



BERMUDA KING ROW SPRIG PLANTER

THE BERMUDA KING ROW SPRIG PLANTER is designed and built to do an excellent job of sprig planting under various soil conditions.

First the furrow openers should be lowered to a depth of 3 to 4 inches in normal planting conditions. These openers are spring loaded with a spring trip assembly to keep them from being broken should they hit a root, rock, or extremely hard ground. When this happens, they are designed to fold back under the machine and immediately trip back in place and continue planting.

Covering disc are located behind the furrow openers and hoppers. They are attached to the planter by chains. Lower the disc with chains provided to desired covering depth.

When turning at the end of a row or while transporting Planter raise the drive wheels off the ground with a hydraulic cylinder or drawbar. With the drive wheels (located behind hoppers) off the ground your planter is now in a neutral position and no longer dropping sprigs. When pulling Planter on public roads, or faster than normal planting speed, be sure to use spacers on cylinder shaft for your protection. This protects your Planter should the cylinder “leak off” while transporting and cause the drive wheels to hit the ground at road speed, which is much faster than planting speed. This engages all moving parts and will cause severe damage to planter.

We use a good quality sealed bearing. Lube as follows:

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Temperature</u>	<u>Lube Interval</u>
Clean	32 to 120 Degrees	6 to10 Months
	120 to 150 Degrees	1 to 3 Months
	150 to 200 Degrees	1 to 4 Weeks
Dirty	32 to 150 Degrees	1 to 4 Weeks
	150 to 200 Degrees	Daily to 1 Week
Moisture	32 to 200 Degrees	Daily to 1 Week

Material to be planted should be loaded evenly (to top of sides and rear end) throughout the bed of planter.

The eccentric drive, located on the left side of the planter (looking from the rear end,) is used to adjust the number of bushels of sprigs per acre you plant. To adjust, raise the drive wheels off the ground and loosen the two ½ inch bolts that are slotted. Attached to the eccentric drive is a pitman arm and sprocket. To increase the “bushels per acre planted” first loosen the ½ inch bolts and turn the eccentric drive counter-clock wise. Tighten ½ inch bolts and turn the drive wheel counter-clock wise. When the pitman arm picks up one tooth on the sprocket, you are planting approximately 34 bushels per acre; 2 teeth, approximately 68 bushels per acre; three teeth, approximately 102 bushels per acre, etc. ***IMPORTANT!!!*** *These planting rates are based on the assumption that the sprocket on the floor chain shaft has 60 teeth and your planter has 16” deep sides. Some of the older planters have 10” sides and this will change the planting rates. Also some planters have had different sprockets put on the floor chain shaft so that different planting rates could be achieved. Check these two items before using these calculations. If your planter does not have a 60 tooth sprocket on the floor chain shaft **and** 16 “ deep sides, look on back page to find your planters planting rate.*

The pitman arm is pushing the live bottom in the floor of your planter. This is bringing sprigs to the hopper where they are broken up by the two high-speed beater bars. The live bottom chain can be adjusted from the rear of the planter by first loosening the four 5/8" bolts located in the cup inside the back roller pipe and then turning the nuts on the four all-threads, located on rear of planter to desired tension. You should be able to raise the floor chain about 4 inches off the floor when raised from the middle of the planter.

When a new planter is delivered, check for loose bolts or set screws. After a few hours of operation check again for any loose parts. Floor chain will tighten on a new machine. Adjust accordingly.

There is #60 chain located on both sides of the planter. The left side drives the live floor chain, the right side drives the beater bars. To adjust the left side you need to take a link out of chain. The right side may be adjusted with an idler.

Be extremely careful while using any machinery with moving parts. **DO NOT** allow anyone to ride or work in box of any planter.

BERMUDA KING FAIRWAY PLANTER

All of the information above applies to the Fairway Planter with the following changes. The drive wheels (also known as packer tires) are replaced by roller discs on the Fairway Planter.

The Fairway Planter is basically the same as the Row Planter mechanically. The obvious difference in the two machines is the absence of furrow openers, covering discs and packer tires on the Fairway. This is because the Fairway Planter is intended to be used only on prepared soil and preferably in areas that moisture can be controlled, i.e. irrigated in some form.

Setting the planting rate on a Fairway Planter is the same as for the row planter, adjustment of the pitman arm on the left side of the machine as you stand behind it. On the Fairway Planter the roller disc shaft turns this pitman arm and on the row planter the packer tire shaft turns it. There is a difference however in the planting rate (bushels per acre) per “click” because the circumference of the roller discs on the fairway and the packer tires on the Row Planter are different. What this means is that if there were a 60-tooth sprocket on the floor chain shaft of a *Fairway* Planter with 16” deep sides the planting rate would be 40 bushels per acre as opposed to 34 on a row planter. Unless a different sprocket is requested at the time of purchase or a previous owner has made a change, Fairway Planters are equipped from the factory with a 45-tooth sprocket on the floor chain shaft.