make a straight pull: two line pull where the load is great; back line pull used in pulling a load into the bed of the truck; and a right angle pull.

USING THE WINCH WITH A LOG HOOK
During the winch demonstration the use of a Log Hook can be demonstrated.

In logging operations Jeep can be used as a jammer or loader through use of a swing boom attached to rear of the Jeep. The winch cable is run through chuck at the front of the winch, up through the pulley on the "A" frame, and over to the pulley on the boom. The Log Hook is attached to the end of this cable. The Hook can be used as a sling to pick up a log, and through the use of the Jeep as a mobile unit, transport the log to any location required. In loading or jamming, the log can be placed on a truck or piled on a skidway.

In this type of demonstration winch would be used as previously demonstrated in pulling an object to the Jeep. By using reverse gear, the winch can be used to lower object, as in the case of lifting a log and then lowering it into position.

If the overhead boom is not available, the Log Hook can be demonstrated in skidding logs using winch as it has been demonstrated in pulling a object to the Jeep.

AFTER USING THE WINCH: When the winch demonstration has been completed, release clutch and pull cable off the drum. Inspect the condition of the cable as this is done. Engage clutch and wind the cable on the drum evenly. Giving cable a coating of black oil will help keep it in good condition.

Caution: Use care in demonstrating the winch.

Keep the cable free of kinks, and replace if it frays.

THE MOLDBOARD PLOWS
Adjusting the Plows

1. Assemble plow, following accompanying instructions.

2. By using paint remover, remove all paint from moldboards, shares, landsides, rolling coulters, and jointers.

3. Lubricate rolling coulters, rolling landsides, and depth wheel.

4. Check all bolts to see that they are properly tightened.

5. Adjust rolling coulter as follows:

(a) The average setting of the rolling coulter is 1-1/4 inches above the nearest point of the share.
(b) The coulter stem should be turned so that when the coulter blade is running parallel with the landside, it will be approximately 3/4 inches to the left of the landside. When this adjustment has been set, tighten the eye bolt that holds the coulter stem.

6. Adjust jointers so that the point of the jointer is just touching the coulter blade and the upper edge of the straight side of the jointer is about 3/8 inch to 1/2 inch away from the coulter blade. The depth the jointer should run will vary from 3/4 inch to 2 inches into the furrow slice. Care should be taken to operate only deep enough to cover all trash.

7. Check the adjustment of the cross shaft. The cross shaft of the plow has a positive relationship to the left beam of the plow. This adjustment is from the shoulder of the cross shaft (against which the ball of the lower link rests) to the beam. It should measure 3-3/4 inches on a 14 inch double bottom plow, 7-3/4 inches on a 12-inch double bottom plow, and 9-1/4 inches on a 16-inch single bottom plow.

8. Adjust the depth wheel as follows:
(a) With the plow resting level on its shares and rolling landside, the depth wheel should be loosened and adjusted with a 4-inch block between the tire and the floor so that the adjusting point will be above the floor.
(b) When this position has been set, care should be taken to see that the "U" bolts are properly tightened, and if the wheel is not parallel with the beams of the plow some thin shimming should be done on the depth wheel bracket to give it this proper alignment. Depth wheel tire inflation pressure must be 35 pounds.

9. Adjust the rolling landside as follows: Loosen the large nut that holds the small quadrant on the arm of the rolling landside so that, with a 1/2 inch board under the heel of the landside, the rim of the rolling landside will be resting on the floor. In other words, the lowest point of the rim of the rolling landside will be 1/2 inch below the bottom of the landside.

ATTACHING THE PLOW TO THE MONROE LIFT ON THE JEEP

Note: See section on attaching Equipment to Monroe Lift on Jeep.

SINGLE BOTTOM MOLDBOARD PLOW DEMONSTRATION

To demonstrate the moldboard plow, first lay out your field. Then adjust

the plow and throw up a back furrow in the first plow operation plot. After you have plowed down and back to complete the back furrow bring to the attention of the crowd the fact that you have continued your plowing after your back furrow without any further adjustment of the plow. Also, the back furrow will be practically level with the balance of the plowed area. That is, there will be no high ridge on the back furrow. After you've made several rounds around the back furrow, then you should start plowing turning to the left around the unplowed area between the back furrow and the first plot of plowed ground. Plow around this plot until all of the land has been turned over. You will finish up with a dead furrow.

