

I'm not a robot



American agricultural and industrial auto manufacturing corporation This article is about the company. For the person, see John Deere (inventor). For the tractor, see List of John Deere tractors. Deere & Company John Deere World Headquarters in Moline, Illinois Company type Public Traded as NYSE: DES-P 100 component S&P 500 component Industry Agricultural machinery Heavy equipment Founded 1837; 188 years ago (1837), in Grand Detour, Illinois, U.S. [1] Founder John Deere Headquarters Moline, Illinois, U.S. Area served Worldwide Key people John C. May (chairman, CEO & president) Products Tractors Combine harvesters Forage harvesters Sugarcane harvesters Seed drills Field sprayers FEL attachments Telescopic handlers Backhoe excavators Loaders Graders Feller bunchers Forwards Log Loaders Skidders Diesel engines Financial services Revenue US\$51.72 billion (2024) Operating income US\$9.206 billion (2024) Net income US\$7.088 billion (2024) Total assets US\$107.3 billion (2024) Total equity US\$22.84 billion (2024) Number of employees 75,800 (2024) Subsidiaries Nortrax, Vapormatic, Haggie, Monosem, Blue River Technology, Harvest Profit, Navcom Technology, OnGolf, Lesco, Unimil, John Deere Financial, Bear Flag Robotics Website deere.com Footnotes / references Financials as of October 27, 2024 [update] [2] Deere & Company, doing business as John Deere ('l'deon'drē), is an American corporation that manufactures agricultural machinery, heavy equipment, forestry machinery, diesel engines, drivetrains (axles, transmissions, gearboxes) used in heavy equipment and lawn care equipment. It also provides financial services and other related activities. Deere & Company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol DE. [3] The company's slogan is "Nothing Runs Like a Deere", and its logo is a leaping deer with the words "John Deere". It has used various logos incorporating a leaping deer for over 155 years. It is headquartered in Moline, Illinois. It ranked No. 84 in the 2022 Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations. [4] Its tractor series include D series, E series, Specialty Tractors, Super Heavy Duty Tractors, and JDLink. Deere & Company began when John Deere, born in Rutland, Vermont, United States, on February 7, 1804, moved to Grand Detour, Illinois, in 1836. [5] To escape bankruptcy in Vermont, already an established blacksmith, Deere opened a 1,378-square-foot (128 m²) shop in Grand Detour in 1837, which allowed him to serve as a general repairman in the village, as well as a manufacturer of tools such as pitchforks and shovels. Tools were just a start; the item that set him apart was the self-scouring steel plow, which was pioneered in 1837 when John Deere fashioned a Scottish steel saw blade into a plow. [6] Prior to Deere's steel plow, most farmers used iron or wooden plows to which the rich Midwestern soil stuck, so they had to be cleaned frequently. Deere created a highly polished steel surface that allowed the soil to slide easily. [7] This tool addressed the difficulty of tilling the Prairie State's soil [8] and greatly aided migration into the American Great Plains in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The traditional way of doing business was to make the product as, and when, it was ordered. This style was very slow. As Deere realized that this was not going to be a viable business model, he increased the rate of production by manufacturing plows before putting them up for sale; this allowed customers to not only see what they were buying beforehand but also allowed his customers to purchase his products straight away. Word of his products began to spread quickly. John Deere plow c. 1845 Horse-drawn manure spreader In early 1843, Deere entered a business partnership with Leonard Andrus [9] and purchased land for the construction of a new, two-story factory along the Rock River in Illinois. It used water power to operate machineries. [10] This factory, named the "L. Andrus Plough Manufacture", produced about 100 plows in 1842, and around 400 plows during the next year. Deere's partnership with Andrus ended in 1848, and Deere relocated to Moline, Illinois, to have access to the railroad and the Mississippi River. There, Deere formed a partnership with Robert Tate [11] and built a 1,440-square-foot (134 m²) factory the same year. John Gould was later brought in to manage the accounts. [11] Production rose quickly, and by 1849, the Deere, Tate & Gould Company was producing over 200 plows a month. A two-story addition to the plant was built, allowing further production. Company logo used between 1876 and 1912 Deere bought out Tate and Gould's interests in the company in 1853, and was joined in the business by his son Charles Deere. [11] At that time, the company was manufacturing a variety of farm equipment products in addition to plows, including wagons, corn planters, and cultivators. [12] In 1857, the company's production totals reached almost 1,120 implements per month. In 1858, a nationwide financial recession took a toll on the company. During this period, the company announced its work on a steam engine that will pull its plow but the product did not materialize. [13] To prevent bankruptcy, the company was reorganized and Deere turned over his interests in the business to his son-in-law, Christopher Webber, and his son, Charles Deere, who would take on most of his father's managerial roles. [14] John Deere served as president of the company until his retirement in April 1886, but died one month later in May 1886 in Moline, Illinois. [15] The company was reorganized again in 1868 when it was incorporated as Deere & Company. [7] While the company's original stockholders were Charles Deere, Stephen Viele, George Vinton, and John Deere, Charles effectively ran the company. In 1869, Charles began to introduce marketing centers and independent retail dealers to advance the company's sales nationwide. This same year, Deere & Company won "Best and Greatest Display of Plows in Variety" at the 17th Annual Illinois State Fair, for which it won \$10 and a silver medal. [16] The core focus remained on the agricultural implements, but John Deere also made a few