

# NAMING, DESCRIBING, and CLASSIFICATION of PROJECTS (NDC)

R23

## New Classification Criteria Philosophy

Intended use or purpose of the project and the predominate skills used in its construction determine the class for most projects to be shown in. Here are some examples; a wildlife observation tower built on a trailer should be entered in a Wildlife class. The skills and knowledge used in design and construction of the tower are critical in the design of the project and therefore shows in Wildlife. But, for it to be legally transported on public roads it must meet DOT rules and go through DOT Inspection. Another example may be a project designed as a Tiny House fixed to a trailer. Because the house would primarily be evaluated as a building this project would show in class 503. It would need to meet DOT standards and go through DOT inspection. A mower to be pulled by a tractor and used to mow a yard should be entered in the Tractor Equipment, Class 103 instead of yard and garden equipment Class 501 in that the ASABE Standards and Codes for tractors and machinery equipment are critical in its design and construction.

### Projects not allowed:

- No knives, spurs, leather goods, canoes, teepees, fishing rods, boats, or glass topped display tables will be allowed. (This is not a complete list)
- Arts and Crafts projects are not allowed.
- Projects made from kits are not allowed.
- All wood projects will not be allowed. The placement of metal strip or decorative emblem does not remove a project from an all-wood classification. Skill used in construction should be at least 25% of skills other than carpentry. Entry cards for these all-wood projects will be pulled.
- No barrel BBQ pits
- No repurposed structures or remolded projects.

### DOT Reminders

- Any project pulled on the highway will be DOT inspected even if it is not in a trailer class. Non trailers require a jack, safety chains - properly attached, rear lights and reflectors. These lights include clearance/taillight, stop light and turn signals.
- Trailers are DOT inspected. Trailer not shown in traditional trailer classes will require DOT inspection. Examples include: BBQ pit trailers (301 & 302), hay trailers (101), Chemical or fertilizer nurse tank trailers (102), and large farm tractor pulled trailers or wagons (103). Also, resource recovery trailer (203) and Tiny Houses built on trailers (503).

### Other Reminder

- No fuel gas or oxygen cylinders will be allowed on show grounds.
- Do not use trade names to describe projects, and avoid names such as car haulers, deer blinds and hog traps.
- No primers, paint, touch up paint, sealant, or stain allowed in the show barn.

### General information:

Since Exhibitor Cards are computer generated from Online Entry Forms it is important that Description of Project is precise and correct upon entering. Properly naming a project also helps to identify the correct class it should be in. It is also necessary that correct spelling and casing is used. Long project names and/or using all caps may cause it to wrap around to another line on the Card and some important information on the card could be lost. Also, it is important to note that Showmanship Judges will inspect the Exhibitor Cards for Spelling, Capitalization, and Project Description.

For a complete list of rules and guidelines for JAM Show please refer to the Livestock Premium List which can be found at [www.sarodeo.com](http://www.sarodeo.com). This document is designed to help with naming, describing and classifying projects. Contact the Livestock Office at [livestock@sarodeo.com](mailto:livestock@sarodeo.com) with any questions. You may also refer to <http://jamshow.org> for more

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information.

### Spelling and Formatting

- Spelling is correct and first letter of each word in description is capitalized. Do not use all caps.
- Do not use brand names or registered logos in any project description – for example *Tumble Bug* for pull type single bale hay buggies.
- Make sure project is entered in the correct class. Descriptions below will help you to decipher this.
- **It is strongly recommended that you use no more than 40 spaces – including letters, periods and spaces, when naming a project. This is due to limited room available on the Exhibitors Card.**

### Trailers

- Abbreviate “feet” with “ft.” whenever possible. “ft.” should have a period to indicate it is an abbreviation. Normally, you should not abbreviate other descriptors. Typically, size is not necessary in naming projects unless the project is extremely large. Trailers, however, are an exception since size is used to classify them.
- There is no need to include the name “Trailer” in the description of the project with only a few exceptions. When naming a trailer project: “Bumper Pull Utility – less than 10 ft.” should be described as “10 ft. Utility.” The word trailer is not necessary unless the Trailer is named so that show officials would not recognize it as a Trailer. For most trailers that would enter in the Other Trailer class, the name “Trailer” should be included. Example: If the Trailer is equipped to assist in Fire Fighting then “Trailer” should be in the name of the project. There is no need to identify ramps, tilt beds (non-hydraulic assisted) or other accessories found on the Trailer. A hydraulic Dump Trailer should be identified and this should be entered in the Other Trailer class.

