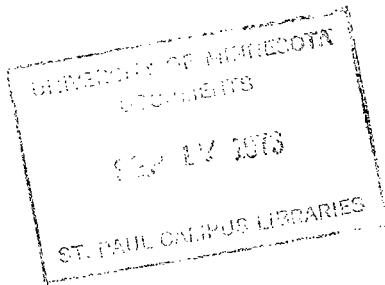


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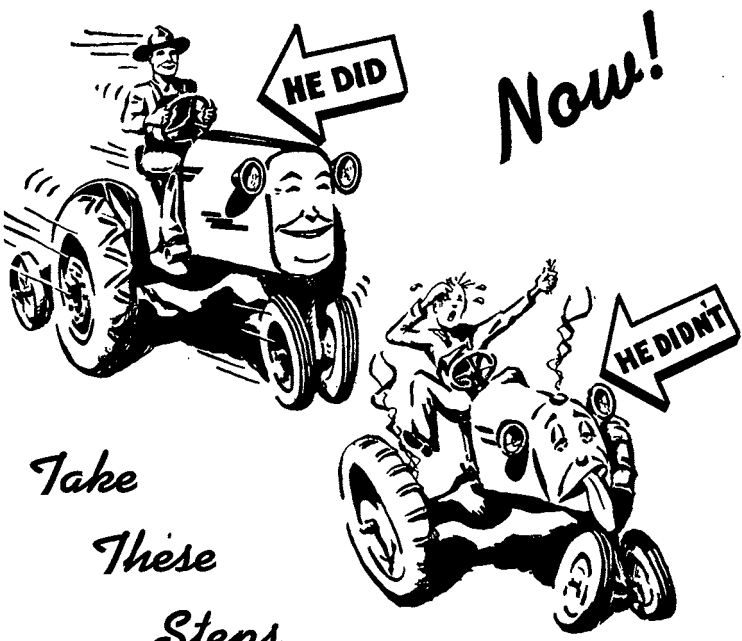


Buy Repairs Now

This archival publication may not reflect current scientific knowledge or recommendations.  
Current information available from University of Minnesota Extension: <http://www.extension.umn.edu>

*Buy*

# REPAIRS



*Take  
These  
Steps*

## IMMEDIATELY



1. CHECK YOUR MACHINERY  
See Repair List Inside
2. ORDER PARTS YOU NEED  
See Your Implement Dealer
3. REPORT IF PARTS UNAVAILABLE  
See County Defense Board

## Check These Parts on Your Machines

**Mowers**—Knife sections, ledger plates, wearing plates, clips, guards, knife head, hinge pins, pitman boxing, wrist pins, and crankshaft bushings.

**Grain binders**—Knife sections, ledger plates, reel arms and bats, canvases, canvas rollers, bearings, chains, dog driver, tripdog, cam gear, knotter tongue and roller, clutch, worm gear and pinions, and packer arms.

**Plows**—Shares, clutch, coulters, and rear furrow wheel.

**Corn planters**—Plates (according to grade of corn), check forks, check wire, runners, valves, valve springs, and clutch.

**Disk**—Bearings, cleaners, and disk blades.

**Corn binder**—Gathering chains, sprockets, knives, sickle, tying mechanism, and bundle carrier.

**Corn picker**—Snapping rollers and bearings; gathering chains and sprockets; husking rollers, pegs, gears, and bearings; roller chains; slip clutches; and sprung frames.

**Cultivators**—Shovels, sweeps, and spring trips.

**Haying machinery**—Dump rake, side delivery rake, hay loader, etc.; spring teeth, chains, and gears.

**Combines**—Cutter bar, canvases, cylinder teeth or bars, shelling plates or concave teeth, bearings, belts, and chains.

**Manure spreaders**—Web chains and cleats, ratchets, drive chain and sprockets, beater bars, and sheared pins.

**Cream separator**—Spindle, upper and lower bearings on spindle, and clutch.

## List Your Needed Repairs Here

Be sure to fill in the information under each column and take this along when ordering parts.

Machine	Model or Year Made	Manufacturer	Description or Name of Repair Part	Quantity	Order Number on Part

More tanks, ships, and airplanes for victory mean less new farm machinery. Ten pounds of steel to repair old machines may release 1000 pounds of steel for our tanks and armaments. **BUT** don't get caught without needed **REPAIRS**. Act now!

### **PRACTICE SAFETY** "Better Be Safe Than Sorry"

Less labor with less experience and less new equipment will have to do the job in 1942. You can't afford to be careless with your machinery and your equipment.

## Recondition All Usable Farm Equipment

Repair your machines as soon as parts are received

or

Take your tractor or machine to your dealer's repair shop. **DO THIS EARLY!**



## Winter Time Is Repair Time

Certain tools, equipment, and facilities are necessary to make repairs. A farm shop with enough working area, some good tools, and some small power equipment is a definite aid toward making repairs. Provide some heat and good light and you can fix up your machinery this winter before the rush of spring work.

Using the old machines another year will demand more repair and adjustment which will require more intelligent operation.

Learn how to repair machines by making repairs, and how to adjust machines by checking adjustments this winter when time is not so valuable.

# PREPARE to REPAIR

## Practice Preventive Maintenance In 1942

AN OUNCE OF OIL MAY SAVE A POUND OF STEEL. Save time by taking time to prevent undue wear and breakdowns.

For a tractor this means:

Clean fuel	Good lubrication
Clean air	Good ignition
Clean cooling system	Properly working valves

For machines this means:

Chains oiled	Nuts kept tight
Gears oiled	Proper adjustments
Bearings oiled	Proper speed

## STUDY YOUR INSTRUCTION MANUALS

### Save Your Tires

Own an air pressure gauge and use it.

Reduce slippage by adding sufficient weight.

## Plan Now for Efficient Use Next Summer

It is good farm management as well as patriotic duty in this emergency to:

1. Use more hay and pasture
2. Do custom work
3. Exchange power and machinery
4. Own machines cooperatively
5. Plan crops according to available labor, power, and machinery

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