the header and engage header safety props.
- If possible, block up the header to take weight off tires.
- Repaint all worn or chipped painted surfaces to prevent rust.
- Loosen drive belt.
- Lubricate the header thoroughly, leaving excess grease on fittings to keep moisture out of bearings.
- Apply grease to exposed threads, cylinder rods, and sliding surfaces of components.
- Oil cutterbar components to prevent rust.
- Check for worn components and repair as necessary.
- Check for broken components and order replacements from your Dealer. Attention to these items right away will save time and effort at beginning of next season.
- Replace or tighten any missing or loose hardware. Refer to 8.1 Torque Specifications, page 185.
- Remove divider rods (if equipped) to reduce space required for inside storage.
5.2.4 Lubrication and Servicing

⚠️ WARNING
To avoid personal injury, before servicing the header or opening drive covers, follow procedures in 5.1 Preparation for Servicing, page 121.

Log hours of operation and use the Maintenance Checklist provided to keep a record of scheduled maintenance. Refer to 5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122.

To access the drive systems, open the driveshield and cutterbar doors. Refer to:

- 3.4 Driveshields, page 30
- 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33

![Figure 5.1: Driveshield](image)
5.2.5 Greasing Procedure

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

The greasing points are marked on the machine by decals showing a grease gun and grease interval in hours of operation.

Use the recommended lubricants specified in this manual. Refer to inside back cover.

1. Wipe grease fitting with a clean cloth to avoid injecting dirt and grit.
2. Inject grease through fitting with grease gun until grease overflows fitting, except where noted.
3. Leave excess grease on fitting to keep out dirt.
4. Replace any loose or broken fittings immediately.
5. If fitting will not take grease, remove and clean thoroughly. Also, clean lubricant passageway. Replace fitting, if necessary.

![Figure 5.2: Grease Interval Decal](image)

5.2.6 Lubrication and Servicing Intervals

To identify the various locations that require lubrication and servicing, refer to the following illustrations (organized by the frequency of service that is required).
Every 25 Hours

- A - Driveline Universals (2 Places)
- B - Driveline Universals (2 Places)
- C - Driveline Shaft\(^5\) (2 Places)
- D - Driveline Universals (2 Places)
- E - Driveline Shaft\(^5\)

**NOTE:**
Use high temperature extreme pressure (EP2) performance with 1% max molybdenum disulphide (NLGI grade 2) lithium base except where noted.

5. 10% moly grease is recommended for driveline shaft slip joint only.
Every 50 Hours

D - Auger Bearing (1 Place)  E - Auger Bearing (1 Place)  F - Belt Tensioner Pivot (1 Place)

NOTE:
Use high temperature extreme pressure (EP2) performance with 1% max molybdenum disulphide (NLGI grade 2) lithium base except where noted.
MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING

Every 100 Hours or Annually

A - Conditioner Gearbox Oil Level (Check with Top of Header Horizontal)  
B - Bevel Gearbox Oil Level (Check with Top of Header Horizontal)
Every 250 Hours

A - Drain and Refill Bevel Gearbox Lube
B - Drain and Refill Conditioner Gearbox Lube
C - Drain and Refill Cutterbar Lube

6. Refer to Changing the Bevel Gearbox Lubricant, page 158.
7. Refer to 5.2.7 Lubricating the Cutterbar, page 132.
5.2.7 Lubricating the Cutterbar

The lubricant level in the cutterbar CANNOT be checked. If the cutterbar lubricant quantity is in doubt, do NOT add lubricant. Drain the cutterbar and refill with new clean lubricant.

*Draining the Cutterbar Lubricant*

**IMPORTANT:**
Drain the cutterbar when the lubricant is warm. If the lubricant is cold, idle the machine for about 10 minutes prior to draining.

⚠️ **DANGER**
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

⚠️ **CAUTION**
Be careful when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.

⚠️ **DANGER**
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected start-up or fall of raised machine, stop engine, remove key, and engage header safety props before going under machine for any reason.

1. Place blocks under each end of the header (A) making sure the left end is higher than the right end.
2. Disengage header safety props. Refer to *3.3 Engaging and Disengaging Header Safety Props, page 28*.
3. Start the windrower and lower header onto blocks.
4. Stop the engine and remove the key.
5. Open cutterbar doors (B). Refer to *3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33*.

![Figure 5.3: Header Raised Left Side](image)

6. Locate one of the three filler plugs along the top of the cutterbar. Refer to *5.4, page 133*.
7. Clean around either filler plug (A) and remove one plug with an 8 mm hex key.

**NOTE:**
Rotate disc to expose filler plug if necessary.

8. Place a suitably sized container under the cutterbar drain hole (A). Refer to for cutterbar lubricant capacity.

9. Remove plug (A) with an 8 mm hex key and allow sufficient time for lubricant to drain.

**IMPORTANT:**
Do NOT flush the cutterbar.

10. Replace drain plug (A) and tighten.

11. Safely dispose of lubricant.

12. Add lubricant. Refer to *Filling the Cutterbar Lubricant, page 134.*
Filling the Cutterbar Lubricant

⚠️ DANGER
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected start-up or fall of raised machine, stop engine, remove key, and engage header safety props before going under machine for any reason.

1. Park the machine on level ground.
2. Raise the header fully.
3. Stop the engine and remove the key.
5. Move higher block to right end of header.
   
   **NOTE:**
   Having the fill end higher allows for quicker filling of cutterbar.

7. Start windrower and lower header onto blocks (A).

8. Stop the engine and remove the key.
9. Verify that drain plug (A) has been installed before adding new lubricant.

10. Locate filler plugs (A) and (B) along the top of the cutterbar. Refer to Figure 5.8, page 135.
11. Clean around and remove filler plugs (A) and (B) with an 8 mm hex key.

   **NOTE:**
   Opening two fill plugs allows air to escape while adding oil to the cutterbar and prevents oil from blowing back through the fill hole.

   **NOTE:**
   Rotate disc to expose filler plug if necessary.

12. Add lubricant to cutterbar through filler hole (A). Refer to for recommended lubricant type and volume.

   **IMPORTANT:**
   DO NOT overfill the cutterbar. Overfilling can cause overheating and damage to or failure of the cutterbar. To avoid overfilling, completely drain the oil from the cutterbar before adding the recommended volume of oil. Refer to *Draining the Cutterbar Lubricant, page 132.*

13. Install the filler plugs that were removed.

14. Close the cutterbar door(s). Refer to *3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.*

15. Start engine and raise header off blocks.


17. Remove blocks and lower the header fully.

18. Stop the engine and remove the key.


20. Start engine and lower the header fully.
5.2.8 Rock Guards

The machine is equipped with rock guards at each cutting disc location. Rock guards prevent the cutterbar from digging into the ground and protect the disc from coming in contact with stones and other debris.

Inspecting the Rock Guards

Check rock guards periodically for severe damage or wear as follows:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected start-up or fall of raised machine: stop the engine, remove the key, and engage header safety props before going under machine for any reason.

⚠️ CAUTION

Exercise caution when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Engage header safety props.
5. Inspect rock guards (A) for severe damage, wear, and distortion. The guards should be replaced if severely damaged or worn.
6. Check for loose or missing fasteners and tighten or replace fastener if missing.
7. Contact your MacDon Dealer for replacement procedures.

![Figure 5.9: Rock Guards](image)

Figure 5.9: Rock Guards
5.3 Cutterbar Discs

Perform daily inspections to ensure that cutterbar discs have not suffered damage from rocks, or experienced excessive wear from abrasive working conditions.

Cutterbar discs are interchangeable and can be moved to a spindle that rotates in the opposite direction as long as it is in usable condition and the blades are oriented to cut in the correct direction.

The cutterbar discs are **NOT** repairable and must be replaced if severely damaged or worn.

