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DESCRIPTION

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a mower. In particular it relates to a plain mower having a plurality of rotary cutter heads for cutting a crop and a swathing unit for forming the cut crop into a swath for collection.

[0002] The term "*plain mower*" as used herein refers to a mower without a conditioning unit. A conditioning unit typically comprises a rotating bar equipped with a plurality of flail arms that crush and bruise the stalks of the cut crop to aid wilting. However, a conditioning unit is not always needed and the present invention relates to a plain mower that does not include a conditioning unit.

[0003] It is known to mount two or more mowers on a tractor in order to provide a large cutting width. Typically, a front mower unit is mounted in front of the tractor and one or more rear mower units are mounted behind the front mower unit and extend out sideways beyond one or both ends of the front mower to increase the overall cutting width. Typically, the rear mower units are mounted on the rear of the tractor, although they can alternatively be mounted on the front or the sides of the tractor. The swath of cut crop produced by the front mower is guided between the wheels of the tractor so that it is not crushed into the ground by the tractor wheels. The swaths produced by the rear mower units are deposited to the sides of the tractor. This provides a large swath width, which aids drying of the cut crop.

[0004] Once the cut crop has dried it can be raked into a single swath and collected or baled in a conventional manner. However, the need for a separate raking step prior to collection increases the cost and the complexity of collecting the crop.

[0005] If wide spreading of the cut material is not required, the costs associated with harvesting the crop can be reduced by collecting the swaths produced by the front mower unit and the rear mower units into a single swath of reduced width. Such an arrangement is described in US 3717981, which relates to a mowing machine having a front mower unit mounted on the front of a tractor and a rear mower unit mounted on one side of the tractor. The rear mower unit is provided with an auger that transports the cut crop inwards so that it is combined beneath the tractor with the swath produced by the front mower unit. The rear mower unit is located between the front and rear wheels of the tractor and throws the cut crop underneath the tractor just in front of the rear wheels. This gives rise to a risk that the cut crop could be crushed by the wheels of a tractor. The arrangement also restricts the position and size of the rear mower unit.

[0006] The mowing machine described in US 3717981 uses a drum mower arrangement for

the front and rear mower units. A disadvantage associated with this arrangement is that drum mower units provide a restricted pathway for the cut crop, which limits the capacity of the mower unit.

[0007] EP1389413A1 describes another mowing machine that has a front mower unit mounted on the front of a tractor and two rear mower units mounted on the rear of the tractor. The rear mower units are provided with conveyor belts, which transport the side swaths inwards so that they are combined with the swath produced by the front mower unit. However, the use of conveyor belts requires that the rear mower units are provided with conditioner units, which rotate to lift the cut crop onto the conveyor belts. This adds weight to the mower unit and increases the amount of energy required to drive the unit.

[0008] GB 1597276 A describes a mowing device comprising a housing, a plurality of cutting members and a swath former that comprises a worm conveyor. The swath former conveys the cut crop to an outlet through which the cut crop is ejected.

[0009] GB 2088684 A describes a crop windrowing machine having a double windrowing attachment comprising an auger that can be lowered into a double windrowing mode or raised into a non-operative position for single windrowing.

[0010] It is an object of the present invention to provide a plain mower that mitigates one or more of the aforesaid problems.

[0011] The invention is as claimed in the claims.

[0012] The mower may be configured either in a first configuration in which crop material is ejected axially from the mower, or a second configuration in which the crop material is ejected radially from the mower. When the mower is in the first configuration the axially ejected crop material may be combined with the swath produced by another mower unit to form a single swath. This allows the crop material to be collected easily and quickly without the need for a separate raking step, thereby saving time and costs. Alternatively, when the mower is in the second configuration the radially ejected crop material may be placed on the ground in a separate swath to aid drying of the crop material, and to allow the use of a small rake. The mower is therefore adaptable to provide either a single swath or a number of separate swaths, according to the requirements of the operator and the prevailing conditions.

[0013] The mower is a plain mower that does not require a conditioning unit. It is therefore relatively simple and inexpensive. More importantly it is light in weight, which reduces compaction of the ground, and it has a low energy requirement. This allows a less powerful and more economical tractor to be used, which may also be of lower weight, thus further reducing compaction of the ground.

[0014] Advantageously, the swathing unit can be configured in a third configuration in which the crop material is ejected radially from the mower, the swath width in said second and third

configurations being different. Preferably, in one of the second and third configurations the crop material is ejected across at least 50% of the width of the auger to create a relatively wide swath and in the other of the second and third configurations the crop material is ejected across a smaller portion of the width of the auger to create a relatively narrow swath. More preferably, in one of the second and third configurations the crop material is ejected across substantially the full width of the auger to create a wide swath and in the other of the second and third configurations the crop material is ejected across less than the full width of the auger to create a narrow swath.

[0015] The second and third configurations thus provide even more flexibility. When the crop material is ejected across substantially the full width of the auger to create a wide swath this allows for very rapid drying of the crop material. Alternatively, when the crop material is ejected across less than the full width of the auger this creates a narrower swath that can be collected easily or raked with a small rake, but which still dries rapidly (although not as rapidly as the wide swath).

[0016] The swathing unit includes at least one guide plate that extends around at least a part of the auger when the swathing unit is in the first configuration to hold the crop material in contact with the auger. The guide plate is located beneath and behind the auger when it is in the first configuration, so that the crop material is held in contact with the auger, causing it to be transported axially by rotation of the auger.

[0017] Advantageously, the guide plate (or at least one of the guide plates) is removed from the auger when the swathing unit is in the second and third configurations to allow the crop material to be ejected radially from the mower. For example, when the auger is in the second or third configuration it may be either removed entirely or moved by pivoting, sliding or rotating to a location in which it does not contact the crop material.

[0018] Advantageously, the swathing unit includes a plurality of guide plates that can be reconfigured separately to adjust the position and/or the width of a swath formed by the swathing unit. Reconfiguring the guide plates allows the position and/or the width of the swath formed by the radially ejected crop material to be adjusted. This provides the operator with more control over the operation of the mower, allowing it to be adapted to the prevailing conditions.

[0019] Advantageously, the rotary cutters include disc cutters. Disc cutters are generally preferred to drum cutters as they do not obstruct the flow of cut crop material and so provide the possibility of a greater cutting rate, without increasing the risk of blockage.

[0020] The mower preferably includes a suspension mechanism for suspending the mower in a laterally displaced position relative to a tractor, in other words to one side of the centreline of the tractor.

[0021] According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a mower mechanism

including a rear mower unit comprising a plain mower according to the claims or any one of the preceding statements of invention, and a front mower unit, wherein the rear mower unit and the front mower unit are configured for attachment to a tractor such that the front mower unit is in front of the tractor and the rear mower unit is located towards the rear of the tractor in a laterally displaced position, whereby when the rear mower unit is in the first configuration the axially-ejected crop material is combined with crop material cut by the front mower to produce a single swath, and when the rear mower unit is in the second configuration the radially-ejected crop material forms a swath that is displaced laterally from the crop material cut by the front mower unit.

[0022] The mower mechanism may thus be configured either in a first configuration in which crop material from the rear mower is combined with crop material from the front mower to produce a single swath, or a second configuration in which the crop material of the front and rear mowers forms two separate swaths. When the mower mechanism is in the first configuration the crop material can be collected easily and quickly without the need for a separate raking step. Alternatively, when the mower mechanism is in the second configuration the crop material is placed on the ground in a separate swath to aid drying of the crop material. The mower is therefore adaptable to provide either a single swath or a number of separate swaths, according to the requirements of the operator and the prevailing conditions.

