

Combine Grain Dryer

"I've done all the homework to prove it works. What I need now is a manufacturer willing to take it over and run with it," says Clinton T. Van Winkle, retired Nebraska farmer and inventor of a combine grain dryer.

The unit dries grain "on the go" as it's being harvested, using heat from the engine's exhaust. An auxiliary 3½ hp. gasoline engine drives 4 drying fans used to move heated air through grain as it is loaded into the combine grain tank. The dryer develops 750,000 btu's and can remove up to 10 points of moisture in wet grain, according to Van Winkle.

After harvest, the unit can be taken off the combine and used for in-storage drying. "The dryer can be adapted to most makes of combines and doesn't reduce the combine's harvesting speed or efficiency," Van Winkle points out. "I've field tested it 3 years and know it works."

Van Winkle, who is retired from farming, is looking for someone to take over manufacture and marketing of his invention.

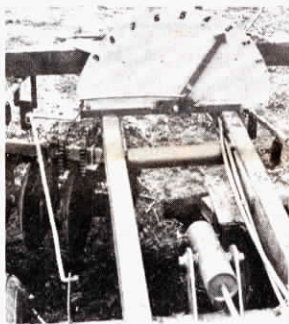
For more details, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Clinton J. Van Winkle, Cairo, Neb. 68824 (ph 308 485-4668).

Build Yourself A Disk Depth Gauge

One of the most popular "made it myself" ideas featured in FARM SHOW last year was a disk depth gauge designed by South Dakota farmer Ervin Jensen, of Beresford.

With this simple gauge, you can send anyone out to disk — including a young, inexperienced driver — and not worry about whether the disk will be operated at the desired depth. All you do is tell the driver which number on the dial marks the depth you want the disk to run. Then, all the driver has to do on every turn in the field is adjust the hydraulic control lever until the depth gauge dial points to the right number.

The half-circle dial is 30 in. in dia. and marked with 2 in. high numbers. With the arrow pointing to No. 1 on the dial, the disk is out of the ground. The higher the number, the deeper the setting, with No. 9 designating maximum depth. Photo shows how the home-built dial is hooked up to constantly monitor depth.



Artificial Legs Save Valuable Breeding Stock

A broken leg or an amputation doesn't need to be the end of a valuable breeding animal. An Oklahoma horseman and farrier is regularly fitting all kinds of livestock with artificial limbs to extend useful life of the animals.

Bud Beaston has developed hinged prosthetic leg braces for horses, cows, calves, bulls, and sheep. He first makes a mold of the injured or abnormal leg with plaster of paris, then builds a hinged cast that clamps around the leg. Pressure points inside the case are padded with foam rubber.

"It's very important to look at the limb once or twice a week," says Beaston. "It can be cleaned and the foam rubber replaced each time. The hinged brace makes it possible to do this in about 5 minutes."

For young growing animals, Beaston generally makes the artificial limb of stainless steel and plaster of paris so it can be enlarged as the animal grows. When the animal is mature, a permanent limb can be made from fiberglass.

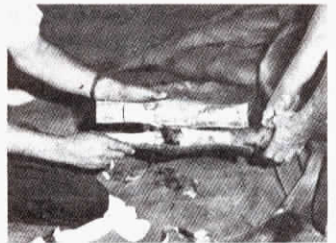
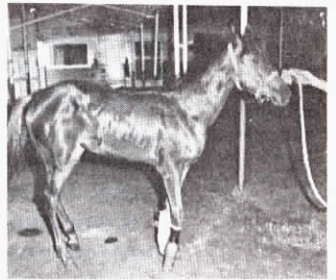
For all injured animals, regardless of age, it's important that the prosthetic device be made removable so the limb can be kept clean and comfortable. Beaston points out. He has used the "Beaston Method" on dozens of different animals, including a newborn calf that lost both hind feet from frostbite. Several months later, the calf weighed 400 lbs. and was getting around well on two artificial limbs.

Beaston has used his device on brood mares and mature horses, a colt born with defective feet, and a bull with a turned-in hoof.

Beaston says he can build a form-fitted leg brace for about \$25, and in a couple hours. "It works very good now, but we are working on improvements, and we may have a real breakthrough in artificial limbs later," he told FARM SHOW.

Beaston, with the aid of his veterinarian, does a wide array of corrective work on the legs of horses, cows, and sheep which are born with abnormalities, or suffer injury in accidents. "We work with local veterinarians. Or, for animals brought here, a veterinarian here does whatever surgery or amputating is needed."

Beaston's work in saving injured animals with his special hinged leg brace is done in connection with his farrier's school near Tulsa, Okl. He founded the Oklahoma Farrier's College in 1965 and has been training students from all 50 states and 21



foreign countries in horse shoeing.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Bud Beaston, Oklahoma Farrier's College, Route 1, Box 88, Sperry Oka. 74073 (ph 918 288-7221, or toll-free 1-800-331-4061).

Convert Your Silo To Dry Corn Storage

One of the most popular products in FARM SHOW's July-August issue last year was a new process for converting concrete stave silos to dry corn storage.

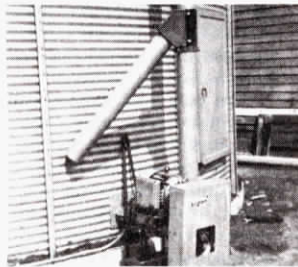
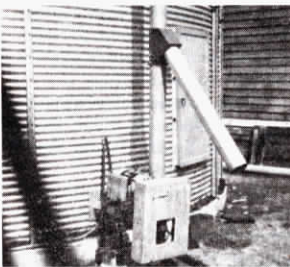
Developed by Mason City Silo Repair, it involves a wooden liner which completely covers the inside of the silo. The liner insulates dry corn from the moist wall of the silo, creating an air space to evaporate condensation and frost.

"We create a 1 in. air space by nailing 1 by 4's directly to the silo walls, spaced 6 in. apart and running vertically. We then staple ¼ in. plywood to the 1 by 4's. In effect, we're building a barrel inside the silo, explains Roy Bilyeu, manufacturer.

Bilyeu says the key to successful conversion of silos into grain bins is proper aeration of the grain. "We use a 1½ hp. fan blowing through a 6 ft. length of vented 12 in. pipe across the silo floor."

Base conversion price for a 20 ft. dia. silo is \$.35 per bu. of grain the converted silo holds, plus whatever extra work is needed, depending on condition of the structure.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Mason City Silo Repair, 20 Ninth St. N.E., Box 363, Mason City, Iowa 50401 (ph 515 424-4611).



Grain Auger Features Two Spouts

"I've tested it on my own farm for several years. I know it works," says Iowa farmer Robert Riessen who would like to get in touch with anyone interested in putting his portable high-low grain auger into commercial production.

The vertical grain auger features a low level spout for use with grinder mixers, and a high level top spout for filling wagons or trucks.

When the farmer wishes to grind some grain, he simply parks his grinder mixer by the bin. He then directs the lower

spout to the grinder and starts the auger," explains Riessen. "When the lower spout is swung out (left photo) it aligns with the hole in the tube and grain comes out. When the lower spout is folded back against the grain bin (right photo), the holes no longer align and grain comes out the top spout for loading into trucks or wagons."

For more details, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Richard Riessen, Route 1, Box 311, Walcott, Iowa. 52773.