bicycles in the 1890s. [17] John Deere Plow & Cultivators Co.'s New Orleans House, 1903 Increased competition during the early 1900s from the new International Harvester Company led the company to expand its offerings in the implement business, but the production of gasoline tractors came to define Deere & Company's operations during the 20th century. Company logo used between 1912 and 1936 In 1912, Deere & Company president William Butterworth (Charles' son-in-law), who had replaced Charles Deere after his death in 1907, began the company's expansion into the tractor business. [18] Deere & Company briefly experimented with its own tractor models, the most successful of which was the Deere "Wheel-Drive", but in the end decided to continue its foray into the tractor business by purchasing the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company in 1918, which manufactured the popular Waterloo Boy tractor at its facilities in Waterloo, Iowa. Deere & Company continued to sell tractors under the Waterloo Boy name until 1923, when the John Deere Model D was introduced. [19] The company continues to manufacture a large percentage of its tractors in Waterloo, Iowa, namely the 7R, 8R, and 9R series. The company produced its first combine harvester, the John Deere No. 2, in 1927. This featured improvements and modifications to Model D such as higher power levels due to increased cylinder bore. [20] A year later, in November 1928, the John Deere No. 1, a smaller combine harvester, was introduced. [21] On the eve of the Great Depression, [22] during World War II, the great-grandson of John Deere, Charles Deere Wiman, was president of the company, but he accepted a commission as a colonel in the U.S. Army. Burton F. Peck was hired as president during this period. Before Wiman returned to work at the company in late 1944, he directed the farm machinery and equipment division of the War Production Board. [23] In addition to farm machinery, John Deere manufactured military tractors, and transmissions for the M3 tank. They also made aircraft parts, ammunition, and mobile laundry units to support the war effort. [24] In 1947, John Deere introduced its first self-propelled combine, model 55. It was soon followed by the smaller models 40 and 45, and the larger model 95, and an even larger model 105 was introduced in the 1960s. In the mid-1950s, Deere introduced an attachable corn head, allowing corn producers to use their combine to pick, shell, and clean corn in one smooth operation. [25] In 1956, Deere & Company bought-out the German tractor manufacturer Heinrich Lanz AG (see Lanz Bulldog). A John Deere-Lanz 700 tractor John Deere 7920 used by a track construction company. The John Deere 8530 In the last months of 1956, John Deere constructed a factory in northern Rosario, Argentina. [26] In Argentina, the make was managed by Agro Cross & Co. [26] John Deere made the following models of tractors in Argentina: 445, 271, 270, 281 (281) the models of the series 20 like 1420, [29] 2420, [30] 3420, [40] 420 (31) the models of the series 30 like 2330, [31] 2530, 2730, [33] 3330, [34] 3530, [35] 4530 (36) the models of the series 40 like 2140, [37] 3140, [38] 3540 (39) and the last made in Baigorria of the series 50 like 2850, 3350, 3550 (40) until 1994. Seventeen years later, in 2011 the Argentinian plant returns the assembly of tractors with the following models: 5036C, 5045D, 5055E, 5065E (65 HP) Series 5E, 5075E (75 HP) Series 5E, 5425N (77 HP) Series 5E, 5725HC (92 HP) Series 5E, 5725N (92 HP) Series 5E, 5725HC (92 HP) Series 5E, 5025, 5090E, 5090EH, 5076EF, 6110J, 6130J, 6145J and 6165J. Plus, in 2012, added in SKD/KD format, the assembly of combine harvesters 9570 STS, 9740 STS, 9670 STS and 9770 STS. [41] Also with the green line, the Argentinian factory made some backhoe loaders and motor graders like 570 A/B, [42] 544 A/B, [43] 507, 601, 2001441 and the 627, 727 model tractors. On August 30, 1960, John Deere dealers from around the world convened on Dallas, Texas, for an unprecedented product showcase. Deere Day in Dallas, as the event was called, introduced the world to the "New Generation of Power", the company's first modern four-cylinder and six-cylinder tractors, during a day packed with high-tech presentations, live demonstrations, and a parking lot full of brand-new green and yellow machines. The line of tractors introduced that day was five years in the making, and the event itself took months to plan. Deere chose Dallas to host the event partly because it was home to facilities large enough to accommodate the 6,000 guests and the equipment they were all there to see. The Dallas Memorial Auditorium, the Texas State Fairgrounds Coliseum, the Cotton Bowl, and the Cotton Bowl parking lot were each the site of part of the event. During the event, a new John Deere tractor with a diamond-covered nameplate was displayed for all to see inside Neiman-Marcus, a popular Dallas-based department store. According to information released by the company at the time of the event, John Deere dealers and key employees came to Dallas via the "largest commercial airlift of its type ever attempted". During the 24 hours leading up to the event, 16 airlines brought Deere employees and salespeople from all over the United States and Canada to Love Field in Dallas. Bill Hewitt, then chairman and CEO of Deere & Company, welcomed the dealers and introduced the new tractors. Hewitt told the guests they were about to see "a line of entirely new four- and six-cylinder tractors - completely modern in every respect - with outstanding features not duplicated in any other make of tractor". Since entering the tractor business in 1918, John Deere had focused on two-cylinder machines. The New Generation of Power introduced at Deere Day in Dallas was very different from anything Deere had built before. The new line of four- and six-cylinder tractors, the models 1010, 2010, 3010, and 4010, were far more powerful than Deere's two-cylinder models, and also easier and more comfortable to operate, with conveniently located controls, better visibility, and improved seat suspension. These new tractors were also easier to service. [45] The 4010 was rated