[0023] Advantageously, the rear mower unit is configured such that when it is in the first configuration the axially ejected crop material is deposited behind one or more rear wheels of the tractor. This avoids any risk of the crop material being crushed or damaged by the rear wheels of the tractor. Preferably, the rear mower is located behind the rear wheels of the tractor: for example it may be mounted on the rear of the tractor or it may be a trailed mower unit.

[0024] Advantageously, the mower mechanism includes a plurality of rear mower units, for example two rear mower units, which may be mounted on opposite sides of the tractor.

[0025] According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a mowing machine including a tractor and a mower mechanism according to any one of the preceding statements of invention, or claims, mounted on the tractor.

[0026] Certain embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view from above of a plain mower in a first configuration;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the plain mower in a second configuration;

Figure 3 is a plan view of the plain mower in a third configuration;

Figure 4 is a plan view of a first mower mechanism including a front mower unit and a rear mower unit in a first configuration;

Figure 5 is a plan view of the first mower mechanism in a second configuration;

Figure 6 is a plan view of the first mower mechanism in a third configuration;

Figure 7 is a plan view of a second mower mechanism including a front mower unit and two rear mower units in a first configuration;

Figure 8 is a plan view of the second mower mechanism in a second configuration;

Figure 9 is a plan view of the second mower mechanism in a third configuration;

Figure 10 is a front view of the plain mower in the first configuration;

Figure 11 is an isometric view of the plain mower in the first configuration, and

Figure 12 is a rear view of the plain mower in the first configuration.

[0027] The plain mower shown in Figures 1-3 and 10-12 of the drawings is a rear mower 2 that is designed to be mounted on the rear or sides of a tractor T, shown in Figures 4-9. The rear mower 2 will generally be used in combination with a front mower 4, as shown in Figures 4-9. This front mower 4 may for example be of the type described in European patent application No. EP 13163432.1 (Publication No 2789224), which is designed to be mounted on the front of the tractor T and is configured to produce a front mower swath SF of adjustable width that passes between the wheels W of the tractor T.

[0028] Although the invention will be described with reference to a rear mower unit, it should be understood that the invention is not restricted to a rear mower unit and is applicable also to front mounted mower units. The invention is also applicable to mower units that are either suspended from a tractor or supported on wheels (for example towed or trailed mower units).

[0029] In the following description we refer to the front F and the back B (or rear) of the mower unit, which are defined with respect to the path A of the tractor T during a mowing operation, as illustrated in Figure 4. Terms such as "*in front of*" or "*behind*" are to be interpreted in a sense that is consistent with this definition of the terms "*front*" and "*back*". We also refer to the inner and outer ends of the mower unit, which are defined with respect to the centre line of the tractor.

[0030] The mower unit 2 shown in the drawings comprises a support frame 5 that supports a cutter bar 6 carrying a plurality of rotary cutter heads 8, which are equipped with knives. In this embodiment the cutter bar 6 carries eight cutter heads 8, wherein the two outermost cutter heads 8' are drum cutters and the remaining cutters 8 are disc cutters.

[0031] The cutter bar 6 extends parallel to the ground and perpendicular to the path A of the tractor. The cutter heads 8 are driven in a conventional manner from the power take-off (PTO) of the tractor and in this embodiment they rotate alternately in opposite directions. Alternatively,

the rotational directions of the cutter heads may be different. The mower unit 2 includes a suspension mechanism 10 through which the mower unit 2 is attached to the rear- of a tractor. The mower unit 2 also includes a support frame 12 for a protective cover or skirt (not shown).

[0032] Mounted behind the cutter bar is a swathing unit 14 that includes an auger 16, comprising a rotary shaft 18 that carries a helical flighting 20. The auger 16 extends inwards from the outermost cutter disc to a point close to or beyond the innermost cutter head. The inner end 16' of the auger thus extends inwards beyond the innermost cutter head.

[0033] In this embodiment a single flighting 20 is provided, which is configured to draw cut crop material inwards towards the path A of the tractor. Alternatively, multiple flightings may be provided.

[0034] The auger 16 is driven so that it rotates downwards about its rotary axis X: that is, the front part of the auger 16 in the mowing direction rotates downwards so that cut crop material is drawn under the rotary axis of the auger 16. The auger 16 is positioned as close as possible to the cutter heads 8 so that it grabs the cut crop quickly to ensure an even flow and good cutting quality. The rotary axis of the auger is positioned above and behind the cutter heads.

[0035] The swathing unit 14 also includes a housing 24 comprising one or more guide plates 26 that hold the cut crop in contact with the auger 16 so that rotation of the auger 16 causes sideways displacement of the crop. In this embodiment four guide plates 26 are provided, which are positioned end-to-end at the rear of the swathing unit as shown in Figure 12. Each guide plate 26 comprises a bent or curved steel plate that extends around the lower and rear parts of the auger 16. Preferably, each guide plate extends around approximately 20% to 50% of the circumference of the auger.

[0036] Each of the guide plates 26 is removable to allow cut crop material to be ejected radially from the auger 16 to form a rear mower swath SR. Therefore by attaching or removing the guide plates 26, the operator can control whether the cut crop material is ejected axially or radially from the auger 16. The operator can also control the width of the swath SR when the cut crop material is being ejected radially. For example, if all four guide plates 26 are attached as shown in Figure 1, the cut crop material will be ejected axially from the inner end of the auger as indicated by the arrow 28. In this configuration the swath SR of cut crop material from the rear mower unit 2 will be combined with the swath SF of cut crop material produced by the front mower unit 4. This configuration may be chosen when for example simple operating procedures following mowing are more important than rapid drying of the crop.

[0037] In a second configuration shown in Figure 2, the two inner guide plates 26 have been removed and the two outer guide plates 26 have been left in place. Therefore, in this configuration cut crop material will be transported axially inwards towards the inner end 16' of the auger 16 until it reaches the position where the inner guide plates have been removed. The cut crop material will then be ejected radially from the auger 16 as indicated by the arrows 30. This will produce a narrow swath SR of cut crop material at the inner end of the rear mower

2. This configuration may be chosen when for example rapid drying of the crop is required but only a small rake is available for collecting the crop, while maintaining a good capacity during the subsequent raking operation.

[0038] In a third configuration shown in Figure 3, all four guide plates have been removed. As a result, the cut crop material is ejected radially from the auger 16 along its entire length, as indicated by arrows 32. This produces a wide swath SR of cut crop material. This configuration may be chosen when maximum drying of the crop is required.

[0039] Figures 4-6 show a mowing machine comprising a tractor T, a rear mower 2 and a front mower 4, and illustrate how the rear mower unit 2 may be configured with the front mower unit 4 to provide different swath widths. The front mower 4 is of the type described in European patent application No. 13163432.1 (Publication No. EP2789224), which includes an auger-type swathing unit and a number of guide plates that can be repositioned or removed to produce either a narrow swath or a wide swath. The rear mower unit 2 comprises a mower of the type shown in figures 1-3.

[0040] It should be noted that the rear mower 2 is located behind the rear wheels W of the tractor T so that the axially ejected crop material is deposited behind the rear wheels of the tractor. This avoids any risk of the crop material being crushed into the ground or damaged by the wheels W of the tractor T.

[0041] In the arrangement shown in Figure 4 the front mower 4 is configured to produce a narrow swath SF having a width of approximately 115cm. The rear mower 2 is configured to eject the cut crop materials axially from the inner end of the auger 16 to produce a rear swath SR. This rear swath SR has a width of about 65cm and is placed alongside the front swath SF, forming a combined swath SC having a width of approximately 180cm. This narrow swath is ideal for direct baling or for loading onto medium-sized loader wagons.

