

Chapter 1 : Tractor literature: Owners and Operators Manuals, Parts Catalogs, Service Manuals

For example, this is the owner's manual for the John Deere Model B. This particular copy is an early reprint, but new reprints of it, (with a different cover) are still available from John Deere and other sources.

A small group of farmer folk keep an old tractor around solely for belt power for such things as stationery threshing machines. A popular model for such jobs is the John Deere Model A tractor showcased in this article. The information we have is extensive, we are presenting just a small portion. Under your feet are the brakes, hydraulic power lift foot control pedal, and a large, comfortable platform on which you can stand if you so desire. Familiarize yourself with all the controls provided for safe and easy operation of your new tractor. Regardless of your previous tractor experience, study this section covering controls carefully before you operate your tractor.

SEAT The large, bucket-type seat is high up and well forward. You are generally out of the dust where you have a clear, unobstructed view of your work. When working on rough ground or for heavy operators, more compression should be applied to the coil spring. Whether you are tall or short, the seat can be adjusted backward or forward to a comfortable position by means of seat attaching bolt located directly under the seat.

STEERING Due to the high, centered seat location, tapered fuel tank, and narrow, streamlined design, you can easily see what you are doing at either side. This design, coupled with a steering mechanism built to eliminate entirely objectionable wobble, backlash, or whipping of the steering wheel, even in the roughest going, permits you to work in freedom and comfort. Smooth, responsive steering can be maintained throughout the life of your tractor by means of the adjustments provided for this purpose. The engine temperature gauge is located in plain sight of the operator and indicates when to adjust the shutter. This results in greater all-around economy, better lubrication and more power. A convenient, three-way fuel control lever, located on the instrument panel, enables the operator to switch from gasoline to low-cost fuel or to shut off the fuel supply entirely without leaving his position at the wheel. Also located on the instrument panel is the oil pressure gauge. This gauge does not in any way tell the amount or condition of the oil in the crankcase. It only indicates whether the oil pump is working. If pressure is not registered on the oil gauge when the engine is started, stop the engine immediately. On tractors equipped with electric starters, choking is accomplished by a button, mounted on the instrument panel. On tractors not equipped with electric starters, choke lever is on the carburetor. Over-choking or excessive use of the choke will flood the engine, causing hard starting. The flywheel method of starting is simple, safe, and easy. You simply grasp the flywheel and roll it forward slowly. All controls are within easy reach. To start the tractor, pull choke, and step on starter lever. The starter motor is geared into the flywheel which is protected by a guard. If the brakes are pressed simultaneously with both feet, they assure you safe stopping at high transport speeds. A brake latch is conveniently located for locking each brake when doing belt work or when stopping the tractor on a hill or incline. As the tractor picks up speed, give the lever a quick forward thrust until the clutch snaps into engagement. By pulling back on the clutch lever, the clutch is released and the engine disconnected from the transmission. The pulley brake, which is a part of the clutch lever, stops the pulley from rotating, permitting easy shifting of the transmission gears. When the engine is running and the tractor is not moving, the life of the clutch parts and pulley bearings can be prolonged by shifting the gear shift lever into neutral and engaging the clutch. This allows the pulley and crankshaft to turn as one unit, reducing frictional wear, and lengthening the life of clutch parts. If gears do not shift freely, move clutch lever forward until pulley turns slowly. This allows gear teeth to line up for shifting. Avoid clashing of gears. This causes unnecessary wear and possible breakage. To put the power shaft into operation, first move the power shaft shift lever to the engaged position, with gears in mesh. With the engine running, engage the clutch and the power shaft will operate. Whenever the use of the power shaft is not required, disengage the power shaft shift lever. The power shaft flipper guard should never be removed from the tractor. Do not operate the tractor with the end of the power shaft exposed. If the flipper guard is damaged, repair or replace it immediately. Make it a standing rule never to dismount from the tractor without first disengaging the power shaft lever. To put the power lift into operation, first move the power shaft shift lever to the engaged position. With the engine running and the clutch engaged, the power lift is now ready to

