

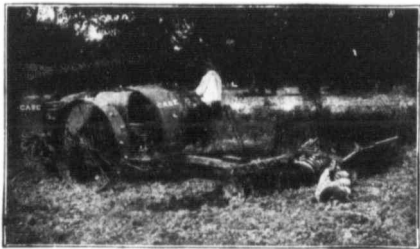
TRACTOR TESTS—Continued

Case 12-25 Tractor Pulling 4-Bottom 14-Inch Plow, 6 Inches Deep

Test No. 6	July 28, 1917
RESULTS:	
Net amount of land plowed during test.....	2.28 A.
TIME:	Hours Minutes Seconds
Plowing.....	2 23 50
Turning at ends.....	10 15
Total.....	2 34 5
FUEL—Amount of Fuel Used During Test:	Gallons
Gasoline.....	6.6
Kerosene.....	6.48
Total.....	6.56
Average per acre.....	2.87
For 10-hour day.....	20.9

FIELD DATA:	
Depth of plowing.....	6 in.
Width of plowing.....	80 ft., 6 in.
Length of furrow.....	1150 ft.
Rate of travel while plowing.....	1.67 miles per hour
Percentage of time spent in turning at ends.....	2 per cent.
Average time required to plow an acre.....	1 hr. 17 1/2 min.
Or.....	89 A. per hour
COST OF FUEL PER ACRE.....	25 cents

NOTE—Practically the same amount of water as kerosene was used with the fuel in this tractor during the test.



Case 10-20 discing in orchard

Case 9-18 Tractor Pulling 3-Bottom 14-Inch Plow, 6 Inches Deep

Test No. 7	July 30, 1917
RESULTS:	
Net amount of land plowed during test.....	1.6 A.
TIME:	Hours Minutes Seconds
Plowing.....	1 55 45
Turning at ends.....	7 35
Total.....	2 3 20
FUEL—Amount of Fuel Used During Test:	Gallons
Gasoline.....	12
Kerosene.....	2.74
Total.....	2.88
Average per acre.....	1.8
For 10-hour day.....	14.05
FIELD DATA:	
Depth of plowing.....	6 in.
Width of land plowed.....	50 ft., 1 in.
Length of furrow.....	1250 ft.
Rate of travel while plowing.....	1.85 miles per hour
Percentage of time spent in turning at ends.....	6 per cent.
Average time required to plow an acre.....	1 hr. 16 4/5 min.
Or.....	78 A. per hour
COST OF FUEL PER ACRE.....	16 cents

REMARKS: In the first field plowed the furrows were shorter and more time was spent turning at ends than in the second field. A saving of both time and expense may often be effected in tractor operation, and better work accomplished, if the field is properly laid out when starting.

The depth of plowing for each test was uniform, the quality of the work done was excellent, and it is doubtful if it could be equalled with a horse-drawn plow. After the tests all the land was plowed and the dead furrows nicely finished.

At no time during these tests were the tractors loaded down to the maximum, and any reasonably greater depth of plowing could have been accomplished. During the greater part of the time the tractors had abundance of reserve power. This is of practical significance to the owner of a tractor, in that it permits the tractor to be used under all conditions, when the

draft may vary to a great extent, without having to skimp the work or getting stuck in negotiating those places. It also means a longer life for the machine, and greater satisfaction in its use. There is perhaps nothing so deteriorating and harmful to a machine, and especially tractors, as overloading.

Case 9-18 Tractor Discing Stubble, Pulling 8-Foot Double Action Engine Disc Harrow

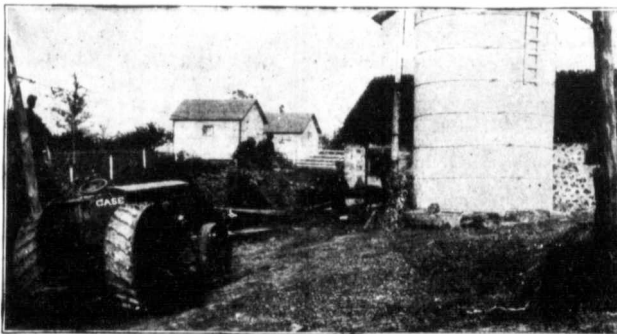
Test No. 8	July 31, 1917
RESULTS:	
Net amount of land covered during test.....	3.53 A.
TIME:	Hours Minutes Seconds
Duration of test.....	1 20 25
FUEL—Amount of Fuel Used During Test:	Gallons
Gasoline.....	9.9
Kerosene.....	3.41
Total.....	3.50
Average per acre.....	3.50
For 10-hour day.....	26
FIELD DATA:	
Width of field.....	123 ft. 3 in.
Length of field.....	1250 ft.
Area.....	3.53 A.
Rate of travel per hour.....	2.7 miles per hour
Average time required to disc one acre.....	22 4/5 min.
Or.....	2.63 A. per hour
COST OF FUEL PER ACRE.....	9 cents
NOTE—The disc was set at nearly full out and so as to produce the best effect.	

