

BALERS

- ① HAY BALING AND BALERS
- ① THE BALER IN OPERATION

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HAY BALING AND BALERS



Speed is essential to good haymaking in order to conserve the feed value of the crop. More hay can be baled in a given time with a pick-up baler than can be done with a stationary baler. Therefore the modern method of pick-up baling is found to be very valuable: it saves time and labour.

Before commencing baling operations it is always advisable to check thoroughly the equipment to be used. This is very important—a breakdown with the baler can cause a serious loss in quality as well as quantity of the hay being baled.

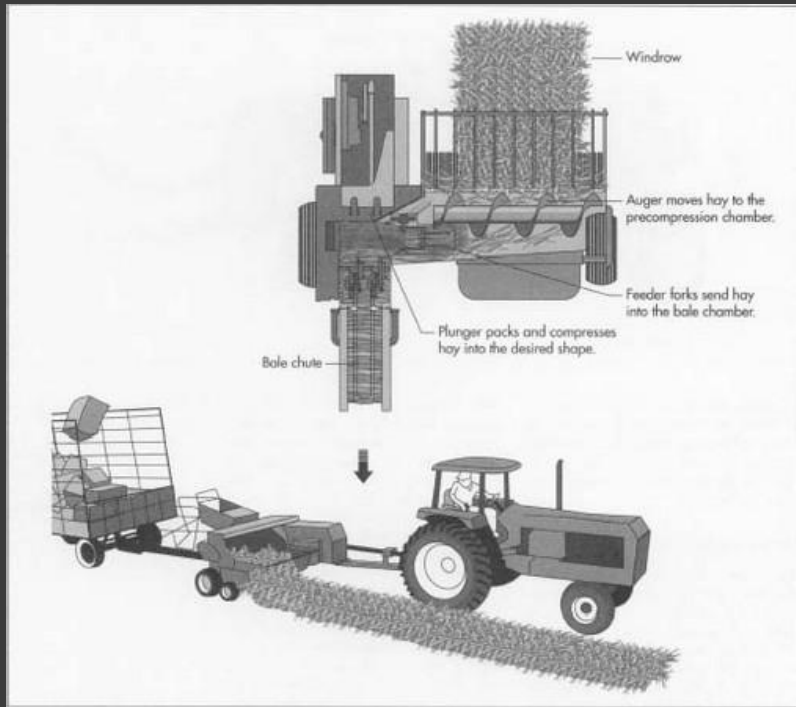


Bearings, shafts, chains and belts should be examined for wear or damage and replaced or repaired before the haymaking season starts. It is always advisable to check all machinery for wear and damage after each operation, and to order parts needed as soon as possible so as to have the machine in good working condition before it is required again.



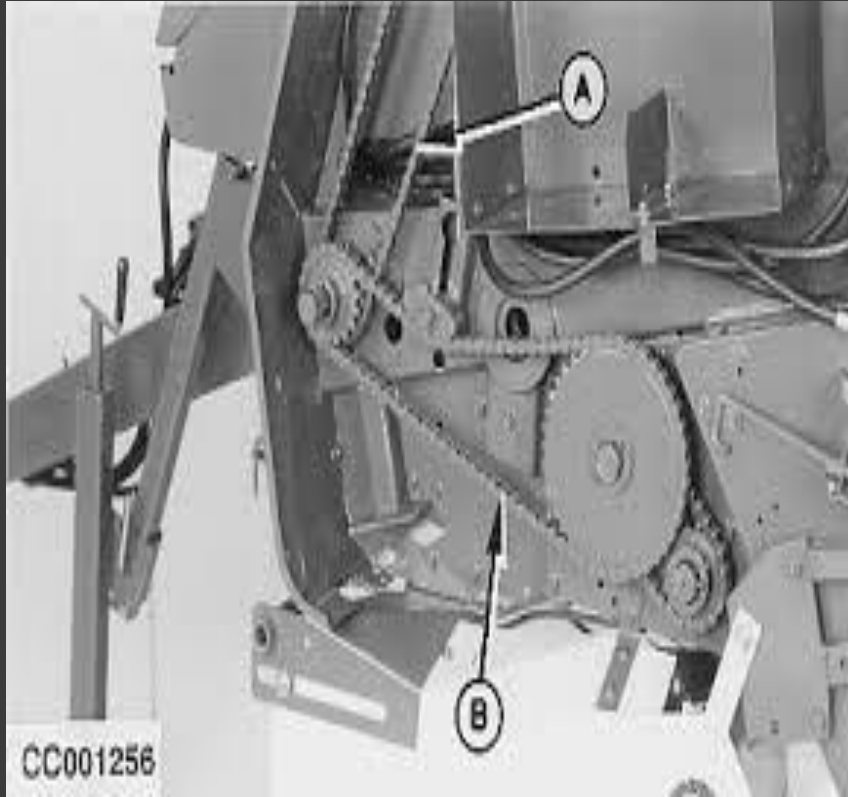
Most modern pick-up balers are driven by an engine mounted on the baler, or by the engine of the towing tractor. This method is known as power take-off. It is power achieved by means of a universal jointed coupling from the power take-off shaft of the tractor to the baler.

THE BALER IN OPERATION



- Pick-up baling machines have adjustments to enable them to handle every type and condition of crop. An understanding of these adjustments will enable the operator to bale the crop with the minimum of delay.

- As the baler moves around the field, a revolving drum, with steel fingers attached lifts the material up from the windrow on to an elevator attached which either feeds the material direct to the baling chamber or on to conveyor. The cross conveyor carries the material to the feed chamber, where material is fed into the baling chamber in front of the ram which presses bale. When the bale reaches the required length, usually about 3 ft a trip sets mechanism in operation which places the wire around it where it is tied automatically. The action of the following bales forces tied bales out of the end of the baling chamber on to the ground.



After the first two or three hours of use of a new baler, and also when starting a new season with an old one, the corners of the baling chamber come obstructed with chaff which is to be removed. To remove it, it is necessary to loosen off the tension springs and remove all the hay baling chamber.

Thank you for attention