



RX100 STRIP TILL OPERATOR'S MANUAL

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1. Welcome

Congratulations on your purchase of a BOSS Agriculture Tyne Row Unit.

The BOSS journey began when four founders, each with a unique blend of engineering, manufacturing and hands-on farming experience came together with a shared goal – to create better, more specialised solutions for growers. Their complementary skills and unwavering drive to solve real on-farm challenges became the foundation of BOSS Agriculture, and that spirit of innovation continues to shape everything we do today.

Proudly Australian, BOSS designs, engineers, and manufactures every machine in our cutting-edge 30,000m²+ facility in Inverell, NSW. Here, innovation meets craftsmanship to create equipment built for the toughest Australian conditions. When you choose BOSS, you're supporting local jobs, local expertise, and a legacy of quality and support that you can trust season after season.

At BOSS, our Grower's Loop is the foundation of how we work — a continuous cycle of listening, partnering, and acting. We stay connected to growers, understanding their challenges and goals, and using that insight to design and engineer solutions that deliver real on-farm results. It's a two-way partnership that never stops, with the grower at the centre of everything we do.

Please use this comprehensive resource to gain a full understanding of your equipment, and don't hesitate to contact us for further information.

James Haarhoff
CEO
BOSS Agriculture

2. General Features

The **RX100 Strip Till row unit** is built for growers who need strength, accuracy and adaptability in demanding broad-acre conditions.

Designed and manufactured by BOSS Agriculture, the RX100 combines practical field-proven engineering with adjustable downforce, depth control, trash management and seedbed finishing options to help maintain consistent working depth and reliable strip-till performance across changing soil and residue conditions.

With a range of tyne, disc, fertiliser and finishing options available, the RX100 can be configured to suit your farming system and deliver a clean, well-prepared seedbed season after season.

3. Safety Information



This Safety Alert Symbol identifies important safety messages.

When this symbol appears:

- Carefully read and understand the message that follows
- Be alert to the risk of personal injury or death.

Signal Words

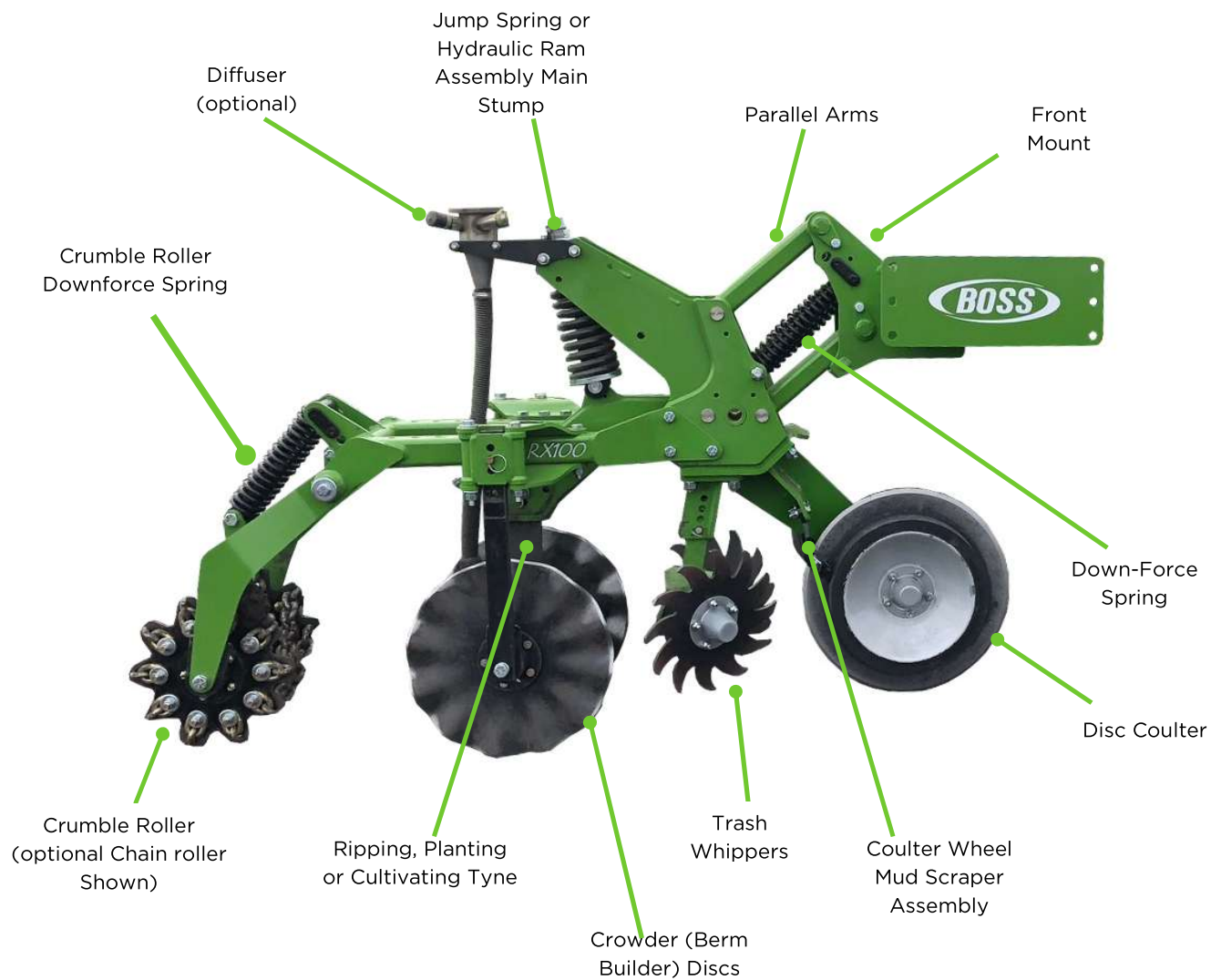
The following signal words are used throughout this manual:



