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Replacement deck belt John Deere L series 42" This belt is used across the whole range of mowers from Sabre 14.542 and 17.542 through L100 L110 right up to current D100, D110 and D130. Replaces part GX20072 and GY20570 . A section belt Length approx 104" Fits the following Sabre and John Deere mowers 14.542GS SABRE Fits the following Sabre and John Deere mowers. 14.542GS SABRE 1642HS and 1742HS SABRE 17.542HS SABRE Lawn TractorL100 Lawn Tractor with 42-inch Deck L110 Lawn Tractor L105 Lawn Tractor L107 Lawn Tractor L118 Lawn Tractor L111 Lawn Tractor L108 Lawn Tractor 102 Tractor 115 Tractor 125 Tractor 135 Tractor 105 Tractor LA100 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck LA110 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck LA120 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck X110 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck X120 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck LA105 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck LA115 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck LA125 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck LA135 Tractor (100 Series) with 42-Inch Mower Deck D100 100 Series Tractor D110 100 Series Tractor D120 100 Series Tractor D130 100 Series Tractor X125 100 Series Tractor X145 100 Series Tractor D105 100 Series Tractor D125 100 Series Tractor X105 100 Series Tractor Replacement deck belt John Deere L series 42" This belt is used across the whole range of mowers from Sabre 14.542 and 17.542 through L100 L110 right up to current D100, D110 and D130. 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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. Order Virtually AnywhereBuy Parts Now on Shop.Deere.com John Deere belts are not one-size-fits-all. Each model comes with a specific belt size, usually measured in inches and categorized by function, drive belts, deck belts, or transmission belts. Using the wrong size can affect mower performance, cause premature wear, or even damage the engine.In this post guide, we'll give you a detailed JD belt size chart, covering all models from A to Z, plus essential tips for replacement, maintenance, and buying the right belt.ModelPart NumberBelt Size (inches)100 SeriesGX20072103.7 x 0.5D100GX20072103.7 x 0.5D105GX20072103.7 x 0.5D110GX20072103.7 x 0.5D125GX20072103.7 x 0.5D130GX20072103.7 x 0.5D140GX20072103.7 x 0.5D155GX20072103.7 x 0.5D160GX20072103.7 x 0.5D170GX20072103.7 x 0.5E100GX20072103.7 x 0.5E110GX20072103.7 x 0.5E120GX20072103.7 x 0.5E130GX20072103.7 x 0.5E140GX20072103.7 x 0.5E150GX20072103.7 x 0.5E160GX20072103.7 x 0.5E170GX20072103.7 x 0.5E180GX20072103.7 x 0.5G110GX20072103.7 x 0.5GT235M154958Not specifiedL100GX20072103.7 x 0.5L105GX20072103.7 x 0.5L108GX20072103.7 x 0.5L110GX20072103.7 x 0.5L120GX20072103.7 x 0.5L130GX20072103.7 x 0.5LA105GX20072103.7 x 0.5LA115GX20072103.7 x 0.5LA125GX20072103.7 x 0.5LA135GX20072103.7 x 0.5LA145GX20072103.7 x 0.5LA155GX20072103.7 x 0.5LA165GX20072103.7 x 0.5LX172M154958Not specifiedS240GX20072103.7 x 0.5X300M154958Not specifiedX304M154958Not specifiedX310M154958Not specifiedX320M154958Not specifiedX350M154958Not specifiedX360M154958Not specifiedX500M154621142 x 0.5X530M154621142 x 0.5X540M154621142 x 0.5Z225GX25628104.5 x 0.5Z235GX25628104.5 x 0.5Z255GX25628104.5 x 0.5Z425M158131141.7 x 0.5Z445M158131141.7 x 0.5Z465M158131141.7 x 0.5Z540RM174506158.9 x 0.5Related How to Replace Belt on John Deere Z445 Drive Belt DiagramModelPart NumberBelt Size (inches)100 SeriesGX2183392 x 0.5D100GX2183392 x 0.5D105GX2199490.3 x 0.5D110GX2183392 x 0.5D125GX2183392 x 0.5D130GX2183392 x 0.5D140GX2183392 x 0.5D155GX2183392 x 0.5D160GX2183392 x 0.5D170GX2183392 x 0.5E100GX2183392 x 0.5E110GX2183392 x 0.5E120GX2183392 x 0.5E130GX2183392 x 0.5E140GX2183392 x 0.5E150GX2199490.3 x 0.5E160GX2183392 x 0.5E170GX2183392 x 0.5E180GX2183392 x 0.5L100GX2030588.9 x 0.5L105GX2030588.9 x 0.5L108GX2030588.9 x 0.5L110GX2030588.9 x 0.5L120GX2030588.9 x 0.5L130GX2030588.9 x 0.5LA105GX2183392 x 0.5LA115GX2183392 x 0.5LA125GX2183392 x 0.5LA135GX2183392 x 0.5LA145GX2183392 x 0.5LA155GX2183392 x 0.5LA165GX2183392 x 0.5X300M15489790 x 0.5X304M15489790 x 0.5X310M15489790 