



Air Cleaning Blowers work without filters. Air pressure spins particles off to the side.



Filter-Free Air Cleaners

No filters are needed with Air Cleaning Blowers (ACB). The revolutionary technology cleans the air as it blows it into an enclosed space. Particles fall out as the air comes in.

"I have another business that makes air conditioning systems for difficult environments, such as steel plants and military installations and such, but they require filters," says Ed Roston, Air Cleaning Blowers. "I developed and patented this technology. It eliminates the need for filters, slows the spread of pathogens and protects the health of people and animals."

Roston's blowers work like any fan, pulling dirty air in, but the unique design of the impeller and the housing creates airflow pressure that spins particles off to the side. Depending on the situation, particles, such as dust from grain systems, can be fed back into the material. In other cases, such as livestock facilities or equipment cabs, the particles are ejected outside the enclosure.

Filtration systems catch and hold the particles. Eventually this decreases the effectiveness of the fan, increases power consumption and requires replacement or cleaning. ACB eliminates all of that.

Independent testing found the ACBs remove 98 percent of the mass of dust and dust particles in the air. This removes virtually all particles large than 10 microns, such as pollen and spores from plants, and about 40 percent of particles down to 3 microns, such as grain dust (5 microns and larger) and molds (3 to 12 microns).

"Our ACBs also remove rain, mist and snow," says Roston. "This eliminates wet

or frozen filters blocking airflow, shedding water in the building and encouraging mold growth. It also reduces the load on dehumidification systems."

"The slight positive pressure created with our blowers helps keep dust out of the cab or modular building being ventilated," says Roston. "Pressurization helps reduce dust around electrical components, which can be a big issue."

ACBs can be designed to move from 50 to 3,500 cubic feet per minute of airflow needed for anything from a computer to a large factory. Roston says the model recommended depends on the size of the enclosure, changes per hour and whether the customer simply needs fresh clean air or wishes to pressurize the area. If the latter, leakage must also be considered. He notes that other factors in designing a system include whether dissipating heat, or actively ventilating to cool the area.

Roston estimates his filterless, clean air system costs about 30 percent more than a standard fan without filtration. He is actively looking for distributors and dealers. At this point, all sales are direct from the company with customized solutions.

"FARM SHOW subscribers with a clean air need should give me a call to discuss the situation," says Roston. "Once we figure out what is needed, we can price it."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Air Cleaning Blowers, P.O. Box 503, Clintondale, N.Y. 12515 (ph 845 244-3091; marketing@aircleaningblowers.com; www.aircleaningblowers.com).



Albertson's jig lets you monitor and adjust the bit for sharpening while still in the jig, without having to remove and reposition the drill bit.

Custom Jig Keeps Bits Sharp

Roy Albertson keeps his drill bits sharp with an adjustable jig. A chuck threaded to a 1/2-in. bolt with a lock nut rides on the jig and holds the bit against the flat side of a grinding stone. Sliding components allow for minute adjustment, as well as simply flipping the bit over to sharpen the opposing side.

"I designed it to be easier to use than others I have seen or used," says Albertson. "The sharpening can be monitored and adjustments

made on the jig without loosening or moving the bit."

The jig consists of a base with a sliding center panel with two 1 1/2-in. wide uprights to hold the chuck and bit parallel to the work surface. Once the panel is in the desired position, holes drilled through the base allow it to be screwed to the work surface. Albertson used 3/16-in. thick steel for all the parts.

Replacement Dashboard For Older Dodge Pickups

Back in 2016, Geno's Garage of Cumming, Ga., needed to find a dashboard replacement for their 1999 Dodge truck. They soon found out they weren't the only ones in need of a new dash.

"At one time, Dodge trucks were notorious for dash failures," says Brandon Jacobs, who works in product development for Geno's Garage. "That was especially true with the 1998 to 2002 models.

"If your dash weren't shattered, cracked, or otherwise falling apart, it was only a matter of time before it would be," he adds.

Geno's started getting a lot of requests for replacement Dodge dashboards. Jacobs says they'd tried using replacements supplied by other companies but weren't satisfied with them.

"We met with a small plastics company that told us they could make one, and off we went," he says.

The process was a little easier because they didn't want to modify the dashboard, only find materials that would make it stronger. "We just reverse-engineered the original," he says.

"We use an ABS plastic in forming the new



Geno's Garage makes a "better than OEM" replacement for older Dodge pickups.

dash, which will hold up better under sunlight and won't warp," he says.

They also doubled the plastic on the new dashboards at the mounting points to make them more robust.

The replacement dashboard sells for \$259.95.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Brandon Jacobs, Geno's Garage, 1150 Samples Drive, Cumming, Ga. 30041 (ph 800-755-1715; www.genosgarage.com).

Ramp Winch Saved His Back

"After hurting my back lifting the loading ramps on our flatbed trailer, I decided I had to do something to make the job easier," says Chester Kimber, Amistad, N. Mexico.

"So I attached a hand-cranked winch to a 5-ft. long pipe and put a pulley at the top. Then I ran the winch cable up to the pulley and down to the end of the ramp. Makes it easy to lift the ramp off the trailer or ground.

"I can mount the apparatus on either side of the trailer to lift each ramp. The pipe just slides into a slot on each side of the trailer. There's a hook to attach to on the side of each ramp."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Chester Kimber, Amistad, N.M. 88410 (ph 575 633-2016).



Hand crank winch makes it easy to lift ramp off trailer to ground.

The working end of the 3-in. wide base is cut at a 30-degree angle with a long edge of 13 1/2 in. Two 3/4-in. strips attached to the sides of the base plate form shoulders for the sliding panel. A hole drilled and threaded in the center of the base houses a lock knob to secure the sliding panel.

The 1 1/2-in. by 8-in. sliding panel has a long center slot that rides over the threaded hole. The upright at the leading edge of the panel serves as a rest for the chuck cradle. It has a threaded hold for a locking knob. The rear upright is slotted to cradle the 1/2-in. bolt.

The chuck cradle is designed to pivot on the upright. A curved slot on the vertical face of the cradle allows it to pivot when the threaded knob is loose. The cradle has a half circle cut out for the chuck to rest in with right angle 1 1/4 long by 1/2-in high chuck stops to either side. The chuck has a roll pin in it that rests against the chuck stops. To switch bit sides for sharpening, simply rotate the roll pin 180°.

"Other sharpeners require removing the bit and repositioning it," says Albertson. "This jig lets you monitor and adjust the bit on the jig."

To sharpen a bit, Albertson sets a 2 by 4 against the grinding wheel and marks the

edge with a pencil line. The angled edge of the base plate is placed against the line and secured to the work surface. The bit is placed in the chuck with one of the cutting edges aligned with the punch mark on the face of the chuck. The bit is then tightened in place, and the chuck/bolt assembly is set on the jig rests. The lock nut against the chuck is loosened and the length of the bolt adjusted so the bolt head rides against the rest and the chuck sits in its cradle. With the cutting edge of the bit against the grinding wheel, the locking nut on the slide is tightened down. The design of the chuck will provide about a 1/4-in. play.

"Once I start the grinder, I can slide the chuck-bolt assembly forward and into the wheel, pull it back and flip the pin over to sharpen the other cutting edge of the bit," says Albertson. "To remove more metal, I loosen the lock nut and lengthen the bolt a quarter of a turn, snug down the nut and repeat."

"My personal situation makes it difficult to respond to requests for information," says Albertson. "I hope FARM SHOW readers will be able to use this information to fashion their own drill bit sharpener."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Roy Albertson, 731 Hwy 3, Armstrong, Mo. 65230.