## Division 1                      Field Machinery and Equipment

### Class 101    Hay Equipment

Names and description to use: 3 -Pt. Hay Fork, 3 -Pt. Hydraulic Hay Spear, Front Loader Hay Fork, Bucket Mounted Hay Spear, Hay Accumulator, Pull Type Single Bale Hay Fork, Hay Conveyor, Hay Grabber, etc. This class includes **Single or Two Bale Hay Trailers** and Bale Pickup Equipment. Any multi-bale trailer (more than 2 bales), gooseneck or bumper pull, will show in the Multi-bale Trailers (class 1102).

### Class 102    Spraying Equipment (includes nurse tank trailers)

Names and descriptions to use: 40 ft. Boom Type Field Sprayer, 40 ft. Broadcast Pasture Sprayer, Chemical or Fertilizer Nurse Tank Trailer. Trailer equipped with tanks and booms would show in this class as well as those trailers that have pumps and hoses or lines to transfer chemicals. Note: **Fuel transfer trailer** will show in the appropriate other trailer class.

### Class 103    Tractor and Skid Steer Attachments

Any piece of equipment that is designed to be attached to or pulled by a tractor or skid steer.

Names and Descriptions to use: 8 ft. Arena Drag, 2 Cubic Yard Scraper or when describing volumes, you may use abbreviations for unit measure – “yd<sup>3</sup>” or “cubic yard”, 32 ft. Crust Buster. (When units of measure are less than 5, you may spell out the unit for example instead of “2”, the word “two”), 3 pt. Carryall, Front End Loader, 7 ft. Rotary Brush Cutter, 3 pt. Trailer Coupler, 8 ft. Box Blade, 14 ft. Pasture Aerator, 8 ft. Disc

Harrow, Manure Spreader, etc. Other examples include Chisel Plow, 6 Row Cultivator and/or Land Leveler. Includes tractor or skid steer attachments using Quick Attach. Attachments could include, Front End Loader, Blade, Bucket, Log Splitter, Tree Puller, Post Driver or Stump Grinder. Equipment which attaches or uses the tractor's or skid steer's hydraulics should be placed in this class. Be sure to include ASABE standards for tractors and SAE J2513 for skid steers in your planning documents.

#### **Class 104 Truck & Equipment Accessories**

Names and descriptions to use: Pickup Headache Rack, Pickup Brush Guard, Front or Rear Pickup Bumper, Grille Guard, Truck Brush Guard, Truck Toolbox, Receiver Hitch Carrier, ATV Rack, ATV Tag Along, Skid Type Fuel Tank, Welder Bed for Truck, Air Flow Tailgate, etc. Exhibited equipment cannot be mounted on actual vehicles in order to display the project. Vises and equipment may be displayed on the project but are not considered in judging. **Fuel Tank trailers are shown in appropriate Other Trailer class.**

## **Division 2 Shop Equipment & Resource Recovery**

Vises and equipment may be displayed on the tables but are not considered in judging.

#### **Class 201 Basic Shop Tables & Benches**

Names and descriptions to use: Shop Table. Included in this class are basic shop tables. All wood tables or benches are not allowed. Do **not** include tables that are specialized in this class. Oxyacetylene cutting tables, CNC cutting platforms, or workstations would not show in this class. Any special purpose table, including those with a cut out or slide out cutting sections go into Class 202. Do not confuse this class with Livestock Equipment-Class 603. This class is **not** for yard or picnic tables.

#### **Class 202 Specialized Tables, & Workstations**

Names and descriptions to use: Included in this class are Oxy acetylene Cutting Table, CNC Cutting Platform, and Hydraulic Test Station, Grinding Stations, etc. This class includes workstations, specialized metal bending tables or benches, metal working tables, and tables specific for cut off saws/grinders/sanders, etc. **that are used for specific work activities. Field service trailers which are permanently attached to a trailer show in appropriate other trailer class.** Basic Shop Tables would show in class 201.

