

Made It Myself

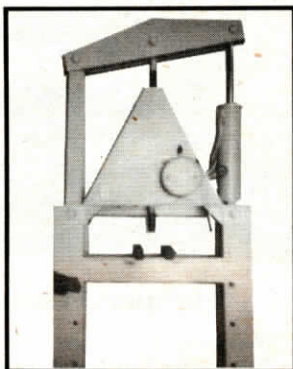
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50-Ton Hydraulic Press

"I wanted a heavy-duty hydraulic press without the need for a lot of overhead steel and gussets," states Dwight Sibley, Nashua, Mont., who built his own 50-ton press.

He used an old truck hoist cylinder with a retracting force of over 50,000 lbs. at 2,000 lbs. per sq. in. of hydraulic oil. The pump is an old Char Lynn pto pump with pump and valves contained inside the tank. A 1½ hp. electric motor with 20 to 1 gear reduction provides the power.

"The placement of the cylinder and tie-rod (on the opposite side of press) is the key to saving on structural material. The 50,000-lb. strength of the cylinder is doubled by the top leverage which results in approximately 50 tons of force. One nice feature of the press is that the pressing shaft has 10 in. of travel, which is uncommon in most presses of this type," notes Sibley.



He bought new structural steel for about \$400 and salvaged the rest of the materials. If a similar pto pump is not available, Sibley says small 2-stage pumps are available for around \$100 that couple directly to an electric motor.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Dwight Sibley, NSR 161, Nashua, Mont. 59248 (ph 406 785-2191).



Fence Post Puller

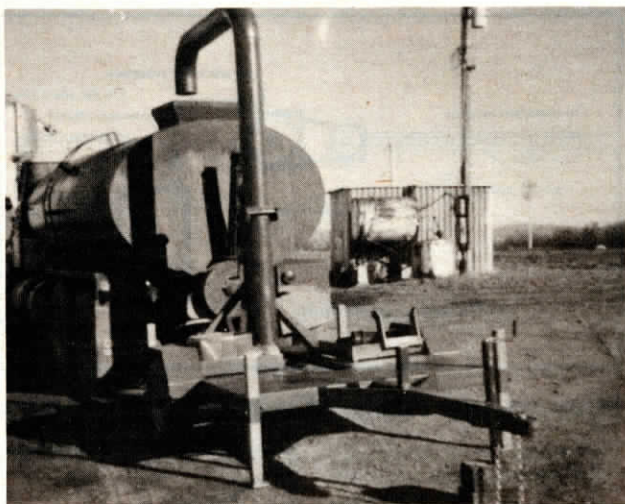
"My fence post grabber fastens to the bucket of a tractor loader and enables one to pull wood and steel posts and then release them without leaving the seat of the tractor," says Max Robinson, Bloomington, Neb., noting that he built the post puller because his 88-year-old father is "too old to run the tractor anymore."

Robinson first bent a 7/8-in. dia. piece of oil well sucker rod into a triangle about 12 in. long on each side. To one side of the triangle he welded a 2-in. dia. piece of pipe about 12 in. long. Half an old "duckfoot" blade was then welded into the crevice where the pipe connects to the triangle at an angle of about 80° to the triangle. In the front corner of the triangle, opposite the blade and pipe, Robinson welded an old cultivator shovel.

The point digs into the opposite side of the post because it's welded at a slight downward angle of about 15° below the triangle. One length of chain fastens to the shovel at front and another runs through the pipe on the "back" of the triangle.

"It hangs loosely from the bottom of the bucket. The operator drops it over a post and it grabs on when the front of the bucket is tipped down and the loader raised up. After the post is pulled, the front end of the bucket is tipped up to release the post," says Robinson. "It's faster and a lot safer than having a man stand under the bucket to wrap a chain around the post."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Max Robinson, Rt. 1, Box 68, Bloomington, Neb. 68929.



"No Mess" Manure Fill Pipe

A trailer-mounted fill pipe loads slurry faster and with less mess for Irvin Miller, Stuarts Draft, Virg.

Miller parks the fill pipe at a distance from the lagoon or holding tank by running flexible 6-in. pipe from the portable fill-pipe to a manure pump so he doesn't have to maneuver his spreader wagon or truck down to the lagoon every time he fills up. Also because the outlet pipe is larger at 8 in. in dia., he can run the pump at full blast without splashing equipment with manure.

"We can fill our 3,000 gal. truck-mounted tanks in 1 min. now. It used to take 1½ min. and all of our equipment got dirty. Over a full day of hauling, the time saved really pays off and the cleanliness makes the job much more pleasant," says Miller, who farms and does custom-hauling on the side. He parks the fill pipe 20 ft. away

from his tractor-powered Badger pump.

Miller built the trailer using old mobile home wheels and axles. He built the frame with angle iron and 3/16-in. sheet metal. Outriggers on either side of the trailer hold it steady in operation. The fill pipe, made from schedule 40 pipe, is tall enough to fill a 9½-ft. tall spreader. It folds down for transport. Miller tows it to the job behind one of his two 3,000 gal. spreader trucks.

He says farmers could build their own stationary fill pipe by their lagoons to make regular hauling easier. He'll consider building the portable fill-pipe commercially, or selling plans.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Irvin Miller, Rocky Bottom Egg Farm, Rt. 1, Box 674, Stuarts Draft, Virg. 24477 (ph 703 337-1168 or 337-2629).

Air-Powered Grain Mover

"It saved us the cost of a \$20,000 grain elevator and leg system," says Walt Trengen, Bottineau, N. Dak., who devised an air-powered grain mover using a grain vacuum and several hundred feet of flexible 5-in. dia. tubing.

Trengen uses his Walinga 510 grain vacuum to push grain from his dryer to storage bins located up to 200 ft. away. To get grain up into the bins, he removed the flighting from inside a conventional 37-ft. grain auger (which he extended another 10 ft.) and inserted flexible tubing right up to the end of the auger. The grain vacuum simply pushes grain out to the auger and then up and into the bin.

"We can push 800 to 1,000 bu. of sunflowers, barley or oats per

hour with the system. I think it could push as far as 300 ft. Works great," Trengen told FARM SHOW.

The grain vacuum, which is rated at 1,500 to 2,000 bu. per hour, is unmodified except for a stove pipe vent installed at the top to pull in clean air. Trengen installed "outlets" all along the push pipe so that he can position the auger anywhere along its length to fill each of his bins. The only power required for the system is the 100 hp. Oliver tractor that powers the grain vacuum. He mounted a grain spreader at the end of the auger.

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