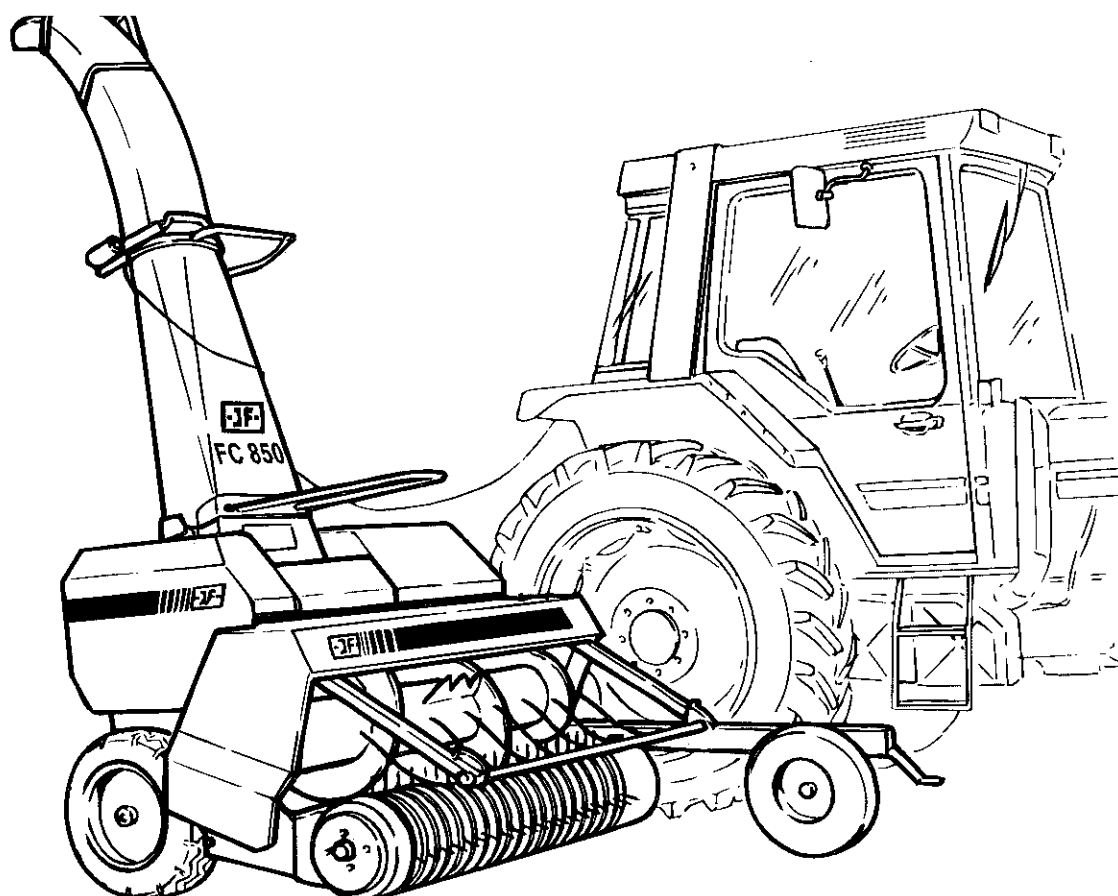




**FC 850**

# **Precision Chop Forage Harvester**

## **Instruction manual**





## EC Declaration of Conformity

**Manufacturer:**

JF-Fabriken - J.Freudendahl A/S  
DK 6400 SØNDERBORG DANMARK  
Tel. +45-74125252

**hereby declare that:**

**Machine type:**

FC 850

*was manufactured in conformity with the provisions in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 14 June 1989 on mutual approximation of the laws of the Member States on the safety of machines (89/392/EEC as amended by directive 91/368/EEC, 93/44/EEC, 93/68/EEC) with special reference to Annex 1 of the Directive on essential safety and health requirements in relation to the construction and manufacture of machines.*

**Sønderborg, d.**

12.12.96

Jørn Freudendahl

Responsible for construction and manufacturing

# WARRANTY

JF-Fabriken - J. Freudendahl A/S, 6400 Sønderborg, Denmark, hereafter called "JF", grants warranty to any buyer of new JF machines from authorized JF-dealers.

**The warranty covers remedy of material and production faults. This warranty is valid within a year after date of sale to end-user.**

- The warranty is invalidated in the following cases:

1. **The machine has been used for other purposes than those described in the instruction manual.**
2. **Improper use.**
3. **Damage due to causes from outside, e.g. lightning or falling objects.**
4. **Insufficient maintenance.**
5. **Transport damage**
6. **The construction of the machine has been modified without JF's written permission.**
7. **Unskilled repair of the machine**
8. **Unoriginal spareparts have been used.**

JF cannot be held responsible for loss of income or legal claim as a result of faults either of the owner or of a third party. JF is also not responsible for wages beyond agreements in force in connection with replacement of warranty parts.

JF is not responsible for the following costs:

1. **Normal maintenance such as expenses for oil, grease and minor adjustments.**
2. **Transport of machine to and from workshop.**
3. **The dealer's travelling expenses or freight charges to and from the user.**

Warranty is not granted on wearing parts unless it can clearly be proved that JF has committed a fault.

The following is regarded as wearing parts:

**Protective canvases, knives, knife suspensions, shearbars, guide shoes, stone protections, crimper parts, tyres, tubes, PTO-shafts, clutches, V-belts, chains, rake- and pick-up tines and beaterbars for farmyard manure spreaders.**

Besides, the user must note the following:

1. **The warranty is only in force if the dealer has undertaken predelivery check and has given instruction to the end user in the use of the machine.**
2. **The warranty cannot be transferred to others without JF's written permission.**
3. **The warranty can be annulled if the repair is not undertaken immediately.**



# Contents

<b>MOUNTING OF LIFT FRAME .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>CONNECTION TO TRACTOR .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION OF TRAILER .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION OF PRECISION CHOP FORAGE HARVESTER .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>MOUNTING OF ACCESSORIES .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ADJUSTMENTS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>REPLACEMENT AND MECHANICAL WEAR OF KNIVES .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>WORKING POSITION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TRANSPORT POSITION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>CUTTING LENGTHS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>GRINDING .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>GRINDING OPERATION .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>TRANSMISSION .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>REVERSE .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>DRIVING IN THE FIELD .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>MAINTENANCE .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>DIAGRAM OF TYRE PRESSURE .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>REPLACEMENT OF SHEAR BOLTS .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>FRICTION CLUTCH .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>LUBRICATION .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>LUBRICATION OF PICK-UP .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>CABLING .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>SECURING OF GUARDS .....</b>	<b>23</b>