#### **Class 203 Resource Recovery**

Names and descriptions to use: Stand-alone Log Splitter, Mulch Separator, Fuel Recovery, Tree Limb Grinder, Compost Creation Device, Recycled Material Separator, or Rainwater Recovery Device. This class should include projects which involve the reuse of materials which normally would be discarded or placed into landfills. Project may have electrical or hydraulic components if used in the recycling or recovery of materials. **In this class the recovery device may be attached to a trailer, and still show in this class, but the trailer would need to be DOT inspected.**

#### **Class 204 Other Shop Equipment**

Names and descriptions to use: Ten Ton Floor Press, Jack Stands, A-Frame Hoist, Metal Sawhorse, Tire Storage Rack, 000 Naming Describing and Classification of Projects R23

Barrel Rack, Engine Stand, Cherry Picker, Oxy-Fuel Cylinder Cart, Pipe Bender or Tubing Roller Station. Other examples include Trailer Light Tester, Electrical Outlet Stand, Parts Washer, and Shop Built Sheet Metal Break or Roller.

**Field service trailers or specialized projects which are permanently attached to a trailer show in appropriate other trailer class.**

## **Division 3      Towable Cooking Equipment (BBQ pits, Smokers, Grills)**

### **Class 301    Small Towable Cooking Equipment**

Examples: Small BBQ Pits, Smokers or Grills permanently mounted to trailers to be used as portable cooking devices.

**Trailer must have maximum length of 8ft. NO part of the pit or smoker can extend beyond the 8 ft. by 102 in. box, including smoke stack or dome-end of the tank. This includes any other cooking surfaces. The fire box can extend 2 ft. past the 8 ft. box length, but that extension cannot be used for cooking, heating or smoking purposes. Trailer must pass DOT inspection. Please remember any part of the project that is used for cooking or heating cannot be outside the box of 102-inch width by 8-foot length.** Safety concerns including heavy lids, sharp edges, grills that cannot be cleaned effectively, proper grill surfaces, the effect of heat on tires, and concerns with heat and cooking gases will be addressed. Tongue weight and weight distribution are also important considerations. Racks for gas cylinders may be part of the project but no cylinders are to be brought onto the S.A.L.E. grounds. These trailers may include storage areas and covers as part of the cooking trailer. This class is for BUMPER PULL trailers ONLY that are designed as a BBQ Pit.

### **Class 302    Large Towable Cooking Devices (trailer body exceeding length allowed in class 301)**

Large BBQ Pits, Smokers or Grills permanently mounted to trailers to be used as portable cooking devices. **Trailer must pass DOT inspection. Please remember any part mounted on the trailer as a part of the BBQ Pit cannot exceed a width of 102 inches and cannot extend past 4 feet from the trailer body without additional lighting /reflectors (Texas Transportation Code, Section 547.382.).** Safety concerns including heavy lids, sharp edges, grills that cannot be cleaned effectively, proper grill surfaces, the effect of heat on tires, and concerns with heat and cooking gases will be addressed. Tongue weight and weight distribution are also important considerations. Draft within the pit should be address on these large pits. Racks for gas cylinders may be part of the project but no cylinders are to be brought onto the S.A.L.E. grounds. These trailers may include storage areas and covers as a part of the cooking trailer. This class includes trailers, bumper pull, or gooseneck pull, designed as a BBQ pit. **Large semi pulled BBQ trailer will show in class 1103 Other Trailers.**

## **Division 4      Non-Towable Cooking Devices**

### **Class 401    Non-Towable BBQ pits and smokers (Barrel BBQ pits not allowed)**

Examples: Stationary BBQ Pits or Smokers with lids.

The cooking device MUST be small enough to be hand-carried or have small wheels which would allow it to be hand-pulled to move the BBQ pit in the yard. Consideration for ease of use, practicality, useful life, cooking ability and cooking surfaces will be considered. Food safety issues will be a part of judging criteria.

