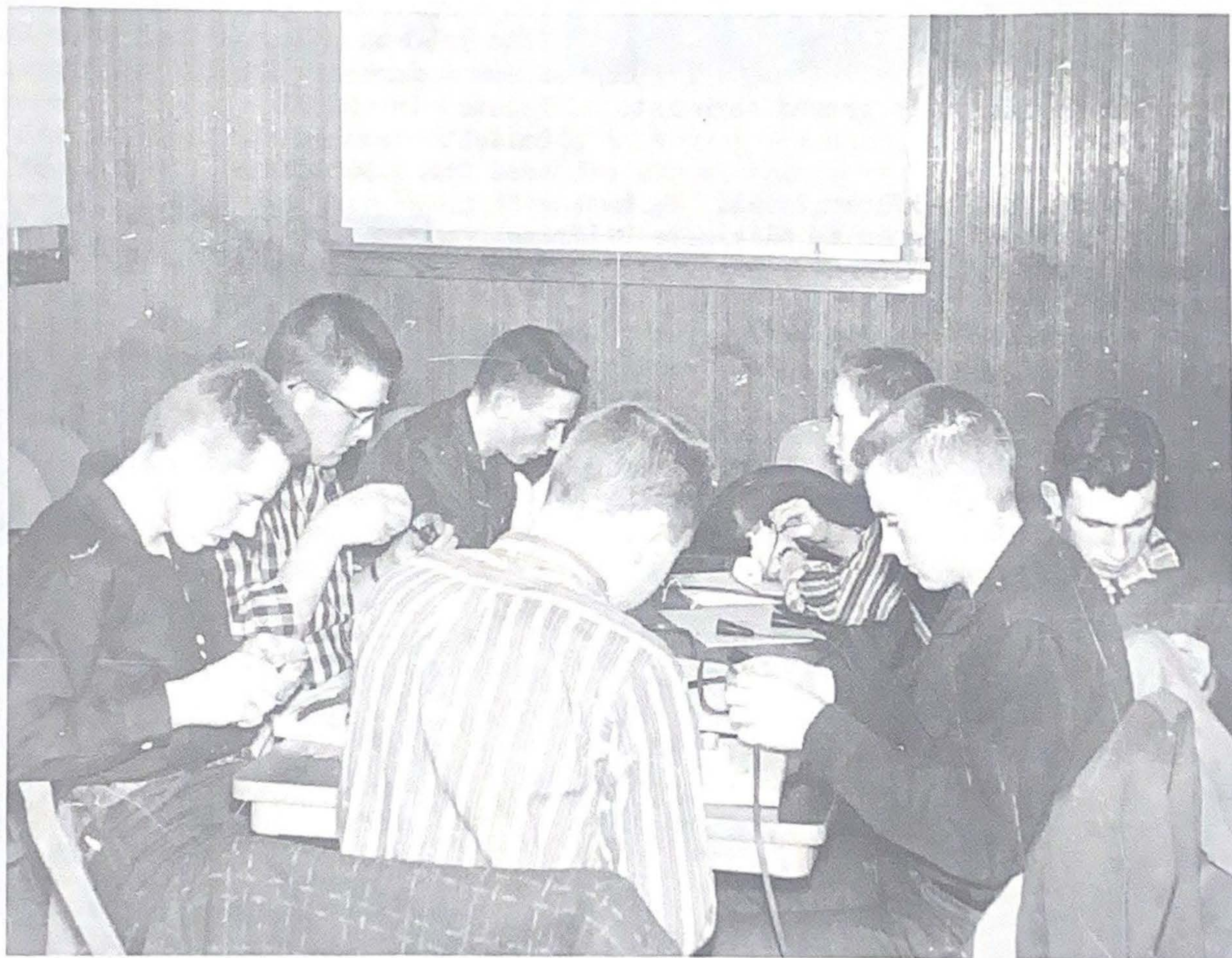


ADAMS OUTLET



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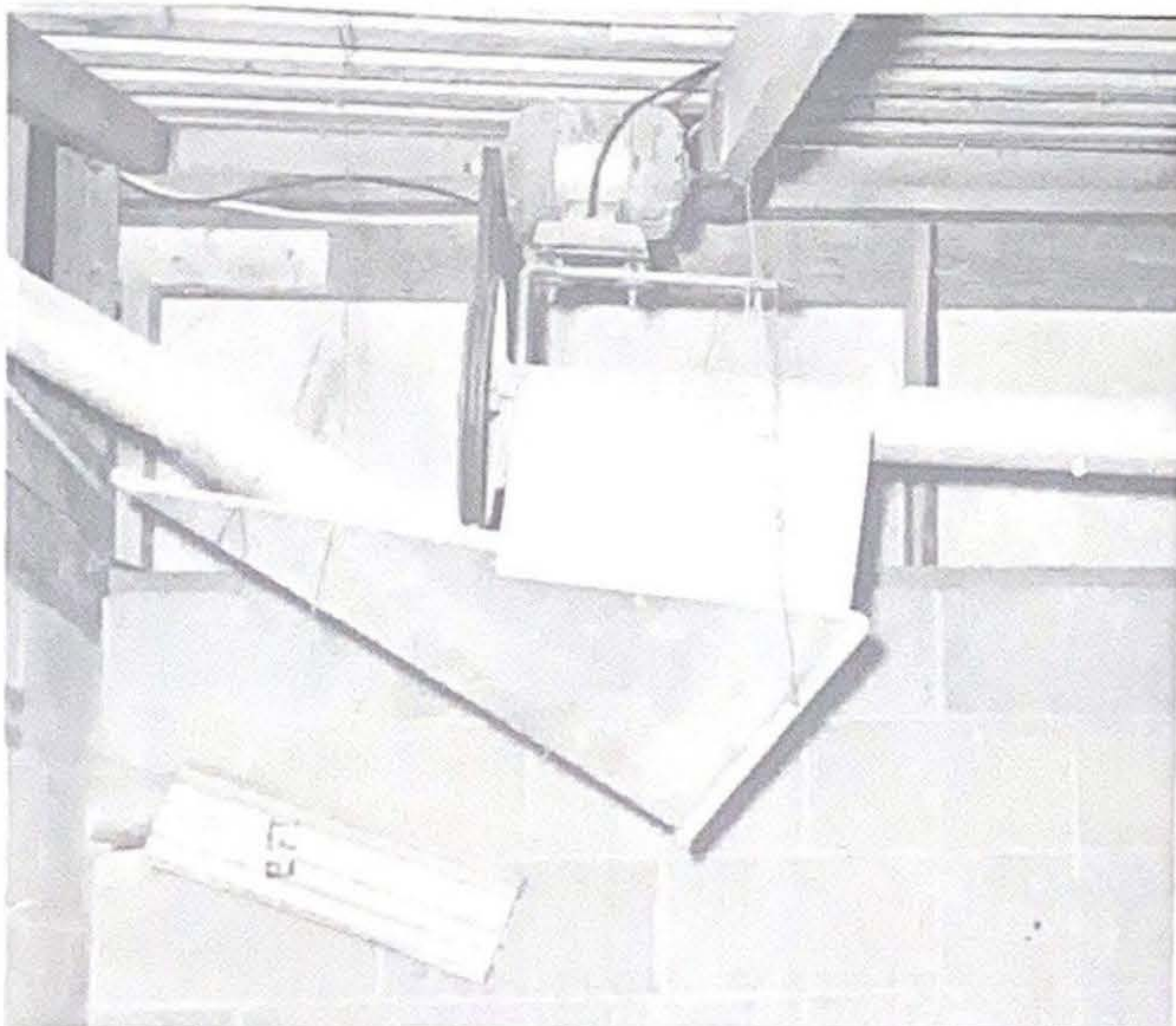
GROUP OF ADAMS COUNTY 4-H MEM-
BERS WORKING ON ELECTRICITY PROJECT

Member Uses Ingenuity



Measuring device dumps ground corn into feed mixer.

