

Guyer knew his combine could handle more capacity than a 30-ft. head could provide.

BUILT OUT OF TWO 24-FT. HEADS

He Built His Own 40-Ft. Grain Head

"I was amazed. It worked much better than I ever anticipated," says Lowell Guyer, Goodland, Kan., who built his own 40-ft. grain head out of two 24-ft. heads to mount on his Case/IH self-propelled combine.

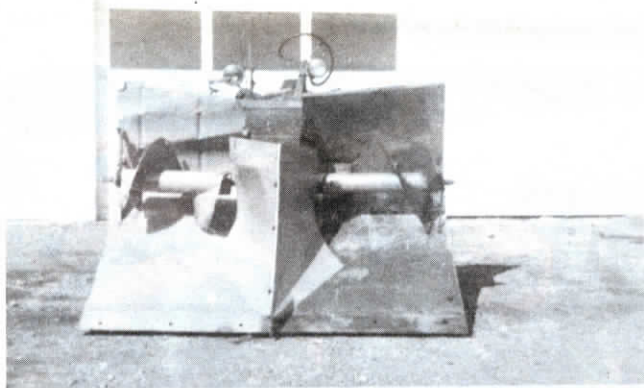
Guyer farms in eastern Colorado where straw conditions are often light and fields can be a mile long or longer with nothing in the way. He knew his combine could handle more capacity than was being delivered by a 30-ft. head so he set out to build a bigger one.

"I took the ends off one of the 24-ft. heads

and cut 8 ft. off each end of the second header. I then attached the 8-ft. sections to each end of the first head. I lengthened the auger and reel in the same manner, added extra bearings to the auger, and made a double sickle drive," says Guyer.

Once he got it into the field, Guyer says it did everything he'd expected and more. "I'm looking forward to next harvest when I'll be able to use it again."

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Augers throw snow out to either side rather than piling up windrows.

THROWS SNOW 25 FT. OUT TO EACH SIDE

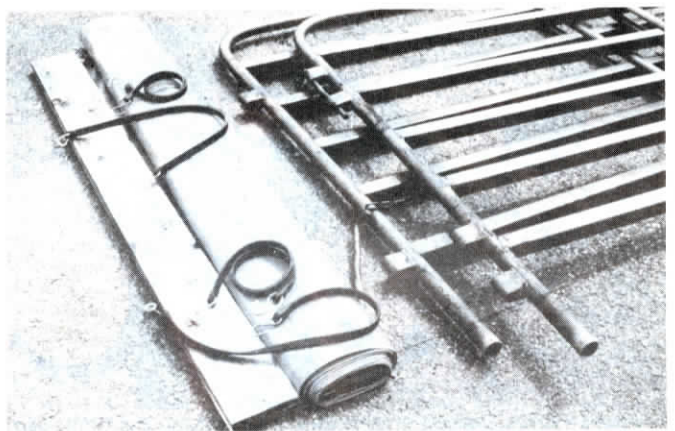
Home-Built "Double Auger" Snowblower

"It works better than a snowplow and faster than any commercial snowblower on the market. It's the handiest thing you ever saw," says Harold Stoudt, Hamburg, Penn., who used junk parts to build a 5-ft. wide "double auger" snowblower that throws snow 25 ft. out to each side.

The one-of-a-kind snowblower is front-mounted on Stoudt's 1952 Allis-Chalmers model G 20 hp tractor which is equipped with a front-mount hydraulic tool lift. The 3-ft. high blade is equipped with a pair of 2-ft. long, 12-in. dia. augers salvaged from an old manure spreader. The augers are powered by a 12 hp Tecumseh gas engine mounted on a frame under the front end of

the tractor. Stoudt fires up the rope-start engine, then uses remote throttle and clutch controls on the tractor to operate the augers. A divider shield that extends 8 in. forward from the augers breaks the snow while the bottom edge of the curved blade lifts it up into the augers.