### **Class 402 Fire Pits**

Projects in this class are designed to be outdoor fire pits and may have expanded metal or perforated metal to help control wind-born embers. **If project has a solid cover or lid, enter it in class 401.**

### **Class 403 Fish Fryers, Disc cookers & other cooking devices**

Examples: Fire Disc grill, Plow Disc wok, Cowboy cooking disc, Hibachi grill, Santa Maria Grill and devices used to deep fry food

Gas fired devices are allowed, however, no gas cylinders are allowed at the show

## **Division 5 Yard and Garden Equipment**

### **Class 501 Patio or Yard Tables and Benches**

This class includes tables used outdoors. No glass-topped tables will be allowed. Benches may be part of the table. Tables must have at least 25% skill other than carpentry as part of the structure of the project. All projects must be designed for outdoor use. No all-wood or indoor furniture allowed. The addition of a metal ornament or band would not be considered as part of the 25 % metal requirement.

### **Class 502 Outdoor Yard and Garden Equipment**

This class includes items used outdoors as convenience or practical items, such as Swings, Covered Swings, Planters, Serving Islands, and Food Service Cart. Use Serving Island rather than “Bar”. No all-wood or indoor furniture allowed.

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### **Class 503 Small Buildings and Gazebos**

Green Houses, Potting Sheds, Tiny Houses, Gazebos and other buildings or structures are included. Building may be constructed of metal or wood. They may be used for storage or tack equipment. In addition to carpentry, projects made of wood must include significant metal or other technical skills such as plumbing, masonry, and/or electrical. **Tiny house fixed to trailer would be required to be DOT inspected. Converted Storage Crates or Containers not allowed.**

## **Division 6 Livestock Handling Equipment**

### **Class 601 Gates**

Names and descriptions to use: 12 ft. Entrance Gate, 12 ft. Pasture Gate, 24 ft. Double Entrance Gate with Arch Way, (Description too long, leave Arch Way out of description) . **Gates must include hinges and latches.** Consider gate length and weight when constructing and placing hinges. Extremely long gates may have a disadvantage compared to two single hung gates. Excessively long gates could lead to a lower score. Cattle guard, or Cattle guard with gate, would show in class 703.

## **Class 602 Livestock Panels**

Names and descriptions to use: Set of 8 Livestock Panels or, 10 Cattle Panels. This should not be a single panel. Panels should have the ability to create a pen structure when set up. Including the word “panel” in description to differentiate between gate and panel is advised. Panel sets should have the ability to be interlocking or attaching to each other.

## **Class 603 Squeeze Chutes & Restraining Equipment (Stock, Crowding or Working Pens)**

Names and descriptions to use: Hydraulic Squeeze Chute, Squeeze Chute, Hoof Trimming Table, Crowding Pens. Working Pens implies more than a set of panels (see Class 602), Calf Tilt Table, Livestock Working Table, and Loading Chute with or without wheels, etc. Tables and Pens are included in description. Projects in this class could encompass hydraulics or mechanical equipment along with significant use of panels and gates. No trim stands and chutes should show in this class. Hydraulic Squeeze Chutes would fit in this class. Items in this class may have temporary wheels used for relocation but still require tongue jack, safety chains and lights.

## **Class 604 Trim Chutes, Blocking Stands, Livestock Crates**

Names and descriptions to use: Head Gate, Cattle Trim Chute, Sheep Trimming Stand, Goat Trimming Stand, Hog Clipping Stand, Small Animal Crate (for Pickup not necessary), Hog Weighing Station, etc. Grooming Light Stand, Grooming Stand with Lights and Outlets, (Too long, shorten to Grooming Stand.) Livestock Show Display, Lamb Treadmill, etc. Many projects in this class are used in preparing livestock for a livestock show. **Hutches and chicken enclosures would show in class 703.** Items in this class may have light weight wheels used for relocation. **Do not place heavy restraining equipment, such as those with hydraulic parts, in this class.**

# **Division 7 Livestock & Game Equipment**

## **Class 701 Livestock Feeders & Troughs**

*Note: Hay and hay/grain feeders should be entered in this class. The S.A.L.E. JAM show does not separate feeders and creep feeders. All feeders are shown in one class.*

