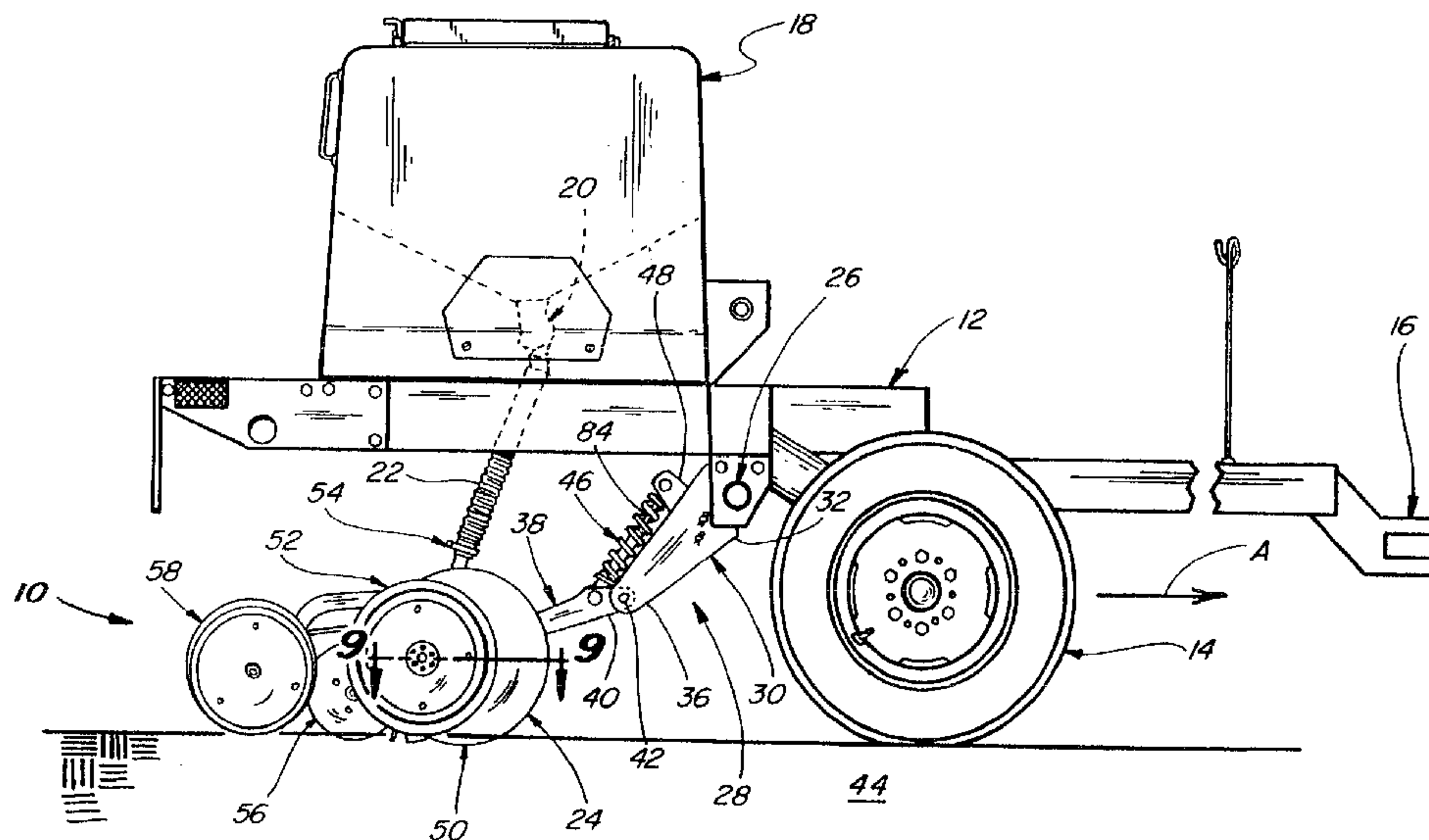




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 1996/02/05
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 1996/08/15
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2003/12/23
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 1997/07/28
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 1996/001721
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 1996/024239
(30) Priorité/Priority: 1995/02/06 (08/384,660) US

(51) Cl.Int.⁶/Int.Cl.⁶ A01C 5/06
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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF DESTINE A LA PLANTATION
(54) Title: PLANTING UNIT



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A planting unit (10) utilizing a single disk opener (24) supported for rotation about a horizontal axis offset at a small angle from the transverse direction for opening a furrow. A seed tube assembly (54) is located adjacent the rearward facing side (110) of the disk (50) and includes a runner (214) extending forwardly of the lower portion of the seed tube (213) for holding loose soil out of the furrow in advance of seed or other material deposited therein, the runner (214) being located in the shadow of the disk (50) so as not to significantly contact or disturb the side of the furrow. The opener (24) is mounted on an arm (38) which is pivotable about a relatively low point so as to be oriented at a relatively flat angle with respect to the ground and to maintain the general orientation of the opener (24) as it moves through the soil throughout the range of pivotal movement of the arm (38). The planting unit (10) can include one or more pivotable press wheels (56, 58) which can be mounted for pivotal movement about the same axis as a pivotable gauge wheel adjusting arm (168). The press wheels (56, 58) preferably include a relatively narrow first press wheel (56) which travels in the bottom of the furrow for firmly pressing seed or other material into the bottom of the furrow, and a second press wheel (58) having a double beveled edge that can be adjustably positioned and oriented for precise placement of soil into covering relation to the seed or other material.

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

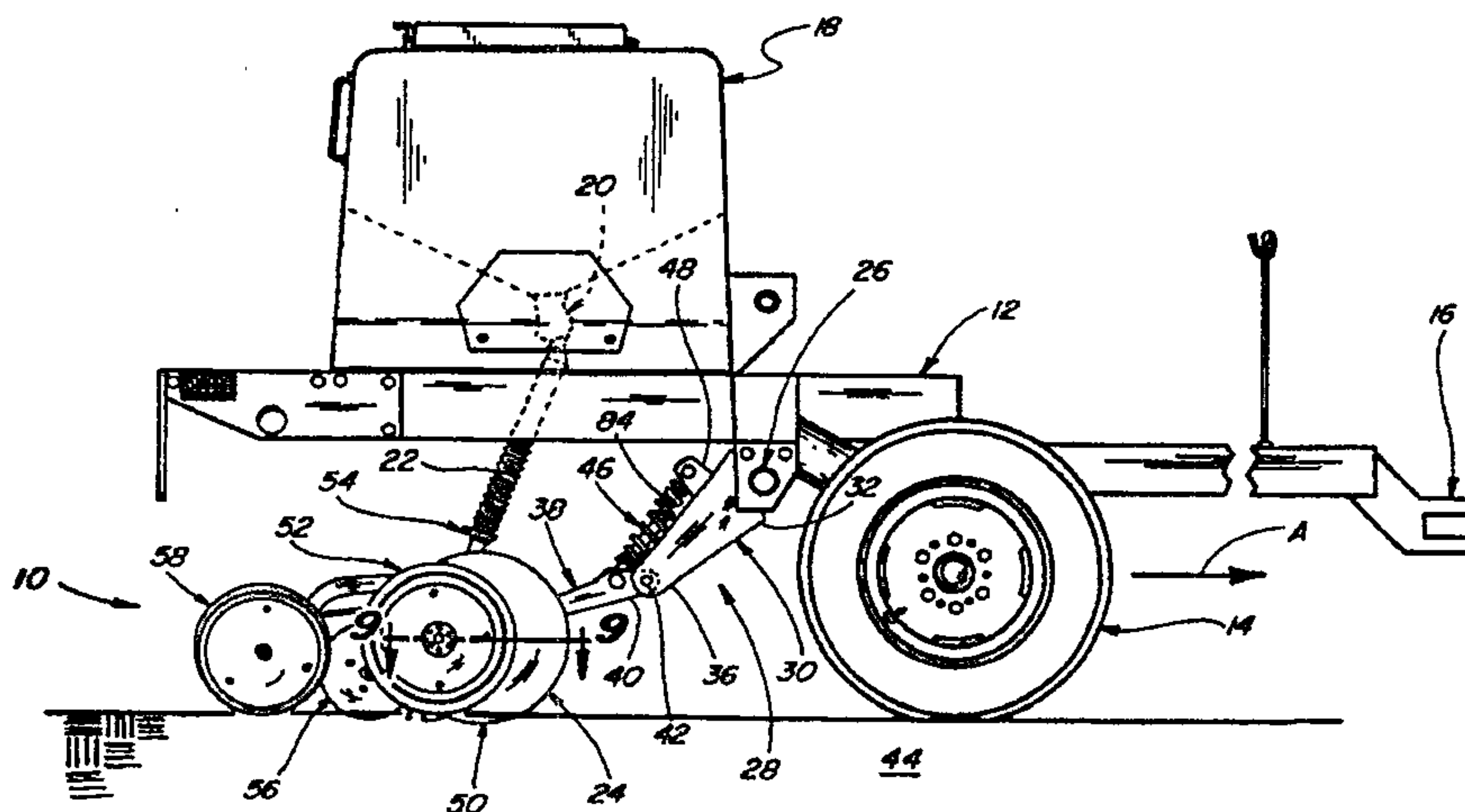
(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A01C 5/06	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 96/24239 (43) International Publication Date: 15 August 1996 (15.08.96)
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/01721

(22) International Filing Date: 5 February 1996 (05.02.96)

(30) Priority Data:
08/384,660 6 February 1995 (06.02.95) US(71)(72) Applicants and Inventors: BAUGHER, Roger [US/US];
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(US).(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH,
CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP,
KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN,
ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), European patent
(AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).**Published**
With international search report.

(54) Title: PLANTING UNIT



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PLANTING UNIT

The present invention relates generally to planting units for forming a trench or furrow in the ground and depositing seed therein, and more particularly, to a planting unit adapted primarily for conventional till applications wherein the soil is loose and little trash and/or stubble and the like is present on the ground, which unit also has utility in wet soils and other applications.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Tilled soil conditions generally fall along a continuum that can be loosely divided into three categories. At one end of the continuum is the above-mentioned category known as conventional till which generally includes tillage conditions wherein the soil is worked into a garden-like condition before planting. Conventional till is loose and crumbly and has little intact plant residue, sometimes called "trash", present on the surface. A middle category is minimum till wherein the soil is only lightly tilled prior to planting. In minimum till, the soil is firmer and some intact plant residue is present when the next crop is planted. The third category, located at the opposite end of the continuum from conventional till, is no till, wherein the soil remains largely undisturbed after harvest, and the next crop is planted among standing weeds, remaining plant root structure, and other trash. Of the three general categories, conventional till is the oldest and most widely used. However, minimum till and no till, often together called conservation till, are becoming increasingly popular.

It is generally recognized that conservation till provides certain advantages over conventional till, namely, less work, better moisture and nutrient preservation, less chemical loss and redistribution, less erosion and other benefits. These latter advantages are believed due

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largely to the lesser disruption or working of the soil in conservation till as compared to conventional till and to this end, implement manufacturers have been providing more specialized planting implements and particularly seed and grain drills for planting in conservation till, and particularly no till, which similarly attempt to only minimally disturb the soil, with the intent to preserve these conditions as much as possible. Some of the better known conservation drills, most notably John Deere's 750 Series of no till drills, and drills from Great Plains. Tye. and Crust Buster, provide generally good results in no till and minimum till, particularly when the soil has a hard top crust and is relatively firm and dry. However, in conventional till where several inches of loose soil can be present on the surface of the ground, and in wet soils. such known conservation drills can still form too wide a furrow and disrupt the soil too much, and thus perform less than satisfactorily. Such known conservation drills have been found to be particularly less than satisfactory in river bottom soils including heavy, silty components, known as "gumbo" soils, such as those found in areas such as the Mississippi river valley region of southern Illinois and elsewhere. These soils tend to fracture and fragment easily, thus making it difficult to open the soil without breaking it up. Other problem soil include sandy loams which can be extremely fine and almost fluid-like making it difficult to form a narrow, controlled furrow and deposit seed in the bottom of the furrow before it is covered with soil.

A primary reason for generally unsatisfactory performance of the known conservation drills in the above-discussed conditions is the amount of downward pressure that the drills apply against the soil. To cut through trash and open hard, dry no till soil, the conservation drills are heavy, and additionally can apply up to several hundred pounds of downwardly directed hydraulically controlled pressure to each furrow forming member or opener portion of the planting unit. The hydraulically controlled downward pressure is not necessary in the softer, looser conventional till, and can be switched off. However, just the weight of the units can still

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provide too much down pressure, resulting in problems such as excessive planting depth which is of critical concern, particularly when planting crops such as soybeans. In wet soils, the heavy drills can even become mired in the soil if conditions are too wet, resulting in delays that can reduce crop yields. To compound the weight problem, pulling the heavier conservation drills, particularly through firm soil, roots and trash, requires relatively large horsepower tractors which are themselves heavy and are known to cause soil compaction problems. Conservation drills and the larger tractors are also costly.

The furrow openers used with the known conservation drills have features that enable them to work well in conservation till, some of which are also good for conventional till, and other features that have been observed to hinder the performance of the drill in the conditions mentioned above. Reference U.S. Patent No. 4,760,806, which shows one known furrow opener construction. Features of this opener that make it particularly well adapted for conservation till and which are also good for conventional till include a single rotatable furrow forming disk blade offset at a small angle from the direction of travel, and a relatively wide, adjustable gauge wheel located adjacent the side of the disk, which gauge wheel has an axis of rotation located just rearwardly of the disk axis. The gauge wheel is adjustable to precisely control the depth of soil penetration of the disk and also soil displacement on one side of the furrow. The less desirable features include a pivotally mounted seed tube assembly adjacent the opposite or rearwardly facing side of the disk, which seed tube has an extension or boot that extends rearwardly of the seed tube outlet for engaging the adjacent side of the furrow to help form and firm it. A flexible plastic member is provided aft of the seed tube outlet to prevent the seed from bouncing out of the furrow. Additionally, the opener assembly is supported for pivotable movement on a rotatable rockshaft using a draw arm assembly that is steeply oriented and which has a pivot

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point which is highly placed above to the opener, which is also an undesirable element of the other opener as well.