- **⚠ DANGER** - Indicates a hazardous situation which **will** result in death or serious injury if not avoided
- **⚠ WARNING** - Indicates a hazardous situation which **could** result in death or serious injury if not avoided
- **⚠ CAUTION** - Indicates a hazardous situation which **may** result in minor or moderate injury if not avoided
- **NOTE** - Indicates important information not related to a hazard.

- Read and understand the Operator's Manual before using this equipment.
- Ensure safety stands are in place before working under implement.
- Ensure the tractor is shut down and the key removed before working on implement.
- Be aware of pinch points on the row units and planter frame.
- Ensure the implement is securely chocked when unhooking to prevent the implement from rolling.
- Do not disconnect hydraulic breakaway couplings while the hydraulic system is under pressure.
- Inspect for hydraulic leaks and replace hoses if required. Do not inspect for oil leaks with bare hands, as small invisible high pressure oil leaks can penetrate the skin and require treatment.
- Pressurised hydraulic oil can harm or kill.
- Never ride on implement when operating.
- Do not let children climb or play on implement.
- Ensure safety pins are in place when the implement is in the folded position.
- Ensure the tractor is ballast correctly for linkage machines.
- Be aware of overhead powerlines when transporting a folded implement.
- Width and height restrictions may apply when travelling on public roads, consult your local transport regulator for specific requirements in your area.
- **Max travelling speed is 20km/h.**
- Ensure tyres are inflated to the correct pressure as recommended.
- Inspect the implement regularly for loose bolts, damaged or worn components and replace as required.
- Inspect and keep wheel studs tight.
- Do not stand between the tractor and implement while coupling the implement up.
- Ensure all safety signs are in place and replace if damaged.
- Ensure all safety guards are in place.
- No persons within 50 metres when the implement is operating.

4. Parts Familiarisation



5. Under-bar Operating Height

⚠ DANGER: Use caution when adjusting row units. Keep all body parts clear of the underside of the unit.

The under-bar operating height of the RX100 must be set correctly to maximise the row unit's ability to follow ground contours and maintain a consistent ripping depth and crumble roller pressure.

Ensure the main toolbar angle is set parallel to the ground. This can be checked visually by looking at the main RHS that the row unit mounts to and making sure it is operating parallel to the ground when the unit is in the working position.

When set in the working position the parallelogram arms will be running slightly downwards. This setting allows the row unit to have the maximum travel available for following ground contours.

The parallel arms should be running 2" down from the front pin to the rear pin. This position gives the row unit 7" of up travel and 5" of down travel.



Working height should be 680mm from under the toolbar to ground level.



Ensure the frame or toolbar is as level as possible and parallel to the ground.

TIPS for under-bar operating height:

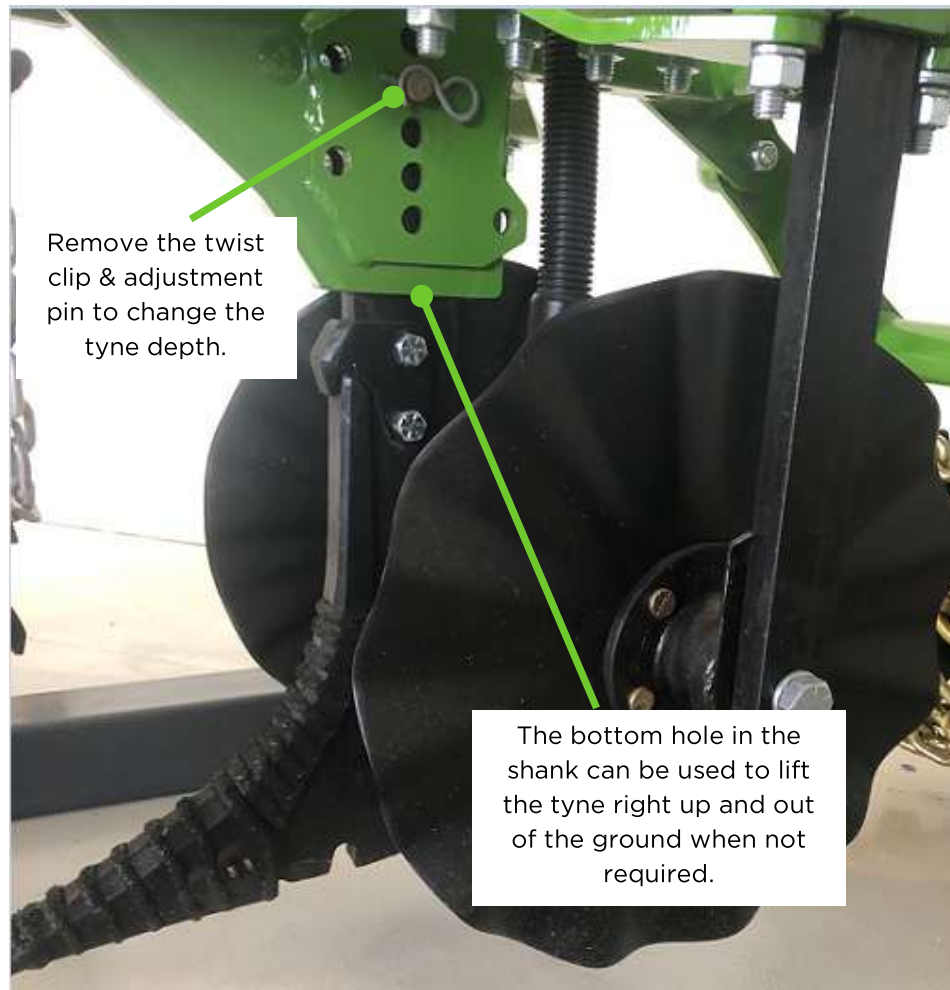
- If the under-bar working height is set too low or too high, the row unit may not have the full amount of parallelogram travel available for the given ground conditions.
- If the under-bar working height is set too low, the row unit may have too much down pressure which can cause the unit to bulldoze in soft soil and increase horsepower requirements.
- The toolbar angle must also be set accurately front to back and side to side to help maintain a constant down pressure and keep an even ripping depth.

6. Setting Planting Depth

Ripping or Tilling depth on the RX100 row units is adjusted by raising or lowering the tyne.

To adjust, simply remove the twist clip pin and main depth control pin and raise or lower the tyne in the shank pocket as required. The shank pocket is fitted with five positioning holes to allow for depth changes in ½" increments. Once the depth setting has been selected, replace the main depth pin and twist clip pin.

The tyne can also be pinned up using the bottom hole position in the shank.



NOTE:

- It is the responsibility of the operator to make in-field checks to confirm seed depth settings are as required.
- If the tyne is continually tripping or breaking out, slow down to suit soil conditions.

7. Row Unit Downforce

Row unit downforce or parallelogram downforce is required to ensure that the set operating depth is maintained in varying ground conditions.

Row unit down-force may need to be increased when operating in heavy trash cover to minimise blockages.

In dry tough conditions or compacted soil, a higher downforce setting will also be required, so that the working depth remains constant. If too low downforce is selected, the row unit will be running at variable working depths, and an uneven depth of seedbed or fertiliser placement may result.

When setting up the machine, it is advisable to select the minimum amount of downforce pressure and increase as required.

TIPS for down-pressure settings:

- More down-pressure may be required in heavy stubble to help cut through the trash and avoid row unit riding up.
- Using excessive down-pressure in wet conditions can compact the seeding bed and result in less flowing soil being available.
- Using excessive down-pressure can increase tractor horsepower requirements.
- When the working depth is altered, ensure you have enough downforce to maintain the selected operating depth.
- Field checks must be assessed at operating speed to accurately gauge results.

7.1. How much downforce?

Downforce requirements will vary depending on ground conditions. As a guide, when observing the row units while operating at normal speed, the parallel arms should be running smoothly with movement comparable to the terrain. If the units are jumping up and down and the terrain is level, then more down pressure may be required.

Another way to make sure you have enough downforce is to observe the row units during operation (at normal operating speed) and ensure the front coulter drum wheels are running consistently on the ground. This can also be observed by stopping the tractor, leaving the Strip-Till machine in the ground, then checking that the coulter drum wheel is on the ground and that the disc is cutting at full depth. If the two half-drum coulter wheels are not touching the ground, increase the downforce as required.

Increased downforce may be required when operating in heavy trash load situations to reduce machine blockages.

Parallel arms should be running smooth relative to ground conditions during operation.