Names and descriptions to use: Feeders equipped with storage hoppers or bins are to be entered in this class, as are chain-driven style cake feeders. This class is the best fit for concrete water troughs. Feeders made of metal, wood, or both are shown in this class. 8ft. Covered Mineral Feeder (Shorten to Covered Feeder) Wind Vane Mineral Feeder (“mineral” not needed in name), 8 ft. Open Feed Trough – 6x4 ft. (Size is not needed in description), Mineral and Salt Feeder (Salt is not necessary in Description), Hanging Hay Feeder for Horse Stall (Shorten this to Horse Feeder), 12 ft. Hay/Grain Feeder, 8 ft.. One-Ton Self Feeder, 8 ft. Creep Feeder (size not necessary in these descriptions), 10 ft. Combination Self-Feeder/Creep Feeder (size not necessary in description and “feeder” is implied), Tricycle type hay feeder wagons will be allowed in this class. Items in this class may have temporary wheels used for relocation. **Large feeder with feed hauling capacity and permanent undercarriage, or pneumatic feed handling equipment with permanent undercarriage (wheels, axle, or springs) will show in the other trailer class and be subject to DOT inspection. Feeders designed to be towed by a truck or farm tractor should meet all DOT regulations that include hitch, jack, safety chains, lights, and reflectors. Codes of Federal Regulations, Title 49, parts 300 to 399.**

## **Class 702 Wildlife (includes Wildlife Feeders)**

Names and descriptions to use: Wildlife Observation Tower, Portable Wildlife Observation Tower, Timed Wildlife Feeder, Deer Chute, Quail Feeder, Feral Hog Removal Equipment, etc. **Trailers with permanently mounted wildlife observation towers may show in this class.** These observation towers on wheels will be subject to DOT Inspection. **Large feeder with feed hauling capacity with permanent undercarriage and pneumatic feed handling equipment with permanent undercarriage (Wheels, axle, or springs) will show in the other trailer class and be subject to DOT Inspection.**

## **Class 703 Other Livestock Equipment (including Cattle Guards, Walkers, Chicken Coops and Hutches)**

Names and descriptions to use: Auction Stand, Feed Dolly, Hammer Mill, Feed Mixer, 14 ft. Cattle Guard with Gates (Remove size – makes name too long), Grain Storage Bin, Farrowing Crate, Sales Ring, **Livestock Walker**, Show Box, Clipper Blade Sharpener, etc. **All hutches and poultry enclosures show in this class.** Roping Chutes and Loading Chutes should be in Squeeze Chutes & Restraining Equipment, Class 603.

# **Division 8 Small Bumper Pull Trailers**

*Note: All tilt bed trailers show in their respective class depending on length. Hydraulic Dump bed trailers and enclosed trailers of any length will show in Other Bumper Pulled Trailers. Welding trailers show in class 903, BBQ trailers 301 & 302, Chemical nurse tank trailers 102, single or 2 bale hay trailers 101, Farm tractor pulled wagon 103, Resource recovery trailer 203, and Tiny House 502. **Do not use car hauler in name or description***

## **Class 801 Utility-12 ft. and under (Cargo area is 0 feet to 12 ft. 0 inches) *NEW SIZE***

Names and descriptions to use: “8 ft. Utility Less Than 10 ft.” can be entered as “8 ft. Utility.” Since the length is identified in the Class Description it is not necessary to use “Less Than 12 ft.” in the description of the project. Tilt Bed Utility, 10 ft. Tandem Axle Utility, 10 ft. Bumper Pull, etc. Also includes flat-bed trailers with load beam or truss beneath the floor.

## **Class 802 Utility –over 12 ft. to 16 ft. (Cargo area is over 12 feet to 16 feet 0 inches) *NEW SIZE***

Names and descriptions to use: 14 ft. Utility Tandem Axle, 14 ft. Tilt-bed Utility, 16 ft. Flatbed, etc. Included are Flat-bed Trailers with load beam or truss beneath the floor.

# **Division 9 Over 16 ft. & Other Bumper Pull Trailers**

## **Class 901 Utility – Over 16 ft. (Cargo area is over 16 feet 0 inches)**

Names and descriptions to use: “18 ft. Utility Tandem Axle” can be entered as “18 ft. Equipment Trailer” (“Tandem Axle” is optional in that any trailer this length is most likely to have tandem axles). Included are Flat-bed Trailers with load beam or truss beneath the floor.