Limitations observed when using the opener construction of Patent No. 4,760,806 in conventional till include the soil displacing or furrow firming characteristics of the seed tube boot which produces a wide furrow in the loose soil, resulting in the above-discussed problems of moisture loss and the like, as well as drag and wear. The flexible plastic member, which is also relatively wide, tends to drag through the furrow and has been observed to even flip seed out of the furrow at times. Additionally, as the seed box empties during operation, the drill becomes lighter, necessitating more steeply orienting the drag arm to place more weight on the openers to compensate for the weight reduction. However, as the drag arm rotates more steeply, because the gauge wheel axis is rearward of the disk axis, and the drag arm pivot point is high above and forward of the disk, the disk and therefore the seed tube and boot are raised slightly relative to the gauge wheel, resulting in seed placement that can be too shallow. On a gradually occurring basis, this can be compensated for to some degree by adjusting the gauge wheel and down pressure to plant deeper. However, on an intermittent basis, such as when planting in bumpy and irregular field surfaces, this problem is not so easily solved and the resulting non-uniform seed depth can significantly affect crop yields. Additionally, the seed tube outlet has been found susceptible to clogging in looser soils at the steeper drag arm angles.

The closer assembly disclosed in Patent No. 4,760,806 includes a pair of press wheels mounted on arms pivotally attached to the end of the drag arm in trailing relation to the opener disk, the forwardmost of which press wheels acts to press the seed into the furrow, and the rearward one of which acts to scrub soil over the seed. Shortcomings observed with this closer in conventional till include the shape and orientation of the second wheel tends to cause it to plow in loose soil and drag in wet soil. The second wheel is also made of heavy cast iron and

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has been observed to bounce significantly at higher pulling speeds. Further, each of the press wheels is adjustably spring biased and requires adjustment or disengagement of the spring for use in conventional till. Although these members can be adjusted to apply no downward spring pressure and even upwardly directed spring pressure, even the weight of the wheels can be too great for some conventional till conditions such as disclosed above. Adjusting the springs can also be a difficult task. In some drills, a dual front and rear rockshaft arrangement is used to achieve narrower row spacing under 10 inches or so. A shortcoming of this arrangement is that adjusting the front openers is a difficult and time consuming task due to the location of the adjusting means under the seed box. Another problem is that the openers are staggered front to rear such that in looser soil, the trailing rear openers tend to push soil over the seed planted by the adjacent leading front openers, resulting in the seed planted by the front gang being covered with too much soil. To compensate for this problem, in some instances the front openers can be set at a shallower depth than the rear openers. However, this does not work in all cases, and in some cases the front openers may have to be locked in an up, non-planting position, which is less productive and for obvious reasons is inconvenient. Still further, in rockshaft arrangements, the lubrication and service points for the front openers tend to be difficult to access.

Further shortcomings of some known conservation drills include a tendency to "walk" as the drill is pulled across a field, that is, the drill tends to rock from end to end, resulting in patches or small areas of a field which are shallowly or non-uniformly planted. Walking has been observed to occur with more frequency as the speed at which the drill is pulled increases, and appears to occur more often in harder soil conditions. Walking is believed to be due largely to the height, weight, and relatively narrow overall width of the drills. Also, in some wet conditions the openers can tend to peel the soil open in continuous solid strips and the closers push the solid soil strips back over the furrow resulting in emergence problems.

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10 The other known conservation drill openers mentioned above differ from that just described in that they utilize a double disk opener construction. That is, these drills all use two rotatable furrow forming disk blades, offset at opposing angles from the direction of travel for opening the furrow. The furrows opened by these double disk models are typically wider and deeper than the furrows formed by the single disk drill, thus causing more soil displacement and the resulting moisture loss and other soil distribution related problems discussed above.

20 Drills for conventional till, since the soil is relatively loose and there is little or no intact stubble or crop residue present on the ground, are generally lighter, less rigid and require less horsepower to pull than the conservation drills discussed above, which are all good features. However, conventional till drills characteristically open a relatively wider, deeper furrow resulting in more soil displacement, deposit the seed, in the furrow and drag some soil over the seed resulting in the above-named problems. Conventional drills which utilize a double disk opener, in addition to opening a wide furrow, have been observed to leave a small upwardly extending ridge in the center of the furrow that effectively prevents the precise placement of seed at the bottom of the furrow. Some constructions also utilize closing wheels that serve to set planting depth, which has been found to be less preferable than the gauge wheel construction discussed above.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

30 It is therefor one feature of a preferred embodiment of the present invention to provide an improved planting unit for seed drills and the like for use in conventional till and like applications that provides many of the features and benefit of no till drills. It is a more particular feature to provide a planting unit for conventional till and other applications which forms only, in preferred embodiments, a very narrow furrow or trench in the soil and thereby disrupts less soil for better moisture and nutrient preservation, less chemical loss and redistribution and less erosion when planting. Another feature of a preferred embodiment of the present invention is to provide a planting unit that can be used in

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wet soil. It is yet another feature of preferred embodiments to provide a planting unit for conventional till which causes less soil compaction requires less horsepower for pulling and can be used at faster operating speeds. Still another feature is the provision of a planting unit for conventional till which; in preferred embodiments, has at least some utility in conservation till.

10 It is another feature of the present invention to provide an improved planting unit which in preferred forms, enables a drill to plant in relatively narrow rows without using staggered opener assemblies. Another feature of preferred embodiments of the present invention is to provide a planting unit having seed tube extensions or shoes which do not significantly form and firm the side of the furrow, but instead hold loose type soil out of the furrow only long enough to enable the seed to settle in the bottom of the furrow. Another feature is to provide a planting unit which in preferred embodiments, more precisely places seed in the bottom of the furrow.

20 Another feature of a preferred embodiment is to provide a planting unit that is easy to adjust for planting depth and down pressure. Another feature of a preferred embodiment is the provision of a planting unit having down pressure that only minimally affects planting depth in softer soils.

Another feature of the present invention in preferred forms is to provide a planting unit that provides the drill with the beneficial properties of known conservation drills but with less tendency for walking at higher speeds, and which can have a relatively large overall width. Another feature is to provide a planting unit which in preferred embodiment of the invention is less prone to clogging of the seed tube outlet.

30 Another feature of the present invention is to provide an improved planting unit for conventional till and other applications which in preferred embodiments provides better planting characteristics more economically than at least most prior art planting units, and which is also easier to lubricate and service. These and other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent after considering the following description of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

In accordance with the above features, the present invention overcomes many of the shortcomings and limitations associated with

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using known conservation planting unit constructions in conventional till, as well as those of other planting units, and teaches the construction and operation of several embodiments of a planting unit for drills for conventional till and other applications which opens a narrow furrow or slit in the soil, and precisely deposits seed, fertilizer, or other matter in the furrow with only minimally disturbing the soil. The present unit can be of relatively lightweight construction and requires substantially less horsepower to pull through conventional till and even some conservation till compared to known conservation units. The present planting unit is also relatively narrow, enabling closely spaced rows without requiring multiple rockshaft arrangements.

The present planting unit construction includes an improved opener assembly utilizing a single flat disk blade supported in a substantially vertical attitude for rotation about an axis which is slightly angled with respect to the transverse direction, that is, the direction transverse to the forward direction, at about 5° although somewhat larger angles could be used for some applications. The opener further includes an adjustable gauge wheel to enable setting different disk penetration depths and a seed tube assembly including a boot or runner member which only engages the side of the furrow sufficiently to prevent loose soil from falling into the furrow long enough to enable seed to be deposited in the bottom of the furrow, and importantly, does not act to significantly firm or form the furrow. The seed tube boot or runner further includes means for

better preventing clogging of the seed tube outlet, and is designed for less drag. The opener is supported utilizing a pivotable arm assembly including a lower arm member which is pivotally attached to an upper arm member. The upper arm attaches to the rock shaft, tool bar or cross beam on the implement frame and extends downwardly and rearwardly therefrom terminating at the pivot point for the lower arm member. Importantly, the pivot point is substantially lower compared to known units, which results in the lower arm member being oriented at a much flatter angle. This is important because it enables a greater degree of pivotal movement of the lower arm member without substantially changing the relationship of the opener with respect to the soil, thereby limiting adverse effects on planting depth and seed tube outlet clogging.

The present planting unit further preferably includes furrow closing means located in trailing relation to the opener assembly, which closing means include a narrow first press wheel capable of following along the bottom of the seed furrow and pressing the seed firmly into the bottom of the furrow, and a rearwardly positioned second press wheel or closing wheel of relatively lightweight construction including a specially double beveled edge portion for placing soil over the deposited seed. Other improvements include optional spring means associated with the respective press wheels which can be adjusted more quickly and easily than known constructions, and which require no tools for adjustment. The rear press wheel angle and position are also adjustable for fine tuning soil coverage. In several embodiments, the two press wheels are pivotably mounted in coaxial relation with the mounting means for the gauge wheel for improved and easier lubrication and servicing. Additionally, the present invention can include adjusting means for the gauge wheel which provide more precise adjustment and planting depth.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a planting unit according the present invention mounted on the rockshaft of a typical prior art planting implement, which unit is a right hand unit, and is shown in the field position in engagement with the ground;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevational view of the opener arm assembly of the unit of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the upper spring bracket members of the opener arm assembly shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged rear view of the bracket members of Fig. 2 showing an upper spring retainer and a spacer member of the opener arm assembly in association therewith;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of a lower spacer assembly which forms a part of the opener arm assembly of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a top view of a planting unit according to the present invention, which unit is the same as the unit of Fig. 1 except that it is a left hand unit, showing the orientation of the various wheel members and the curved shape of the lower arm member of the unit;

Fig. 7 is a right side elevational view of the planting unit of Fig. 6, showing the various wheel members and the lower arm member of the unit in phantom lines;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged perspective view of the mounting plate assembly of the unit of Fig. 6 showing the press wheel mounting arms and related spring members in position thereon;

Fig. 9 is a partial sectional view of the planting unit of Fig. 1 taken along lines 9-9;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged side elevational view of the seed tube assembly of the unit of Fig. 6, showing the disk member of the unit in phantom lines;

Fig. 11 is a rear view of the seed tube assembly of Fig. 6;

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Fig. 12 is an enlarged rear view of the second press wheel and associated arm member of the unit of Fig. 1;

Fig. 13 is an end view of the press wheel shown in Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevational view of a second embodiment of a planting unit according to the present invention including the gauge wheel and press wheel assemblies mounted on a single pivotal axis;

Fig. 15 is a top view of the planting unit of Fig. 14; and

Fig. 16 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view taken along lines 16-16 of Fig. 15.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown a planting implement 10 having a main frame 12 supported for forward movement in the direction indicated by the arrow A by wheels 14. The planting implement 10 includes a forward hitch 16 adapted for connection to a towing vehicle such as a tractor. A hopper or seed box 18 is mounted on main frame 12 and is adapted for receiving and discharging material such as seed, grain or fertilizer to metering means 20 and then to hoses 22 through which the seed or other material can flow to opener assemblies 24 constructed according to the present invention. The opener assemblies 24 are mounted in side by side relation on a rockshaft 26 rotatably mounted on frame 12. The implement 10 can include any number of opener assemblies 24 corresponding to the width of the implement, and the opener assemblies should include an equal number of right hand units (shown) and left hand units (e.g., Fig. 6) so as to equalize side draft forces acting on the implement. Further, although a planting implement 10 is shown, the opener assemblies 24 may be used with other implements, such as an air seeder in which case the assemblies 24 may be mounted at a number of locations on the seeder frame 12. The opener assemblies 24 form narrow furrows of uniform depth in the

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soil and precisely deposit the metered seed or material discharged from the hopper 18 into the furrows, as will be explained.

The opener assemblies 24 are each mounted for pivotal movement relative to rockshaft 26 on an opener arm or draw bar assembly 28 which also forms part of the invention. The opener arm or draw bar assembly 28 includes an elongated upper arm member 30 having a first end portion 32 which is fixedly attached to rockshaft 26 using U-bolts 34 secured into position with nuts 60 (Fig. 2), and an opposite second end portion 36 which is generally located rearwardly and below first end 32 depending on the orientation of the rockshaft, as will be explained. A lower arm or draw bar 38 on which the opener assembly 24 is mounted has a forward end portion 40 pivotally attached to lower end portion 38 of upper arm 30 by flange bolt 42. Although any suitable pivotal attachment means could be used here, the pivotal attachment means shown include a hollow pin (not shown) with the end outside diameters tapered and split bushings (not shown) with matching tapers. When the flange bolt 42 is tightened through the bushings and the hollow pin, it causes the bushings to expand as they slide on the hollow pin. The bushings and pin become tight in the upper arm 30 and minimize the looseness of the lower arm 38 thus maintaining more accurate positioning of the angled disk blade 50 under side loading. In operation, with opener assembly 24 in its field position engaged with the soil 44 as shown, lower arm 38 will be oriented at an acute angle with respect to horizontal of from about 0° to about 20°, which is an important feature of the present invention as discussed below. The lower arm 38 furthermore is resiliently biasable downwardly by a compression spring member 46 having one end pivotally attached to the lower arm 38 and a second end pivotally attached to an upper spring bracket assembly 48 on the upper arm 30. Opener assembly 24 generally includes a rotatable disk 50 for forming a furrow; a rotatable gauge wheel 52 for controlling furrow depth; and a seed tube assembly 54 for receiving seed from the hose 22 and depositing

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the seed into the furrow. Closing means shown in association with the opener assembly 24 include a first press wheel 56 for pressing the seed into the furrow; and a second press wheel 58 for covering the seed with soil.

