50/60/70 Combine Settings

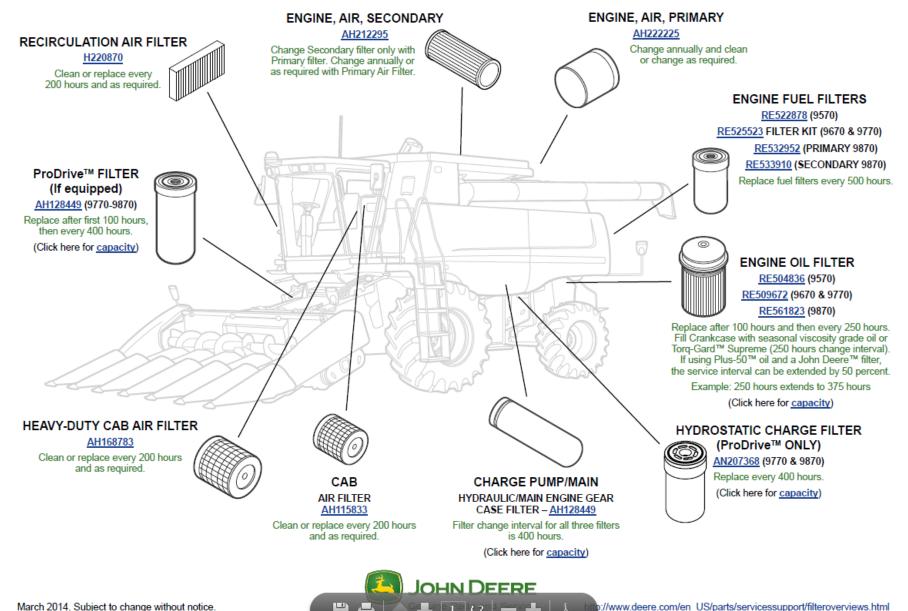
	CORN DRY	CORN WET	SOYBEAN
FEEDERHOUSE			
FEEDERHOUSE DRUM	UP	UP	DOWN 26 HIGH
FEEDERHOUSE CONVEYOR CHAIN TOOTH	22 INSIDE LOW	22 INSIDE LOW	OUTSIDE
FEED ACCELLERATOR SPEED	OUTSIDE	OUTSIDE	HIGH INSIDE
If Feeding Problems Beans Speed Up Conveyor Chain & Feed Acc	cellerator		
TURESUMO			
THRESHING			
SPEED (INCREASE FOR MORE AGGRESSIVE)	250-450	350-500	450-650
CLEARANCE (DECREASE FOR MORE AGGRESSIVE)	20-35	20-35	15-30
SEPARATING			
FAN SPEED (INCREASE TO CLEAN SAMPLE/REDUCE TO REDUCE			
LOSS)	900-1150	900-1150	800-950
CHAFFER (DECREASE TO CLEAN SAMPLE/INCREASE TO REDUCE			
LOSS)	15-18	15-18	14-18
SIEVE (DECREASE TO CLEAN SAMPLE/INCREASE TO REDUCE			
LOSS)	10-13	10-13	6-9
CHOPPER			
	5.6	5.6	
CHOPPER DEFLECTOR DOOR	DOWN	DOWN	UP
SPEED	LOW OUT	LOW OUT	HIGH IN
KNIFE BANK	OUT	OUT	IN

600 PLATFORM

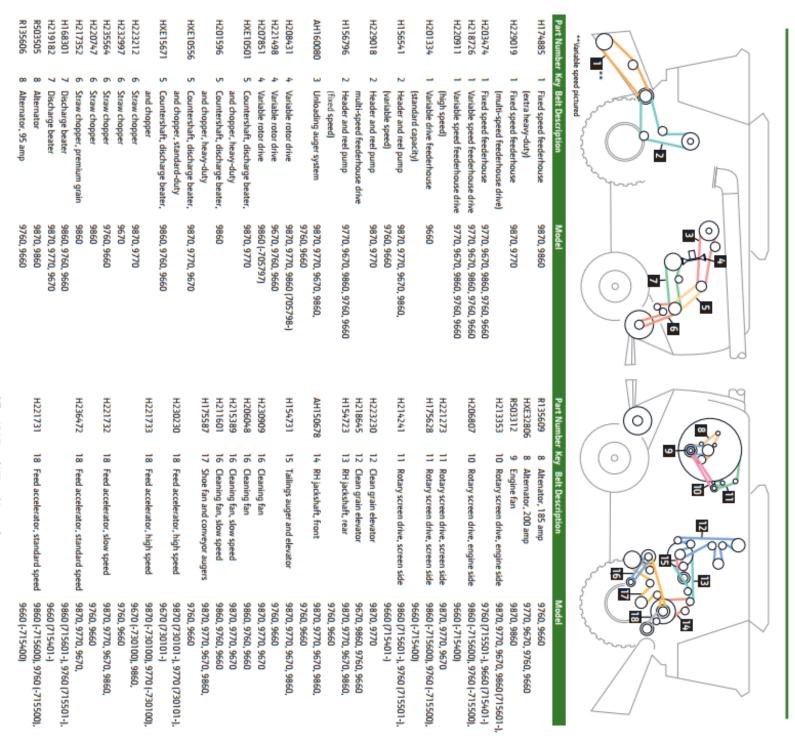
1000 PSI FOR FIRM GROUND CONDITIONS 1300 PSI FOR NORMAL GROUND CONDITIONS 1700 PSI FOR SOFT GROUND CONDITIONS