[0042] Figure 5 shows the same mowing machine with the rear mower 2 and front mower 4 configured to produce separate swaths SR, SF. As before, the front mower 4 produces a narrow swath SF that has a width of approximately 115cm and passes between the wheels W of the tractor T. The rear mower 2 has been reconfigured by removing the inner guide plates 26. Cut crop material is therefore ejected radially from the inner end of the rear mower 2 producing a rear swath SR that has a width of approximately 115cm. The two swaths SF, SR therefore have a combined width of approximately 230cm, which aids drying. However, the individual swaths are laid on the ground separately, allowing the use of a small rake, while maintaining a good capacity during the subsequent raking operation.

[0043] Figure 6 shows the same mowing machine with the rear mower 2 and front mower 4 configured to produce separate wide swaths SR, SF. The front mower 4 has been configured to produce a swath SF having a width of approximately 210cm and the rear mower has been configured, by removing the guide plates 26, to produce another wide swath SR having a width of approximately 210cm. The swath SR comprises crop material that is ejected radially from

the auger 16. The total width of the two swaths is therefore approximately 420cm providing for rapid drying of the crop.

[0044] Figures 7, 8 and 9 show a mowing machine in which a single front mower unit 4 is combined with a pair of rear mower units 2, which are attached to the rear of the tractor T on either side thereof in a *"butterfly"* configuration. The front mower 4 is of the type described in European patent application No. 13163432.1 (Publication No. EP2789224), which includes an auger-type swathing unit and a number of guide plates that can be repositioned or removed to produce either a narrow swath or a wide swath. Each of the rear mower units 2 comprises a mower that is substantially similar to the type shown in 30 figures 1-3. As with the first mowing machine, the rear mowers 2 are located behind the rear wheels W of the tractor T so that the axially ejected crop material is deposited behind the rear wheels of the tractor, avoiding any risk of the crop material being crushed or damaged by the wheels W of the tractor.

[0045] In the configuration shown in figure 7 the front mower 4 is configured to produce a narrow swath SF having a width of approximately 115cm. The two rear mowers 2 are each configured to eject the cut crop material axially inwards to produce a rear swath SR. The rear swaths SR each have a width of about 65cm and are placed on either side of the front swath SF, forming a combined swath SC that has width of approximately 245cm.

[0046] Figure 8 shows the same mowing machine with the rear mowers 2 and front mower 4 configured to produce separate swaths SR, SF. As before, the front mower 4 produces a narrow swath SF that has a width of approximately 115cm and passes between the wheels W of the tractor T. The rear mowers 2 have been reconfigured by removing the inner guide plates 26. Cut crop material is therefore ejected radially from the inner end of each rear mower 2 producing a rear swath SR that has a width of approximately 115cm. The front swath SF and the two rear swaths SR therefore have a combined width of approximately 345cm, which aids drying. The individual swaths are laid on the ground separately, allowing the use of a small rake, while maintaining a good capacity during the subsequent raking operation.

[0047] Figure 9 shows the same mowing machine with the front and rear mowers configured to produce separate wide swaths SF, SR. The front mower 4 is configured to produce a swath having a width of approximately 210cm and each of the rear mower units 2 is configured to produce a wide swath having a width of approximately 210cm. The swaths SR from the rear mower units 4 are laid on either side the front swath SF, which produces a total swath width of about 630cm providing for rapid drying of the crop.

[0048] Various modifications of the mower unit described above are possible. For example, fewer or more guide plates 26 may be provided. The guide plates 26 may be arranged to be removed and reattached completely, or they may be arranged to pivot about horizontal or vertical axes to adjust the width of the swath, or they may be arranged to slide laterally.

[0049] Although it is preferred to mount the rear mower units behind the tractor so that the axially-ejected crop material cannot be crushed beneath the wheels of the tractor, it is also

possible to arrange the rear- mower units in front of the tractor so that the axially ejected material passes is combined with the front swath in front of the tractor and passes between the front wheels. Alternatively, the rear mower units may be mounted on either side of the tractor between the front and rear wheels, so that the axially ejected material is combined with the front swath beneath the tractor and passes between the rear wheels.

[0050] Although the mower unit described above has three configurations wherein the crop is ejected axially, radially in a narrow swath or radially in a wide swath, a simpler mower unit may be provided that features only two configurations, providing for axial and radial ejection of the crop. The width of the swath formed by the radially ejected crop may be either narrow or wide, depending on the size of the adjustable guide plate.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

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- [EP1389413A1](#) [\[0007\]](#)
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- [GB2088684A](#) [\[0009\]](#)
- [EP13163432](#) [\[0027\]](#) [\[0039\]](#) [\[0044\]](#)
- [EP2789224A](#) [\[0027\]](#) [\[0039\]](#) [\[0044\]](#)

SLÅMASKINE

Patentkrav

1. Slåmaskine med en flerhed af roterende knive (8) til skårlægning af en afgrøde og en skårlægningsenhed (14) til at forme skåret afgrødemateriale i et skår, hvilken skårlægningsenhed (14) indbefatter en snegl (16), der roterer omkring en akse (X) for at transportere afgrødemateriale aksialt gennem skårlægningsenheden, hvori den forreste del af sneglen roterer nedad, således at skåret afgrødemateriale trækkes under den roterende akse på sneglen, og mindst én styreplade (26), **kendetegnet ved, at** skårlægningsenheden (14) kan konfigureres i en første konfiguration, hvor styrepladen (26) strækker sig omkring mindst en del af sneglen (16) og er placeret nedenunder og bagved sneglen for at holde afgrødematerialet i kontakt med sneglen og afgrødematerialet udstødes aksialt fra slåmaskinen, og i en anden konfiguration, hvor styrepladen (26) er fjernet fra sneglen (16) og afgrødematerialet udstødes radialt fra slåmaskinen.
2. Slåmaskine ifølge krav 1, hvor skårlægningsenheden (14) kan konfigureres i en tredje konfiguration, hvor afgrødematerialet udstødes radialt fra slåmaskinen, og hvor skårbredderne i den anden og tredje konfiguration er forskellige.
3. Slåmaskine ifølge krav 2, hvori styrepladen (26) er fjernet fra sneglen (16), når skårlægningsenheden (14) er i den tredje konfiguration, for at gøre det muligt for afgrødematerialet at blive udstødt radialt fra slåmaskinen.
4. Slåmaskine ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor skårlægningsenheden indbefatter en flerhed af styreplader (26), der kan rekonfigureres separat for at justere positionen og/eller bredden af et skår, der dannes af skårlægningsenheden.
5. Slåmaskine ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor de roterende knive (8) indbefatter skiveformede knive.
6. Slåmaskine ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvilken slåmaskine indbefatter en ophængningsmekanisme (10) til ophængning af slåmaskinen (2) i

en lateralt forskudt position i forhold til en traktor (T).

7. Mekanisme til slåmaskine indbefattende en bagskårlægger (2) omfattende en slåmaskine ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, og en frontskårlægger (4), hvor bagskårlæggeren og frontskårlæggeren er konfigureret til montering på en traktor (T), således at frontskårlæggeren (4) befinder sig foran traktoren og bagskårlæggeren (2) er placeret bag traktoren i en lateralt forskudt position, hvorved, når bagskårlæggeren (2) er i den første konfiguration, det aksialt udstødte afgrødemateriale kombineres med afgrødematerialet, der er skåret af frontskårlæggeren (4) for at frembringe et enkelt skår, og, når bagskårlæggeren er i den anden konfiguration, det radialt udstødte afgrødemateriale danner et skår, der forskydes lateralt fra afgrødematerialet, der er skåret af frontskårlæggeren.
8. Slåmaskine indbefattende en traktor (T) med for- og baghjul (W) og en mekanisme til slåmaskinen ifølge krav 7, der er monteret på traktoren.
9. Slåmaskine ifølge krav 8, hvor bagskårlæggeren (2) er konfigureret således, når den er i den første konfiguration, at det aksialt udstødte afgrødemateriale lægges bag traktorens baghjul (W).
10. Slåmaskine ifølge krav 9, hvor bagskårlæggeren (2) er placeret bag traktorens baghjul (W).
11. Slåmaskine ifølge krav 9 eller krav 10, hvilken slåmaskine indbefatter flerhed af bagskårlæggere (2).