Fig. 2 shows the upper portion of opener arm assembly 28 in greater detail. In particular, the attachment of upper arm 30 to rockshaft 26 utilizing U-bolt 34 threadedly engaged with nuts 60 is shown. The upper spring bracket assembly 48 is also shown. Referring also to Figs. 3 and 4, upper spring bracket assembly 48 includes a pair of bracket members 62 and 64 preferably of plate metal construction, which brackets extend in parallel, spaced relation upwardly and rearwardly from a cavity 66 formed in the upper arm member 30 which is preferably of cast metal construction, although tubular construction or a weldment could also be used. The bracket members 62 and 64 are secured in position on upper arm member 30 using pin members 68 which pass through holes 70 in the bracket members 62 and 64 and through holes 72 in the upper arm 30. The pins 68 are retained in position in their respective holes using cotter keys 74 for ease of assembly and disassembly. The spacing between the members 62 and 64 is maintained using tubular spacer 76 in association with one of the pins, which spacer is of predetermined length. The upper end of spring 46 is pivotally mounted to the brackets 62 and 64 and retained by an upper spring retainer 78. Retainer 78 is preferably of cast metal construction and includes opposed disk shaped ends mounted for pivotal movement in holes 80 extending through bracket members 62 and 64. Upper spring retainer 78 has a central bore 82 extending therethrough, which bore 82 slidably receives a spring guide rod 84 which extends axially through spring 46. Rod 84 is used to raise and support lower arm 38 and the associated opener assembly 24 when the unit is in the raised or transport position, and also acts to guide the movement of spring 46. The upper end of rod 84 is threadedly engaged with a nut 86 for retaining rod 84 in central bore 82 when the opener is not engaged with the ground. Spring 46 is maintained in generally coaxial

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relation with rod 84 by an annular spring guide member 90 which is of a predetermined length selected to limit the maximum upward axial travel of rod 84 by engagement with upper spring retainer 78, and thus the upward pivotal movement of lower arm 38 with respect to upper arm 30. The lower end of rod 84 passes through a lower pivot pin 92 mounted for pivotal movement in holes 94 extending through a bifurcated portion of forward end portion 40 of lower arm 38 which is preferably a cast metal member, although again, other constructions could likewise be used. The lower end of spring 46 is engaged by an annular washer 96. Washer 96 is maintained in spaced relation to lower pivot pin 92 by an annular spacer assembly 88, both of which member 96 and assembly 88 receive rod 84 through a central bore therethrough. Rod 84 furthermore includes an enlarged head or nut 100 on the lower end thereof to prevent disengagement of rod 84 from pivot pin 92 when raising and supporting the lower arm. Referring to Fig. 5, annular spacer assembly 88 also prevents relative rotation between rod 84 and lower arm 38, and includes a spacer 98 and a plate member 102 welded to the outer surface of the spacer, which assembly is positionable in the bifurcated portion of the upper end 40 of lower arm 38 for preventing rotation of the spacer therein. A roll pin 104 installed in holes 106 through the spacer 98 and also through a transverse hole extending through rod 84 (not shown) prevents rotation between the rod 84 and the spacer. Roll pin 104 also prevents rod 84 from falling through the spacer assembly 88 when the unit is in the field position with the spring compressed, for smoother pivotal operation of the drag arm assembly.

Referring again to Fig. 1, opener assembly 24 is shown in its down or field position engaged with the soil 44. In this position, spring 46 will usually be in some state of compression, which compression in combination with the weight of the unit provides downwardly directed pressure to enable disk 50 to open a furrow in the soil. This downwardly directed pressure can be lessened or increased to varying degrees by rotation of rockshaft 26

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which affects compression of the spring. For instance, rotation of rockshaft 26 in the clockwise direction will provide less compression of the spring so as to lessen down pressure, whereas rotation in the counterclockwise direction will increase pressure. Rotation of the rockshaft is hydraulically controlled in the conventional manner (not shown). In conventional till, since the ground will be generally loose and easy for the disk 50 to penetrate, little or no hydraulically directed down pressure may be required, and in many cases the weight of the opener assembly 24 will provide down pressure sufficient to open the desired furrow.

Fig. 6 shows an opener assembly 24, which is the same as that of Fig. 1 except that it is a left hand model. That is, it is the same except that it faces the opposite direction. Again, the forward direction is indicated by the arrow A. This view shows the bifurcated forward end portion 40 of lower arm 38, as well as a bend in the shape of the arm which orients the axis of disk 50 and gauge wheel 52 at a small offset angle with respect to the direction transverse to the forward direction A. An offset angle from about 4° to about 6° has been found to work well in most conventional till applications and an angle of about 5° is preferred. The offset angle is important as it positions surface 108 of disk 50 in a slightly forward orientation with respect to the direction of travel whereas opposite disk surface 110 faces slightly rearwardly, the same being true for the corresponding surfaces of gauge wheel 52. With opener assembly 24 in its field position and being moved in the forward direction, disk 50 turns through the soil and opens a furrow or trench corresponding in shape to the forwardly facing profile of that portion of the disk engaged with the soil, the depth of the trench or furrow being determined by the position of the bottom of gauge wheel 52 with respect to the bottom of the disk, as will be shown. Gauge wheel 52 additionally serves to control or limit soil disruption on the side of the furrow formed by the forward face 108 of the disk.

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First press wheel 56 of the closing means is located rearwardly of disk 50 and is mounted for rotation about spindle 112 located adjacent the rearward end of a first closing wheel arm 114, the forward end of which is mounted for pivotal movement in the direction shown in Fig. 7 about spindle 116 mounted adjacent the rearward end of lower arm 38. First press wheel 56, importantly, is sufficiently narrow so as to be able to follow in the bottom of the trench or furrow formed by disk 50 and positively press seed discharged by seed tube assembly 54 into the bottom of the furrow. A press wheel 56 of lightweight, stamped metal, non-pneumatic construction having a width of no more than about 1/2 inch has been found to work best. Second press wheel 58 is similarly mounted for rotation on a short transverse arm 118 mounted adjacent the rear end of second closing wheel arm 120, the forward end of which arm 120 is mounted for pivotal movement in the direction shown in Fig. 7 about spindle 122 also mounted adjacent the rearward end of lower arm 38. Second press wheel 58 can be positioned to follow along the gauge wheel side of the furrow to move soil into covering relation to the seed furrow, as will be discussed.

Other components of opener assembly 24 include a quadrant 124 mounted adjacent the rearward end of lower arm 38. Quadrant 124 has an elongated slot 126 extending generally along the length thereof. Adjacent opposite sides of slot 126 are a plurality of offset holes 128. A T-shaped handle 130 mounted on the distal end of a gauge wheel adjusting rod 132 (Fig. 7) has downwardly extending pins 134 (also Fig. 7) engageable with holes 128 on opposite sides of slot 126 for positioning T-handle 130 and associated adjusting rod 132 in a number of positions with respect to quadrant 124. This is for adjusting furrow depth, as will be explained. Further with regard to the closing means, first and second press wheel 56 and 58 are resiliently biased in the downward direction by spring members 136 and 138, respectively, which spring members are also adjustable as will be explained. Additionally, first press wheel arm 114 on which first press wheel 56 is pivotable or otherwise mounted is movable somewhat about spindle 116 in the

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transverse direction to enable the press wheel to follow the center of a furrow during sideward movements such as gradual turning of the unit 10 in the field. Second press wheel 58 is mounted for rotation on the short shaft (not shown) which is retained in a bore in transverse arm 118 by engagement with bolt 140 threadedly mounted on arm 118. The transverse position of second press wheel 58 can optionally be made adjustable by making bolt 140 engageable with the short shaft at more than one location along its length to enable moving wheel 58 inwardly and outwardly telescopically with respect to arm 118. A grass shield 142 is mounted using screw 144 on lower arm 38 in covering relation to the forward end portion of opener assembly 24 to prevent trash and other material from getting jammed and tangled with the respective components thereof.

Referring to Fig. 7, first press wheel spindle 112 is secured to press wheel arm 114 by passage through an aperture therethrough and threaded engagement with a nut 146. Spindle 116 is similarly secured in the central aperture of a bushing 148 by nut 150. Bushing 148 is mounted on a mounting plate member 152 which is secured to the rearward end of lower arm 38 with bolts 154. Spring 136 is a coil spring which wraps around the outer surface of bushing 148 and has one end that acts against the distal end of arm 114 and another end that acts against plate 152 to exert down pressure against press wheel 56 when in the field position. Similarly, spindle bolt 122 for the second press wheel passes through a central aperture in bushing 156 mounted on plate 152 and is secured in position by threaded engagement with nut 158. Spring 138 is a coil spring which wraps around bushing 156 and includes an elongated end portion selectably engageable with slot detent members 160-164 located adjacent the distal end of arm 120 for applying different degrees of down pressure against second press wheel 58. Spring 138 can also be left disengaged from all of the detent members to provide a no down pressure setting. The

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position of detent members 160-164 at a rearward location adjacent the end of the arm 120 provides ease of adjustablity without tools.

Gauge wheel 52 is mounted for rotation on a spindle 166 mounted on the distal end of a pivotable arm 168. Arm 168, in turn, is mounted for pivotal movement about a central shaft 170 mounted in an aperture extending through the rearward end of lower arm 38. A second arm 172 is attached to arm 168 for joint pivotal movement therewith about central shaft 170. Second arm 172 includes a distal end portion which is movable in slot 126 between the adjacent end of quadrant 124 and T-handle 130. When in the field position with the outer perimeter of gauge wheel 52 shown in phantom lines resting on the ground surface 174, arm 168 and arm 172 will be jointly pivoted in the clockwise direction to a position wherein arm 172 is in engagement with T-handle 130 thereby setting the maximum depth of penetration of disk 50 also shown in phantom lines, into the ground, which depth will also be the furrow depth and is designated by the letter X. Furrow depth is easy to adjust using T-handle 130 and requires no tools. T-handle 130 is biased by an internal spring member (not shown) toward quadrant 124 and when no down pressure acts against the gauge wheel, arm 172 will be resting against the end of slot 126 so that the T-handle can be manually lifted and rotated about central shaft 170 to engage pins 134 with any selected slots 128 on the quadrant for changing the furrow depth X. Typically, for most applications the furrow depth X will be within a range from about 1/2 to about 4 inches, and using the means shown can be adjusted in 1/4 inch or less increments.

Fig. 8 shows mounting plate 152 detached from arm 38. Mounting the press wheel arm members 114 and 116, spring members 136 and 138, and press wheels 56 and 58 (not shown) on a detachable mounting plate member as shown provides ease of assembly and disassembly and interchangeability of components in the field for shorter downtimes for service and the like.

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Referring to Fig. 9 which shows the right hand opener 24 of Fig. 1, the disk 50 is shown rotatably mounted to the rearward end of arm 38 on a hollow spindle 176. The tapered end of hollow spindle 176 is received through an opening on the arm and is secured thereto by a first nut 178 and set screw 180. The disk 50 is attached to bearing housing 182 by bolts 184. The bearing housing 182 rotates with respect to spindle 176, and the bearing housing 182 is secured in its horizontal position with respect to the spindle 176 by a second nut 178 and a second set screw 180. The bearing housing 182 encloses and protects a pair of seals 186 and bearings 188 which are held in position by an annular lip or snap ring 190. With reference to the discussion above relating to the angular orientation of disk 50, the hollow spindle 176 has an axis 192 that is disposed at the above described 4° to 6° angle with respect to a transverse reference line 194. Since the disk 50 is disposed perpendicular to spindle 176, it will be disposed at a similar angle with respect to the direction of travel.

Fig. 9 also shows the gauge wheel 52 in greater detail. As discussed above, gauge wheel 52 is mounted for rotation on spindle 166 which is mounted adjacent the distal end of arm 168 attached to one end of central shaft 170. As shown here, shaft 170 passes through hollow spindle 176 and an aperture through lower arm 38. Gauge wheel 52 includes a flexible tire 198 mounted on an inner and outer wheels 200 and 202, which inner and outer wheels are mounted on a sealed bearing 204 rotatable on spindle 166. Tire 198 of gauge wheel 52 has an inner edge or blade portion 206 that engages front face 108 of disk 50 for wiping or scraping the disk face during rotation of the respective members.

Referring to Figs. 10 and 11, the seed tube assembly 54 is shown in greater detail. Seed tube assembly 54 includes a mounting arm 208 which is adjustably clamped adjacent the disk side of the rearward portion of arm 38 by retaining plate 210. Retaining plate 210 is threadedly engaged with bolts 154 which pass through holes in arm 38 and through elongated slots 212 in

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the mounting arm. Seed tube assembly 54 further includes a hollow or tubular seed tube 213 and a runner or shoe 214 pivotally attached to mounting arm 208 by bolt 216. The lower end portion of seed tube 213 as well as runner or shoe 214 are biased against rearward face 110 of disk 50 by a spring 218 which is preferably a coil spring attached between the upper end of mounting arm 208 and an upper portion of the seed tube 213, although other types of springs could also be used. The upper end of seed tube 213 attaches to the bottom end of hose 22 using a hose clamp or other suitable means (Fig. 1) and includes a seed tube inlet opening 220 for receiving seed from the hose. Seed tube 213 provides a straight, un-obstructed conduit of passage for seed therethrough, the seed exiting from the tube through an outlet opening 222, as shown by the arrow B. The outlet opening 222 is angularly oriented with respect to the longitudinal axis of the tube 213 so as to open both downwardly and rearwardly with respect to the forward direction identified by the letter A in Fig. 10. Runner 214 is located forwardly of the seed tube lower portion and includes a downwardly and rearwardly curving blade-like leading edge portion 224 which is positioned in close relation to rearward surface 110 of disk 50. Runner 214 serves to hold and prevent loose top soil adjacent that side of the furrow from falling into the furrow in advance of seed deposited therein, but is sufficiently narrow so as to move through the furrow behind or in the shadow of that portion of the disk engaged with the soil so as to not further significantly form, firm or otherwise enlarge the furrow or disturb the adjacent soil. That is, the shadow of the disk is defined by the profile of the disk when viewed from the rear, and the runner 214 as well as the lower portion of the seed tube 213 and other lower seed tube components are located in this shadow or profile when also viewed from the rear. In this regard, Fig. 9 shows seed tube 54 and runner 214 in phantom, no portion of the lower portion of which extends outwardly of the profile or shadow of that portion of disk 50 which will be engaged with the ground, represented by rearwardly projecting line 225.

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The downwardly and rearwardly curving leading edge 224 of runner 214 is another important feature. Most importantly, the downwardly and rearwardly curving blade-like edge enables the runner to have a tapered profile shape which gets narrower towards the bottom end terminating at the blade-like edge. This enables the runner to be more easily conformed to the profile shape of the disk 50 to thereby avoid any significant contact with a furrow wall formed thereby, which furrow wall will have a shape generally corresponding to the profile shape of the disk leading edge. Because the runner does not significantly engage the furrow wall, it can be of relatively lightweight construction, such as from sheet metal, nylon and other polymers and other materials. The downwardly and rearwardly curving shaped also enables maintaining at least most of the runner out of contact with the bottom of the furrow, such that the runner places no significant drag on the assembly as it moves through the furrow and will not be inclined to collect mud under wet conditions. The above described runner shape has also been found to eliminate the need for any rearward extension or runner aft of the seed tube outlet, which again reduces drag, and also side draft forces when turning.