at 80 horsepower in 1960, but tested at 84 horsepower during testing trials, making it one of the most powerful two-wheel-drive farm tractors at that time. The 4010 was the predecessor to the 4020, which is widely regarded as the most popular tractor ever produced by John Deere, and perhaps any tractor manufacturer in the United States. Although the 4020, which was available with Deere's optional Power Shift, enjoyed greater popularity, the 4010 moved John Deere into the modern era of farm tractor technology and design following its successful history as a tractor manufacturer that was by the late 1950s experiencing waning market share due to its outdated technology. In addition to the advanced engine technology, the "10" series tractors offered many other upgrades from the older two-cylinder models they replaced, including significantly higher horsepower-to-weight ratio, advanced hydraulics, more convenient and comfortable operator stations, and many other improvements. Of the "10" series John Deere tractors introduced in 1960, the 4010 was by far the most popular, with more than 58,000 units sold from 1960 to 1963. The success of the "10" series John Deere tractors, led by the 4010, helped prop John Deere from a 23% market share in 1959 to 34% by 1964 when the 4020 was introduced, making it the top manufacturer of farm equipment in the United States. [46] [47] [48] In 1972, Deere introduced its new Generation II "Sound Idea Tractors", the 4030, 4230, 4430, and 4630. While these tractors were mechanically similar to the New Generation tractors they replaced, and the 4230, 4430, and 4630 used a 404-cubic-inch displacement engine like the 4020, they featured redesigned sheet metal and most importantly they were available with an optional completely integrated operator's cab that John Deere called the Sound Gard body. This insulated cab that included a roll-over protective structure had a distinctive rounded windshield and came equipped with heat and air conditioning, as well as speakers for an optional radio. An 8-track tape player was also available as an option. The 5020 was replaced by the very similar 6030 and continued in production with New Generation styling until 1977 when the 30 Series tractors were replaced by Deere's "Iron Horses" series that included the 90-hp 4040, 110-hp 4240, 130-hp 4440, 150-hp 4640, and 180-hp 4840. The 4240, 4440, 4640, and 4840 featured a new 466-cubic-inch displacement engine, and improvements to the cab including an optional hydraulic seat for a smoother ride. The Sound Gard body and 8-speed Power Shift transmission were standard equipment on the 4840. In 1983, Deere introduced the 4050, 4250, 4450, 4650, and 4850. These tractors were essentially the same machines as the Iron Horses they replaced, but with significant upgrades. They offered a new 15-speed PowerShift transmission and were available with an optional mechanical front-wheel drive featuring castor action for better traction and a tighter turning radius. They also featured cosmetic upgrades, including a new light brown cab interior, instead of the black interior on previous models. These tractors were followed in the late 80s by the mechanically similar 55 and 60 series tractors before they were replaced by Deere's completely redesigned 7000 and 8000 series tractors in the early 1990s. In the 1962 Illinois Manufacturers Directory (50th-anniversary edition), John Deere, listed as Deere and Company, claimed a total workforce of 35,000, of which 9,000 were in Illinois. The corporate headquarters were located at 1325 Third Ave. in Moline, Illinois, with six manufacturing plants located around that city and a seventh plant in Hoopeston, Illinois. The six plants in Moline were listed as: John Deere Harvester Works at 1100 13th Ave., East Moline, where 3,000 employees made agricultural implements John Deere Industrial Equipment Works at 301 Third Ave., Moline, where 500 employees made earth-moving equipment John Deere Malleable Works at 1335-13th Street, East Moline, where 600 employees made nodular and modular iron castings John Deere Plated Works at 501 Third Ave., Moline, where 1,100 employees made agricultural implements John Deere Spreaders Works at 1209-13th Ave., Moline where 1,000 employees made agricultural implements John Deere Vermilion Works was located at North Sixth Ave., Hoopeston, Illinois, where 140 employees were listed as making iron work and implement parts, Moline, with 42,705 residents in 1962, had the local 7,000 employees of John Deere represent 16% of the city's entire population. [49] In 1969, John Deere followed its New Generation of combines with the 30 Series of 1960s with a New Generation of combines. These included the 3300, 4400, 6600, and 7700. These models were also the first to come with Quik-Tatch header mounting capabilities as standard equipment. In the 1980s, these combines were followed by the 4420, 6620, 7720, and 8820 that were essentially updated and improved versions of the previous models with larger capacity, a better cab, and easier maintenance and service. The 4420 was discontinued in 1984 and replaced by the 4425 combines imported from Germany, and the 6620, 7720, and 8820 received the Titan II updates. In 1989, Deere replaced the 6620, 7720, and 8820 with a new line of completely redesigned "Maximizer" combines that included the 9400, 9500, and 9600 walk-on combines. These combines featured a center-mounted cab, rear-mounted engine, and more comforts in the cab. Also in 1989, Deere was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. In 1997, Deere celebrated 50 years of self-propelled combine production, and the 1997 models featured a 50th-anniversary decal. In 1998, the 9410, 9510, and 9610 were introduced. These were essentially the same machines, but with minor upgrades. Deere dealers offered "10 series" upgrades to owners of older 9000 series Maximizer combines. In 1999, Deere introduced the 50 series Maximizer combines. These machines featured significant cosmetic upgrades including a more streamlined appearance, improved ergonomics in the cab, PTO shaft-style header hook-up, and the larger models were available as rotary machines which were a complete departure