DRAWINGS

Drawing

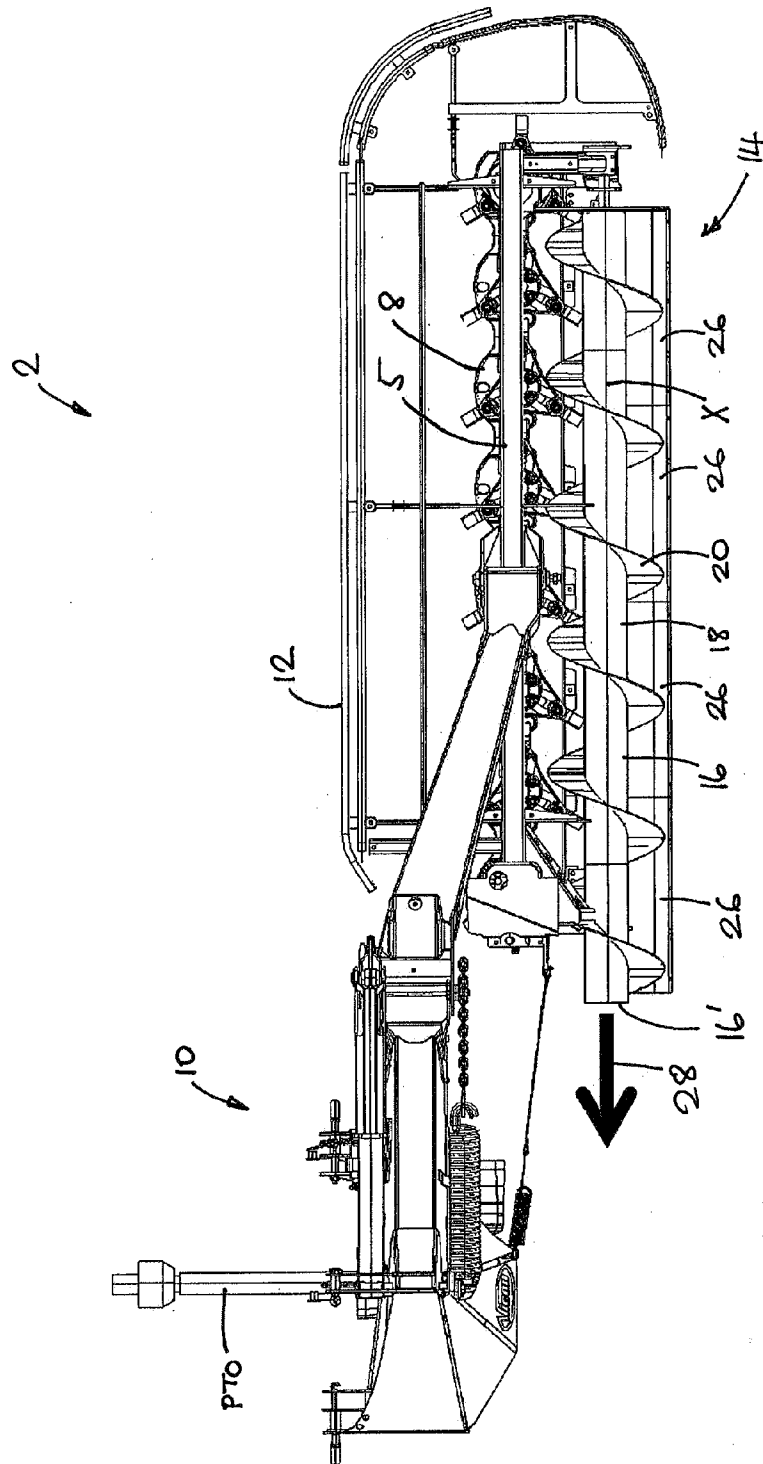
