

Marietta, Maine

ASSEMBLY, OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
AND PARTS LIST FOR

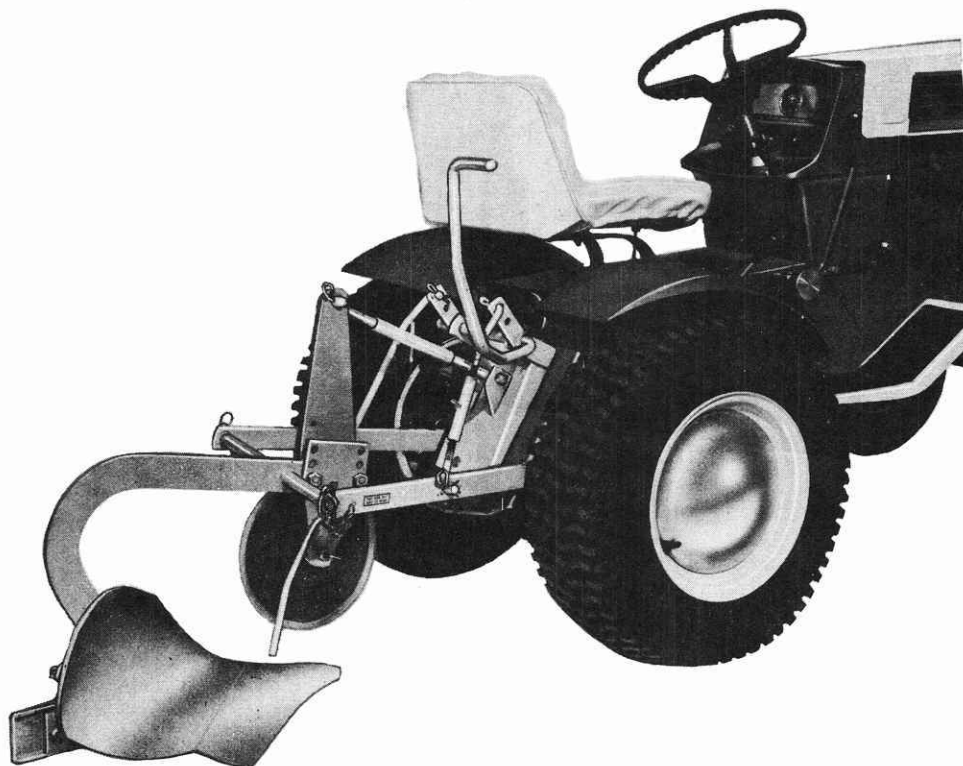
SEARS

10 INCH PLOW

**FOR ALL SEARS 10 H.P. SUBURBANS
AND 12 H.P. TRACTORS**

MODEL NUMBER 917.253020

Sears



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.—U.S.A.

SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED — CANADA

8250H

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

2.1.68

SETTING UP INSTRUCTIONS

Setting Up and Operating Instructions should be studied very closely before beginning to assemble your plow. A number at the beginning of a paragraph in the following instructions refers to an arrow in the adjoining figure except when otherwise stated. When R.H. (Right Hand) and L.H. (Left Hand) are used, it should be understood to mean from a position behind and facing the Plow (or direction of travel).

Each Plow is given a thorough inspection before shipment; however, it is very important that it be checked at the time of receipt, to ascertain if any damage has occurred in transit. Your shipment consists of one carton:

Stock Number 32-25302 10" Plow bottom, colter and frame.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., or Simpsons-Sears Ltd. reserves the right to make any changes in design or improvements without imposing any obligation to install the same upon its implements heretofore manufactured.

