



A pair of disc levelers mounts behind each shank, mounted on a bracket that bolts directly to the V-ripper shank.

THEY SAVE A TRIP ACROSS THE FIELD

“Disc Levelers” Mount On V-Ripper Plows

You can level the ground behind your V-ripper and save a second trip across the field by bolting on new “disc levelers”, says Campbell Mfg., Dayton, Iowa.

The “disc levelers” consist of pairs of 18-in. dia. blades attached to steel mounting arms that bolt directly to the shank. The blades overlap to pull ridged soil into the furrow, leaving the ground level.

“Works much better than pulling a harrow behind a V-ripper because the discs cut

through residue and cover it up instead of dragging it on top of the ground,” says Don Campbell. “They’re spring-loaded to absorb the shock of going over rocks and other obstacles. Blade depth can be adjusted by changing the position of bolts.”

The disc levelers sell for \$240 per shank.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Campbell Mfg. Co., Dayton, Iowa 50530 (ph 515 547-2659).

SPREADS EVENLY NO MATTER HOW MUCH GRAIN FLOWS THROUGH IT

“Even Spread” Spreader Adjusts To Flow Of Grain

Once you set this “even spread” spreader for a certain size bin, it’ll spread evenly no matter how much grain flows through it because the wings under the hopper automatically adjust up or down.

An electronic dial controller that mounts outside the bin is used to regulate the speed of a specially designed electric motor mounted inside the hopper. The motor controls how fast the wings rotate. Weights can be bolted onto the wings, allowing you to aim the grain at any angle you want.

“It’s the easiest-to-use bin spreader on the market and also the most accurate,” says Jake Donelson, inventor. “There are no belts or pulleys and no vanes to adjust. It can be used in all sizes of bins up to 60 ft. in dia. without any change in hardware. There’s only adjustment on the controller - a knob that controls wing rotation speed infinitely from 0 to 120 rpm’s. The automatically activated, hinge-mounted centrifugal wings raise or lower with any change in the speed of the motor.

“The amount of opening between the bottom of the hopper and the wings is controlled by a mechanical cam-and-spring mechanism. As grain flow increases, the cams spring open, causing the spreader assembly to lower. The motor is protected by a baffle. It’s rugged - you can stall it, but it won’t burn out. We offer models equipped



New electronic spreader can be used on any size bin - up to 60 ft. dia. - without any change in hardware.

with 1/3, 1/2, 3/4, or 1 hp motors. The 1 hp motor can handle up to 6,000 bu. per hour.”

The 1/3 hp model sells for \$1,000; the 1 hp model for \$1,800.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Betterco Mfg., Box 860497, Plano, Texas 75086 (ph 214 424-4706).



There’s 8 in. between the top and bottom cutterbar, and the top cutterbar is positioned 8 in. ahead of the bottom bar.

LETS YOU HARVEST MORE EFFICIENTLY

“Double-Knife” Stubble Cutter

Farmers who cut off only the heads on small grain crops can go faster and use less fuel while at the same time doing a better threshing job. The problem is, how do you handle the tall straw? Ken Blosser says his “double-knife” stubble cutter may be the answer.

The 46-ft. wide, pto-driven rig is equipped with two belt-driven sicklebars, one 8 in. higher than the other. The machine allows Blosser set his grain head 24 in. high as he combines. He later uses his stubble cutter to cut the standing straw, running the bottom cutterbar about 8 in. off the ground. The 8-in. long stems easily work through his tillage equipment.

“Reducing the amount of straw going through the combine allows incredible increases in harvest efficiency,” says Blosser. “Studies show that by cutting 20 in. off the ground instead of 8 in., you can gain 85% in harvest efficiency. In barley you can gain 37%. It gives you the benefits of a stripper header, which is designed to put less straw through the combine.

“The double cutterbar works better than using a flail chopper or rotary mower because it requires less horsepower and works much faster. My 46-ft. model requires only a 60 to 70 hp tractor compared to a 150 hp tractor required by flail or rotary mowers. I can cover 35 to 40 acres per hour compared to about 15 acres per hour for flail or rotary mowers.

“Another advantage is near-perfect distribution of straw over the entire width of the machine. Works great for no-till because there’s no heavy mulch on the ground to retard soil warm-up in the spring. It

works better than combine choppers which don’t always spread straw evenly. Mowers can leave heavy strips of residue after cutting. On some of my fields I leave the 24-in. high stubble standing over the winter - it makes a perfect snow catch that evenly distributes the snow across the field. I use my double knife cutter the following spring.

“It also reduces stress on the combine operator because you don’t have to worry about picking up rocks or damaging guards or sickles.”

The stubble cutter’s two sicklebars are belt-driven off the pto by a reciprocating knife drive system that works off a jackshaft mounted at the center. A pulley is used to drive a counterweight eccentric that’s connected to a weighted shaft. When the shaft rotates clockwise, the bottom sicklebar goes left and the top sicklebar goes right, and vice versa. The top sicklebar is mounted 8 in. ahead of the bottom sicklebar so that the bottom part of the stem is free to fly upward as it’s cut. The rig’s four wheels are hydraulically raised or lowered.

“I go counterclockwise around the field - opposite the direction of my combine - so that bent-over straw in the combine wheel tracks is easier to cut,” notes Blosser.

He has negotiated a licensing agreement with an implement manufacturer and expects to have models for sale in time for this year’s harvest. A 42-ft. model will sell for about \$15,000 to \$16,000 (Canadian).

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The belt-driven, pto-powered double cutterbar lets farmers cut crops higher off the ground when harvesting to improve efficiency of combine. A trip is made through field later to cut straw.