**IMPORTANT:**
If holes appear in a cutterbar disc, replace the disc immediately. Do **NOT** attempt to repair the cutterbar discs. Always use factory replacement parts.

5.3.1 Direction of Spindle Rotation

When installing cutterblades or disc accelerators, the direction of rotation determines proper crop positioning. Refer to Figure 5.10, page 137 to determine the direction of spindle rotation.

**Figure 5.10: Spindle Rotation**
5.3.2 Inspecting the Cutterbar Discs

Perform the following cutterbar disc inspection daily:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
4. Check discs (A) for damage or loose fasteners.
5. Replace damaged discs. Refer to:
   • 5.3.3 Removing a Cutterbar Disc, page 138
   • 5.3.4 Installing a Cutterbar Disc, page 139
6. Replace damaged fasteners. Tighten loose fasteners.
7. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

5.3.3 Removing a Cutterbar Disc

⚠️ CAUTION

Exercise caution when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.

1. Open cutterbar door(s). Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
2. Identify which disc needs to be replaced.
3. Place a block of wood between two discs to prevent disc rotation while loosening bolts.
4. If the disc has a deflector installed on it, remove the rotary deflector. Refer to:
   • Removing the Driveline Deflector, page 151
   • Removing the Driven Deflector, page 150
5. Remove four bolts (A) on disc cover (B) and remove cover and disc (C).

NOTE:
If removing multiple discs, mark the position of each disc to assist in reinstallation. The blades on each disc are direction-specific. Refer to 5.3.1 Direction of Spindle Rotation, page 137.

5.3.4 Installing a Cutterbar Disc

CAUTION
Exercise caution when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.

1. Install the new disc on spindle positioned at a 90° angle to the adjacent discs.
2. Install cover (B) and secure with four bolts (A). Tighten bolts.

3. Reinstall previously removed rotary deflector (if applicable). Refer to:
   - Installing the Driveline Deflector, page 152
   - Installing the Driven Deflector, page 151

4. Close the cutterbar door(s). Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

5.3.5 Cutterblades

Each disc has two cutterblades (A), one attached at each end, with a specially designed shoulder bolt that allows the blades to swivel horizontally.

Since each blade has two cutting edges, they can be flipped over to extend the life of the blades.

The blades are NOT repairable and must be replaced if damaged or worn.

IMPORTANT:
Always use MacDon factory replacement parts.

Figure 5.14: Cutterbar Disc

Figure 5.15: Cutterblades
Inspecting Discblades

⚠️ DANGER
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of machine, always stop engine and remove key from ignition before leaving operator’s seat for any reason.

⚠️ CAUTION
Discblades have two sharp cutting edges that can cause serious injury. Exercise caution and wear gloves when working with blades.

⚠️ CAUTION
Damaged blades may damage the cutterbar and result in poor cutting performance. Replace damaged blades immediately.

⚠️ CAUTION
Damaged or loose discblades or blade attachment hardware can be ejected during machine operation and may cause personal injury or machine damage.

1. Check daily that the discblades are securely attached to the disc.
2. Inspect blades for cracks, wear beyond safe operating limits (C), and distortion.
3. Replace blades immediately if any problems occur.

**IMPORTANT:**
Blades should be replaced in pairs, or the disc may become unbalanced and cause damage to the cutterbar.

---

**Figure 5.16: Discblades**

A - Blade Wear to Center Line
B - Elongated Hole
C - Maximum Elongation 21 mm (13/16 in.)
MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING

**IMPORTANT:**
The discblades have cutting edges on both sides so the blades can be turned over and reused. The twist in each blade determines the cutting direction. If you are unsure which direction the spindles rotate, refer to 5.3.1 Direction of Spindle Rotation, page 137.

![Figure 5.17: Counterclockwise Disc Rotation Direction](image)

![Figure 5.18: Clockwise Disc Rotation Direction](image)

*Inspecting Cutterblade Hardware*

**CAUTION**
Damaged or loose discblades or blade attachment hardware can be ejected during machine operation and may cause personal injury or machine damage.
MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING

Check blade attachment hardware each time blades are changed. Refer to *Replacing the Cutterblades, page 144* for hardware replacement procedure.

Check bolts and replace bolt if:

- Bolt has been removed and installed five times
- Head (A) is worn flush with bearing surface of blade
- Diameter of bolt neck is worn (B) 3 mm (1/8 in.)
- Bolt is cracked (C)
- Bolt is visibly distorted (D)
- There is evidence of interference (E) with adjacent parts

Figure 5.19: Cutterblade Bolt
Check nuts and replace nut if:

- Nut has been removed and installed five times
- Worn height (A) is less than half original height (B)
- Nut is cracked

**Replacing the Cutterblades**

Follow these steps to replace the cutterblades:

⚠️ **DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected start-up or fall of raised machine, stop engine, remove key, and engage header safety props before going under machine for any reason.

⚠️ **CAUTION**

Cutterblades have two cutting edges. Be careful when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Open the cutterbar door(s). Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
5. Rotate disc (A) so that blade (B) faces forward and lines up with hole (C) in rock guard.
6. Place a block of wood between two discs to prevent disc rotation while loosening blade bolts.
7. Clean debris from blade attachment area.
8. Remove nut (A).
9. Remove shoulder bolt (B) and blade (C).
10. Install new or reversed blade (C) with shoulder bolt (B) onto disc.

**NOTE:**
Ensure shoulder bolt is fully engaged into blade before tightening nut.

**NOTE:**
Ensure blade is installed correctly to suit rotation of disc. Refer to:
- Figure 5.17, page 142
- Figure 5.18, page 142

**NOTE:**
If you are unsure which direction the spindle rotates, Refer to 5.3.1 Direction of Spindle Rotation, page 137.

11. Install nut (A). Tighten nut to 135 Nm (100 lbf·ft).
12. Remove block of wood (if used).

⚠️ **WARNING**
Ensure cutterbar is completely clear of foreign objects. These objects can be ejected with considerable force when the machine is started and may result in serious injury or machine damage.

13. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

### 5.3.6 Accelerators

Two accelerators (A) are mounted on each outboard disc. They are designed to quickly move the cut material off the disc and into the auger and conditioner.

Accelerators are replaceable and should be inspected periodically for damage and loose or missing fasteners.
Inspecting Accelerators

Follow these steps to inspect accelerators:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

⚠️ CAUTION

Cutterblades have two cutting edges. Exercise caution when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.

5. Inspect accelerators (A) and replace if severely damaged or worn.
6. Check for loose or missing fasteners and tighten or replace fastener if missing.
Replacing Accelerators

Follow these steps to replace the accelerators:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Remove disc (D). Refer to 5.3.3 Removing a Cutterbar Disc, page 138.
5. Remove bolt and nut (A) and nut (B).
6. Remove accelerator (C) from disc (D).

**IMPORTANT:**
Do NOT remove cutterblade bolt unless it or the blade is being replaced. Repeat for other accelerator.

7. Install a new accelerator on disc onto existing cutterblade bolt. Install nut (B).

**NOTE:**
Accelerators are handed for clockwise or counterclockwise operation. Verify the direction of disc before installing accelerators.

8. Install hex bolt (A) and nut at inboard hole. Bolt head faces up.

9. Tighten both nuts to 135 Nm (100 lbf·ft).
10. Repeat for other accelerator.
11. Reinstall disc (D) on spindle. Refer to 5.3.4 Installing a Cutterbar Disc, page 139.
12. Remove block of wood (if used).

⚠️ WARNING

Ensure cutterbar is completely clear of foreign objects. These objects can be ejected with considerable force when the machine is started and may result in serious injury or machine damage.

13. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
5.3.7 Nut Shield

If accelerators are not used, nut shields will be required to protect the cutterblade nuts.

Nut shields (A) are mounted on each outboard disc.