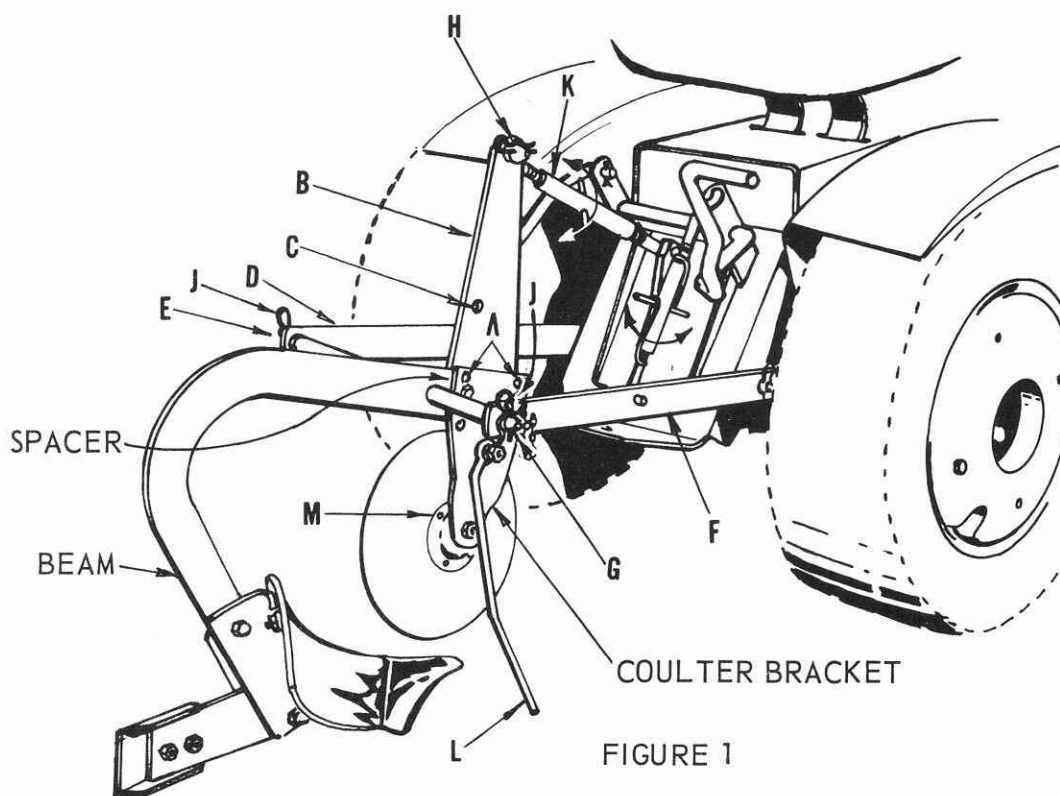


FIGURE 1

SETTING UP INSTRUCTIONS

A letter in the following instructions refer to an arrow in the adjoining figure, except when otherwise stated.

1. Cut all wires holding plow to wood pallet, and wires holding hitch bracket and weed rod to plow frame. Remove plow from carton.
2. Remove nuts and bolt (A) from beam and coulters bracket. See Fig. 1.
3. Assemble hitch bracket (B) to beam as shown with bolts removed in step above. Important: Extra hole (C) in hitch bracket will be toward back of plow as shown in Fig. 1.
4. Assemble coulters bracket with coulters to beam using center holes as shown in Fig. 1. NOTE: Be sure spacer is replaced on rear bolt between beam and coulters bracket. Secure with lock washers and hex nuts. Tighten nuts securely. Refer to page 4 for coulters adjustment for other than normal soil conditions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSEMBLING PLOW TO TRACTOR:

NOTE: See 3 Point Hitch Owners Manual for assembling three point hitch.

1. Refer to illustration (1). Back tractor into position to attach Plow and slip L.H. link (D) over L.H. link pin (E) on Plow and secure with spring retainer (J).
2. Slip R.H. link (F) over R.H. link pin (G) on plow and secure with spring retainer (J).
NOTE: R.H. lift link is adjustable. Rotate turnbuckle so that R.H. bottom link slides over R.H. link pin on Plow easily and frame is level.
3. Assemble top link (K) to Plow as shown and secure with spring retainer (H).
4. Attach weed rod (L) to coulter bracket as shown.
5. Grease the hub of the coulter by means of the grease fitting (M). CAUTION: Care should be taken to avoid excessive pressure when greasing so as not to force hub cap off the hub.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE OPERATING:

All varnish must be completely removed from the plow bottom before starting to plow. We suggest a good grade of varnish remover. We also suggest that this manual be studied carefully before operating your plow. Much thought must be given to the time of year to plow and to the ground conditions. The ground may be plowed either in the spring or fall or both.

