



**AGRICULTURAL
MOWER
AEO-A-20**



**OPERATING
AND ASSEMBLY
INSTRUCTIONS**

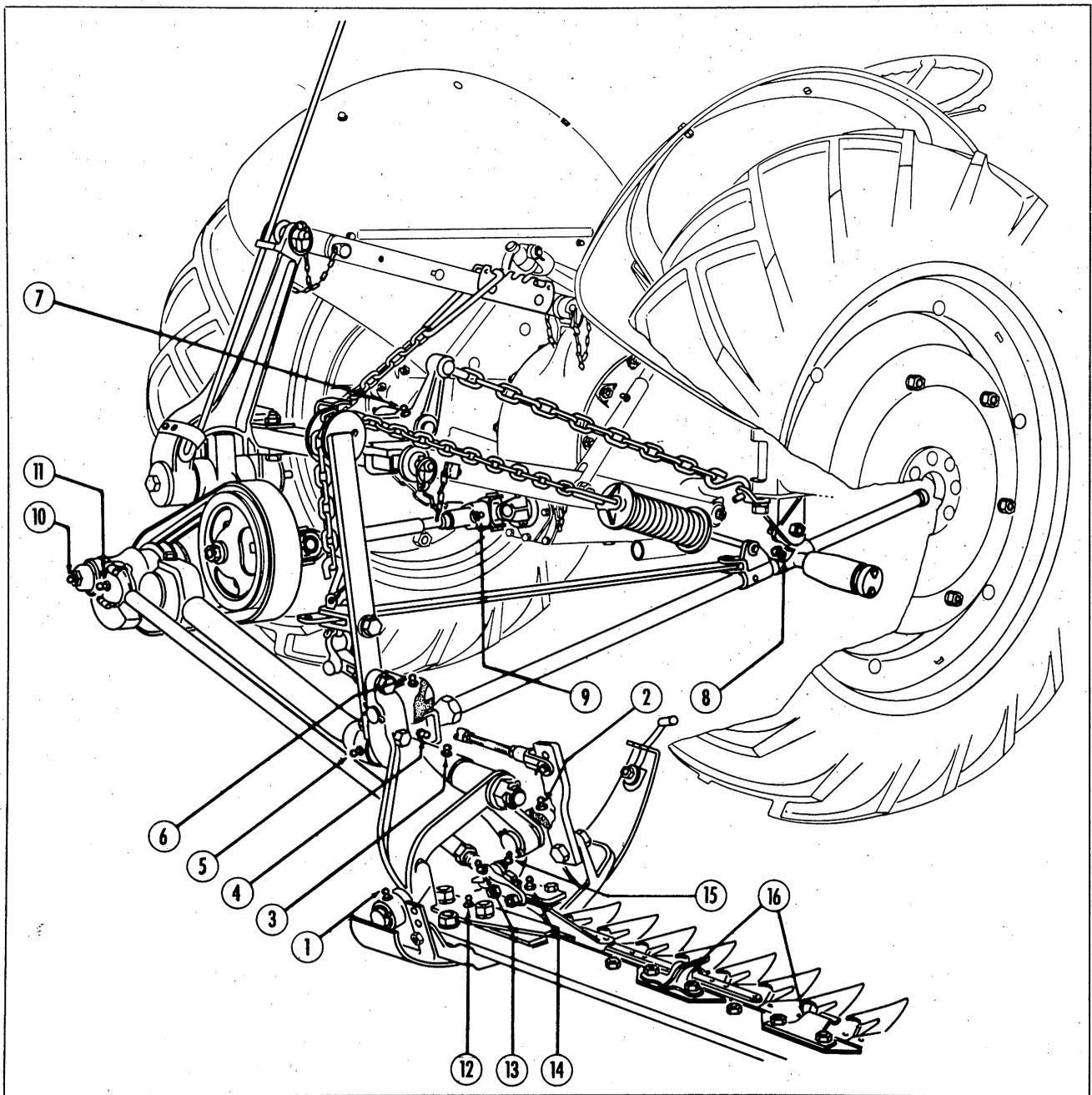


LUBRICATION

1. Lubricate the following grease fittings with chassis or pressure gun lubricant.
 - a. Fittings 1 through 11 every 10 hours.
 - b. Fittings 12 through 15 every 4 hours.
2. Lubricate clips (16) with oil every two hours.

DO NOT LUBRICATE CLIPS WHEN OPERATING IN ABRASIVE SOIL CONDITIONS.

3. Keep the cutter bar, knife and the shoes coated with oil or grease when mower is not in use.
4. Flywheel and drive pulley bearings are packed at the factory with short fibre bearing grease. They need no other lubrication.
5. Do not lubricate Rubber Bushings.



FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER

AEO-A-20

The AEO-A-20 Agricultural Mower is designed for most agricultural requirements. It is quickly and easily attached to, or detached from, the tractor. The Ferguson Finger-Tip Control system provides positive and easy control of the mower during all operations.

This manual contains illustrations and information concerning the operation, adjustments, service and maintenance of the Ferguson Agricultural Mower.

Read, study and follow these instructions. You will obtain the satisfaction, the long life, and the performance built into this mower.

Permit the installation of only **GENUINE REPAIR PARTS** purchased from your **FERGUSON Dealer**. These parts are manufactured with the same care and precision exercised in production of the original mower. This assures exact dimensions, uniformity, hardness, quality of material and interchangeability of parts.

Your Ferguson Dealer is your farm equipment headquarters. Consult him on all your farming problems.

NOTE: For convenience of the reader, each illustration carries the same number as the page on which it appears. For example, Fig. 9 will appear on Page 9. Where two or more illustrations appear on the same page, a suffix is added to the illustration number for reference purposes.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Preparation for Field Operation

MAKE ADJUSTMENTS CAREFULLY. DISENGAGE POWER TAKE-OFF AND TURN OFF THE TRACTOR IGNITION SWITCH.

Check the mower completely for proper assembly. Tighten all bolts and nuts securely. Lubricate *thoroughly* as instructed in the lubrication chart.

Check the knife for correct register with the cutter bar guards.

Check the drive belts for proper tension.

With the tractor engine idling, engage the power take-off and operate the mowers *slowly* to determine that all parts are working *freely*.

Raise and lower the cutter bar with the Finger-Tip Control lever to check proper operation of linkage and control springs.

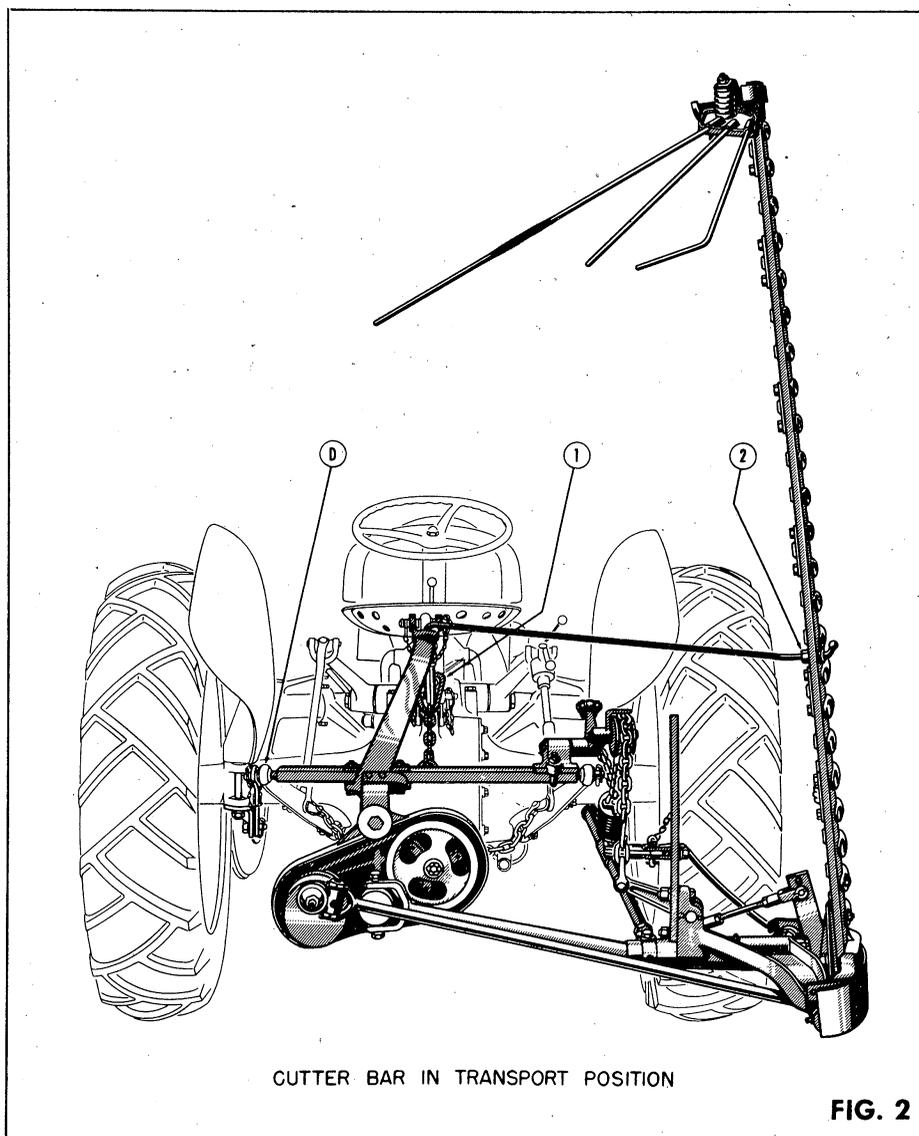
Transporting the Mower

To transport the mower, raise the cutter bar with the Finger-Tip Control Lever. Hook the safety chain (1). Fig. 2 into the

forward notch of the rack. Then disengage the power take-off. Raise the cutter bar by hand to the vertical transport position, and attach the safety tie rod (2). Fig. 2. DO NOT PLACE YOUR FINGERS BETWEEN THE GUARDS WHEN RAISING THE CUTTER BAR.

Safety Release

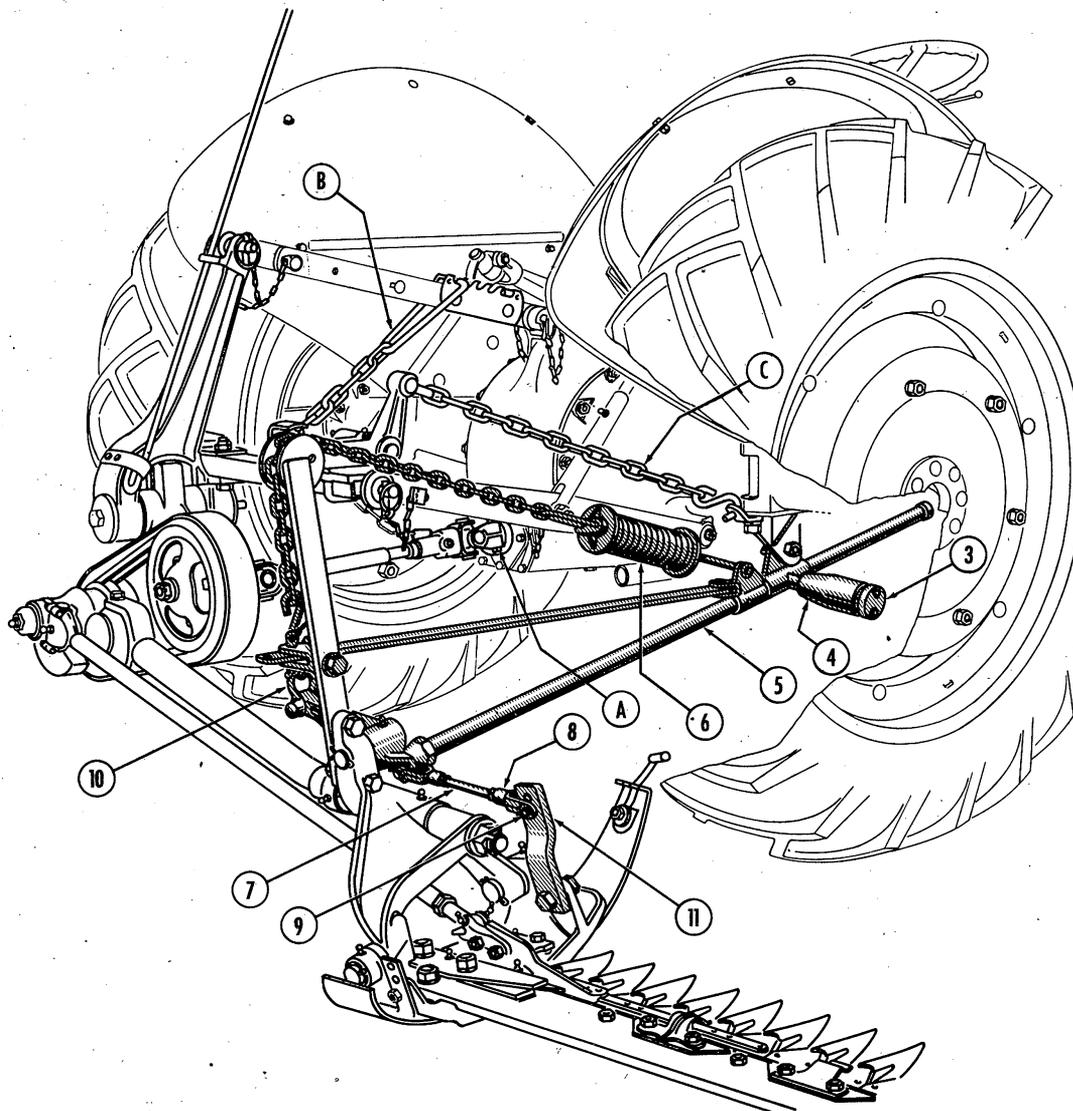
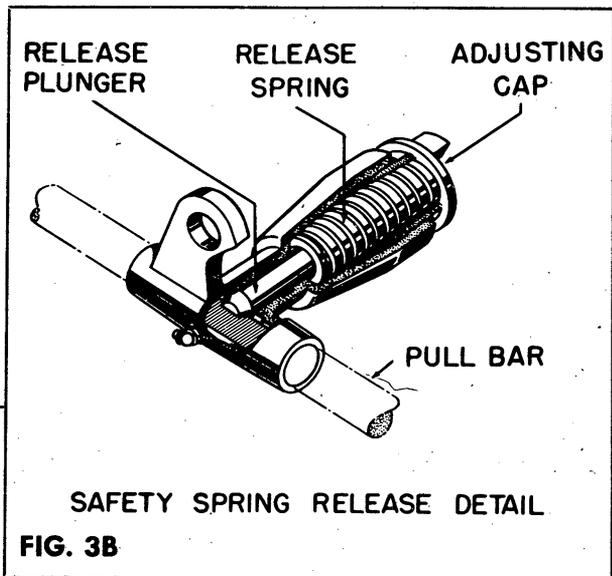
When hitting an obstruction with the cutter bar, injury to the tractor and the mower is



FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER

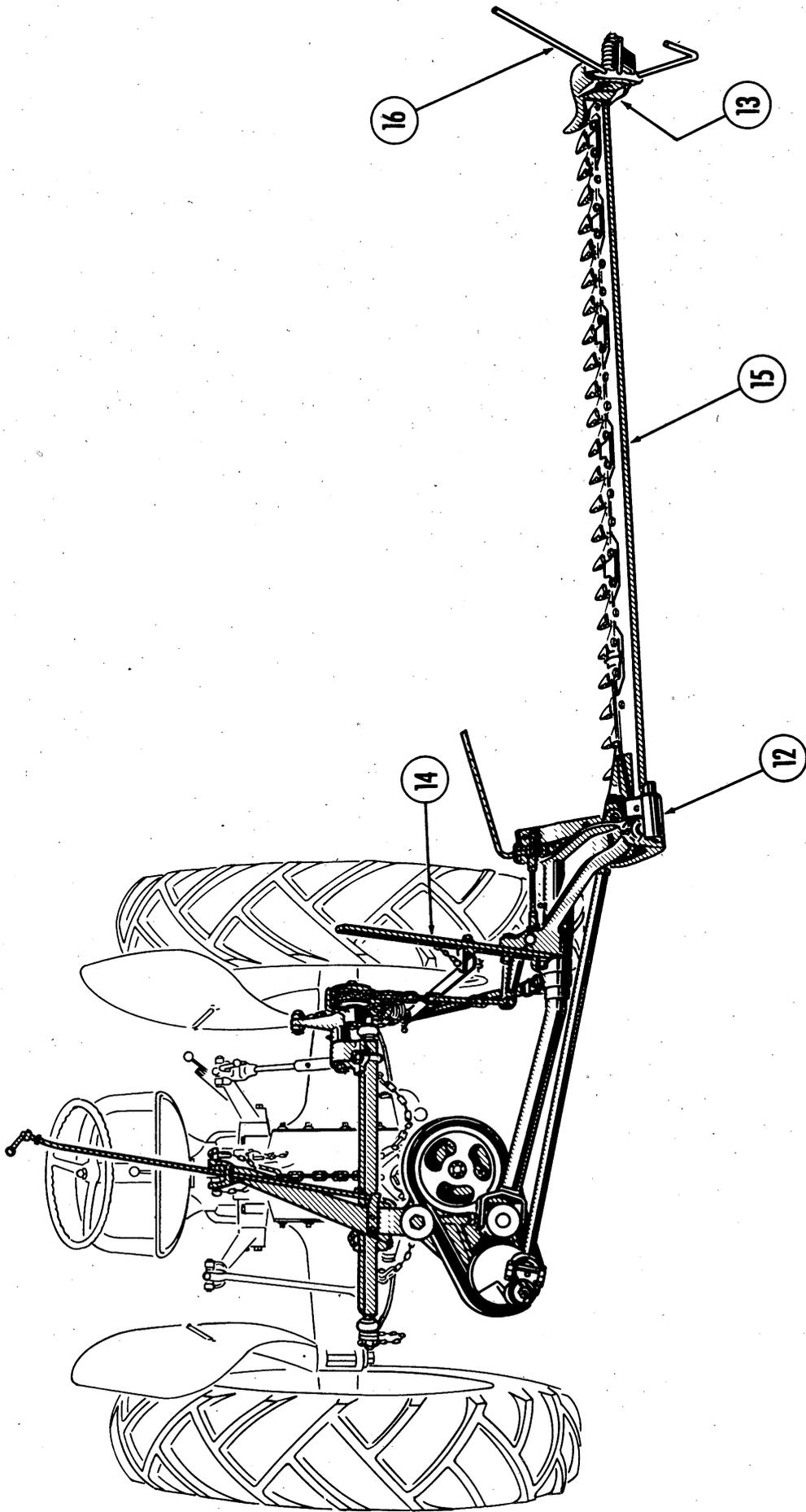
prevented by the automatic safety device (4), Fig. 3A which allows the cutter bar to swing backward.

To engage the pull bar and resume mowing, back the tractor until the cutter bar automatically engages the pull bar (5) with the safety release (3).



BALANCE SPRING & PULL BAR DETAIL

FIG. 3A



CUTTER BAR IN CUTTING POSITION

FIG. 4

The safety release spring, Fig. 3B, is adjusted at the factory and will perform properly under most conditions. However, to assure safe operation, lower the cutter bar to the cutting position and give the outer end a quick hard pull to disengage the safety release.

If the pull bar does not release, loosen the cap (3), Fig. 3A, a few turns until a quick hard pull on the outer end will release it.

If the above adjustment releases the cutter bar too quickly in normal operation, tighten the cap (3), Fig. 3A, until satisfactory performance is obtained. **DO NOT ADJUST THE SPRING RELEASE TOO TIGHT. THE PULL BAR MUST RELEASE FOR SAFE OPERATION.**

Balance Spring

The balance spring (6), Fig. 3A, adjusts the ground pressure of both inner and outer shoes.

First, adjust the spring tension until a pull of about 50 lbs. is required to raise the inner shoe.

It is necessary to lower the right side of mower drawbar with leveling control crank until balance chain is loose. Unhook chain at (10) and turn the spring on the bolt inward to reduce inner shoe pressure. Turn spring outward to increase pressure.

Second, adjust the linkage (7), Fig. 3A, by loosening lock nut (8) and removing turn-buckle pin (9), until a pull of about 12 lbs. is required to raise the outer shoe.

Third, check the pressure on the inner shoe and correct if necessary.

The top hole in the inner shoe lift lever (11), Fig. 3A is used for 7-ft. cutter bars. The lower hole is for 6-ft. cutter bars.

The above steps are outlined to help maintain lighter draft and less ground friction on inner (12) and outer (13) shoes, Fig. 4, by attempting to keep the cutter bar floating. However, it is important to keep the cutter bar from raising off the ground during operation.

Tilt Lever

The tilt lever (14), Fig. 4, adjusts the position of cutter bar (15). Under normal conditions the guards should run level. When mowing in stony fields, the point of the guards may be raised by moving the tilt lever to the rear position. When mowing matted-down hay fields, the point of the guards may be lowered by moving the tilt lever to the forward position.

Replacing Knife

To replace a worn knife, the two bolts (17), Fig. 6, on the knife head, should be removed. The knife may then be pulled out of the cutter bar for replacement. After replacing knife, check knife clearance at clips and ledger plates. Tighten the bolts and lubricate pitman ball.

Knife Head and Pitman

The pitman socket (18), Fig. 6, should be sufficiently tight on knife head to eliminate all backlash; however, care should be taken that the socket is not too tight, creating excessive heat and wear.

To tighten the socket it is necessary to remove the shims from between the socket

and knife head. If the socket is too tight, add shims.

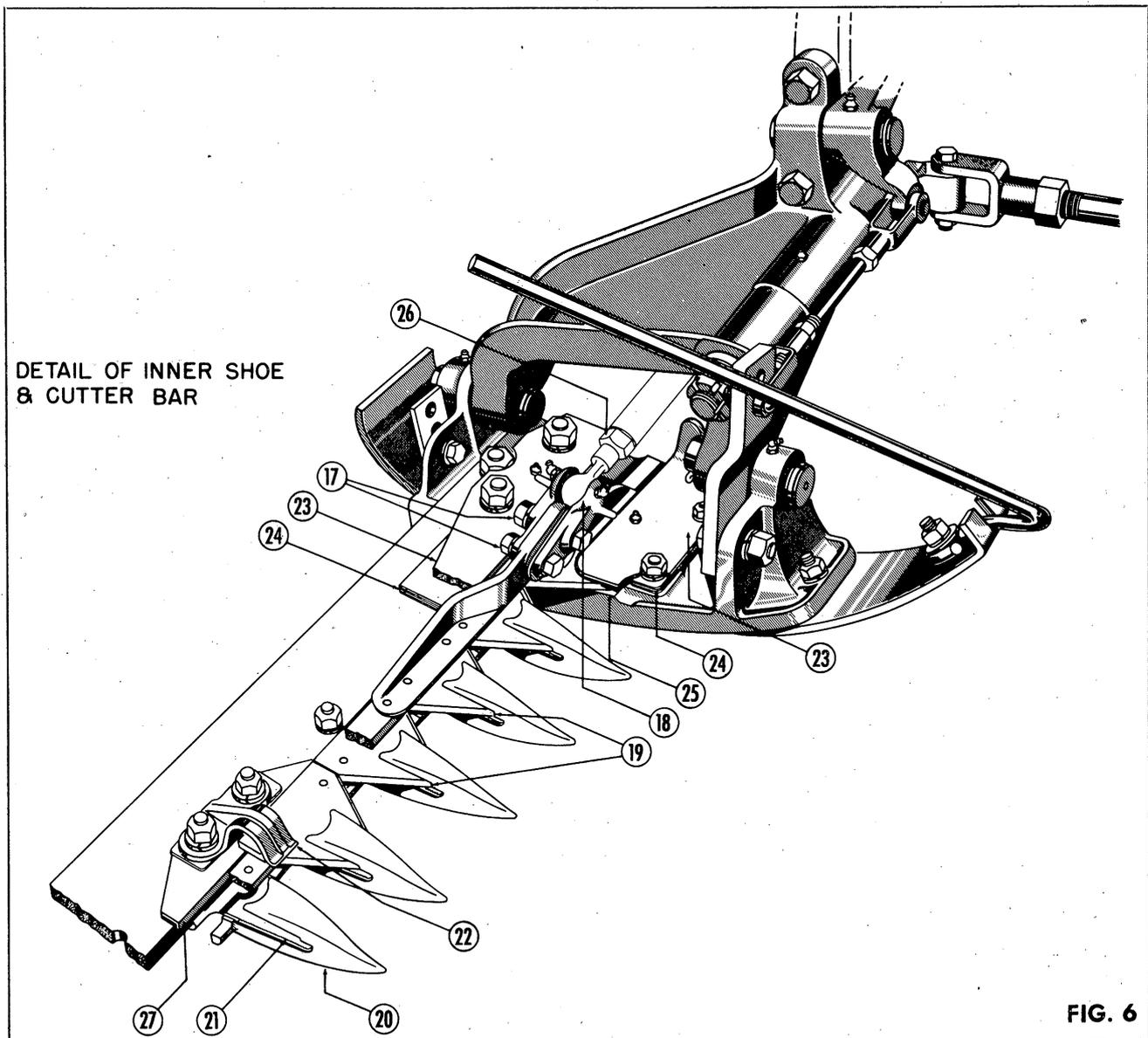
Guards

To assure clean cutting, the point of the sections (19), Fig. 6, must be aligned with the ledger plates on all guards and both inner and outer shoes. The alignment of the guards may be checked by sighting down the ledger plates.

