

# QUALITY INDICATORS FOR COMBINES WITH DIFFERENT THRESHING SYSTEMS

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## Abstract

The operation of cereal and oilseed crop combines is based on several key factors: increased reliability, prolonged mechanical endurance, accessible maintenance for every farmer, timely and cost-effective harvesting to reduce expenses, and meeting quality, energy, and operational standards. The manner in which combines are used, operated, and maintained is of utmost importance in achieving higher productivity and maximum economic efficiency. Knowledge of the operational potential of these machines can significantly influence productivity and result in peak production performance. The cereal harvesting process involves several complex stages, including cutting the plants, threshing (separating the seeds from the rest of the plant), collecting, and transporting the resulting products (grains, chaff, plant residue). Self-propelled combines offer several advantages, including higher maneuverability, greater working width, increased working speed, and the ability to be adapted for harvesting different crops.

**Key words:** harvester, threshing systems