Still another important feature of the present invention is means to prevent soil from backing up into and clogging the seed tube outlet 222 mounted just rearwardly thereof. The anti-clogging means include a flap member 226 which as shown in Fig. 11 generally conforms to the profile shape of seed tube outlet opening 222 so as not to drag through the furrow. The flap member is pivotally mounted on the seed tube with adjustable hinge 228. With the opener in the field position and moving forwardly as designated by the arrow A in Fig. 10, flap 226 will be oriented in an open position about like that shown in hidden lines, so as not to obstruct or otherwise hinder the outflow of seed from seed tube outlet 222. In the event the opener is moved in the rearward direction, flap 226 will position itself about as shown in solid lines to prevent the passage of soil and other matter into outlet opening 222. As mentioned previously, seed tube

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assembly 54 is adjustably positionable with respect to lower arm 38 by loosening bolts 154 and repositioning the seed tube assembly in a more upward or downward position, as desired. This feature is useful for fine tuning seed placement in the furrow, and also for adjusting seed tube position as the disk wears. As also noted above, the seed tube and runner portion of assembly 54 is pivotable relative to mounting bracket 210 and the lower end is resiliently urged against rear disk face 110 by spring 218. This enables runner 214 to scrape and clean disk face 110 as it rotates through the soil, and allows the seed tube assembly to be resiliently urged away from disk 110 to enable the passage of trash and other matter between the seed tube assembly and disk. Also carried on arm 38 is another shield 228 that prevents trash and other matter from jamming and preventing pivotal movement of the seed tube assembly.

Referring to Figs. 12 and 13, second press wheel 58 is mounted for rotation on arm 118 for pushing or otherwise moving soil into covering relation seed located in the furrow. For optimal performance, as mentioned above the transverse position of second press wheel 58 can be made adjustable by loosening adjusting bolt 140 and sliding the spindle on which the wheel is mounted (not shown) longitudinally to a desired position in tubular arm 118 and retightening adjusting bolt 140. Additionally, transverse arm 118 can be adjustably positioned with respect to longitudinal arm 120 with adjusting bolt 230, by loosening of adjusting bolt 230 and rotating arm 118 thereby orienting closing wheel 58 at a number of different angular orientations with respect to ground 44. This is to enable adjusting the wheel to provide a relatively precise amount of coverage for the seed. In this regard, incremental markings such as shown at 231 can be provided on arms 118 and 120 for referencing the rotational position of arm 118 with respect to arm 120 and to enable more easily adjusting the arms of a number of opener assemblies to the same setting. The construction and shape of second press wheel 58 is also important. Second press wheel 58 is preferably made from a lightweight material such as aluminum and has an

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outer rim portion 232. Outer rim portion 232 can be integrally formed, or can be a replaceable member made from steel or other longer lasting material. Outer rim portion 232, importantly, has a double beveled shape formed by angularly related surfaces 234 and 236. The double beveled shape of edge 232 enables surface 234, which is the leading surface as the wheel moves across the ground, to engage the ground and push a desired amount of soil into the furrow. Surface 236 is the trailing surface and its angular relationship to leading surface 234 enables it to be positioned in generally parallel relation to the surface of the ground. This is important as it makes the press wheel less likely to displace a long ribbon or strip of soil in wet conditions, and less likely to plow in softer, dryer soils.

Fig. 14 shows another embodiment of an opener assembly 238 having generally the same component parts and functioning generally in the same manner as opener assembly 24 discussed above. Like components of opener assembly 238 corresponding to those of opener assembly 24 are designated by the same reference numbers. Opener assembly 238 primarily differs from opener assembly 24 in the provision of gauge wheel pivot arm 240, and first and second press wheel support arms 242 and 244, which are all mounted for pivotal movement about the axis of a single spindle or bolt 246 mounted to a mounting plate 248. Mounting plate 248 is mountable on the rearward portion of lower arm 38 in the same manner as described above. Gauge wheel 52 is mounted for rotation on a spindle 250 located adjacent the distal end of arm 240. Mounted for joint pivotal movement with gauge wheel mounting arm 240 is a gauge wheel adjusting arm 252 which has a distal end portion positioned in slot 126 of quadrant 124 and movable between the end of the slot and T-handle 130 in the manner described above with respect to arm 172. Further, the press wheel mounting arms 242 and 244 are pivotable in generally in the same manner as described above with respect to arms 114 and 120, and include a first spring member 254 (Fig. 15) for resiliently biasing first press wheel arm 242 in the downward direction, and a

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second spring member 256 for resiliently biasing second press wheel mounting arm 244 in the downward direction. Spring member 256, like spring member 138, includes an elongated portion selectively engageable with slot or detent members 160-164 on arm 244 for adjusting the spring force exerted thereagainst.

Fig. 15 is another view of the opener arm assembly 238 showing the location and orientation of the respective components thereof, as well as their mounting positions with respect to opener arm 38. Gauge wheel support arm 240 (Figs. 14 and 16) and adjusting arm 252 are jointly mounted on the end of spindle 246 located adjacent gauge wheel 52. The spindle 246 extends from the arms 240 and 252 through an opening in mounting plate 248 and past the plate a predetermined distance. The press wheel mounting arms 242 and 244, as well as springs 254 and 256, and T-handle adjusting rod 132, are mounted on the side of spindle 246 opposite the gauge wheel. The above named members are retained on spindle 246, and spindle 246 is maintained in position on mounting plate 248, by washer 258 and nut 260. The position and orientation of disk 50 as well as gauge wheel 52 at an offset angle with respect to the forward direction indicated by the arrow A is shown, as is the relative positions of first and second press wheels 56 and 58.

Fig. 16 shows the internal arrangement and order of assembly of the components of opener arm assembly 238. Gauge wheel mounting arm 240 and adjusting arm 252 are shown as integrally formed on one end of spindle 246. Spindle 246 further includes an elongated cylindrical portion 262 of predetermined length which extends from the juncture with arms 240 and 252 through the central bore of bushing 264. The cylindrical portion 262 terminates at an annular shoulder 266 adjacent a threaded end portion which receives washer 258 and nut 260. Bushing 264 is mounted in an opening extending through mounting plate 248 and serves as a bearing for the spindle 246. Bushing 264 is slightly longer than the cylindrical portion 262 of

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spindle 246 such that washer 258 bears against the bushing when nut 260 is tightened. Press wheel arm 244 includes an inner cylindrical portion 268 which mounts in overlaying relation to bushing 264, and an outer cylindrical portion 270 spacedly related to inner portion 268. The outer surface of bushing 264 serves as a bearing surface for the cylindrical portion 268, and the outer surface of inner cylindrical portion 268 serves as a bearing surface for a cylindrical mounting portion 274 of press wheel arm 242, which cylindrical portion 274 is sized for locating in the annular shaped cavity defined between inner and outer cylindrical portion 268 and 270 of the member 244. T-handle adjusting rod 132 includes an annular shaped mounting portion which also mounts on the outer surface of bushing 264, and importantly is retained in position thereon by washer 258 and nut 260. In this regard, it should be noted that washer 258 abutts the end of bushing 264 so as to provide some end play for the members mounted thereon. This is important as it provides retention of all of the members on spindle 246, without interfering with the free pivotal movement thereof. It can also be seen from this arrangement, that gauge wheel mounting arm 240 and adjusting arm 252 can be pivotable independent of press wheel arms 242 and 244, while sharing a pivotal axis therewith. To facilitate free movement of the respective pivotal members, a grease fitting (not shown) can be mounted in communication with passageway 278 which extends partially through spindle 246 and communicates with cross passages 280 extending through the various members for providing grease to the various bearing surfaces. To further facilitate a compact and easy to service assembly, springs 254 and 256 are preferably coil spring members which wrap around the outer surface of press wheel mounting arm 244. It can be seen from this figure that the removal of the single nut 260 enables easy disassembly of the gauge wheel, springs and press wheel mounting arms, in a matter of moments. Additionally, like several members of the assembly 24 mounted on mounting plate 152, the components of opener assembly 238 mounted on mounting plate 248 are easily

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detachable from arm 38 as a unit by removing mounting bolts 154. Referring again to Fig. 14, note that quadrant 124 and T-handle 130 are located adjacent the rearward portion of opener assembly 238 aft of seed tube assembly 54. This location makes adjustment of planting depth easier from the rear of the unit compared to the location on opener assembly 24 shown in Fig. 7. Still referencing Figs. 14 and 7, it can be noted that the distance between gauge wheel center 250 and disk center 170 of assembly 238 (Fig. 14) is shorter than the distance between gauge wheel center 166 and disk center 170 of assembly 24 (Fig. 7). An advantage of a small distance between the gauge wheel axis and disk axis is that as the opener assembly pivots with arm 38 about flange bolt 42, there will be even less variation in planting depth, although the low pivot point of arm 38 already acts to greatly minimize this problem, as explained elsewhere herein. It should be further noted with regard to opener assembly 238 that gauge wheel adjusting arm 240, first press wheel mounting arm 242, and second press wheel mounting arm 244 need not all be mounted for pivotal movement about the same axis. In this regard, it is recognized that any one of the respective members could be mounted for pivotal movement about a separate axis, although this is not a preferred embodiment.

In operation, when implement 10 is towed in the forward direction indicated by the arrow A and rockshaft 26 is rotated counterclockwise to engage either opener assembly 24 or opener assembly 238 with the soil 44, as shown in Fig. 1, disk 50 will open a relatively narrow furrow in the soil. Gauge wheel 52 will establish the penetration depth of disk 50 into the soil, and thus the furrow depth, and seed tube assembly 54 will move through the furrow in the shadow of disk 50 depositing seed in the bottom of the furrow at a rate controlled by metering means 20 and the pulling speed. First press wheel 56, which is preferably a relatively narrow member sufficiently small to follow along in the bottom of the furrow, is biased downwardly so as to firmly press the seed into the bottom of the furrow. Second press wheel 58 trails first press wheel 56 adjacent

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one side of the furrow, and its double beveled shaped and angle enable it to precisely scrape or move a desired amount of soil into covering position over the seed. Importantly, the adjustability of the second closing wheel 58 in terms of both position, orientation and downward biasing pressure, enables the precise placement of soil over the seed in both loose soil and wet conditions. Further, the light weight of the second press wheel enables it to maintain relatively consistent contact with the soil, even at high pulling speeds. As mentioned above, the lower portion of seed tube assembly 54 is positioned and sufficiently narrow so as to follow in the shadow or profile in disk 50 without significantly forming or firming the side of the furrow and acts only to keep loose soil out of the furrow long enough for seed to be deposited in the bottom of the furrow. Another important operational feature of the present invention is the opener arm assembly 28. The relatively low pivot point of lower arm 38 is important as it enables lower arm 38 to be oriented when in the field position at a relatively small angle with respect to horizontal in a arrange from about 0° to about 20° , and preferably in a range less than 15° or so. This enables the opener assembly 24 to maintain a relatively constant orientation and relationship with respect to the soil as lower arm 38 is pivotally displaced, enabling the opener to pass over surface irregularities and the like without significantly affecting furrow depth and seed placement. Also importantly, this arm assembly geometry enables rockshaft 26 to be rotated in the counterclockwise direction to position upper arm 30 in even a substantially vertical or forwardly directed orientation without significantly affecting the orientation of lower arm 38 and opener assembly 24. This is a particularly important feature of the present invention. Also notable, the freedom of movement of spring guide rod 84 relative to upper spring bracket assembly 48 enables a relatively wide range of pivotal movement of lower arm 38 without rod 84 extending below the pivot point 42, which is a desirable feature when traversing fields containing standing trash as the rod is not likely to contact the trash. Still another feature of the present invention is

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the relatively small offset angle of disk 50, preferably about 5° or less, which forms a narrower furrow than other known planting units and enables gauge wheel 52 to be relatively narrow such that the overall width of the unit can be correspondingly small and a greater number of planting units can be mounted on a rockshaft of a given length, enabling planting in closer rows. The small disk offset angle in combination with the narrowness of the lower portion of the seed tube assembly causes less drag when pulled through the soil. This results in less wear and enables the respective components to be of lighter construction, all of which features enable an implement utilizing planting units construction according to the present invention to be pulled with a smaller tractor. Additionally, the lighter weight and shorter height capabilities of the present planing unit can be combined to provide an implement that has less of a tendency to "walk" at higher pulling speeds.

Thus, there has been shown and described planting unit constructions which fulfill all of the objects and advantages sought therefor. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art, however, that many changes, modifications, variations and other uses and applications for the subject planting units are possible and all such changes, modifications, variations and other uses and applications which do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention are deemed to be covered by the invention which is limited only by the claims which follow.

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THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A single disk opener assembly adapted for attachment to a rotatable frame and movable forwardly over the ground for opening a furrow therein comprising:

a draw bar assembly including an elongated first arm member having a first end adapted for attachment to the frame for rotation therewith and a second end located downwardly and rearwardly of said first end, an elongated second arm member having a first end mounted for pivotal movement adjacent the second end of said first arm member and a second end,

a single disk connected to the second end of said second arm member for rotation about an axis offset at an angle to the direction transverse to the forward direction for forming a furrow, the angled disk thus defining forwardly and rearwardly directed disk surfaces,

a seed tube located closely adjacent the rearwardly directed disk surface for depositing material in the furrow, and

a gauge wheel, and means connecting the gauge wheel to the second arm member for rotation adjacent the forwardly directed surface of the disk about an axis generally parallel to the disk axis to limit the depth of penetration of the disk,

wherein said second arm member is oriented at between about a 0° and about a 20° angle with respect to the ground when said disk is in position for forming a furrow therein.

2. The invention as set forth in claim 1 further comprising a spring compressed between said first arm member and said second arm member for biasing the second arm member downwardly toward the ground.

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3. The invention as set forth in claim 1 or 2 wherein the disk is flat and lies substantially in a vertical plane, and wherein the disk axis is offset approximately 5° from the direction transverse to the forward direction.

4. The invention as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said seed tube has a seed outlet located closely adjacent the lowermost portion thereof and cover means hingedly attached so as to swing rearwardly of said outlet when said opener is moved in a forward direction and swing into generally covering relation to said outlet when said opener is moved in a rearward direction.

5. The invention as set forth in claim 4 including at least a first press wheel, a press wheel support arm pivotally mounted on said draw bar assembly second arm member for supporting the first press wheel for rotation just rearward of the seed outlet, a second press wheel, and a second press wheel support arm pivotally mounted on said draw bar assembly second arm member for supporting the second press wheel for rotation rearwardly of the first press wheel.

6. The invention as set forth in claim 5, wherein the first and second press wheel support arms are mounted on said draw bar assembly second arm member for independent pivotal movement about the same axis.