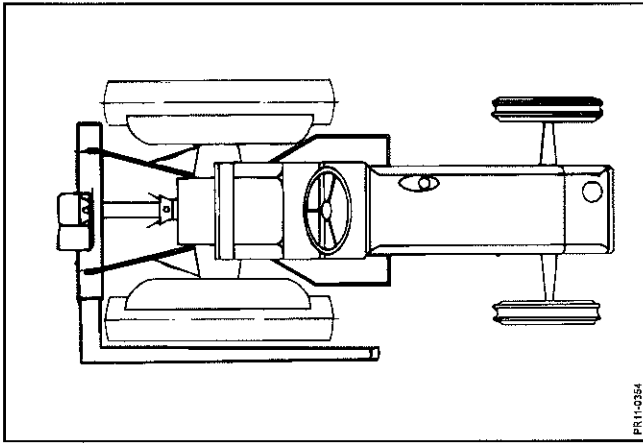


Fig.1

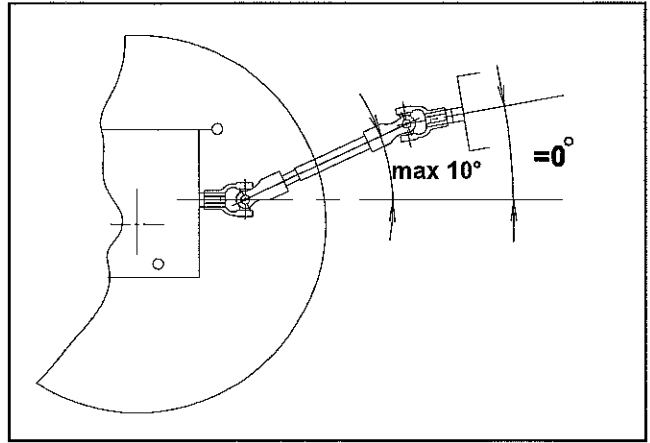


Fig.2

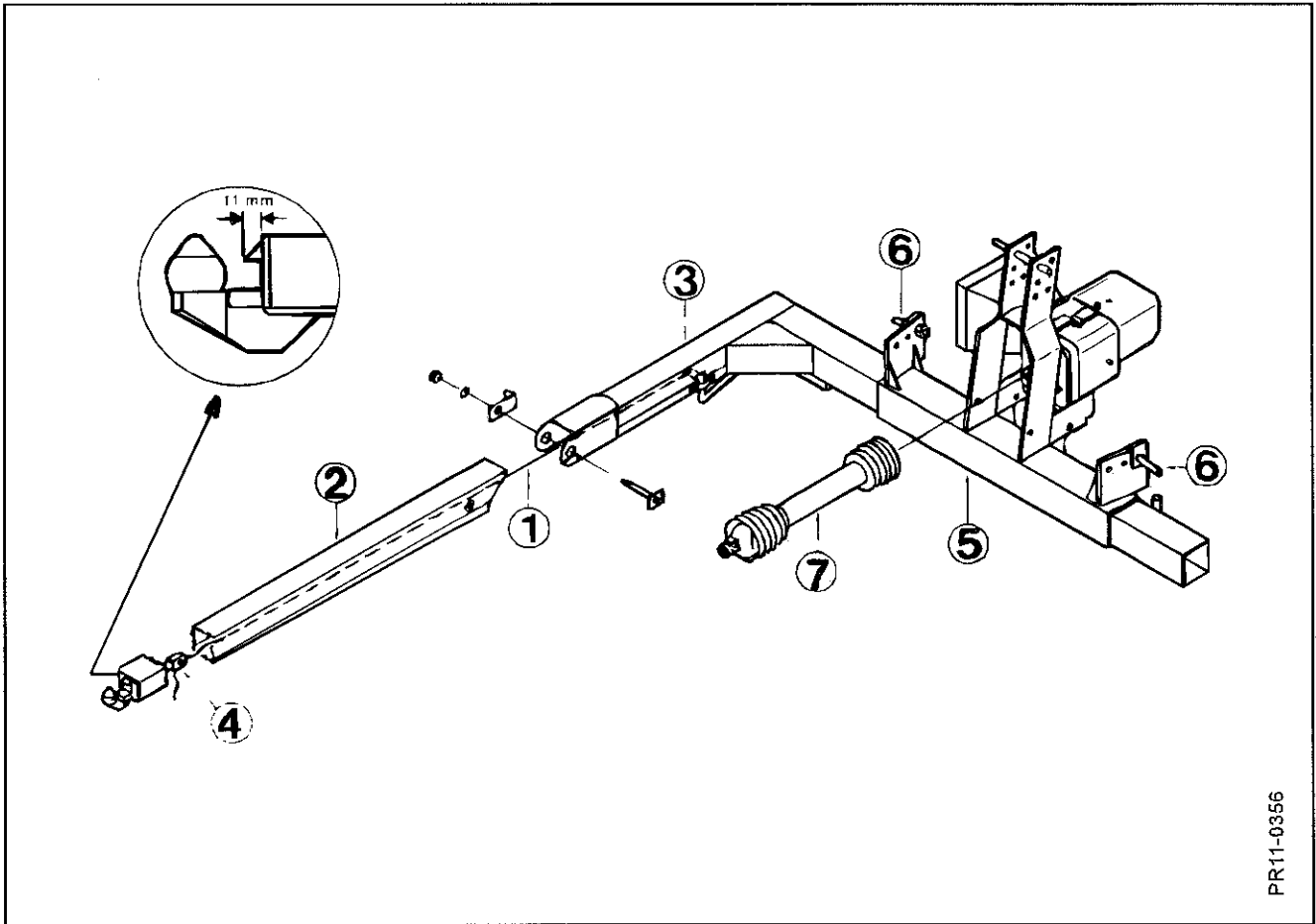


Fig.4

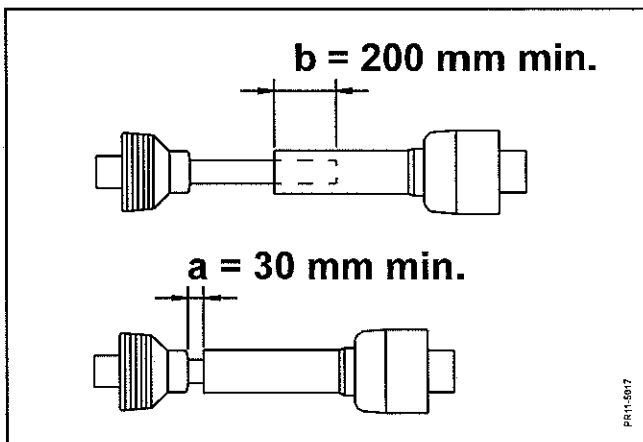


Fig.5

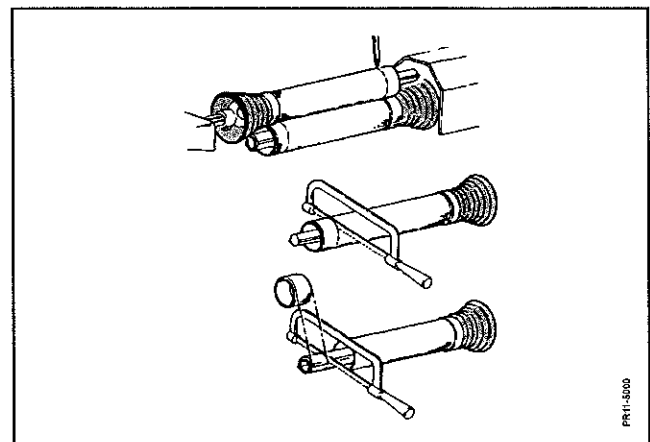


Fig.6

## MOUNTING OF LIFT FRAME

**Fig. 1** The lift frame is mounted in the three-point linkage of the tractor in such a way that it is as close to the rear wheel of the tractor as possible. This mounting ensures stable driving and that the frame is loaded as little as possible.

Both lift arms must have the same oblique position in relation to the center position in order to keep the Lift frame parallel to the tractor. After correct mounting of the lift suspension the PTO shaft is mounted.

**Fig. 2** The PTO shaft of the tractor and the PIC (power intake) must be as parallel as possible, i.e. the angle between them must be as close to 0° as possible. The frame is adjusted so the PTO shaft in working position is maximum 10° above or below vertical corresponding to the PIC (the input shaft of the gearbox) being maximum 100 mm above or below the PTO shaft of the tractor.

As standard the lift frame is mounted with a hitch hook. For connection of trailer with clevis drawbar the plate is turned with the hitch hook pointing forward.

**Fig. 4** A. The wire 1 is taken through the front arm 2.  
B. The front arm 2 is mounted on the L-hoop 3.  
C. The wire is attached in pawl 4 and adjusted to the correct length - 11 mm. **The wire must be so tight** that the lower pawl 4 can be pulled completely in.  
D. The lift frame pins 6 are placed so that the precision chopper is as close to the tractor as possible. Use rear hole with long lift/linkage arms. Front hole by short.

E. The PTO shaft 7 is adapted in the length and mounted.  
**Fig. 5** Adjust the length of the PTO shaft so that it:  
- has a minimum of 200 mm overlap in working position  
- in no position is closer than 30 mm to the block  
- in extended position has minimum 200 mm overlap

**Fig. 6** When shortening, all 4 tubes must be shortened an equal amount. Remember to deburr the shortened ends. Remove sharp edges/dirt and grease the profile tubes before they are re-mounted.

**Fig. 4** F. The lift frame 5 is mounted on the tractor. The L-frame 3 is placed in the lift frame 5.

You must read and observe the references in the instruction manual applying to your tractor as regards connection of tools in the tractor hydraulics. We especially point out to you that if the tractor hydraulics have weight transfer activated via the top link fixture, the weight transfer must be put out of function or the top link must be connected to the firm top point on the tractor. If the weight transfer is not put out of action it may result in the lift starting to raise without the control handle being activated. The weight transfer may also cause the lift to move vigorously up and down.

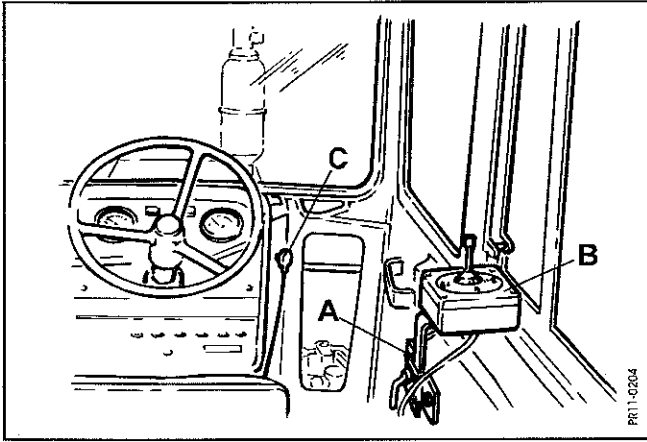


Fig. 7

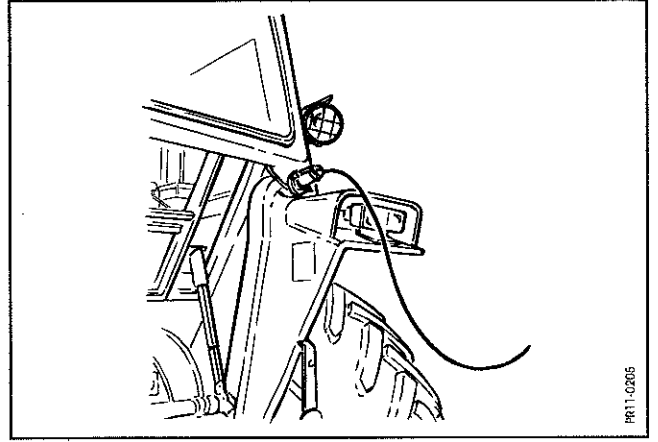


Fig. 8

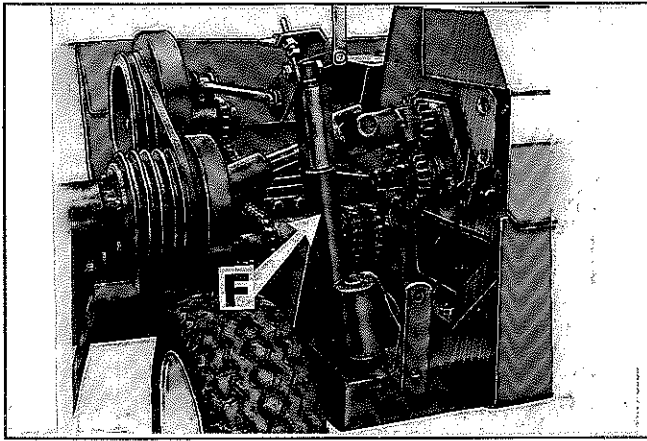


Fig. 9

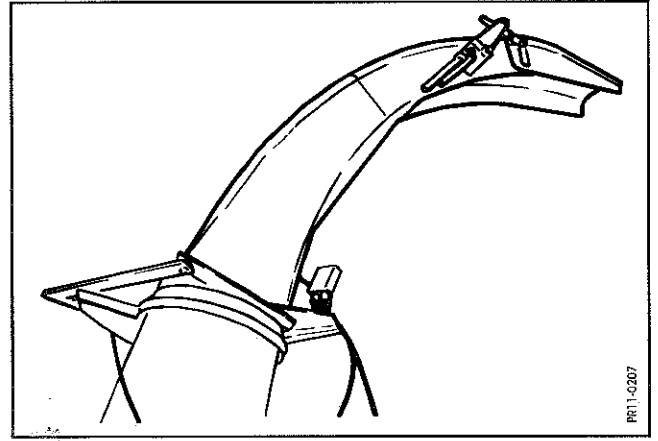


Fig. 10

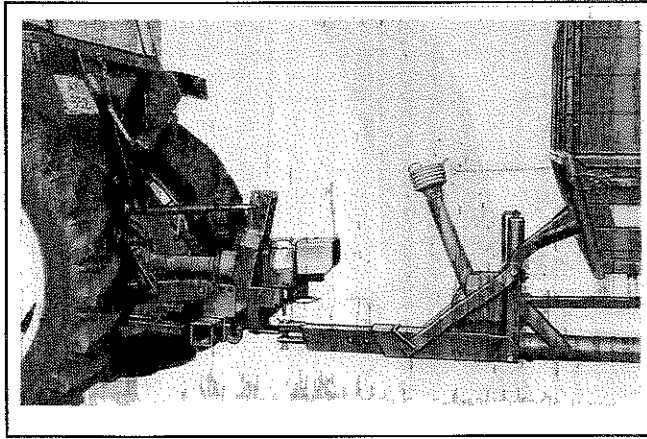


Fig. 11

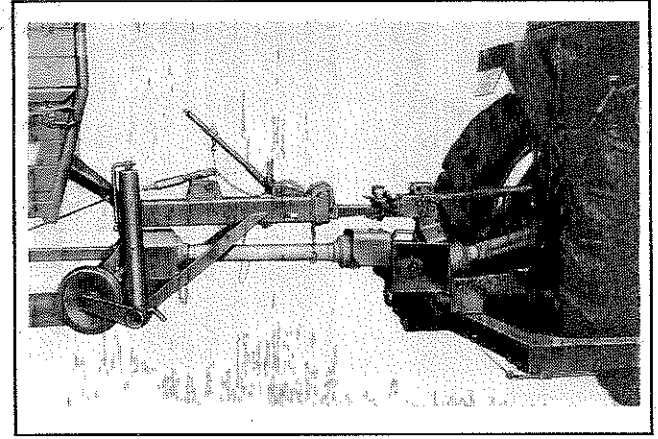


Fig. 12

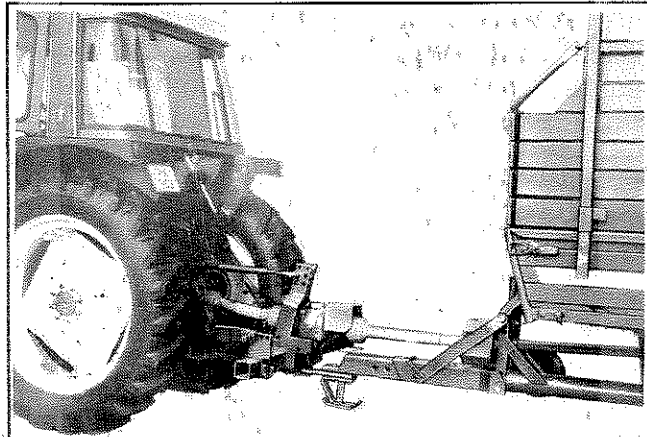


Fig. 13



## CONNECTION TO TRACTOR

### 1. The hydraulic system

The machine is equipped with a hydraulic cylinder for additional lifting and securing in transport. This cylinder is connected to a single acting outlet on the tractor.