TO FINISH THE DEAD FURROW

No further adjustments will be needed in the plow to finish the dead furrow. (See Fig. I, Page 32). The operator should drive in normal plowing position with the right wheel of the Jeep riding against the furrow wall. Do not allow the left wheel of the Jeep to drop into the furrow on the left side until this area has been reduced to the point where both wheels will ride in the bottom of the furrows from one end of the field to the other. (See Fig. II, Page 32). When the plot has been narrowed to this point the operator should drive with the left wheel against the furrow wall DISREGARDING the position of the right wheel. This will reduce the unplowed strip to a uniform strip from one end of the field to the other. (See Fig. IIIA & IIIB, Page 32). On the last trip across drive with the RIGHT WHEEL against the furrow wall the same as in normal plowing, and the dead furrow will be completed. Point out to the observers the action of the depth wheel on the plow, how it is riding on the plowed land and holding the plow at proper operating depth, not allowing the dead furrow to be plowed any deeper than the balance of the field. Also point out that all of the various operations of the plow were carried on without any adjustments on the part of the operator other than the simple raising and lowering of the hydraulic lift.

It should also be emphasized that all these plowing operations have been carried on without any complicated adjustments, that any ten year old boy could plow the plot as well as a man. It is very often a good stunt to choose a youngster from the crowd, have him ride with your operator to insure careful operation, and have him repeat the same plowing demonstration. This impresses on the public the ease of handling the Jeep as a plowing vehicle.

DOUBLE BOTTOM MOLDBOARD PLOW DEMONSTRATION

A new plowing experience in faster, better plowing is found in the combination of the Jeep and the Double Bottom Moldboard Plow.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3A

Fig. 3B

The Jeep, with its 4-wheel drive traction and equipped with the Monroe Hydraulic Lift and the double bottom 12-inch plow, makes an efficient plowing unit for any size field under normal soil conditions.

After opening up the headland furrows, ONE adjustment for leveling is all that is required. After the adjustment is made the plowing job can be completed by any competent operator.

PROPER ADJUSTMENTS. (before demonstration)
Rolling coulters properly set reduce the draft and increase the quality of plowing. For average soil conditions the edge of the coulter blade should be set at 1-1/4 inches above the nearest point of the plow share and 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch from the edge of the coulter blade to the edge of the plow landside. These dimensions will vary slightly in clay or trashy soils, or soils in which scouring is difficult. Raising the coulter one extra inch will allow the plow to penetrate more readily.

See that the coulters are not set too near the landside of the plow or the furrow will not be smooth, and loose dirt will fall into the furrow bottom. Coulters set too wide will cause a decided step on the furrow wall.

To adjust the coulters, loosen the eye bolts that fasten the coulter cranks to the plow beams. Then adjust the coulters to the correct position as outlined above.

The jointers should b e set deep enough to turn all trash and lay the weeds over into the furrow slice. The depth, for average soil, should be 1/2 inch. This may vary slightly with different soil conditions.

The point of the jointers should be set 1/16 inch away from the coulter blades, and the heel or top should be 1/2 inch from the edge of the coulter blades. To adjust the jointer, loosen the set screw on jointer palm.

To set the jointer at the desired angle, loosen the two plow bolts that hold the jointer blade to the jointer palm, then adjust to the correct specifications as given above.

ATTACHING THE DOUBLE BOTTOM PLOW TO THE MONROE HYDRAULIC LIFT.

1. Back the Jeep up tot the plow, center the Jeep with the plow "A" frame.

2. Push the hydraulic control lever forward. Turn out down pressure screw on the valve so that no weight is on the lift arms.

3. Attach the solid lift arm (right side) to the plow cross shaft.

4. Attach the crank lift arm to the plow cross shaft using the leveling crank to align the ball joints with the cross shaft of the plow.

5. Attach the top link to the plow "A" frame.

6. Attach the top link to the Jeep. If the top link is too long, raise the plow with the control lever so the top link hole aligns with the lift housing.

7. See that all linchpins are installed and locked securely.

LEVELING THE PLOW

If the plow is adjusted correctly, the beams and cross shaft will be running parallel with the ground. The furrow bottom will be smooth and level. The furrow wall will be clean cut. The furrow slices turned over will be uniform in size, and the surface trash and tall vegatation will be turned over and under.

