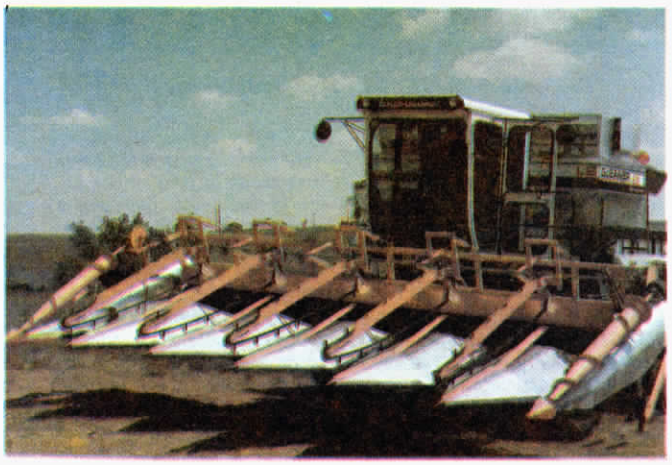

"Some manufacturers like to think their headers are so efficient, even in lodged corn, that they don't need our add-on attachment. But don't you believe it," says the manufacturer.

SALVAGES DOWNED CORN HEADER CAN'T PICK UP

Corn Head Attachment Gets Lodged Stalks

"You've got to see it to believe it. The worse the lodging problem, the more impressed you'll be," says Wayne Jackson, Texas corn grower and co-inventor of the Corn Saver pickup attachment for salvaging lodged corn.

"No thanks to the Southern corn borer, much of our corn falls down before harvest," explains Jackson, who built the first Corn Saver attachment 10 years ago. "We were trying desparately to pick up a crop that was laid completely flat by corn borers. Not only were we leaving half the crop, it was dangerous work — the downed stalks kept jamming the header and we had men walk alongside with poles to help poke it through by hand."

To solve the problem, Jackson teamed up with neighboring farmer Ernest Sammann to develop a chain link attachment to pick up fallen stalks the header was missing, and to help guide them through the header. They equipped each row of the header with a rotary link chain and finger-type lugs.

"Without the Corn Saver attachment, we were getting 80 bu. of corn per pass through the field and fallen stalks were continuously plugging the header. On our first pass through with the original Corn Saver attachment, we went all the way through without a single clog-up and got 100 bu. We knew right then and there that we'd hit on something and that it would work."

Jackson and Sammann made improvements on their invention the following year and also built several pickup attachments for neighboring corn growers. Increasing popularity of the Corn Saver prompted Sammann to set up a manufacturing line in his farm shop and, in 1971, he was granted a patent on the invention.

In the last 6 months, after equipping more than 1,300 headers with Corn Saver attachments, Sammann has been gradually moving the manufacturing facility off his farm and into a new manufacturing plant in Dimmitt, Texas. It was officially dedicated last July. "We had about all we could do to keep up with local demand in our original manufacturing setup. With the new facility, we're prepared to start selling farther from home. We already have units operating in Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, California, Missouri and Illinois and have sold one each in Indiana and Iowa," Sammann told FARM SHOW.

"We think it will catch on fast in all areas where fallen-down corn is a problem. We're hearing reports about charcoal rot in South Texas, root rot in Kentucky, and high oceanic winds out West that are causing corn to fall. In our area, the lodging problem caused by borers has gotten to the point where custom operators can't get corn harvesting jobs unless their combines are equipped with our Corn Saver attachments," says Sammann.

He notes that he has equipped virtually every make and model of corn header on the market with his Corn Saver attachment. "Some manufacturers like to think their headers are so efficient, even in lodged or downed corn, that they don't need our add-on attachment. But don't you believe it. I don't know of a single make of header on the market whose performance in badly-lodged corn hasn't been improved considerably with our Corn Saver attachment."

Here's a closer look at how it works:

Each point or snout of the header is equipped with the attachment which is suspended above the snout. The attachment consists of a chain supported by an adjustable boom which hangs over the snout. The chain operating over each snout is equipped with lugs which drag fallen stalks upward over the snout and into the header. The extreme outer right and left end of the header are equipped with rolling cones. Flighting on one cone turns clockwise, the other counter-clockwise, to help pull in the outside rows of fallen corn. If a field of corn is standing upright, the Corn Saver attachment can be left on the machine since it doesn't interfere with efficient harvesting of standing corn.

"The pickup attachment will work in comparatively weedy corn without wrapping," Sammann points out. "It will snag and save virtually every ear that's still attached to a fallen-down stalk, whether or not the stalk itself is lying loose or attached. It won't, however, pick up ears which have completely fallen off the stalk and are laying loose on the ground." The overhead arm supporting each row unit is adjustable up and down, depending on severity or condition of the lodging problem.

The attachment bolts to the corn header. Since no major alterations are required, the header is not defaced or mutilated in any way that would reduce its retail value. Individual units are available to fit virtually any standard corn headers, regardless of row width or number of rows. IH and Deere combines are available with a hydraulic orbit motor drive. Most other makes of combines are driven with a single v-belt mechanical drive. Corn Saver attachments designed for a particular brand of header will interchange with a new header of the same brand. If the new header is wider, you simply add additional Corn Saver units for the extra rows. "Each brand of header is a custom installation and it generally isn't practical to adapt a Corn Saver built for one make of header to another," explains Sammann.

For badly lodged corn, the attachment is available with an optional diamond shaped reel (8 in. sides) which helps push fluffy material into the header.

Cost of the Corn Saver attachment averages out to $300 to $350 per row, plus $200 to $250 for the optional reel. For example, an 8-row unit (30 in. rows) sells for $2,400, plus $240 for the reel. A 4-row unit sells for $1,440, plus $195 for the optional reel.

For more details, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Corn Saver Manufacturing Company, Box 889, Dimmitt, Texas 79027 (ph 806-647-2217).

The 3½ in. dia. wheel scrapers turn as the disk they rub against turns. They can be replaced in seconds without having to dismantle the disk assembly.

OUTLASTS CONVENTIONAL SCRAPERS

New Disk Scraper For Grain Drills

Business is booming for a North Dakota farmer who has developed a new-style rotary scraper for double disk grain drills.

"It'll outlast three to four conventional scrapers and allow you to plant in soil conditions too tough for regular drill scrapers to handle," Galen Bowerman, of Dawson, told FARM SHOW. "What's more, once you put a set of these rolling scrapers on your drill, you can replace them in seconds without having to dismantle the disks — and for considerably less cost."

The soil in North Dakota's Kidder County where Bowerman farms is sandy and abrasive. "It's not uncommon to wear out one or more sets of conventional scrapers in one season," he points out. He made up 50 of his rotary-type scrapers a year ago last spring and had 4,200 scrapers made up last spring. He'd sold them all within a four county area shortly after spring seeding started last spring. "I could have sold a lot more if I'd had them," he notes. "Deere dealers are our best customers. In fact some dealers are even equipping new double disk grain drills with some of our new-style rotary scrapers before the new machines are delivered to the customer."

Bowerman has expanded production to meet booming demand for his popular new scraper. It's available for all models of Deere, International, Melroe and Kirchman double disk grain drills.

Each scraper unit consists of a pair of 3¼ in. dia. wheels which are