### 2. Electric control of reverse and deflector

The reverse (fig. 9) and the deflector plus swivel chute (fig. 10) are adjusted electrically and operated by a control box mounted in the cabin of the tractor. The holder **A** for control box must be mounted within the reach of the driver and here control box **B** must be attached. The 2-pin plug **C** is mounted on the instrument panel and is connected directly to the battery of the tractor.

(It must be advised not to make other connections to the line system of for instance lights, as the wire thickness for these installations normally is not sufficient to transfer the necessary current).

On the rear of the tractor the 7-pin plug is mounted with the delivered wing nuts, fig. 8.

It is very easy to dismount the electric equipment, when it is not used for a longer period.

The equipment must be stored in a dry place.

## CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION OF TRAILER

**Fig. 11** The trailer is connected by hitch or wagon tongue or by high trailer coupling (West Fig. 12 Germany).

**Fig. 13** For connection by hitch the lift suspension is lowered so that the hitch hook can just get under the hitch eye of the tractor. The tractor is reversed towards the trailer and the Lift suspension hoop is raised. When the hook is engaged into the eye the trailer is connected.

When disconnecting pull the string for hitch lock and the lift frame is lowered until the trailer drawbar's jack rests on the ground.

Drive forward with tractor and precision chopper.

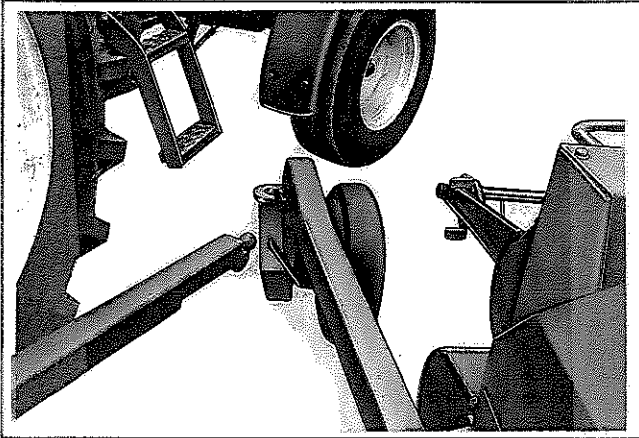


Fig. 14

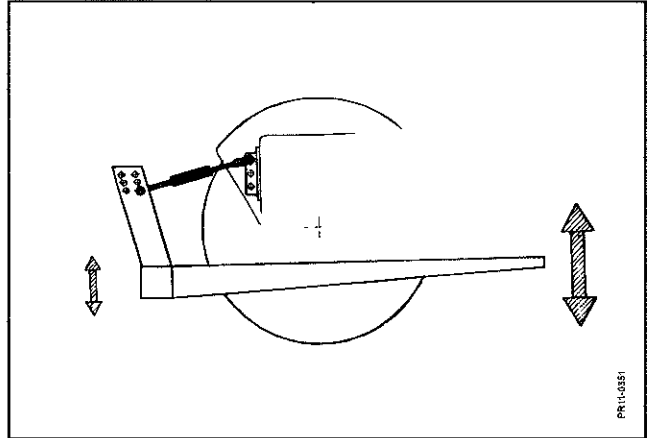


Fig.15

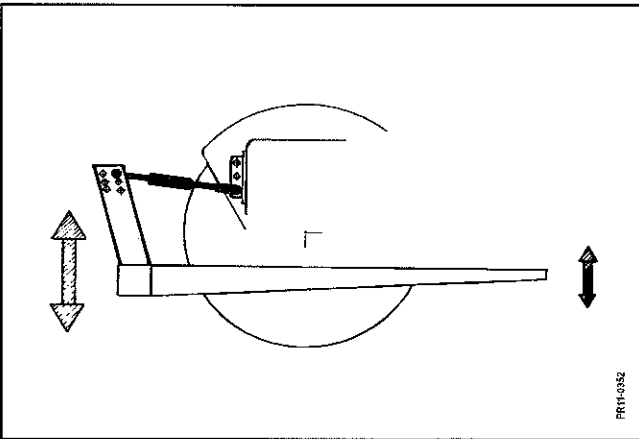


Fig.16

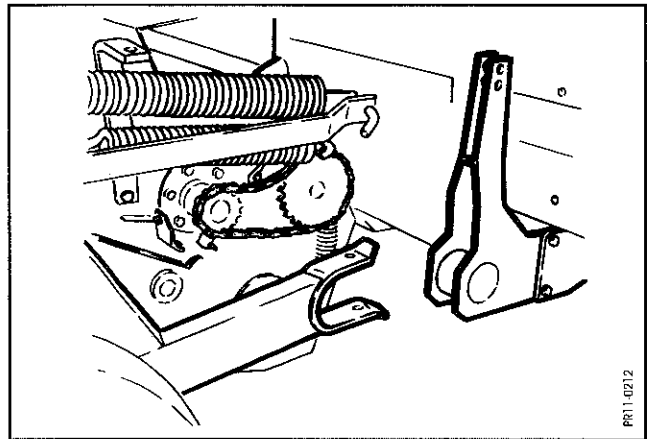


Fig.17

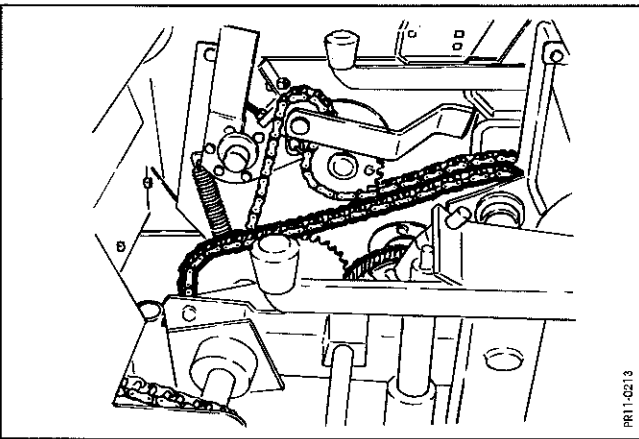


Fig.18

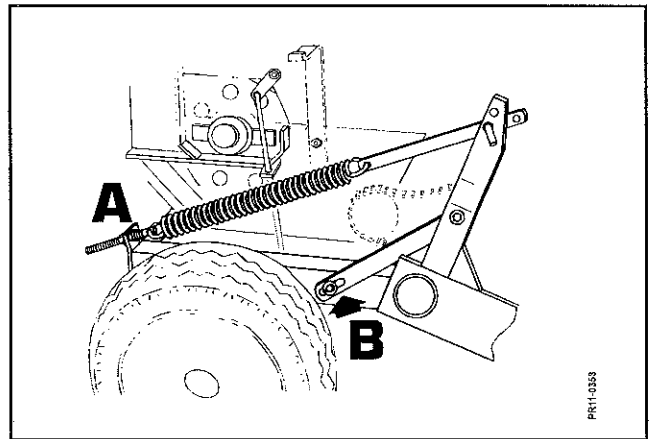


Fig.19

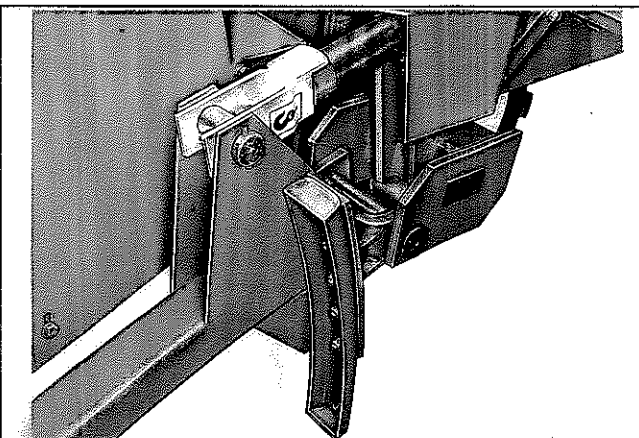


Fig.20

## CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION OF PRECISION CHOP FORAGE HARVESTER

**Fig. 14** For connection the lift suspension hoop is lowered. Drive at an angle towards the machine until the lift suspension ball hits the corner of the snaphead. Then the lift suspension is raised and the machine has been connected in the front point.

Then drive forward until the tractor is lined up until the pawl lock on the outside of the lift suspension engages with the machine.

The PTO shaft is released from the holder and connected to the bevel gear shaft. The handle for swivel chute is fastened in the tractor cabin and the machine is ready for use.

For disconnection the swivel chute control system and the PTO shaft are removed from the tractor. Then the lift frame is lowered until the machine stands on the ground. Now the locking pawl in the front connection point can be released by pulling the cord. When the lift frame is raised again, at the same time as pull in the cord, the machine is disengaged from the lift frame and you can now drive away from the machine. If the pawl cannot get clear you must check the wire length and adjust if required, according to fig. 3. When driving away you must make sure that the trailer goes clear of the precision chopper and the swivel chute control.

**Attention:**        **The machine must be lowered to the ground before the locking pawl can be released.**

**Fig. 15** If you drive with one trailer so that the precision chopper must be disconnected and reconnected for every load it is an advantage if the lift suspension gives large movement up and down at the front and little movement at the rear. This will make it easier to “catch” the precision chopper from the ground without the trailer touching the ground. The large movement at the front is obtained by mounting the top link high up on the trailer and low on the lift frame.

**Fig. 16** If you drive with several trailers so that the precision chopper must be disconnected and reconnected for every load it is an advantage if the lift frame gives large movement up and down at the rear and little movement at the front. This will make it easier to “catch” the precision chopper from the ground without the trailer touching the ground. The large movement at the rear is obtained by mounting the top link low on the trailer and high up on the lift suspension.

## MOUNTING OF ACCESSORIES

Mounting must take place on flat ground.

The basic unit is mounted on the tractor in a correct position.

**Fig. 17** The pick-up is wheeled on steel wheels to the machine, to engage the machine. The pins (2 pcs.) are mounted. The balancing springs are attached to the pick-up.

**Fig. 18** The chain drive for pick-up is mounted.

**Fig. 19** With spindle **A** the balancing springs are tightened so that the accessory will only

**Fig. 20** have a weight of maximum 30 kg to the ground. The limitation rod **B** must be in the center position when the machine is on plane ground so that the pick-up can move a little up and down and follow the field contours. Adjust on the opposite side at the lift suspension's hydraulic cylinder or spindle.

