What's New .

Combine Monitors ¢,

OAK BROOKE, Ill. -Electronic performance monitors are the hottest items in farm machinery today.

They enable the farmer to increase his productivity by assuring him of optimum performance - day and night - and by substantially cutting downtime.

They help reduce repair costs.

they save And а tremendous amount of aggravation by forewarning the farmer that an equipment problem may occur, and by pinpointing the cause of the problem rather than

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force the farmer to search for it all over the machine. At the same time, improvements in and capabilities of performance monitors are expanding rapidly.

In mid-1975, White Farm Equipment Company was among the first manufacturers to offer a choice of performance monitors on its combines. The company made a seven-function monitor standard equipment on its larger machines. White Farm Equipment also provides a four-function electronic tachometer as standard equipment.

Essentially, what the four-



J. NEVIN BOLL Lititz, PA WILBUR D. GRAYBILL Mifflintown, PA JAMES A. LENTZ Manheim, PA SHOLLENBERGER FARM SUPPLY

channel electronic tachometer does is "keep watch" over these functions: Threshing cylinder RPM, The combine's ground speed, Engine RPM, Cleaning fan speed.

Without ever leaving the cab, the farmer can maintain a visual check on the condition of the grain, both in the grain tank and in the return elevator. If anything appears to be out of the ordinary, he can monitor each of the four machine functions, simply by turning a dial.

If an adjustment is necessary, he can change the fan speed, change the cylinder speed, or make a concave adjustment instantaneously - and precisely - without leaving the cab and without ever stopping the machine.

That way, the farmer can prevent crop losses caused by machine adjustments that are inaccurate for the current crop conditions, which often vary hour-tohour.

In previous years, farmers used to gauge the performance of a machine by its sound. Most of today's machines are equipped with cabs which make this practice impractical.

The new seven-channel monitor assists the farmer in detecting those machine variations, and even tells him where the variation is occurring. It watches over the: Clean grain elevator drive, Tailings return elevator drive, Straw walker drive, Straw walker overload, Cleaning fan drive, Cleaning shoe drive, and Crop chopper drive.

All of these functions are important to coordinated capacity - and top productivity.

During operation the operator will bring the machine to operating speed and a green light on the monitor will go on to indicate that everything is functioning correctly. The green light will stay on throughout harvesting unless one of the six shaft speeds slows down. reasonable expectation. With the White monitor, a

reduction of 20 per cent in a new and useful tool for shaft speed causes a horn to sound, and a red light signals the source of the trouble. With other monitors, the reduction in shaft speed as optional equipment. must amount to 26-30 per cent before the operator for increased productivity receives a warning. In any and reduced costs will give event, the operator - thus them careful consideration. warned - can correct the slow-down before a belt breaks and the machine gets plugged.

If the clean grain elevator drive begins to slow down, for example, it will worsen until the drive belt fails. This will result in plugging the elevator and the cross auger, and can cause a great deal of downtime, as well as a trip to town for parts.

With a monitor installed, the buzzer and red light would alert the operator and indicate the source of the problem before the failure occurred. In most cases, the operator would simply tighten the drive belt and continue harvesting.

Of course, belts will continue to stretch and wear, and eventually wear out; but a good belt - with proper tension - will have a better chance of lasting several seasons.

Most operators, once accustomed to using a performance monitor, will run their machines to the red



Lancaster Farming, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1976---87

light limit when they begin mulation changes in new 101 harvesting, and then back substantially improve them off a little so that the performance of the material. green light appears. That "The quantity of surfactants way, they are assured that and dispersants has been their equipment is operating increased so that new and at peak performance. improved Kocide 101 gives The benefit of using a better performance in the performance monitor, in

spray tank and better terms of productivity, can coverage on plant surfaces." vary tremendously. At 10 to Kocide's Research and 15 per cent increase in Development Department productivity might be a has worked for some time on improving the formulation of Performance monitors are the company's well known and widely accepted fungicide. "What we've and farmers. Many manufacturers now offer them as really accomplished with the standard equipment, and improved formulation," said almost all of them offer them Stoner, "is a product that gives more consistently Farmers who are looking effective disease control, even though the old for-

protection.' Improved Kocide 101 still contains the same highly active microporus copper hydroxide as before in the form of literally millions of unique, needle-like particles Kocide 101, a fixed copper, that provide an available surface area four times greater than other copper fungicides. Field tests conducted on new and improved Kocide 101 showed that it consistently outperforms all other copper fungicides.

mulation gave excellent

Turkeys at record high

sylvania farmers are ezpected to raise a record 3,343,000 turkeys in 1976, 18 per cent above last year and 13 per cent above the previous high of 2,951,000 raised in 1974.

KOCIDE FUNGICIDE

Chemical Corporation an-

nounces new and improved

wettable powder agricultural fungicide

currently registered on some

According to Dr. Graham

A. Stoner, vice-president

marketing and development

for Kocide Chemical, for-

40 food crops.

HOUSTON, Texas - Kocide

Heavy breed turkeys raised in 1976 are expected to toal 2,774,000, up 20 per cent from the 2,313,000 in 1975. Light breed turkeys raised during 1976 are estimated at

HARRISBURG - Penn- through July 1976 were 12 per cent above the corresponding period a year ealier. Heavy breeds were up 10 per cent and light breeds up 19 per cent. Turkey eggs in incubators on August 1, 1976 were eight per cent below the number in incubators a year ago.