x 0.5X320M15489790 x 0.5X350M16948587.9 x 0.5X360M15489790 x 0.5X500M15489790 x 0.5X530M15489790 x 0.5X540M15489790 x 0.5Related Husqvarna Belt Size Chart(For All Models)ModelPart NumberBelt Size (inches)AAM354091/2″ x 40″–50″BAM354091/2″ x 40″–50″NOTE: Belt sizes and part numbers depend on deck size, model year, and configuration. Always make verificationHere are three simple ways to find the right belt size:Check the Owner's Manual: Belt sizes are usually listed in the maintenance section.Look on the Mower Deck: Many JD mowers have a sticker with the belt part number and dimensions.Related Toro Belt Size Chart(Updated For All Models)Keep an eye out for these red flags:Cracking or fraying on the belt surfaceBelt slipping or squealing during operationUneven cutting patternsVisible damage or shreddingFeatureOEM BeltsAftermarket BeltsQualityHighVariesFitPerfect matchMay require adjustmentsCostHigherLowerWarrantyYesUsually limitedOEM belts, such as those from John Deere, are precision-made for your model. Aftermarket options can save money, but not all are created equal.Related Cub Cadet Belt Size Chart(For All Models)Clean the deck regularlyAvoid mowing wet grassDon't overload or overwork your mowerPerform routine maintenance checksTension belts correctlyTools You May Need:Socket wrench setScrewdriverGlovesBelt diagram for your modelSteps:Disconnect the spark plug for safety.Remove the mower deck.Take off the old belt.Route the new belt using the belt diagram.Reinstall the deck and test the system.Related Briggs and Stratton Belt Size Chart(For All Models)Buying the wrong sizeSkipping the belt diagramOver-tightening the beltIgnoring tensioner pulley conditionsUsing old pulleys with a new beltTo determine the correct drive belt size for your John Deere mower:Check the owner's manual – It usually lists the exact part number and belt size.Look at the current belt – Many belts have the size printed on them.Use the mower's model number – Search online, use our chart above or on John Deere's parts website using your model (e.g., S100, D140).Measure manually – If the old belt is missing or broken, use a soft measuring tape or string to measure the belt path and get an approximate length.Related Gravely Belt Size Chart(For All Models)The John Deere S100 uses the following belts:Mower Deck Belt (42″): Part number GX20072Size: 104 inches long x 0.5 inches wideDrive Belt: Part number GX21994Size: Approximately 90.3 inches longBoth belts are designed specifically for the S100's transmission and deck system. Always use OEM parts for best performance.The John Deere Z315E typically comes with a 42-inch deck, and its deck belt specification is:Part Number: M169485Size: Approximately 87.9 inches long x 0.5 inches wideDouble-check your model year, as belt size may vary slightly.The GX20072 belt, one of John Deere's most common belts, has the following dimensions:Length: 104 inchesWidth: 0.5 inches (1/2 inch)Type: V-Belt, used on many 42-inch deck models like the D100, E100, S100, LA100, and L100 Series.The John Deere S100 is a 42-inch riding lawn tractor, which refers to the cutting deck width. Other size specs:Deck Width: 42 inchesOverall Width with Deck: ~53 inchesLength: ~69.7 inchesHeight: ~42.5 inchesIt's part of the 100 Series, ideal for residential lawn care.A John Deere 42-inch mower deck belt (like GX20072) measures:Length: 104 inchesWidth: 0.5 inchesThis belt is used on many 42″ decks across D100, E100, S100, and LA100 Series tractors.Improper tension – Too tight or too loose causes friction and slippage.Debris buildup – Sticks, grass, or rocks lodged in the pulley system can cut or overstrain the belt.Aging or cracking – Over time, rubber dries out, cracks, and weakens.Worn pulleys – Damaged or misaligned pulleys increase stress on the belt.Incorrect belt installation – Using the wrong size or twisting the belt can cause immediate damage.Overloading the mower – Thick or wet grass puts excess strain on the drive and deck belts. Image not available forColor: To view this video download Flash Player Copyright © 2025, V-Belt Guys. american express diners club discover google pay master paypal shopify pay visa 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, Germary 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. 