



**Bolt-together fence can be set up with either two, three, or four rails. It can be quickly disassembled and put up somewhere else.**

## Heavy-Duty “Pipe Fence” Bolts Together Fast

“It’s an attractive fence that’s easy to construct and is built to last,” says Mark Dwyer about his company’s new heavy duty “pipe fence” that simply bolts together, allowing you to quickly set it up or take it down.

“This fence can be put up unbelievably fast. In some cases you don’t even need to dig post holes. The fence stands on top of the ground. It’s amazing how solid the fence gets once you tighten up the bolts.” says Alvin Hoefer, Dwyer’s partner and designer of the fence.

Made entirely of 6 5/8-in. dia 11-gauge steel tubing, the fence can be set up with either two, three, or four rails. A metal tab welded onto each end of the rails fits to tabs welded onto the vertical post. To put the fence together you insert a single 1/2 by 1 1/2-in. bolt through a slotted hole in each of the tabs.

“Farmers or ranchers who rent ground for livestock will like this fence because it can be quickly disassembled and put up somewhere else. And when cleaning up manure around the fence, you can take off the bottom rails so a tractor can get under.

“One advantage of this fence is that it flexes at the post and therefore follows the ground contour,” says Hoefer. There are no places to get hung up or caught on.

“It’s built heavy so it’ll withstand a lot of abuse. The tubing weighs 8.2 lbs. per foot so if you have an 11-ft., four pipe fence the total weight for one section - including the vertical



**Metal tabs welded onto rails fit tabs welded onto the vertical posts. To put the fence together, you insert a bolt through a slotted hole in each tab.**

post - is 480 lbs. Most people won’t need more than three pipes unless they’re crowding or loading animals into a chute.

Fence rails are available in lengths of 11, 14.8, and 22 ft.

Four horizontal 11-ft. pipes, with posts and bolts, sell for about \$10 per running foot; three 11-ft. pipes, \$7.75; two pipes, \$5.60. The fence decreases in price as you go to longer pipes.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Dwyer Mfg., Inc., HC 60, Box 63, Bartlett, Neb. 68622 (ph 800 357-2714; E-mail: [dwyer@gpcom.net](mailto:dwyer@gpcom.net)) or Alvin Hoefer, Rt. 1, Box 126A, Petersburg, Neb. 68652 (ph 888 766-2322).

## Top Link Bracket Moves Big Bale Feeders

Stanley Carpenter, Lewisville, Ohio, got tired of trying to wrestle hay feeder racks from one place to another. He solved the problem by mounting an 18-in. (more or less) length of 2 1/2 by 2 1/2-in. angle iron on the top link pin of his bale fork.

One end of the angle iron already had a hole in it just the right size to fit the top link pin. He cut a notch in the angle iron at the other end so it would fit down over the top rail on his hay racks.

“I use forks instead of a prong to move big bales. To pick up a rack and move it, I just back up until the forks are tight against the bottom of the rack. Then I reach back from the tractor seat and flip the angle iron over the top of the rack. I use a hydraulic cylinder for a top link with the fork, so I can adjust it to make sure the notch catches on the rack. Then I just raise the 3-point and pick up the rack. I can either pick it up and set it over a new bale, or haul it to another pasture or lot,”



**Carpenter uses a 3-pt. mounted hook to pick up round bale feeders.**

Carpenter says.

“It was really simple to make and it’s saved me a lot of work,” he adds.

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**Rear-dump wagon empties freshly cut silage onto ground at one end of field.**

## Non-Stop Silage Making Equipment

There’s no waiting around when making corn silage at Lowell and Tom Weitzenkamp’s feedyard near Hooper, Nebraska.

The men use a chopper which cuts and blows silage into a rear-dump wagon. When the wagon is full, the operator opens the huge tailgate and empties the freshly cut silage right onto the ground at one end of the field. All silage is chopped into the same wagon and it’s always emptied on-the-go.

Another worker loads the piled silage into a side-dump semi-trailer using a loader tractor. The trailer holds several dumps from the chopper wagon. When it’s full, he parks the loader and drives the semi to the concrete-floored bunker silo where he dumps without getting out of the truck.

Using this method, the chopper never waits for a wagon so it never stops. Even if the

hauling process needs to stop while the driver packs silage or tends to other chores around the feedlot, the chopper never needs to wait. It just keeps dumping its loads in the fields.

The Weitzenkamps fabricated both the chopper wagon and the side-dump trailer in their shop.

They made a large three-point mounted box scraper that comes in handy for spreading silage in the bunker. The scraper’s top link allows it to swivel on the lower hitch points. This lets them raise the front while the rear blade stays down, so material being spread with it flows out the sides. The scraper is also used to fill holes and level feedlots.

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**Another worker uses a loader tractor to load the piled silage into a side-dump semi-trailer.**



**When semi-trailer is full, the tractor driver parks the loader and drives the semi to a concrete-floored bunker silo. There, he dumps the silage without getting out of the truck.**