from the combines that Deere had built in the past. [50] In the late 1970s, International Harvester had pioneered rotary combines with their Axial flow machines and were soon followed by other manufacturers, but Deere continued to build only conventional walkie combines through the 1980s and 1990s. In 1999, John Deere introduced the Single-Tine Separation (STS) system on its 9550, 9650, and 9750 combines, representing a step forward in rotary combine technology. The STS system uses less horsepower and improved material handling. [21] In 2014, the Smithsonian National Museum named John Deere's original plough design as one of the objects that changed American history. [51] As of 2018 [update], Deere & Company employed about 67,000 people worldwide, of which half are in the United States and Canada, and is the largest agricultural machinery company in the world. In August 2014, the company announced it was indefinitely laying off 600 of its workers at plants in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas due to less demand for its products. [52] Inside the United States, the company's primary locations are the World Headquarters in Moline, Illinois, and various factories in central and southeastern United States. [53] As of 2018 [update], the company exports with an electric factory. [54] The logo of the leading tractor diesel has been used by this company for nearly 100 years. Over the years, the logo has had many changes and is still in use. Some of the older style logos have the word "DEERE" in a stylized font, while others have the word "JOHN DEERE" in a stylized font. In September 2017, Deere & Company signed a definitive agreement to acquire Blue River Technology, which is based in Sunnyvale, California, and is applying machine learning to agriculture. Blue River has designed and integrated computer vision and machine learning technology that will enable growers to reduce the use of herbicides by spraying only where weeds are present. [55] On August 29, 2019 [56] it was announced that Samuel R. Allen will stand down as CEO and president of John Deere. John May, president of the Worldwide Agriculture and Turf and Integrated Solutions divisions will replace him in November 2019. In October 2021, the company introduced a self-driving tractor at the annual Consumer Electronics Show, designed for large-scale farming as opposed to existing tractor designs for small-scale agriculture. It was part of a larger effort to develop so-called smart machines to make farming faster and more efficient than it would be relying on human labor, including through software, which would mean higher margins. The company said it wanted to "connect 1.5 million machines in service and a half billion acres in use to its cloud-based John Deere Operations Center." [60] [61] In June 2022, Deere announced it would cease production of its model 3710 moldboard plow but would continue to offer its model 995 reversible plow. In July 2024, Deere announced it would lay off 600 employees in its Midwest facilities and is considering moving the production of some components to Mexico. [62] [63] Donald Trump said he would impose 200% tariffs on Mexican-made equipment. [64] [65] John Deere's farm equipment has been criticized for being impossible to be serviced or repaired by owners or third parties; only John Deere has access to computer code required for this and to accept non-John-Deere replacement parts. Remote locking by the manufacturer may also be possible. This effectively makes the equipment unusable without the continued involvement of John Deere. [65] It was reported that during the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, Russian troops stole Deere tractors. [66] John Deere's license to repair digital rights management (DRM) Groups including the Electronic Frontier Foundation have criticized this activity, being contrary to the right to repair [71] [72] Some farmers use Ukrainian versions of John Deere software to circumvent restrictions on repair [73] [74] failed verification [75] In February 2022, the US Senate introduced a bill to allow farmers to repair their破壞了 in 2022 [76] [77] On January 9, 2023, John Deere signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) in which the company agreed to allow farmers and independent repair shops to purchase access to John Deere software, manuals, and other information needed to fix John Deere equipment. [78] Walter Schweitzer, President of the Montana Farmers Union, however, expressed skepticism about the agreement, pointing out that the private-sector MOU lacks a legal enforcement mechanism and allows the company to pull out of the MOU if any right-to-repair legislation is enacted. [79] Moreover, as part of the MOU, the AFBF agreed to encourage state farm bureaus to "refrain from introducing, promoting, or supporting federal or state data sharing in the automotive sector. In Australia, agricultural industry bodies have been and are lobbying for right to repair laws covering agricultural machinery. Additionally, in November 2024 that country's federal and state treasurers entered into a 10-year intergovernmental agreement on national competition policy that the federal treasurer, Jim Chalmers, has said was "an important first step towards delivering broader 'right to repair' reforms... especially in agriculture and farming." [80] In June 2022, 13 lawsuits from farmers and agrarians against that Deere and its affiliated entities had unlawfully conspired to monopolize and restrain the market for repair and maintenance services of John Deere equipment. [81] In February 2023, the United States Department of Justice filed a "statement of interest" in the case opposing Deere equipment. [82] In January 2025, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) filed an antitrust lawsuit against Deere over the company's restrictive repair policies. In its lawsuit, the FTC argued that Deere inflated repair costs for farmers by preventing independent shops from repairing Deere equipment. [84] The FTC was joined in its lawsuit by five US states including Michigan and Wisconsin. [85] John Deere manufactures a wide range of products, with several models of each in many