Nut shields are replaceable and should be inspected periodically for damage and loose or missing fasteners.

**Inspecting Nut Shield**

⚠️ **DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
5. Inspect nut shields (A) and replace if severely damaged or worn.
6. Check for loose or missing fasteners and tighten or replace fastener if missing. If replacement is required, refer to Replacing Nut Shield, page 149.
7. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
Replacing Nut Shield

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
5. Remove disc (C). Refer to 5.3.3 Removing a Cutterbar Disc, page 138.
6. Remove nut shield by loosening nut (A) and removing nut shield (B) from disc (C).

**IMPORTANT:**
Do NOT remove cutterblade bolt unless it or the blade is being replaced.

7. Locate new nut shield (B) on disc (C) and align with existing cutterblade bolt. Install nut (A).
8. Tighten nut. Torque to 135 Nm (100 lbf·ft).
9. Reinstall disc (D) on spindle. Refer to 5.3.4 Installing a Cutterbar Disc, page 139.
10. Remove block of wood (if used).

⚠️ WARNING

Ensure cutterbar is completely clear of foreign objects. These objects can be ejected with considerable force when the machine is started and may result in serious injury or machine damage.

11. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

### 5.3.8 Rotary Deflectors

The rotary cage deflectors are designed to deliver the cut material from the ends of the cutterbar into the auger and to assist in maintaining an even flow of crop into the conditioner.

Rotary deflectors should be checked daily for damage or wear.

*Inspecting Rotary Deflectors*

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

4. Check that deflectors (A) are not damaged or bent, also check for loose hardware.

5. Replace deflectors (A) if they are severely damaged or worn. Do NOT repair. Refer to:
   - Removing the Driven Deflector, page 150
   - Installing the Driven Deflector, page 151
   - Removing the Driveline Deflector, page 151
   - Installing the Driveline Deflector, page 152

6. Tighten loose fasteners.

**WARNING**

*Ensure cutterbar is completely clear of foreign objects. These objects can be ejected with considerable force when the machine is started and may result in serious injury or machine damage.*

7. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

**Removing the Driven Deflector**

Follow these steps to replace the driven rotary deflector:

**DANGER**

*To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.*

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
4. Remove four bolts (A).
5. Remove cover (B) and deflector (C).
Installing the Driven Deflector

Follow these steps to replace the driven rotary deflector:

1. Position new deflector (C) on spindle so that it clears accelerators (D).
2. Install cover (B) and secure with four bolts (A).
3. Tighten bolts.
4. Remove block of wood (if used).

**WARNING**

Ensure cutterbar is completely clear of foreign objects. These objects can be ejected with considerable force when the machine is started and may result in serious injury or machine damage.

Removing the Driveline Deflector

Follow these steps to remove the driveline deflector:

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.
4. On the left end of the cutterbar, locate deflector (C) with the driveline in the center of it.
5. Remove four bolts (A) and flat washers that secure driveline (B) and disc to the spindle.
6. Rotate deflector (C) as required so the large opening in deflector faces you.
7. Remove driveline (B) through the larger opening in the deflector.
8. Loosen four bolts (A) in the two plates (B) that hold upper driveline shield (C) in place.
9. Move plates (B) so that shield (C) can be lowered into deflector (D).
10. Remove deflector (D).

**Installing the Driveline Deflector**

Follow these steps to install the driveline deflector:

1. Position deflector (D) and upper driveline shield onto spindle.
2. Raise upper driveline shield (C) into position and slide plates (B) into slots in shield. Do not tighten bolts.
3. Insert driveline (B) into deflector (C) and install onto shaft. Ensure that driveline (B) grease zerks will be accessible through large opening in deflector.
4. Align mounting holes in deflector (C), spindle, and driveline (B) and reinstall four bolts (A). Tighten bolts.
5. Adjust the upper driveline shield to achieve consistent gap around deflector shield (C).
6. Tighten bolts (A) on shield plates (B).
7. Remove block of wood (if used).
8. Manually rotate discs to check for interference of adjacent parts.
9. Close the cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

WARNING
Ensure cutterbar is completely clear of foreign objects. These objects can be ejected with considerable force when the machine is started and may result in serious injury or machine damage.

5.3.9 Disc Spindles
To avoid damaging the cutterbar and its drive systems, each disc is attached to a spindle which incorporates a key that shears if the disc contacts a large stone, a stump, or other large object. In the event of a sheared key, the disc stops rotating, but remains attached to the spindle.

Replacing a Spindle Key
Follow these steps to replace a spindle key:

DANGER
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

NOTE:
Short spindle assembly shown in this procedure. The procedure for replacing a tall spindle is identical.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove key.
3. Open cutterbar doors. Refer to 3.5 Cutterbar Doors, page 33.

CAUTION
Cutterblades have two cutting edges. Exercise caution when working around the blades. Blades are sharp and can cause serious injury. Wear gloves when handling blades.
4. Remove cutter disc (A) from failed spindle. Refer to 5.3.3 Removing a Cutterbar Disc, page 138.

5. Using a 34 mm socket wrench, remove nut (A) and washer (B) from spindle.

6. Install four M12 mm x 60 mm long bolts (A) into holes in disc (B).

7. Use bolts (A) as jacking screws to remove flange (B) from gear. Remove bolts from flange.
8. Pry out failed key (A) from spindle keyway (B).

9. Thoroughly clean metal debris from disassembled components and cutterbar.

10. Inspect flange (C) and spindle shaft (E) for damage. If seriously damaged, replace entire spindle assembly. Contact your MacDon Dealer.

11. Install new key (D) into gear (E) keyway as shown.

12. Align keyway in disc (C) with key in gear (E) and install disc (C) onto gear until sufficient threads are exposed to install washer (B) and nut (A).

13. Tighten nut (A) until flange is in final position. Torque nut to 440 Nm (325 lbf·ft).

14. Reinstall disc. Refer to 5.3.4 Installing a Cutterbar Disc, page 139.
5.3.10 Cutterbar Doors

Inspecting Curtains
Replace the curtains if they should become worn or damaged. Contact your Dealer for replacement instructions.

Inspecting Door Latches: North American Header
The cutterbar door latches should operate smoothly and remain engaged when the doors are open. The door latch should pivot on its hinge bolt and should engage the securing pin when the cutterbar doors are opened. Adjustment of these door latches is not usually required.

Inspecting Door Latches: Export Header
The cutterbar door latches should operate smoothly and remain engaged when the doors are down. Tighten latch hardware if loose. If the rubber bushing is damaged or does not allow the latch to operate properly, the latch should be replaced.

Adjusting Door Latches: Export Header
Follow these steps to adjust the door latches:

DANGER
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. Turn off the windrower's engine and remove the key from the ignition.
2. Unlatch and lift the curtain.
3. Loosen bolts (A) and move latch assembly to position as shown so that latch (B) engages pin.
4. Tighten bolts (A).
5. If necessary, loosen nut (C) and rotate latch (B) to position as shown.
6. Tighten nut (C).

Figure 5.44: Cutterbar Door Latch
Replacing Door Latches: Export Header
To replace cutterbar door latches, follow these steps:

⚠️ DANGER
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Turn off the windrower’s engine and remove the key from ignition.
2. Unlatch and lift the curtain.
3. Remove bolts (A) and remove latch assembly from frame.
4. Locate new latch assembly on frame and reinstall bolts (A).
5. Adjust to position shown and tighten bolts (A).

Replacing Door Latch Brackets: Export Header
To replace the cutterbar door latch brackets, follow these steps:

⚠️ DANGER
To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Turn off the windrower’s engine and remove key from ignition.
2. Open cutterbar door.
3. Remove bolts (A), washers, and nuts, and remove latch bracket (B) from door.
4. Locate new latch bracket (B) on door and reinstall bolts (A), washers, and nuts. Use three washers on aft bolt as spacers between bracket (B) and door.
5. Close door and check alignment with latch. Adjust as necessary and tighten bolts (A).
5.4 Drive Systems

5.4.1 Bevel Gearbox

The bevel gearbox (A), which transfers power from the hydraulic motor to the header drives, is located inside the drive compartment at the left end of the header.