There are several ways of opening a field or garden to plow. Perhaps the most practical method is to lay out a land and plow out in straight furrows as shown in Figure 2. The plow will be raised at each end of the plot being plowed and returned to the ground after turning and crossing the end of the plowed ground or land. The ends or headlands will be plowed last. A good practice is to leave the same space on each side of the first furrow plowed if the plot is not too big so as to cause excessive idle time while traveling across the end. If the plot is too big additional lands should be plowed out. Another method is to plow round and round the field without taking the plow from the ground as shown in Figure 3. This system has the advantage of greater speed and minimum of idle travel. This method may be used in a large plot of ground but is not practical on small plots since the corners remain unplowed.

Most plowmen like to throw the soil toward the fence one year and toward the land the next. This can easily be accomplished by either of the two general methods of plowing described. i.e. When the method of plowing around the field is used, this can be alternated by starting at the fence and turning to the left one year and beginning at the center and plowing around to the right the next.

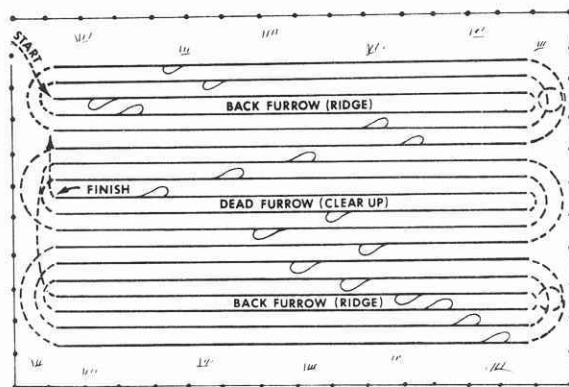


FIG. 2

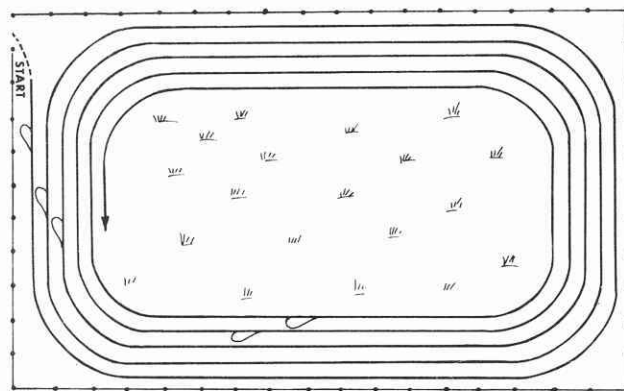


FIG. 3

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS – Continued

In laying out a land the plot should be measured and staked out so that the furrows will come out even when the plot is finished. Stakes at each end will enable the operator to drive the tractor straight across the field so that the furrows will make a neat appearance. Set the plow so that the first furrow is plowed about one half the depth you would normally plow and beam must be vertical. This half depth is required so that first furrows are turned properly. Drive the tractor across the plot in as straight a line as possible. Turn tractor and plow back across the plot, running the R.H. wheel of the tractor as close to the previously plowed ground as possible, or if desired directly on the first plowed ground.

The tractor can now be driven with the R.H. front wheel next to the furrow wall of the first furrow made and plow immediately returned to the ground. The top linkage must be shortened so that plow will penetrate (or plow) to the desired depth. Adjust R.H. adjustable links to keep beam vertical. Upon arriving at the opposite end lift the plow from the ground and turn tractor around driving with R.H. front wheel next to furrow wall. Proceed by following in each successive furrow until the plot has been completely plowed.

If you decide to fall plow, your gardening should be planned so that your plowing can be done as early as possible; especially before the ground becomes dry and hard. Ground which is dry and hard will cause the plow to be unstable and you will be unable to penetrate the ground to an even depth. Also these conditions will cause the plow to pull hard and over load the tractor.

It is also undesirable to plow when the ground is too wet. This condition is most likely to occur when attempting to spring plow. If the ground is too wet the soil will slide from the moldboard in almost solid mass, slick and shiny. After the ground has been exposed to the sun and starts to dry it will become hard and you will be unable to work it in to a suitable seed bed. A good test to determine if the soil is too wet is to take a handful of soil and try to compress it into a ball, if it crumples as soon as released from the hand it probably is suitable to plow.