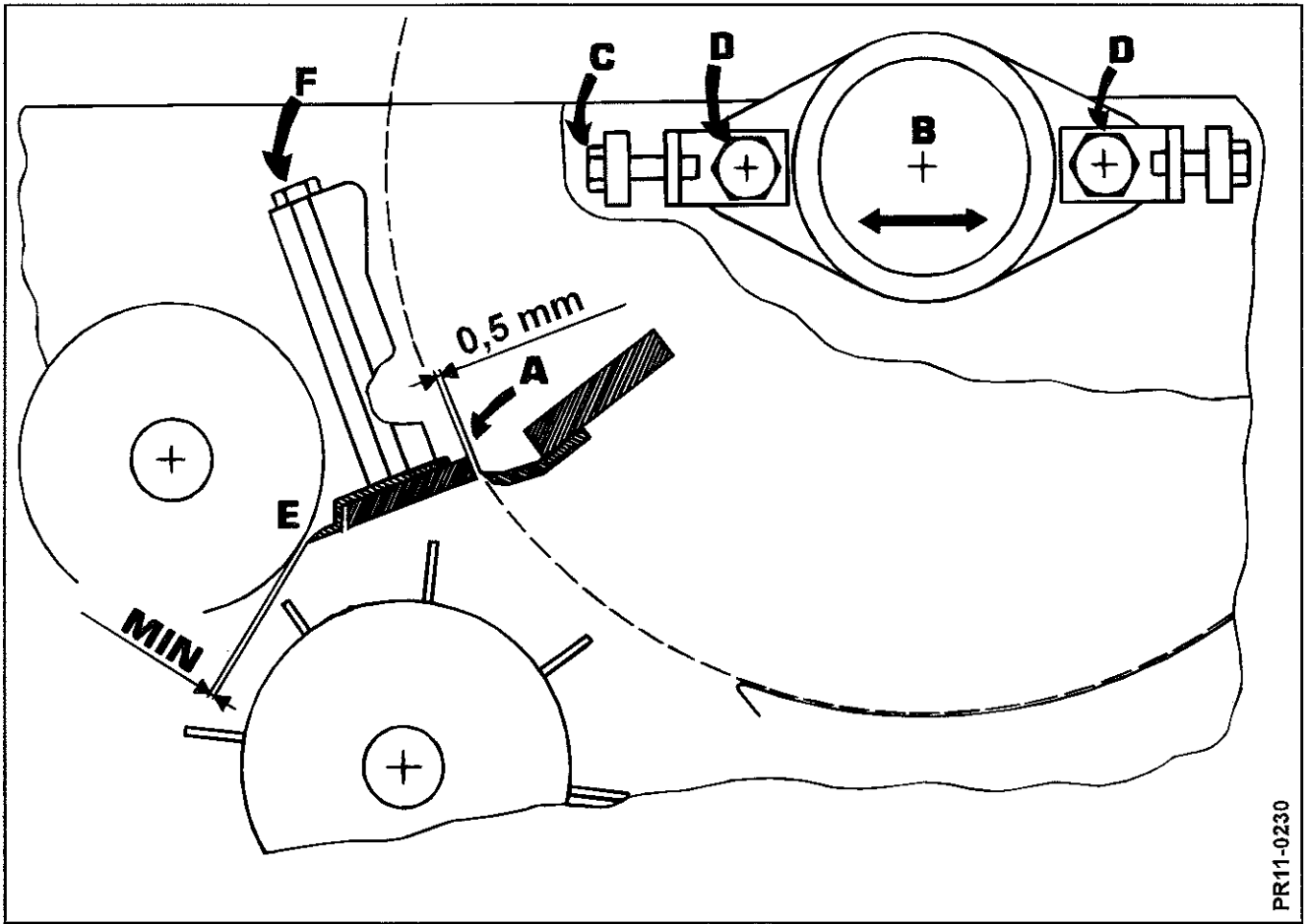


Fig.21

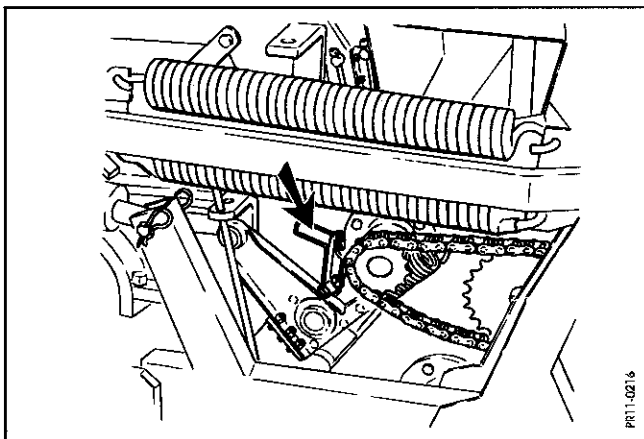


Fig.22

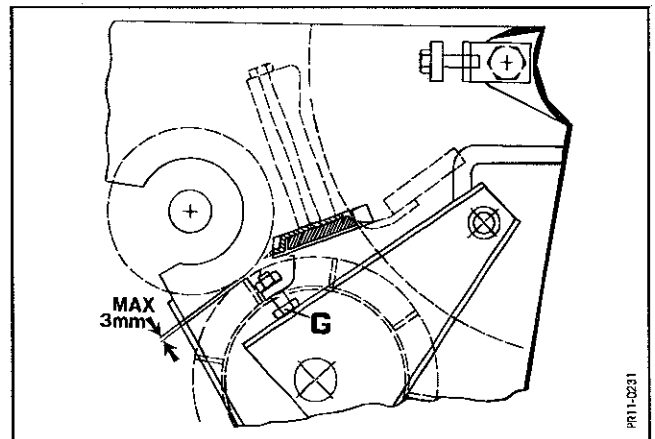


Fig.23

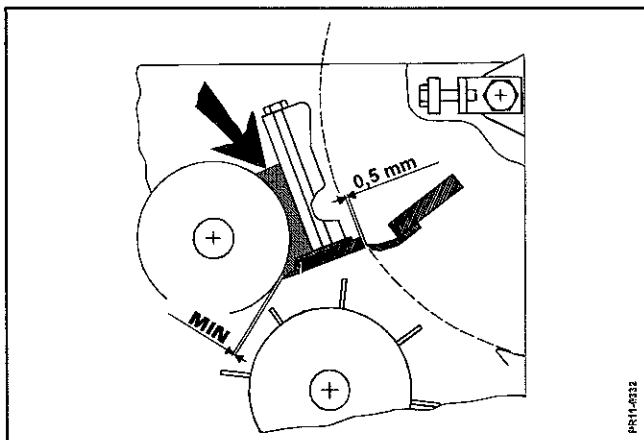


Fig.24

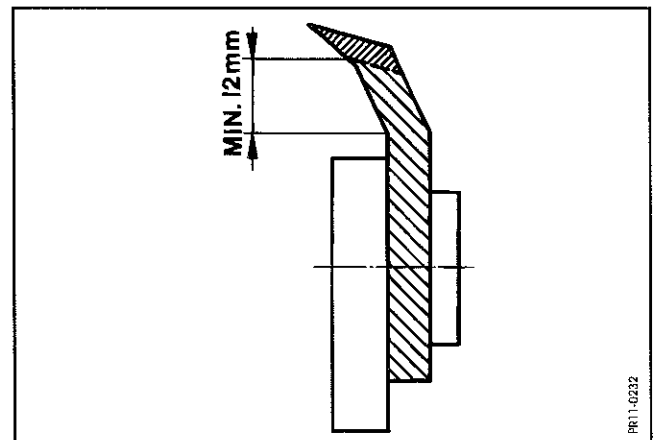


Fig.25

## ADJUSTMENTS

**Fig. 21** The distance between the knives of the rotor and the shearbar **A** is checked at regular intervals with the delivered gauge. The distance is adjusted by loosening the bearing housing of the rotor **B** and adjusting it by the screws **C**. The bolts of the bearing housing are tightened carefully after this adjustment - 32 kgm.

The machine is equipped with a scraper for the upper roller and a reversible  
**Fig. 22** shearbar for wear of two edges.

The scraper is dismantled by removing the screws that hold the shearbar **F** and scraper and shearbar can be pulled out through the opening in the rotor housing.

It is possible to turn the shearbar for wear of a new edge.

**Fig. 21** When remounting, the scraper is positioned as close to the smooth roller **E** as possible and the bolts **F** are tightened 10-12 kgm.

**Fig. 23** The distance between the upper smooth roller and the lower roller should maximum be 3 mm. The adjustment is regulated through bolt **G** in both sides.

**Fig. 24** In some conditions the crop substance (small particles) can accumulate in the shaded area and this can result in overloading of the transmission. Check the area after every 8 hours drive and remove any crop remains. Check, and if necessary, adjust the distance between the scraper and the smooth roller. The inspection frequency can be reduced when the machine has been run in under all crop conditions.

## REPLACEMENT AND MECHANICAL WEAR OF KNIVES

When replacing a single knife it must have the same distance to the shearbar as the other knives. Even if there are no visible damage to the knife bolts these should always be replaced with the knives as these may have been overloaded.

Measure with the delivered gauge before the bolts are tightened completely.

**NOTICE:** Only use original special knife bolts to replace the worn ones. The knife bolts are tightened by a torque wrench to 40 kgm (~400Nm), or with the delivered spanner using approx. 40 kg leverage.

**Fig. 25** When all knives are worn maximum 8 mm, or worn to the rear bending - approx. 12 mm above first bend - these are due for replacement.

When the knives of the rotor are worn and the rotor is adjusted towards the shearbar, it should be adjusted back again before mounting new knives.

When mounting new knives, these are adjusted so that the outer diameter of the rotor is 480 mm.

As an option we deliver heavy duty knives (HD-knives).  
Ordering No. 2064-096X.

These knives are suitable for chopping of straw and other dry, tough and stringy crops.

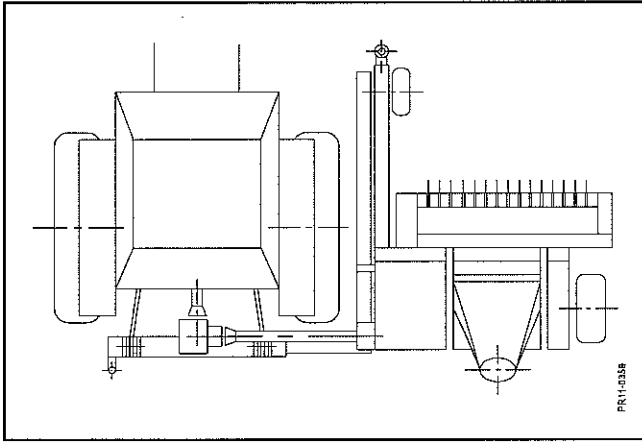


Fig.26

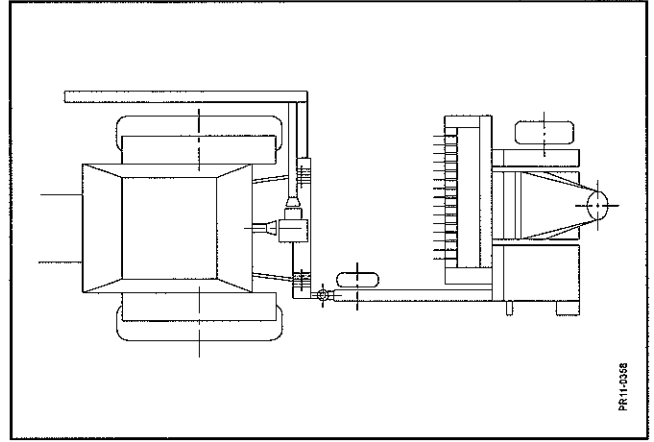


Fig.27

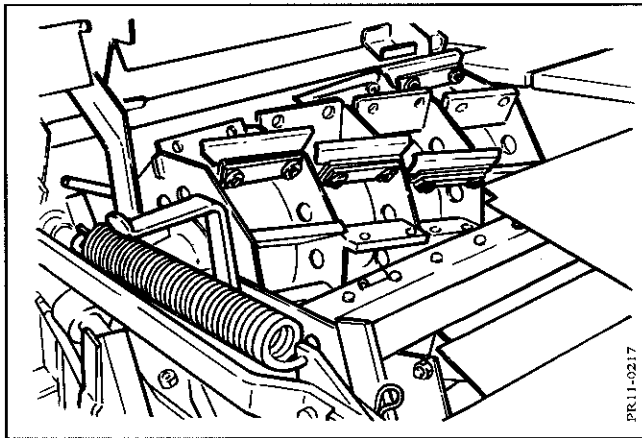


Fig.28

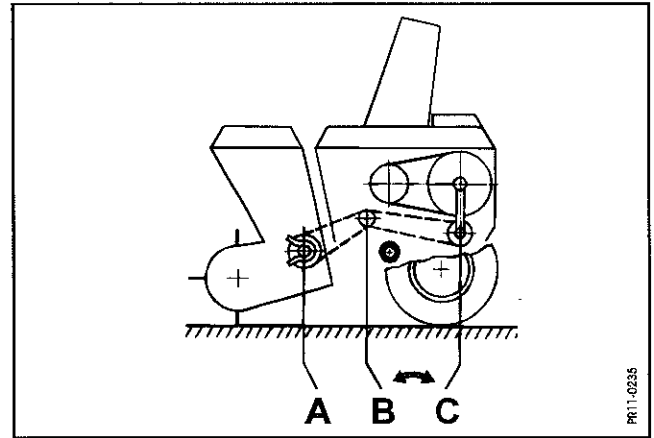


Fig.29

## WORKING POSITION

**Fig. 26** See the chapter "CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION OF PRECISION CHOPPER".

## TRANSPORT POSITION

**Fig. 27** The machine is connected so that it drives behind the tractor. Be sure that the safety pin is engaged before driving on public roads.