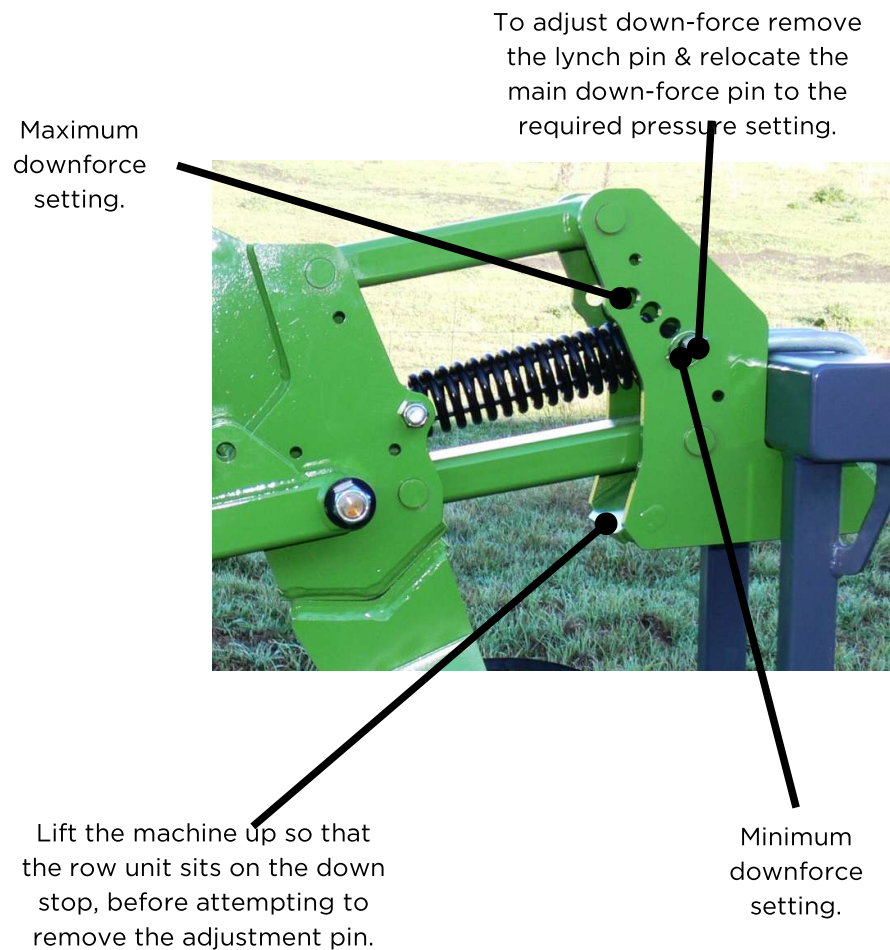
Ensure the coulter drum wheels are running on the ground at operating speed to maintain a constant working depth.

7.2. Downforce Adjustment

Downforce adjustment is via a pin arrangement located between the parallel arms.

To adjust, lift the machine up so the row units sit on the down stop. Remove the lynch pin and slide the adjustable pin out of the boss. Move the spring to the next hole position and replace the pin and lynch pin.

Moving the spring position upwards increases the downforce on the row unit.



8. Continuous Flow Breakout Operation & Adjustment

The RX100 row unit is designed to operate with continuous hydraulic oil flow to maintain tyne breakout pressure. Both hydraulic flow rate and system pressure affect the tyne breakout force at the row unit.

Set hydraulic flow to approximately 13 L/min to allow smooth and timely tyne breakout re-entry.

NOTE: This is approximately 10% flow on a John Deere tractor.

RX100 Breakout	System Pressure
300 pounds	500 psi
600 pounds	1000 psi
900 pounds	1500 psi
1200 pounds	2000 psi
1500 pounds	2500 psi



To adjust the systems operating pressure:

1. Engage continuous oil flow.
2. Undo locking nut (1).
3. Screw inwards to increase or outwards to decrease operating pressure.
4. When finished, secure the locknut to maintain selected pressure setting.

NOTE: An in optional In-Cab Breakout adjustment kit is available to be able to change, dump and recharge hydraulic pressure on-the-go.

9. Crumble Roller Pressure

The Crumble roller breaks down clods and consolidates and firms the seedbed.

Depending on soil conditions, you may need to increase or decrease down pressure on the crumble roller.

Too much down pressure may result in compaction of the seedbed. Too little and the seedbed may be too cloddy and rough. Operators must decide on the desired finish required.

Field checks must be assessed at operating speed to accurately gauge results.

9.1. Crumble Roller Pressure Adjustment

To adjust, lift the machine up so the row unit sits on the down stop and the Crumble Roller is off the ground. Remove the lynch pin and slide the adjustable pin out of the boss, lift the Crumble Roller and arms while sliding the spring to the next hole position.

Lower the Crumble Roller and arms which will self-locate into position. Replace the adjustment pin and lynch pin when finished.

Moving the spring position vertically increases down pressure.



Figure 1: Standard, Slatted Crumble Roller shown. Culti-packer roller and Chain Roller available as options.



Maximum Crumble pressure setting.

To adjust the press wheel pressure, remove the lynch pin and relocate the adjustment pin to the required pressure setting.

Minimum Crumble pressure setting.

Figure 2: Optional Chain crumble roller shown here.

Crumble Roller Pressure (Con't)

9.2. Chain Crumble Roller Tensioning.

As wear occurs in the chain slats in the roller pictured below, it may be necessary to re-tension the chains.

Follow the below steps:



1. Loosen the bearing hub nuts on both sides. These cuphead bolts are in a slotted hole in the roller end plate.
2. Rotate the roller end plates away from each other using the slotted holes.
3. When sufficient tension is gained on the chains, re-tighten the hub nuts.

