

QUICK REFERENCE COMBINE SETTINGS

***REMINDER:** The below settings for various crops are for average conditions. Varying crop and field conditions may require slightly different settings.

Combining Corn

- Corn head auger down.
- Deck Plates = 1/8" wider than stalk diameter.
- Feederhouse chain speed (22T or 26T sprocket)
 - Wet > 25% use 22T or 26T
 - Dry < 25% use 26T
- Feederhouse drum up.
- Feed accelerator on low speed (large Diameter) 430 rpm.
- Back shaft speed:
 - Non-chopping head 500-580 rpm / 3rd gear 5 speed.
 - Chop head 620 – 660 rpm / 3rd gear 5 speed.
- Cleaning fan speed 1000-1350 rpm.
- Rotor speed 280-450 rpm
- Concave clearance 20 to 35
- Deep tooth chaffer – front 15-20
- Dual Zone Chaffer:
 - Wet > 25% rear manual = closed.
 - Dry < 25% extension rear manual = 10
- Sieve = 10-14.



Combining Soybeans

- Feederhouse drum position = down (normal bean height), and if beans are tall you would want to have UP.
- Feeder house conveyor chain (A)(B) 26 tooth.
- Feed accelerator speed = low for seed beans or high for normal beans.
- Feed accelerator wear strips = serrated.
- Threshing speed (rpm) = 450-650.
- Threshing clearance = 0 – 12.
- Concave type = round bar
- Separator grate covers = none.
- Top cover transport vanes (if equipped) = standard.
- Fan speed (rpm) = 1050 – 1250.
- Chaffer clearance (mm):
 - 14-18 (general purpose)
 - 13-17 (deep tooth)
- Dual zone; adjust rear chaffer clearance (mm):
 - 5 level
 - 10 side-hill
- Sieve clearance (mm):
 - 6-10 (general purpose)
 - 5-9 (deep tooth)
- Tailings system concave position (if equipped = corn).
- Crop diverter = grain.
- Knife bank engagement = allowed.
- Chopper speed = high.



Additional Information Combining Corn:

Deck Plate Spacing: The spacing can be changed for different harvesting conditions. Deck plates should be set narrow to keep grain losses at a minimum yet wide enough to keep trash intake at a minimum. The general rule is: maximum spacing should be no more than 3mm (1/8") wider than the diameter of the corn stalk.

Dry Conditions: Adjust the deck plates wider to minimize trash intake but not too wide to increase grain loss. A small amount of trash intake to cushion the ears as they impact the deck plates to prevent butt shelling is preferred.

High moisture corn >25% set corn head deck plates close to take in some trash to cushion the ears as they hit the deck plates. High moisture corn leaves are usually still green and will not shred or break apart as easily as dry stalks. Be careful with too much green stalks and leaves because they can plug concaves and severely limit separation which increases rotor loss.

Corn head cross auger height: The auger position is factory set in the down position. Do not raise the auger too high so that the ears will pass freely under the flighting. Flighting will scuff the kernels if too high.

Corn head back shaft speed feeder house variable drive / 5 speed:

- Operate the corn head at or slightly above the recommended speed 510-580 rpm for the given ground speed. Greener stalk leaves do not strip off the stalk and give any cushion when the ears impact the deck plates.
- 1st gear (510-530) or no more than 2nd gear (560-580) on a 5 speed drive.
- Do not over speed the back shaft.
- Too fast of conveyor chain speed causes kernel damage.
- Dry stalk conditions: Operate the corn head at the higher variable speed drive 510 -640 rpm (without excessive butt shelling). No faster than 3rd gear (620 – 640) on a 5 speed drive. The fast corn head drive speeds allow the stalk rolls to pull more trash down and cushion the ears to minimize butt shelling.

Think Safety first & Prevent Combine Fires

Combine fires can cause devastating damage. Take these simple steps to do your part to prevent them.

Electrical systems: Keep wiring and fuses in proper operating condition. **Fuel systems:** Regularly inspect fuel lines. Keep fuel lines in good condition with tight connections. Wipe up oil and fuel spills as they occur.

Mechanical operation: Use a pressure washer, leaf blower, or compressed air blower to thoroughly clean the machine. **Check lubricant levels often, and grease fittings regularly (per your operator manual). Fix leaking oil, fuel, or hydraulic lines promptly. Overheated bearings are a major cause of combine fires.** Check valve covers for oil leaks that can ignite as oil runs down manifolds.

In the field: If a fire does occur, CALL 911 FIRST, and then attempt to extinguish the fire. Keep at least one fully charged 10-lb. ABC fire extinguisher on all equipment.

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