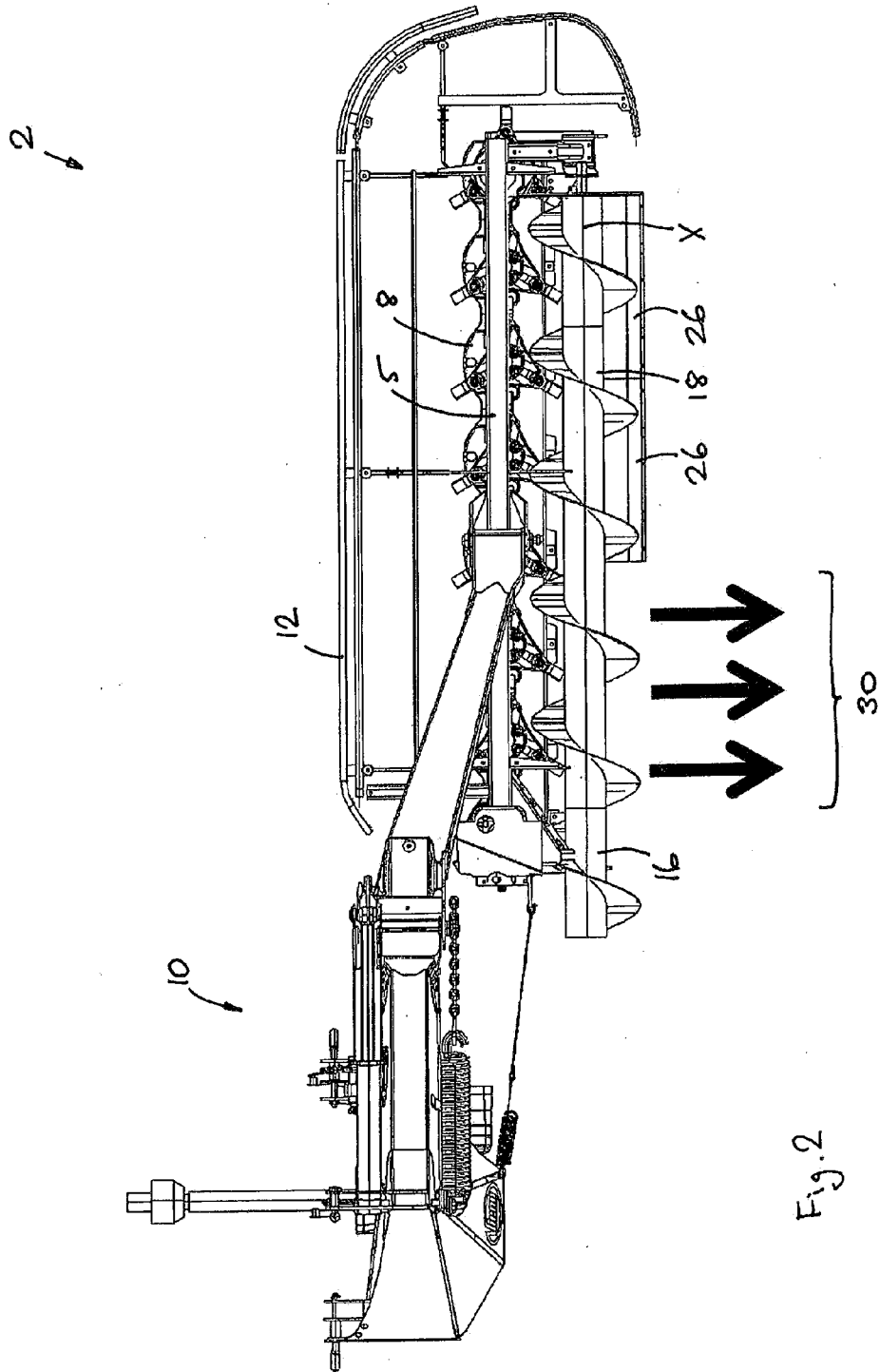
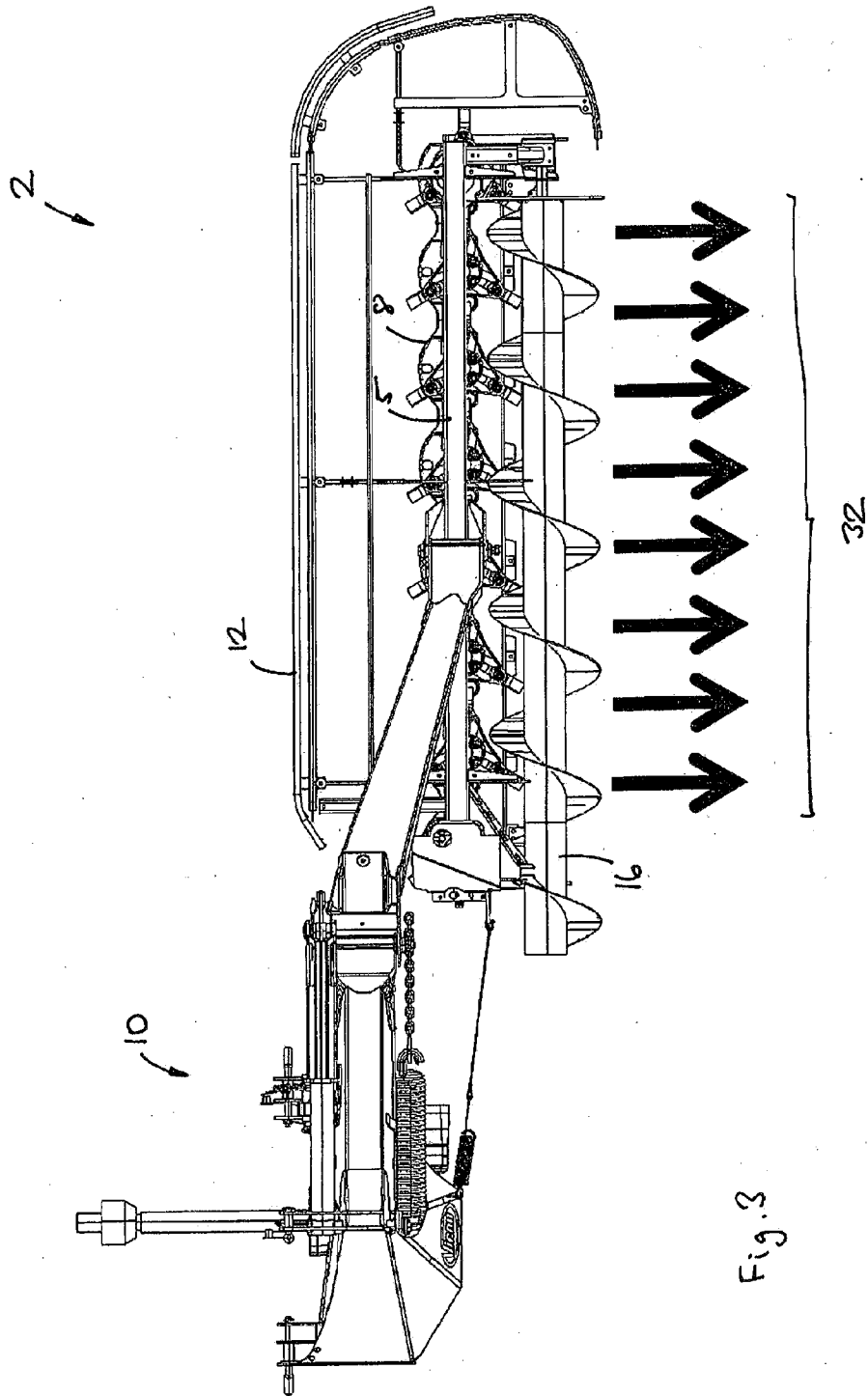