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To view a list of securities that are subject to delisting, including those that continue to be traded pending appeal, please click here.CUSIP identifiers have been provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC, The CUSIP Database, © 2025 American Bankers Association. "CUSIP" is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association.Yield data is for informational purposes only. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. 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Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch Now 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 & CompanyJohn Deere World Headquarters in Moline, IllinoisCompany typePublicTraded asNYSE: DES&P 100 componentS&P 500 componentIndustryAgricultural machineryHeavy equipmentFounded1837; 188 years ago (1837), in Grand Detour, Illinois, U.S.[1]FounderJohn DeereHeadquartersMoline, Illinois, U.S.Area servedWorldwideKey peopleJohn C. May (chairman, CEO & president)ProductsTractorsCombine harvestersForage harvestersSugarcane harvestersSeed drillsField sprayersFEL attachmentsTelescopic handlersBackhoesExcavatorsLoadersGradersFeller bunchersForwardersLog LoadersSkiddersDiesel enginesServicesFinancial servicesRevenue 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 employees75,800 (2024)SubsidiariesNortrax, Vapormatic, Hagie, Monosem, Blue River Technology, Harvest Profit, Navcom Technology, OnGolf, Lesco, Unimil, John Deere Financial, Bear Flag RoboticsWebsitedeere.comFootnotes / referencesFinancials as of October 27, 2024[update][2] Deere & Company, doing business as John Deere (/ˈdʒɒnˈdɪər/), 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 Manufacturer", 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 Velie, 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 Dain All-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 level due to increased cylinder bore.[20] A year later, this innovation was followed up by the introduction of John Deere No. 1, a smaller machine that was more popular with customers. By 1929, the No. 1 and No. 2 were replaced by newer, lighter-weight harvesters. In the 1930s, John Deere and other farm equipment manufacturers began developing hillside harvesting technology. Harvesters now had the ability to effectively use their combines to harvest grain on hillsides with up to a 50% slope gradient.[21] On an episode of the Travel Channel series Made in America that profiled Deere & Company, host John Ratzenberger stated that the company never repossessed any equipment from American farmers during 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. Peek 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, 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.[21] 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 1958, John Deere constructed a factory in northern Rosario, Argentina.[25] In Argentina, the make was managed by Agar Cross & Co.[26] John Deere made the following models of tractors in Argentina: 445,[27] 730;[28] the models of the series 20 like 1420,[29] 2420,[30] 3420, 4420;[31] the models of the serie 30 like 2330,[32] 2530, 2730,[33] 3330,[34] 3530,[35] 4530;[36] the models of the serie 40 like 2140,[37] 3140 / 3140 DT, 3440,[38] 3540[39] and the last made in Baigorria of the serie 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 (45 HP) Serie 5D, 5045E (45 HP) Serie 5E, 5065E (65 HP) Serie 5E, 5075E (75 HP) Serie 5E, 5425N (77 HP) Serie 5000, 5725 (92 HP) Serie 5025, 5725HC (92 HP) Serie 5025, 5090E, 5090EH, 5076EF, 6110J, 6130J, 6145J and 6165J. Plus, in 2012, added in SKD/CKD format, the assembly of combine harvesters 9570 STS Serie 70, 9470 STS, 9670 STS and 9770 STS.