## CUTTING LENGTH

**Fig. 28** All the cutting lengths can be doubled by removing every second row of knives.

The cutting length can be changed by using the following sprockets:

14 teeth = 2062-211X	25 teeth = 2062-441X
18 teeth = 2062-440X	30 teeth = 2060-982X
21 teeth = 2065-460X	36 teeth = 2062-442X

The tables below indicate the cutting lengths (in mm) for possible combinations of chain wheels A, B and C.

**Fig. 29**

		PICK-UP		
24 knives		A	B	C
Cutting length	7,5 mm	Z 18	25	18
	9,0 mm	Z 21*	25	21*
	12,0 mm	Z 36	21*	25
	15,0 mm	Z 36	18	25

\*)not standard

## GRINDING

Changing to or from grinding position **only when the machine has been stopped**. The rotor must only rotate when the grinding device is ready to grind.

### Check before grinding:

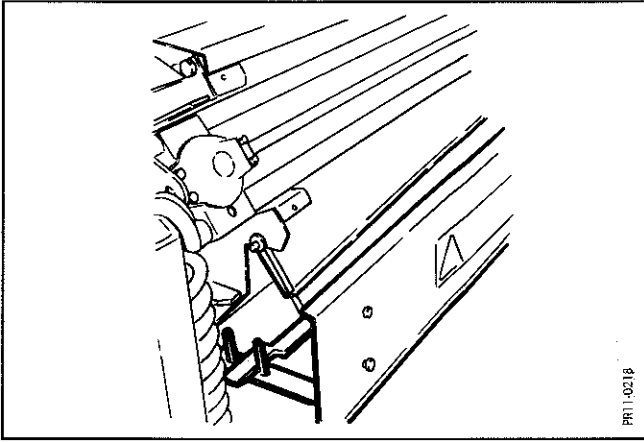
- that the grindstone is undamaged
- that the device slides easily back and forth
- that it is parallel to the rotor

The grinding device has been correctly adjusted from the factory and must therefore normally not be adjusted, but if it has been dismantled readjustment can be made by the oblong holes of the lateral guide. Retighten the bolts well after the readjustment.

Feeding of the grindstone takes place in handle for lateral movement.

**Grind once a day** - but avoid too much grinding.

**Protect your eyes - always use safety glasses when grinding.**



PR11-0218

Fig.30

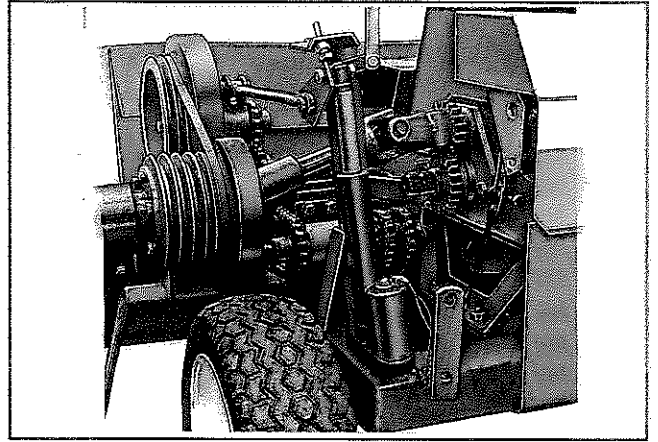
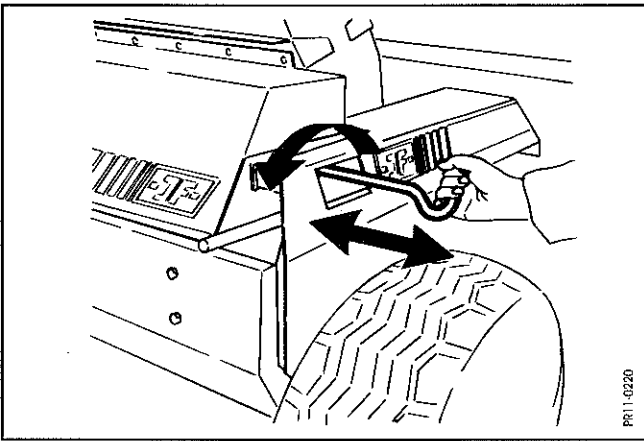
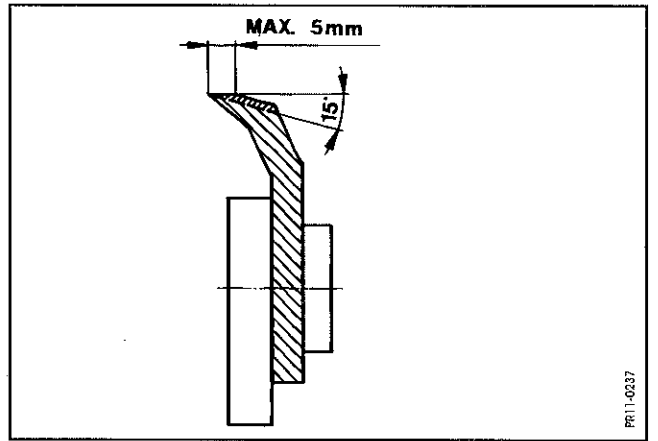


Fig.31



PR11-0220

Fig.32



PR11-0337

Fig.33

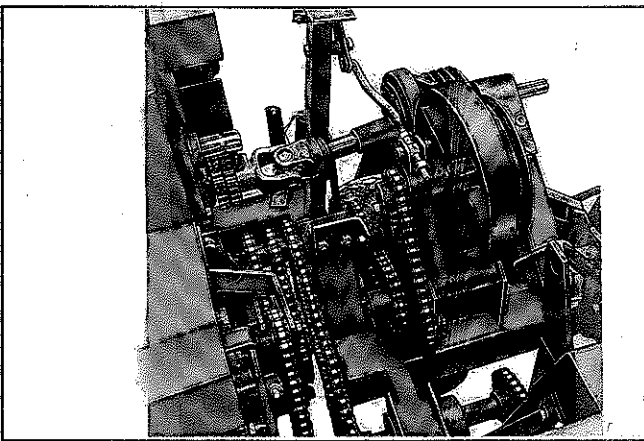


Fig.34



## GRINDING OPERATION

1. **Fig. 30** Guard behind the grinding device is lowered.
2. Grindstone is adjusted so that it is in a distance of 2-3 mm from the knives.
3. **Fig. 31** Drive shaft for rotor is attached to stub shaft for opposite direction of rotation.
4. Close all guards.
5. Start the engine of the tractor, run the PTO at idle speed.
6. **Fig. 32** Grasp the handle and carefully give some feeding until the grindstone touches the knife. Run the stone over the whole knife and back. Repeat the feeding and the movement on the width of the rotor.

After grinding the handle is pushed in. The tractor is stopped. The guard is lifted into position. The drive shaft for rotor is moved from stub shaft to rotor shaft.

**Check the distance between knives and shearbar.**

### **N.B. Only grind with closed guards.**

Check wear on the grindstone. If the stone is worn down to 10 mm it must be replaced.

**Fig. 33** To avoid unnecessary power consumption when grinding and excessive wear on the grindstone a rough grinding or adjustment of knives is recommended when the cutting edge is 5 mm wide or more (rear edge is grinded down to an angle of approx. 15°).

Rough grinding can be made by an angle grinder with rotor (knives) in the machine, but **be careful not to grind down the cutting edge (front edge).**

## TRANSMISSION

**Fig. 34** The V-belt drive is tightened adjusting 2 nuts relative to spindle.

The roller chains must be kept suitably tight.

Oil level in bevel gears must be checked.

At the side of the bevel gear there must be oil up to the level screw.

The machine is greased.

The chains are lubricated with thin oil. Preferably oil for chain saws.

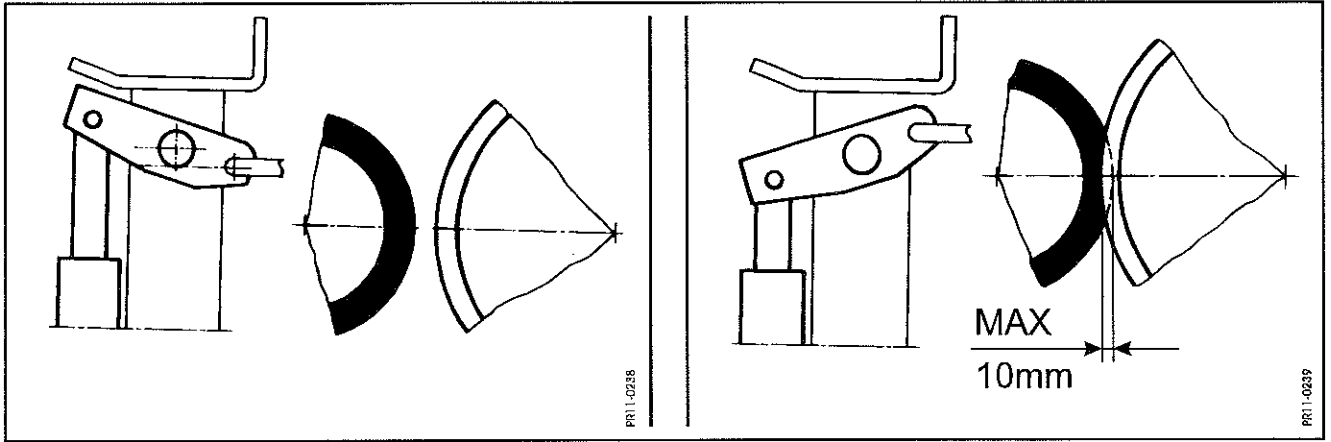


Fig.35

## REVERSE

**Fig. 35** Reverse may be used at full speed, but it is recommended to reduce engine speed to relieve the machine as much as possible. Only use the reverse very few seconds at a time.

## DRIVING IN THE FIELD

Gradually increase to the correct number of revolutions - 540 or 1000 revolutions on the power take-off. (Check before connection). Drive slowly into the crop and increase the forward speed until the desired capacity is obtained.