7. The invention as set forth in claim 5, wherein said means connecting the gauge wheel to the second arm member include means for pivotal movement about the same axis as the first and

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second press wheel support arms.

8. The invention as set forth in any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein the second press wheel has a double beveled outer edge portion.

9. The invention as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the seed tube has a lower portion that extends into a furrow formed by the disk and an extension supported by the seed tube adjacent the lower portion wherein the extension extends forwardly of the seed tube within the rearward facing profile of the disk for preventing loose soil on the side of the furrow adjacent that side of the disk from entering the furrow before seed discharged from the seed tube.

10. A single disk opener assembly adapted for attachment to a frame and movable forwardly over the ground for opening a furrow therein comprising:

draw bar means having a first end adapter for attachment to the frame and a second end;

a disk connected to the second end of the draw bar means for rotation about an axis offset at an angle to the direction transverse to the forward direction for forming a furrow, the angled disk thus defining forwardly and rearwardly directed disk surfaces;

a seed tube located closely adjacent the rearwardly directed disk surface for depositing material in the formed furrow; and

a gauge wheel, and means connecting the gauge wheel to the draw bar means for rotation adjacent the forwardly directed surface of the disk about an axis generally parallel to but offset from the disk axis to limit the depth of penetration of the disk,

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wherein the seed tube includes an upper portion which extends downwardly to a lower end portion terminating in an outlet opening located below the axis of the disk adjacent the bottom of the disk, and an extension supported by the seed tube adjacent the lower end portion extending forwardly of the seed tube at least substantially within the disk shadow, said extension being adapted for holding loose soil on the side of furrow opposite the rearwardly directed blade surface out of the furrow long enough for seed discharged from the outlet to reach the bottom of the furrow as the opener moves forwardly with minimal contact with the side of the furrow.

11. The invention as set forth in claim 10, wherein the seed tube extension has an arcuate blade shaped forward edge portion.

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12. The invention as set forth in claim 10 or 11, wherein the seed tube defines a generally linear passage extending between an inlet opening located adjacent the top of the seed tube and said outlet.

13. The invention as set forth in any one of claims 10 to 12, wherein the draw bar means include an upper arm member for attachment to the frame and a lower arm member pivotally attached to said upper arm member and positioned in trailing relation thereto, the lower arm member having a rearward end comprising the second end of the draw bar means to which the disk is connected, the lower arm member being positionable at less than about a 20° angle with respect to the ground surface when the disk is positioned for forming a furrow.

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14. A planting unit adapted for attachment to a frame and movable forwardly over the ground for forming a trench in the ground, depositing material therein, and covering the material. the planting unit comprising:

a draw bar assembly including a first arm member having a first end adapted for attachment to the frame and a second end located downwardly and rearwardly of said first end, an elongated second arm member having a first end mounted for pivotal movement adjacent the second end of said first arm member and a second end,

a single disk connected to the second end of said elongated arm member for rotation about an axis offset at an angle to be direction transverse to the forward direction for forming a furrow, the angled disk thus defining forwardly and rearwardly directed disk surfaces,

a seed tube located closely adjacent the rearwardly directed disk surface for depositing material in the furrow, the seed tube including a lower end portion terminating in an outlet opening located below the axis of the disk adjacent the bottom of the disk for discharging material into the furrow, and an extension supported by the seed tube adjacent the lower end portion and extending forwardly of the seed tube in the shadow of the disk, said extension being adapted for preventing loose soil on the adjacent side of the furrow from entering the furrow before material is deposited therein without significantly contacting the side of the furrow,

a gauge wheel rotatably mounted on one end of a gauge wheel mounting arm adjacent the forwardly directed surface of the disk about an axis generally parallel to the disk axis to limit the depth of penetration of the disk, the gauge wheel mounting arm opposite end pivotally connected to said draw bar assembly second member, means for selectively positioning said gauge wheel mounting arm in several pivotal positions with respect to said disk, and

means for covering the material discharged into the furrow located rearward of said seed tube.

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15. The planting unit as set forth in claim 14 wherein the means for covering the material comprises:

a first press wheel mounted for rotation on one end of a first press wheel mounting arm just rearward of the lower end portion of said seed tube, the opposite end of said first press wheel mounting arm being pivotally mounted adjacent the rear end of said draw bar assembly second member for pressing the material into the furrow, and

a second press wheel mounted for rotation adjacent one end of a second press wheel mounting arm in trailing relation to said first press wheel, said second press wheel mounting arm having an opposite end mounted for pivotal movement adjacent the rear end portion of said draw bar assembly second member for moving soil into covering relation to the material.

16. The planting unit as set forth in claim 15 wherein at least two of said gauge wheel mounting arm and said first and second wheel mounting arms are mounted for independent pivotal movement about a single pivotal axis.

17. The planting unit as set forth in claim 15 wherein said second press wheel is adjustably mounted on said second press wheel mounting arm for changing the angle of said second press wheel with respect to the ground.

18. The planting unit as set forth in claim 15 further comprising a spring member for applying a resilient biasing force against said second press wheel, said spring member having one end located adjacent the opposite end of said second press wheel mounting arm and an opposite end extending generally toward said second press wheel and engageable with one or

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more detent members located on said second press wheel mounting arm adjacent said second press wheel to enable selecting a desired biasing force.

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19. An opener assembly movable forwardly over the ground for opening a furrow therein comprising:

- a member adapted for connection to an implement adapted for moving the opener assembly over the ground;

- a generally flat disk connected to the member for rotation about a disk axis offset at an angle to the direction transverse to the forward direction, the angled disk thus defining forwardly and rearwardly directed disk surfaces, the disk having a lower portion positionable for penetrating the ground for opening the furrow therein and an outer perimeter edge extending around the disk surfaces, the outer perimeter edge defining a disk profile when viewed from the rear direction;

- a seed tube located adjacent the rearward directed disk surface, the seed tube having a lower end portion located substantially within the rear disk profile and including an outlet opening for discharging material in the furrow located adjacent to the lower portion of the disk; and

- an extension supported adjacent the seed tube lower end portion and extending forwardly thereof closely adjacent the rearwardly directed disk surface, the extension being shaped and sufficiently narrow so as to be located substantially within the rear disk profile and to move through the furrow for preventing loose soil on the side of the furrow opposite the rearwardly directed disk surface from entering the furrow in advance of material discharged therein through the seed tube outlet opening with only minimal contact with the side of the furrow.

20. The opener assembly according to claim 19, wherein said member adapted for connection to the implement comprises structure for pivotal connection thereto.

21. The opener assembly according to claim 19 or 20 wherein the lower disk portion has a curved profile shape when viewed from the rear direction, and the extension has an outer surface

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having a profile shape when viewed from the rear corresponding at least generally to the curved rear profile shape of the lower disk portion.

22. The opener assembly according to claim 19 or 20, wherein the extension further comprises a forwardly and upwardly curved leading edge portion located in at least partial abutting relation to the rearwardly directed disk surface.

23. The opener assembly according to any one of claims 19 to 22, wherein the seed tube and the extension are jointly mounted to the opener assembly for hinged movement away from the disk to allow the passage of trash and debris between the jointly mounted seed tube and extension and the disk.

24. The opener assembly according to any one of claims 19 to 22, wherein the seed tube and the extension are jointly mounted for hinged movement about a hinge axis oriented at no more than a small acute angle to the vertical direction.

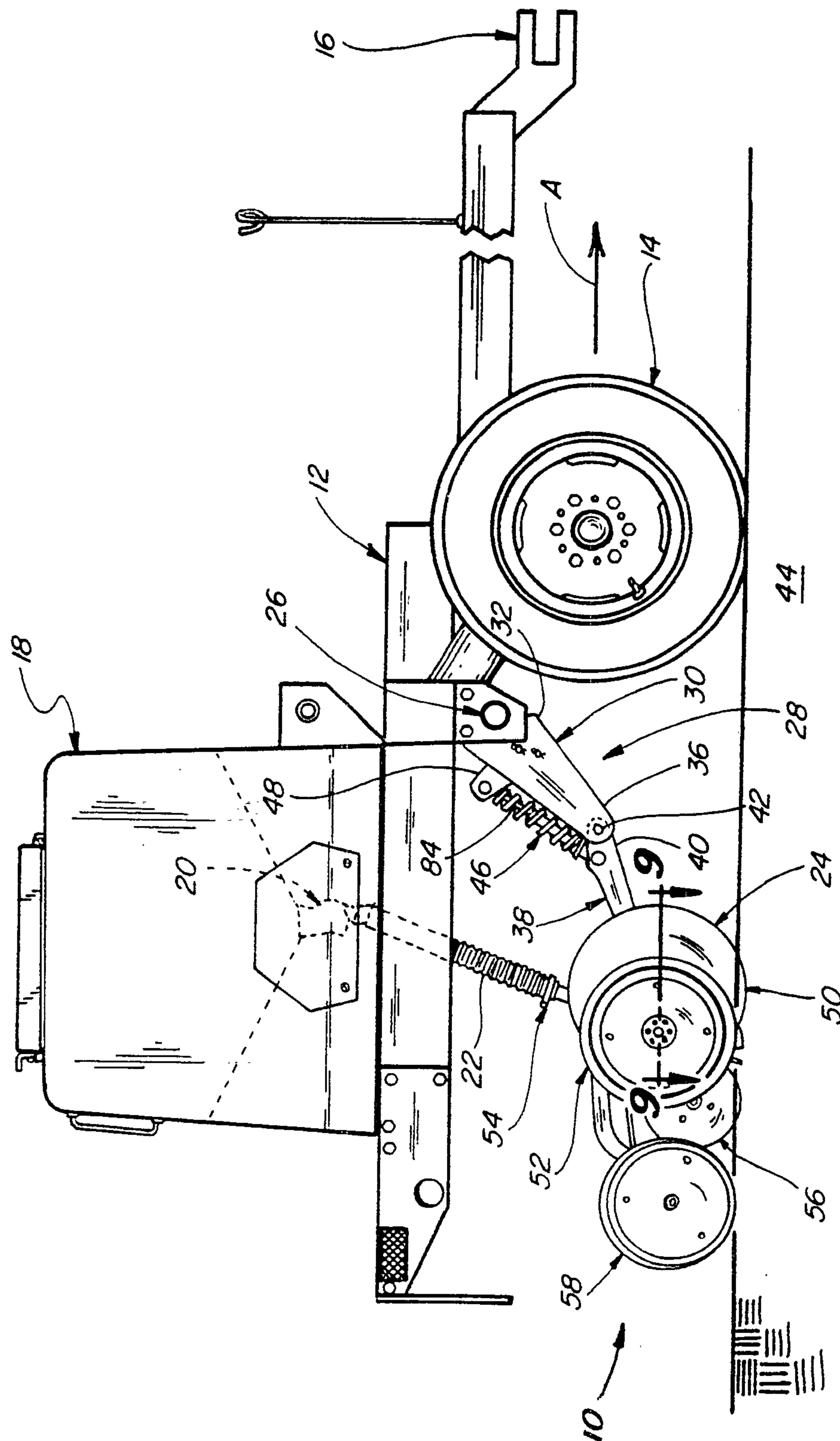
25. The opener assembly according to claim 19 or 20, wherein the extension further comprises an upper edge portion in abutment to the rearwardly directed disk surface adapted for scraping soil therefrom.

26. A single disk opener assembly comprising a generally flat disk supported for forward movement through the ground for forming a furrow therein, said disk having opposite disk surfaces oriented at a small acute angle with respect to the forward direction and an outer peripheral edge extending around the disk surfaces defining a disk profile when viewed from the rear, the outer peripheral edge including a forward edge portion having a lower portion positioned for imparting a shape to one side of said furrow, the disk surfaces including a rearwardly facing disk

