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AGRICULTURAL ROW UNIT APPARATUS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/493,200 filed Jun. 3, 2011.

BACKGROUND

In some methods of applying seed or other crop inputs to a field, a trench is opened for introduction of the crop input or inputs. In many applications, the configuration of the trench is agronomically important. Thus there is a need in the art for systems, methods and apparatus for effectively creating a trench having an improved configuration, as well as for improved product placement in or near the trench.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a rearward perspective view of an embodiment of an agricultural row unit.

FIG. 2 is a side elevation view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a top view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a rearward perspective view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 5 is a side elevation view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 6 is a rear elevation view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 7 is a top view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 8 is a partial top view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 9 is a partial rear perspective view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 10A is a partial front elevation view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 10B is a partial rear elevation view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity.

FIG. 11A illustrates an embodiment of an opener disc assembly as well as a relative angle of the opener discs of the opener disc assembly.

FIG. 11B illustrates the opener disc assembly of FIG. 11A.

FIG. 12A is a schematic rear elevation view of an embodiment of the opener disc assembly of FIG. 11A.

FIG. 12B is a schematic side elevation view of the opener disc assembly of FIG. 11A.

FIG. 13 is a partial side elevation view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 with some components removed for clarity, further illustrating an angle of orientation of the opener disc assembly of the agricultural row unit.

FIG. 14A is a partial rear elevation view of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 opening a trench.

FIG. 14B is a rear elevation view of the trench of FIG. 14A.

FIG. 14C is a rear elevation view of the closing wheel of the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1 closing the trench of FIG. 14A.

FIG. 15 is a top view of the trench of FIG. 14A being opened and closed by the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1.

FIG. 16A is a front elevation view of trenches formed by the agricultural row unit of FIG. 1.

FIG. 16B is a front elevation view of trenches formed by another embodiment of an agricultural row unit.

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FIG. 17 is a top cutaway view, with some components removed, of yet another embodiment of an agricultural row unit including a row cleaner assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Overview

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views, FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an agricultural row unit 10. The row unit 10 is attached to a tractor-drawn toolbar by a mounting assembly 20, which preferably comprises a set of parallel arms pivotally connecting a forward bracket 28 to a rearward bracket 26 (FIG. 2). Row unit 10 preferably includes a meter assembly 40, a depth adjustment assembly 60, gauge wheel assemblies 50, seed tube assemblies 100, opener disc assemblies 200 (FIG. 2), and closing assembly 30. Row unit 10 also preferably includes a row-unit mounted motor 70.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 6, the meter assembly 40 includes a first meter 42-1 and a second meter 42-2 supported by a meter frame 46 on the row unit 10. As best illustrated in FIG. 4, the opener disc assemblies 200 each open a distinct trench in the soil disposed beneath each meter 42. Each meter may comprise any metering device adapted to dispense crop inputs. In some embodiments, the seed meters 42 comprise vacuum-type seed meters. The motor 70 is preferably adapted to drive the meters 42 via a mechanical connection (not shown) with at least one of the meters; the operation of the meters 42 is preferably tied by a mechanical connection (not shown) such as a shaft connecting the seed discs of the meters. In other embodiments, the motor 70 is replaced with another meter driving mechanism such as a hydraulic drive or ground drive; in some embodiments the meter driving mechanism is mounted to the toolbar drawing the row unit 10.

As best illustrated in FIGS. 4, 5 and 7, the row unit 10 includes mounting plates 300 attached to the rearward bracket 26. Each seed tube assembly 100 is mounted to the associated mounting plate 300 by a mounting bracket 310. As best illustrated in FIGS. 8 and 9, each mounting plate 300 includes a downwardly extending portion 330 to which each opener disc assembly 200 is mounted by a threaded boss 230.

Turning to FIG. 6, each seed tube assembly 100 includes a seed tube 150 defining a seed path from each seed meter 42 to the trench created by the associated opener disc assembly 200. Each seed tube assembly 100 preferably includes a seed tube guard 110 mounted to the downwardly extending portion 330. The seed tube guard 110 preferably extends beneath the seed tube 150 to protect the seed tube 150 from contact with the ground. The seed tube guard 110 preferably extends to either side of the seed tube 150 to protect the seed tube 150 from contact with the opener disc assembly 200. Closing assembly 30 includes closing wheels 35 disposed behind each seed tube 150 and configured to close the trench created by the associated opener disc assembly (FIG. 3).

In operation, as the planter traverses the field, the meters 42 deposit seeds through the seed tubes 150 into the trench opened by the associated opener disc assembly 200. The associated closing wheel 35 then closes the trench.

The depth of the trenches created by the opener disc assemblies 200 is set by the height of gauge wheel assemblies 50 (FIG. 1) relative to the opener disc assemblies 200. As best illustrated in FIG. 2, each gauge wheel assembly 50 includes a gauge wheel 52 pivotally mounted to a gauge wheel arm 55. Gauge wheel arm 55 is preferably pivotally mounted to the row unit 10 about a pivot 57. Gauge wheel arm 55 includes a