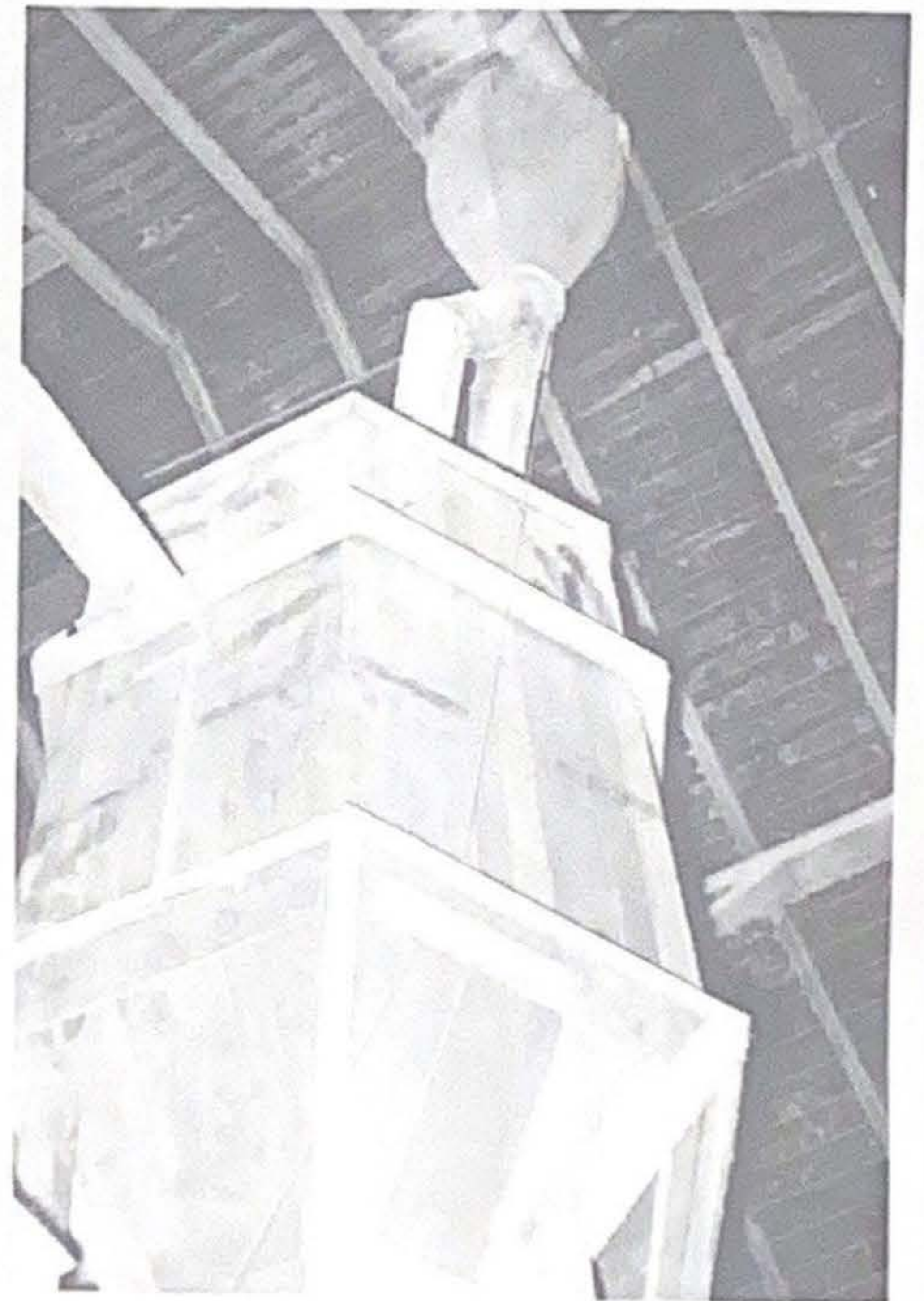
ground corn from the floor level. He has built a six-sided hopper to eliminate bridging of the ground grain. Loraine explained that the corners of square hoppers have less slope and allow too much bridging in the bottom of the hopper. From the hopper, the corn flows by gravity into a home-made measuring device, powered by a small electric motor. The device can be set for as many as twenty-two measurements; dumping each measure into the feed mixer and shutting off automatically when the predetermined number of



