



Home-Made Rock Hook

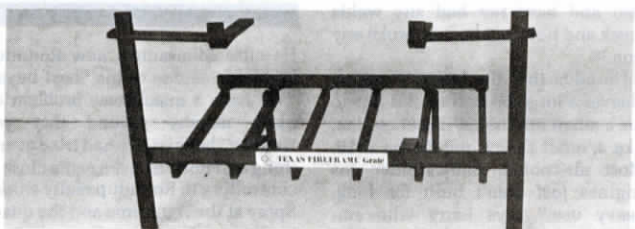
"I made this rock hook a year ago to clean an old pasture. It worked so well that we cleared all the rocks which had been farmed around on about 700 acres," says Tom Foslein, Benson, Minn.

His home-built rock hook uses two hydraulic cylinders — one to raise and lower the rear portion, and one to move an arm against the rock so it can be carried. "The cylinder on the top link, used in combination with the 3 pt. hitch, gives the unit more of a prying action than the 3 pt. only," Foslien explains. Removable points allow rocks

to be pushed backwards. Rocks too big to be skidded can be rolled using the upper cylinder, he points out.

He cites the following advantages of the forward pull design: Less wear on clutches by use of usually slower forward gears, use of 3 pt. hitch as it was designed, and more pull as compared to a commercially available model that uses backing motion to dig rocks.

For more details, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Tom Foslien, Route 1, Benson, Minn. 56215.

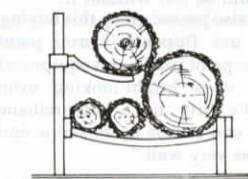


New-Style Fireplace Grate

Lawrence Cranberg, an Austin, Texas, physicist, went back to basic physics in designing a new style fireplace grate that forces the fire not only to burn better but to send more of its heat out into the room.

Called the Texas Fireframe, it looks like a standard fireplace grate with 2 taller uprights at the front corners fitted with adjustable metals arms that extend into the fireplace. To use it, Cranberg places a large log toward the rear of the grate, two smaller one towards the front, and a fourth log slightly smaller than the first, on the adjustable arms. He then lowers the arms until the top log just touches the surface of the large one at the rear. This creates a cavity that opens into the room — a sort of wooden furnace that contains the fire and prevents much of its heat from immediately escaping up the chimney, Cranberg explains.

He notes that one product of this arrangement is a hot, even, slow burning fire. About 30% of



the heat generated inside this cavity eventually streams out into the room, he points out. There is another bonus — it is easy to light. Cranberg says he can light even damp wood with only a few sheets of newspaper placed directly in the cavity and have a hot fire in 15 min.

Model U-25-H measures 25 in. front width, 21 in. back width, 15 in. high, 15 in. deep, and sells for \$39.95, including shipping. Model U-17-H measures 17 in. front width, 14 in. back width, 13 in. high, 13 in. deep, and sells for \$34.50, including shipping.

For more details, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Texas Fireframe Company, Box 3435, Austin, Texas 78764 (ph 512-327-1794)

"Made it Myself"

Some of the best new products we hear about are "made it myself" innovations born in farmers' workshops. If you've got a new invention or favorite gadget you're proud of, we'd like to hear about it. Send along a photo or two, and a description of what it is and how it works. Is it being manufactured commercially? If so, where can interested farmers buy it? Are you looking for manufacturers, dealers or distributors?

Harold M. Johnson, Editor

Free Welding Tips

Removing a broken threaded bolt, stud, or lug is easy if you know how, says Herb Haidle, of Coordinated Industries.

Step 1 — Degrease and remove all foreign material.

Step 2 — Place a washer that has a slightly smaller hole than the diameter of the bolt directly over the broken bolt, making sure it lies flat on the surrounding bolt surface.

Step 3 — Using a 3/32 in. dia. Coor-Alloy 300 electrode, strike an arc on the center of the broken bolt. The molten metal will adhere to the inside diameter of the washer and to the bolt.

Step 4 — Place a hex nut on top of the washer and weld the nut to the washer. Caution — weld on two sides only to allow for an open end wrench to turn the hex nut. Heat generated from the action of welding will help in dislodging the broken bolt.

If the bolt is broken off inside the hole, it can still be removed by first degreasing the inside of the hole, then inserting a piece of copper tubing into the hole to prevent fusing threads in the bolt hole. The copper tube will act as a mold to allow the molten deposit to build up to the surface. Then proceed as in Steps 2, 3 and 4.

The above welding tip is the first of a monthly series sent free to interested farmers by Coordinated Industries, manufacturer of special welding rods, including Coor-Alloy 300. If you would like to get on the mailing list to receive this and other welding tips write to: FARM SHOW Followup, Welding Tips, Coordinated Industries, Flaugherly Run Road, Coraopolis, Pa. 15108 (ph. 412-457-6600).