If repairs are required, the gearbox should be removed and serviced at your Dealer.

The only regular servicing required is maintaining the lubricant level and changing the lubricant according to the intervals specified in this manual. Refer to 5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122.

Figure 5.47: Bevel Gearbox

Changing the Bevel Gearbox Lubricant

Follow these steps to change the bevel gearbox lubricant:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. If the lubricant is cold, idle the machine for about 10 minutes to warm the lubricant.
2. Raise the header fully.
3. Stop the engine and remove the key.
5. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
6. Place a suitably sized container under drain plug (B). Refer to the inside back cover for gearbox capacity.

7. Remove plugs (A) and (B).

8. Allow sufficient time for lubricant to drain.


10. Start the engine, and lower the header until the gearbox is level with the ground.

11. Stop the engine and remove the key.

12. Install plug (B).

13. Remove breather from filler elbow (C).

14. Add gear lubricant to gearbox through port (A). Lubricant should slightly run out of port (A) when at the proper level. Refer to for quantity and specification.

15. Install plug (A) and breather (C), and tighten.

16. Properly dispose of used lubricant and clean up any spilled lubricant.

17. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.

5.4.2 Conditioner Drive Belt

The conditioner drive belt is located inside the left driveshield. The tension is factory-set and should not require adjustment.

Inspecting the Conditioner Drive Belt

Check the belt tension and inspect for damage or wear every 100 hours or annually (preferably before the start of the cutting season).

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.

2. Stop the engine and remove the key.

3. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
4. Inspect condition of belt (A). Replace if damaged or showing signs of cracking or separation.

5. Check that adjuster nut (B) is tight.

6. Check that end of slots (C) are aligned with plate (D).

7. If necessary, adjust tension as follows:
   a. Loosen jam nut (E).
   b. Turn adjuster nut (B) until end of slots (C) are aligned with plate (D).
   c. Tighten jam nut (E).

8. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.

Replacing the Conditioner Drive Belt

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
4. Remove auger drive belts (A). Refer to Replacing the Auger Drive Belts, page 167.
5. Turn adjuster nut (A) counterclockwise until springs are loose and there is no tension on belt (B).

6. Remove conditioner drive belt (A).

7. Install new conditioner drive belt (A) onto pulleys ensuring it is in the pulley grooves.

8. Tension conditioner drive belt (A). Refer to Inspecting the Conditioner Drive Belt, page 159.

9. Install and tension auger drive belts. Refer to Replacing the Auger Drive Belts, page 167.

10. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
5.4.3 Conditioner Gearbox

The conditioner gearbox (A), which transfers power from the bevel gearbox to the conditioner rolls and to the overshot auger, is located inside the drive compartment at the left end of the header.

If repairs are required, the conditioner gearbox should be removed and serviced at your MacDon Dealer.

The only regular servicing required is maintaining the lubricant level and changing the lubricant according to the intervals specified in this manual. Refer to 5.2.1 Maintenance Schedule/Record, page 122.

Changing the Conditioner Gearbox Lubricant

Follow these steps to change the conditioner gearbox lubricant:

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. If the lubricant is cold, idle the machine for about 10 minutes to warm the lubricant.
2. Angle the header until gearbox (A) is level to the ground (B). Refer to 4.6 Header Angle, page 97 for the adjustment procedure.
3. Stop the engine and remove the key.
5. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.

6. Place a suitable container under drain plug (A). Refer to the inside back cover for conditioner gearbox lubricant capacity.

7. Remove plugs (A) and (B).
8. Allow sufficient time for lubricant to drain.
9. Replace plug (A) and tighten.

10. Remove breather and bushing (A) at filler pipe (B).
11. Add gear lubricant to gearbox through filler pipe (B). Refer to for specification.

NOTE:
To check the lubricant level, tilt the header so the top of the gearbox is level with the ground. Lubricant should run out of port (C) slightly when at the proper level.

12. Reinstall plug (C) and tighten.
13. Reinstall bushing and breather (A) in filler pipe (B) and tighten.
14. Properly dispose of used lubricant and clean up any spilled lubricant.
15. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
5.4.4 Header Drive Speed Sensor

The header drive speed sensor monitors the rotational speed of the bevel gearbox pulley and sends a signal to the system monitor in the windrower cab to display disc speed.

The sensor does not require regular maintenance; if it malfunctions or is damaged, it can be easily adjusted or replaced.

Adjusting the Header Drive Speed Sensor

⚠️ DANGER

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower header to ground, turn off engine, and remove key.
2. Loosen bolts (A) and slide cover (B) off opening.

3. Check gap (B) between sensor (A) and pulley. If required, adjust gap by loosening bolts (D) and moving bracket (C) to achieve 2–3 mm (0.08–0.12 in.) gap (B). When correct gap is achieved, tighten bolts (D).

4. Check position of sensor (A). If required, adjust position by loosening bolt (E) and moving sensor to align it with rim of pulley.

**NOTE:**

Top panel removed for clarity.
Replacing the Header Drive Speed Sensor

1. Loosen bolts (A) and remove cover (B).

2. Cut and remove cable tie securing harness to bracket (C).

3. Unplug sensor wire from connector (A).

4. Remove nut and bolt (E) securing sensor (A) to bracket (C) and remove sensor (A).

5. Install new sensor (A) onto bracket (C) with bolt and nut (E). Ensure sensor is aligned with the pulley rim.

6. Check that gap (B) between sensor and pulley is 0.08 in. (2 mm). Adjust as required.

7. Connect sensor wire to connector (A).

8. Secure harness to bracket with plastic tie.

**NOTE:**
Top panel removed for clarity.

9. Reinstall cover (B) and secure with bolts (A).
5.4.5 Auger Drive Belt

The auger drive belts are located inside the drive compartment at the lower left end of the header.

Check the belt tension and inspect for damage or wear every 100 hours or annually, preferably before the start of the cutting season.

**Inspecting and Adjusting the Auger Drive Belts**

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**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator’s seat for any reason.

1. Lower the header to the ground, stop the engine and remove the key.

2. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.

3. Check condition of auger drive belts (A). If severely worn or damaged, replace them. Refer to Replacing the Auger Drive Belts, page 167.

4. Raise the header fully.

5. Stop the engine and remove the key.

7. To check the belt tension, spring (A) length should measure 262 mm (10.3 in.) (B). If necessary, adjust belt tension as follows:
   a. Loosen jam nut (C).
   b. Adjust eye bolt with adjuster bolt (D) until spring length (B) is achieved.
   c. Tighten jam nut (C).

   **NOTE:**
   Edge of eye bolt to jam nut (E) should measure 41 mm (1.6 in.).

8. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.

**Replacing the Auger Drive Belts**

Follow these steps to replace the auger drive belts:

⚠️ **DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. Raise the header fully.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Open the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.
5. Remove/loosen four bolts (A) and remove cover (B).
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6. Loosen jam nut (A) to release tension on auger drive belts (B).

7. Remove all three belts.

8. Install belts (A) on the pulleys. Ensure they are seated the pulley grooves.

9. Check alignment of belts on pulleys. Belts must not overhang the edge of idler pulley (B). Contact your MacDon Dealer if pulleys need realigning.

10. Tension the belts (B) with adjuster nuts (A). Refer to Inspecting and Adjusting the Auger Drive Belts, page 166.
11. Reinstall cover (B) with bolts (A).