PLOW ADJUSTMENTS

DEPTH:

To increase the plowing depth, adjust the top link (Figure 1, Illustration K), by rotating turnbuckle to shorten the linkage. The plow will go deeper until plow levels, and under normal conditions will hold that depth. This levels the plow and will leave a level furrow bottom. Adjustment can be varied to give a better furrow turning.

Actually measure the width of cut with a ruler to determine width of cut. This should be done where the furrow is straight to get an accurate measurement.

A depth of more than 6 inches is not recommended.

COULTER:

The depth to which the coulters cut is adjusted by raising or lowering the coulters bracket with respect to the beam by the three sets of holes provided.

When the ground is very hard the coulters should be raised so that it will not interfere with depth of plowing. The blade should run just deep enough to cut through all trash and leave a smooth furrow wall. When operating in soil where large stones are prevalent the coulters and bracket should be removed as a complete unit, from the beam to prevent the coulters from holding or raising the plow bottom from the ground.

A grease fitting is provided in the coulters hub and should be greased before first operation and after every four hours of operation. CAUTION: Care should be taken to avoid excessive pressure when greasing so as not to force the hub cap off the hub.

The cutting edge should be kept sharp at all times and can be sharpened by filing or grinding on an emery wheel. If the coulters blade becomes rusty it should be repolished with 00 sandpaper and crocus cloth.

COUNTERWEIGHT:

A counterweight, Cat. No. 25192, can be added to front end of tractor if it becomes too light, and becomes difficult to steer in a heavy pull.

TRACTION

Two wheel weights assembled to L.H. rear wheel is necessary for satisfactory plowing. The left hand rear wheel runs on top of unplowed ground. Most of the weight of tractor is shifted to the R.H. rear wheel. This is the reason for assembling the two wheel weights to L.H. rear wheel to prevent it from slipping. When mounting wheel weights to tractor convex side of weight must be to outside. Use 4 inch bolts, except on tractors with extra wide wheel rim, use 5 inch bolts. Insert the bolts from the outside through the holes, which have a deep recess on concave (inner) side, and holes in wheel disc. The other weight can be added by placing nuts in hex recess of first weight and bolt second weight to first as shown. Tighten all bolts securely.

If wheels still slip, another wheel weight can be added to R.H. rear wheel, and a calcium chloride solution can be added to both rear tires. This added weight will increase traction to about half the weight added.