The guard should be bent up or down as required. With a hammer, bend the high

guards downward first; then bend the low guards upward. Strike the guard on the thick portion (20), Fig. 6, just ahead of the guard lip.

The surface of the ledger plates (21), Fig. 6, should align, regardless of the position of the points of the guard. Be careful not to bend the guard lips down. See Fig. 8. Bent lips will cause binding and choking. The guard bolts should be tightened before and again after checking and aligning the guards.



All worn ledger plates as well as badly bent or broken guards should be replaced. Blunt guards should be repointed by filing.

Replacing Ledger Plates

Ledger plates (21), Fig. 6, should be replaced as soon as the serrated edges are worn smooth. Dull ledger plates cause ragged cutting and excessive draft.

The ledger plates may be replaced while the guards are on the cutter bar, or the guards may be removed, as desired.

To remove the plate, loosen the ledger plate rivet by driving it downward, through the guard, with a $\frac{3}{16}$ " punch. After loosening the rivet, drive it out of the guard with a $\frac{3}{16}$ " pin punch. When driving the rivet out, place a solid support (vise, anvil, etc.) under the guard to prevent bending or distortion.

Before replacing ledger plate, it may be advisable to countersink the rivet hole on the underside of the guard with a $\frac{5}{16}$ " drill. This permits a more satisfactory seat for the rivet head.

Place the ledger plate in position. Insert rivet through ledger plate, and down through the guard, and place the solid support on the rivet head. The other end is peened to form a head in the countersunk face of the guard. Make certain that the rivet is firmly seated in the guard before peening the rivet. This head forming may be done easier with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " punch instead of a ball-peen hammer.

Clamp the guard in a vise. Chisel or file off the excess head of the rivet, making it even with the face of the ledger plate.

Clips

Knife clips (22), Fig. 6, should not be set until after the guards are aligned. Knife clips hold the knife sections to the ledger plates but they must permit the knife to operate without binding. Adjust the clips to allow at least .010" clearance between the knife section and the clips.

Care must be taken, when this adjustment is made, to be sure that the entire flat part of the clip holds the section down. If binding occurs, bend the clip upward. After setting the clips, move the knife in the cutter bar by hand; the knife should be free.

The clips can be set lower by driving them down with a hammer. Remove the knife from under the clip when making this adjustment.

Wear Plates

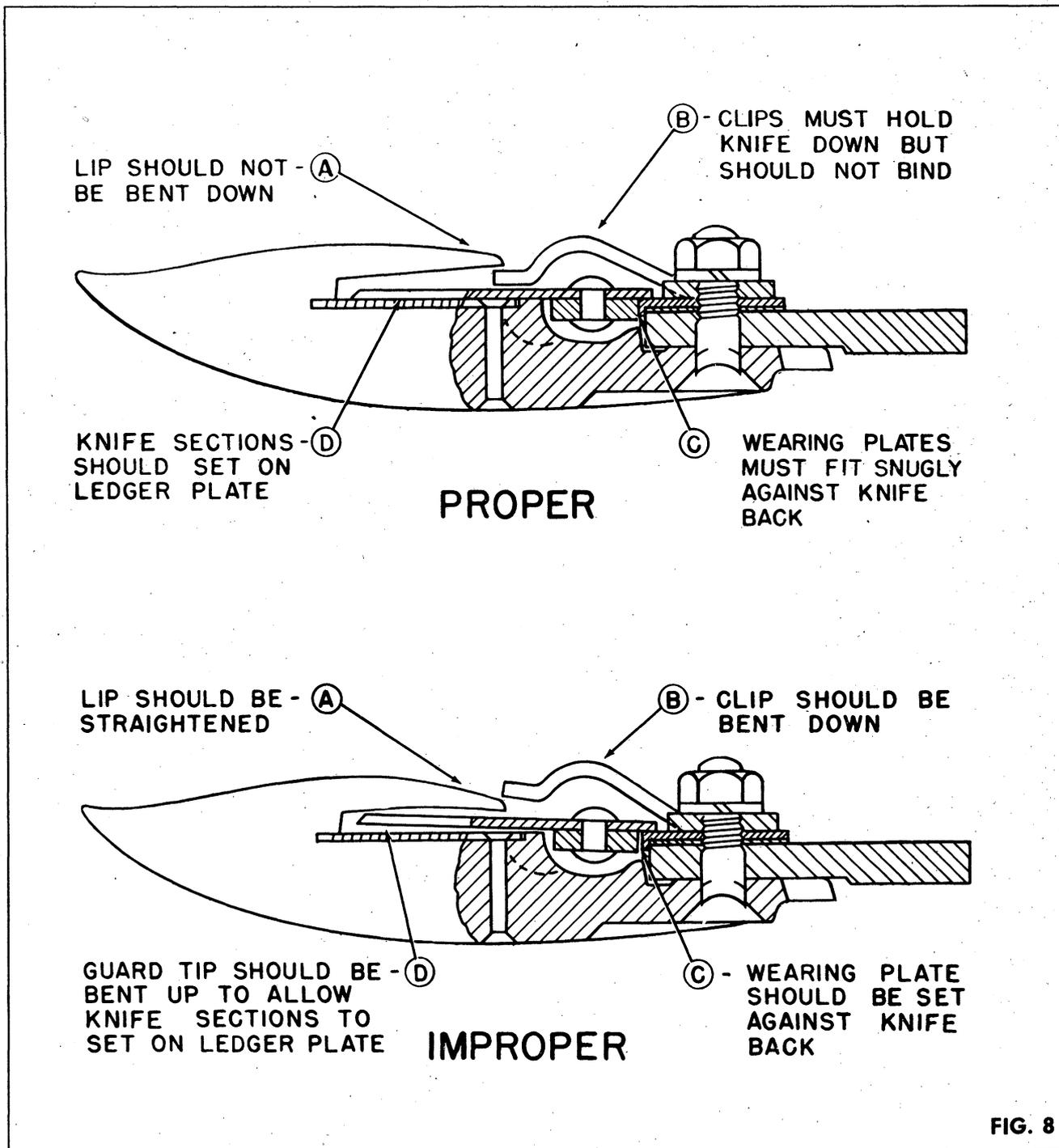
The wear plates (C), Fig. 8, and (27), Fig. 6, should be adjusted to prevent looseness of the knife back. If the wear plates are set ahead, the clearance between the tips of the sections and the guards should be checked so that the sections do not strike the guards. It is essential that the wear plates are in alignment to give the knife back a straight bearing along its entire length.

Inner Shoe

Vertical play of the knife head in the inner shoe guides (23), Fig. 6, must also be taken up by removing shims (24), Fig. 6, from under the guide. Never allow wear to develop over $\frac{1}{32}$ " vertical play. Greater play

will cause hammering and excess wear which may result in breakage:

Check the inner shoe wear plate (25), Fig. 6, to be sure that it is not too high, causing the knife to catch on it. If it is too high, place a shim between the bar and inner shoe, thereby raising the bar and knife.



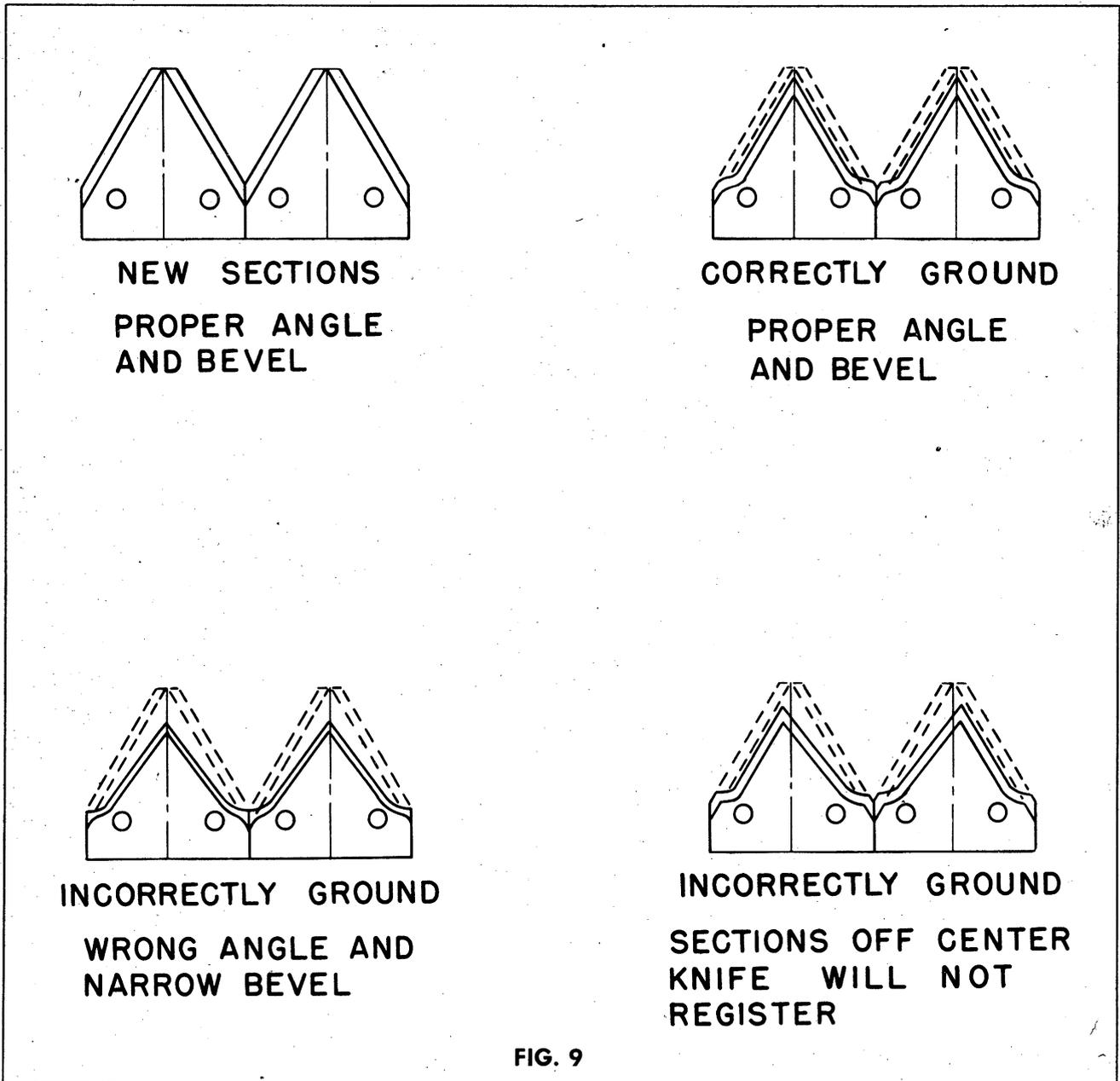
Register Adjustment

If knife is out of register, it may be remedied by changing the length of the pitman. To lengthen the pitman it is necessary to back off the lock nut and unscrew the pitman ball (26), Fig. 6. To shorten, screw the ball inward. Tighten lock nut securely.

The register should always be checked after replacing either the pitman or the knife.

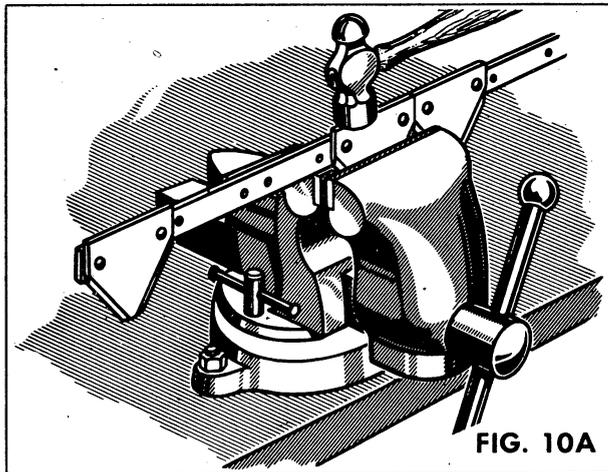
Sharpening Knife

The knife should be straight and sharp, with the sections firmly riveted. Care should be taken in sharpening the sections to maintain the original shape and bevel. Replace all worn and broken sections. Fig. 9 shows knife sections properly and improperly sharpened.