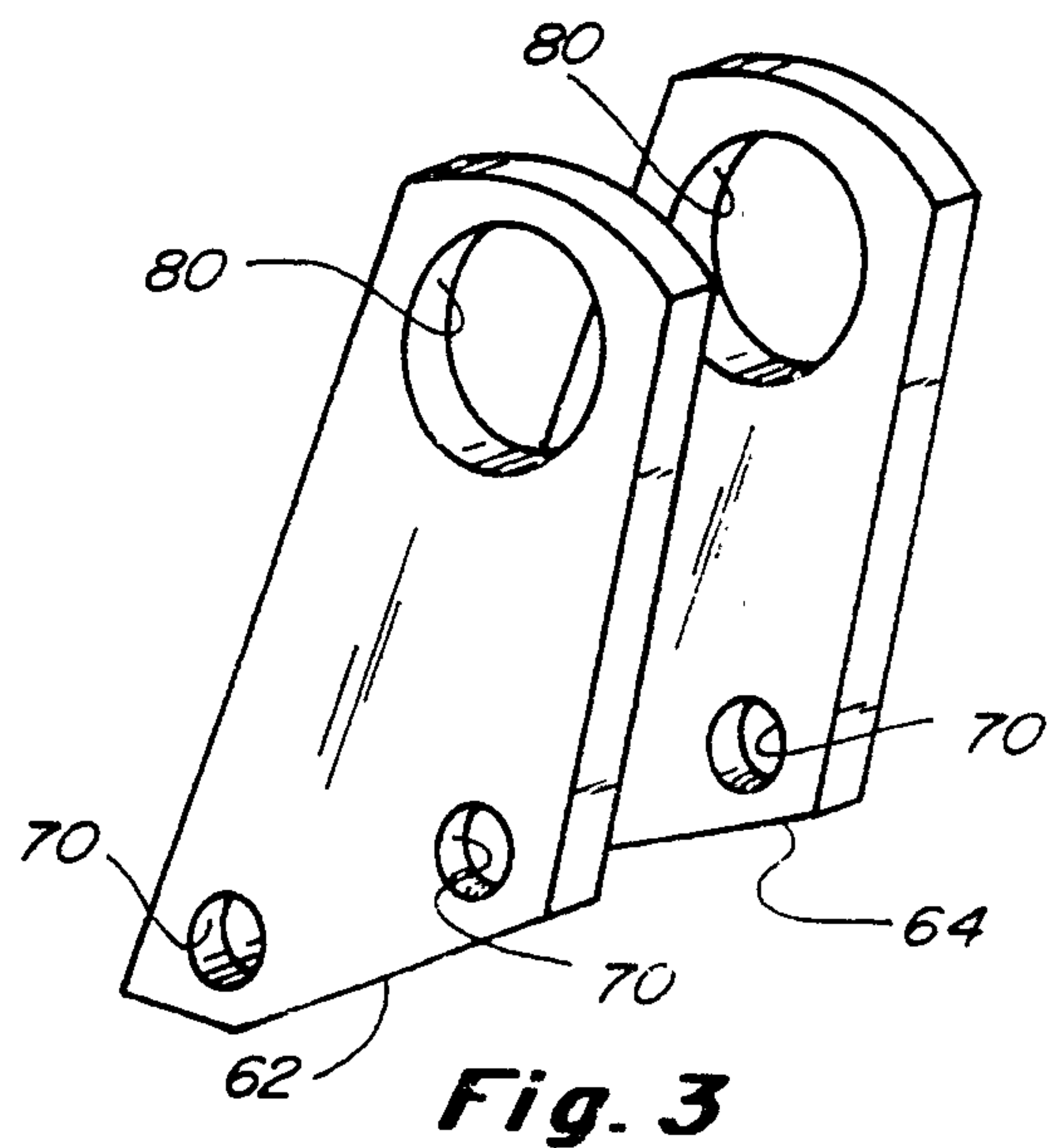
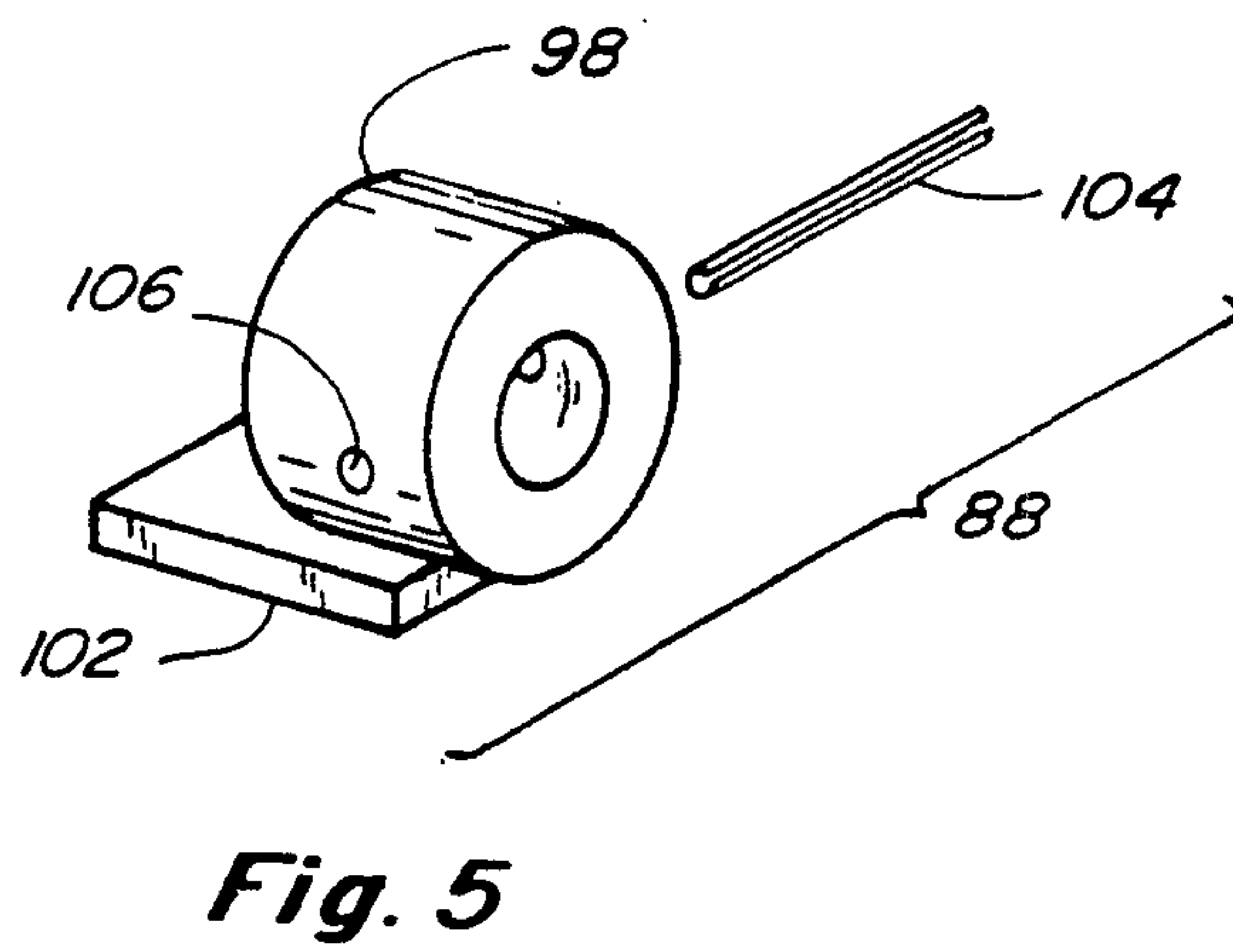
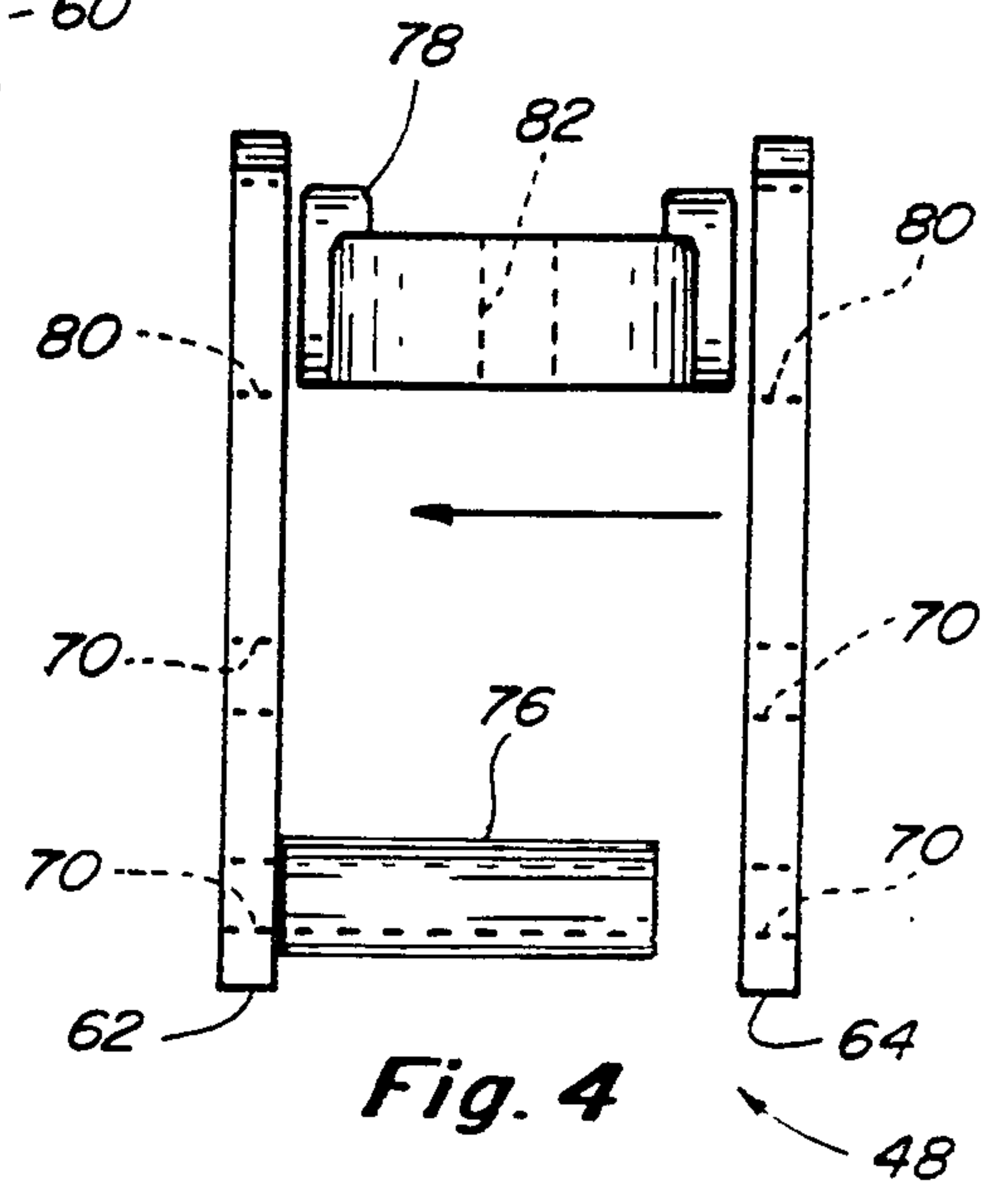
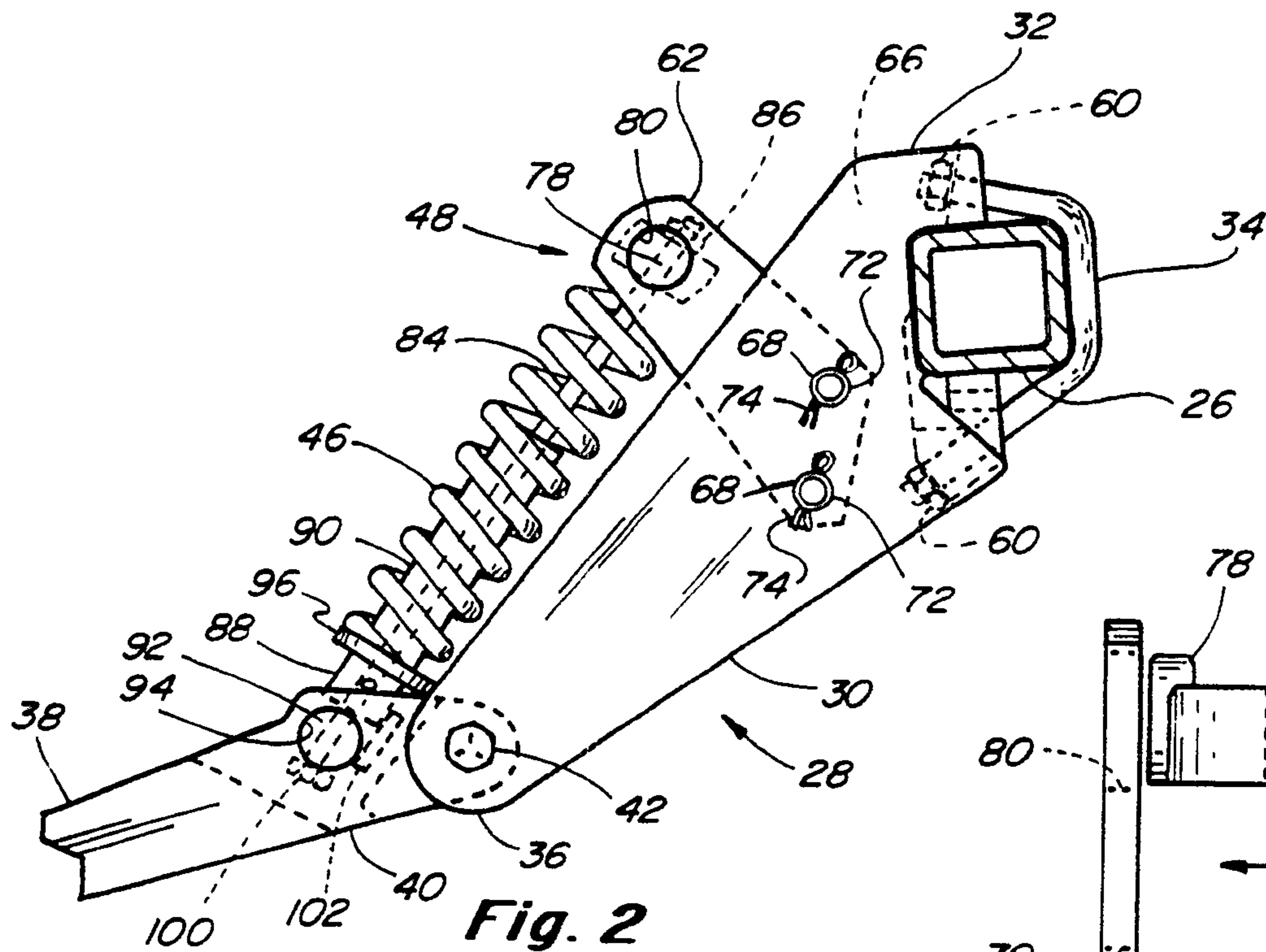
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surface having a lower portion positioned to be located in spaced opposed relation to said one side of said furrow, said opener assembly further including structure for depositing material in said furrow having an outlet opening located adjacent a rearward portion of said lower portion of said rearwardly facing disk surface, and a member extending forwardly from said structure beside said lower portion of said rearwardly facing disk surface, said member terminating rearwardly of said forward edge and having a shape and a sufficiently small width so as to be located substantially within said disk profile and to pass through said furrow with minimal contact with said one side of the furrow while preventing soil from entering the furrow in advance of material deposited therein through said outlet opening.