12. Close the driveshield. Refer to 3.4 Driveshields, page 30.

13. Adjust the tension of new belts after a short break-in period (about 5 hours).

5.4.6 Installing Sealed Bearings

Follow these steps to install sealed bearings:

1. Clean shaft and coat with rust preventative.

2. Install flangette (A), bearing (B), second flangette (C), and lock collar (D).

   **NOTE:**
   The locking cam is only on one side of the bearing.

3. Install (but do **NOT** tighten) flangette bolts (E).

4. When the shaft is correctly located, lock the lock collar with a punch.

   **NOTE:**
   The collar should be locked in the same direction the shaft rotates. Tighten the setscrew in the collar.

5. Tighten the flangette bolts.

6. Loosen the flangette bolts on the mating bearing one turn and retighten. This will allow the bearing to line up.
5.5 Hydraulics

Refer to your windrower operator’s manual for hydraulic system maintenance procedures.

5.5.1 Hydraulic Motor

The hydraulic motor does not require regular maintenance or servicing. If repairs are required, it should be serviced by your Dealer.

![Figure 5.72: Hydraulic Motor](image1)

Removing the Hydraulic Motor

Follow these steps to remove the hydraulic motor:

**DANGER**

To avoid bodily injury or death from unexpected startup of the machine, always stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition before leaving the operator's seat for any reason.

1. If the machine is connected to a windrower, lower to ground.
2. Stop the engine, and remove the key.
3. Disconnect case drain hose (A) from motor (B).
4. Disconnect pressure and return hoses at fittings (C).
   **IMPORTANT:**
   To protect the motor from contamination and prevent spillage of excess fluid, install caps and plugs on open fittings and hoses.
5. Remove four bolts (D).
6. Use a sling and a lifting device to remove the motor.

![Figure 5.73: Hydraulic Motor](image2)
7. Cover gearbox opening (A) with a rag or plastic.

**Installing the Hydraulic Motor**

Follow these steps to install the hydraulic motor:

1. Remove covering from gearbox opening (A).
2. Attach a sling to the motor with the opposite end to a lifting device.
3. Lower motor (B) on gearbox opening.
4. Install four bolts (D) and torque to 140 Nm (103 lbf·ft).
5. Remove caps from motor ports and hoses.
6. Connect case drain hose (A) to motor.
7. Connect hoses (C) to motor (B) with split flanges (E) and torque to 64–77 Nm (47–57 lbf·ft).

**NOTE:**
Hydraulic connections vary depending on the windrower. Refer to the specific instruction supplied with your hydraulic drive kit.
5.5.2 Hydraulic Hoses and Lines

Check hydraulic hoses and lines daily for signs of leaks.

**WARNING**

- Avoid high-pressure fluids. Escaping fluid can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. Relieve pressure before disconnecting hydraulic lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure. Keep hands and body away from pin holes and nozzles which eject fluids under high pressure.

- If any fluid is injected into the skin, it must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this type of injury or gangrene may result.

- Use a piece of cardboard or paper to search for leaks.

**IMPORTANT:**

Keep hydraulic coupler tips and connectors clean. Allowing dust, dirt, water, or foreign material to enter the system is the major cause of hydraulic system damage. Do **NOT** attempt to service hydraulic systems in the field. Precision fits require a perfectly clean connection during overhaul.
5.6 Electrical System

Use electrical tape and wire clips as required to prevent wires from dragging or rubbing.

Keep lights clean and replace defective bulbs.

5.6.1 Hazard Lights

Replacing Amber Hazard/Signal Bulb

1. Remove two Phillips screws (A) from fixture, and remove the plastic lens.
2. Replace bulb, and reinstall plastic lens and screws.
   - Bulb—Trade #1157

Replacing Amber Hazard/Signal Light Fixture

1. Remove four nuts (A) (only three shown) securing light to bracket and remove light. Disconnect light from electrical harness.
2. Connect new light to the electrical harness
3. Install four nuts (A) and tighten.
6 Options and Attachments

6.1 Options and Attachments: Kits

The following kits are available through your MacDon Dealer. The Dealer will require the “B” number for pricing and availability.

6.1.1 Adjustable Skid Shoe Kit

The skid shoe kit installs at either end of the cutterbar. The shoes can be adjusted for varying cutting height. The kit includes two skid shoe assemblies, attachment hardware, and installation instructions.

MD #B5660

Instruction part number: MD #169972

Figure 6.1: MD #B5660

6.1.2 Cutterbar Repair Tool Kit

The cutterbar repair tool kit contains the tools required to replace the cutterbar idler gears.

MD #B4905

Figure 6.2: MD #B4905
6.1.3 Double Windrow Attachment (DWA)
Allows headers to lay a double windrow when installed on a self-propelled windrower. The kit includes a draper deck, linkage assembly, hydraulics, and installation instructions.

**M205**
MD #C1987 consists of:
- MD #B4655 Deck
- MD #B5270 Linkage assembly
- MD #B5301 Hydraulic kit
- Double Windrow Attachment (DWA) manual

**M1240**
MD #C2006 consists of:
- MD #B5973 Deck
- MD #B5974 Mounting frame, and hydraulic/electrical connections
- Double Windrow Attachment (DWA) manual

6.1.4 Gauge Roller
MD #B5650
Instruction part number: MD #169467

![Figure 6.3: MD #B5650](image)

6.1.5 Hydraulic Drive: 16-Foot for M200 Self-Propelled
MD #B5455
Instruction part number: MD #169483
6.1.6 Tall Crop Divider Kit
The tall crop dividers attach to the ends of the header for clean crop dividing and cutterbar entry in tall crops. The kit includes left and right dividers and attachment hardware.

MD #B5509

Instruction part number: MD #169485

![Figure 6.4: MD #B5509](image)

6.1.7 Tall Crop Feed Plate Kit
The tall crop feed plates (A) assist the feeding of tall crops into the conditioner by encouraging material flow from behind the cage deflectors (B).

MD #B4903

**NOTE:**
One set is supplied standard.
6.1.8 Solid Drums and Shields Kit

The Solid Drums and Shields kit reduces crop wrapping of the vertical shaft and improves crop feeding into the conditioners.

MD #268223

Instruction part number: MD #214191

Figure 6.6: MD #268223
# 7 Troubleshooting

## 7.1 Header Performance

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<td>Dull, bent, or badly worn blades</td>
<td>Replace blades.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutterbar plugging</td>
<td>Auger drive belt slipping</td>
<td>Adjust tension or change belts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutterbar plugging</td>
<td>Conditioner drive belt slipping</td>
<td>Adjust tension or change belts.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutterbar plugging</td>
<td>Built-up of dirt between rock guards</td>
<td>Decrease header angle and increase float. In some conditions, it may be necessary to carry header slightly with header lift cylinders.</td>
<td>4.6 Header Angle, page 97 and 4.1 Header Float, page 81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strips of uncut crop left on field</td>
<td>Built-up of dirt between rock guards</td>
<td>Decrease header angle and increase float.</td>
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<td>Strips of uncut crop left on field</td>
<td>Foreign object on cutterbar</td>
<td>Disengage header and stop the engine. When all moving parts are completely stopped, remove foreign object.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strips of uncut crop left on field</td>
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<td>Increase ground speed.</td>
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<td>Header float too light causing bouncing</td>
<td>Adjust to heavier float setting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ragged or uneven cutting of crop</td>
<td>Excessive ground speed</td>
<td>Reduce ground speed.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Header angle too flat for guards to pick up down crop</td>
<td>Increase header angle.</td>
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<td>Ragged or uneven cutting of crop</td>
<td>Downed crop</td>
<td>Adjust header angle to cut closer to ground.</td>
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## TROUBLESHOOTING

