

Single And Dual Pto's For Stationary Engines

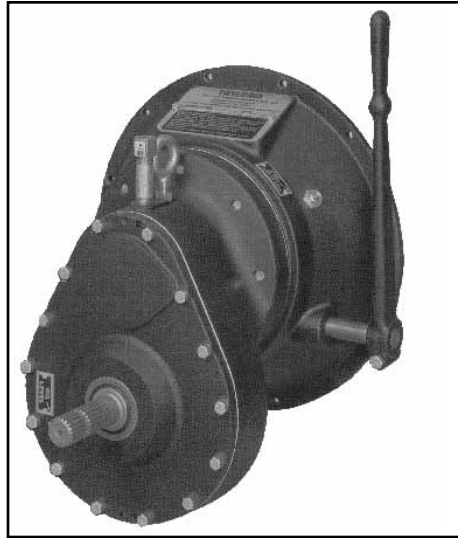
Why settle for either 540 or 1,000 rpm pto shafts on stationary engines when you can have both?

"Our first prototype was installed in the fall of 2003, and its still working. Many tractors have the option of two speeds, this clutch/gear reduction assembly lets stationary engines have that option, too. A great way to make use of that idle engine. Saves you an extra tractor. Our customers use them on both mobile and stationery applications. Such as manure agitator/pumps, irrigation pumps, blowers and many other uses."

Beiler says the dual output is rated up to 175 (intermittent hp), single output (wider gears), and up to 250 (intermittent hp). Both dual and single output units have 3 standard input/engine speeds – 1,800, 2,150, and 2,400 rpm's. All geared to 1,000 and 540 on dual output.

Single output has one set of gears and can be purchased with either 1,000 or 540 rpm output. He says the units are simple to install and fit SAE standard gas and diesel engines. The units are available with 10-in., 11 1/2-in. single, and double plate mechanical clutches.

Units come with 1 3/8-6 (540), 1 3/8-21 (1,000), 1 3/4-20 (1,000) splined or straight



Heavy-duty Tayloria single and dual output gearboxes are available from Beiler Engine and Mfg.

keyed shafts.

Now also available with optional 12-volt oil cooler kit.

Note: New larger clutch reduction assemblies, 250 to 400 (intermittent hp), fits SAE #1 bell housings and SAE #14-in. flywheels, in both double and triple plate clutches.

Need flywheels machined to SAE stan-

dards, such as truck, tractor and others? Call Beiler. They run a machine shop and also manufacture gears and splines.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Beiler Engine & Mfg. LLC, 1630 Georgetown Rd., Christiana, Penn. 17509 (ph 717 529-6595 from 8:00 to 8:30 a.m. EST, or leave message). **Reader Inquiry No. 139**

New Tillage Radish® Breaks Up Compaction

"When Tillage Radish® is planted during the fall as a cover crop, the roots break up soil compaction and leave the soil in a much nicer planting condition the following spring," says Steve Groff, Holtwood, Penn.

Groff has been selling "Tillage Radish" seed for six years and says he can hardly keep up with the demand. "The first year I sold seed only in the Mid-Atlantic region, but last year I sold seed in 40 states. Now there is interest in Canada and other countries."

The reason the Tillage Radish is so good at breaking up soil compaction is its long tap root, which can reach down to 36 in. It can often eliminate the need for deep rippers and chisel plows. "It's a biological solution that reduces compaction, saves fuel, and helps the soil," he says.

Tillage Radish also offer other benefits, says Groff. "They provide outstanding weed control. They take up left-over nitrogen in the fall and then the following spring the decomposed plants release it back into the soil, reducing nitrogen costs. And they increase water infiltration."

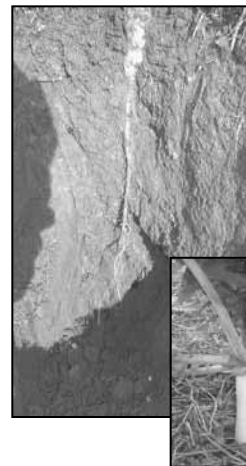
On his own farm, Groff has planted field corn, sweet corn, soybeans and wheat into Tillage Radish. But corn seems to respond

the best. He says research indicates up to a 40-bu. per acre corn yield increase where Tillage Radish were planted the fall before. "The yield increase may vary, but I've never seen a yield decrease," says Groff.

The University of Maryland has conducted cover crop test plots on his farm. "We've identified the best radishes, with the strongest tap roots to break up subsoil compaction."

The biggest limitation to Tillage Radish is they have a short planting window. "They should be planted any time during August or September so the roots will have time to grow deep into the soil before the plants are killed by a several nights in the teens. For corn and soybeans it's tough to get radishes planted in time for them to grow." However some farmers are making high-clearance seeders to go through standing corn 4 weeks before harvest in order to get the cover crop planted in a timely fashion. Or they are planting shorter season varieties in order to get them harvested earlier.

Tillage Radish can be mixed with rye or oats. The rye will lie dormant over the winter and come back to life the following spring. Tillage Radish seeds look like alfalfa seeds. "You want to get them 1/4 or 1/2



Tillage radishes are good at breaking up soil compaction because of their long tap root, which can reach down as deep as 36 in.

Crops such as field corn, sweet corn, soybeans and wheat can be planted into tillage radishes, says Steve Groff.

in. deep in the ground like you would with alfalfa. Plant up to 1-in. deep to moisture if necessary says Groff. "Any no-till drill can be used to plant them. Or you can broadcast the seeds on top of the crop." At a planting rate of 8 lbs. per acre, crop yield increases alone usually pay for the seed.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Steve Groff, 679 Hilldale Road, Holtwood, PA 17532 (ph 800-767-9441; info@tillageradish.com; www.tillageradish.com).

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