



COMBINE CALIBRATION REPORT

Harvested Crop:	Harvest Year:	Scale Type:	Combine:	Farm/Unit Name:
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Calibration Date and Time	Field Name	Flow Rate (Standard or Low)	Scale Measured Weight	Machine Displayed Weight	+/- Difference (Lbs/Pct.)	Original Calibration/ Comp Number	New Calibration Comp Number	Avg. Crop Moisture %

Purpose

This guide is intended to document calibration activities and provide general guidelines of combine calibration. Before completing any calibration activities, please review and understand the manufacturer specifications for your monitor/controller. For equipment questions, please reach out to your equipment dealer.

Requirements

RMA requires calibration of the weight displayed by the monitor/controller be within 3% accuracy. It's important to maintain a calibration report for each crop year and be able to provide proper documentation in the event of a claim or review.

Quick Tip

Prior to harvesting a calibration load, ensure the combine grain tank and unloading auger is empty. It's also important to confirm the weigh wagon is empty and calibrated, or if unloading to a truck, confirm it is empty of grain.

Ensure the scale source has been calibrated.

Calibrating a Yield Monitor

Prior to yield calibration, complete any adjustments that can influence the performance of the combine such as concave opening, rotor speed, and chaffer and sieve openings. Do not make threshing related adjustments while completing calibration loads doing so can negatively impact the accuracy of yield calibration.

The sensors within a yield monitoring system that can have the most impact on the accuracy of yield data calculations are the mass flow and grain moisture sensors. Additionally, accurate distance, speed and header cut width are important for capturing accurate yield data.

Calibration loads should be collected in representative areas of the field(s) and completed at a normal harvest speed per field conditions.

Calibration Basics

The following represents a typical calibration process for both single point and multi-point calibrations systems. The process requires three steps for most systems:

1. Harvest a calibration load.
 - a. For multi-point calibrations collect at least 4 loads. Each load should be between 3,000 to 6,000 lbs.
 - b. For single-point calibrations loads can be larger and performed at a fixed speed.
2. Weigh the calibration load on a grain cart or truck to get a ground truth weight for the load.
3. Enter the ground truth weight into the yield monitor display.

This process is repeated for multi-point calibrations using different crop flow rates.

Re-calibration might be necessary when crop conditions significantly change.

Self-calibrating combines also require documentation of calibration loads confirming at least 3% accuracy of the system for each crop.

Calibration Sequence

1. Moisture Sensor Calibration
 - a. Most systems require this once per season on each crop.
2. Standard Yield Calibration
 - a. Must be completed for each crop.
 - b. Complete calibration sequence per the manufacture's specifications.
3. Temperature Calibration
 - a. When completing the calibration be sure the sensor is not in direct sunlight. This should be completed once every year.