[41] Also, with the green line, the Argentinian facility made some backhoe loaders and motor graders like 570 A/B,[42] 544 A/B,[43] 507, 308, 200[44] and the 627, 727 model tractors. On August 30, 1960, John Deere dealers from around the world converged 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 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 propel 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 caster 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 malleable and nodular iron castings John Deere Planter Works at 501 Third Ave., Moline, where 1,000 employees made agricultural implements John Deere Plow Works at 1225 Third Ave., Moline, where 1,100 employees made agricultural implements John Deere Spreader Works at 1209-13th Ave., Moline where 800 employees made agricultural implements The 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 tractors of the 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 walker 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 walker 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 improves material handling.[21] In 2014, the Smithsonian 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 agriculture 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 its World Headquarters in Moline, Illinois, and manufacturing factories in central and southeastern United States.[53] As of 2016[update], the company experiments with an electric farm tractor.[54] The logo of the leaping deer has been used by this company for over 155 years. Over the years, the logo has had minor changes and pieces removed. Some of the older style logos have the deer leaping over a log.[55][56] The company uses different logo colors for agricultural vs. construction products. The company's agricultural products are identifiable by a distinctive shade of green paint, with the inside border being yellow. By contrast, the construction products are identifiable by a shade of black with the deer being yellow, and the inside border also being yellow. 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.[57] On August 29, 2019,[58] it was announced that Samuel R. Allen will step 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, about 10,000 employees, unionized with the United Auto Workers, went on strike following an impasse in contract negotiations.[59] In January 2022, the company introduced a self-driving tractor at the annual Consumer Electronics Show, designed for large-scale farming as opposed to existing comparable tractors designed 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] Late model John Deere 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 Ukrainian farm equipment and took it back to Russia, but that the dealers who owned the equipment locked it remotely.[66] John Deere's license covering the internal software on tractor control computers does not allow users or independent mechanics to modify the software.[67][68] This prevents repairs by farmers and creates a monopoly for John Deere dealerships.[69] John Deere claims user repair is forbidden by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, through bypassing of digital rights management.[70] Groups including the Electronic Frontier Foundation have criticised 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] In February 2022, the US Senate introduced a bill to allow farmers to perform their own repairs.[75][76] As of April 2022[update], right-to-repair bills had been introduced in 26 states.[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 'Right to Repair' legislation that imposes obligations beyond the commitments in this MOU."[79] The issue addressed by the MOU is still a problem for users of John Deere farm equipment in other countries such as Australia, where agricultural machinery is not covered by the country's first right to repair law, a federal statute providing for mandatory 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 farms and farmers, alleging that John Deere and its affiliated dealerships had unlawfully conspired to monopolize and restrain the market for repair and maintenance services of John Deere equipment, were consolidated in federal court in Illinois.[81] In February 2023, the United States Department of Justice filed a "statement of interest" in the case opposing a motion by John Deere to dismiss the case, arguing that restrictions on repair can harm both consumers and the public.[82] In November 2023, U.S. District Judge Iain Johnston denied John Deere's motion to dismiss the case, finding that the plaintiffs' complaint "is chock-full of factual allegations to support" the conclus

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