

⚡ Liquid Fertilizer Issues

- ◇ Fertilizer input costs jumped last year!! OUCH! Will it go higher?
- ◇ Need to look at options to better manage fertilizer inputs costs
 - ◇ Better placement across field
 - ◇ Improve row-to-row accuracy across the toolbar/planter
 - ◇ Avoid overlap waste
 - ◇ Rate compensation along boom in turns
- ◇ Check with Crop Advisor on spring application recommendations
 - ◇ Varying rates by management zone maps?? \$\$Savings?
 - ◇ Base rate, VR side-dress,
- ◇ Change orifice sizes quickly for different rates.

I sure could use a SILVER BULLET!

Definition:



Silver Bullet

- a. A straightforward solution perceived to have extreme effectiveness.
- b. The phrase appears with an expectation that some new technology or practice will easily cure a major prevailing problem.
- c. Used by the Lone Ranger.

...might his
silver bullet be N-Ject LF!

The secret is the distribution and orificing!



- **N-Ject LF** configures a simple **distribution manifold** coupled with “**on-the-go**” **variable orifice** technology to uniquely solve the “Liquid Fertilizer Issues” listed on the front.
- The manifold and orifice technology inherently provides for row-to-row accuracy on all types of field terrain.
- With **N-Ject LF computer-based technology** orifice sizes can now be **automatically and instantaneously** changed “on-the-go” to provide a wide range of application rates often prescribed by variable rate application maps.

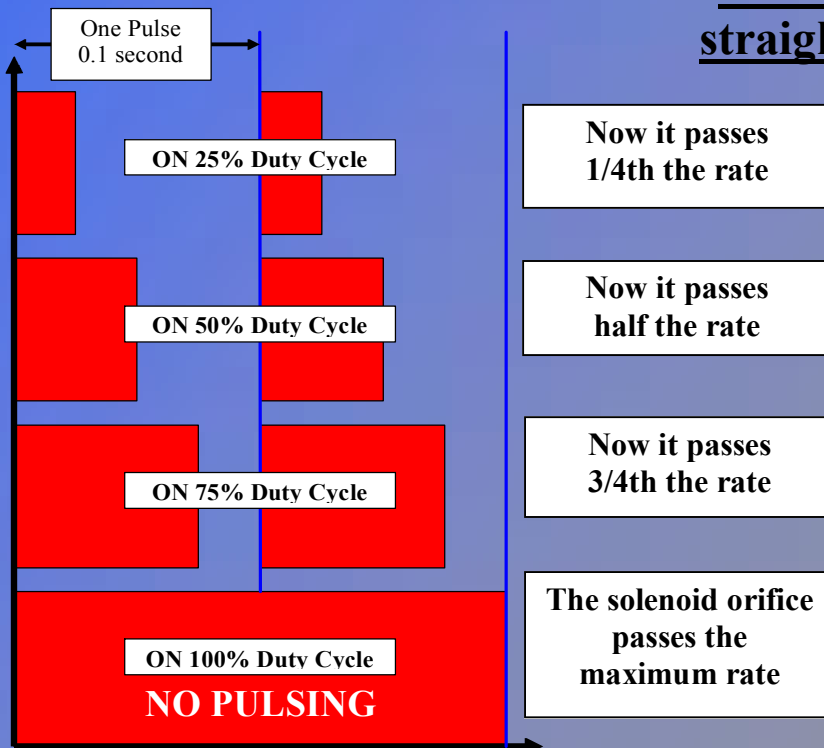
How does N-Ject LF change orifices “on-the-go”?

- A **standard orifice**, typically located at the coulter or knife opening, is removed. The supply hose is connected directly to the knife or coulter opening equipped with a 1/4” stream straightener.
- The standard orifice is replaced by **PWM solenoid orifice** mounted at the outlet of the product manifold. (PWM = Pulse Width Modulation).
- **Computer technology** is used to control the solenoid duty cycle (open time) to simulate a variable orifice that can change instantaneously to maintain desired application rates.



PWM Solenoid Orifice

For example: Using an 1/4” stream straightener with the solenoid orifice



At the **top speed and GPA rate**, the solenoid valve is on a 100% Duty Cycle and the solenoid orifice flows fertilizer with no pulsing.

(See the bottom of the red graph)

For a **lower rate**, the N-Ject LF computer intercepts that rate controller signal to “decrease the gpm rate”. The signal is converted to a Duty Cycle in the solenoid valve to simulate a smaller orifice. Net result: Instantaneous change in a GPA rate.