cases. [86] Agricultural products include, among others, tractors, combine harvesters, balers, planters/seeds, silage machines, sprayers, spreaders, dry machines, and grain carts. See also: List of John Deere tractors Tractor Tracked tractor (6930T) FEL attachment Combine harvester Forage harvester Cotton picker Sugarcane harvester Seed drill Field sprayer Telescopic handler Construction equipment includes: Excavator Loader Tracked loader Backhoe Grader John Deere manufactures a range of forestry machinery, among others, harvesters, forwarders, skidders, feller bunchers and log loaders. Timberjack was a subsidiary of John Deere from 2000 to 2006. Harvester Forwarder Skidder Other products the company manufactures include consumer and commercial equipment such as lawn mowers, compact utility tractors, snow throwers, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and StarFire (a wide-area differential GPS). It is also a supplier of diesel engines and powertrains (axles, transmissions, etc.) used especially in heavy equipment. [87] John Deere leasing has expanded to non-equity loans. As of 2017, this is the leading division of John Deere. With a loan portfolio of \$2 billion, it accounts for a third of John Deere's income. [88] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. [89] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. [90] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. [91] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. [92] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. [93] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. [94] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. [95] John Deere's engine and transmission division is the largest in the world. 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It is built out of resilient rubber to ensure the tension and stays tight in place. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) The John Deere L120 belt part number is GX20305. You can use this number for finding a replacement belt. To adjust the drive belt, you must follow the manual instructed method. However, typically it requires loosening the transmission drive belt idler arm's middle bolt to loosen it and then adjusting it using a combination wrench and socket wrench. A number of issues can happen to John Deere L120. But the most significant issue to show up would be the discharge chute plugged. An improper belt installation can cause the belt to work with poor tension. And it's a serious problem that can make the other components fail at any time. And there you have it! From the John Deere L120 belt diagram to the explanation of common issues to guide for handling the belt, we have tried to bring you the most comprehensive guide you'll ever find in this matter. We hope it was helpful! But if you still feel stuck with unresolved confusion due to much serious trouble going on with the belt, don't delay contacting a professional. Often that's the best way to make sure your machine is running smoothly and also to ensure it does not get completely out of use. We'll be back with more soon, take care! You Can Also Raid: Enamored with the world of golf Jack pursued a degree in Golf Course Management at THE Ohio State University. This career path allowed him to work on some of the highest profile golf courses in the country! Due to the pandemic, Jack began Inside The Yard as a side hustle that quickly became his main hustle. Since starting the company, Jack has relocated to a homestead in Central Arkansas where he and his wife raise cattle and two little girls. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. It doesn't matter if you've never driven a tractor, mowed a lawn, or operated a dozer. With John Deere's role in helping produce food, fiber, fuel, and infrastructure, we work for every single person on the planet. It all started nearly 200 years ago with a steel plow. Today, John Deere drives innovation in agriculture, construction, forestry, turf, power systems, and more. Primary Get directions One John Deere Place Moline, IL 61265, US Get directions John-Deere-Str. 70 Mannheim, Germany 68163, DE Get directions 1 Rue John Deere Fleury les Aubrais Cedex, France 45401, FR Get directions Energiestraat 16 Horst, Netherlands 5961PT, NL Get directions Poznańska 1B Tarnowo Podgórne, Poland 62-080, PL Get directions 43 avenue John F. Kennedy L-1016, Luxembourg L-1016, LU Get directions Cyber city, Magarpatta city, Hadapsar Pune, India 411013, IN Get directions Boulevard Diaz Ordaz #500 Garza García, Mexico 66210, MX Get directions 1,617,444 followers 2d The Ruzickas are farmers from Marble Rock, Iowa, where they plant corn and soybeans and raise hogs. Last year, their dad, Mike Ruzicka, had a serious accident. Suddenly, their 1,800-acre farm needed extra help. That's when Farm Rescue stepped in - a nonprofit based in North Dakota that helps farmers when life throws a curveball like injuries, illness, or natural disasters. They bring in volunteers and equipment to keep farms running. And a lot of those volunteers are John Deere employees. That's what brought the Ruzickas to our Tractor Operations in Waterloo, Iowa. They wanted to see where the tractors that power their farm are made and meet the people behind them. 1,617,444 followers 3d Edited "Being named to this year's Axios and The Harris Poll 100 is a meaningful reflection of how people view John Deere. The survey asks Americans which companies stand out for their reputation, and we're grateful that our name came to mind," says Mara Downing, vice president, corporate communications & brand management. "Our brand has always been shaped by the people who build it, the customers who rely on it, and the communities we serve. Everything we do is in service of our customers and helping life leap forward." List of rankings: 1,617,444 followers 1w Welcome to our Bruchsal factory in Germany! Here we bring together smart robotics and skilled employees to build cabs for tractors and combines. Location details: - Campus: 627,300 m² (similar size as 88 soccer fields!) - Shopfloor: 64,500 m² - Employees: 770 "With a focus on safety, sustainability, and continuous improvement, the factory not only meets the highest standards of quality and efficiency - it sets them," explains Sven Künster, factory manager Bruchsal. "We assemble cabs that help deliver the performance and comfort our customers count on. And at the core of this success is a team of highly trained, passionate professionals who bring deep expertise, dedication, and a strong sense of responsibility to their work." #JohnDeereEurope 1,617,444 followers 2w Edited Our cotton picker just won Iowa Association of Business and Industry's 2025 "Coolest Thing Made in Iowa" contest. "This award belongs to everyone who has contributed to the success of the CP770 cotton picker, from concept to fabrication, assembly to delivery, and everything in between," shared Rosalind Fox, factory manager at John Deere Des Moines Works. "Our employees continue to push boundaries to better serve farmers around the world." 