FILTER OVERVIEW WITH SERVICE INTERVALS AND CAPACITIES

9070 Series STS Combines 9570 STS, 9670 STS, 9770 STS, 9870 STS



9070 and 9060 Series STS Belt Reference*



^{*}Class VI, VII, and VIII combines only

IMPORTANT: Regular and thorough cleaning of machine combined with other routine maintenance procedures listed in the Operator's Manual greatly reduce the risk of fire, chance of costly downtime, and improve machine performance.

Crop material and other debris can accumulate in various areas. Direction of wind, type of crop, and crop moisture content can all impact where and how much crop material and debris can accumulate. Be aware of harvest conditions and adjust your cleaning schedule to ensure proper machine function and to reduce the risk of fire. These areas may require more frequent cleaning, even multiple times per day,

depending on harvest conditions. Inspect and clean these areas as needed throughout the harvest day.

Other areas not covered in this section may also collect crop debris and MUST be cleaned periodically for machine function and appearance.

Thoroughly inspect the entire machine on a regular basis throughout the harvest season. Refer to the Machine Cleanout Section of your Operator's Manual for further information.

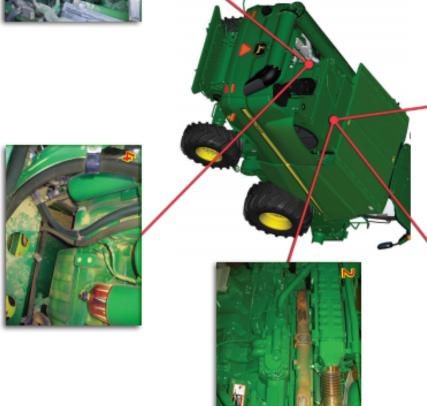




NOTE: Some shields were removed for photo clarity.

Engine Compartment

- Top Area of Engine and Turbocharger(s) (1)
- Exhaust Manifold and Manifold Shield, Turbo Interstage Tube, Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) Cooler Tube (2)
- Around Engine (3)
- Underneath Engine (4)



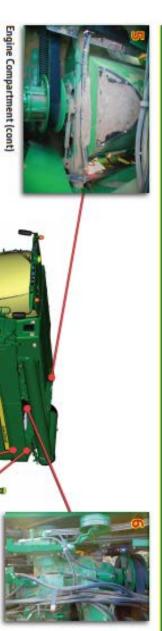
READ SAFETY INFORMATION IN OPERATOR'S MANUAL

Always follow all safety procedures posted on the machine and in the Operator's Manual. Before carrying out any inspection or cleaning, always shut OFF engine, set parking brake and remove key.

Thoroughly clean machine from top to bottom with compressed air. First clean all

areas accessible from engine deck. Start with engine compartment and work outwards and counterclockwise to other areas around engine compartment, floor underneath engine, top rear of rotor and rear deck, including areas around Exhaust Aftertreatment Enclosure (if equipped). Once top areas of machine are clean, proceed to cleaning areas accessible from ground level.

From ground level, clean rear underside of fuel tank area and top of the rear tailboard of the residue disposal system. Exhaust Aftertreatment Enclosure area (if equipped) will also need to be cleaned from ground level. Once the cleaning from ground level is finished, recheck engine compartment for any crop debris that could have blown in from ground level cleaning.