10. Crowder Discs or Berm Builders

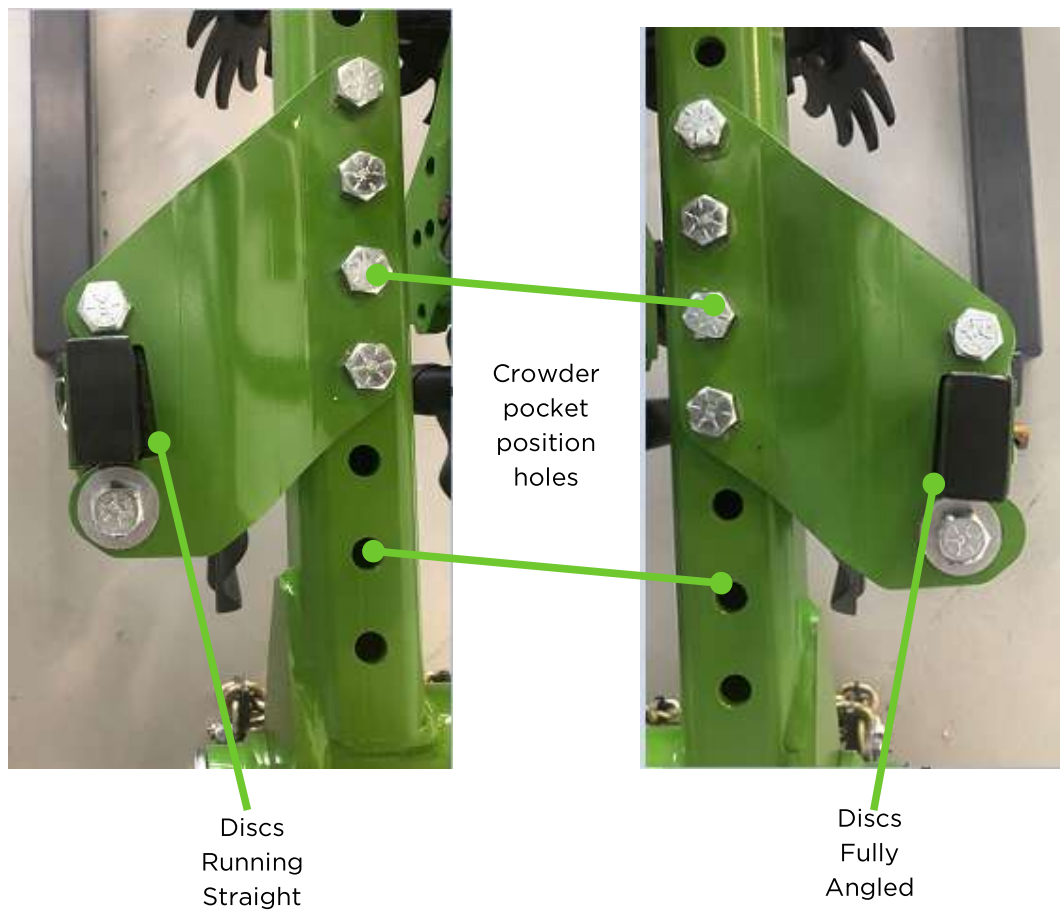
Crowder discs serve two primary functions:

- To catch and control soil thrown from the tyne which limits soil moving outside the desired seedbed area.
- To define and shape the seed bed.

10.1. Crowder Disc Adjustments

Crowder discs can be run straight, parallel to the tyne and direction of travel or angled.

Angling discs inwards creates a raised bed in most soil types.



The Crowder disc tyne pocket brackets can be moved fore and aft on the frame by removing bolts and re-positioning brackets to the desired position.

This movement can change how soil throw is controlled and aid trash flow in heavy trash such as Sorghum, Corn stubble or Cotton trash.



Crowder disc depth adjustment.

Adjust vertically as per tyne.
Generally, 0-2" in the ground
depending on soil conditions.

11. Trash Whippers & Row Cleaners

Trash Whippers sweep stubble and previous crop residue aside to create a clean seedbed for the next crop to be planted into and minimise trash wrapping around the tyne.



Trash Whipper
vertical
adjustment.

NOTE:

Trash Whippers should run between just above soil surface to no more than 1" below if soil is loose and dry.

Ideally, you should be moving trash and not soil.

12. Coulter Wheel Adjustment

The front coulter wheel assembly on the RX100 is adjustable in and out (left and right) to adjust tracking. Keeping the coulter directly in front of the tyne maximises the row unit's trash handling capability by cutting through trash to minimise tyne blockages.

To adjust, loosen the two locknuts and positioning bolts located on the front coulter mount. Slide the coulter assembly in or out as required (15/16th spanner required).

Once adjusted, retighten ensuring the positioning bolts lock into the axle and then ensure locking nuts are tight.



To adjust the coulter assembly in and out, loosen the two locknuts and positioning bolts and slide the assembly to the required position.

Once adjusted ensure the positioning bolts lock into the axle and lock nuts are tight.

12.1. Coulter Wheel Mud Scrapers

The RX100 row units are fitted with two tungsten blade mud scrapers, operating either side of the front coulter assembly. The blades assist when operating in sticky conditions and help maintain a constant operating depth.

