



Smith's Deere 3010, with a 4-cyl. engine, and 4010, with a 6-cyl. engine, both have the serial number 1000.

Collector Has The First Deere 3010, 4010 Ever Built

"They're the first tractors Deere ever built with a bigger-than 2-cyl. engine," says collector Kenny Smith about his Deere 3010 and 4010.

When Kenny says "first", he means exactly what he says because both tractors have the serial number 1000. That means they were the first of each series built by Deere.

Smith, who has 40 Deere tractors ranging in years from 1934 to 1960, first saw the pair of tractors at the "Two-Cylinder

Expo" in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1992. Completely restored, they were owned by a Deere collector in northeast Nebraska.

A year later, the 4-cyl. 3010 and 6-cyl. 4010 went up for sale and Smith bought them.

"I keep them in my barn covered up with sheets and only take them to a few select shows," he says.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Kenny Smith, 4546 Marion-Mt. Gilead Rd., Caledonia, Ohio 43314 (ph 740 389-2791).



Brandl built his own trimming table and mounted it on back of his 1981 Chevy 1-ton flatbed truck. Head gate allows cows to walk through when they're finished.

Truck-Mounted Hoof-Trimming Table

By Janis Schole

When Bob Brandl decided to learn how to trim his cattle's hooves rather than hiring it done, he thought about buying a commercial trimming table but found he couldn't justify the expense.

So the Dapp, Alberta, farmer built his own trimming table and mounted it on back of his 1981 Chevy 1-ton flatbed truck.

"It's the only trimming table I've ever seen that mounts on back of a truck; most others are on trailers," Brandl says. "It also has a head gate that allows cows to walk through when they're finished rather than having to back out as other units do."

He built the main frame of the 7-ft. long, 32-in. wide table out of 2 in. steel tubing, 1/4 in. thick. He uses the hydraulic system out of an old Versatile swather to operate the table and scissors-style gate. A removable head rest plugs into a pipe that's one size larger than the rest so it can be easily removed for transport.

Two 10-in. wide rubber belts made from old conveyor belting run under the animal's belly and hook to the top of the frame. The belts suspend the animal as it's lifted off the ground when the table is tipped. A steering wheel out of an old car turns a spindle that tightens the belts.

Once the adjustable belts are secured

snugly around the animal, the table is tipped 45 degrees before tying one front and one back foot with 3/4-in. ropes with sliding loops on one end. The loops tighten around the animal's leg, while the other end is tied to anchors on the bottom edge of the table. After the animal is tipped completely horizontal the other two legs are secured in the same way.

A rope and pulley system operates the end gate.

The hydraulics are operated by a 110-volt electric motor. Brandl also equipped his hoof trimmer with a 3,500-watt gas-powered generator for those occasions where he doesn't have an electric receptacle nearby.

Besides trimming his own Angus herd, Brandl trims hooves in a 100-mile radius from March until mid-June and November through December, trimming 25 to 30 head a day.

"I haven't come across an animal it won't handle," he says. "I've trimmed bulls weighing up to 3,000 lbs. and although it was a hard lift, there were no problems."

Out-of-pocket expense was about \$1,500.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Bob Brandl, R.R. 1, Dapp, Alberta, Canada T0G 0S0 (ph 403 954-2583).



Discarded fuel tanks, buried in a hillside, stay cool in summer and warm in winter. Tanks are 30 ft. long and 12 ft. in diameter.

"Caves" Provide Low-Cost Shelter For Livestock

There are thousands of discarded fuel tanks all over the country and we've seen them turned into sheds, feed bins, houses, and other things.

But Jack Crippen came up with a new idea. He buries the tanks in a hillside to make "caves" that provide shelter to livestock. It worked out so well he's made nine of them and there's probably more to come.

"They're cool in summer and warm in winter. It's a great way to use up these old tanks, which you can often pick up for the cost of hauling them away," says Crippen who raises exotic animals - llamas, emus, etc. - on his farm near Great Falls, Va.

The fuel tanks he used are 30 ft. long and 12 ft. in diameter. He cuts off one end of

each tank and sets the tank into the hillside. He buries the tanks about 3 ft. below ground level on the open end so he can put 3 ft. of dirt inside for flooring. In winter, he beds the caves with fresh straw.

"They stay warm and dry and there's enough headroom so you can get in there with a small tractor or skid steer loader to clean them out," he says.

Crippen points out that tanks must be thoroughly cleaned to get all the old fuel and fumes out before cutting into them.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Jack Crippen, Lockmoor Exotics, P.O. Box 83, Great Falls, Va. 22066 (ph 703 430-1300; E-mail LMEXOTICS@AOL.COM).



Pull-type fabric layer unrolls and buries a woven fabric that shores up erodable soils.

"Fabric Layer" Helps Stop Erosion

"It's a great way to reduce erosion in newly formed grass waterways and anywhere else erosion is a problem," says Rollin Primus of Steamboat Rock, Iowa, about his pull-type fabric layer that unrolls and buries a woven fabric that shores up erodable soils. He got help from his father Claus and machine shop owner Gary Harms.

The 2-wheeled machine is equipped with a tillage point and steel knife on back with a roll of fabric on a horizontal shaft above it. As the point digs down, the fabric is unrolled in the slot and buried about 18 in. deep with 18 in. left above ground.

"It's much less work than making a trench, laying down the fabric, and filling it back up with dirt in separate passes," says Primus. "The knife point goes about 22 in. deep, with about half the fabric under ground and half above ground. It takes 3 to 4 ft. for the knife

to get all the way in the ground. We put 25-ft. lengths of fabric across the bottom of the waterway, spacing them about 50 to 100 ft. apart.

"Using the fabric can make the difference in whether or not we have to reshape waterways after a rainstorm. Water running down the waterway hits the fabric and is retarded by the fabric. You might get some small cuts in the waterway, but it won't totally wash out. The fabric helps prevent washing even after the grass is up. It's not 100 percent perfect, but it stops the big cuts.

"I've used the machine to install more than 5,000 ft. of fabric for other farmers. I built four waterways last winter and sold three of them for about \$3,000 apiece."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Rollin Primus, 12236 220th, Steamboat Rock, Iowa 50672 (ph 515 869-5276).