Fig. 1





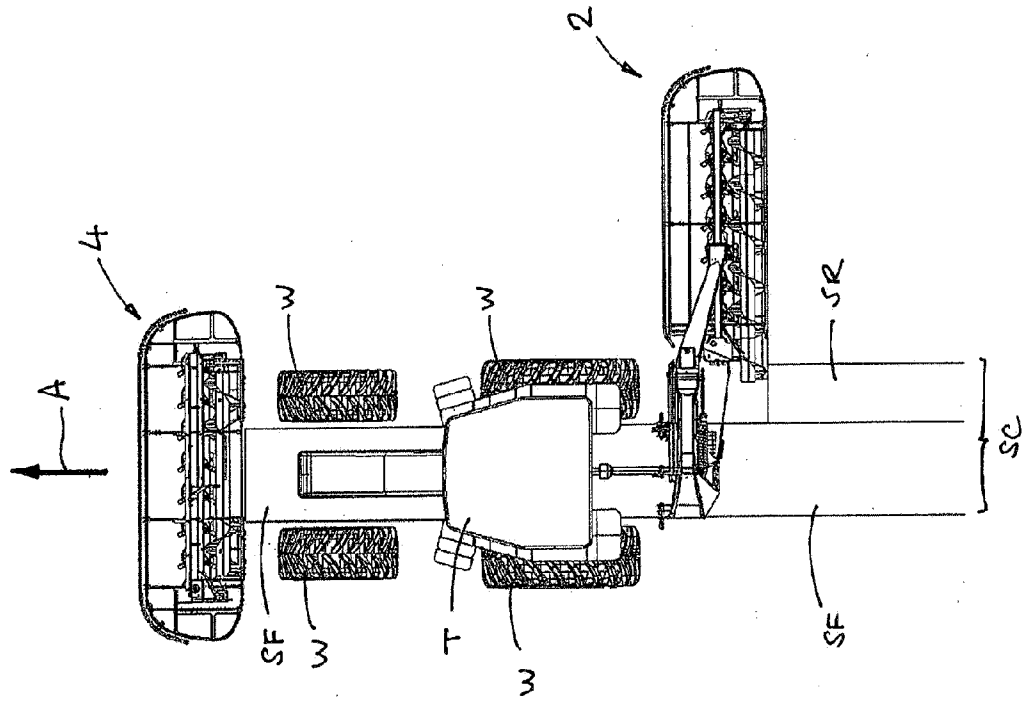


Fig. 4

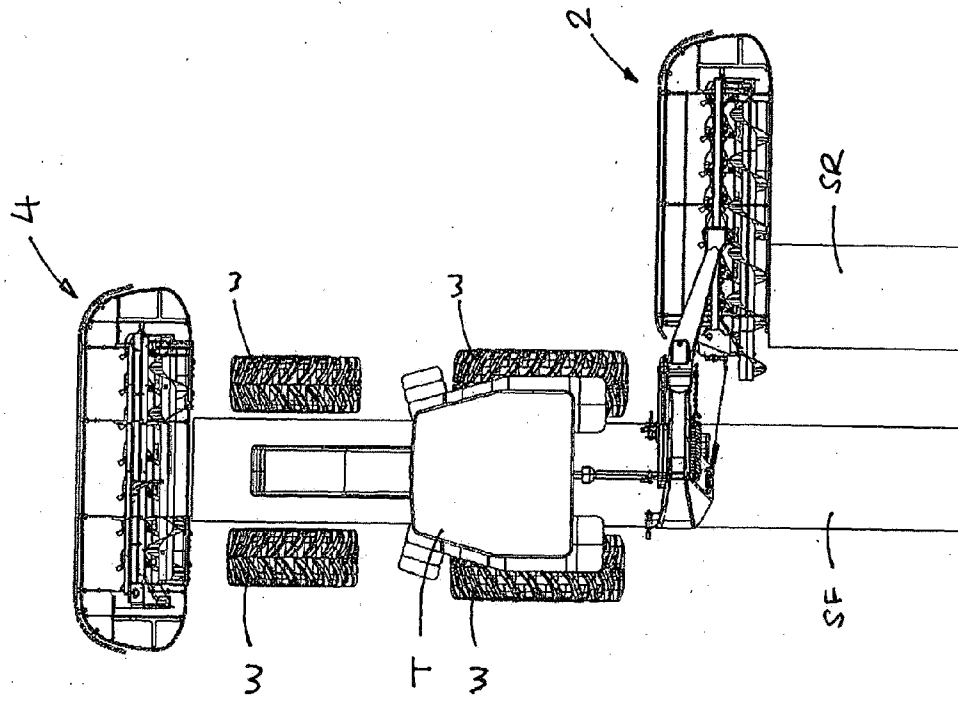


Fig. 5

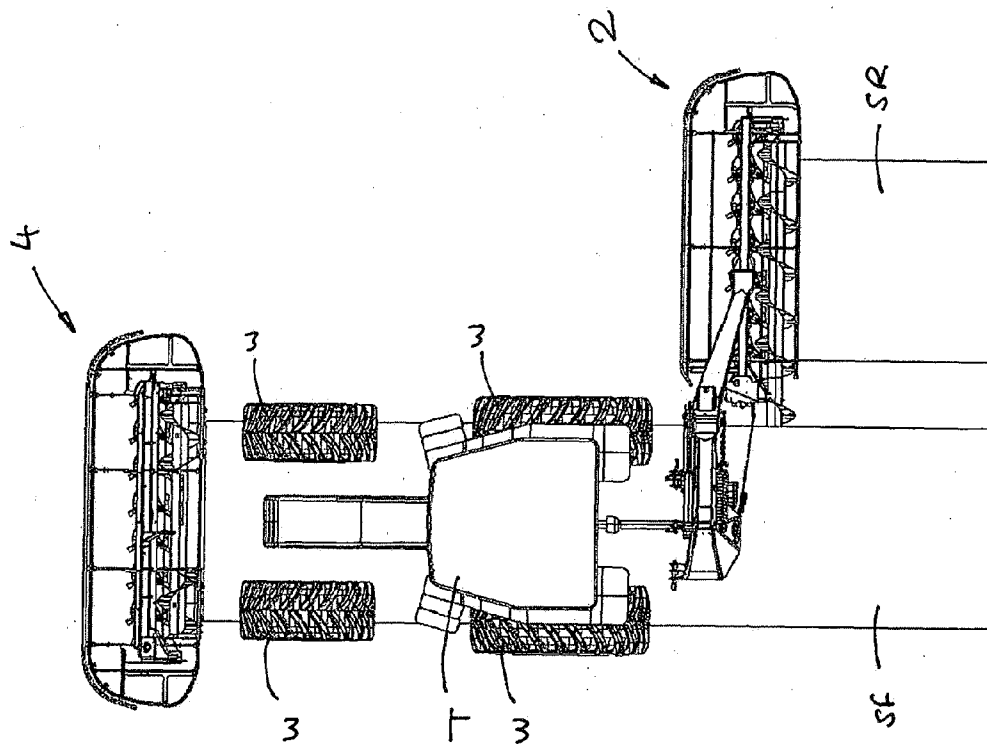