Removal of Knife Sections

Remove knife sections by shearing the rivets with the sections, Fig. 10A. Place the knife in a vise, allowing the knife back to rest on vise jaw. Strike the section directly above the rivet with a heavy hammer. The rivets may then be driven out easily with a punch.

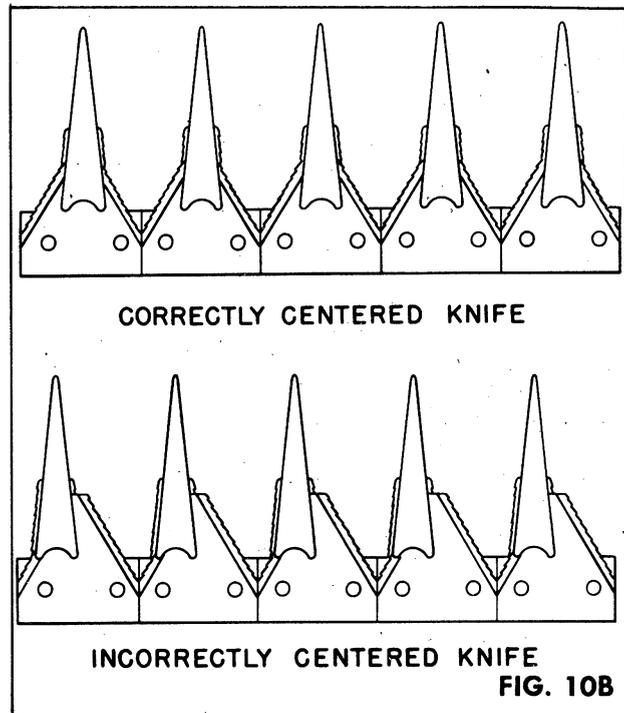


Knife Back

Before new sections are riveted to the knife, check the knife back for straightness by laying it on a flat surface. All twists or bends should be straightened before attaching the new sections. Recheck the knife after riveting the sections to the knife back.

Knife Register

When the cutter bar is in cutting position and the pitman arm is either on the outer dead center or the inner dead center of its stroke, the sections should center with the guards. Fig. 10B shows knife properly and improperly registering or centering in the guards. If the knife does not register, the mower will



do an uneven job of cutting, will choke easily, and the draft will be heavy.

Pitman Box Bearing

The pitman box (28), Fig. 11, has two tapered roller bearings. End play in the pitman box may be removed by tightening the castellated nut (29) on the pitman pin, and backing off one castellation (1/6 turn). The cotter pin should always lock this nut in position.

End play in the pitman box will create play in the pitman, thereby producing hammering and vibration in the cutter bar operation.

Wrist Pins

Wear between the pitman boxing, Fig. 12A, and the fork or yoke of the pitman can be corrected by inserting shims (PEO-5507)

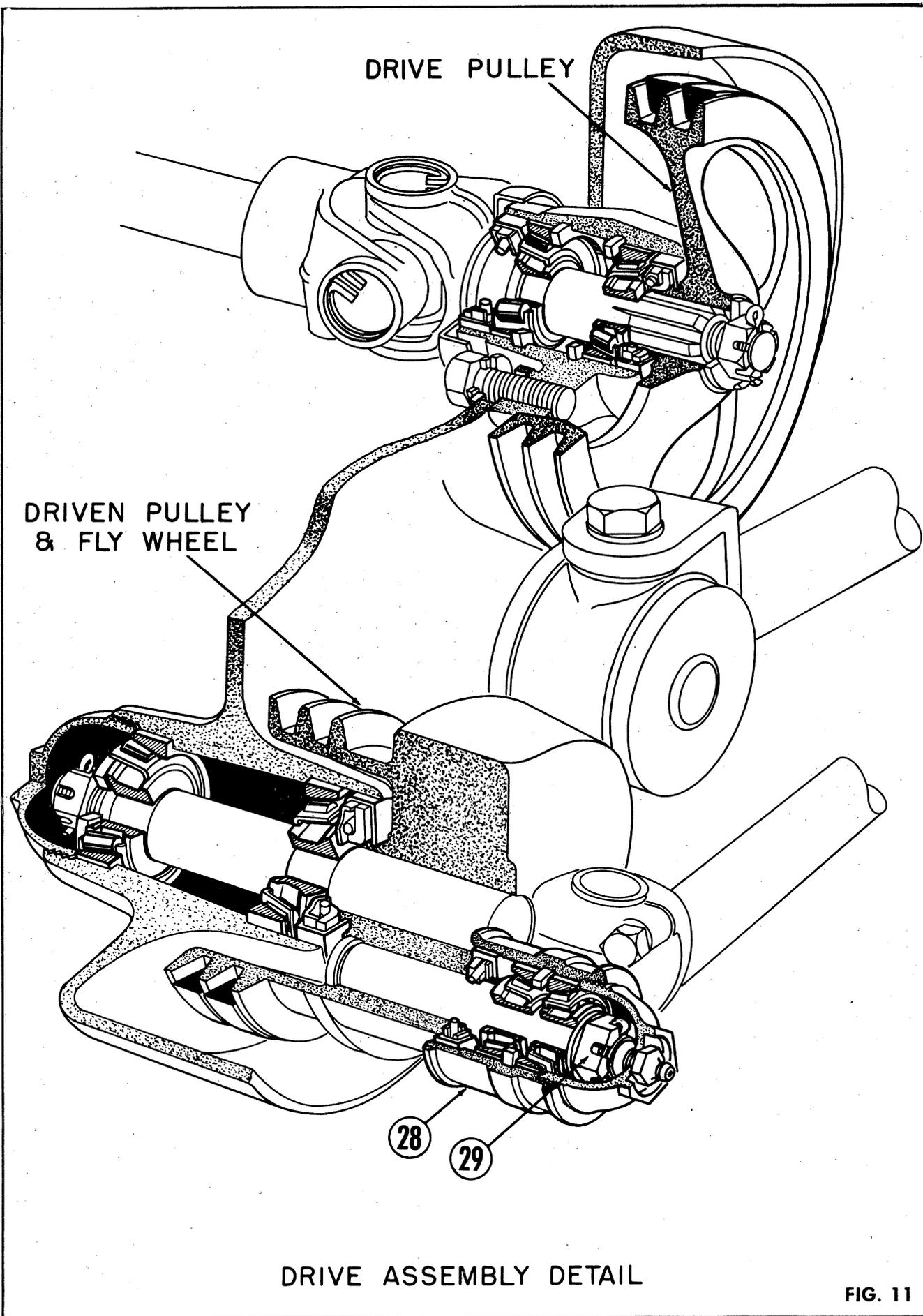


FIG. 11

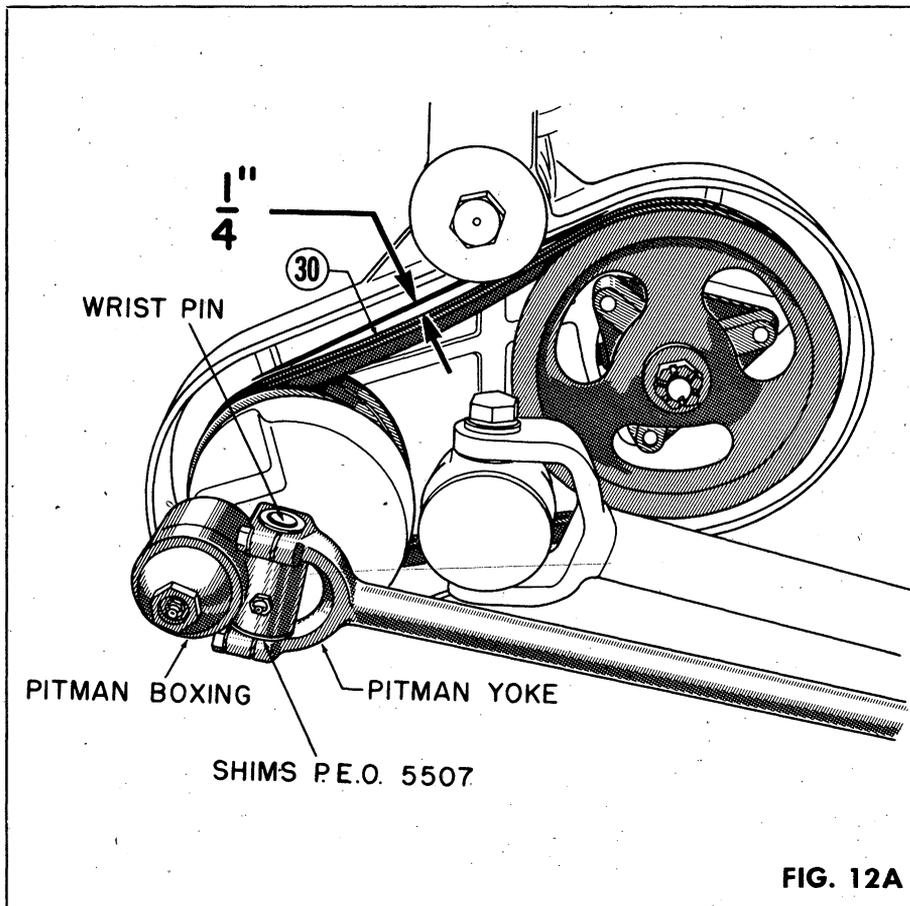


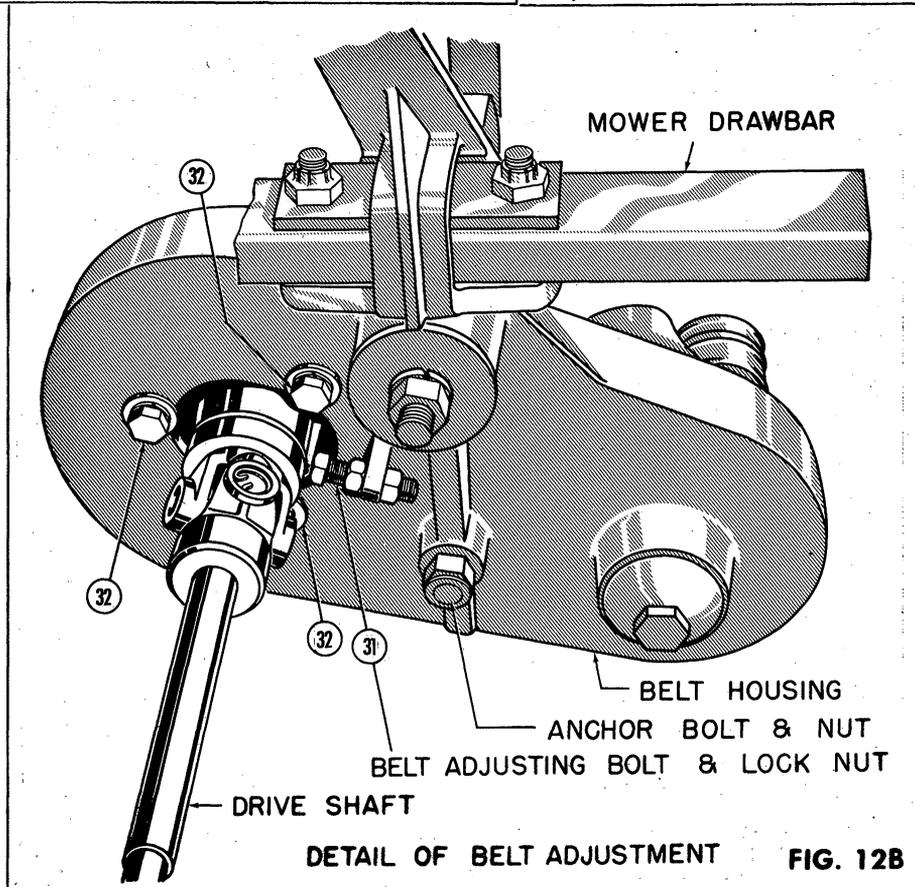
FIG. 12A

Belt Tension

The drive belts (30), Fig. 12A, should run with $\frac{1}{4}$ " free play midway between the drive and the driven pulleys. This adjustment is made by the adjusting bolt on the belt housing (31), Fig. 12B. Loosen the three capscrews (32) before setting the adjusting bolt, — then tighten securely.

between the boxing and the fork.

Excessive end or side play in the wrist pin will cause increased vibration, producing a hammering condition in the cutter bar. This condition, if allowed to continue, will result in worn or broken knife head. Side play may be corrected by installing a new wrist pin and new wrist pin bushings.



