International Harvester

Operator's Manual

McCormick No. 80 Combine

Operator's Manual

IH-O-#80 COMB

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

McCORMICK NO. 80 COMBINE

SUPPLEMENT TO

OPERATOR'S MANUAL (1 018 049 R3)

and

SETTING UP INSTRUCTIONS (1 018 050 R3)

FOR

McCORMICK NO. 80 COMBINE

The handles of the Power Drive Gear Case Throw-Out Rod and the Unloader Control Rod illustrated in Operator's Manual (1 018 049 R3) and Setting Up Instructions (1 018 050 R3) are turned the wrong way.

When installing the control rods, assemble them so the handles are turned inward *as shown in the illustration below.*

All other instructions and illustrations pertaining to the control rods remain unchanged.

Showing correct position of control rod handles.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PREPARING YOUR COMBINE FOR WORK

OPERATION OF YOUR COMBINE

CARE OF YOUR COMBINE

page 13. The letter "B" in "Illust. 13B" indicates that it is the second illustration on that particular page.

Whenever the terms "right" and "left" are used, it should be understood to mean from a position behind and looking to the front of the machine.

Keep this book handy for quick reference. It will save you time, trouble and money. For additional information or assistance, see your International Harvester dealer.

FUNDAMENTALS OF THRESHING

There are a few fundamentals of threshing which must be understood.

1. The crop must be in threshable condition.

2. The machine must be adjusted to suit the particular crop being threshed.

3. Constant speed of the cylinder, fan, straw rack and cleaning shoe is necessary.

Driving too fast or attempting to crowd the machine when harvesting heavy, hard threshing crops may result in lost time and lost grain. Separating and cleaning adjustments will be less effective when you crowd the cylinder, thereby preventing a complete job of removing the seed from the straw.

4. The cylinder and concave remove the seed from the seed pod or hull. Run the cylinder just fast enough and close enough to the concave to accomplish this. Running too fast or too close decreases the efficiency of the straw racks and cleaning shoe because more straw will be broken up into fine chaff which must be separated from the grain on the straw racks, chaffer and shoe sieve.

5. The straw racks shake the threshed grain, chaff and unthreshed pieces of heads out of the straw and pours this mixture of grain and chaff onto the grain pan at the front end of the chaffer and from there it moves onto the chaffer.

Unless one of the following conditions is present there should be no appreciable amount of threshed grain passing out with the straw over the straw rack:

(A) Machine is being overfed by too fast ground travel.

(B) Cutting too low in tall grain.

(C) A heavy growth has fallen down making it necessary to handle excessive straw.

(D) When threshing from a windrow containing more than a regular width cut.

(E) Operating up steep hillsides.

6. The chaffer supports the threshed grain, chaff and unthreshed heads until the air blast from the fan completes separation. The fan plays a very important part in this since the air blast must be of sufficient strength to raise the chaff on the chaffer and thus permit the threshed grain to fall through onto the shoe sieve.

Here again the feeding of the machine is reflected in the job done. Irregular feeding causes the quantity of chaff and grain on the chaffer to vary. When the flow is light, threshed grain may be blown out with the chaff. When the flow is heavy, a great deal of chaff may fall through onto the shoe sieve. Enough wind should be used to keep the chaff moving on the chaffer.

The chaffer should be open enough to prevent threshed grain from going out with the chaff but not open enough to permit straw and weed joints to fall onto the shoe sieve as they will then go into the tailings, back through the cylinder and on the return trip over the chaffer, they will be even smaller and harder to keep out of the threshed grain.

When threshing such crops as beans, peas and vetch, the machine should be kept comparatively full at all times—especially if the seeds are of a variety easily cracked. In light crops, this can be accomplished by driving the machine slightly faster, or if the crop is windrowed, by throwing two windrows together with a side-delivery rake. Light, uneven feeding does not provide sufficient straw and chaff to cushion the seed and excessive cracking may result.

Just the opposite will apply when threshing clovers, grasses, grain sorghums and other crops which as a rule tend to "load" the chaffer and shoe sieve. Reducing the travel speed of the machine will often materially increase the amount of seed being saved and at the same time make a cleaner sample possible.

Adjustments for harvesting always start with the shoe sieve in a level position unless otherwise specified for that particular crop under "Harvesting Information."

Get acquainted with your new Combine

Illust. 6A – Left side of machine.