- Top rear of rotor and areas around rotor drive (5)
- Main Engine Gearcase (6)
- Areas around and under Exhaust Aftertreatment Enclosure (7)
- On Top of Fuel Tank (8)

















Ground Accessible

- Rear Tailboard and underneath Fuel Tank (9)
 Left Side Walk Area (10)
- Left Side Sidesheet Areas (11)



R143530 EESB936



JOHN DEERE

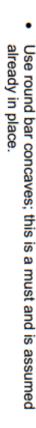
Harvesting high moisture corn is challenging because:

- Kernels do not detach from the cob easily, compared to normal,
- Due to moisture, kernels are soft and highly susceptible to scuffing (damage from the corn head auger), and broken kernel damage
- where acceptable results occur, is tighter) than typical settings for dry Adjustments need to be more exact (fine-tuned because the range for proper adjustment settings.) corn. (Refer to the S650, S660, S670, S680 and S690 Combines OM



- Start harvesting with recommended ACA crop settings
- Check that the concave is level (refer to Concave Leveling zero concave clearance procedure in the OM) and properly proportioned to the rotor at

NOTE: assures even threshing throughout the entire element, and allows ears of corn to roll easily through the combine. Ensuring concaves are level and Checking concaves and conducting the leveling procedure correctly the display in the cab zeroed means actual measurements should match the setting shown on



NOTE: Round bar concaves are recommended for corn per the OM. Other types of concaves are not recommended because they plug with crop

sample and MOG (material other than grain) conditions: Conduct the following checks DURING harvest based on grain

shown in picture), open as possible Check that concaves are set slightly more than cob diameter (as

NOTE: Refer to the OM for Threshing Clearance Adjustment settings to increase damage to kernels (fines). tightening may result in cracked or broken cobs and visually inspect, tighten the clearance in increments of 2 mm, but or decrease concave clearance. If kernels are left on cob (operator will

inspect residue). Cobs are to remain around 95 Reduce kernel damage, slow the rotor speed completely threshed (operator will visually (refer to the Threshing Speed settings in the OM). Splitting cobs will not allow them to be 99% whole and/broken cobs with around 1%

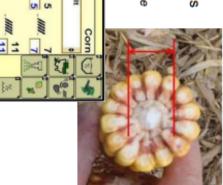
300



Cracked/Broken Corn



Round Bar



15 15

1100

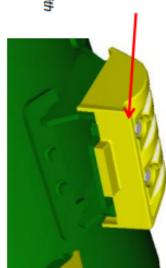
splits, decrease concave clearance (refer to Threshing to 5% splits (operator will visually inspect cobs). If there are 0% OM) until there are 1 to 5% splits. Clearance Adjustment and ACA settings, as indicated in the

NOTE: It is important for the operator to check cobs because it is a good indication of machine health.



 Check the TriStream[™] (recommended per the OM) rotor's 15 threshing elements for wear/damage.

NOTE: Worn elements will not thresh as well as sharp edges (the leading edge of the element typically wears; a new part is sharper). Replace the elements in sets of three. Starting with row 1 and then 2 on the rotor, an operator may change to smooth elements, as needed.



Check that rotor speed is slow as possible to minimize separator loss (refer to Power Shutdown Procedure in OM) and minimize kernel damage.

NOTE part information) may aid with rotor loss, but grain damage will increase. (Refer to the S a few unthreshed kernels can be seen (.2%-.5%); this will achieve the minimum amount of amount of unthreshed grain is achieved. (Refer to the OM for recommended settings.) If grain Run rotor only fast enough to complete threshing (operator should notice there are no kernels broken kernels and fines. Installing the Rice Dense Pack (refer to Parts Catalog pages for quality (no damage, broken kernels or scuffing) is a primary concern, reduce rotor speed until kernels is too high, gradually increase rotor speed (in 10 rpm increments) until acceptable left on cobs), as higher rotor speeds tend to increase losses. If the amount of unthreshed Series Field Adjustment IDT.)

minimize separator loss and minimize kernel damage. (Refer to the OM for recommended settings.) Using the power meter, keep engine running right at the green/yellow line; otherwise the operator may start to see cleaning shoe loss Keep the combine full (refer to Power Shutdown Procedure in OM) to help Losses are shown on the loss monitor in the combine cab.

actual measurements match the setting shown on the display in the Confirm shoe settings on deep tooth sieve and chaffer elements' cab. (Refer to settings in the OM.)