DETAIL OF BELT ADJUSTMENT FIG. 12B

Drive Belt Replacement

1. Loosen adjusting bolt (31), Fig. 12B.
2. Remove capscrews (32), Fig. 12B.
3. Remove pitman from knife head, raise cutter bar and swing pitman toward the rear. Lower cutter bar.
4. Unhook balance chain (10), Fig. 23, and remove anchor bolt, Fig. 12B.
5. Loosen power take-off coupling, slide drive pulley assembly rearward and remove belts.
6. Install new belts and reassemble the mower. Tighten capscrews (32), Fig. 12B, loosely until after drive belts are adjusted. Tighten capscrews securely.

Excessive Side-Draft

Side-draft is an indication of misalignment and wear. To find the source of trouble check as follows:

1. Dull knife or improperly sharpened knife.
2. Knife not in register.
3. Worn knife clips and wear plates.
4. Bent guards.
5. Improper adjustment of knife guides.
6. Improper lubrication.
7. Cutter bar misalignment.
8. Bent knife.
9. Worn ledger plates.

Knife Breaking

Knife breaking is caused by loose or worn parts. The following should be checked:

1. Worn knife clips.
2. Worn guides.
3. Guards out of line.

4. Loose sections.
5. Worn knife head.
6. Loose or tight pitman ball connection.
7. Misalignment of cutter bar.

Ragged Cutting

Ragged cutting may be the result of:

1. Worn knife.
2. Guards out of line.
3. Worn or broken guard plates.
4. Knife not registering.
5. Loose sections.
6. Uneven shoe adjustment.

REMOVING THE MOWER FROM THE TRACTOR

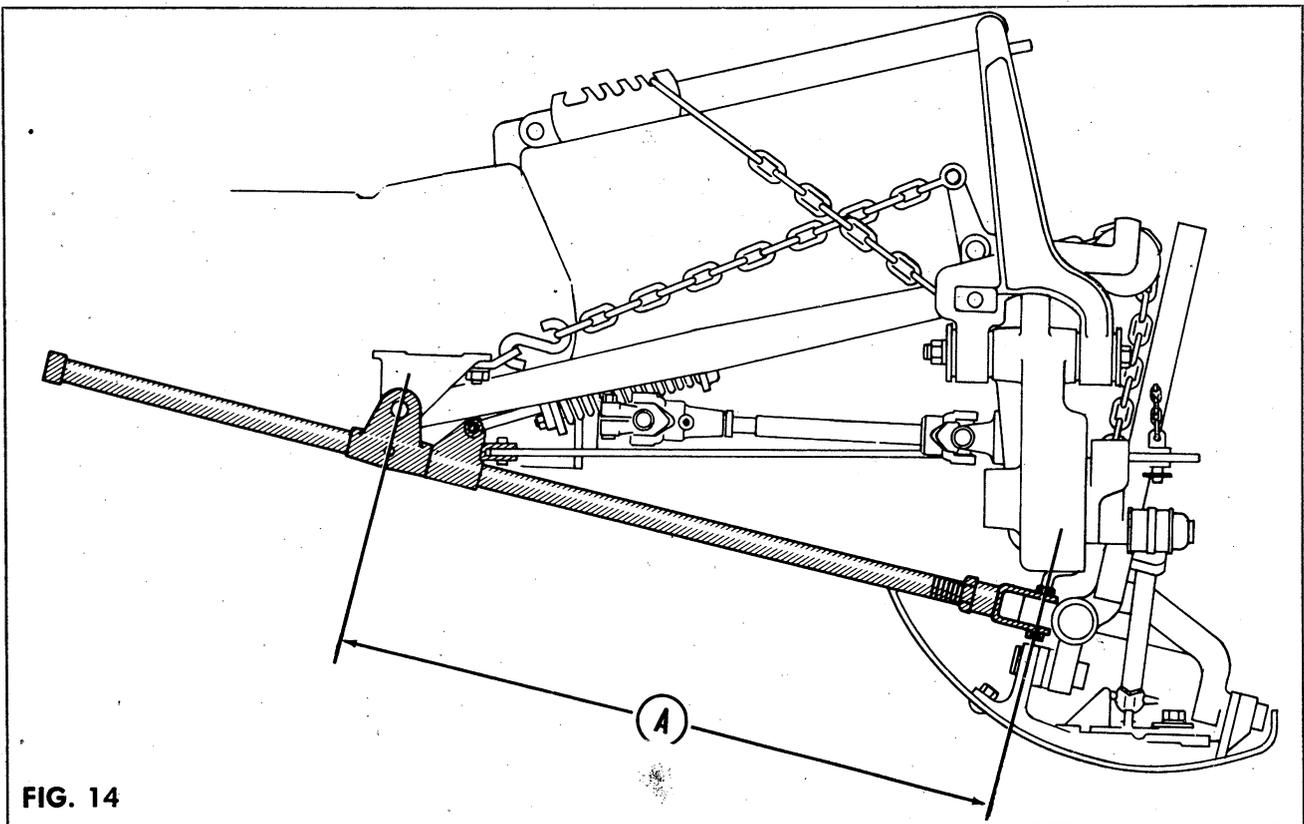
1. Place the cutter bar in cutting position, Fig. 4.
2. Remove driveshaft (A), Fig. 3A, from Power Take-off shaft.
3. Raise the mower with the Finger-Tip Control Lever. Slide safety chain (B), Fig. 3A, from the top link rack.
4. Lower the mower gently with the Finger-Tip Control Lever.
5. Unhook lift chain (C), Fig. 3A.
6. Remove pull bar (5), Fig. 3A, from right hand stabilizer bracket. Raise the mower slowly with the Finger-Tip Control Lever to relieve the pressure on the bracket pin and to remove the pull bar from the pin.
7. Remove right and left hand bottom link and stabilizer bar (D), Fig. 2.
8. Remove top link.

MOWER INSTALLATION

1. Place cutter bar in cutting position, Fig. 4.
2. Install the tractor top link and rack.
3. Install left hand stabilizer bar. Attach stabilizer bar (D), Fig. 2, and left link to the mower drawbar assembly.
4. Attach right link, using the leveling crank to bring the ball joint into position with the mower drawbar assembly.
5. Insert top link through safety chain (B), Fig. 3A, and attach top link between the tractor and mower. **CHAIN MUST NOT BE TWISTED.**
6. Install pull bar (5), Fig. 3A. Raise the mower drawbar with the Finger Tip Control Lever until the pull bar aligns with, and can be assembled to, the stabilizer bracket pin.
7. Hook lift chain (C), Fig. 3A. Chains must not be twisted.
8. Raise mower as high as possible to place safety chain (B), Fig. 3A, on top link rack.
9. Attach drive shaft to tractor Power Take-off. **CLAMP SECURELY TO POWER TAKE-OFF SHAFT.**

CUTTER BAR ALIGNMENT

The mower pull bar assembly is adjusted at the factory to maintain cutter bar alignment. However, an occasion may arise to require the disassembly of the pull bar and drag bar, in which case the correct pull bar setting may be needed to obtain correct cutter bar



FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER

alignment. Therefore, dimension "A", Fig. 14, should never be less than $35\frac{7}{8}$ " nor more than $36\frac{1}{2}$ ". These dimensions will maintain correct cutter bar alignment.

Placing Mower in Storage

1. Mower should be removed from tractor, thoroughly cleaned and inspected.
2. All worn and broken parts should be replaced immediately.
3. Remove knife, cover with rust preventive, and store in a safe place to protect it from damage, and to avoid possible injury to persons and animals.
4. The drive belts should be loosened.
5. The cutter bar and the shoes should be cleaned and covered with rust preventive.
6. Store the mower in a dry place.

MOWING SPEEDS

Proper mowing speeds depend upon the roughness of the ground and heavy or light cutting. The means of obtaining the proper speeds is through the use of the tractor engine speeds (PTO speeds) and the forward gear speeds.

As a general rule, use the higher gear speeds in combination with the lower power take-off (engine) speeds for extremely light, easy cutting. For extremely heavy tough cutting use the lower tractor gear speeds and the higher power take-off speeds.

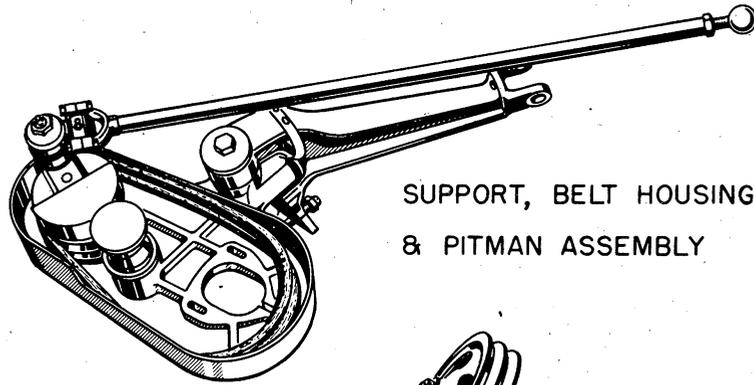
Increasing the tractor engine speed directly increases the ground speed and knife speed. Therefore, when cutting heavy hay, it is necessary to increase the knife speed in relation to the ground speed by changing to a lower speed gear.

PERFORMANCE CHART

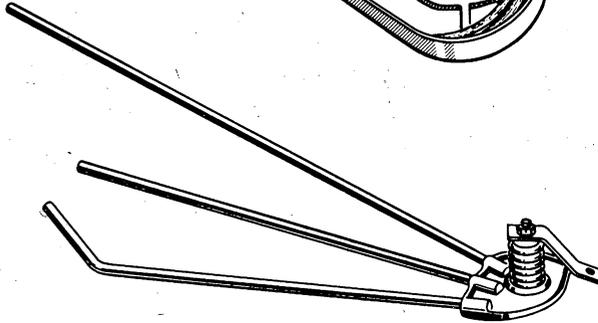
TRACTOR SPEED			CAPACITY RATE		
GEAR	ENGINE RPM	MPH	MOWING CONDITION	ACRES PER 10 HOUR DAY 6' BAR	7' BAR
2nd	1200	2.77	Heavy	16-20	17-23
	1400	3.23	Heavy	18-23	20-27
	1600	3.70	Average	21-27	23-31
3rd	1200	6.41	Light	37-46	40-54
	1400	7.48	Light	45-54	47-63

NOTE: Wide open throttle is approximately 2000 r.p.m. engine speed, when the governor arm is against the stop on the governor housing. For 1400-1500 r.p.m. engine speed, adjust throttle lever to approximately 12 notches on quadrant from wide open throttle.

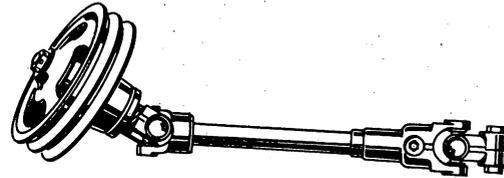
FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER



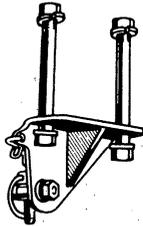
SUPPORT, BELT HOUSING
& PITMAN ASSEMBLY



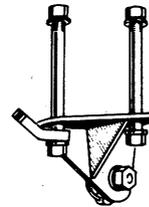
GRASS ROD ASSEMBLY



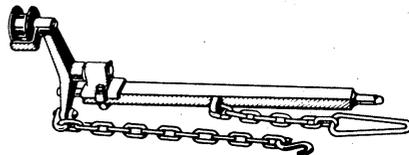
DRIVE SHAFT ASSEMBLY



STABILIZER BRACKET (L.H.)



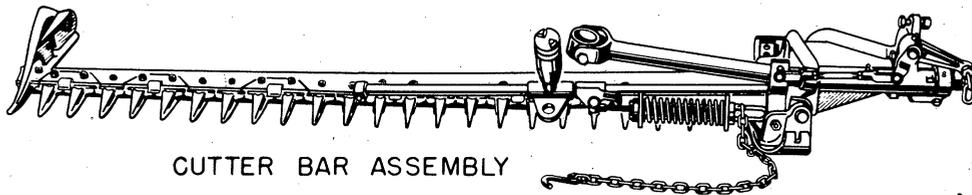
STABILIZER BRACKET (R.H.)



DRAWBAR & LIFT CHAIN



TILT LEVER



CUTTER BAR ASSEMBLY



SAFETY TIE ROD



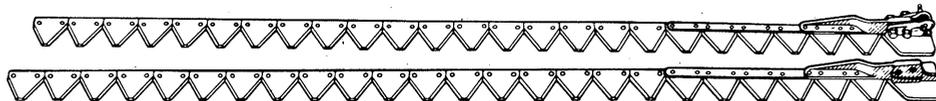
STABILIZER



GRASS ROD



RACK



KNIFE

FIG. 16

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Assembly Preparation

Check all shipping packages with Figure 16, to determine that all parts are available for complete assembly.