To adjust for uniform depth and for level furrows, rotate the leveler on the hydraulic lift counterclockwise to raise the plow and clockwise to lower the arm. Raise or lower until the cross arm is level.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE FURROW WHEEL

The furrow wheel carries the side draft of the plow and not the weight of the plow. Adjust the furrow wheel to ride very lightly on, or just clear of, the furrow bottom. If the wheel is too low, the plow will not enter the ground at the start of each furrow. If the wheel is too high the furrow wall will tear out in the loose soil.

To adjust, loosen the two nuts that hold the furrow wheel bracket to the landside of the rear base. Then raise or lower to the correct position with the adjusting bolt located on the bottom edge of the furrow wheel bracket.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE DEPTH WHEEL

When the plow is used with a Jeep a depth wheel is used to control the MAXIMUM plowing depth. Plowing to lesser depths for short periods of time may be done by lifting the plow with the hydraulic lift. The hub assembly that mounts the Jeep spare tire can be used as the depth wheel, or any standard 5 bolt hole wheel with a 5-1/2 inch bolt circle may be used in its place.

To adjust to required depth, loosen the two U bolt nuts which fasten the hub assembly to the main beam. Slide it up or down on the beam until the

correct setting is obtained.

CORRECT FURROW WIDTH ADJUSTMENT

The front plow bottom should always cut the same width as the rear bottom. To check the width of cut proceed as follows:

1. Make sure that the front wheels of the Jeep are against the furrow wall.

2. Stop the Jeep on level ground.

3. See that both coulters are the same distance away from the plow landside. This dimension should be from 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch.

4. Measure the width of cut from the edge of front coulter to the furrow wall. If the width of cut is incorrect, cross shaft of plow must be adjusted as described below.

CORRECT CROSS SHAFT ADJUSTMENT

Measure the distance from the left edge of the left frame to the shoulder of the cross shaft. This dimension should be 3-3/4 inches for double bottom 14-inch plows. To set this dimension loosen the four nuts on the two U-bolts which secure the cross shaft to the plow beams. Then slide the cross shaft to the required dimension. Tighten all nuts evenly.

If the width of the cut is still incorrect after setting the cross shaft, loosen the bolts and rotate the cross shaft as follows:

Mark the cross shaft with a pencil and extend the pencil mark up along the plow beam. To increase the cut rotate the R.H. side of the crank forward. To decrease the cut rotate crank backward. One-eighth of an inch rotation of the shaft forward or backward increases or decreases width of cut one inch. After changing the rotation of the cross shaft recheck with width setting described above and correct if necessary. Tighten all bolts securely.

UPPER LINK ADJUSTMENT

The grooves or notches on the top of the upper link should be in line with each other for normal use.

This produces maximum suction of the plow. The link may be lengthened to reduce the suction if it is so desired. However, care should be exercised when lengthening the link since a small adjustment makes a big difference in the amount of suction. The link should be kept at its longest, most

efficient length, thereby reducing wear on the shares.

Note: It is usually necessary to readjust the length of the top link after installing new shares.

If the upper link is too long, poor suction will result and difficulty will be encountered in obtaining good penetration at the start of the furrow. It may also cause the furrow wheel to landside to ride hard against the furrow floor. This will make penetration poor and difficult to maintain.

PLOW SHARES

The shares are the most important cutting parts of the plow. To do a good job of plowing, they must be kept sharp at all times. Dull or worn shares cause incomplete cutting of soil roots and result in poor penetration. Always have extra plow shares on hand to replace those that are dull or worn out.

The amount of suction on the plow share is measured by placing a ruler or straight edge along the bottom edge of the landside of the share point. The distance from the straight edge to the curve center of the share sole should measure from 1/8 inch to 3/16 inch on all Jeep plow shares. point.

When shares become flat and no hook is shown on the point, replace or sharpen. Do not attempt to correct plow by shortening the top link on the hydraulic lift and tilting the plow bottoms. This will only gouge the furrow bottom and increase the draft of the plow.

After installing new shares it is usually necessary to readjust the length of the top link. (See Upper Link Adjustment)

BASES

When new bases are installed or changed, the following procedure of installing the mounting bolts is recommended:

(a) Install the 3 attaching bolts without tightening them. Then -
(b) Completely tighten the bolts in the following order:
1st the lower bolt; 2nd the center bolt; and last, the top bolt.