"It works beautiful because it combines the benefits of a snowplow and a snowblower," says Stoudt. "I had been using a V-plow on my 450-ft. long driveway, but it took too much time and left windrows that caused further drifting. It worked fine in shallow snow, but had trouble in deep snow. The augers on my snowblower throw snow far enough out to avoid windrows. I



Shelter kit consists of a tarp with 1 by 6-in. boards "sandwiched" together over each end. Rubber straps attached to eye hooks hold tarp to corral panels.

"STABLE IN THE STRONGEST WINDS"

Portable Storm Shelter

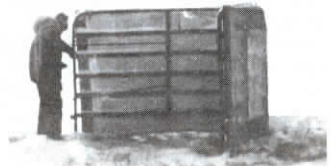
One man can set up this portable shelter in less than 5 min. and it'll stand up to the strongest winter winds to protect animals caught on the range in blizzards.

Developed by Robert Jairell and R.A. Schmidt at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station near Laramie, Wyo., the portable shelter consists of a pair of 5 by 8-ft. common corral panels, four 1 by 6 in. boards, four rubber cords with hooks on either end, and a solid plastic tarp sized to fit the two panels (5 by 16 ft.).

Each end of the tarp is sandwiched between two 5-ft. long 1 by 6-in. boards, which are nailed together. An eye screw is screwed into the outside edge of each "sandwich", about 1 ft. from either end.

To set up, the panels are set up at a 90° angle with the "V" pointing into the wind. Then the tarp is unrolled over the outside of the "V", using rubber cords to hold it in place at either end.

"The shelter should be set up about 15 ft. upwind of the site to be protected. The wings will deflect snow on each side of the shelter, forming a drift-free protected area just downwind of the shelter," says Jairell, noting that the amount of wind will be reduced 60 to 80 percent within the first 25 ft. downwind of the shelter but will be reduced as much as 40 percent as far away as 50 ft. The shelters will remain stable in wind gusts up to 60 mph so long as wind keeps coming at the shelter from the back,



Shelter can withstand wind gusts up to 60 mph and prevents snow drifts from forming for 25 ft. downwind.

but will tip over if wind shifts and enters from the sheltered side. Shelters can be staked to the ground. Jairell recommends using 3/4-in. reinforcing rod for stakes.

"You can carry this shelter in the back of a light duty pickup and one person can set it up under blizzard conditions," notes Jairell.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, R.L. Jairell, USDA Forest Service, 222 South 22nd St., Laramie, Wyo. 82070 (ph 307 742-6621).

don't use it in shallow snow because snow would just be bulldozed out to the sides. It works better than commercial snowblowers which constrict snow into a central fan, forcing you to drive slow. My snowblower doesn't have a central fan or tube so I can go at speeds up to 2 1/2 mph.

"After I make my first pass I use only half the plow's width until the driveway is completely cleared. The center divider keeps snow from rolling back into the area that's already been cleared. The only disadvantage is that I can't change the direction snow is thrown because there's no snowblower chute. The model G tractor is perfectly suited to my snowblower because of the hydraulically-operated tool lift and because the engine and radiator are behind the seat."

Stoudt says he started out with a single auger mounted in front of a 2 1/2-ft. wide blade mounted on a garden tractor. After he bought a bigger tractor he widened the blade and added the second auger. "If I could do

it over I'd use a separate hydraulic motor to operate each auger so I wouldn't have to maintain an extra engine and so it would be more compact," says Stoudt. "I'd install the augers at a 15 degree angle toward the rear to keep snow off me. It could also be built with a longer, wider, single auger that would throw snow to one side."

Angle iron framework on both sides of the blade supports bearings that attach to the auger shafts. Stoudt welded auger flighting onto 4-in. dia. thinwall electric conduit which he welded to a pair of 3/4-in. dia. shafts. He cut a 4-in. dia. disc from steel plate and welded it inside both ends of the conduit. An engine-driven double V-belt powers countershafts that drive the augers, with engine rpm's reduced from 3,200 to 800. Stoudt added weights to balance the augers.

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