When driving with pick-up it is an advantage that the swath enters the machine just in front of the feeder channel and when picking up after discmowers it is an advantage to drive in the opposite direction with the forage harvester.

A well made swath saves a lot of trouble with the following chopping.

When blocking occurs, activate the reverse device. Avoid unnecessary use of this device. **Remove the cause of any blockings.**

**Never leave the tractor cabin with PTO drive shaft engaged.**

The feed rollers are equipped with safety couplings, that shear the bolts when overloaded. Find the reason for the cutting shear bolts, i.e. check if there are any foreign bodies in the machine.

**These safety couplings must be greased to avoid grating when in use and rust when not in use.**

The pick-up is equipped with supporting steel wheels that can be adjusted in height.

**To pick up swath efficiently do not lower the pick-up more than necessary.**

Auger and reverse are equipped with friction clutches. If these clutches have often been activated frequently the springs in the discs are weakened and the transmission of efficiency is reduced. It might be necessary to replace the discs. Change to the same number and strength. The torque of clutch is dependent on the thickness and number of discs. The clutches are assembled to a fixed torque from the factory.

**Do not feel tempted to mount stronger discs or to increase the number of discs.**

A ø	Class: 8.8 $M_A$ [Nm]	Class:10.9 $M_A$ [Nm]	Class: 12.9 $M_A$ [Nm]
M 8	25	33	40
M 10	48	65	80
M 12	80	120	135
M 12x1,25	90	125	146
M 14	135	180	215
M 14x1,5	145	190	230
M 16	200	280	325
M 16x1,5	215	295	350
M 18	270	380	440
M 20	400	550	650
M 24	640	900	1100
M 24x1,5	690	960	1175
M 30	1300	1800	2300

Fig.36

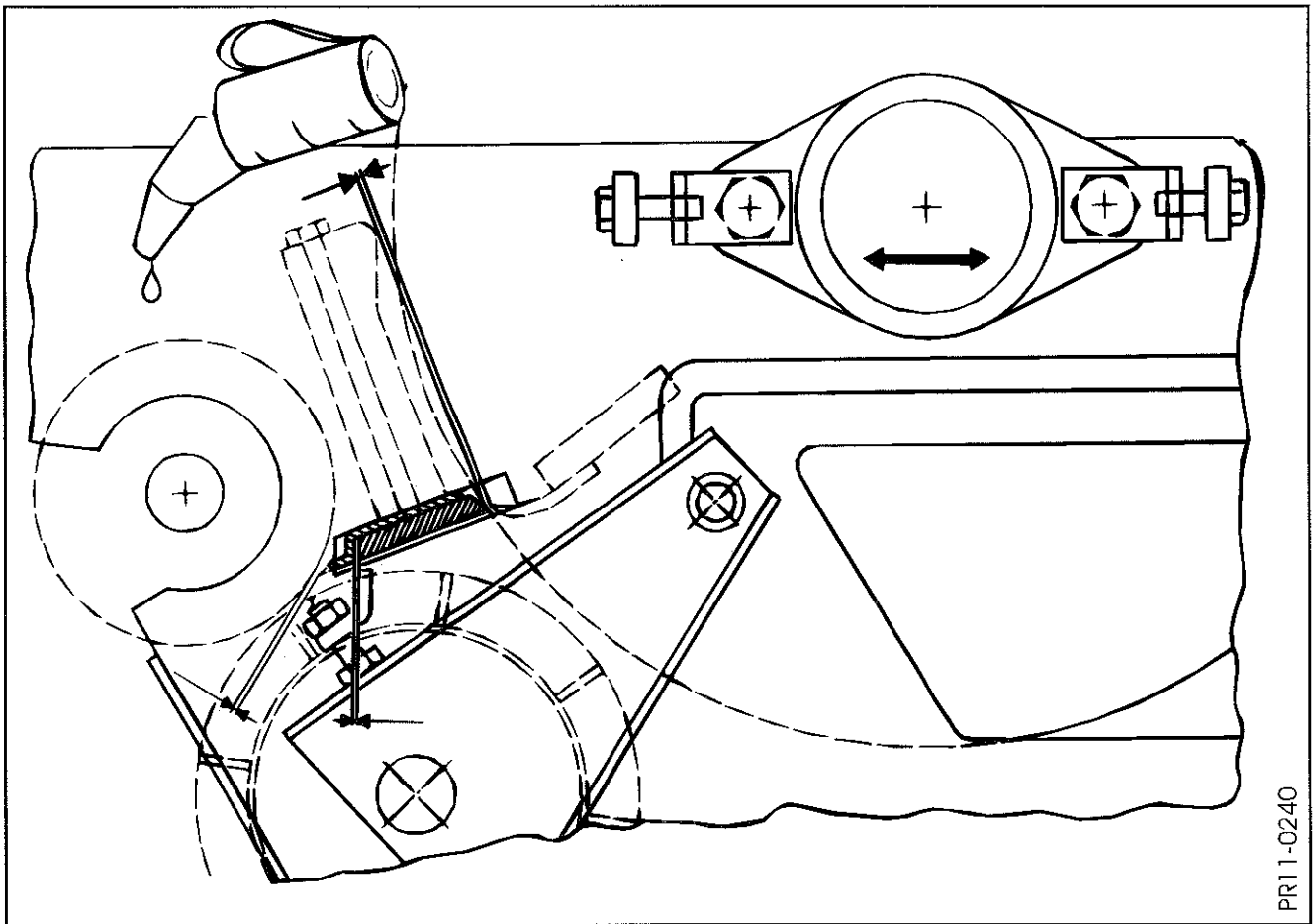


Fig.37

## MAINTENANCE

After ½ day of driving all bolts should be tightened. Especially the steel bolts for knives on the rotor must be tightened carefully.

**Fig. 36** Torque specifications  $M_A$  (if nothing else is stated)

Before storage during winter the machine should be cleaned and carefully lubricated and a coating of rust-preventive oil is applied.

**Be careful when using a high pressure cleaner.** Never spray directly on the bearings and remember to grease the machine very carefully after cleaning.

**Fig. 37** Especially the upper smooth feed roller should be protected against rust. If the machine is being stored for more than one day it should be lubricated with a little oil.

When storing for a long time or during winter we recommend to pull the two spindles for the electric actuators in to avoid rusting. We also recommend you to dismount the 7-pole plug box and the control box that are disengaged by the 2-pin plug on the instrument panel.

## DIAGRAM OF TYRE PRESSURE

		Size of tyres	Tyre pressure [bar]
FC 850	Machine	23x10.5-12/4	1.4
	Support wheels	500-8	2.4

## REPLACEMENT OF SHEAR BOLTS

The feed rollers are secured against overload by means of shear bolt 1219-0808.

**Notice:** Only mount one shear bolt for every clutch.

**Notice:** Only 1219-0808 shear bolts must be used, as these shear bolts have a quality adjusted to the allowable torsional moment for the feed rollers.

In that case the shear bolt is sheared, it is possible that smaller deformation of the hole in the sprocket and hub occur, so that the holes become oval. Oval holes must not be used when mounting a new shear bolt. Instead one of the other holes (in total 4) must be used. When all the holes have become oval the chain wheel and hub must be replaced.

In order not to have a torque via friction between chain wheel and hub the shear bolt must not be tightened too hard. This is ensured by tightening the nut 1220-2321 and loosen it ½ turn.

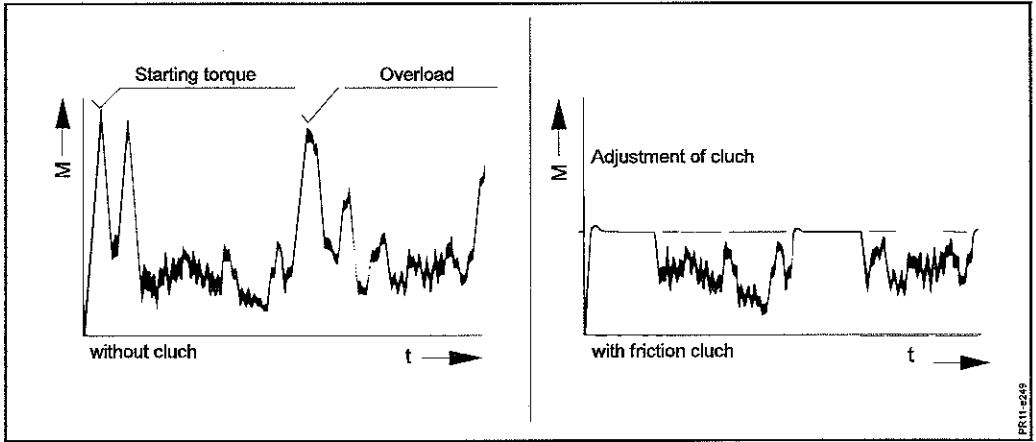


Fig.38

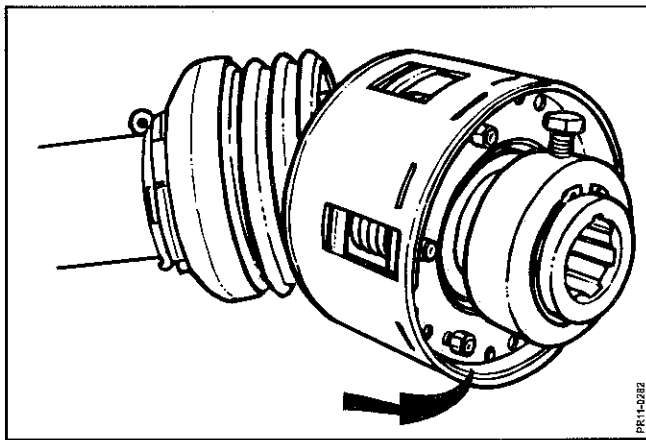


Fig.39

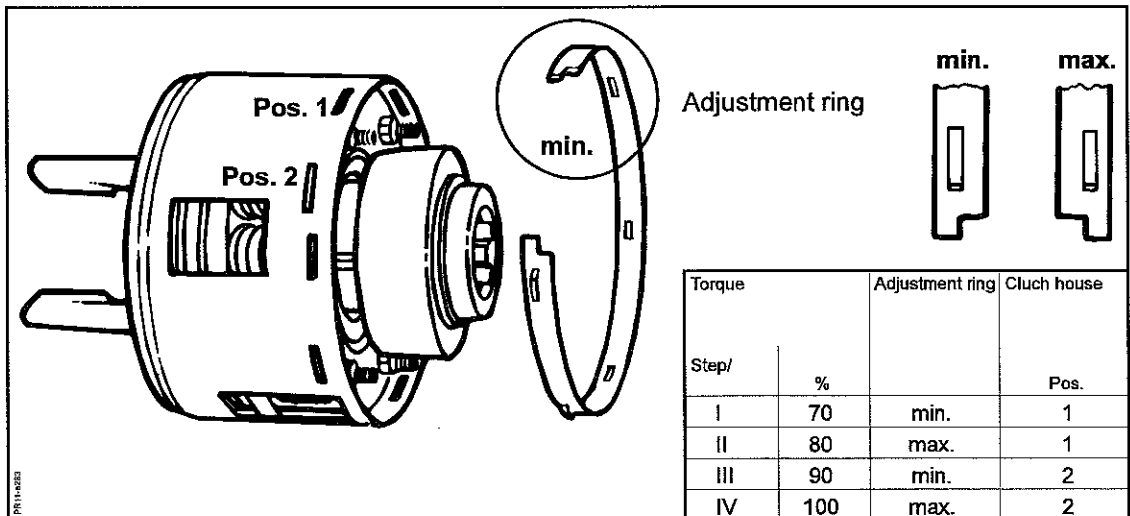


Fig.40

## FRICION CLUTCH

**Fig. 38** In order to ensure a long life for your tractor and machine, the machine has been delivered with **friction clutch** on the front PTO shaft. In the figure it is illustrated how the clutch protects the transmission against high torque peaks and at the same time it is able to maintain the torque level while slipping.