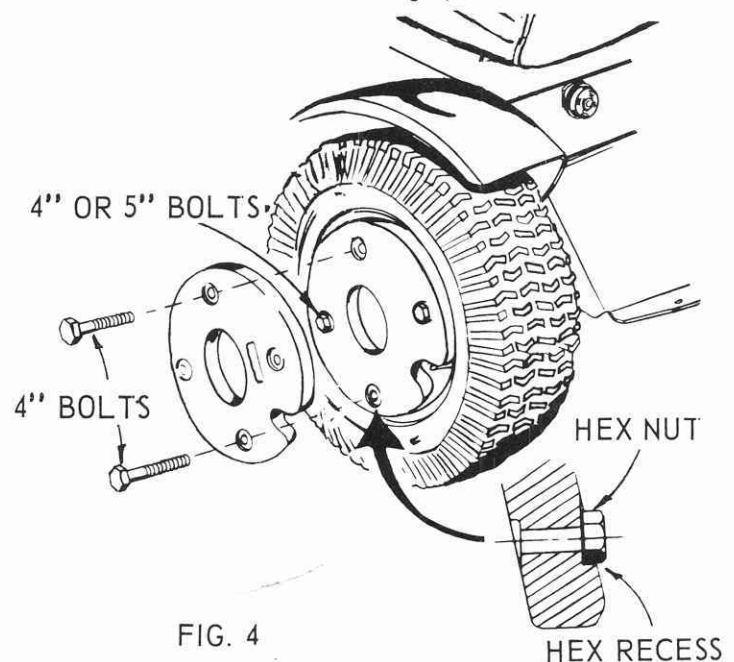


FIG. 4

HEX RECESS

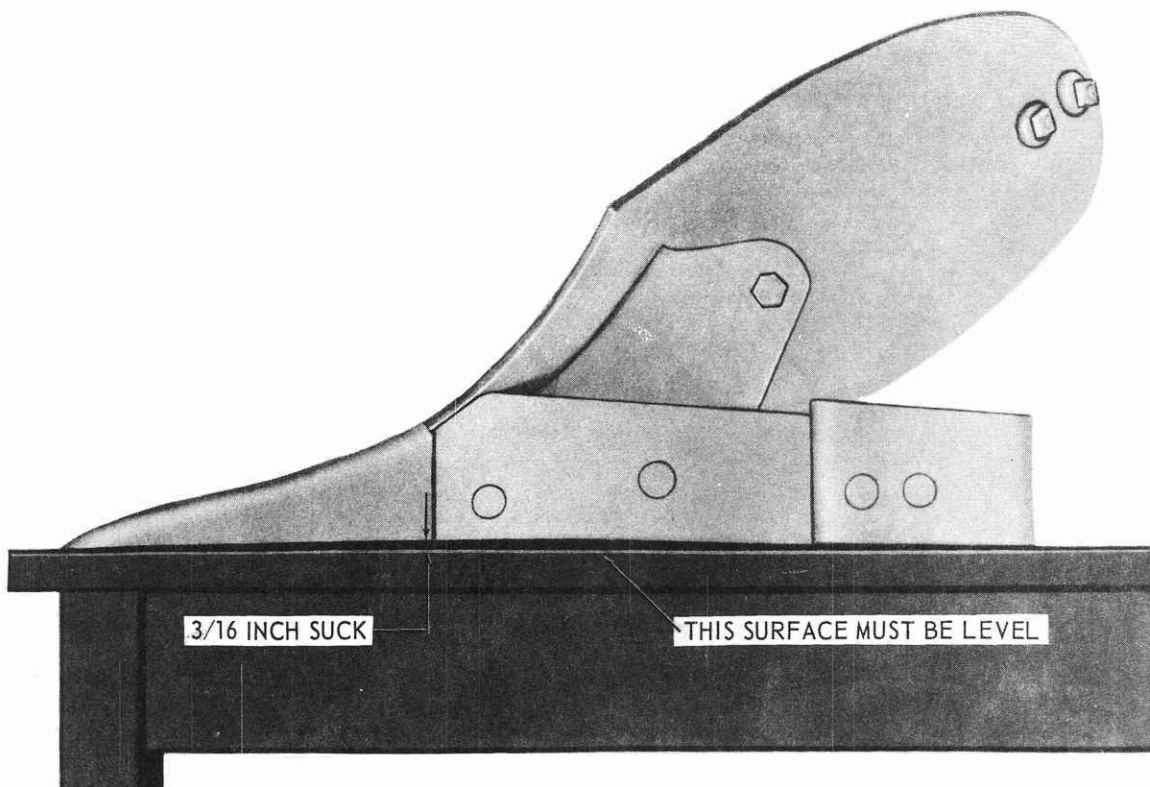


FIG. 5

PLOW SHARE:

A dull or worn plow share is perhaps, the greatest cause of failure to do good plowing. The share may become worn quickly, depending upon the type of soil encountered. Sand, rocks, and hard, dry soil act as an abrasive and generally wear the share faster than loam or ordinary black dirt. If the plow has a tendency to rise out of the ground, is unstable, or will not penetrate to the desired depth we recommend that you check the amount of suction in the bottom and the cutting edge of the share to be sure that it is sharp. Measure the amount of suck as shown in fig. 5. It should not be less than 1/16 of an inch.

A share that has become dull can be sharpened on an emery wheel by passing the share back and forth across the wheel, engaging the area of the share shown in fig. 4. Always grind the share from the underside as indicated.

If one of the following conditions should exist the share should be replaced with a new one, or taken to a local blacksmith shop to be drawn out.

1. Share has worn more than enough to cause it to lose suck. Measure the amount of suck as indicated above.
2. Plow shares have a tendency to wear off the cutting edge of the point, resulting in the area approximately 1/2 to 1 inch behind the point engaging the ground. This results in a sled runner effect, and will hold the plow out of the ground.
3. If the share is allowed to become very dull the cutting edge may become thick. It should be sharpened and drawn out by a blacksmith if it becomes 1/8 of an inch thick.