PLOW CONTROL WHEEL ADJUSTMENT

The Plow Control Wheel controls suction and is available as an accessory for double bottom plows.

With the plow setting on a level surface, place a 1/2-inch thick board under the forward share point. This will tilt the plow. Loosen the U-bolt. Move the Plow Control Wheel in its keyed mount wntil the wheel, while in its

vertical position, touches the floor. Tighten the U-bolt securely. The wheel fork is hinged so that the wheel may be swung up clear of the ground when plowing a back furrow.

THE DOUBLE DISC PLOW

Demonstration of the disc plow will not demand the time nor the technique required for the moldboard plow because, unlike moldboard plows, the disc plow is not designed to do "high quality" or picture-type plowing. As a rule, farmers who buy disc plows do so because their farms are not suitable for moldboard plow operation. There are many farmers in every territory who need disc plows and who are interested in their operation, so be sure to include a demonstration of this implement.

ADJUSTING THE PLOW

The adjustment of the disc plow are much simpler than those of the moldboard plow. The two points to be remembered are:

1. Always have your disc plow operating level both crosswise and lengthwise. This is necessary in order to have both discs cutting the same depth. The linear adjustment, when once set with the top link, very seldom needs any changing. The crosswise adjustment should be watched very carefully. It is controlled with the leveling box on the hydraulic lift. When operating on hillsides or uneven terrain it may be necessary to change the leveling box several times during the demonstration. In order to have the disc plow operate to full depth it is imperative that headland furrow be used at the end of the field the same as with for the moldboard plow. For the disc plow this headland furrow should be about 5 inches deep.

2. The rear wheel of the plow that follows the rear disc acts much as a rudder on a boat. This wheel should be turned either to the right or to the left to eliminate any tendency of the Jeep to ram the plow away from the furrow or into the earth.

ATTACHING THE DISC PLOW TO MONROE LIFT ON THE JEEP.

Note: See section on "Attaching Equipment to the Monroe Hydraulic Lift on the Willys Jeep"

THE DEMONSTRATION

Demonstration of the disc plow should include the striking out of a furrow similar to the strike-out furrow made with the moldboard plow, and the actual plowing of a few furrows. This should be performed after your moldboard plow demonstration, thus enabling your audience to compare the work of the two plows and to witness first the quality plowing that is

possible only with the moldboard plow.

Most land in which disc plows are used continuously is either land that is adapted for contour farming or fields that are not plowed in strips but rather in a circular manner. Therefore, your demonstration will be more impressive if set up to plow around the plot rather than attempt to plow in strips. In other words, plow completely around, on all sides, whether the plot is square or triangular. To swing the corners on this type of plowing the operator should drive through and give one backing operation to align himself with the other side of the plot.

Another demonstration that is quite impressive with the disc plow is that of building a terrace. The same method of operation applies as with the moldboard plow. The disc plow, is suitable for fields strewn with stones or new ground, since it will roll over stones and roots, stumps and snags, break up the soil, and develop your terrace where a moldboard plow would fail. This demonstration should not be attempted unless you are in strictly disc-plow territory.

THE BUSH AND BOG HARROW

PROPER ADJUSTMENTS

1. TOP LINK OF THE LIFT. Adjust the top link of the lift so that the vertical members of the bush and bog harrow frame are straight up and down when the harrow is resting on level ground. This will assure best penetration for operations.

2. LEVELING RODS OF THE HARROW. Adjustment of the two disc gangs to produce a level field is made by moving the nuts in or out on the leveling rods. The same method is used to adjust the gangs for any other desired angle for special types of work.

3. CUTTING ANGLE. Adjustment of the cutting angle is made to increase or decrease depth of penetration. The picture shows the long link rod (7) in the last hole of the drawbar. In this position the two gangs of the harrow are in line and have no cutting angle. To increase the cutting angle, bring the outer ends of the gang forward and install the link rods (7) in the pair of holes that give the desired penetration. **ALWAYS USE EVENLY PAIRED HOLES.**

4. DOWN PRESSURE OF THE LIFT. Down pressure of the Monroe Lift is used to control the working weight of the implement. Turn the finger control clockwise until it stops against the top of the valve body. This will give a down pressure of approximately 500 pounds. To reduce

the amount of pressure, back off on the finger control valve. One half turn of the valve will change the pressure by approximately 85 pounds.