The coulter scrapers are designed to prevent mud build up between the disc and coulter drum allowing the disc to cut to its full depth.

Both the main mount and individual blades are adjustable.

When setting your scrapers, loosen the individual blades so they can move and set your main mount into position first. This will ensure you have enough movement in the blades to achieve the desired result.

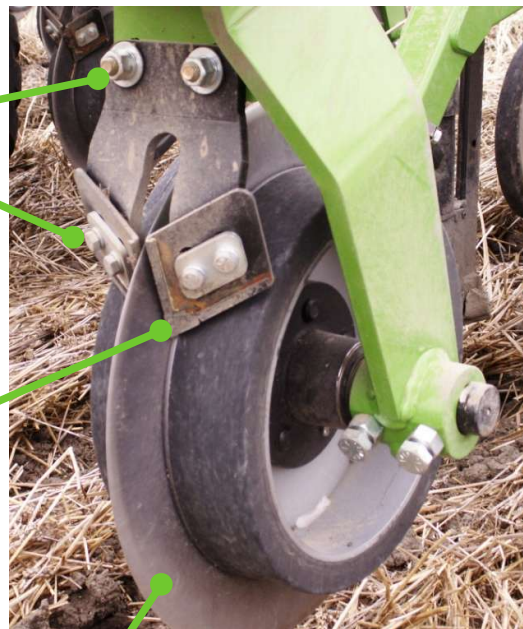
Set your blades as close to the disc as you can then rotate the disc to check it clears or lightly scrapes the disc, but not so it acts like a brake on the disc.

During operation, trash and mud may build up between the scraper blades and coulter drum wheels. This is normal; the drum wheel tyres may wear and develop grooves during use.

To adjust your coulter scrapers into position, loosen the individual blades and set the main mount position first.

Spin the coulter assembly over to make sure it runs free as the discs are never perfectly flat and can stall on the scraper blade if adjusted too close.

When the coulter discs are new, they will be cutting 2¼" deep. As they wear, trash or vine may not be cut fully through – replace as required.



13. Disc Options for RX100

These can be used for fertiliser application or planting.

At BOSS, we have two disc options which may fit the RX100 row units, depending on row spacing, frame design and variety of other factors. Contact the BOSS Ag Parts team to learn more.

Disc options include:

13.1. Double Disc Shank:

- Double disc shanks are the easiest to fit and simply replace the tyne.
- Double disc shanks are best utilised when dry fertilising or planting into optimum conditions to conserve moisture.
- When using double disc in heavy clay soils, a ½ to 1" layer of dry soil on top may be required to avoid soil breakout that can occur in wet conditions.
- For best results remove the front coulter disc before using the double disc shank to avoid disturbing the soil in front, which can pick up on the opener discs and cause blockage problems.
- **Maximum operating depth of 4"- do not operate when moisture seeking as damage may occur.**



2"x1" Disc Shank shown fitted using
tyne packers, these Packers suit
2"x1" sowing tyne also.

13.2.Precision Double Disc Shank:

- Precision double disc shanks will fit to some RX100 row units, but not all as they are wider than the standard row unit. The frame cross-member spacing and wheel assemblies must be considered, and some lower spacing of Trash Whippers is needed and frame height lowered to suit.
- When a precision double disc shank is fitted, the complete coulter front assembly must be removed and the crumble roller assembly must also be changed to closing wheels, so the opener can operate effectively, and an efficient seed press be achieved.
- The TD50 Precision Double Disc Shank Pictured below.



14. Tyne & Point Selection

The Standard tyne supplied is a 3" x 1" with replaceable ripper point and shin guard, while several tyne options are available.

Other options are available noting not all will handle the high breakout of the RX100:

- A Cultivating tyne with 54-degree foot for sweeps.
- A Minimum till tyne with spear point, or;
- 2" x 1" tyne can be used with packer plates.

BOSS also manufactures and supplies adjustable cultivating knives for inter-row cultivating or root cutting. Hard-facing is also available for abrasive soil types to prolong point life.

The points must be kept in good condition as once they are worn out; they offer little protection to the tyne and seed boot, which can wear quickly when exposed.

The BOSS seed boot can be removed for hard-facing or replacement as required.



Figure 3: Ripper point with adjustable cultivating knives fitted.



Figure 4: Minimum till tyne with spear point.



Figure 5: 54-degree cultivator tyne.

14.1. Changing Points

Steps:

Remove the planting tyne from the row unit and place on a firm surface. Using a punch, knock the flex pin out of the point and tyne and remove the point.

Put the new point on a firm surface and hammer in the flex pin, replace if needed. Put the point in the saddle and hammer in a new snap lock pin, knocking off the end when hit home.

It is recommended to replace the flex pin each time the point is fitted.



Fit the point onto the tyne ensuring shin guard tongue is located under rear of point. Tap in flex pin until flush both sides.

Pictured are a ripper point and shin guard with optional hard-facing and the flex pin to hold point on.



A winged point is used when wanting more seedbed tilth.