Place all parts in a convenient place, near the tractor, free from trash, dirt, etc., to aid assembly and prevent the loss of small parts.

Disassemble the cutter bar package as shown in Figure 17A.

Assembly Procedure

1. Adjust the rear tractor wheels for 52" spacing and the front wheels at 48" spacing. Refer to tractor manual for wheel spacing procedure.

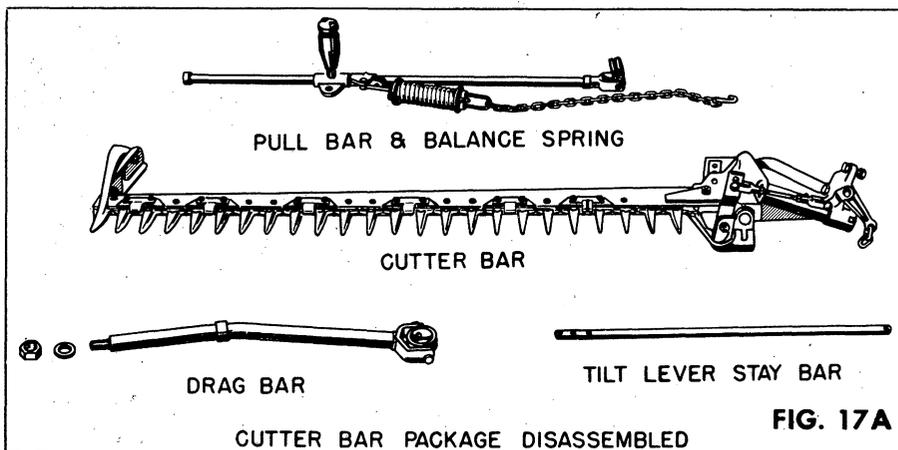


FIG. 17A

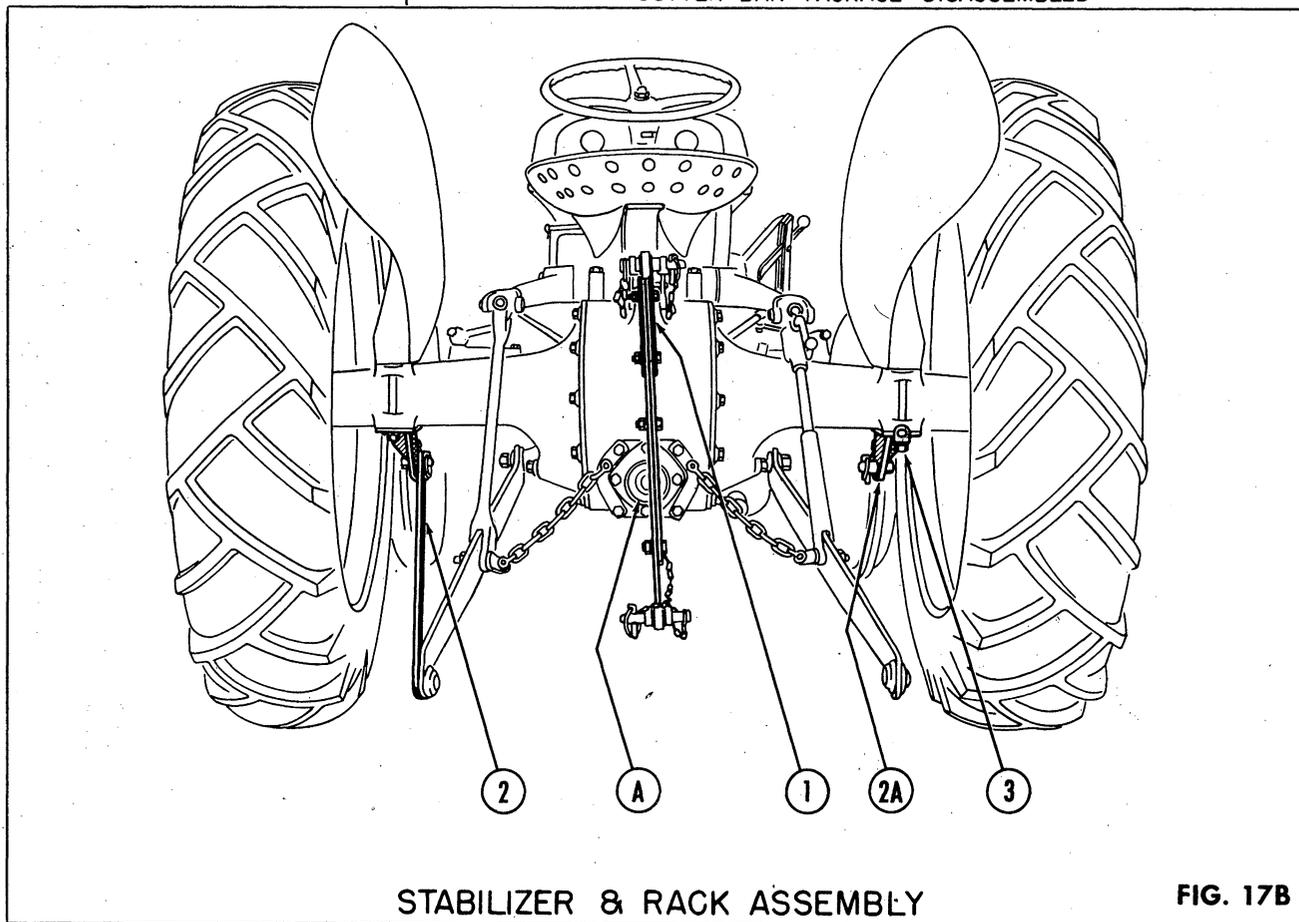
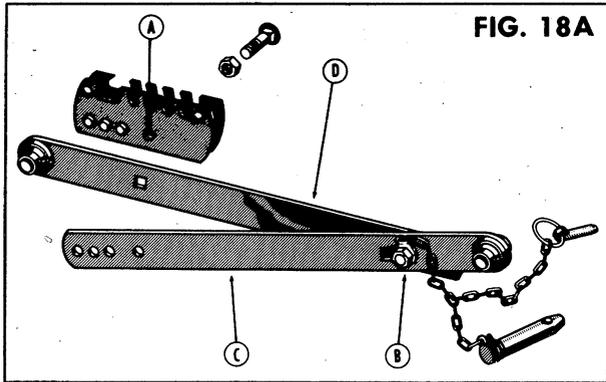


FIG. 17B

2. Remove power take-off cap (A), Fig. 17B.
3. Place the adjusting rack onto the tractor top link (1), Fig. 17B. It is a part of the mower—not a part of the tractor.



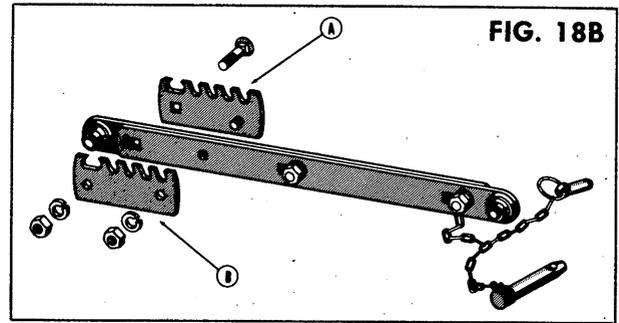
Adjusting Rack for Light Top Link (2N-576)

The light top link (2N-576) may be identified by the two (2) bolt holes, A and B, Fig. 18A.

The correct rack (ABO-6810) for the light top link (2N-576) is a riveted assembly with only one (1) hole drilled through the rack body.

To remove the rack, remove bolt A and loosen nut B, Fig. 18A. Separate the two sections of the top link, C and D, and remove the rack from section D.

Do not alter the rack or change the length of the

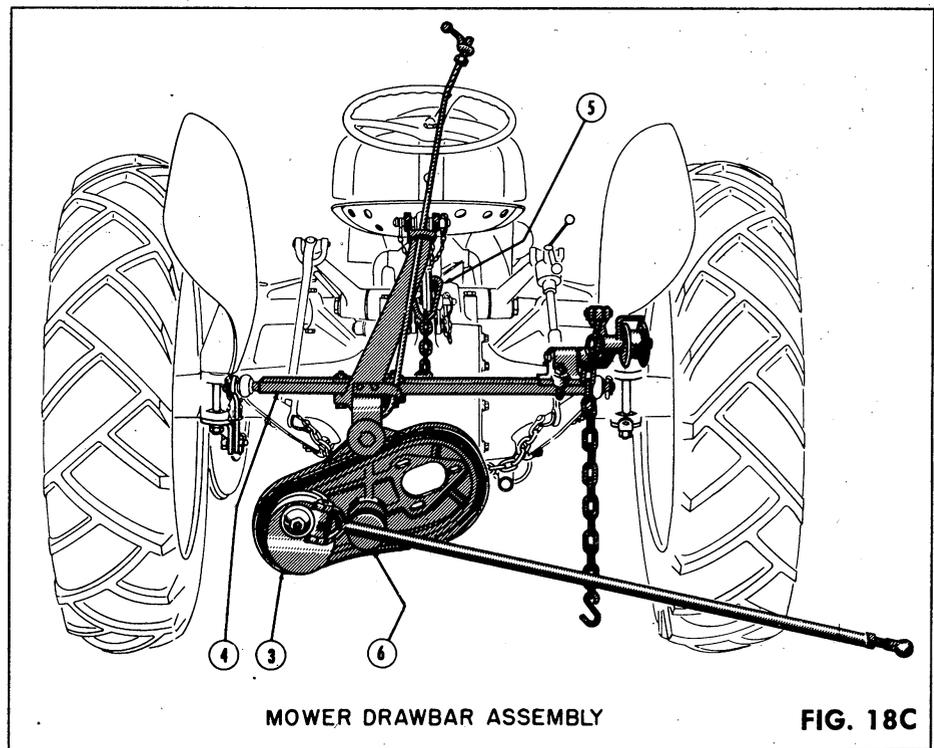


top link when the rack (2N-576) is attached.

Adjusting Rack for Heavy Top Link (2N-576-B)

The heavy top link (2N-576-B) may be identified by the three (3) slotted holes (one (1) on each end and one (1) in the center) and the two (2) round holes—each located between the slotted holes, Fig. 18B.

The correct rack (ABO-6810-A) for the heavy top link (2N-576-B) is a separate assembly A and B, Fig. 18B, and is bolted to the heavy link by two bolts—one bolt



MOWER DRAWBAR ASSEMBLY

FIG. 18C

FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER

is welded to rack part A and the other is inserted through the rack on the slotted hole end of the link.

The rack must be removed to make adjustments in the top link.