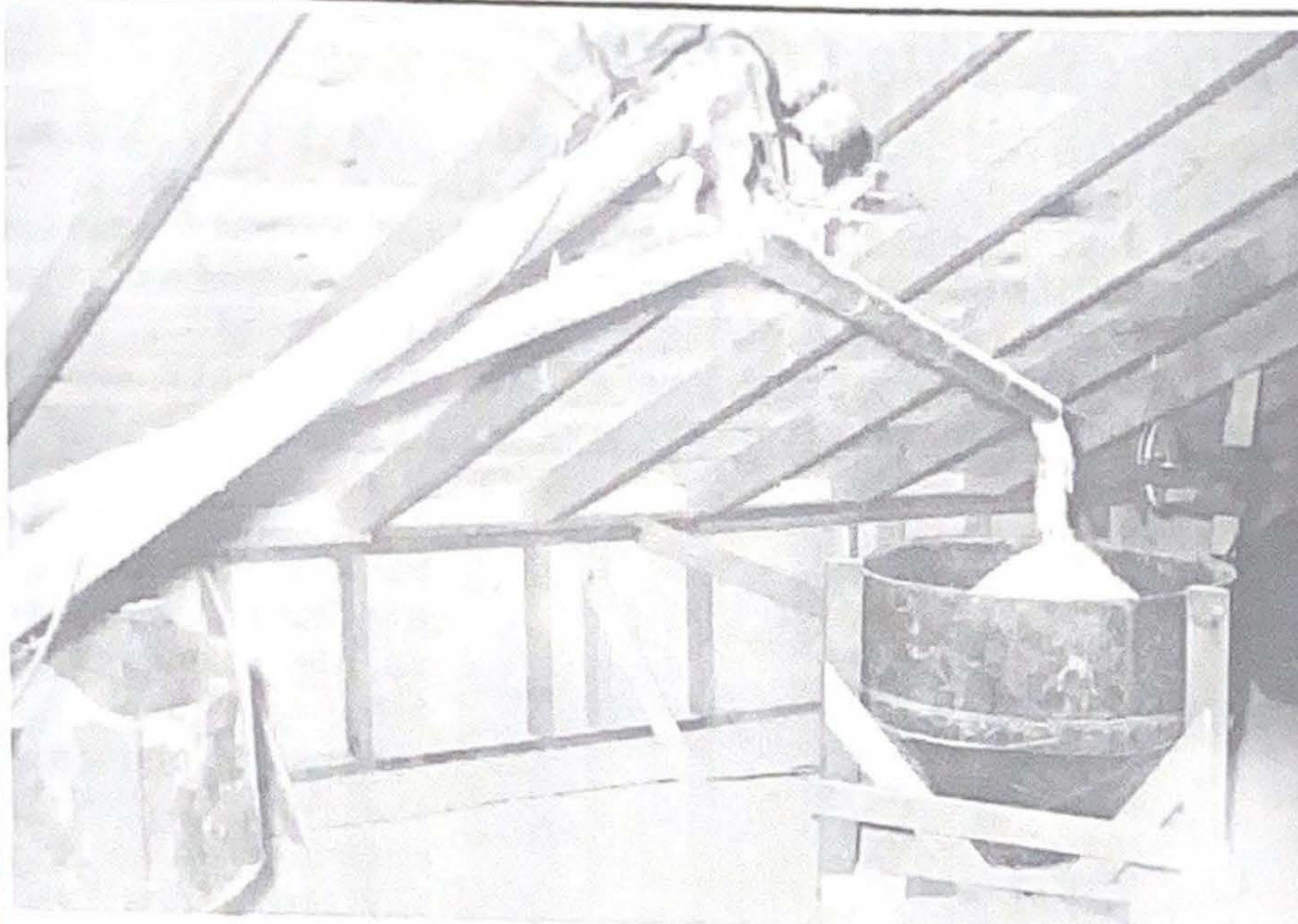
Long auger conveyer empties into hopper fastened to 16 ft. auger. Short auger moves feed into attic of milk parlor.