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<td>Roll gap too large for proper feeding</td>
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<td>Roll gap too small in thick stemmed cane-type crops</td>
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<td>Conditioner rolls plugging</td>
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<td>Conditioner rolls plugging</td>
<td>Roll speed too low</td>
<td>Increase disc speed.</td>
<td>4.8 Disc Speed, page 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditioner rolls plugging</td>
<td>Foreign object between rolls</td>
<td>Disengage header and stop the engine. When all moving parts are completely stopped, remove foreign object.</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conditioner rolls plugging</td>
<td>Conditioner belt slipping</td>
<td>Adjust belt tension.</td>
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<td>Conditioner rolls plugging</td>
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<td>Uneven formation and bunched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uneven formation and bunched</td>
<td>Conditioner rolls running too slow</td>
<td>Maintain rated header speed.</td>
<td>Refer to windrower operator’s manual</td>
</tr>
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<td>Uneven windrow formation in</td>
<td>Uneven feeding</td>
<td>Reduce header speed.</td>
<td>Refer to windrower operator’s manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light crop</td>
<td>Plugging behind end cage deflectors</td>
<td>No cutting full header width</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugging behind end cage</td>
<td>Ground speed too slow</td>
<td>Increase ground speed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not cutting short enough in</td>
<td>Ground speed too fast</td>
<td>Reduce ground speed.</td>
<td>4.9 Ground Speed, page 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down crop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Troubleshooting

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<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Refer to</th>
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<tr>
<td>Not cutting short enough in down crop</td>
<td>Broken, bent, or dull blades</td>
<td>Replace blades or turn blades over.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not cutting short enough in down crop</td>
<td>Cutting height too high</td>
<td>Adjust header angle to lower cutting height if field conditions allow.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material being pulled out by roots when cutting tall crop leaning into machine</td>
<td>Crop in conditioner rolls before crop is cut</td>
<td>Increase roll gap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Damaged leaves and broken stems</td>
<td>Insufficient roll gap</td>
<td>Increase roll gap.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaged leaves and broken stems</td>
<td>Roll timing off</td>
<td>Check roll timing and adjust if necessary.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow crop drying</td>
<td>Crop is bunched in windrow</td>
<td>Adjust forming shields/baffle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slow crop drying</td>
<td>Rolls not crimping crop sufficiently</td>
<td>Decrease roll gap.</td>
<td>4.2.2 Adjusting Roll Gap, page 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive drying or bleaching of crop</td>
<td>Excessive crimping</td>
<td>Increase roll gap.</td>
<td>4.2.2 Adjusting Roll Gap, page 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive drying or bleaching of crop</td>
<td>Crop is spread too wide in windrow</td>
<td>Adjust forming shields.</td>
<td>4.5 Forming Shields, page 93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poorly formed or bunchy windrows</td>
<td>Forming shields not properly adjusted</td>
<td>Adjust forming shields.</td>
<td>4.5 Forming Shields, page 93</td>
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</table>
## 7.2 Mechanical Problems

<table>
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<th>Refer to</th>
</tr>
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<td>Excessive noise</td>
<td>Bent cutterblade</td>
<td>Replace blade.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive noise</td>
<td>Conditioner roll timing off</td>
<td>Check roll timing and adjust if necessary.</td>
<td>4.4 Roll Timing, page 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive noise</td>
<td>Conditioner roll gap too small</td>
<td>Check gap and adjust if necessary.</td>
<td>4.2.2 Adjusting Roll Gap, page 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive vibration or noise in header</td>
<td>Conditioner rolls contacting each other</td>
<td>Increase roll gap.</td>
<td>4.2.2 Adjusting Roll Gap, page 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive vibration or noise in header</td>
<td>Conditioner rolls contacting each other</td>
<td>Check roll timing.</td>
<td>4.4 Roll Timing, page 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive vibration or noise in header</td>
<td>Auger center support loose</td>
<td>Tighten bolts on support.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive vibration or noise in header</td>
<td>Mud deposits on conditioner rolls</td>
<td>Clean rolls.</td>
<td>5.2.7 Lubricating the Cutterbar, page 132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excessive heat in cutterbar</td>
<td>Too much lubricant in cutterbar</td>
<td>Drain lubricant and refill with specified amount.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent blade damage</td>
<td>Mud on cutterbar</td>
<td>Remove mud from cutterbar: do not allow mud to dry on cutterbar.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent blade damage</td>
<td>Spindle bearing failure</td>
<td>Replace spindle bearing.</td>
<td>See MacDon Dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent blade damage</td>
<td>Material wrapped around spindle</td>
<td>Remove disc and remove material.</td>
<td>5.3 Cutterbar Discs, page 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent blade damage</td>
<td>Cutting too low in rocky field conditions</td>
<td>Decrease header angle: increase float.</td>
<td>4.6 Header Angle, page 97 and 4.1 Header Float, page 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent blade damage</td>
<td>Ground speed too high in rocky field conditions. At High ground speed, header tends to dig rocks from ground instead of floating over them</td>
<td>Reduce ground speed.</td>
<td>4.9 Ground Speed, page 101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequent blade damage</td>
<td>Blade incorrectly mounted</td>
<td>Check all blade mounting hardware ensuring blades are free to move.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequent blade damage</td>
<td>Header float set too heavy</td>
<td>Increase float.</td>
<td>4.1 Header Float, page 81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machine pulling to one side</td>
<td>Header dragging to one end and pulling to that side</td>
<td>Adjust header float on both ends.</td>
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<td>Excessive wear of cutting components</td>
<td>Header angle too steep</td>
<td>Reduce header angle.</td>
<td>4.6 Header Angle, page 97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Problem</td>
<td>Solution</td>
<td>Refer to</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive wear of cutting components</td>
<td>Crop residue and dirt deposits on cutterbar</td>
<td>Clean cutterbar.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive wear of cutting components</td>
<td>Mud on cutterbar</td>
<td>Remove mud from cutterbar: do not allow mud to dry on cutterbar.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakage of conditioner drive belt</td>
<td>Improper belt tension</td>
<td>Adjust conditioner drive belt tension.</td>
<td>5.4.2 Conditioner Drive Belt, page 159</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breakage of conditioner drive belt</td>
<td>Belt not in proper groove in pulley</td>
<td>Move belt to proper groove.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakage of conditioner drive belt</td>
<td>Foreign object between rolls</td>
<td>Disengage header and stop the engine. When all moving parts are completely stopped, remove foreign object.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakage of conditioner drive belt</td>
<td>Belt pulleys and idlers misaligned</td>
<td>Align pulleys and idler.</td>
<td>See MacDon Dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discs don’t turn when engaging header</td>
<td>Mud on cutterbar</td>
<td>Remove mud from cutterbar: do not allow mud to dry on cutterbar.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discs don’t turn when engaging header</td>
<td>Faulty drive belt</td>
<td>Check belt on pulleys.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discs don’t turn when engaging header</td>
<td>Hoses not connected</td>
<td>Connect hoses.</td>
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<td>Header slows when going uphill</td>
<td>Hydraulic oil level in windrower is low</td>
<td>Add oil to windrower reservoir.</td>
<td>Refer to windrower operator’s manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>Header runs while unloaded but slows or stops when starting to cut</td>
<td>Hydraulic oil level in windrower is low</td>
<td>Add oil to windrower reservoir.</td>
<td>Refer to windrower operator’s manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header runs while unloaded but slows or stops when starting to cut</td>
<td>Defective hydraulic motor</td>
<td>Repair/replace hydraulic motor.</td>
<td>See MacDon Dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header runs while unloaded but slows or stops when starting to cut</td>
<td>Defective hydraulic pump in windrower</td>
<td>Repair/replace pump.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Header runs while unloaded but slows or stops when starting to cut</td>
<td>Defective relief valve in windrower</td>
<td>Repair/replace relief valve.</td>
<td>See MacDon Dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header runs while unloaded but slows or stops when starting to cut</td>
<td>Cold oil in hydraulic drive system</td>
<td>Reduce ground speed until oil reaches operating temperature.</td>
<td>4.9 Ground Speed, page 101</td>
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8 Reference

8.1 Torque Specifications

The following tables provide correct torque values for various bolts, cap screws, and hydraulic fittings.