In order to ensure that the clutch works as intended it must be “aired” at regular intervals **as dirt and moisture might cause that the clutch “get stuck”**.

**Fig. 39** Before starting a new machine and after a long time of storage, for instance during winter, **the clutch should be “aired” as follows:**

The six nuts on the collar are tightened. Hereby the springs are pressed together so that they do not put any pressure on the clutch discs and the clutch can run freely. **Let the clutch rotate ½ minute.** The nuts are **loosened** again until they are on a level with the thread on the bolts and the springs can then put a pressure on the clutch discs.

**Fig. 40** The torque setting of the friction clutches can be adjusted in four steps by turning the adjustment ring and by two different positions in the coupling house.

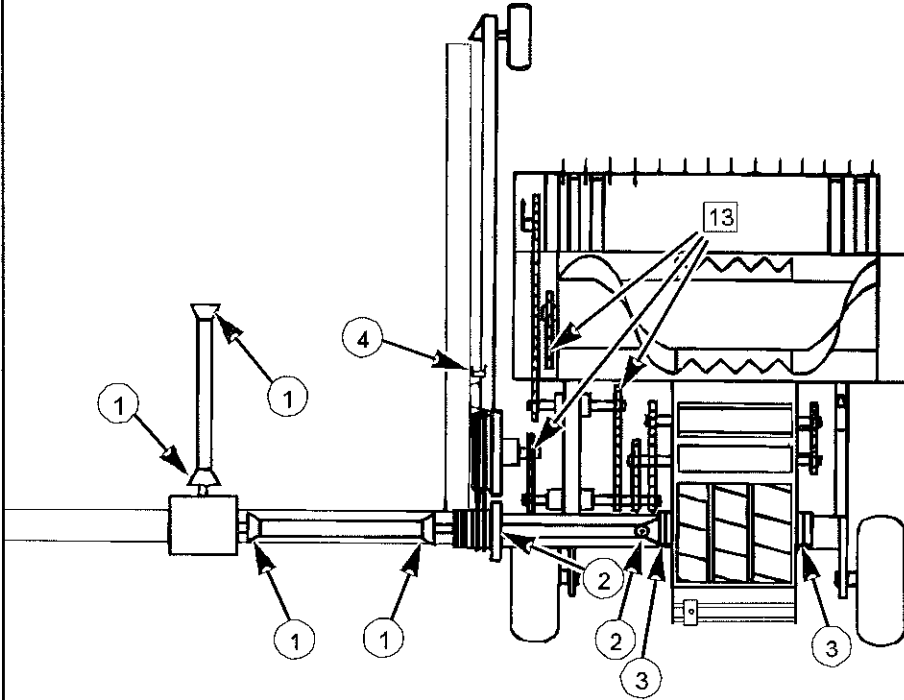
1. The adjustment ring has a minimum and a maximum position.
2. The coupling house has two different positions in the height for the adjustment ring, **pos. 1 and 2.**

### GUIDING POSITIONS FOR MOMENT

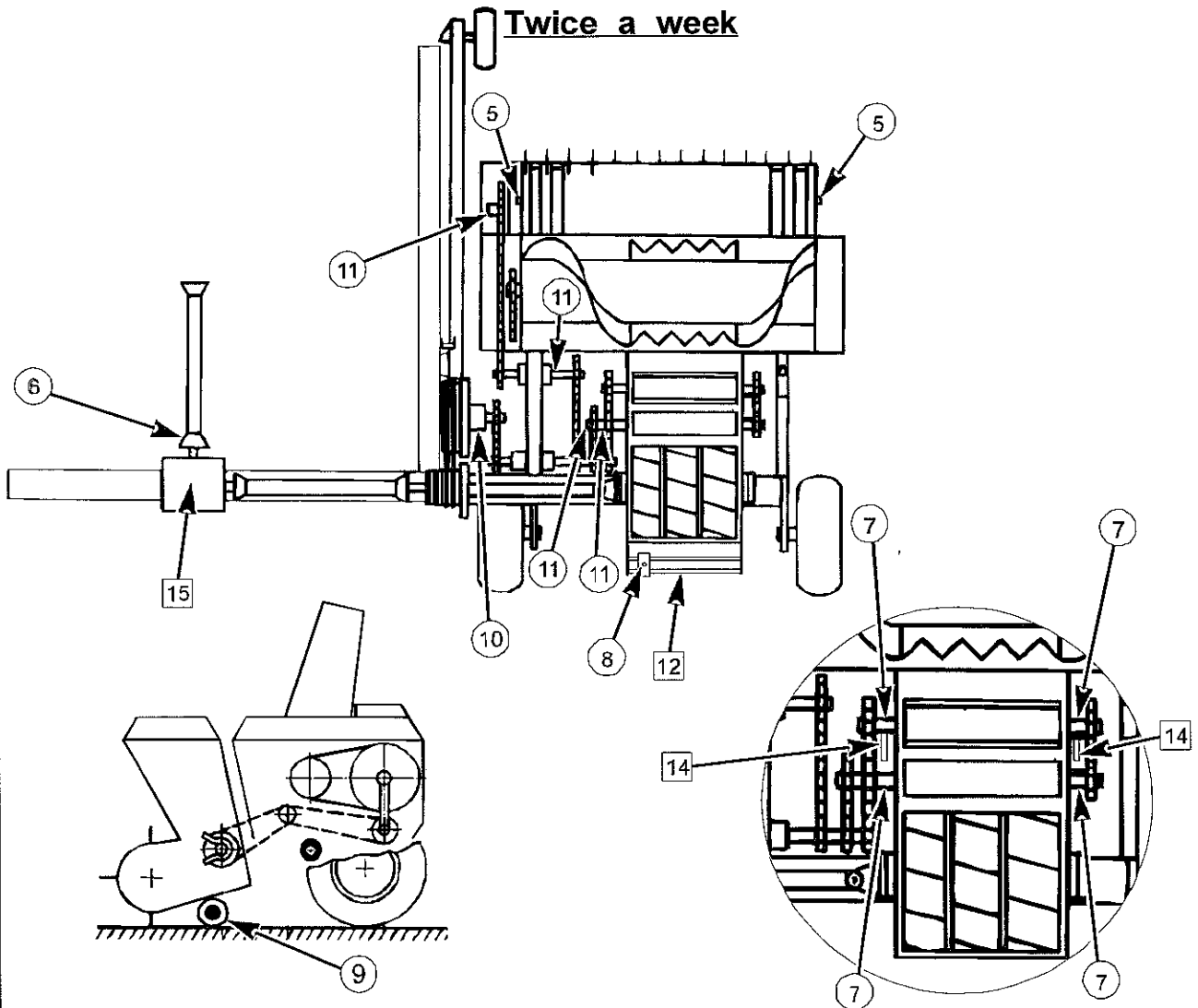
PTO	Moment	Positions
540	1050 Nm	Step I
1000	1050 Nm	Step I

**Adjustment can only be made when the six nuts are tightened.** After adjustment the nuts are loosened again to the end of the bolts.

**Once a day**



**Twice a week**





## LUBRICATION

### Once a day:

- ① PTO shaft 4 pcs.
- ② Drive shaft at rotor 2 pcs.
- ③ Rotor bearing 2 pcs.
- ④ Lateral guide (with grease) 1 pc.
- 13 Chains are lubricated with thin oil or crosscut saw oil.

### Twice a week:

- ⑤ Bearings for main shaft pick-up 2 pcs.
- ⑥ Free wheeling clutch 1 pc.
- ⑦ Feeder rollers 8 pcs.
- ⑧ Grinding device 1 pc.
- ⑨ Supporting roller 2 pcs.
- ⑩ Bearing housing at reverse 2 pcs.
- ⑪ Shear bolt clutches 4 pcs.

12 **Guide for grindstone** is lubricated with rust-preventing oil.

14 Pin for upper roller is lubricated with thin oil.

15 Oil in bevel gear (gearbox) must be changed after the first 10 working hours and then once a year.  
Use oil of the quality EP SAE 90 GL4/GL5.  
Quantity of oil see table 1.

