

Model depicts a 540-ton bunker silo with vertical tire bales forming the sidewall and floor support.

COMPRESSED INTO BALES, THEY MAKE LOW-COST BUILDING SUPPORT BLOCKS

Look What They're Doing With "Unwanted" Tires

"We're confident we can build manure storage tanks, bunker silos and grain or machinery storage buildings for half the cost of conventional construction," says Jim Breen, co-partner of National Tire Compaction Service, Booneville, N.Y.

Using a new tire compactor that compresses discarded car tires into bales, the firm proposes to turn "unwanted" scrap tires into low-cost building support blocks.

Each bale of tires consists of about 20 tires placed side by side in the compactor's chamber. The compactor squeezes the 12-ft. long row of tires into a bale 30 in. high and secured with four strands of wire.

These compacted bales of used tires, positioned vertically, are the heart of the firm's revolutionary plan for recycling tires in a way that, according to Breen, "benefits everyone — the public, the environment and livestock producers".

Construction of the first bunker silo and manure storage tank built out of tire bales is slated to begin this fall. Meanwhile, the firm has put together cut-away models to show how their proposed structures will look.

One model depicts a 540 ton bunker silo measuring 100 ft. long, 40 ft. wide and 8 ft. high. Its supporting structure (sides and bottom) consists of close to 3,000 tire bales, averaging about 20 tires each. All told, approximately 60,000 tires would be needed for the 540 ton silo.

"Using compacted tire bales, we propose to construct this silo for about \$6,000, including average site preparation, concrete, labor and all other costs. That's less than

half the cost of a conventional structure," Breen points out.

National Tire Compaction Service has received a state permit, allowing the firm to collect, for a fee, scrap tires from salvage yards, tire dealers, landfills and so forth.

"A portion of this income derived from collecting scrap tires is shared with the farmer who, through his approved tire silo structure, provides an outlet for the tires we collect. He ends up with a silo costing less than half the going rate," Breen explains.

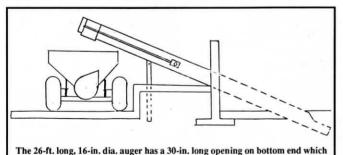
He and his partners have other structures on the drawing board, including grain and machinery storage buildings, and manure collection tanks.

"Farmers who've seen our cut-away model often ask what happens to the compacted bales if and when the wire ties should rust out and snap. No problem. The bales, after being compacted for a year or more, lose their memory and expand very little if the wires are cut."

The patent pending recycled tire wall concept originated with New York dairy farmer Paul Clarke, of Camden.

"We exhibited at the recent Empire Faam Show to conduct a market survey on how our revolutionary building concept would be received by farmers. We had excellent response," says Breen. "There is still a lot of work to be done to obtain the necessary permits and to prove the idea will work for the long term."

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, National Tire Compaction Service, 101 Charles St., Boonville, N.Y. 13309 (ph 315 942-6057).



is permanently anchored in a sump 30 in. under floor of concrete manure pit.

GREAT FOR STRAIGHTENING BUILDINGS OR TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY SUPPORT

Lift Jack Extensions Provide Cheap Support

"Igot the idea as a way to help straighten old buildings or provide support for sagging roofs. There's nothing like them on the market," says Alfred Van Schepin, Ireton, Iowa, about his extensions for hi-lift jacks that let standard handyman-type jacks extend up to 12 ft. high.

The extensions can be shortened down to 6 ft. and have the same capacity as the jack, which Van Schepin says is normally about 7,000 lbs. "They can be used to provide auxiliary support to heavy-duty lift jacks when straightening big barns. They're handy because they're so maneuverable - you can quickly and easily change position, as needed. And they've got enough capacity to straighten up smaller buildings, such as garages and machine sheds, on their own. I've also used them for temporary support of sagging doorways, rafters, and floor joists," says Van Schepin, noting that the



Extensions let standard handyman-type jacks extend up to 12 ft. high.

extensions can be removed when not needed so the jack can be used normally.

Extensions sell for \$30 apiece. For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Alfred Van Schepen, Box 82, Ireton, Iowa 51027 (ph 712 278-2006).

HELPS PREVENT TIP-OVERS

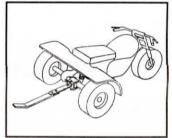
Stabilzer Bar For ATV's

Many accidents with 3 or 4 wheel all-terrain vehicles result when the vehicle tips over backwards.

To help solve the problem and help prevent injury to the operator, Walter Nahachewski has invented a stabilizer bar which bolts onto any make or model ATV with a rear axle housing. The bar is approximately 2 in. wide, 1/2 in. thick and 26 in. long when fully extended. It's made in two pieces which bolt together so the outer half can pivot to the side for storage when the ATV is not in use. The bar bolts onto the rear axle housing and does not interfere with normal operation of the ATV.

The stabilizer includes a hitch mechanism for towing purposes and is able to pull up to three times the maximum load recommended for standard hitches, Nahachewski points out.

The stabilizer bar also adapts to garden tractors with a rear axle housing.



Two-piece stabilizer bar bolts onto the rear axle housing of any ATV.

Nahachewski is looking for a manufacturer interested in producing his patented invention under a licensing agreement.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Marion Forbes, 2181 Golf Course Drive, Westbank, B.C. V0H 2A0 Canada (ph 604 768-2780).

LOADS SEMI-SOLID MANURE FAST AND CLEAN

Big "Manure Auger" Catching On Fast

"Our new 16-in. dia. manure auger loads semi-solid manure that's too liquid to load with a front-end loader but too solid to move with a liquid manure pump," says Don Sheahan, owner of Sheahan Mfg., Reedsville, Wis.

The 26-ft. long auger has a 30-in. long opening at the bottom end which is permanently anchored in a sump about 30 in. under the floor of the pit. Most of the manure in the pit drains by gravity into the auger. A loader can be used to scrape any remaining manure into the auger.

"The use of augers to load manure is just beginning to catch on in slurry-type storage facilities," says Sheahan, who has installed about 60 of his big augers in the last year. "As far as I know we're the only company that offers a 16-in. dia., high capacity auger for loading manure. It can load a manure spreader three times as fast as a front-end loader. It loads 1,000 to 1,500 gal. per min. One benefit of using an auger, as compared to a liquid manure pump, is that manure doesn't have to be agitated before loading so you can haul manure for a half day or day at a time without a lot of fuss. Our auger sells for \$110 per foot, plus \$350 for the gearbox and pto shaft. Total cost is \$3,000 to \$3,600 depending on auger length."

For more information, accreticate: FARM SHOW Followup, Sheahan Mfg. Co., 15807 San Road, Reedsville, Wis. 54230 (ph 414 754.4434)