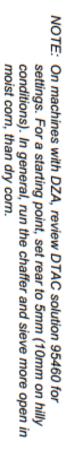
NOTE: than general purpose elements. A tight sieve causes unnecessary kernel Deep tooth sieve and chaffer elements enable more sensitive adjustments reprocessing through the tailings, which results in damaged kernels; open sieve as far as possible (15 mm). The cob load-to-sieve may be reduced by slightly tightening the chaffer. This may help with high tailings

Chaffer and Sieve

Deep Tooth



Check for chipped cobs in the grain tank. To resolve, first slightly close the chaffer, then if needed, slightly close the sieve



Perform Power Shutdown(s) to determine the and to reduce high grain loss. (Refer to Power Shutdown adjustments required for even distribution of material, Procedure in the OM.)



the dividers) or install concave covers (install on #2 concave to move distribution to center of cleaning system, which provides better kernel processing through chaffer/sieve front portions) to optimize the distribution.

Adjust the conveying auger bed dividers (raise or lower

Adjust header deck plates out and run head high enough to keep debris intake to a minimum.

NOTE: If deck plates are open too far, the cob progresses too deeply into plate and will result in breakage.

- Operate the following systems as slow as possible:
- FAST
- Feederhouse
- Rotor
- Head

NOTE the feederhouse drum up and slow conveyor speed, running on the small sprocket - 450 rpm mat of crop material is too tough and holds together, not allowing grain separation. Position tailings. The operator should use speed as needed for processing and no more. In 35% to 40% moisture field com, STS combines may have up to 1 and 1/2 bushel/acre losses. The This reduces damaged cob and broken plants, reducing the load on the sieve and into give extra high corn quality, and reduce grain damage. (optional 320 drive). If necessary the FAST can be equipped with smooth wear strips, which

Set the active tailings system to open (corn) position.

NOTE: Excessive clean grain in the tailings indicates the sieve setting or fan speed setting needs adjusted for the crop conditions. Excessive trash in the tailings indicates insufficient fan speed, the chaffer is too open, or over-threshing is cases, the rasp bars may be removed (from active tailings door) to facilitate occurring because the concave is too tight or rotor speed is too fast. In some crop flow. (Refer to the OM for removing and installing rasp bars.



Finally, for a brief synopsis of SYMPTOM / PROBLEM / SOLUTION, refer to Troubleshooting, Section 165, within the S Series Operator's Manual.



There's an app for that...

CoHarvest is a mobile app that gives combine operators the ability to optimize their machine as they enter the harvest season. Operators choose the model of combine and type of crop. CoHarvest suggests initial settings for that crop type. CoHarvest is also a preat section and photo functionality to give combine operators a premium experience when setting their machine. CoHarvest is also a great guide to use in field for settings changes as conditions differ, and to document changes made to settings during harvest. The 1.1 release of CoHarvest includes a small change the canola setting and a direct link to JDParts for parts and service information.











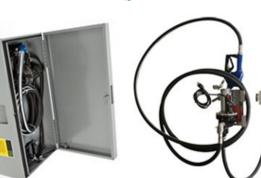


EF Product Pricing

L			TETO E (000 Ban)	
1		1	1249 L (330 gal.)	SWDEF330
	\top		1041 L (2/5 gal.)	
1		1	John Deere Diesel Exhaust Fluid,	SWDEF275
4		_	208 L (55 gal.)	SVVDEFOSS
_		-	John Deere Diesel Exhaust Fluid,	SW/DEE055
			increments.)	
12		_	(Price per each at pallet qty.	SWDEFU25
1		٠	9.46 L (2.5 gal.)	
			John Deere Diesel Exhaust Fluid,	
qty.		qty.		Number
Order		Pkg.	Description	Part

valve, valve install tool, and dip tube. Lead-time: Up to 1 week. suction hose with closed system dry-break coupler, 20-ft. discharge needed to dispense DEF from drums and totes. They include a 4-ft. SWDEF330). The kits ship fully assembled and include everything gallon totes of John Deere Diesel Exhaust Fluid (SWDEF275 and John Deere Diesel Exhaust Fluid (SWDEF055) and 275- and 330hose with stainless steel automatic shut-off nozzle, closed system The 110V and 12V pump kits dispense DEF from 55-gallon drums of

time: Up to 6 weeks. hose with stainless steel auto shut-off nozzle with swivel. Leadinclude the 12V pump kit (removable), with a 20--ft. dispensing The 60-gallon and 20-gallon Portable Dispensing Units (PDU's)





Part Number	Description	Pkg.	Order	Price
		qty.	qty.	
SWDEF110VKIT	110V Pump Kit	1	1	\$858.57
SWDEF12VKIT	12V Pump Kit	1	1	\$852.86
SWDEFPDU60T	Portable Dispensing Unit, 60 gal. (227.12 L)	1	1	\$1,864.00
SWDEFPDU20T	Portable Dispensing Unit, 20 gal. (75.71 L)	1	1	\$1,680.00