CAUTION — The correct adjusting rack must be supplied to fit the corresponding tractor top link. When the heavier link is installed on a tractor that formerly had a light top link, the adjusting rack ABO-6-810-A must be pur-

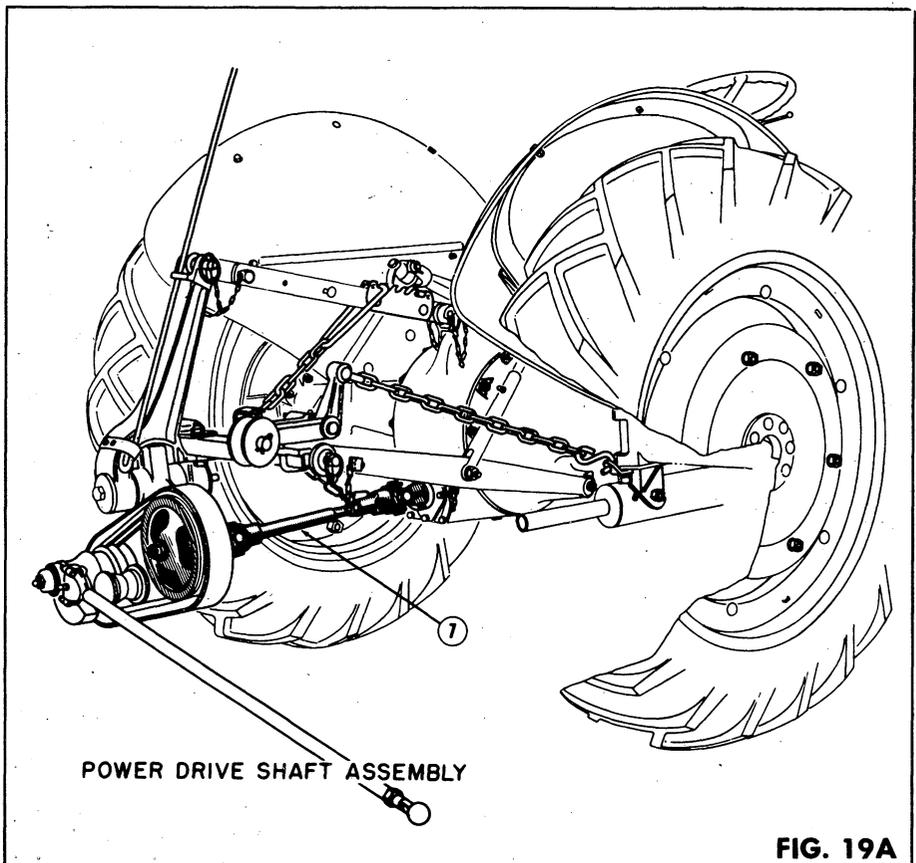
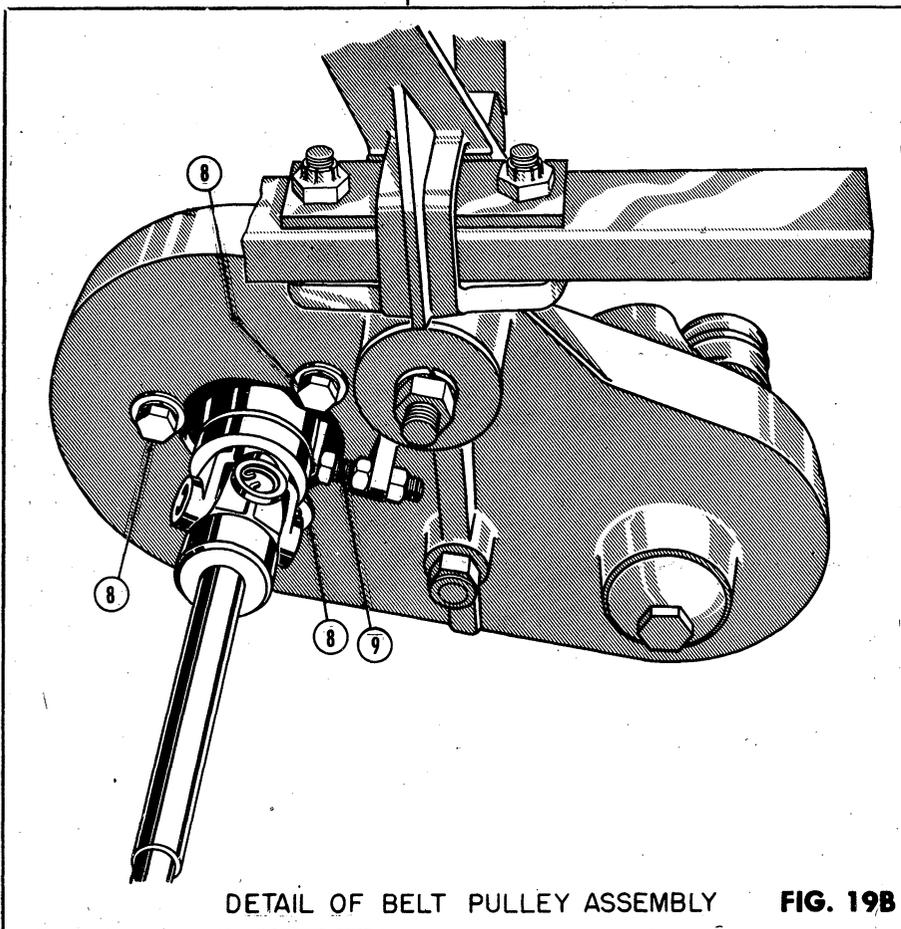


FIG. 19A



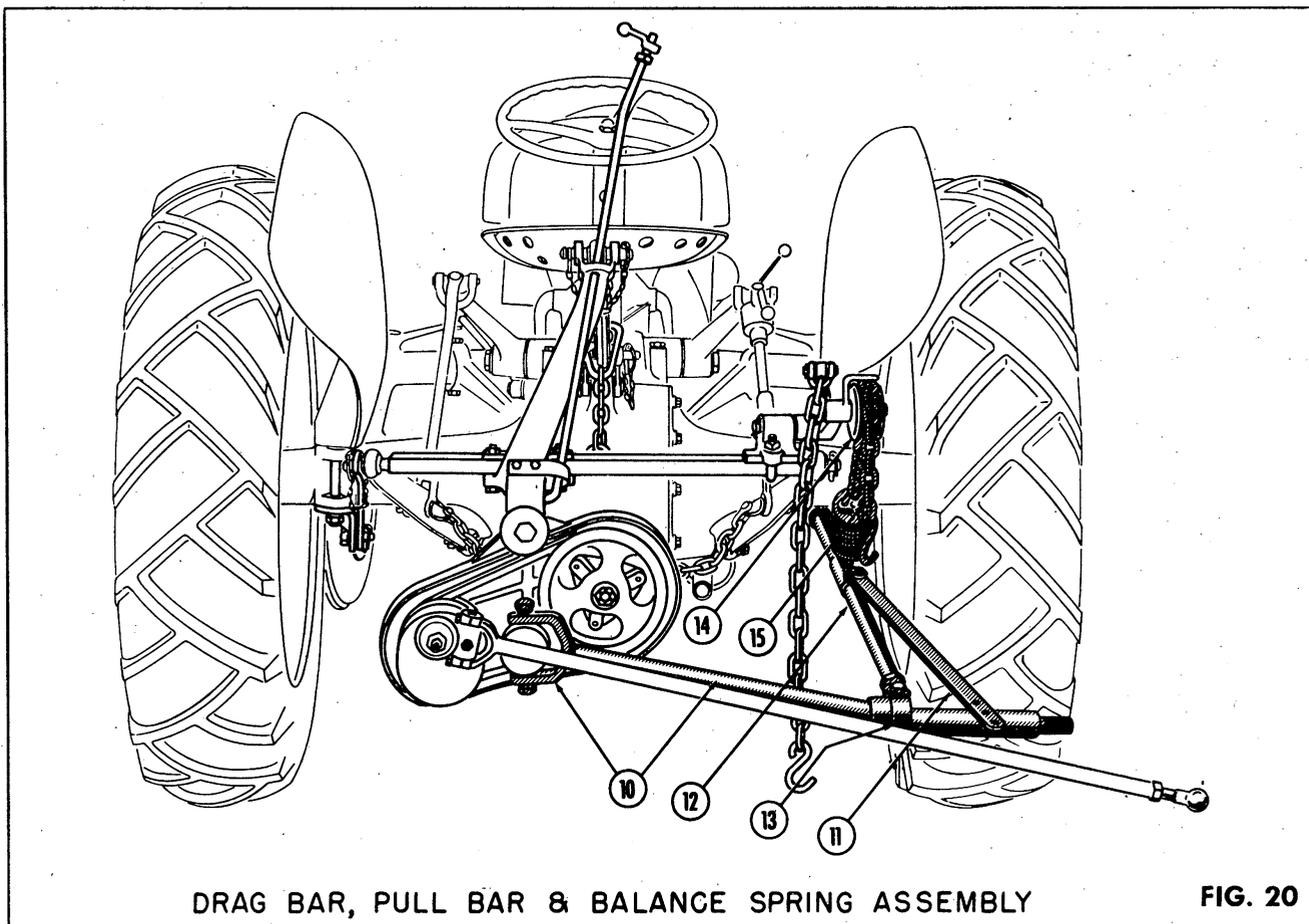
DETAIL OF BELT PULLEY ASSEMBLY FIG. 19B

chased to permit operation of the mower.

4. Attach stabilizer (2) and brackets (2a), Fig. 17B. Assemble lift chain bracket (3) to rear bolt of right stabilizer bracket.
5. Assemble the belt housing and pitman assembly (3) to drawbar (4), Fig. 18C. Bolts can be installed from either top or bottom. Pull drawbar back against the casting before tightening the lock nuts.

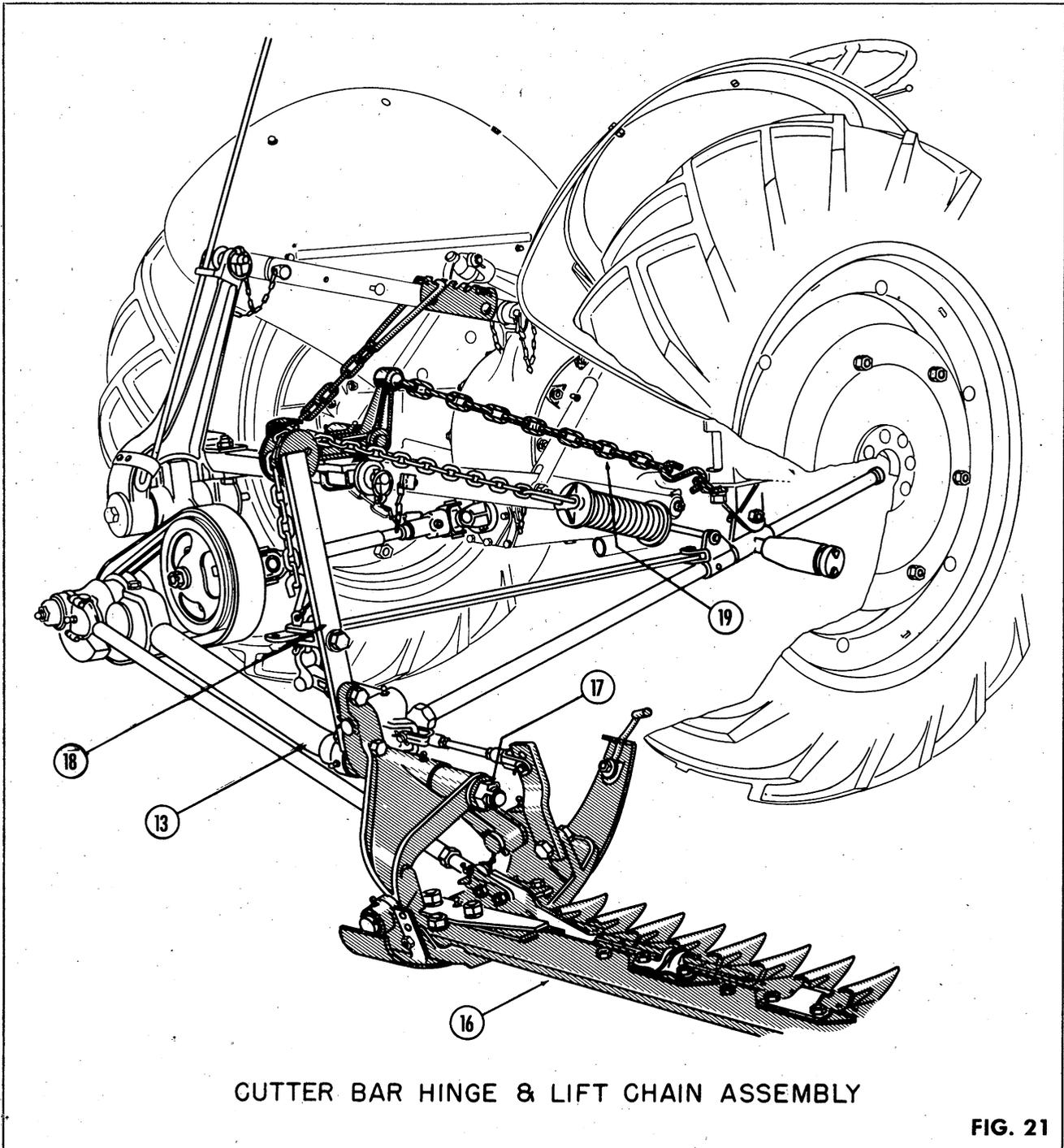
FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER

6. Place belt housing and drawbar assembly on the tractor, Fig. 18C.
7. Attach safety chain (5), Fig. 18C, to the top link rack. Do not twist chain.
8. Remove anchor pin (6), Fig. 18C.
9. Insert drive shaft and drive shaft bearing assembly (7), Fig. 19A, through opening in belt housing, Fig. 19B, until the driving pulley rests on drag bar anchor pin boss. Slip the belts over pulley. Then slip the drive pulley assembly in place with the lug on the bearing housing toward the adjusting bolt and insert the three capscrews (8), Fig. 19B, and tighten loosely. Tighten the adjusting bolt (9), Fig. 19B, until the belts have about $\frac{1}{4}$ " free play, as shown in Fig. 12A. Tighten the three capscrews securely.
10. Attach tilt lever rod (11) to pull bar (12) and place pull bar in position as shown in Fig. 20. Place pull bar eye (13), Fig. 20, on drag bar. The grease fitting should be toward the cutter bar.
11. Attach drag bar (10), Fig. 20, and tighten anchor pin loosely.
12. Remove pulley (14), Fig. 20, and place balance chain (15), Fig. 20, in position.
13. Attach pull bar to the stabilizer bracket.
14. Attach cutter bar (16) and drag bar (13), Fig. 21. **TIGHTEN DRAG BAR ANCHOR PIN UNTIL SHOULDER ON PIN BOTTOMS ON WASHER.** Tighten large nut (17), Fig. 21, sufficiently to remove end play on drag bar. Install cotter key.



FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER

15. Attach tilt lever (18), Fig. 21, to the hinge assembly.
16. Attach lift chain (19), Fig. 21, to the eye bracket.
17. Attach swathboard or outer shoe grass rods (20), Fig. 22.
18. Attach inner shoe grass rod, Fig. 21.
19. Insert knife. Adjust knife head as outlined on Page 5, and inner shoe guides as outlined on Page 8.



20. Raise mower bar with the Finger Tip Control Lever. Unhook safety chain from rack (leave loose on top link) and lower the mower. Attach balance chain (6) at point (10), Fig. 23. Raise mower bar with the Finger Tip Control Lever and place safety chain (B) in the rack again.
21. Attach drive shaft (7), Fig. 19A, to the tractor power take-off. **TIGHTEN CAPSCREW ON POWER TAKE-OFF SECURELY.**
22. Level drawbar with leveling crank.

FOR GREATER SATISFACTION

1. Read and study these instructions carefully.
2. Operate at normal working speeds. Excessive speeds will increase maintenance cost and shorten the life of power operated equipment.
3. Lubricate regularly as instructed in the lubrication chart Fig. 1.
4. Clean thoroughly and check the implement completely at the end of each season. Prepare a list of all maintenance items, order genuine Ferguson repair parts immediately and apply a rust preventive to all working parts before storing the implement during the out of use period.

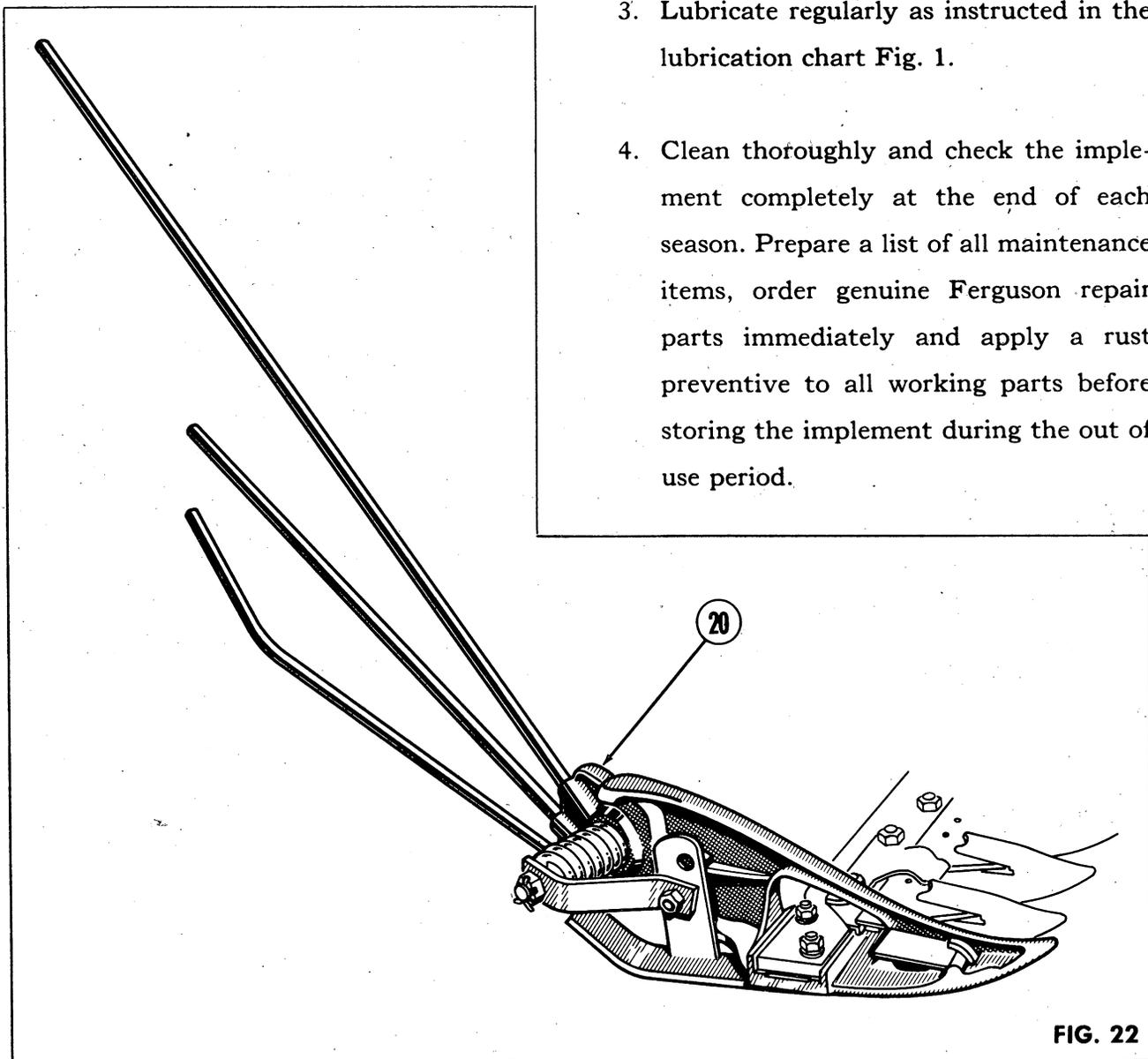


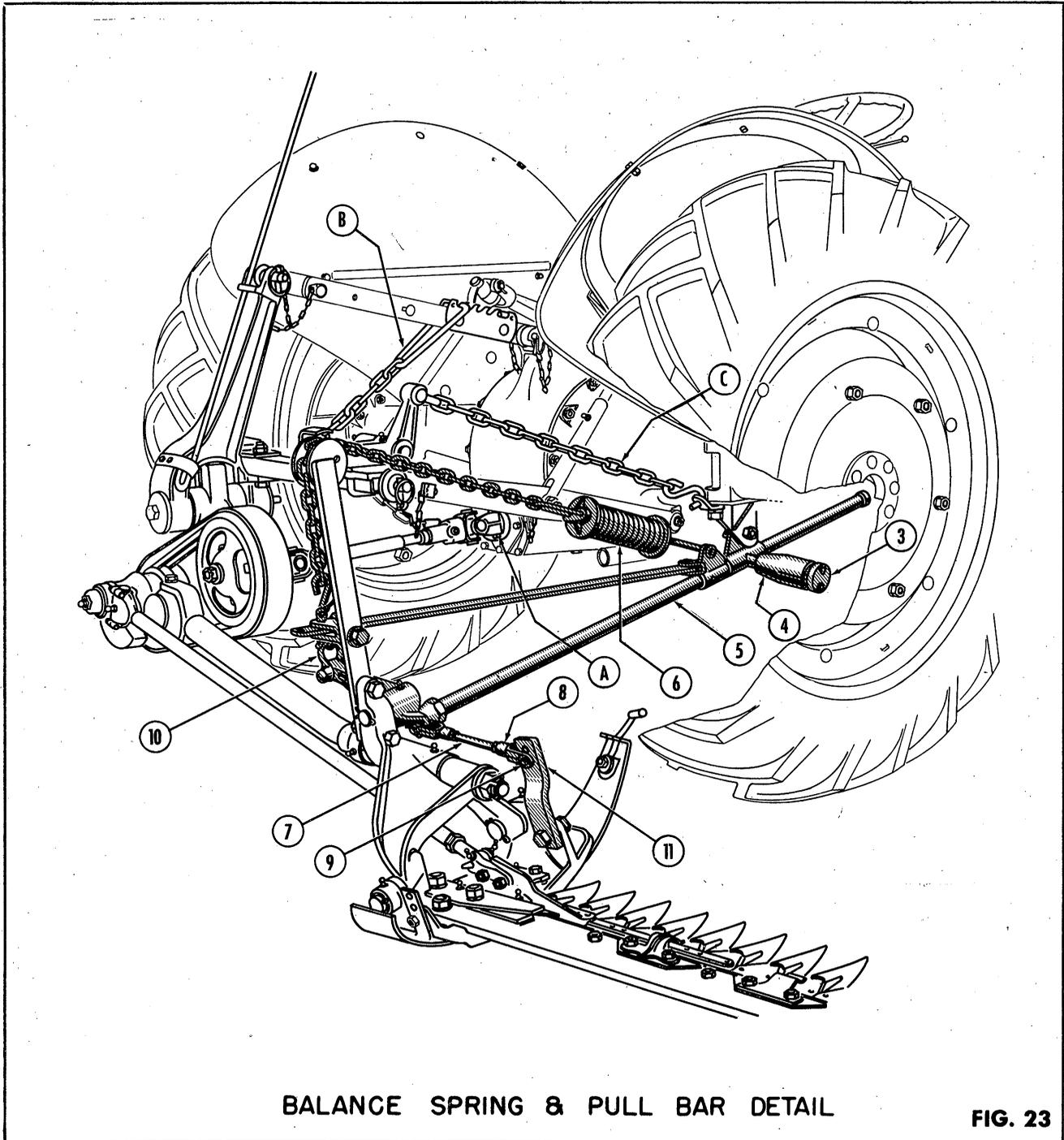
FIG. 22

FERGUSON AGRICULTURAL MOWER

5. Replace broken or worn parts with **GENUINE FERGUSON REPAIR PARTS** purchased from your Ferguson Dealer. Do this immediately while these items are fresh in your mind and not wait until the beginning of a new season.

A delay in replacing broken or worn parts may result in excessive wear, work stoppages and late harvests.

6. Consult your nearest authorized Ferguson Dealer with your special problems.



AVOID ACCIDENTS

Most accidents, whether they occur in industry, on the farm, at home or on the highway, are caused by the failure of some individual to follow simple and fundamental safety rules or precautions. For this reason most accidents can be prevented by recognizing the real cause and doing something about it before the accident occurs.

Regardless of the care used in the design and construction of any type of equipment, there are many conditions that can not be completely safeguarded against without interfering with reasonable accessibility and efficient operation.

**A CAREFUL OPERATOR IS THE BEST INSURANCE
AGAINST AN ACCIDENT.**

**THE COMPLETE OBSERVANCE OF ONE
SIMPLE RULE WOULD PREVENT MANY
THOUSAND SERIOUS INJURIES EACH YEAR.
THAT RULE IS:**

**NEVER ATTEMPT TO CLEAN, OIL, OR ADJUST A MA-
CHINE WHILE IT IS IN MOTION!**

“National Safety Council”

INDEX

	PAGE
Assembly Instructions	17
Balance Spring	5
Cutter Bar Alignment	14
Drive Belt Replacement	13
Drive Belt Tension	12
Drive Pulley Bearing	11
For Greater Satisfaction	22
Flywheel Bearing	11
Guards	6
Inner Shoe	8
Ledger Plates	7
Knife Breakage	13
Knife Clips	7
Knife Head and Pitman	5
Knife Register	10
Knife Sections	10
Mower Installation	14
Mower Speeds	15
Outer Shoe	22
Pitman Box Bearing	10
Preparation for Field Operation	2
Ragged Cutting	13
Removing Mower from Tractor	13
Safety Release	2
Sharpening Knife	9
Storage	15
Tilt Lever	5
Transporting Mower	2
Wear Plates	7

See Your Dealer for Information on the

FORD TRACTOR FERGUSON SYSTEM



THE FERGUSON LINE

Of Implements Includes

Single-Bottom Plows

Double-Bottom Plows

Disc Plows

Disc Terracers

Blade Terracers

Middlebusters

Lister Planters

Tillers

Single Disc Harrows

Tandem Disc Harrows

Spring Tooth Harrows

Row-Crop Cultivators

Spring-Tine Cultivators

Four-Row Weeders

Farm Mowers

Heavy Duty Mowers

Wood Bros. Corn Pickers

Transport Boxes

Sweep Rakes

Feed Grinders

Two-Way Plows

Cordwood Saws

$\frac{3}{4}$ Ton 2 Wheel Wagon