FACTS ABOUT YOUR NEW COMBINE

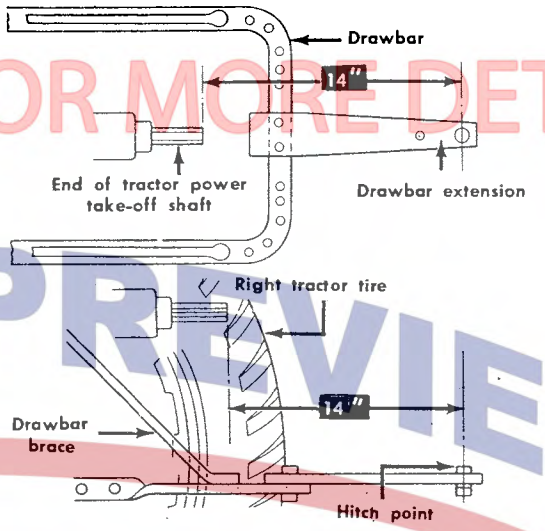
Your No. 80 Combine will easily combine 15 to 18 acres in a ten hour day depending on your farm's terrain and whether the crop is light or heavy.

For those sections of the country where it is necessary to first windrow the crop before threshing, the No. 80 will prove equally efficient as a pick-up machine when equipped with the special Windrow Pickup Attachment.

Illust. 7A – Right side of machine.

The capacity of the grain tank is 26 bushels which can easily be unloaded in two and a half minutes or less by means of the unloader auger.

The No. 80 Combine can be operated successfully by a standardized hitch tractor having the power of a Farmall F-340 or greater.



Illust. 8A – Standardized location of hitch point.

As your copy of the delivery report shows, your new No. 80 Combine has been checked carefully by your IH dealer. He has gone over the entire machine – made sure that it is in good working order and ready to give you dependable service. There are, however, a few things which you must do before you put your new Combine to work in the field.

LUBRICATE COMPLETELY

Lubricate the combine completely. Use the handy lubrication guides on pages 55 through 58 as a check list.

HITCH PROPERLY

The hitch tongue on the No. 80 Combine is adjustable and may be used in five different positions by merely relocating the lock pins. *See Illust. 9A.*

The length of the hitch on the No. 80 Combine is designed to meet the requirements of any tractor with a standardized hitch. On most tractors the hitch is standardized by a drawbar extension attached to the drawbar. *See Illust. 8A.*

To avoid angular stresses on the two universal joints of the PTO shaft, the hitch point must be 14 inches from the end of the PTO shaft on the tractor and directly beneath the power drive line. *See Illust. 8A.* **Never hitch the machine to a swinging drawbar.**

The hitch tongue can be easily attached to the tractor drawbar without using a jack if the platform is first lowered to the ground. **However, if desired,** the hitch tongue can be raised by means of the platform lift cylinder. *See pages 10 and 11 for cylinder installation.)* To use the lift cylinder for raising the hitch tongue, proceed as follows: Lower platform to the ground and insert the transport lock pin **"A"** through the platform lift roller and lift roller guide *as shown in Illust. 11B.* Then retract cylinder piston rod until hitch tongue is at proper height for hitching to tractor drawbar. **NOTE:** In order to use the hydraulic cylinder for lifting the hitch tongue, the cylinder must be set for two-way operation.

Use a **locking type** hitch pin or bolt to attach the hitch tongue to the tractor drawbar extension.

NOTE: When the No. 80 Combine is drawn by one of the Farmall or International Series of tractors, the hitch tongue must be attached to the tractor **drawbar extension** instead of the drawbar; otherwise the tongue may be damaged when turning. *See Illust. 8A.* **IMPORTANT!** On tractors equipped with fast hitch, refer to the tractor Operator's Manual for the correct location of the tractor drawbar extension.

After machine has been properly hitched, pull it to a level spot to determine whether the tractor drawbar is adjusted to the proper height. **The top of the hitch tongue should be as nearly level as the adjustment of the drawbar will permit.**

Attach the PTO shaft to the tractor and to the machine. *See inset in Illust. 9A.*

CAUTION! For your safety the PTO shaft and the power drive shaft are covered by safety shields. Keep them in place and properly secured.

Adjust the power drive shaft support *(see inset in Illust. 9A)* up or down, as required, to keep the PTO shaft and power drive shaft as nearly level as possible.