1,617,444 followers 3w In 2024, our employees reached a new milestone by volunteering more than 340,000 hours — a 31 percent increase from the previous year! Because of their dedication to serving our communities, combined with our Foundation's continued focus on giving, we were honored once again as part of The Civic 50 Points of Light for the fourth year in a row. This award celebrates the most community-focused companies in the United States. "We're honored to receive this recognition from Points of Light," said Taryn Edgin, director, community relations and president, John Deere Foundation. "It reflects our commitment to trust-based philanthropy and unrestricted giving while highlighting the incredible efforts of our employees, who work tirelessly to improve our customers' lives while building stronger communities." 1,617,444 followers 4w The fuel you used to drive to the grocery store today? Some of it came from an American farmer. Powering the truck that delivered your food to the grocery store? Yep, American farmer. And in the future, the fuel that helps propel your flight to visit relatives? You guessed it. American farmer. Learn more: Speed is Only Part of the StoryExplore the Zero Series Leading or presiding officer of an organized group "Chairman of the Board" redirects here. For other uses, see Chairman of the Board (disambiguation). Agustín Vásquez Gómez, ambassador of the Republic of El Salvador, chairing the OPCW's Fourth Review Conference, November 2018 The chair, also chairman, chairwoman, or chairperson, is the presiding officer of an organized group such as a board, committee, or deliberative assembly. The person holding the office, who is typically elected or appointed by members of the group or organisation, presides over meetings of the group, and is required to conduct the group's business in an orderly fashion.[1] In some organizations, the chair is also known as president (or other title).[2][3] In others, where a board appoints a president (or other title), the two terms are used for distinct positions. The term chairman may be used in a neutral manner, not directly implying the gender of the holder. In meetings or conferences, to "chair" something (chairing) means to lead the event.[4] Look up chair, chairman, chairwoman, chairperson, or preside in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Terms for the office and its holder include chair, chairman, chairwoman, chairperson, convenor, facilitator, moderator, president, and presiding officer.[5][6] [7][8][9] The chair of a parliamentary chamber is sometimes called the speaker.[10][11] Chair has been used to refer to a seat or office of authority since the middle of the 17th century; its earliest citation in the Oxford English Dictionary dates to 1658–1659, four years after the first citation for chairman.[12][13][14] Feminist critiques have analysed Chairman as a possible example of sexist language, associating the male gender with the exercise of authority; this has led to some use of the generic "Chairperson".[15] In World Schools Style debating, as of 2009, chair or chairman refers to the person who controls the debate; it recommends using Madame Chair or Mr. Chairman to address the chair.[16] The FranklinCovey Style Guide for Business and Technical Communication and the American Psychological Association style guide advocate using chair or chairperson.[17][18] The Oxford Dictionary of American Usage and Style (2000) suggested that the gender-neutral forms were gaining ground; it advocated chair for both men and women.[19] The Daily Telegraph's style guide bans the use of chair and chairperson; the newspaper's position, as of 2018, is that "chairman is correct English".[20] The National Association of Parliamentarians adopted a resolution in 1975 discouraging the use of chairperson and rescinded it in 2017.[21][22] Ambassador Leena Al-Hadid of Jordan chairs a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 2018.[23] The word chair can refer to the place from which the holder of the office presides, whether on a chair, at a lectern, or elsewhere.[1] During meetings, the person presiding is said to be "in the chair" and is also referred to as "the chair".[1] Parliamentary procedure requires that members address the "chair" as "Mr. (or Madam) Chairman (or Chair or Chairperson)" rather than using a name - one of many customs intended to maintain the presiding officer's impartiality and to ensure an objective and impersonal approach.[7][24] In the British music hall tradition, the chairman was the master of ceremonies who announced the performances and was responsible for controlling any rowdy elements in the audience. The role was popularised on British TV in the 1960s and 1970s by Leonard Sachs, the chairman on the variety show The Good Old Days.[25] "Chairman" as a quasi-title gained particular resonance when socialist states from 1917 onwards shunned more traditional leadership labels and stressed the collective control of Soviets (councils or committees) by beginning to refer to executive figureheads as "Chairman of the X Committee". Lenin, for example, officially functioned as the head of Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars".[26][27] At the same time, the head of the state was first called "Chairman of the Central Executive Committee" (until 1938) and then "Chairman of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet". In Communist China, Mao Zedong was commonly called "Chairman Mao", as he was officially Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Military Commission. Sam Ervin (right), chairman of the United States Senate Watergate Committee, 1973 In addition to the administrative or executive duties in organizations, the chair presides over meetings.[28] Such duties at meetings include: Calling the meeting to order Determining if a quorum is present Announcing the items on the "order of business", or agenda, as they come up Recognition of members to have the floor Enforcing the rules of the group Putting questions (motions) to a vote, which is the usual way of resolving disagreements following discussion of the issues Adjourning the meeting While presiding, the chair should remain impartial and not interrupt a speaker if the speaker has the floor and is following the rules of the group.[29] In committees or small boards, the chair votes along with the other members; in assemblies or larger boards, the chair should vote only when it can affect the result.[30] At a meeting, the chair only has one vote (i.e. the chair cannot vote twice and cannot override the decision of the group unless the organization has specifically given the chair such authority).[31] The powers of the chair vary widely across organizations. In some organizations they have the authority to hire staff and make financial decisions. In others they only make recommendations to a board of directors, or may have no executive powers, in which case they are mainly a spokesperson for the organization. The power given depends upon the type of organization, its structure, and the rules it has created for itself. If the chair exceeds their authority, engages in misconduct, or fails to perform their duties, they may face disciplinary procedures. Such procedures may include censure, suspension, or removal from office. The rules of the organization would provide details on who can perform these disciplinary procedures.[32] Usually, whoever appointed or elected the chair has the power to discipline them. There are three common types of chair in public corporations. The chief executive officer (CEO) may also hold the title of chair, in which case the board frequently names an independent member of the board as a lead independent director.[33] This position is equivalent to the position of président-directeur général in France.[citation needed] Executive chair is an office separate from that of CEO, where the titleholder wields influence over company operations, such as Larry Ellison of Oracle, Douglas Flint of HSBC and Steve Case of AOL Time Warner. In particular, the group chair of HSBC is considered the top position of that institution, outranking the chief executive, and is responsible for leading the board and representing the company in meetings with government figures. Before the creation of the group management board in 2006, HSBC's chair essentially held the duties of a chief executive at an equivalent institution, while HSBC's chief executive served as the deputy. After the 2006 reorganization, the management cadre ran the business, while the chair oversaw the controls of the business through compliance and audit and the direction of the business.[34][35][36] Non-executive chair is also a separate post from the CEO; unlike an executive chair, a non-executive chair does not interfere in day-to-day company matters. Across the world, many companies have separated the roles of chair and CEO, saying that this move improves corporate governance. The non-executive chair's duties are typically limited to matters directly related to the board, such as:[37] Chairing the meetings of the board. Organizing and coordinating the board's activities, such as by setting its annual agenda. Reviewing and evaluating the performance of the CEO and the other board members. Christina Magnuson, as chairman,[38] presides over the 2016 annual meeting of the Friends of the Ulriksdal Palace Theater. Many companies in the US have an executive chair; this method of organization is sometimes called the American model. Having a non-executive chair is common in the UK and Canada; this is sometimes called the British model. Expert opinion is rather evenly divided over which is the preferable model.[39] There is a growing push by public market investors for companies with an executive chair to have a lead independent director to provide some element of an independent perspective.[40][41] The role of the chair in a private equity-backed board differs from the role in non-profit or publicly listed organizations in several ways, including the pay, role and what makes an effective private-equity chair.[42] Companies with both an executive chair and a CEO include Ford,[43] HSBC,[44] Alphabet Inc.,[45] and HP.[46] A vice- or deputy chair, subordinate to the chair, is sometimes chosen to assist and to serve as chair in the latter's absence, or when a motion involving the chair is being discussed.[47] In the absence of the chair and vice-chair, groups sometimes elect a chair pro tempore to fill the role for a single meeting.[48] In some organizations that have both titles, deputy chair ranks higher than vice-chair, as there are often multiple vice-chairs but only a single deputy chair.[49] This type of deputy chair title on its own usually has only an advisory role and not an operational one (such as Ted Turner at Time Warner).[50] An unrelated definition of vice- and deputy chairs describes an executive who is higher ranking or has more seniority than an executive vice-president (EVP). Executive director Non-executive director Parliamentary procedure in the corporate world President (corporate title) ^ a b c Robert, Henry M.; et al. (2011). Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (11th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Da Capo Press. p. 22. ISBN 978-0-306-82020-5. ^ Robert 2011, p. 448 ^ Sturgis, Alice (2001). The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure (Fourth ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill. p. 163. ISBN 978-0-07-136513-0. ^ "Chairing". Cambridge Dictionary (Online ed.). Retrieved 22 January 2024. ^ Hellinger, Marlis, ed. (2001). Gender across languages: The Linguistic Representation of Women and Men (IMPACT: Studies in Language and Society). Amsterdam: Benjamins. p. 125. ISBN 90-272-1841-2. ^ "Chairperson". Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 2014-01-10. ^ a b Sturgis 2001, p. 11 ^ "moderator". Chambers 21st Century Dictionary via Search Chambers. Edinburgh: Chambers Harrap. ^ Although convener means someone who summons (convenes) a meeting, the convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV, c. 46 §43 "The convener, who shall preside at such committee, shall be entitled to a casting vote." This meaning is most commonly found in assemblies with Scottish heritage. ^ "The many roles of the Speaker". New Zealand Parliament. Office of the Speaker, Parliament of New Zealand. 2006-02-01. Archived from the original on 2019-05-09. Retrieved 2019-05-09. ^ "About Parliament: The Lord Speaker". Parliament of the United Kingdom. Archived from the original on 2008-06-09. Retrieved 2008-10-23. ... responsibilities of the Lord Speaker include chairing the Lords debating chamber, ... ^ Merriam-Webster's dictionary of English usage. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster. 1993. p. 235. ISBN 0-87779-132-5. ^ "Chairman". Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1). 2006. Retrieved 2008-10-22. ^ See also the American Heritage Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster Dictionary, Word Origins by Anatoly Liberman (page 88), Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage (page 235) ^ *Margrit Eichler (28 October 2013). Nonsexist Research Methods: A Practical Guide. Routledge. p. 14. ISBN 978-1-134-97797-0. Typically, these analyses pointed out the use of so-called generic male terms as sexist... As a consequence of these critiques, guides were published that replaced so-called generic male terms with truly generic terms: policeman became police officer; fireman, fire fighter; postman, mail carrier; workman, worker; chairman, chairperson; mankind, humanity; and so on. Barrie Thorne; Nancy Henley (1975). Language and Sex: Difference and Dominance. Newbury House Publishers. p. 28. ISBN 9780883770436. Is it possible to change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change: the coining of new terms (such as Ms. to replace Miss/Mrs., and chairperson to replace chairman and chairwoman), and various proposals to replace he as the generic third person singular pronoun. Dale Spender (1990). Man Made Language. Pandora. pp. 29-30. ISBN 978-0-04-440766-9. Another factor which we must bear in mind is that women need more words - and more positive words - not less. The removal of sexist words would not leave a large repertoire of words for women to draw upon! ... Some attempts have been made to modify sexist words and there are signs that this on its own is insufficient to reduce sexism in language. Words such as police officer and chairperson have been an attempt to break away from the negative value which female words acquire by the creation of sex-neutral terms "The language of gender". Oxford Living Dictionary. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on 2019-05-10. Retrieved 2019-05-20. People also object to the use of the ending -man in words referring to professions and roles in society, for example postman, spokesman, or chairman. Since women are generally as likely as men to be involved in an occupation or activity nowadays, this type of word is increasingly being replaced by gender-neutral terms, e.g. postal worker, spokesperson, or chair/chairperson. "Chairman - More About". Oxford Learner's Dictionary. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on May 30, 2017. Retrieved 2019-05-20. When you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes both men and women equally. Some people may be very offended if you do not ... Neutral words like assistant, worker, person or officer are now often used instead of -man or -woman in the names of jobs ... Neutral words are very common in newspapers, on television and radio and in official writing, in both British English and North American English. "Chairman - Note". Cambridge Dictionary. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Although chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male. "Chairperson (usage note)". Dictionary.com. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Chairperson has, since the 1960s, come to be used widely as an alternative to either chairman or chairwoman. This change has sprung largely from a desire to avoid chairman, which is felt by many to be inappropriate and even sexually discriminatory when applied to a woman ... Chairperson is standard in all varieties of speech and writing. "Chairman (usage note)". Macmillan Dictionary. Springer. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Many people prefer to say chair or chairperson, because the word chairman suggests that the person in this position is always a man. "Chairman (usage note)". The American Heritage Dictionary. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. Retrieved 2019-05-20. These compounds sometimes generate controversy because they are considered sexist by some people who believe that -man necessarily excludes females. Others believe that -man, like the word man itself, is an accepted and efficient convention that is not meant to be gender-specific. "Chairman (usage note)". Collins English Dictionary. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Chairman can seem inappropriate when applied to a woman, while chairwoman can be offensive. Chair and chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson. Marshall Cavendish Corporation (2010). Sex and Society Volume 1: Abstinence - Gender Identity. New York: Marshall Cavendish Reference. p. 300. ISBN 978-0-7614-7906-2. Zinsser, William (2007). On Writing Well: The Classic Guide to Writing Nonfiction (30th anniversary ed., 7. ed., rev. and updated, [Nachdr.] ed.). New York: HarperCollins. p. 81. ISBN 978-0-06-089154-1. ^ Quinn, Simon (2009). Debating in the World Schools style: a guide. 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