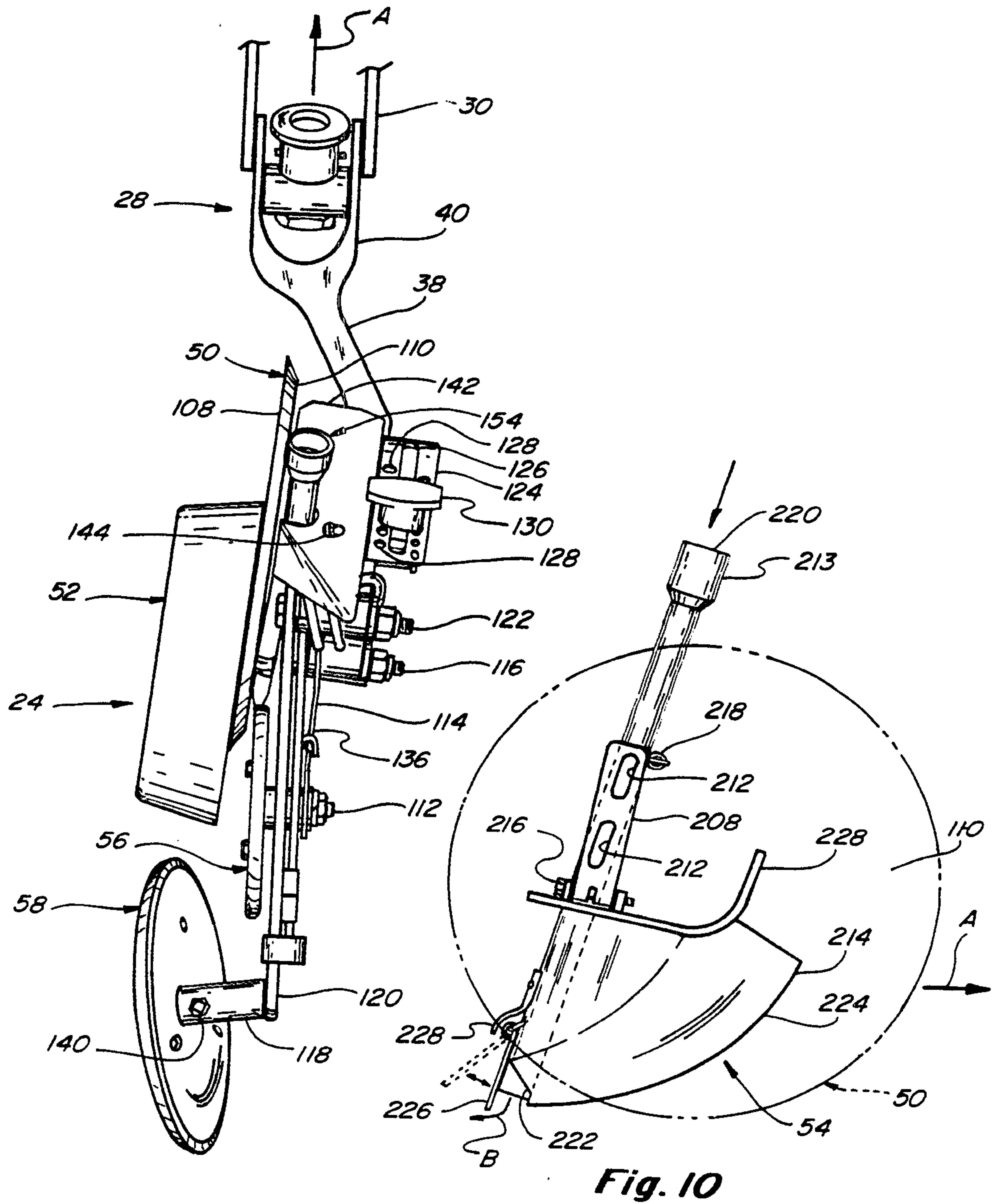
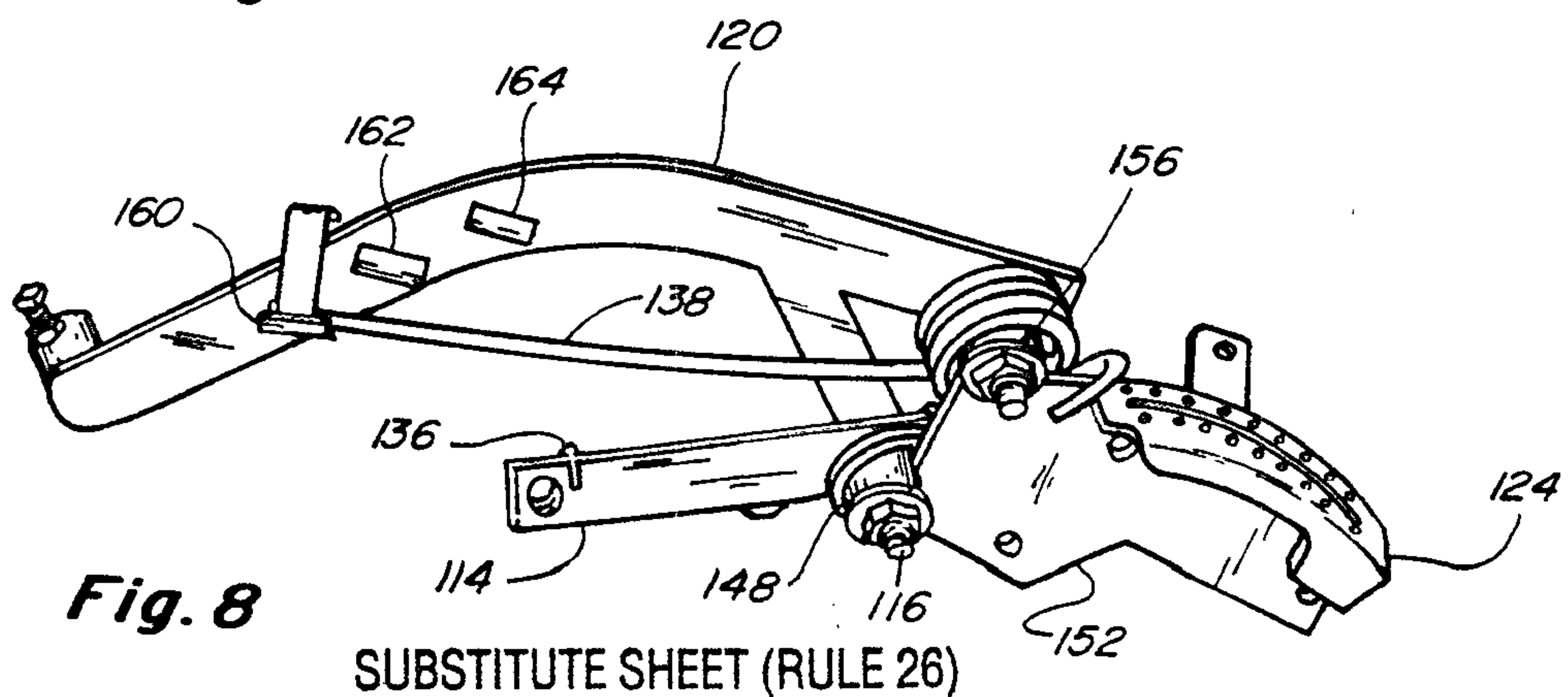
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*Fig. 1*

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**Fig. 6****Fig. 10****Fig. 8**

