

Chute is welded to right side of combine in place of detachable harvesting unit.

### **"SAVES US A LOT OF MONEY ON CHUTES"**

## Combine Makes Great Portable Loading Chute

In the past few years hog producer Allan Weitekamp, Farmersville, III., and his brother Dale have expanded their operation to include eight different finishing buildings. They didn't want to build a loading chute for each building so they came up with an unusual solution - they mounted a portable loading chute on an old New Idea Uni-Harvester combine.

The 3-ft. wide, 25-ft. long chute, which has corrugated steel sides and a concrete floor, is welded to the right side of the combine in place of New Idea's detachable harvesting unit. It's built in three sections, with a stationary center section and hinged front and rear sections that are hydraulically raised or lowered. To load, Weitekamp backs the combine up to the building, lowers the rear section of the chute to the ground, and

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Rear view of loading chute shows rough concrete floor made in 3 hinged sections. then backs his semi-truck up to the front

ramp, raising or lowering it as necessary.

"It really works slick and has saved us a lot of money on loading chutes," says Weitekamp, who has a 750-sow farrow-tofinish operation. "It also makes it a lot easier to get around our yard because we don't have to walk around chutes all the time. We use it at least twice a week. We bought the combine for \$400 and spent less than \$700 to convert it. The combine's variable speed transmission makes it easy to maneuver. We can raise the front section up to 8 ft. high to load semi-trucks or lower it all the way to the ground to load gooseneck trailers.

"The chute has a rough concrete floor and a long gradual slope so hogs walk right up it. The Uni-Harvester works perfect because the engine and cab both mount on one side of the combine. With the harvesting components removed, there's a wide open area to mount the chute. Also, the combine has two sets of remote hydraulic outlets so we can operate the front and rear sections independently."

Weitekamp used 2-in. angle iron to make the chute frame and a pair of steel pipes to make hinges for the chute's front and rear sections. He welded a 4-ft. length of 4 by 6in. steel tubing across the back of the combine, then welded the rear part of the chute frame to the tubing and the front part to the combine frame near the front axle.

He laid sheet metal and reinforcing wire along the bottom of the frame and poured a 2 1/2-in. thick concrete floor over it. He welded 32-in. lengths of channel iron vertically onto both sides of the frame, spacing them 5 ft. apart, and bolted sheets of heavy duty corrugated tin to them.

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Hall turned a 1982 Chevy Luv pickup into narrow-wheel sprayer with steel wheels covered by a band of 1 1/2-in. thick rubber.

### 2 1/2-IN. WIDE STEEL WHEELS DON'T KNOCK DOWN PLANTS

# Thin-Wheel Sprayer Built From Cut-Down Pickup

Larry Hall, Clarkston, Mich., wanted to build a sprayer that would let him work in solid-seeded standing crops without doing damage. So he turned a 1982 Chevy Luv pickup into a narrow-wheel sprayer equipped with 2 1/2-in. wide steel wheels.

The outer edge of the 4-ft. high wheels are covered by a band of 1 1/2-in. thick rubber. A 110-gal. tank and 40-ft. boom mount on back of the 4-WD pickup.

Hall "narrowed-up" the cab and hood by cutting 20 in. out of the center of it because the tall wheels needed more room for turns. The cab on the truck is now only 30 in. wide. He didn't modify the truck frame at all.

He uses the rig, which he painted Corvette blue, mainly to spray postemergence herbicides on drilled soybeans.

"It looks like a swamp buggy but it works great. I can use it on full-grown soybeans up to 1 1/2 ft, high," says Hall. "It knocks down some plants but they soon recover. I can go any direction in the field without doing much damage. This year I planted Roundup-ready soybeans and used the rig to spray Roundup when beans were only 6 to 8 in. high. I sit up high and have a good view in front of me. It's small and lightweight so it reduces compaction - the boom weighs only 100 lbs. I didn't have to relocate any controls or the steering column.

"The cab and hood extend only 1 in. past the frame compared to about 1 ft. on the original pickup which provides more room for the big wheels to turn. I can turn as short as I could before with the original wheels. There's room for another passenger but it's very tight. It'll go up to 40 mph, and I never have to worry about getting a flat tire. I spent about \$4,000 to build it."

Hall paid \$250 for the pickup which had a wrecked front end. He removed the bed and replaced the original engine with a 2.2liter Isuzu diesel engine. He used a cutting torch to cut 20 in. out of the center of the cab all the way down through the floor, moved the two sides in, and welded them back together. He also removed 20 in. from the windshield. He used a glass cutter to score and break it, then moved the two halves in and used urethane to glue them together. He had a new rear window made at a glass shop. He had to remove the hump over the transmission. To make room under the floor of the cut-down cab for the transmission he raised the cab about 7 in. He welded a pair of steel mounting plates onto



Hall replaced the original radiator with a bigger one off an old Dodge pickup and used the side panels off a Deere 4020 tractor to make a grille for it.

the frame and bolted the cab to them, using the original mounting bolts.

With the cab moved in, the steering column came out directly behind the engine about 1 ft. from the steering gear. To solve the problem he cut the bottom of the steering column off at the firewall and welded a sprocket onto it, then welded another sprocket onto the steering gear and used a chain to connect them together.

He had some friends fabricate a new hood to match the narrowed-up cab. He wanted to keep the instrument cluster on the dash where it was so instead of cutting through the middle of the dash he just removed the right side. He also cut 20 in. out of the seat, head liner, and carpet.

He mounted the steel wheels on the original wheel hubs. To reinforce the wheels he welded twelve 3/16-in. thick, 1-in. dia. steel rods diagonally from the inside edge of each hub to the outside of each wheel. He had a shop mount the rubber bands on the wheels. A pair of wires runs through each band.

"It took longer than I thought it would but it turned out nice," says Hall. "I didn't narrow up the axles because the raised cab makes it a little top heavy. The steel wheel rubber band construction method is the same one used by the Amish on their equipment. I installed a bigger radiator because I have to run slow while spraying and the crop comes up right against the radiator which reduces air flow. The big wheels have three times as much circumference area as normal wheels so to compensate I keep the 4speed tranmission in low gear."

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