

Get The Point

The patented 10 in. tiger point



Part No.
09907000

10 in. (254 mm) standard tiger points

- 10 in. (254 mm) wing span
- Fracture 50%–70%
- Remaining residue 70%–85%
- 4–6 in. (102–152 mm) ridges
- Operating depth 8–16 in. (203–406 mm)
- Mounts with one horizontal bolt through 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) shanks



Part No.
09907010

10 in. (254 mm) replaceable tip and wing tiger points

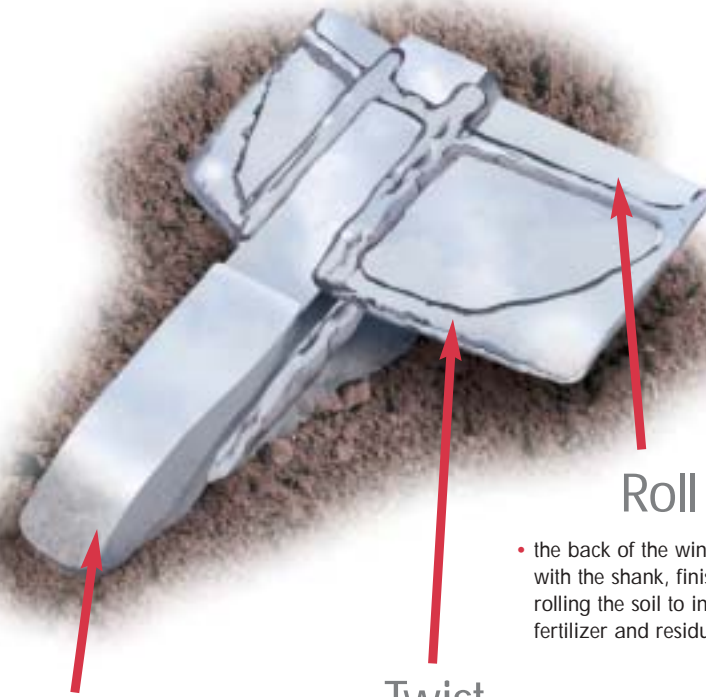
- 10 in. (254 mm) wing span
- Fracture 50%–70%
- Remaining residue 70%–85%
- 4–6 in. (102–152 mm) ridges
- Operating depth 8–16 in. (203–406 mm)
- Mounts with one horizontal bolt through 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) shanks



Part No.
09729002

7 in. (178 mm) tiger points

- 7 in. (178 mm) wing span
- Fracture 30%–60%
- Remaining residue 70%–90%
- 2–4 in. (51–102 mm) ridges
- Operating depth 8–14 in. (203–356 mm)
- Mounts with one horizontal bolt through 1-1/4 in. (32 mm) or 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) shanks



Lift

- the tip starts the fracturing by lifting the compacted soil

Twist

- the front area of the wings starts the twisting action which relocates soil layers — preventing immediate recompaction

Roll

- the back of the wings, together with the shank, finish the job by rolling the soil to incorporate fertilizer and residue



Part No.
09729004

7 in. (178 mm) replaceable tip tiger points

- 7 in. (178 mm) wing span
- Fracture 30%–60%
- Remaining residue 70%–90%
- 2–4 in. (51–102 mm) ridges
- Operating depth 8–14 in. (203–356 mm)
- Mounts with one horizontal bolt through 1-1/4 in. (32 mm) shanks



Part No.
09729001

5 in. (127 mm) tiger points

- 5 in. (127 mm) wing span
- Fracture 30%–50%
- Remaining residue 70%–90%
- 2–4 in. (51–102 mm) ridges
- Operating depth 8–14 in. (203–356 mm)
- Mounts with one horizontal bolt through 1-1/4 in. (32 mm) shanks



Part No.
09729003

8 in. (203 mm) No-till points

- 8 in. (203 mm) wing span
- Fracture 25%–50%
- Remaining residue 70%–95%
- 0–2 in. (0–51 mm) ridges
- Operating depth 8–16 in. (203–406 mm)
- Mounts on No-till shank only



