



When trailer bed is elevated, the lift jacks raise the trailer — rear wheels and all — 5 ft. or more off the ground to gravity dump seed and/or fertilizer into drill, planter boxes.

### ALLOW SEED, FERTILIZER TO BE DUMPED DIRECTLY INTO PLANTER, DRILL HOPPERS

## New "Lifting Legs" For Dump Trailers

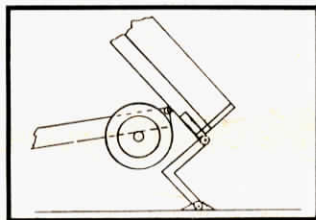
This "Load-Lifting idea, born in a Finnish farmer's workshop, makes it easy to gravity load seed and fertilizer directly into planter or drill hoppers with a dump trailer.

Here, courtesy of the Finnish farm magazine *Konevieste*, is how the device, invented by farmer Reijo Raiski, of Alavude, works:

The lifting legs, one on each side, are made of heavy tubular steel beams. They're inserted manually into slots built into a support structure welded to the underside of the trailer. When not needed, the legs ride upward in an out-of-the-way transport position.

When needed to lift the rear end of the dump trailer high enough so seed and fertilizer gravity flows directly into the drill (or planter) hopper, the legs are manually removed from the "transport" position and inserted into the "lift position" slot, with the foot of each leg resting firmly on the ground. As the trailer is raised up, the legs act as a fulcrum to raise the rear end of the trailer — rear wheels and all — 5 ft. or more off the ground — enough so seed and/or fertilizer will gravity feed directly into the drill hopper.

In the "lift" position, the legs are far enough apart to straddle drills up to about 10 ft. wide. Well-built trail-



Drawing shows how legs act as fulcrum to lift trailer as box is raised hydraulically.

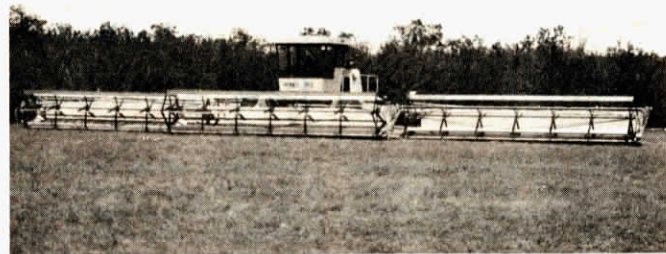


Leg in foreground is shown in "lift" position. When not being used, insertable legs ride in up-raised position, shown by leg on left.

ers, with a sturdy undercarriage to support the loaded trailer, can be left upraised on the support legs and a tongue stand while the tractor is unhitched and driven off for use elsewhere.



Instead of "lift" legs, this trailer is equipped with twin cylinders which lift the tilted box high enough to gravity unload seed and/or fertilizer directly into drill or planter boxes. Note that trailer is capable of remaining upright without the tractor.



A 125 hp engine, mounted in the center section, powers the 75 ft. wide swather.

### KING-SIZE SWATHERS NOW ON THE MARKET

## World's Biggest Swather Makes Huge, 75 Ft. Pass

Bill Dearborn probably operates the biggest swather in the world. He cuts a whopping 75-ft. swath in one pass.

The Eatonia, Sask. farmer says his machine builds a windrow that a combine can easily handle.

Putting that much straw through any combine is enough to choke even the biggest machine. But the swather lays a type of windrow that a combine can easily handle at 4½ miles per hour, claim the builders of the swather, Glen and Gregory Honey, Bracken, Sask.

Building the giant swather wasn't a new experience for them. Three years ago, the brothers built a 67-ft. swather for use on their farm. Two big 4-wheel-drive tractors have also been built in their farm shop. More recently, the brothers designed a special lightweight crane for erecting steel grain bins.

With the experience gained with their own swather, plus adding several changes to make the unit even better, they ventured into manufacturing. Two models of the swather will be built. One model will be a 42-ft. tractor-mounted unit and the other will be a 63-ft. self-propelled machine. Both models will make use of a common 21-ft. table.

The tractor-mounted unit will have

one table mounted in front and the other on the side. The self-propelled model will have one table in front and one on each side. The cut crop is all fed onto the windrow made by the center table.

Each cutting unit has individual height and reel controls. Being able to cut higher with the outside tables in a heavy stand has several advantages, Glen claims.

The most important one is that less straw has to be fed into the machine.

"We have picked up a 30-bu. crop at 4½ miles per hour with no loss over the back," he says. "In fact, with our big swather, we have saved the cost of one combine in our operation."

The two stubble heights across the field also help trap and hold more snow.

Since two-thirds of the crop is cut high, most of the straw stays where the crop grew. You don't have to worry about getting all the straw spread back over the full width of cut.

The hydraulic system swings the tables back so the unit is less than 25 ft. wide for transport.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Glen & Gregory Honey, Box 82, Bracken, Sask. S0N 0G0 (ph 306 293-2955).

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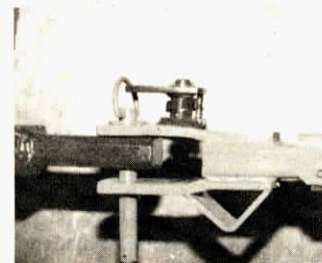
## "Hitch-Pin Tender"

"Key to this new Hitch-Pin Tender is the spring-loaded lever. It's always in place above the hitch pin, preventing the pin from jumping out. The tractor driver can't forget to use it," says Jake Vande Hoef, spokesman for the manufacturer, The Tender Co., Rock Valley, Iowa.

"The only time the lever isn't in place over the pin is when you swing it over to put in or remove the pin," explains Vande Hoef.

To install the tender on any implement hitch, you position it so the lever extends about halfway over the pin hole, then weld the base in place with 2 welds.

The steel tender is 3¼ in. long, 1¼ in. wide and 1¼ in. high. Sells for \$12.95.



Spring-loaded lever swings into position above pin to prevent it from jumping out.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, The Tender Co., Box 176, Rock Valley, Iowa 51247 (ph 712 476-2569).