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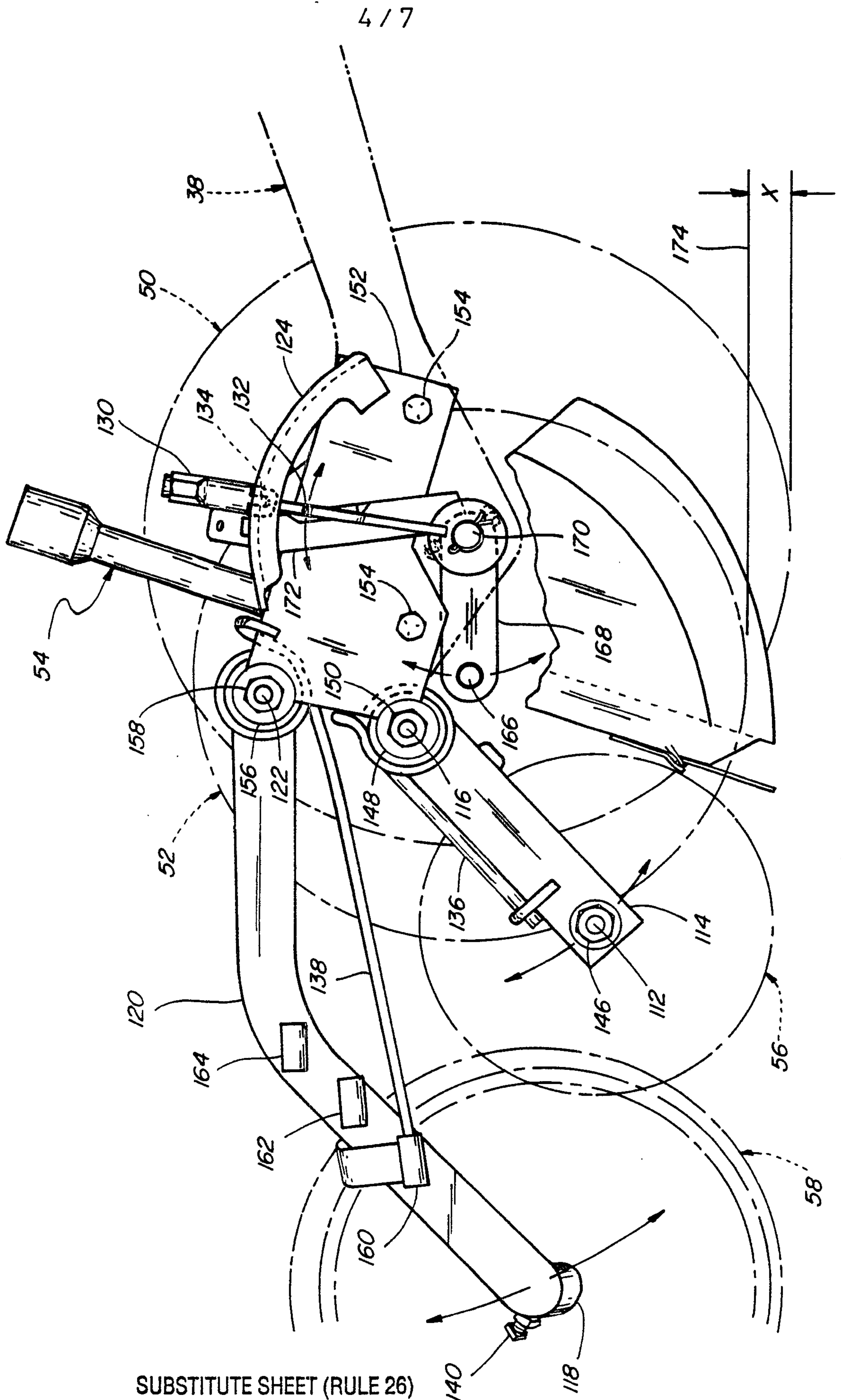
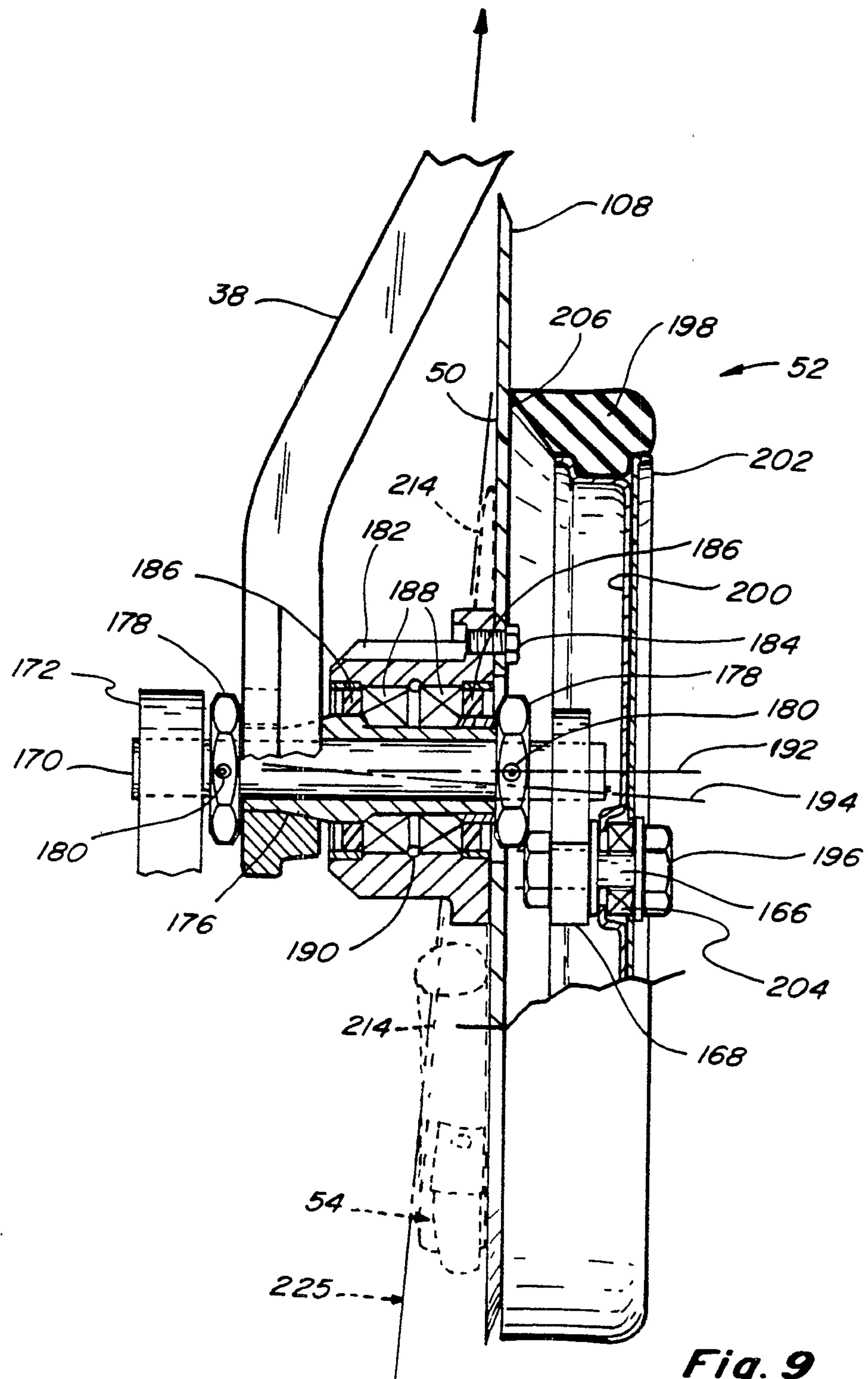
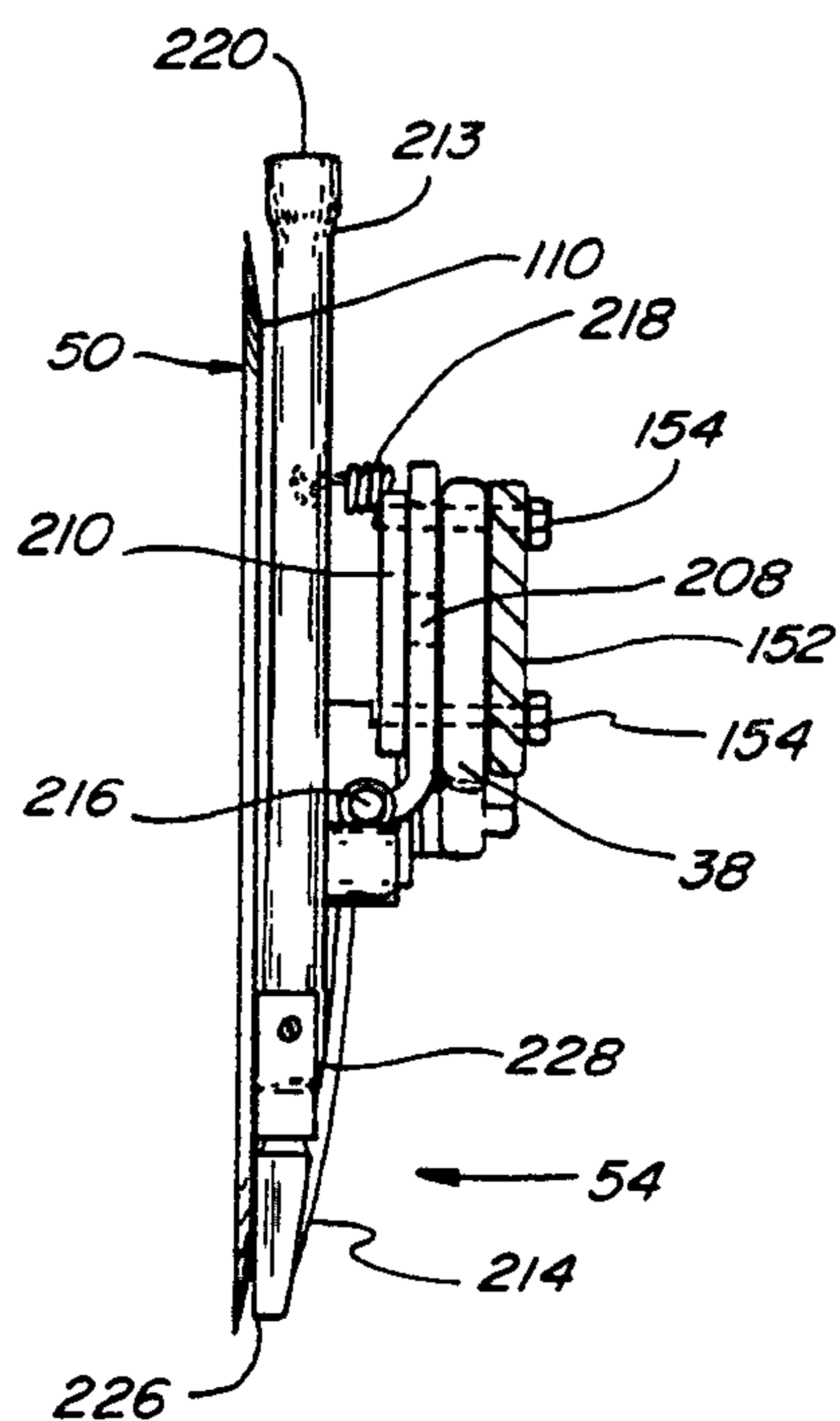
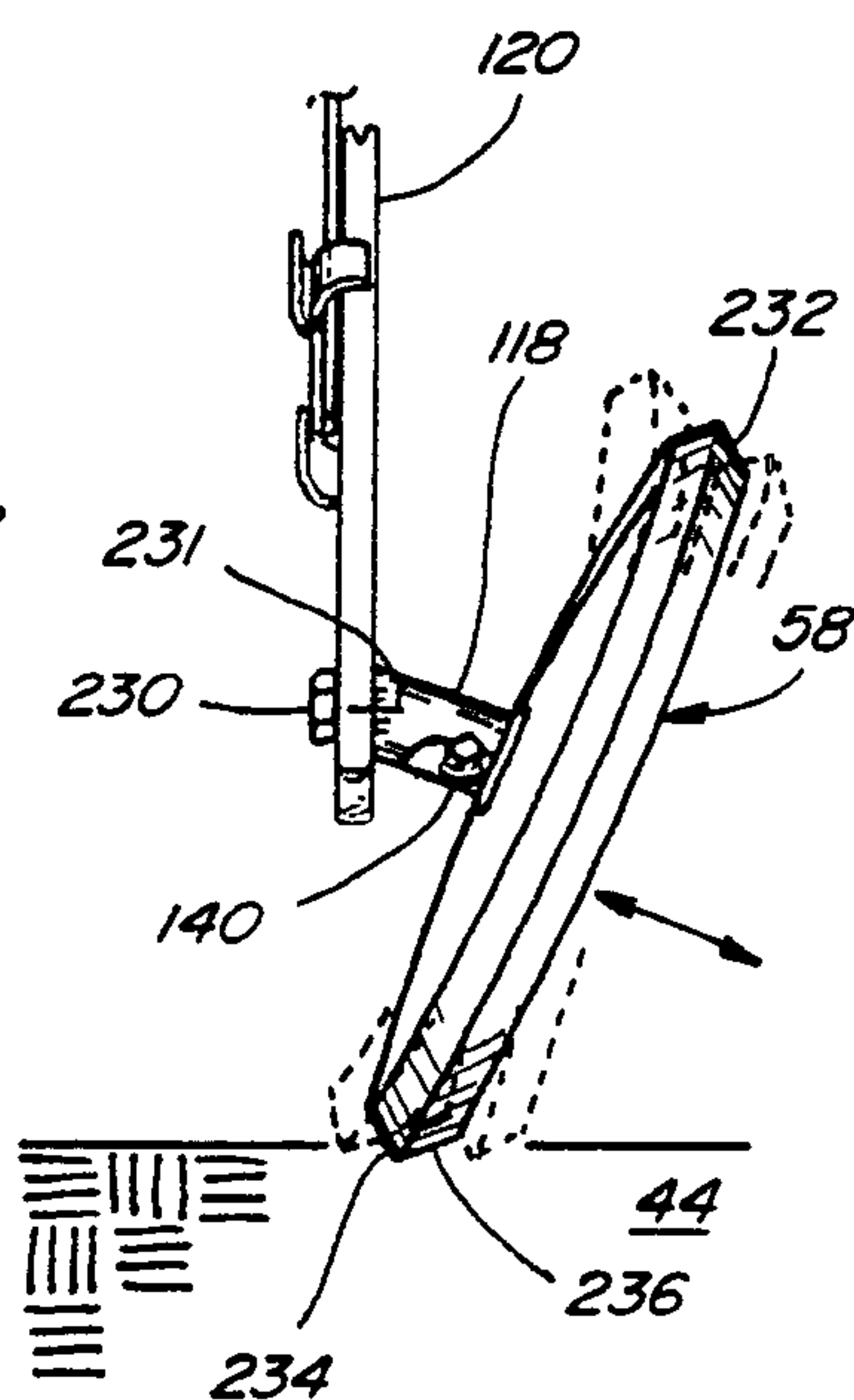
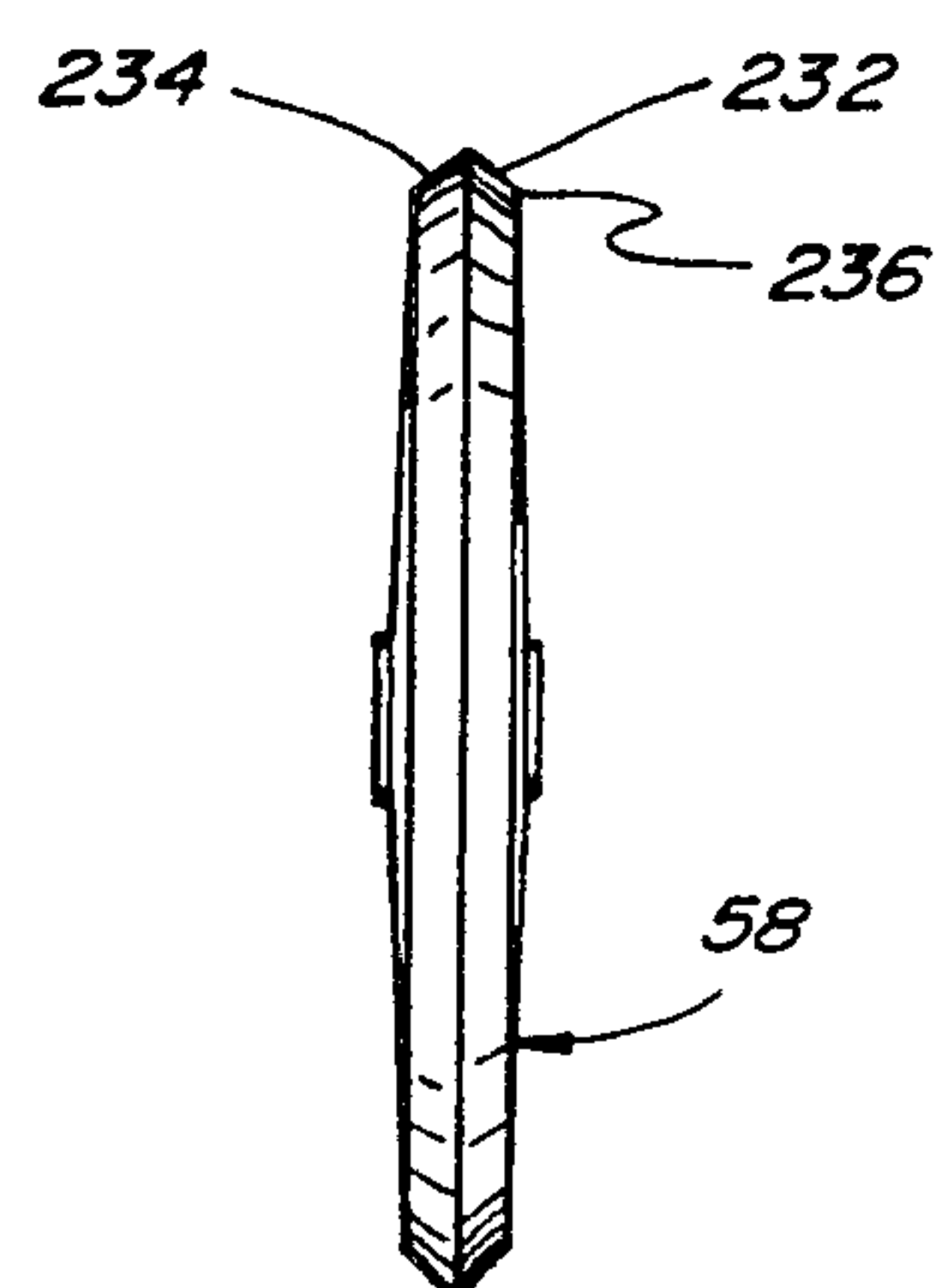
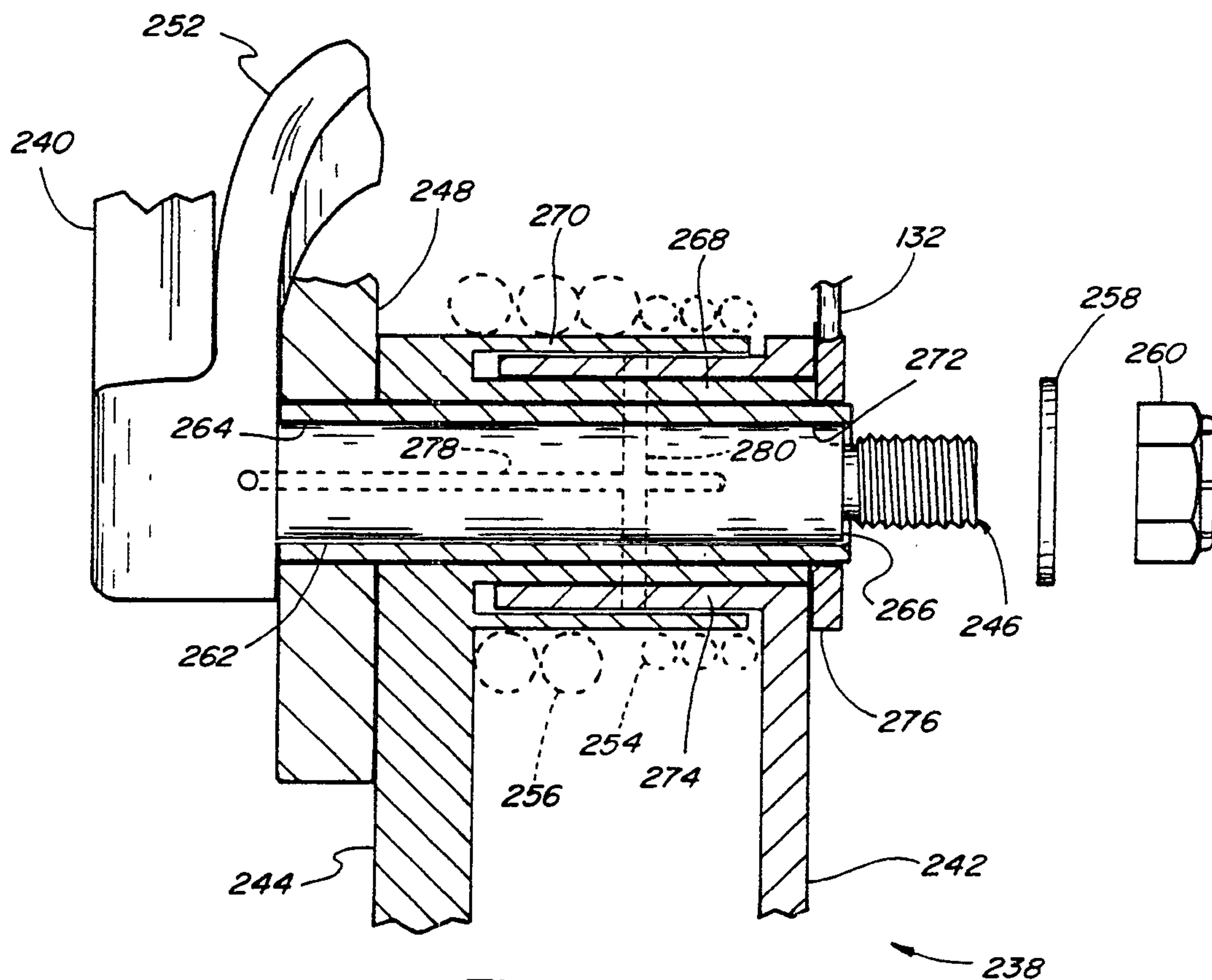


Fig. 7

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**Fig. 9**

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**Fig. 11****Fig. 12****Fig. 13****Fig. 16**

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