function. To operate the power lift, step down on either pedal with the heel of either foot. Equipment can be raised or lowered while the tractor is in motion or standing still. Also check the following: Check radiator water level, and, if necessary, add water up to bottom of baffle. Use soft water or rain water if possible. During freezing weather where water has been drained to prevent freezing, do not start the engine before drain plug has been installed in bottom of cylinder head and radiator filled with water. Capacity of cooling system, 9 U. Check amount of fuel in front tank. Always use clean fuel of the type recommended for your tractor. Capacity of fuel tank, 15 U. Gasoline in the small rear tank is used for starting and warming up the engine. Fill with clean gasoline. Check oil in the air cleaner for quality, weight, and amount. Check crankcase oil level. If necessary, add a good grade of W oil until oil runs out at the oil level cock. Check air pressure in pneumatic tires before moving the tractor. Inflate to correct pressure according to inflation chart. Tire inflation should be checked at least every two weeks. Advance speed control lever halfway. If the engine had been burning low-cost fuel when it was stopped, drain the carburetor. Open compression relief cocks. Place choke in closed position. For hand cranking, choking is done at the carburetor. With electric starter, choking is done by pulling choke button on dash. For hand cranking, roll top of flywheel forward to start engine. With electric starter, step on starter control lever located on starting motor. As soon as engine fires, open choke immediately to prevent flooding. Close the compression relief cocks. Regulate engine speed by the speed control lever. The engine is set to run at the correct speed when the tractor leaves the factory; R. This will give the oil a chance to circulate freely and will save undue wear on piston rings, cylinders, and bearings. Avoid racing the engine during the warm-up period because this wastes fuel. These various speeds not only give you the flexibility and adaptability you want, but also they enable you to balance the load and the speed for maximum economy. However, if you are handling a light load and want to travel at slow speed, it is far better to put your tractor into the gear which gives you the speed you want than to use a higher gear and throttle down. If necessary, pull the clutch lever back until pulley brake stops the pulley from rotating. Shift the gear shift lever into the gear speed desired. If gears do not shift freely, move the clutch lever forward slightly, permitting the pulley to turn slowly. This allows gear teeth to line up for each shifting. When gears are shifted, push clutch lever forward slowly until the tractor picks up speed, then give the clutch lever a quick forward thrust until the clutch snaps into engagement. Be cautious near ditches or on steep hillsides. Allow no riders unless seat is provided. Never operate tractor unless power take-off is shielded. Read and observe safety rules. Regardless of road or field conditions, use care in driving your tractor in high gear. Fast driving is the cause of many accidents. As a safety factor, shift to a lower gear, particularly over rough ground and save your tractor and tires from under strain and possible breakage. At high speed 5th and 6th speeds, the brakes should be adjusted evenly to avoid drawing the tractor to one side. However, independent brakes on your John Deere tractor enable you to correct or compensate for brakes that are not equally adjusted by merely changing the amount of foot pressure you apply. Do not jam on brakes especially when one wheel is spinning because this suddenly throws a tremendous load on the transmission and can cause breakage. Reduce engine speed first before applying brakes. Do not draw or pull anything from any other place on the tractor.

Chapter 2 : John Deere Van Brunt Model B Grain Drill Operators Manual & Parts Manual

John Deere Model B B Crawler Tractor Parts Manual Catalog JD See more like this John Deere Model B Styled Tractor Operators Manual SN B to B out of 5 stars - John Deere Model B Styled Tractor Operators Manual SN B to B

Chapter 3 : John Deere B Service Manual SM

The Service Manual for the John Deere Model B tractor is the gold standard reference for all "B" tractor repairs. SM is a very highly detailed manual, originally designed for the John Deere Dealer's Shop Mechanic.

Chapter 4 : John Deere B Tractor Manual | eBay

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This John Deere model B Tractor Parts Manual (Unstyled) is a reproduction of the original factory-issued Parts Manual. This makes the process faster and easier when.

Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com John Deere B tractor information

*John Deere Shop Manual: Series A, B, G, H, Models D, M [Editors of Haynes Manuals] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. From the front axle to the rear axle, Primedia I&T Shop Service Manuals have been the authoritative source for tractor repair and maintenance information since*

Chapter 6 : John Deere Model A Tractor “ Small Farmer's Journal

Description. This page, John Deere Van Brunt Model B Grain Drill Operators Manual and BONUS Parts Manual are reproductions of the original, out of print manuals.

Chapter 7 : Model B Tractor Service Manual

Fits John Deere - [B, BN, BNH, BW, BWH, BWH40 (Styled, SN and up)]; Replaces: OMR 72 pages Operator manuals explain how to operate the tractor. This book is sometimes referred to as an owner's manual and it is a reprint of the original book that came with the tractor.

Chapter 8 : John Deere B Manual at Steiner Tractor Parts

This is the 81 page I&T Service Shop manual for John Deere Tractor Models A, B, G, H, D, M, and MT. I&T manuals are very handy reference guides if you are working on your tractor.

Chapter 9 : john deere operator manuals downloadable

The John Deere model B was introduced as a smaller tractor, to fill the needs of row-crop farmers that did not need a tractor as large as the A.