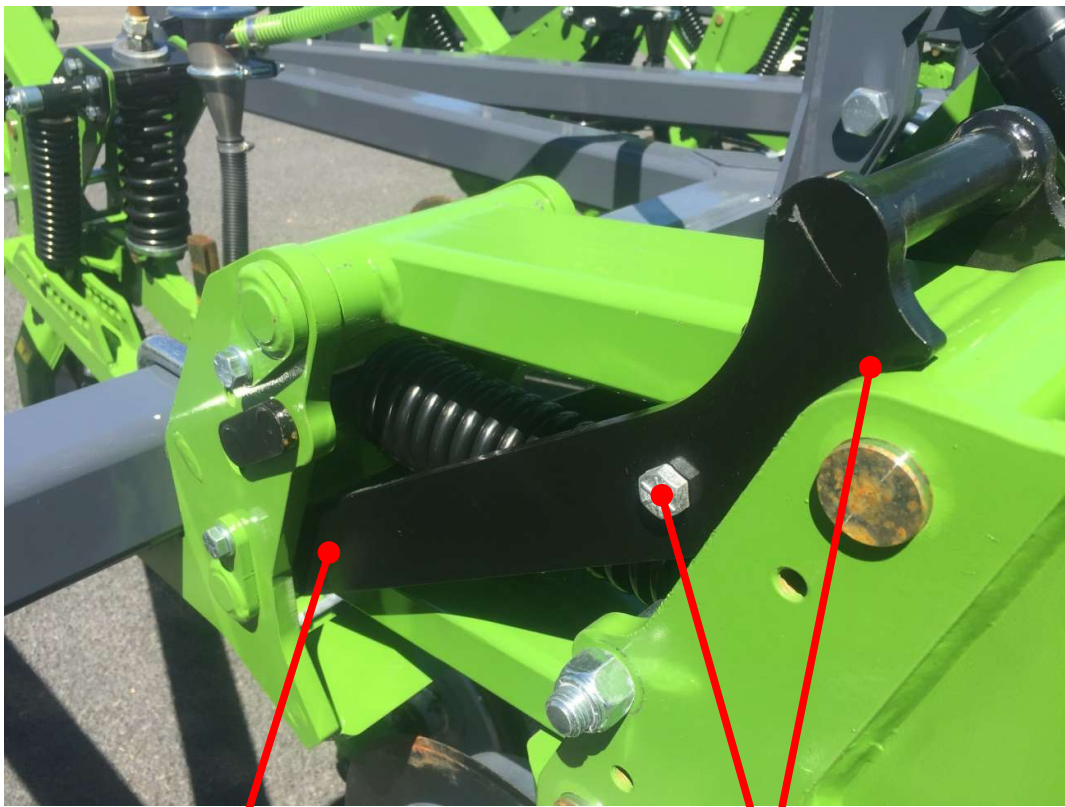
A winged seedboot is used when wanting a wide spread of fertiliser.

15. Row Unit Lockouts

The RX100 row units can be locked up out of the way if a skip row or wider row spacing is required.

To pin the row units up, lift the machine up so the row units sit on the down stop.

Set the main down pressure setting to the minimum setting (see section 7.2). Locate the row unit lockout bracket into position over the bottom front parallel arm. You can now lift the row unit with a front-end loader or forklift. Only lift the row unit high enough so the lockout drops into place over the rear top parallel arm. Ensure the lockout bracket is located in the correct position and insert the retaining bolt into the lockout bracket so it cannot jump out.



Ensure the lockout bracket is located in the correct position with the front tabs over the bottom parallel arm.

Once the lockout bracket is located into position over the top parallel arm, lower the row unit so the lockout is supporting the row unit and insert the retaining bolt to secure.

16. Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
The seed bed is pressed too tight or compacted.	Incorrect crumble roller downforce.	Change crumble roller down pressure setting.
The front coulter assembly is building up with soil.	The coulter wheel mud scrapers are not working or have been lost.	Replace or adjust mud scrapers as required. See Section 12.1.
	The soil conditions are too wet.	Wait until soil conditions improve.
	The soil conditions are too wet.	If working conditions allow remove the disc from the coulter wheel assembly. See Section 12.
The front coulter assembly is bulldozing.	Too much down pressure on the row unit.	Decrease the down pressure to ensure the front coulter assembly is not burying itself. See Section 7.2.
Stubble is wrapping around the tyne causing blockages.	The front coulter disc is worn.	Replace front coulter disc.
	Trash whippers too high, if fitted.	Set trash whippers lower to move more trash.
	Not enough down pressure on the row unit.	Increase the down pressure to ensure the front coulter assembly is operating at the set depth. See Section 7.2.
The crumble roller is building up with mud.	Too much down pressure for moisture level or just too wet.	Try lower down pressure setting or wait until soil dries out.
	Soil too wet or sticky soil type.	Purchase optional Chain Crumble rollers shown in section 9.1/9.2.
There is excessive soil disturbance.	Tyne depth set too deep.	Try shallower setting.
	Working speed is too fast.	Reduce your operating speed.
	The front coulter disc is worn.	Replace coulter disc.
	Point selection.	Try minimum till tyne with spear points.
	The row unit may be loose on the toolbar.	Ensure all mounting bolts are tight and the row unit has not kicked over on an angle.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Tyne depth and product application is inconsistent.	The down-force pressure setting is set too low.	Increase the down pressure to maintain a constant working depth. See Section 7.
	The frame is not level, or the under-bar operating height is incorrect.	Check the under-bar operating height or level the frame. See Section 5.
	The coulter wheel mud scrapers are not working or have been lost.	Replace or adjust mud scrapers as required. See Section 12.1.
	The point or seed boot is worn out.	Inspect and replace point or seed boot if required. See Sect 14.
The seed/product tube is blocking with soil.	Maintain forward movement when lowering the row units into the ground.	Do not lower the row units into the ground when the tractor is not moving.
	The soil conditions are too wet.	Wait until soil conditions improve.
		Do not reverse with row units in the ground.
	The row unit may be loose on the toolbar.	Ensure all mounting bolts are tight and the row unit has not kicked over on an angle.
	The point or seed boot is worn out.	Inspect and replace point or seed boot if required. See Section 14.