Your share should be taken to a local blacksmith who knows how to re-edge and sharpen a share, which is as follows: Heat the point of the share to a low cherry red (not too hot), and hammer the top side until the point is sharp. Hammer at a cherry red only. High heat destroys the quality of the steel. Draw the entire cutting edge from the underside until sharp. Heat only as much as can be hammered at one time. The body of the share should not be heated while sharpening. Care should be exercised in doing this work to be sure that the suck of the share is the same as when the share was new.

Soft center shares should be hardened after sharpening. Heat the entire share uniformly to a cherry red. Dip the share, cutting edge down, into clean cold water, keeping the blade perpendicular during the process.

After hardening the polished surface of the share must be repolished to its original finish. This can be done on a polishing wheel and should be finished off with crocus cloth.

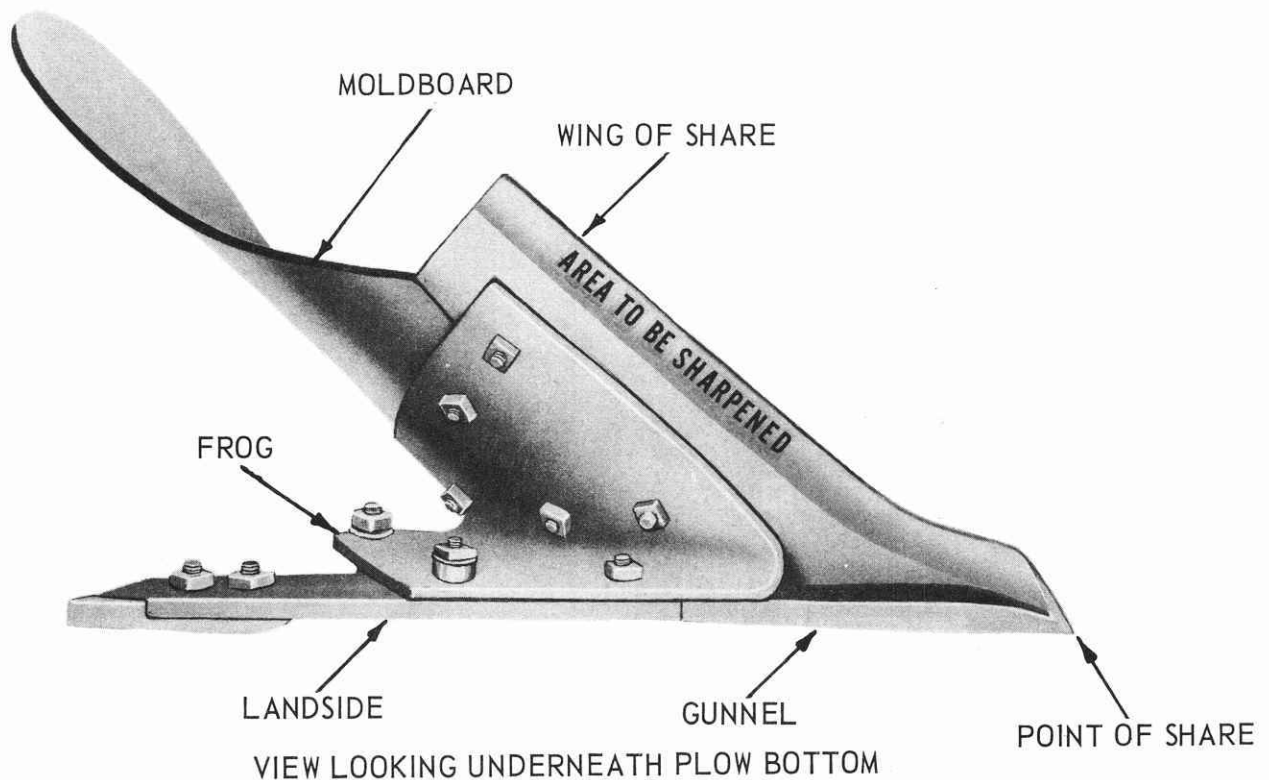


FIG. 6

CARE OF PLOW BOTTOM

YOUR PLOW BOTTOM MUST BE KEPT IN A HIGH STATE OF POLISH AT ALL TIMES. PROTECT IT FROM RUST BY COVERING IT WITH GREASE, OIL OR RUST PREVENTATIVE WHENEVER IT IS NOT IN USE.