Fig. 6

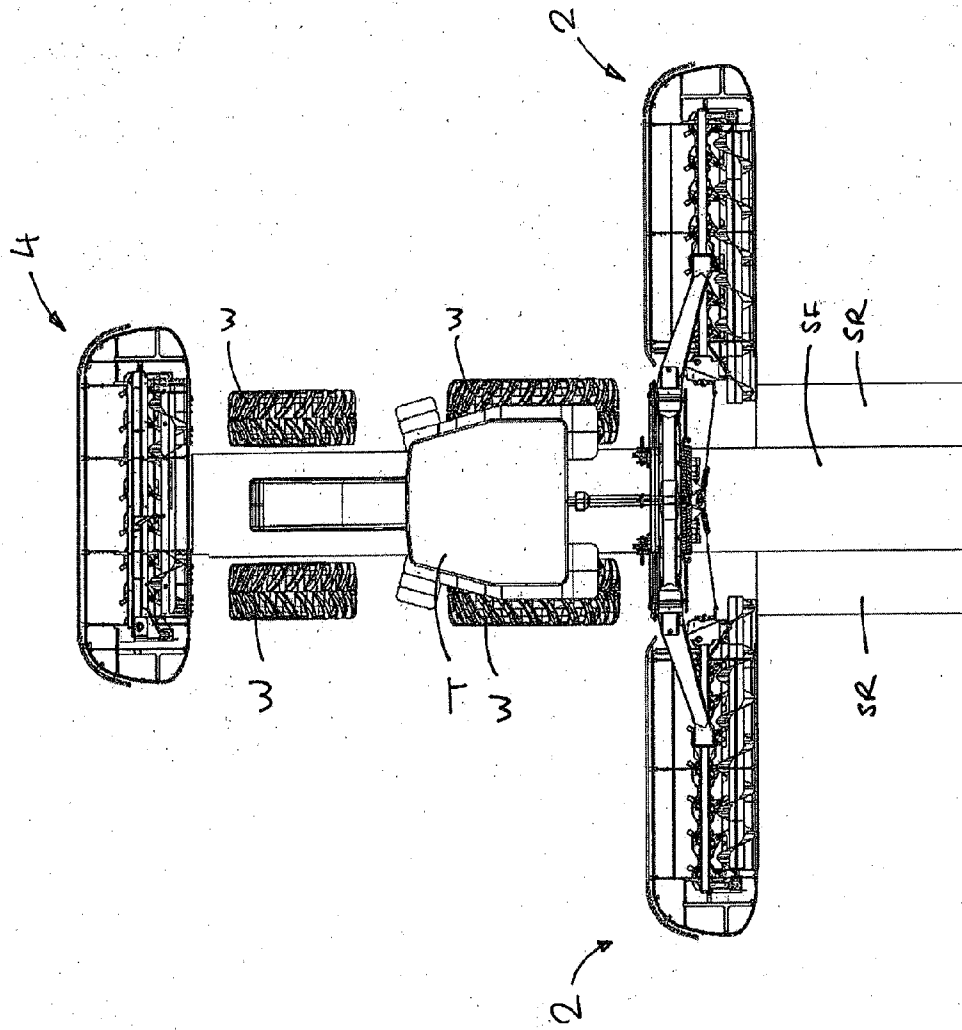


Fig. 7

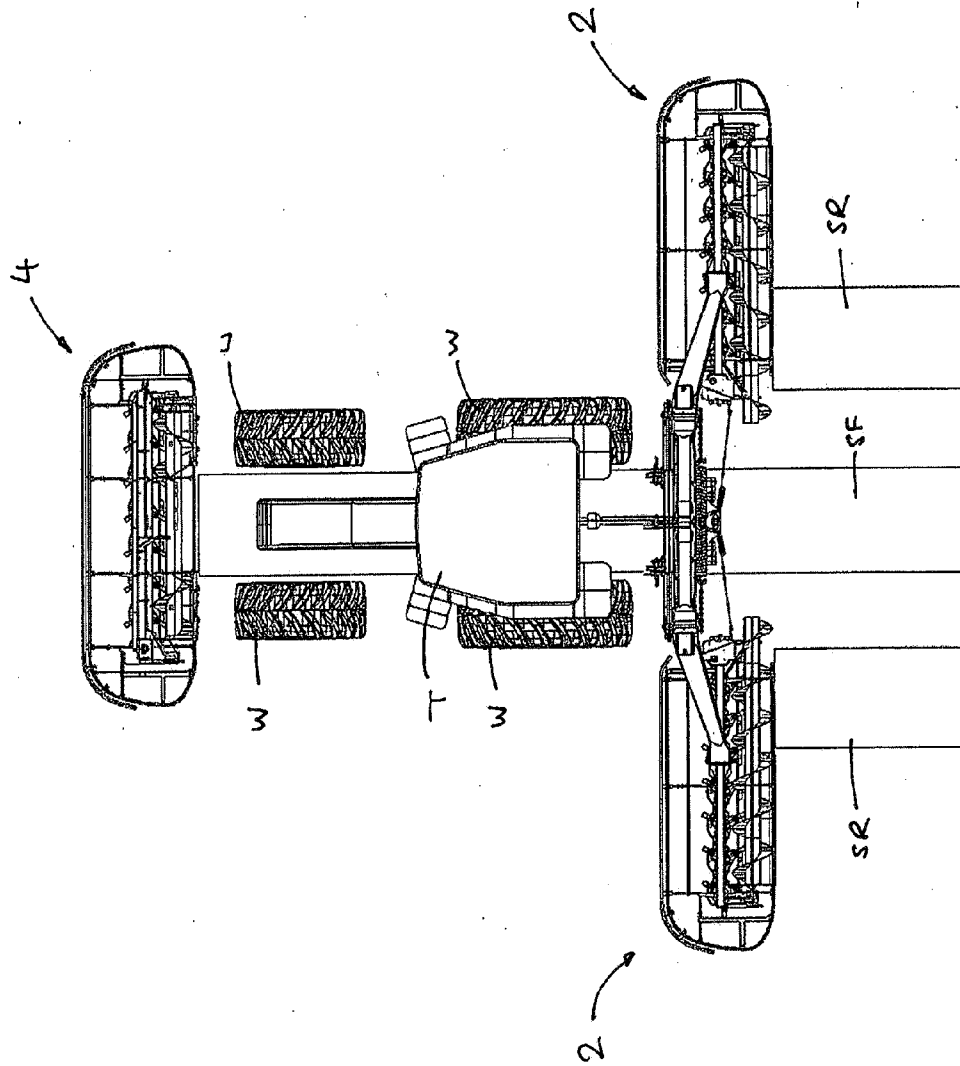


Fig. 8

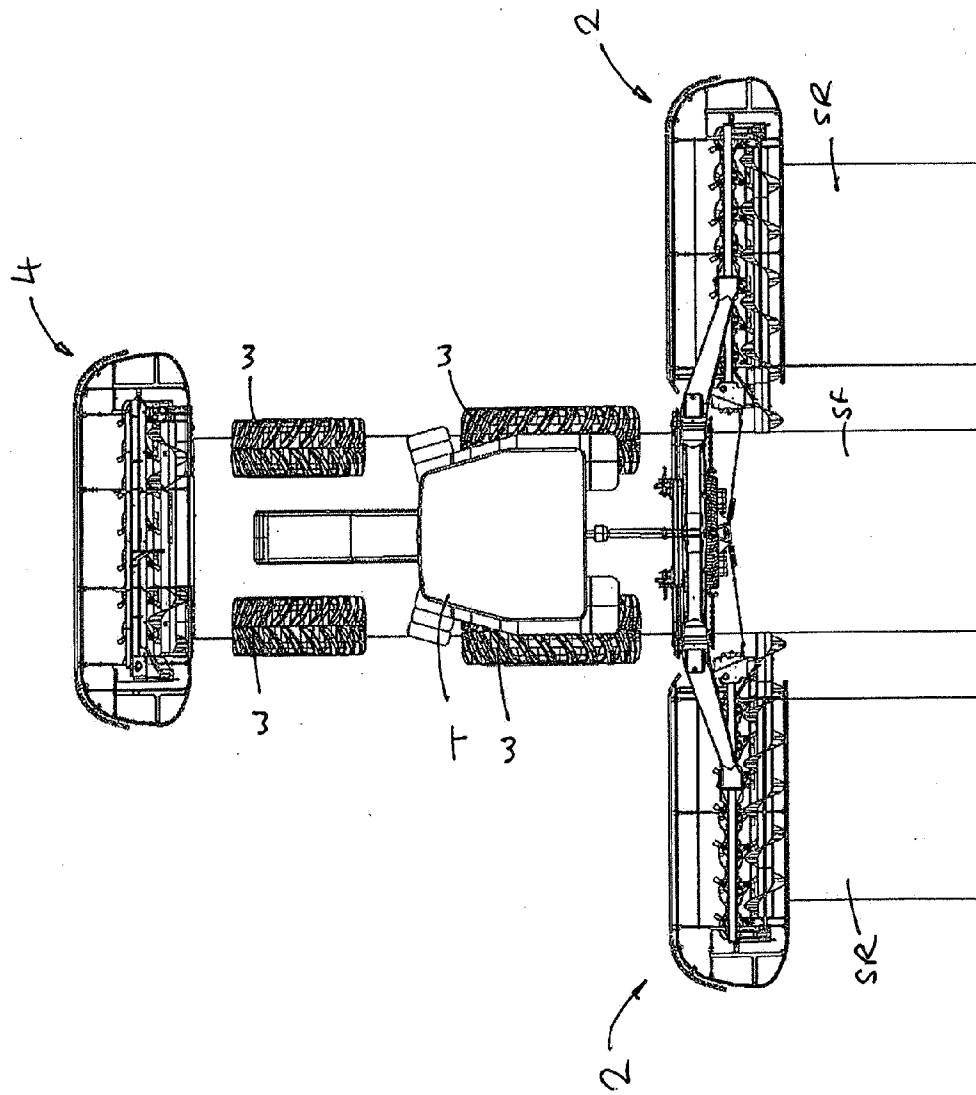


Fig. 9