- Tighten all bolts to torque values specified in charts (unless otherwise noted throughout this manual).
- Replace hardware with same strength and grade of bolt.
- Use torque value tables as a guide and periodically check tightness of bolts.
- Understand torque categories for bolts and cap screws by using their identifying head markings.

Jam nuts

When applying torque to finished jam nuts, multiply the torque applied to regular nuts by $f=0.65$.

Self-tapping screws

Standard torque is to be used (not to be used on critical or structurally important joints).

8.1.1 SAE Bolt Torque Specifications

Torque values shown in following tables are valid for non-greased, or non-oiled threads and heads; therefore, do NOT grease or oil bolts or cap screws unless otherwise specified in this manual.

Table 8.1 SAE Grade 5 Bolt and Grade 5 Free Spinning Nut

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Nominal Size (A)</th>
<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf-ft) (*lbf in)</th>
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<td>106</td>
<td>118</td>
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<td>669</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-8</td>
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<td>912</td>
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</table>

Figure 8.1: Bolt Grades

A - Nominal Size
B - SAE-8
C - SAE-5
D - SAE-2
### Table 8.2 SAE Grade 5 Bolt and Grade F Distorted Thread Nut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Size (A)</th>
<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf·ft) (*lbf·in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4-20</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/16-18</td>
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<td>18.5</td>
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<td>3/8-16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/16-14</td>
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<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2-13</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8-11</td>
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<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4-10</td>
<td>259</td>
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<td>7/8-9</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>456</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>684</td>
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### Table 8.3 SAE Grade 8 Bolt and Grade G Distorted Thread Nut

<table>
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<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf·ft) (*lbf·in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4-20</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/16-18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8-16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/16-14</td>
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<td>204</td>
<td>225</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/4-10</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>7/8-9</td>
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### Table 8.4 SAE Grade 8 Bolt and Grade 8 Free Spinning Nut

<table>
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<th>Nominal Size (A)</th>
<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf-ft) (*lbf-in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4-20</td>
<td>16.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/16-18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/8-16</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/16-14</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2-13</td>
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<td>5/8-11</td>
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### 8.1.2 Metric Bolt Specifications

#### Table 8.5 Metric Class 8.8 Bolts and Class 9 Free Spinning Nut

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<tr>
<th>Nominal Size (A)</th>
<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf-ft) (*lbf-in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-0.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5-0.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-0.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-0.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-1.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-1.25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1.5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1.75</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>14-2.0</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-2.0</td>
<td>236</td>
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<td>20-2.5</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>509</td>
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<td>24-3.0</td>
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<td>879</td>
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Table 8.6 Metric Class 8.8 Bolts and Class 9 Distorted Thread Nut

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Nominal Size (A)</th>
<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf·ft) (*lbf·in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5-0.6</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-0.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-0.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-1.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
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<td>8-1.25</td>
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<tr>
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Table 8.7 Metric Class 10.9 Bolts and Class 10 Free Spinning Nut

<table>
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<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf·ft) (*lbf·in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-0.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-1.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-1.25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1.5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1.75</td>
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### Table 8.8 Metric Class 10.9 Bolts and Class 10 Distorted Thread Nut

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Nominal Size (A)</th>
<th>Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Torque (lbf-ft) (*lbf-in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<td>5-0.8</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-1.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-1.25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1.5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1.75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-2.0</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-2.0</td>
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### 8.1.3 Metric Bolt Specifications Bolting into Cast Aluminum

### Table 8.9 Metric Bolt Bolting into Cast Aluminum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Size (A)</th>
<th>Bolt Torque</th>
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<tr>
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<td>8.8 (Cast Aluminum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M4</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M8</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>M10</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>M12</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M14</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M16</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1.4 Flare-Type Hydraulic Fittings

1. Check flare (A) and flare seat (B) for defects that might cause leakage.

2. Align tube (C) with fitting (D) and thread nut (E) onto fitting without lubrication until contact has been made between flared surfaces.

3. Torque fitting nut (E) to specified number of flats from finger tight (FFFT) or to a given torque value in Table 8.10, page 190.

4. Use two wrenches to prevent fitting (D) from rotating. Place one wrench on fitting body (D), and tighten nut (E) with other wrench to torque shown.

5. Assess final condition of connection.

Table 8.10 Flare-Type Hydraulic Tube Fittings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAE Dash Size</th>
<th>Thread Size (in.)</th>
<th>Torque Value\textsuperscript{10}</th>
<th>Flats from Finger Tight (FFFT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>lbf-ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>5/16–24</td>
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<td>3/8–24</td>
<td>7–8</td>
<td>5–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>7/16–20</td>
<td>18–19</td>
<td>13–14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
<td>1/2–20</td>
<td>19–21</td>
<td>14–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6</td>
<td>9/16–18</td>
<td>30–33</td>
<td>22–24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-8</td>
<td>3/4–16</td>
<td>57–63</td>
<td>42–46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>7/8–14</td>
<td>81–89</td>
<td>60–66</td>
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<td>-12</td>
<td>1-1/16–12</td>
<td>113–124</td>
<td>83–91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-14</td>
<td>1-3/16–12</td>
<td>136–149</td>
<td>100–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-16</td>
<td>1-5/16–12</td>
<td>160–176</td>
<td>118–130</td>
</tr>
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<td>-20</td>
<td>1-5/8–12</td>
<td>228–250</td>
<td>168–184</td>
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<td>-24</td>
<td>1-7/8–12</td>
<td>264–291</td>
<td>195–215</td>
</tr>
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<td>-32</td>
<td>2-1/2–12</td>
<td>359–395</td>
<td>265–291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>3–12</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{10} Torque values shown are based on lubricated connections as in reassembly.

Figure 8.10: Hydraulic Fitting
8.1.5 O-Ring Boss (ORB) Hydraulic Fittings (Adjustable)

1. Inspect O-ring (A) and seat (B) for dirt or obvious defects.

2. Back off lock nut (C) as far as possible. Ensure that washer (D) is loose and is pushed toward lock nut (C) as far as possible.

3. Check that O-ring (A) is **NOT** on threads and adjust if necessary.

4. Apply hydraulic system oil to O-ring (A).

5. Install fitting (B) into port until back up washer (D) and O-ring (A) contact part face (E).

6. Position angle fittings by unscrewing no more than one turn.

7. Turn lock nut (C) down to washer (D) and tighten to torque shown. Use two wrenches, one on fitting (B) and other on lock nut (C).

8. Check final condition of fitting.
### Table 8.11 O-Ring Boss (ORB) Hydraulic Fittings (Adjustable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAE Dash Size</th>
<th>Thread Size (in.)</th>
<th>Torque Value¹¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nm</td>
</tr>
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<td>-2</td>
<td>5/16–24</td>
<td>6–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>3/8–24</td>
<td>12–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>7/16–20</td>
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<td>-5</td>
<td>1/2–20</td>
<td>21–33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6</td>
<td>9/16–18</td>
<td>26–29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-8</td>
<td>3/4–16</td>
<td>46–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>7/8–14</td>
<td>75–82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-12</td>
<td>1 1/16–12</td>
<td>120–132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-14</td>
<td>1 3/8–12</td>
<td>153–168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-16</td>
<td>1 5/16–12</td>
<td>176–193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20</td>
<td>1 5/8–12</td>
<td>221–243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-24</td>
<td>1 7/8–12</td>
<td>270–298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32</td>
<td>2 1/2–12</td>
<td>332–365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ⁱ¹ Torque values shown are based on lubricated connections as in reassembly.