Over Night Storage - Cover moldboard, share, landside and coulter with heavy oil and store plow inside. If unable to store plow inside cover same parts with grease.

Long Period Storage - Cover all polished surfaces with a thick covering of grease or rust preventative, and store in a dry area.

If the moldboard, share, or landside should become rusted or otherwise marred, re-establish the finish by cleaning with 00 sandpaper and polishing with crocus cloth.

WEED ROD:

The purpose of the weed rod is to aid in turning under tall weeds, grass, etc. It is adjustable by means of its attaching bolt. It should be set according to the depth of plowing and material being turned under.

STORAGE:

When the plow is to be stored for several days or longer, clean the bottom thoroughly and cover the moldboard, share, landside and coulter with a heavy grease or rust preventative. Always keep plow in a dry area.

The Model Number will be found on a plate attached to the hitch bracket. Always mention the Model Number in all correspondence regarding the plow or when ordering repair parts.

HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

All parts listed herein may be ordered through SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. or SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED. When ordering parts by mail from the mail order house which serves the territory in which you live, selling prices will be furnished on request or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. The PART NUMBER.
2. The PART NAME.
3. The NAME of Item -- Plow.
4. The MODEL NUMBER -- 917.253020.

COAST TO COAST NATION-WIDE

SERVICE FROM SEARS

FOR YOUR PLOW

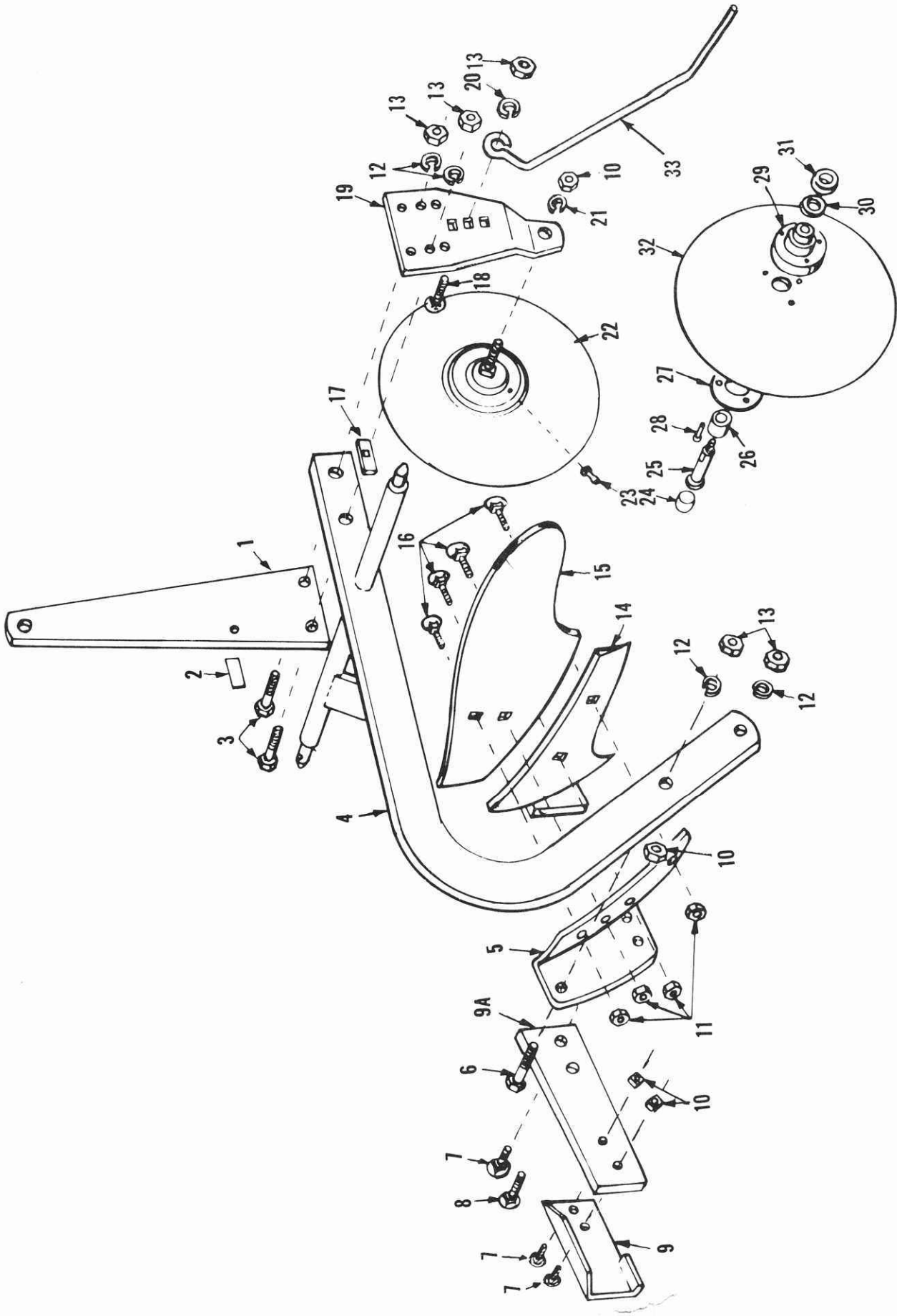
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. and SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED in Canada backup your investment with quick mechanical service and genuine SEARS replacement parts.