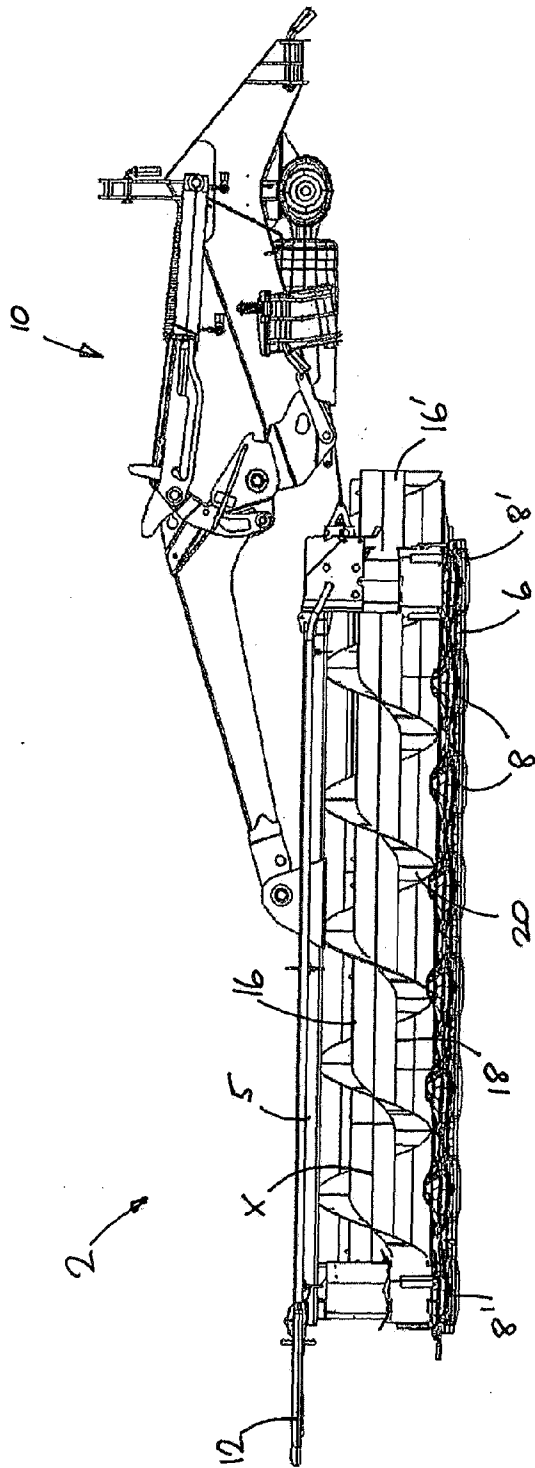


Fig. 10

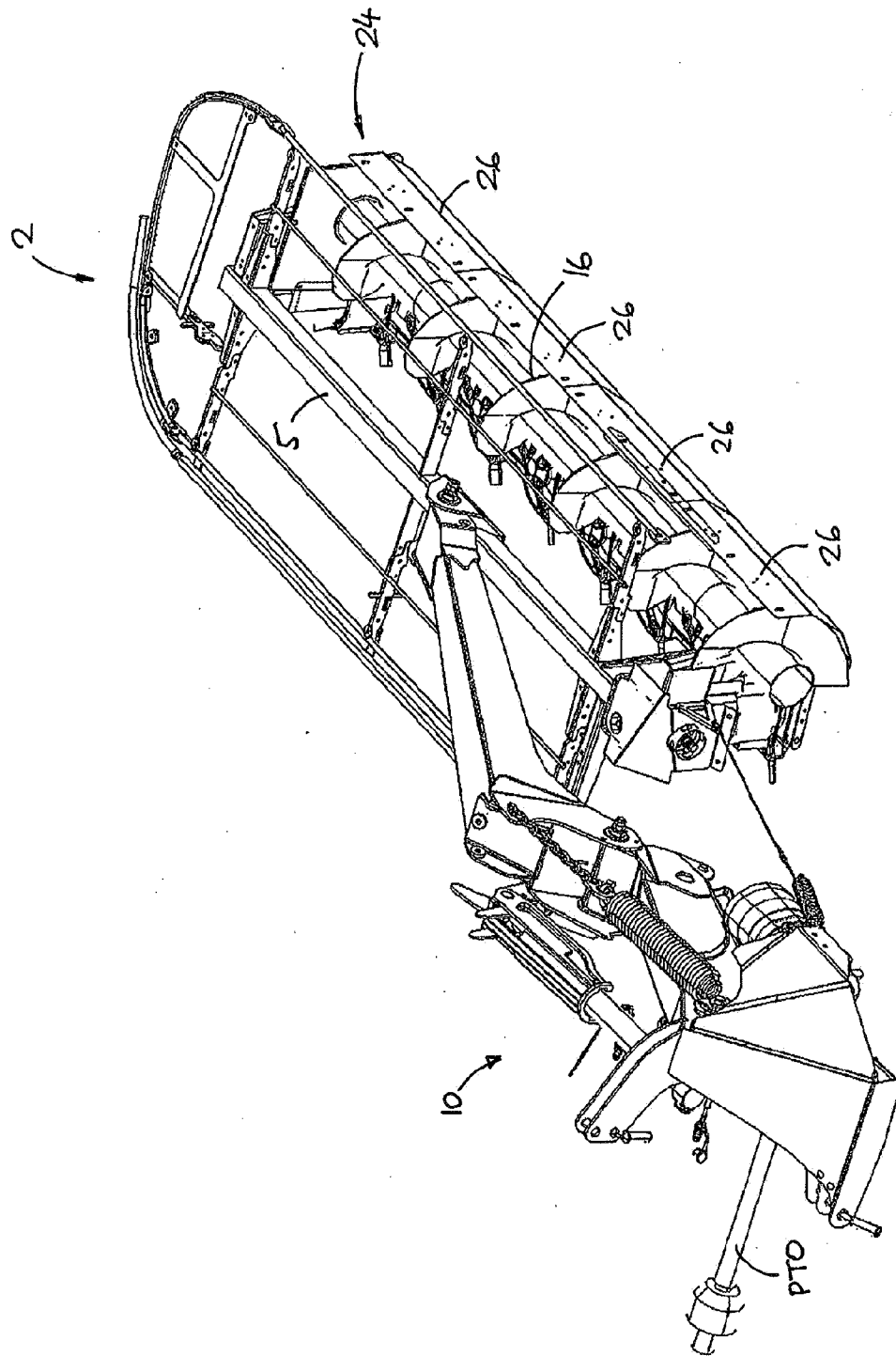


Fig. 11

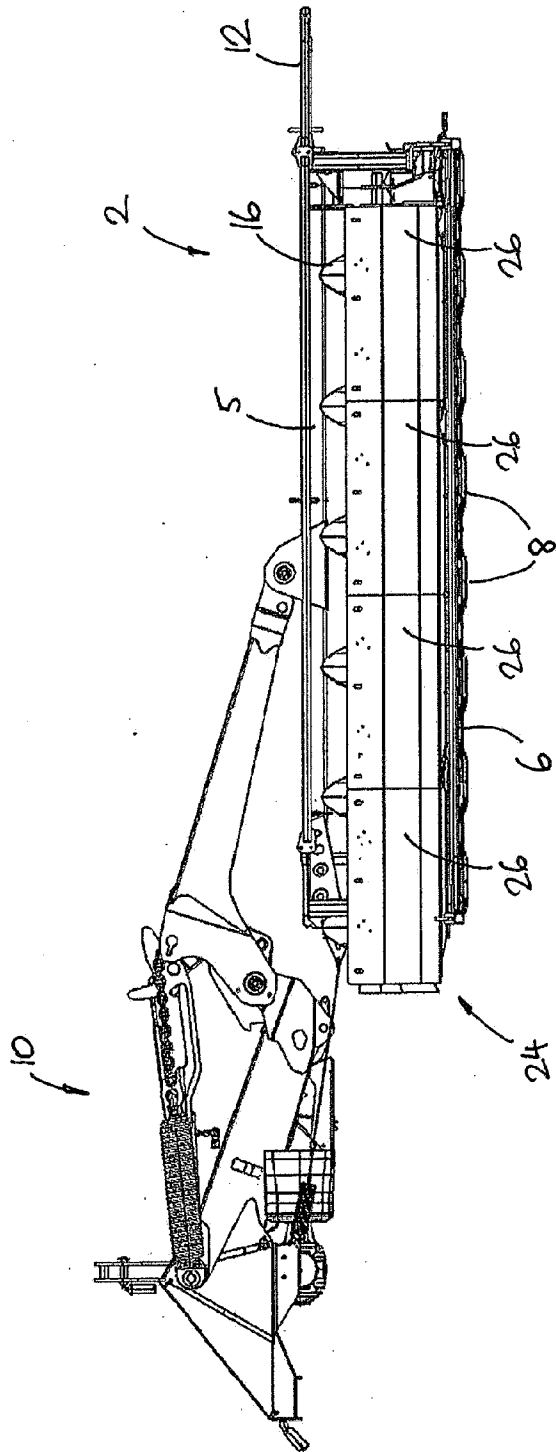


Fig. 12