### **Class 902 Stock– All Lengths**

Names and descriptions to use: Bumper Pull Stock, 16 ft., Bumper Pull Stock, Covered Top Stock, Tandem Axle Stock, 16 ft. Lamb and/or Pig Low Profile, etc.

### **Class 903 Welding – All Lengths (Bumper Pull)**

Name and description to use: 10 ft. Welding Trailer, Welding Trailer 16 ft.: Use Welding Trailer and length for this class. Bumper pulled welding trailers are designed to support mobile welding, fabrication and repair. Judges do not evaluate equipment placed on the trailer but consider placement, security, and equipment storage. All length bumper pulled welding trailer will fit this class. No cylinders are to be located on the trailer – cylinder racks should be in place.

### **Class 904 Other Bumper Pull**

Names and descriptions to use: Includes: Dump Bed Trailer, Fuel Tank Trailer (metal tank), and Note: Fuel tank should be empty. Also included are Wildlife Feeding Trailers, Enclosed or Box Trailers, Lay Flat Equipment Trailer, and other types of bumper pull trailers. Any trailer that does not fit in trailer classes identified above. Field Repair or Service Trailers show in this class. Single or Two Bale Hay Trailers should be entered in Hay Handling Equipment class 101. Trailers that are equipped with chemical nurse tanks (nonmetal tank) and pumps show in Sprayer Equipment class 102.

## **Division 10** **Gooseneck Trailers**

### **Class 1001 Lowboy (Bed between the wheels)**

Names and descriptions to use: 24 ft. Gooseneck Lowboy, 20 ft. Equipment Lowboy. Lowboys imply that the railing is part of the load bearing member or truss. Gooseneck car hauler or trailers with load beam or truss beneath the floor will be in this class.

### **Class 1002 Flatbed/Float (Bed over wheels)**

Names and descriptions to use: “32 ft. Gooseneck Float” can be entered instead of “32 ft. Gooseneck Dovetail Float” because Dovetail implies float or flatbed.

## **Division 11** **Special Gooseneck Trailers**

*All Semi Pulled Trailers will show in class 1103, Other Trailers. **Please include Semi Pulled or “pull type” in the description of the trailer.** All semi pulled BBQ Trailers show in Class 1103*

### **Class 1101 Stock Trailers - All lengths**

Names and descriptions to use: 24 ft. Gooseneck Stock, 24 ft. Porta-frame, Gooseneck Stock, etc.

### **Class 1102 Multi-bale Trailers**

Names and descriptions to use: Ten Bale Hay Trailer, etc. Including the length in ft. is not necessary. Most multi-bale trailers are gooseneck, but if the hay trailer is a bumper pull multi-bale trailer with more than two bales it will show in this class. Single and Double Hay Bale Trailers should be entered in Hay Equipment – Class 101.



## **Class 1103 Other Trailers and Semi Pulled Trailers**

All semi pulled trailers will show in this class. Please include Semi Pulled (or pull type) in the description of the trailer. All large 5<sup>th</sup> wheel, king pin, or pintle hook attaching trailer (pulled by a 2 ton or larger truck) with heavy duty axles 10,000 lbs. or over, that have dual tandem or super singles with hydraulic or air brakes are examples of descriptors classifiers will use to place trailers in this class regardless of pull type. For example, a pintle hook pulled trailer that meets these descriptors will fit this class. Trailers that are 40 ft. in length or longer will normally show in this class. Any semi pulled BBQ trailer that fits these criteria will fit in this Other Trailer class. Bumper pulled welding trailer will show in class 903. Gooseneck welding trailers are shown in this class.

Names and descriptions to use: Trailers may be varied in this class. You should use “Gooseneck or Semi or other pull type” in the description. 14 ft. Gooseneck Welder Trailer, 16 ft. Hydraulic Dump Gooseneck Trailer, 36 ft. Gooseneck Horse Trailer w/ Living Quarters, 45 ft. Semi Pulled Flatbed. You will notice that some of these descriptions are too long so to shorten name, length in ft. can be eliminated from the description. Also using “Trailer” is not necessary, unless as explained above. Semi pulled Fuel or Service Trailer, Gooseneck Welding or Repair Trailers, and other types of Gooseneck trailers are shown in this class.