IMPORTANT: THE DOWN PRESSURE OF THE LIFT AND THE CUTTING ANGLE OF THE HARROW TOGETHER REGULATE THE PENETRATION OF THE HARROW. ALWAYS USE MAXIMUM CUTTING ANGLE ON THE HARROW AND MINIMUM DOWN PRESSURE OF THE LIFT TO GET DESIRED PENETRATION.

ATTACHING THE HARROW TO THE MONROE LIFT ON THE JEEP

Note: See demonstration section on attaching equipment to Monroe Lift on Jeep.

IMPORTANT: For special operations such as building waterways and ditches or any operation that requires the Harrow to be held rigid, stabilizer bar should be used.

DEMONSTRATION

During any demonstration the operation of the bush and bog harrow will demand a lot of attention. Like the field and pasture cultivator, it fits into several different types of operations. The demonstration of the bush and bog harrow thus can be broken down in much the same manner as that of the field and pasture cultivator.

Use it, for example, to cut and cultivate turf sods for emergency planting. In this operation you can cut the same land over two or three times. In order to have a level operation of this implement the operator should lap his work 1/2 the width of the harrow; that is, each time you go across the field, the harrow should be cutting 1/2 new soil. If you do not lap your work 1/2 you will develop ridges in the field.

SHOW THE LIFT DOWN PRESSURE

The bush and bog harrow is an excellent implement with which to demonstrate the down pressure of the Monroe Lift. Going through the field for the first cut, it is well to call attention to the fact that you are operating without down pressure. The harrow will be cutting very lightly, the way it would cut with most tractors. On the next trip across the field the operator should adjust the down pressure screw, explaining to his audience that he is actually increasing the weight of the implement by approximately 500 pounds. This will greatly increase the cutting capacity of the harrow so that the audience can readily see the difference between the implement operating with, and without, the down pressure. You should emphasize the fact that although this implement weighs only 525 pounds the working weight of the implement, by using the down pressure on the Monroe

Hydraulic Lift, has been increased to more than 1,000 pounds. The Jeep is a 4-wheel drive vehicle, and it should be pointed out that as you add down pressure to the implement you are actually lifting some weight from the rear of the Jeep and transferring it to two other points. Part of the weight is transferred to the implement to increase the implement weight, and the balance of it is transferred to the front of the Jeep resulting in an increase of traction.

This change of weight distribution is very advantageous in the Jeep. The normal weight distribution is such that when operating under load you have less weight distributed on the front axle than on the rear. By using down pressure you bring these two weights into balance and get more nearly a 50-50 distribution of weight on the two axles of the Jeep. It should be stressed here that operating a 2-wheel drive tractor and attempting to exert down pressure on the attached implement in this way would result in the tendency to lift the rear wheels of the tractor from the ground. Therefore, the Jeep is the outstanding unit on which down-pressure can be sold because the 4-wheel drive compensates for the noraml loss of traction.

Other points to bring out in your bush and bog harrow demonstration are:

1. Using the bush and bog harrow for breaking ground instead of using a plow. This demonstration should be carried on in land that has never been plowed and should be worked both lengthwise and crosswise until a seed bed has been developed. Unless you have extremely hard soil conditions you will be able to develop a very satisfactory seed bed in about three operations providing you lap 1/2 on each operation. That would be working the operation once lengthwise, once crosswise, and then another time lengthwise.

2. Using the bush and bog harrow in ground that has been plowed but that has been left idle for a time and become packed hard and solid. As a rule, the bush and bog harrow will loosen up this type of soil for seed bed in one operation. This can be shown on ground that has been previously plowed.

3. Using the bush and bog harrow for hilling operations and wide row crops. By adjusting the outer ends of the bush and bog harrow upward so that the outer blades are above the inner blades, it is possible to do considerable hilling in orchards, vineyards, etc. This is simply a matter of pulling the soil from the center of the row and depositing it on either side at the base of the plants or trees. In arid country, where irrigation is used, this type of hilling will form irrigation canals through orchards or vineyards.

4. Using the bush and bog harrow in territory where you normally plant in hills or build up seed beds. In this position the bush and bog harrow can be used to throw up planting beds. This can be demonstrated very successfully in ground that has been previously plowed during the demonstration.