PTO 540	PTO 1000
2,5 L	2,5 L

Table 1: The quantity of oil in the bevel gear

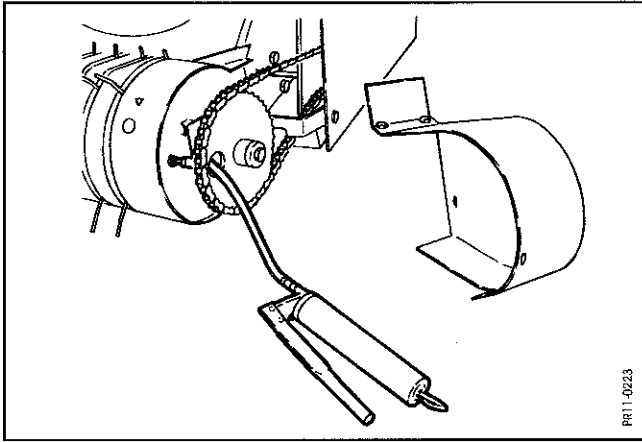


Fig.41

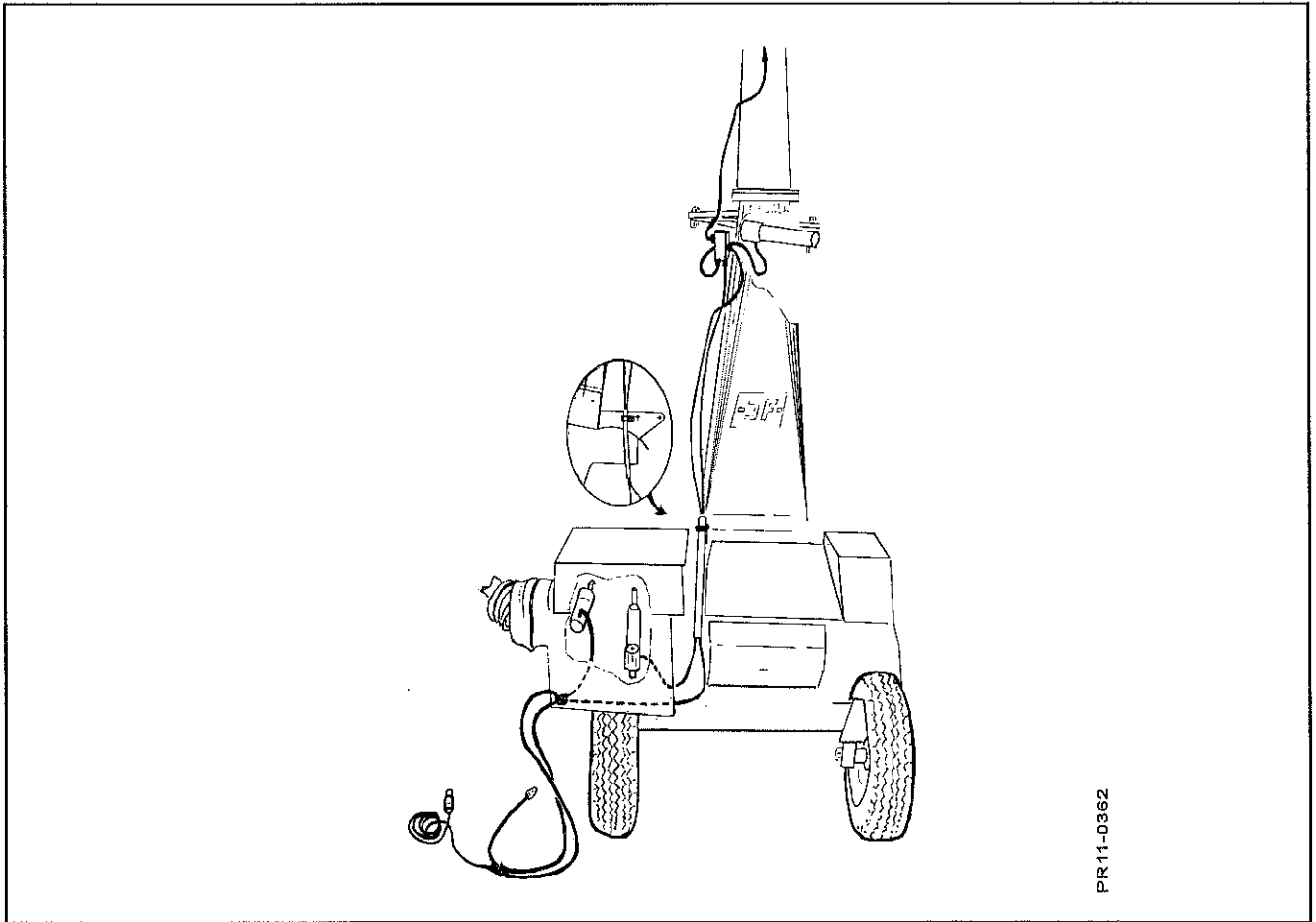


Fig.42

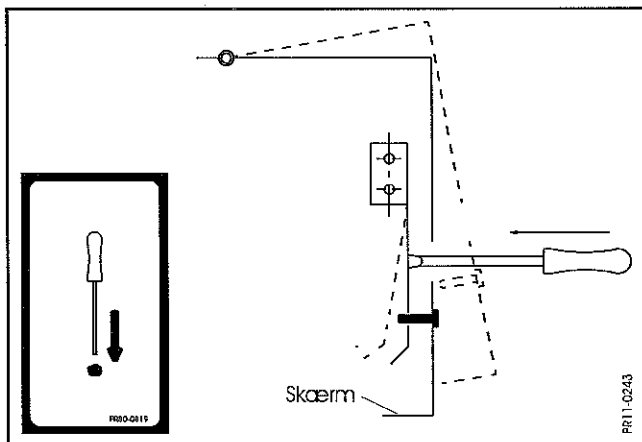


Fig.43

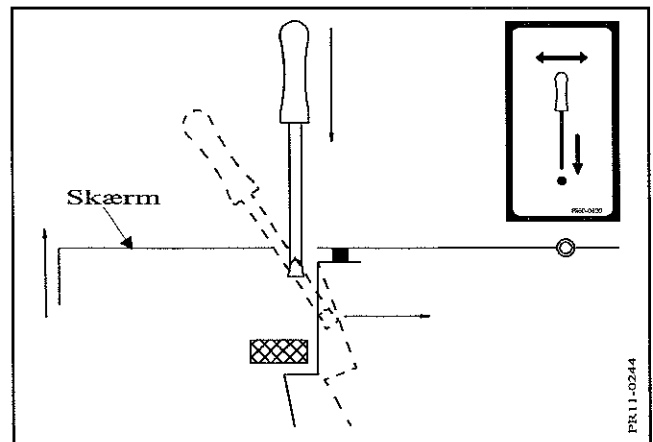


Fig.44

## **GREASING OF PICK-UP**

**Fig. 41** Left side of pick-up is greased through sprocket.

## **CABLING**

Ref. fig. 42.

## **SECURING OF GUARDS**

**Fig. 43** All guards hinged on the machine are equipped with a locking device. The lock ensures that it is not possible to open the guard without the use of tools. There are two different types of lock. Fig. 43 og 44 show the two locking principles and the respective labels that must mark and illustrate the locking devices on the machine.

<b>TECHNICAL DATA</b>	<b>FC 850</b>
Pick-up width, standard	1.6 m
Power requirements	40-75 kW (54-102 HP)
Capacity	20-50 ton/h
Width of knife rotor	0.72 m
Number of knives	24
HD-knives	Extra
Grinding device	Grindstone with quick-adjustment
Reverse grinding	Standard
Theoretical cutting length, standard	7, 15, 30 mm
Number of rotor revolutions	1600 RPM
Reversible shearbar, tungsten coated	Standard
Number of feed rollers	4
Reversible feed, electrical	Standard
Size of tyre, standard	23 - 10.5 x 12
Electrical remote control	Chute and reverse
Hydraulic adjustment	Lifting of pick-up and hitch for trailer
Weight incl. pick-up	1470 kg
Maximum width incl. pick-up	2.8 m
Maximum height	3.6 m
Gearbox for 1000 RPM	Extra
Gearbox for 540 RPM	Standard
Swivel chute 180°	Standard
Skids for pick-up	Standard
Steel wheels on pick-up	Extra

Accessories/options: Chute for side loading, ordinary trailer hitch, hydraulic trailer hitch, serrated shearbar (one-sided) for crushing of maize kernels.

We reserve the right to make changes in design and specification.



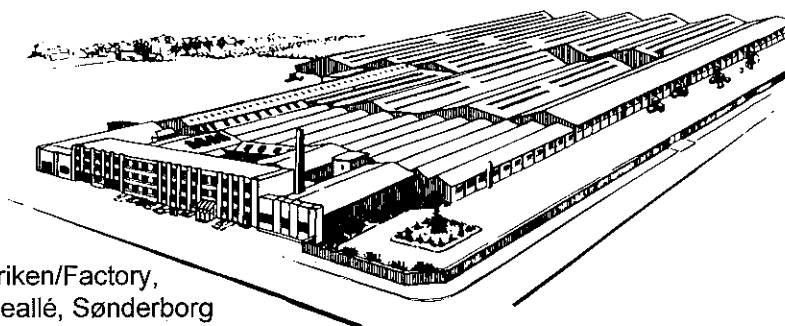
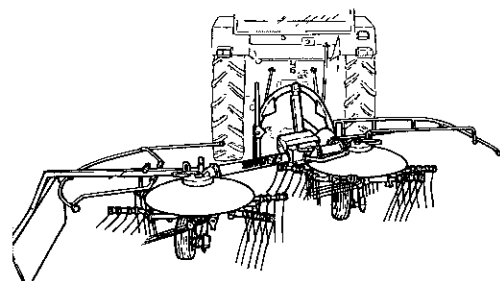
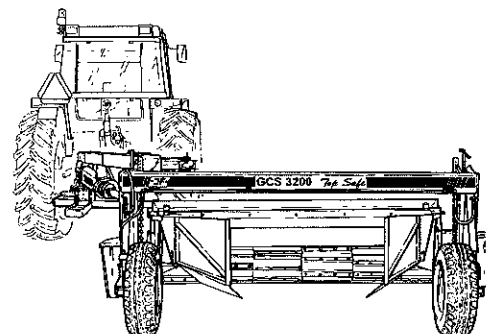
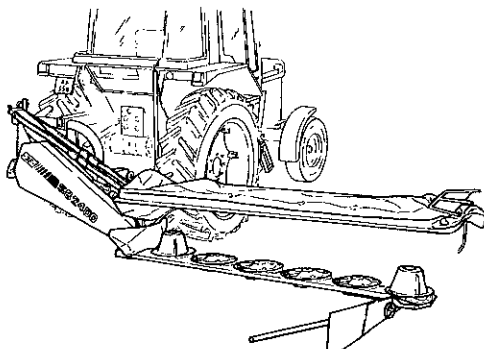
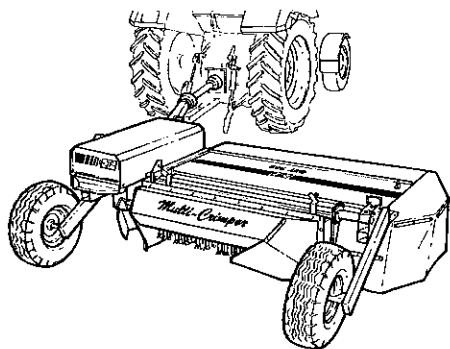




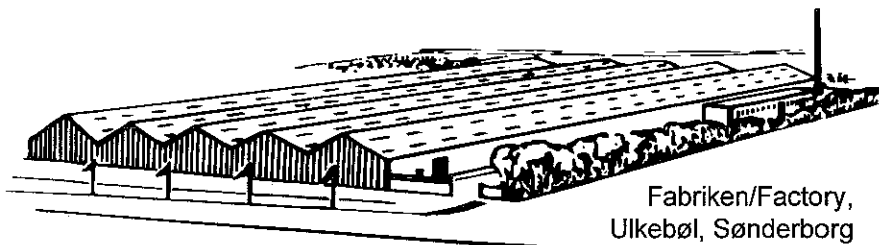
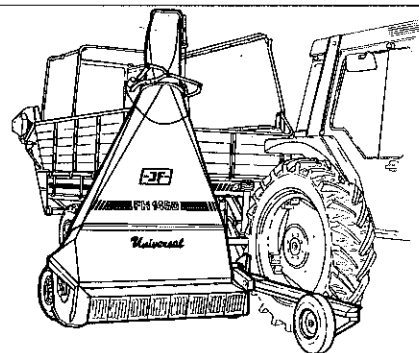


**JF**

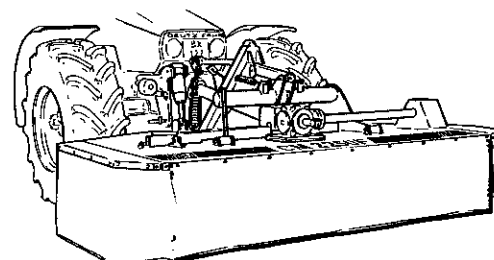
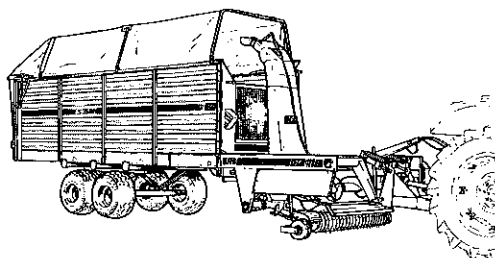
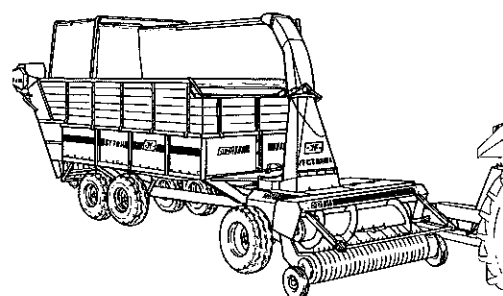
Et omfattende maskinprogram  
Ein Lieferprogramm mit Zukunft  
Progress In Farm Machinery  
Un programme de machines etendu



Fabriken/Factory,  
Lindeallé, Sønderborg



Fabriken/Factory,  
Ulkebøl, Sønderborg



PIGB-069x FC850 1296

JF-Fabriken - J. Freudendahl A/S  
DK-6400 Sønderborg - DANMARK  
Tel: (+45) 74 12 52 52  
Fax: (+45) 74 42 58 08  
Fax: (+45) 74 42 55 41