## **Division 12 & 13 Not used at this time**

## **Division 14 Early Model Tractor Restoration**

Explanation – Restoration Classes are designed to restore the tractor to original condition as possible. Authenticity is considered in Division 14 classes. See Criterion Descriptions in Premium List

Names and descriptions to use: Year, Make, SN (serial number). Use “SN” for serial number and identify the model without using the word “Model” to save characters. Example: 1953 John Deere AR –SN 282350 (Although this is less than 40 characters, it can be shortened. To shorten, use JD instead of John Deere. In this example the Tractor would be entered in Class 1402 Tractors 1950—1960. Do not use restored or antique in the name. Do not use un-styled in name as the year identifies this. **Make sure the Year, Model and SN are included in the name. See Judging Criteria in Premium List for additional descriptions of tractors in 1401 and 1402 classes**

**Tractors -Two Classes determined by Model Year**

|                   |                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Class 1401</b> | <b>Tractors 1950 and older</b> |
| <b>Class 1402</b> | <b>Tractors 1951– 1960</b>     |

## **Division 15 Later Model Tractor Restoration or Recondition & Repair**

**DIVISION 15 – (Includes later models, 1961 to present) Division 15 includes Restoration Class 1501 and also Reconditioning Classes, 1502 and Class 1503**

**Explanation** – Reconditioning Classes do not require Tractor, Skid Steer or Yard & Garden Tractors to be completely Authentic. After-market components may be used to replace original OEM parts. Repair and Reconditioning involves maintenance and repair of only those components needing maintained, repaired and reconditioned.

*Note: significant emphasis will be placed on newer technology in Class 1501,1502 and 1503.*

Names and descriptions to use: Year, Make, SN (serial number). Use “SN” for serial number and identify the model without using the word “Model” to save characters. **Class 1501 is a Restoration Class.** Criteria requires these tractors to be disassembled and restored. **Class 1502 - tractors or skid steers are to be repaired and reconditioned.** Criteria and Points for Classes 1502 and 1503 accommodate newer tractors that have had major repair and maintenance and would not have been totally disassembled, stripped down and painted. They are competitive by awarding a Complexity Factor CF (Bonus Points) for the diagnostic and repair skills. Points for knowledge would be increased to recognize the skills learned to determine causes of and repair malfunctions on more modern, larger tractors. **Make sure the Year, Model and SN are included in the name. Go to <http://jamshow.org> for more details of this restoration and repair & reconditioning classes. See Judging Criteria in Premium List for additional descriptions of tractors, skid steers and yard & garden tractors in this Division**

**Class 1501 – Restoration- Tractors 1961 – to Present (Restoration Required)** Uses Repair & Reconditioning Judging Criteria. Criteria requires these tractors to be disassembled and restored. See Premium List for Judging Criteria

**Class 1502 - Recondition & Repair - Tractors / Skid Steers 1961 – to Present (Extensive Repair & Reconditioning Required)** Aesthetics does not require completely painting but will include washing and cleaning and waxing. Some parts could be painted. Cab kit could be part of Aesthetics. Additional information describing the criteria and points can be found in Premium List and on <http://jamshow.org> Identify for Entry Card with Make, Model (Year) and SN

**Class 1503 - Recondition & Repair - Yard and Garden Tractors 1962 to Present** Uses Repair & Reconditioning Judging Criteria.  
Identify Yard and Garden tractors for Exhibitor Card with Make, Model (year) including SN as described for all tractors

Class includes tractors with the following descriptors

- Maximum Power – 30 Engine HP
- Maximum Diameter of metal rims for wheels – 16 inches
- Zero Turn mowers are allowed in this class
- No ATV’s, UTV’s or racing pulling mowers or other home-built tractors are allowed.
- Tractor should be near original function and include its mower deck.
- Worn or old components should be repaired or replaced – including belts, hoses, tires, wiring harnesses and electrical terminals including starting motors if equipped, switches and lights.
- All safety devices – sensors, safety switches, labels, ROPS and seat belts that were included on new tractor are required.
- All guards including mower blades must be functional and in place

**Additional descriptions of Yard & Garden Tractors are provided in Premium List**