If and when you need repairs or service, call on us to protect your investment in this fine piece of equipment.



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. - U.S.A.

SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED, CANADA



another free manual from www.searstractormanuals.com

SEARS 10" MOLDBOARD PLOW -- MODEL NUMBER 917.253020

PARTS LIST

Do not use Illustration Numbers when ordering Repair Parts, always use Part Numbers.

| KEY NO. | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|----------|--|
| 1 | 1514H1 | Hitch bracket |
| 2 | | Model plate |
| 3 | 100161 | Bolt 1/2" x 1 3/4" - 13 NC hex hd. |
| 4 | 634A219 | Beam and hitch bar |
| 5 | 8811M | Frog |
| 6 | 100160 | Bolt 1/2" x 1 1/2" - 13 NC hex hd. |
| 7 | 101547 | Bolt 7/16" x 1 1/4" - 14 NC Sq. neck plow |
| 8 | 101561 | Bolt 1/2" x 2" - 13 NC sq. neck plow |
| 9 | 8832M1 | Heel |
| 9A | 634A225 | Landside, heel, and bolts |
| 10 | 271501 | Nut 7/16" - 14 NC hex |
| 11 | 120377 | Nut 3/8" - 16 NC hex |
| 12 | 120384 | Washer lock 1/2" |
| 13 | 120378 | Nut 1/2" - 13 NC |
| 14 | 634A224 | 10" share with bolts |
| 15 | 634A220 | Moldboard w/bolts |
| 16 | 101535 | Bolt 3/8" x 1" - 16 NC sq. neck plow |
| 17 | 6488M | Spacer |
| 18 | 109135 | Bolt 1/2" x 1 1/4" - 13 NC sq. neck carriage |
| 19 | 1513H | Coulter bracket |
| 20 | 103343 | Washer, flat 17/32" x 1-1/16" x 13 Ga. |
| 21 | 131100 | Washer lock 7/16" |
| 22 | 575A224 | Coulter blade hub and bearings |
| 23 | 6855M | Grease fitting 1/4" - 28 NF straight male |
| 24 | 6341M | Hub cap |
| 25 | 6327M | Shoulder bolt |
| 26 | 6348M | Bushing |
| 27 | 6343M | Coulter washer |
| 28 | 104087 | Rivet R.H. 1/4" x 1 1/4" |
| 29 | 6328M | Coulter hub |
| 30 | 6349M | Felt seal |
| 31 | 6342M | Dust cap |
| 32 | 6328E | Coulter blade |
| 33 | 6324H | Weed rod |
| | 634A223 | 10" Plow bottom complete, Not illustrated |
| | 8250H | Instruction sheet for 917.253020 10" Plow |