



FEATURES

Gauge wheels provide consistent depth control

Straight coulters best penetrate hard soil and slice vines and weeds

Leading ripper points ease penetration in various soil conditions

Fully adjustable center coulters for raised or flat beds - center or offset placement to avoid drip lines - install two if beneficial to free mulch from two crop rows.

Low-profile lifter sweeps and heave plates pull easier without bulldozing and don't tear plastic

For drip tape, use with or without shorter ripper wings to widen fracture zone

ADAPTS TO VARIED CONDITIONS

Fracturing soil that covers mulch edges is all that is needed. Remove lifter sweeps (right) and penetrate with only ripper points if soil is exceptionally hard. Also use lifter as a 2-shank ripper.



Loosening buried drip tape is similar with shanks positioned on one or both sides of tape line (below). Pull tape from fractured soil by hand or by machine.



DRIP TAPE APPLICATIONS

Horsepower requirement

Most mulch lifting jobs can be done with 40 to 60 HP. Lower HP works if soil is easy to work. Heavier models are available for bigger tractors or harder soil. Using a lifter rated to match tractor power is strongly recommended.

Remove lifter sweeps to install a full-width bed lifter blade between ripper shanks. Fracturing entire soil profile is conventionally to harvest crops like garlic, onions or carrots but can be used for mulch, if appropriate, and requires a little more HP. Compatible with all models except 3117-M.



BED LIFTER BLADES

Successful plastic removal starts with plastic application and maintenance

As always, season-long management helps with plastic removal. To start, bury mulch edges properly. Control weeds. Then avoid driving on buried plastic edges. Avoid damage from animals or foot traffic. Drain standing water to avoid excessive compaction. Mid-season use of rippers or sub-soilers between the plastic rows helps to reduce compaction as well as improve water penetration. Mow field after harvest, if needed.