5. The last demonstration of the bush and bog harrow can be quite spectacular. Lift the outer ends of the gangs as much as possible through adjustment of the top adjustment rods. Starting on a level piece of ground which you have just finished plowing, drive the Jeep back and forth and very rapidly develop a drainage ditch. With the outer ends of the harrow raised it is possible to dig the dirt from the center of the ditch and deposit it on the banks and thus develop very quickly a drainage ditch from 24 to 30 inches deep. This ditch should not be over 100 to 150 feet long, because it is much easier to work the dirt out of the ditch and onto the banks than to close the ditch up. You can use this drainage ditch in a later demonstration of the terracing blade.

Note: It is good policy to always operate your bush and bog harrow with stabilizer bars.

THE SPRING TOOTH HARROW

PROPER ADJUSTMENTS

There are two rack adjustments which raise or lower the teeth in five positions. Adjust to depth required. All teeth are easily removed and replaced.

ATTACHING SPRING TOOTH HARROW TO THE MONROE LIFT ON THE JEEP

NOTE: See section on "Attaching Equipment to the Monroe Hydraulic Lift to the Willys Jeep."

THE DEMONSTRATION (This demonstration should follow the plowing and Harrowing Demonstration)

The demonstration of the spring tooth harrow should be carried on in ground that has been previously plowed and harrowed during the demonstration. The main points that should be brought out are:

1. This implement does a good job of covering the ground

2. Does a fine job of eradicating grasses and weeds

3. Prepares seed beds and is generally useful in all soil conditions

4. Often used for first cultivation of listed corn

5. Gives deep penetration

6. Tilt adjustment gives flexible operation on hillside and in contoured terrain

7. Gives a leveling action to your soil and has a tendency to work the large lumps to the top of the ground so that they can be crushed and pulverized

8. Simply raise the hydraulic lift to clear all the debris which loads up on the harrow

THE TANDEM DISC HARROW

The second most popular tool on the American Farm is the disc harrow. This tool should be covered quite thoroughly during the demonstration. The Newgren tandem disc harrow is a fixed angle harrow, and with it you can emphasize the levelness of the job of harrowing that can be performed.

PROPER ADJUSTMENTS

Point out that by adjustment of the top link into a fully extended position the rear gangs will do more work than the front gangs and the implement can be used to "pull in" the sides of a dirt furrow and make them level. By shortening the top link and putting the front gangs deeper into the ground than the rear gangs the harrow will have a tendency to work the ground from the center out and can be used for leveling back furrows.

ATTACHING THE TANDEM DISC HARROW TO THE MONROE LIFT ON THE JEEP

NOTE: See section on "Attaching Equipment to the Monroe Hydraulic Lift on the Willys Jeep."

THE DEMONSTRATION

The two points that opposition will use against the fixed angle harrow have been covered, and you have demonstrated how they are overcome. The action of down pressure should be shown as well as the tilting adjustment

so that the harrow will operate level in all soil conditions.

You should also demonstrate the action of this harrow in sod or turf conditions to show the real difference between a tandem disc harrow and the bush and bog harrow.

LIFT-TYPE MOWER

ATTACHING THE LIFT-TYPE MOWER TO THE MONROE LIFT ON A JEEP

NOTE: See section on "Attaching Equipment to the power take-off on the Jeep" and "Attaching Equipment to the Monroe Hydraulic Lift on the Willys Jeep," with the following exceptions.

1. The safety release should be set so that about 500 pounds pull at the end of the bar will trip it.

2. The spring that controls the float of the inner shoe should be adjusted so that the inner shoe rests on the ground with approximately 50 pounds of weight.

3. The tilting device of the Monroe Hydraulic Lift should be set so that the mower cross bar is parallel with the ground.

4. All bolts and nuts should be properly tightened and the mower bar should be checked so that the outer end of the bar is leading the inner end by approximately 3 inches.

PROPER ADJUSTMENTS

The following adjustments must be made before the mower is put into operation.

1. The mower main frame must be parallel with axles of tractor and main lift bar must be straight back from the Jeep. If these conditions do not exist then adjust left stabilizing chain by shortening or lengthening. If in doing this the left end of mower raises and is still not paralled, than adjust right draw arm with crank or plate adjustment as provided on your Jeep.

2. CUTTER BAR ALIGNMENT. This is of vital importance. When the cutter bar is in proper alignment, the center of pitman and center of knife must be in line. Check this alignment with a length of string. If not perfectly aligned then loosen three bolts that