Identifying Grain Loss: First Steps

1. Drop a Pan and Quantify the Loss
2. Begin by dropping a pan to correctly assess and measure grain loss This method provides a benchmark for further adjustments.
3. Perform a Power Shutdown
4. Conduct a power shutdown to distinguish between sieve loss and rotor loss. If uncertain, adjust settings based on observations, then re-drop the pan to see if the changes improved or worsened the loss.
5. Utilize Yield Loss Monitor
6. Regularly calibrate and benchmark your yield loss monitor using the pan results to track real-time losses accurately.

Rotor Loss Diagnosis and Adjustment

1. Calibration Check
2. Verify that the concaves are zeroed and calibrated to the rotor during installation.
3. Steps to Reduce Rotor Loss
   - Open the Concave
   - If the concave is set too tightly, it restricts the section from properly filling and unloading, increasing loss. Gradually open the concave to improve separation.
   - Slow the Rotor
   - A high rotor speed can push material through the back of the machine before grain separation occurs. Reducing rotor speed allows for a more thorough separation process.

Sieve Loss Diagnosis and Adjustment

1. Calibration Check
2. Ensure the sieves are calibrated at the start of the harvest season.
3. Steps to Minimize Sieve Loss
   - Adjust Chaffer and Bottom Sieves
   - Open the chaffer and bottom sieves incrementally until the sample becomes too dirty, then close them slightly. This enables more grain to fall through the sieves, increasing capture while maintaining grain quality. Always start adjustments with the chaffer, followed by the bottom sieve
   - Modify Wind Speed
   - Adjust wind speed based on crop type. In lighter crops, reduce wind speed to prevent it from blowing grain out with the Material Other than Grain (MOG). Balanced sieves support lower wind speeds, reducing grain loss effectively.

RAZORS EDGE CONCAVES
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RE CONCAVES

JOHN DEERE COMBINE SETTINGS

CROP	CONCAVE	ROTOR SPEED	FAN SPEED	CHAFFER	SIEVE
Corn	28-32	250-280	900-1000	18-20	10-12
Soybeans	14-18	400-650	900-1100	14-18	6-12
Canola	16-24	400-650	700-900	12-16	8-12
Oats	16-20	600-800	600-850	12-16	6-10
Barley	8-14	600-800	1100-1200	14-16	6-10
Milo/Sorgum, Maise	18-22	450-750	1100-1250	12-16	8-12
Rice	16-20	600-800	1050-1200	14-20	6-10
Edible Beans	26-30	250-350	1100-1300	13-18	6-10
Wheat	8-12	700-850	900-1100	14-20	6-10
Rye Grass	8-12	700-850	1000-1200	14-20	6-10
Hard Wheat	4-8	800-950	900-1100	12-16	4-8
Lentils	20-24	400-600	1100-1200	14-18	6-8
Peas	20-24	350-550	950-1100	16-20	6-8
Flax	4-8	800-1000	1100-1200	12-16	4-8