

Repair Kit For Worn-Out Truck Seats

If you've got an old truck with springs that are poking through the bench-type seat, you'll be interested in this repair kit from Long Motor Corporation. It consists of a large sheet of foam, reinforcing material, steel rods, a pair of hog ring pliers and a set of hog rings.

"Just pull the seat cover up, tie down the springs, put the reinforcing fabric over the springs, with the foam over that, and recover. The substrate is very close-napped carpet material. The reinforcing fabric keeps springs from popping up through the seat foam," says Jeff Pembleton, of Long Motor.

You use the steel rods and hog rings to repair weak or broken springs. You place a rod across the problem spring to create a bridge that spreads the load to other stronger springs. Use the hog rings to attach the rod to the springs.

Rods can also be used to reinforce a weak or broken seat frame perimeter. Bend the rod



Repair kit includes a large sheet of foam and all components needed to install it over original seat.

to follow the frame and attach with hog rings.

The hog rings can be used to reattach upholstery, too.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Jeff Pembleton, Long Motor Corporation, Box 14991, Lenexa, Kansas 66285-4991 (ph 800-222-5664).



Dale Johnson added capacity to his loader bucket by adding sheet metal to the sides and back. "It was a lot cheaper to modify the bucket than to buy a new one," he says.

How To Make A Bigger Bucket

You can add a lot of capacity to almost any loader bucket by adding heavy sheet metal to the sides and back, says Dale Johnson, who works for Art Leefers of Carlinville, Ill.

Johnson welded a couple feet of steel to the bucket on their loader. It was a lot cheaper to modify their existing bucket than to buy a

new one. The steel was welded in place, with smaller pieces of steel plate wrapped around the corners to beef them up.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Art Leefers, RR1, Box 245, Carlinville, Ill. (ph 217 854-3257).

New Way To Reverse Gully Erosion

Attorney John Nolan took over management of a farm near Iowa City, Iowa, with severely eroded gullies.

"I tried several methods to stop the erosion, including laying out big sheets of plastic and partially burying old tires," he says. "I finally tried filling woven plastic fiber sacks with soil and staking those down in the gullies."

The bags formed a barrier that caused runoff water to back up, allowing sediment to settle out so that the area upstream from the dam began to fill in. There were still problems with washouts, however.

After a bit of experimentation, he determined that by placing the bags in the center of his dam further upstream, so the dam was somewhat V-shaped with the point heading upstream, runoff water that ponded behind the dam flowed over better, with zero washing around the edges.

Nolan buries a length of perforated plastic drain tile beneath the dam to allow water to drain slowly out of the dam, allowing the soil to dry more quickly between rains.

By making several of these dams a few yards apart, Nolan was able to totally check the gully erosion. "As the soil filled in and

leveled off in the terrace above each dam, I'd add another level of bags on top of the first. Gradually, the gullies began filling up and I could actually seed over them to make grass waterways," he says.

In a gully Nolan estimated to be about 20 ft. deep, his series of dams has built up about 3 ft. of soil in just three years.

Nolan seeds Reed's Canary grass on the sediment terraces. "It's a hardy grass with fibrous roots, so it also helps slow erosion. And it will survive low doses of most farm chemicals where other grasses might be harmed by them," he says.

"Then I read that poultry feathers make good filters of farm and feedlot chemicals," Nolan continues. That prompted him to put a blanket of chicken feathers on the sediment terrace above each of his dams. Sure enough, the feathers filtered the water better and the gullies filled even faster.

After researching other methods for controlling gully erosion, Nolan determined that what he had devised worked better, was significantly different and was quite simple to build. He named it Silt Terrace Erosion Prevention (STEP) and applied for a patent in January, 1999. His patent was granted in

Electronic "Pest Chaser"

Mimics Predators

Damage caused by deer and other pests was getting out of hand on the small Annapolis, Missouri, farm owned by Dan Jincks. He tried a lot of ideas but nothing ever worked for long.

He finally figured out that he needed to start thinking like a deer to find something that would work.

He devised an electronic device that intermittently emits a recording of a cougar screaming. He says deer are instinctively wary of such sounds and will leave an area immediately if they hear them.

"I soon discovered that most nocturnal pest animals have a common instinct about the sounds made by cougars," he says. "While quite subtle and seldom noticed by people, these sounds strike incredible fear in night animals."

Jincks has been testing his cougar scream-emitting device for four years at the same site and says its effectiveness has not been diminished over time.

He also makes a similar device that emits a synthesized hiss for about 10 seconds every six minutes at night. "It is seldom noticed by people, since it sounds much like car traffic or an air conditioner. To the pest animal, it sounds like big trouble and works very effectively to ward off deer, raccoon, coyote, skunk, opossum, armadillo, fox and stray nocturnal dogs," he says. "It doesn't bother pets, livestock, or desirable daytime wildlife."

He has designed a total of seven different models of what he calls "Phantom" deterrents. Some make sounds only, while others



Electronic device intermittently emits a recording of a cougar screaming.

include a visual effect (light up eyes) that work with rabbits and other nocturnal rodents. He claims they're nearly 100 percent effective at keeping specific pest animals away from areas from under three acres to as large as 10 acres. Not only do they help protect crops, but they can also be effective at keeping predators away from poultry and livestock. Some of his deterrents are even effective against birds like crows and grackles.

Jincks currently makes all of his products by hand and has sold some prototype units to test them under a variety of conditions. He's working on plans for commercial production.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Dan Jincks, Walnut Creek Enterprises, Box 70, Annapolis, Mo. 63620.

Feed Bin Deer Stand

If you like to hunt deer but you're not too crazy about sitting out all day in freezing weather, you'll like this comfy deer stand built by Brent Pitcher.

The Illinois hog producer made it out of a bulk feed bin. He cut off the bottom, installed a plywood floor, and mounted it on angle iron legs which mount on skids so he can tow it around. There's an access door on the bottom with a ladder leading up to it. A small heater inside keeps him warm no matter what the weather.

Pitcher cut several shooting holes in the sides of the bin, and also painted the bit with some fall colors to camouflage it.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Brent Pitcher, 20706 N 500 St., Montrose, Ill. (ph 217 924-4247).

Illinois farmer Brent Pitcher made this deer stand out of a bulk feed bin, mounting it on skids so he can tow it around.



John Nolan has patented his new method for stopping erosion in deep gullies. He uses woven plastic fiber sacks filled with soil.

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He's currently licensing his system. For a \$50 fee, he'll train the licensee on building a STEP system and grant him/her the right to use or install the system as prescribed in his

patent. The license fee will also enable the licensee to sell licenses to others.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, John T. Nolan, 22 East Court Street, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 (ph 319 351-0222).