



## "Hybrid" Pull-Type Combine Has Capacity Of Self-Propelled

"It gave me the capacity of a large self-propelled combine at a fraction of the cost," says Steve Anderson, Arlington Ore., who widened the header on an IH 1482 pull-type combine from 17 to 24 ft. and built a hinged feederhouse mount and outrigger support system that allows the header to float freely over rolling terrain.

Anderson says his primary motivation in putting the hybrid combine together was cost. "I already had a large 8650 Deere tractor which would otherwise sit idle during harvest. Also, with the header between the tractor and separator, it follows the terrain in the same way that a rear-mounted tractor grader averages out humps and dips. Front-mounted headers accentuate differences in rough ground like a front-mounted dozer blade."

The header was lengthened 7 ft. using salvaged parts off other damaged equipment. Then, Anderson installed a feeder beater circle assembly from an IH 1470 hillside

combine on the 1480 feederhouse in order to allow the header to pivot. Then he mounted the header on a hinge that opens like a door in such a way that the header pivots up and down and moves back and forth. This is necessary, Anderson explains, because the outer end of the header is supported by an outrigger that extends out from the side of the combine. As the outer end of the header drops, it also pulls backward towards the frame. "Without this special mounting hinge, the header would rip out the feederhouse," he notes. The header is lifted by a cylinder at the feederhouse and another at the header's outer end.

Anderson says the modification, which cost about \$8,000, would work well on most pull-types. He's trying to interest a manufacturer in his patented conversion system.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Steve Anderson, Star Route, Arlington, Ore. 97812 (ph 503 454-2513).



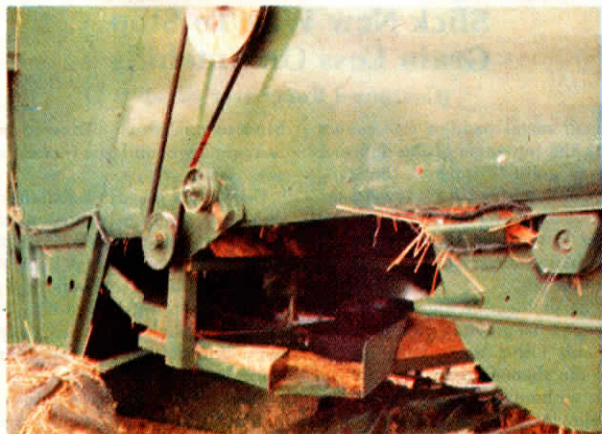
## "Damage-Proof" IH Combine

"It's a slight modification that can save you lots of money," says George Bourgault, St. Brieux, Sask. who hinged a rear panel of his IH pull-type 914 combine to prevent damage to straw-walkers in the event of severe blockage.

"It's often difficult to see from the tractor cab if the straw chopper is operating as it should, especially at night. If the chopper belt fails, or the chopper plugs up, the rear end becomes blocked. This blockage can

cause severe damage to the straw walkers if the straw walker alarm doesn't alert the operator. Replacing straw-walkers costs \$2,000 or more," says Bourgault.

He prevented the problem by removing the bolts on the upper rear end panel and attaching a hinge along the upper edge, along with some reinforcing along the edges. Should the combine plug, the panel opens and relieves pressure on components before damage occurs.



## Combine Chaff Spreader

"It's simple, inexpensive and works great," says Steve Lofquist who builds the Roto Chaff Spreader which mounts below the sieves and just ahead of the straw spreader.

The spreader is made of all steel except for rubber spreader paddles. It throws chaff and weed seed 9 to 11 ft. on both sides of the combine, which lessens the problems of chemical incorporation in later

tillage and helps control volunteer grain and weed problems.

The spreader requires no welding or drilling. You simply use 8 existing bolts. It drives off the straw spreader drive and sells for \$700.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Lofquist Welding Inc., Rt. 1, Box 114G, Elwood, Neb. 68937 (ph 308 785-2755).



## Combine Equipped For "Zero Till" Spreading

Illinois farmer Lynn Hasely, of Beason, equipped his 1480 International combine with an extra pair of spreaders to get better distribution of soybean residues coming off the sieves.

He's into zero tillage and feels it's important to eliminate the usual buildup of hulls you get directly behind the combine, with conventional, factory-equipped spreading. He bought a pair of International spreaders identical to those already on the machine and installed them di-

rectly below the original spreaders. Shafts driving the upper spreaders were extended to drive the lower spreaders.

Hasely built a support structure of angle iron and added a channel iron cross member. He then mounted bearings on the channel iron to support the bottom ends of the extended drive shafts. To help direct residue into the spreaders, he added belting strips to the sides of the discharge chute.