Case 9-18 Tractor Harrowing, Pulling 20-Foot, 4-Section Spike Tooth Harrow

Test No. 9	July 31, 1917
RESULTS:	
Net amount of land harrowed during test.....	1.6 A.
TIME:	Hours Minutes Seconds
Duration of test.....	1 53 25
FUEL—Amount of Fuel Used During Test:	Gals.
Gasoline.....	None
Kerosene.....	3.635
Total.....	3.635
Average per acre.....	3.10
For 10-hour day.....	19.2
FIELD DATA:	
Width of field.....	100 ft.
Length of field.....	1250 ft.
Area.....	11.5 A.
Rate of travel per hour.....	2.5 miles per hour
Average time required to harrow one acre.....	9 4/5 min.
Or.....	6.08 A. per hour
COST OF FUEL PER ACRE.....	2.7 cents

Case 9-18 Tractor Seeding, Pulling 16-Single Disc Drill

Test No. 10	July 31, 1917
RESULTS:	
Net amount of land covered during test.....	5.05 A.
TIME:	Hours Minutes Seconds
Duration of test.....	1 22 50
FUEL—Amount of Fuel Used During Test:	Gallons
Gasoline.....	84
Kerosene.....	2.19
Total.....	3.23
Average per acre.....	.64
For 10-hour day.....	20.9
FIELD DATA:	
Width of field.....	176 ft.
Length of field.....	1250 ft.
Area.....	5.05 A.
Rate of travel per hour.....	3.45 miles per hour
Average time required to seed one acre.....	16 min.
Or.....	3.28 A. per hour
COST OF FUEL PER ACRE.....	5 1/2 cents
NOTE—A 22 shoe drill could have been pulled with this tractor and greater acreage obtained, as well as fuel economy effected.	



Case 12-25 tilling straw

NOTE: The Case 9-18 is recommended and sold as a two-plow tractor.

GENERAL NOTES

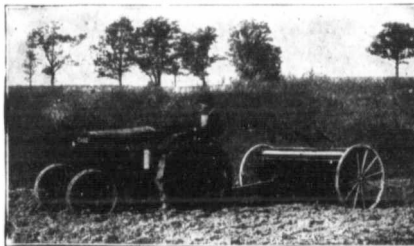
After the motors had warmed up, kerosene was used throughout the tests, and no difference in the performance or the power of the tractors could be noticed, in fact it was impossible to detect which fuel was being used without examination of it.

No water is used with the fuel in the Case 9-18 and 10-20 kerosene tractors; in the larger sizes water is used.

The water used in radiators for cooling was not accurately measured, the average amount evaporated during each test was probably less than three pounds, or less than 1 1/2 lbs. per hour.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the duration of these tests was comparatively short, the average for any given period



Case 9-18 Seeding

within the tests coincided with the general average. This would show that the results obtained were average, and would undoubtedly have been the same for all similar conditions.

The tractors seemed equally well adapted for discing, harrowing and seeding as they are for plowing. The work done was very good, and these tests show that these operations may be performed with tractors with great dispatch.

During the time all these tests were made, the temperature hovered about and over 100 degrees in the shade. The sun was sizzling hot and no horses could have endured the heat at any hard work in a field. The heat, however, had no effect on the operation of the tractors in any way.

The heaviest and most important work the farmer has to do, often comes during the hottest period in the year, and good work is often precluded by ineffective power under those conditions, or the work is delayed.

The foregoing results obtained with these tractors are representative of the results being obtained by thousands of owners of Case tractors all over the country. There have been better results obtained, but this demonstration represents ordinary conditions, and the results were accurately determined.

All who wish to know additional facts regarding Case Tractors and other Case Machinery, will please forward their name and address to the

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc.

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