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17. Maintenance

DANGER:

- Before performing maintenance, verify that all safety stands and safety pins are securely in place.
- Do not place hands or feet under the discs or between the coils of a compression spring, as the implement may lower suddenly.
- Turn off the tractor engine, remove the ignition key, and confirm that all moving parts have stopped before beginning service.
- Before making any adjustments, ensure all hydraulic oil pressure has been released from the system.
- Do not disassemble pressure springs, as they may release forcefully and cause serious injury or death.

17.1. Maintenance During the Break in Period

After the first 3 hours of field operation:

- Check and tighten Shell clamp Bolts that mount row units.
- Check and tighten all bolts.
- Check and tighten all wheel nuts.
- Check front coulter, Trash Whipper, Disc Crowders and Crumble Roller bearing assemblies for excessive play and adjust preload if required.
- Check hydraulic hoses if hydraulic breakout option is fitted.

17.2. Daily Maintenance

- Visually inspect row units for damage and replace if necessary.
- Visually inspect bolts and tighten any that have become loose.
- Check tynes, shin guards and points for wear and replace if necessary to avoid damage or wear to the tyne or seeding boot.
- Check for any hydraulic leaks and repair as required.

Maintenance (Con't)

17.3.Periodic Maintenance

- Every 250hrs grease disc coulter, trash whipper, disc crowder and crumble roller bearings with two pumps of grease only. (excessive use of grease will pop the seals out).
- Every 250hrs grease press wheel assembly with two pumps of grease only. (excessive use of grease will pop the seals out)
- Visually inspect bolts and tighten any that have become loose.
- Inspect and if necessary, replace the guide roller located in the main stump jump spring assembly.
- Inspect and if necessary, replace the leading coulter discs.

17.4.Annual Maintenance – Every 500 hrs

- Grease the front disc coulter assembly with 2 pumps of grease only. (excessive use of grease will pop the seals out)
- Grease the press wheel assembly with 2 pumps of grease only. (excessive use of grease will pop the seals out)
- Check bearings for excessive play and tighten or replace if necessary.
- Check the tyne point, shin guard and seed boot for excessive wear and replace if necessary.
- The original front coulter disc will be a 20" disc. Replace with new discs if required.
- Check all pins and bushes for wear and replace as required.
- If storing the machine for the season, grease the coulter assembly and press wheel assembly just prior to finishing so the new grease is lightly worked into the bearing assembly.
- Clean and wash the machine.
- Touch up any areas where paint has been removed.

18. Final Adjustment & Tips

- Do not turn with RX100 row units in the ground – doing so may damage row units.
- To achieve the best results, always check and make final adjustments in the field at working speed.
- RX100 performance depends on soil type and ground conditions; adjust settings to suit current field conditions.
- Operating before wet heavy clay soils have had a chance to form an even crust on the ground can also add to increased soil disturbance and possibly clog the crumble roller. Waiting an extra day or two may improve results and soil finish.

19. RX100 Row Unit Options

Available options for RX row units include:

Option	Description
Seedboots	For Fertiliser or seed application while strip tilling
Diffusers	Removes all the air from the air seeding lines to reduce seed or fertiliser bounce
Crumble roller options	Bissalloy slatted roller as standard. Other options include Chain crumble roller for stickier soils or smooth bed finish, or cultipacker ring roller, for aggressive clod breaking and tilth
Rear Covering Chains	Leaves a flatter field finish behind crumble roller
Liquid fertiliser tubes	Available for both the tyne and disc assemblies
Wedge (Row Unit) lockouts	Allows individual rows to be pinned up when skip row planting or fertilising
Hard-facing upgrade for tyne, seed boots and points	Increases the life of ground engaging tools and reduces maintenance/replacement requirements
Double disc shank assemblies	Can be used to replace the planting tyne to conserve moisture, increase planting speed and reduce fuel costs
Tyne Options	Standard is the Ripper tyne with replaceable point and shin guard. Options include minimum till tynes with spear points offering less soil disturbance, 54 degree cultivating tynes offering the ability to use scarifier type sweeps. All 2" x 1" tynes fit with tyne pocket packers.

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