Part No.
33310061

tiger-C points

- 7 in. (178 mm) wing span
- Fracture 60%–80%
- Remaining residue 60%–75%
- 3–4 in. (76–102 mm) ridges
- Operating depth 6–12 in. (152 mm–305 mm)
- Mounts with two 1/2 in. (13 mm) bolts through 1-1/4 in. x 2 in. (32 x 51 mm) chisel shank

APPLICATION GUIDE

10 in. (254 mm) tiger points:

ecolo-tiger® 530/730, B-series & 9300

8 in. (203 mm) No-till points:

ecolo-til 2500, 2500 Ripstrip, 2500 Ripbed and **ecolo-tiger 527B**

5 in. (127 mm) and 7 in. (178 mm) tiger points:

parabolic shanks for chisel plows, **ecolo-tiger** 527/527B, MRX690 and all **ecolo-til**® units

tiger-C points:

6700/6750 and all types of chisel plows

Note: Field performance varies based on soil and operating conditions.

tiger points MAXIMIZE YIELD POTENTIAL

The leading plant stress factor that reduces crop yield potential is soil compaction. Caused by many factors, including heavy rainfall and high traffic loads, soil compaction limits the soil's water-holding capacity and ability to break down nutrients for plant use.

Decades ago, a research and development team set out to create an effective tillage point to solve the problems of soil compaction. By tackling this challenge, we helped to create better soil tilth, which is the amount of pore space needed in the soil for good air/water exchange. Good soil tilth is key to higher crop yields.

The optimum tillage point design did not emerge immediately. The first experimental points had wings with horizontal leading edges that would gently lift the soil, but would not aggressively fracture the compaction. Even a three-inch rain would recompact many soil types after they were tilled.



Case IH **tiger points** shatter compaction, creating good soil tilth with aerobic activity that maximizes water and root infiltration, reduces ponding, minimizes runoff and soil erosion, and maximizes subsoil moisture. These factors help to create a more open, mellow, healthier soil for greater yield/profit potential.

Through continued primary tillage research, we developed the current **tiger point** design with wings that are swept downward, rearward and outward. This revolutionary design created a lifting and twisting action that shattered compacted soils in both wet and dry conditions. These **tiger point** wings do more than just cut a slot in the compaction layer. They create a turbulent action below the soil surface that aggressively fractures compaction between the shanks and relocates soil particles, creating a more open, mellow, healthier soil with excellent soil tilth.

Case IH **tiger points** shatter all types of compaction – plow pan, heavy equipment traffic and hydraulic compaction – and create air pockets, or pores, in the soil that maximize air and water penetration, minimize runoff, reduce ponding and maximize subsoil moisture. This process creates a root environment which reduces plant stress and maximizes the potential for higher yields.

As shown below, compacted soil doesn't have pore space for air and water.

Deep compaction between 6 in. (152 mm) and 12 in. (305 mm) deep is normally referred to as "plow pan" or "hard pan." Intermediate compaction at 3 to 6 in. (76 to 152 mm) deep is caused by heavy equipment traffic such as combines, trucks and grain carts. Surface compaction at 0 to 3 in. (0 to 152 mm) deep is caused by rainfall and hydraulic effects.



With straight points at 30 in. (762 mm) spacings that run 16 in. (406 mm) deep, slotting occurs (even in dry soil).

When straight, wingless points are run 16 in. (406 mm) deep on 30 in. (762 mm) centers, fracture and soil relocation is minimal and slotting occurs. At the bottom of the shank path, there is only slight, outward fracturing of the compaction layer.



Case IH **tiger points** run properly with the tip 1 in. to 2 in. below the deep compaction layer.

Normal fracturing with a **tiger point** "fans out" at 45° and peaks in the middle between shanks as shown above. Compaction is aggressively shattered between the shanks to maximize soil tilth and yield potential.



Case Corporation reserves the right to make improvements in design and changes in specifications at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation to install them on units previously sold. Specifications, descriptions and illustrative material herein are as accurate as known at time of publication, but are subject to change without notice.



SAFETY NEVER HURTS!™ Always read the Operator's Manual before operating any equipment. Inspect equipment before using it, and be sure it is operating properly. Follow the product safety signs and use any safety features provided.

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