**REFERENCE**
8.1.6 O-Ring Boss (ORB) Hydraulic Fittings (Non-Adjustable)

1. Inspect O-ring (A) and seat (B) for dirt or obvious defects.
2. Check that O-ring (A) is **NOT** on threads and adjust if necessary.
3. Apply hydraulic system oil to O-ring.
4. Install fitting (C) into port until fitting is hand-tight.
5. Torque fitting (C) according to values in Table 8.12, page 193.
6. Check final condition of fitting.

![Figure 8.13: Hydraulic Fitting](image)

Table 8.12 O-Ring Boss (ORB) Hydraulic Fittings (Non-Adjustable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAE Dash Size</th>
<th>Thread Size (in.)</th>
<th>Torque Value(^\text{12})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>3/8–24</td>
<td>12–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>7/16–20</td>
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<td>-6</td>
<td>9/16–18</td>
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<td>3/4–16</td>
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<td>1-1/16–12</td>
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<td>-14</td>
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<td>153–168</td>
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<tr>
<td>-16</td>
<td>1-5/16–12</td>
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<td>-20</td>
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<td>-24</td>
<td>1-7/8–12</td>
<td>270–298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32</td>
<td>2-1/2–12</td>
<td>332–365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{12}\) Torque values shown are based on lubricated connections as in reassembly.
8.1.7 O-Ring Face Seal (ORFS) Hydraulic Fittings

1. Check components to ensure that sealing surfaces and fitting threads are free of burrs, nicks, scratches, or any foreign material.

2. Apply hydraulic system oil to O-ring (B).

3. Align tube or hose assembly so that flat face of sleeve (A) or (C) comes in full contact with O-ring (B).

4. Thread tube or hose nut (D) until hand-tight. The nut should turn freely until it is bottomed out.

5. Torque fittings according to values in Table 8.13, page 194.

**NOTE:**
If applicable, hold hex on fitting body (E) to prevent rotation of fitting body and hose when tightening fitting nut (D).

6. Use three wrenches when assembling unions or joining two hoses together.

7. Check final condition of fitting.

**Table 8.13 O-Ring Face Seal (ORFS) Hydraulic Fittings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAE Dash Size</th>
<th>Thread Size (in.)</th>
<th>Tube O.D. (in.)</th>
<th>Torque Value¹³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>Note¹⁴</td>
<td>3/16</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>9/16</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>25–28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
<td>Note¹⁴</td>
<td>5/16</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6</td>
<td>11/16</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>40–44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-8</td>
<td>13/16</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>55–61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td>80–88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-12</td>
<td>1-3/16</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>115–127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹³. Torque values and angles shown are based on lubricated connection as in reassembly.
¹⁴. O-ring face seal type end not defined for this tube size.
### Table 8.13 O-Ring Face Seal (ORFS) Hydraulic Fittings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAE Dash Size</th>
<th>Thread Size (in.)</th>
<th>Tube O.D. (in.)</th>
<th>Torque Value(^{15})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-14</td>
<td>Note(^{14})</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-16</td>
<td>1-7/16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150–165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20</td>
<td>1-11/16</td>
<td>1-1/4</td>
<td>205–226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-24</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
<td>315–347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32</td>
<td>2-1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>510–561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.8 Tapered Pipe Thread Fittings

Assemble pipe fittings as follows:

1. Check components to ensure that fitting and port threads are free of burrs, nicks and scratches, or any form of contamination.
2. Apply pipe thread sealant (paste type) to external pipe threads.
3. Thread fitting into port until hand-tight.
4. Torque connector to appropriate torque angle. The Turns From Finger Tight (T.F.F.T.) values are shown in Table 8.14, page 195. Make sure that tube end of a shaped connector (typically 45° or 90°) is aligned to receive incoming tube or hose assembly. Always finish alignment of fitting in tightening direction. Never back off (loosen) pipe threaded connectors to achieve alignment.
5. Clean all residue and any excess thread conditioner with appropriate cleaner.
6. Assess final condition of fitting. Pay special attention to possibility of cracks to port opening.
7. Mark final position of fitting. If a fitting leaks, disassemble fitting and check for damage.

**NOTE:**

Overtorque failure of fittings may not be evident until fittings are disassembled.

### Table 8.14 Hydraulic Fitting Pipe Thread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tapered Pipe Thread Size</th>
<th>Recommended T.F.F.T.</th>
<th>Recommended F.F.F.T.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/8–27</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>12–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4–18</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>12–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8–18</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>12–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2–14</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>12–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4–14</td>
<td>1.5–2.5</td>
<td>12–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–11 1/2</td>
<td>1.5–2.5</td>
<td>9–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/4–11 1/2</td>
<td>1.5–2.5</td>
<td>9–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2–11 1/2</td>
<td>1.5–2.5</td>
<td>9–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–11 1/2</td>
<td>1.5–2.5</td>
<td>9–15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{15}\) Torque values and angles shown are based on lubricated connection as in reassembly.
# 8.2 Conversion Chart

Table 8.15 Conversion Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>SI Units (Metric)</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Inch-Pound Units (Imperial)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit Name</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>hectares</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>x 2.4710 = acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>liters per minute</td>
<td>L/min</td>
<td>x 0.2642 = US gallons per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force</td>
<td>Newtons</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>x 0.2248 = pounds force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>x 0.0394 = inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>meters</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>x 3.2808 = foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>kilowatts</td>
<td>kW</td>
<td>x 1.341 = horsepower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>kilopascals</td>
<td>kPa</td>
<td>x 0.145 = pounds per square inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>megapascals</td>
<td>MPa</td>
<td>x 145.038 = pounds per square inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>bar (Non-SI)</td>
<td>bar</td>
<td>x 14.5038 = pounds per square inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque</td>
<td>Newton meters</td>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>x 0.7376 = pound feet or foot pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque</td>
<td>Newton meters</td>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>x 8.8507 = pound inches or inch pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>degrees Celsius</td>
<td>ºC</td>
<td>(ºC x 1.8) + 32 = degrees Fahrenheit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>meters per minute</td>
<td>m/min</td>
<td>x 3.2808 = feet per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>meters per second</td>
<td>m/s</td>
<td>x 3.2808 = feet per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>kilometers per hour</td>
<td>km/h</td>
<td>x 0.6214 = miles per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>liters</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>x 0.2642 = US gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>milliliters</td>
<td>ml</td>
<td>x 0.0338 = ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>cubic centimeters</td>
<td>cm³ or cc</td>
<td>x 0.061 = cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>kilograms</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>x 2.2046 = pounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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### Recommended Fluids and Lubricants

Your machine can operate at top efficiency only if clean lubricants are used.

- Use clean containers to handle all lubricants.
- Store in an area protected from dust, moisture, and other contaminants.

#### Table 1.6 Fluids and Capacities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lubricant</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Capacities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grease</td>
<td>As required unless otherwise specified</td>
<td>SAE Multi-Purpose, High temperature extreme pressure (EP) performance with 0–1% max. Molybdenum Disulphide (NLGI Grade 2) Lithium complex base</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Driveline slip-joints</td>
<td>High temperature extreme pressure (EP) performance with 10% max. Molybdenum Disulphide (NLGI Grade 2) Lithium base</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear Lubricant</td>
<td>Cutterbar</td>
<td>80W-90 gear lubricant with high thermal and oxidation stability conforming to API gear lubricant service GL-5 minimum (SAE J2360 preferred) specifications such as Traxon 80W-90 gear oil</td>
<td>4.25 L (4.4 US quarts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conditioner gearbox</td>
<td>75W-90 synthetic gear lubricant with high thermal and oxidation stability conforming to API GL-5 minimum (SAE J2360 preferred) specifications such as Traxon E Synthetic 75W-90 gear oil</td>
<td>750 ml (0.79 US quarts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bevel gearbox</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.1 L (2.2 quarts)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>