

Made It Myself

(Continued from previous page)



Self-Propelled Seed Treater

"It allows us to service our customers more quickly," says Leonard Haney about a self-propelled seed treater his company put together last year.

The Picture Butte, Alberta, seedsman, mounted a commercially-built stationary seed treating unit on part of a 400 Versatile swather equipped with hydrostatic drive and independent hydraulic system.

A 20 hp generator driven off the swather's main power shaft mounts on the swather's left side. A 45-gal. drum to hold seed-treating chemicals and a 110-volt air compressor mount on the swather's right side.

An incoming 15-bu. hopper mounts above the treater and a 15-bu. discharge hopper mounts below it. A 7-in. dia., 20-ft. long discharge auger is used to unload treated seed from the hopper into custom-

ers' trucks. The auger is driven by a 3-phase reversible motor and is raised up to 8 ft. high by a 3-in. dia., 5-ft. long hydraulic cylinder mounted underneath. A clean-out at the bottom permits easy clean-up.

The self-propelled seed treater handles about 30 bu. per minute of treated cereal grain seed, at least twice the capacity of conventional treatment systems, Haney says.

"It lets us take the seed treater to any bin. Our customers are pleased with the uniformity of application by the seed treater, which we bought from Graham Seed Farms, Olds, Alberta," he says.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Haney Farms, Box 280, Picture Butte, Alberta, Canada TOK 1V0 (ph 403 738-4421; fax 4420).



"Piggy-Back" Dryers Double Grain-Handling Capacity

"One of the problems with raising food-grade corn is that when drying it you can't have a plenum temperature hotter than 140 degrees because kernel temperature cannot rise over 100 degrees. That can really reduce a dryer's capacity," says Ron Stear who solved the problem by "piggy-backing" two dryers and modifying them so the top one heats corn and the bottom one cools it.

The Cozad, Neb., farmer dries about 120,000 bu. of corn each year, half of it food grade, a year. He says the "piggy-back" set-up he came up with last summer doubled his drying capacity.

"We went from drying about 150 bu. per hour up to 300 bu. per hour taking out 6 pts. of moisture," he says.

He bought a Behlen 750 drier from a local elevator to mount on top of his existing Behlen 850. He removed the dump

gate and motor controls from the 750 and installed the heat burner from the 850 in it. He also had modulating heat controls installed in the 750.

He converted one of the 850's heater fans to a cooling fan. He then had a crane lift the 750 into place on top of the 850. He ran four pieces of 4 in. sq. tubing up through the 850's plenum to the I-beam base of the 750 to secure the drier.

The design, using the top drier to heat corn and the bottom to cool it, leaves a 2 1/2-ft. tempering area between heating and cooling to prevent stress fractures in kernels, Stear notes.

Out-of-pocket expense was around \$14,000, including \$8,000 for the modulating heat controls and installation.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Ron Stears, 76411 Road 423, Cozad, Neb. 69130-5230 (ph 308 784-2408).



"Rock Naber" Built From Old Plow Frame

"It'll easily dig out rocks up to 3 ft. in diameter and cost us virtually nothing to build," says Melvin Johnson, Tamarack, Minn., about the 3-pt. "rock naber" he built out of an old moldboard plow frame.

Johnson started with a junked-out Allis-Chalmers 5-bottom moldboard plow and used the beams to make a vertical frame that supports a jaw-type apparatus. The lower jaw is stationary and consists of two 3-ft. long steel arms mounted at an angle away from the tractor. The upper jaw is a 4 1/2-ft. long single steel arm with a 2-ft. long hook at the end. It's raised or lowered by a hydraulic cylinder. To remove a rock he drops the lower arms into the ground and backs up at the same time until the arms are all the way under the rock. Then he lowers the top arm over the rock and raises the entire unit to lift the rock up out of the ground.



"It works so good that I once let someone use it and never got it back so I had to make another one," says Johnson. "It's important to use high carbon plow frame steel because it's strong enough to keep from twisting or breaking."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Melvin L. Johnson, Rt. 1, Box 67, Tamarack, Minn. 55787 (ph 218 768-4687).



Home-Built Rototiller Looks Like New

"I based it on a commercial unit and have used it to do all my garden tilling for the last four years without a bit of trouble," says David J. Siebold about the heavy-duty rototiller he built out of an assortment of old parts.

The Rimbey, Alberta, farmer used the gearbox and pto shaft off a Deere 480 haybine.

"I use the gearbox as a gear reduction box from the tractor's 540 rpm pto to slow down the tiller, which consists of a 2-in. dia. solid steel cylinder shaft out of an old Deere combine. It's fitted with commercial tines," he says. "I also used an 11-tooth sprocket and 20-tooth sprocket mounted on the 2-in. shaft. I used a #60 roller chain to drive the tiller. Overall weight is 350 to 400 lbs. so it's heavy enough to dig well into sod.

"The body is 1/8-in. plate steel that I had bent at a metal shop and the ends are made of 1/4-in. plate. The tiller is 60-in. wide so it covers the tire tracks of the 24 hp Kubota



tractor I use to pull it. I wouldn't be afraid to mount it on up to a 40 hp tractor."

Out-of-pocket expense was \$500 (Canadian), including \$50 he paid for the Deere haybine.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, David J. Siebold, Box 477, Rimbey, Alberta, Canada TOC 2J0 (ph 403 748-3582).