Some of the ingenuity of today's American farmer may be found on the Loraine Funk farm near Beverly in the south-eastern part of Adams Co. You can see how some ideas, shop tools and electrically powered equipment have been put together to eliminate the back-breaking, time-consuming chore of moving feed.

Loraine has built his equipment around a 1000 lb. 2 H.P. feed mixer (at left) which he has had for some eight years. Ground corn is blown into a dust collector in the top of the barn from where it drops either into a 50 bu. storage hopper or down a spout for sacking. A selector plate located in the pipe below the dust collector enables the operator to control the direction of the flow of



measures has been made. Loraine wanted a device which would measure 100 lbs. of ground corn in three dumps, and in actual tests, his home-made equipment measured four portions weighing 34 lbs.; 33 lbs.; 33½ lbs., and 33½ lbs. consecutively. He claims that these weights are close enough for his feeding ration.



After other rations have been added to the corn and mixed thoroughly, they may be sacked for storage or fed into a 63 ft. horizontal auger which runs under the floor of the barn toward the milk parlor. This auger is powered by a $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. electric motor, and has bearings at each end. Loraine always leaves some feed in the auger to cut down on wear. Feed from this auger dumps into a hopper on the end of a 16 ft. conveyer which runs

at an angle into the attic of the milk parlor. Above photo shows how Loraine has installed two dividers, just under the $\frac{1}{3}$ H.P. motor, to allow the feed to flow in equal portions into two hoppers of 450 lb. capacity.

Loraine experienced some difficulty in moving the feed from this short auger to the hopper, because he found that the chutes had to be at an angle of at least 35° before the feed would flow freely. Space did not allow for this much pitch so he built a shaking device which moves the feed in the chutes, even though they are placed at a 5° to 10° slope. A $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. motor drives the shaker, although a smaller motor would handle the job. From the loft of the milk parlor the feed moves by gravity into the milk parlor and into the hopper-feeders. In the shot below, Loraine stands on the milking stall to swing the feeder into filling position. Each feeder holds 82 lbs. of feed and is filled once a day. It takes him $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to fill the four feeders that supply feed for the thirty-four cows they are now milking. The electrical wiring has been installed so that the two augers and the shaker are controlled by a single switch near the mixer. The equipment can also be shut off by a switch in the loft of the milk parlor.



Besides moving the feed from one building to another this equipment enables Loraine to grind about every 12 days instead of every 2 or 3 days. The hoppers offer storage of grain and feed so that he grinds when it is convenient, and not when he has to. He says that his set-up is probably contrary to some mechanical engineering principles, but it does a good job and saves a lot of work. As yet Loraine hasn't tackled the problem of building an automatic feed grinder, but we wouldn't want to bet that he doesn't get the job done someday.

Purifies Pond Water

For the past eight years the water system industry has set aside the month of May as National Water System Month. During this period the industry makes a special effort to acquaint the public with the latest developments in that field, and to point out the advantages of an adequate, well-planned system. We join with the water system industry in observing National Water System Month with this story about one of our Brown County members, who recently installed a well-planned water system.



Most of you know that pumping and carrying water is one of the most time-consuming and expensive chores on the farm. With an adequate water supply and a pressure water system, this chore can be almost entirely eliminated. Still, more than one-half of the farms in the United States are without running water. Wayne Stewart of the Hersman vicinity was one of this majority

group until last fall when he changed a ravine into a 1.68 acre pond. Until then, he had relied on an unreliable well for his water supply.

While the pond was under construction, Wayne installed an intake filter on the pond site. The filter is made of porous concrete to filter out undesirable foreign matter. This filter is now about fifteen feet under water. On the bank of the pond, he constructed a building block pump-house which is almost wholly covered with dirt. Double doors into the pump-house retain the earth's heat inside the building so that there has been no freezing problem—even in sub-zero weather. The building houses the pressure water system, and a chlorinator to purify the water.



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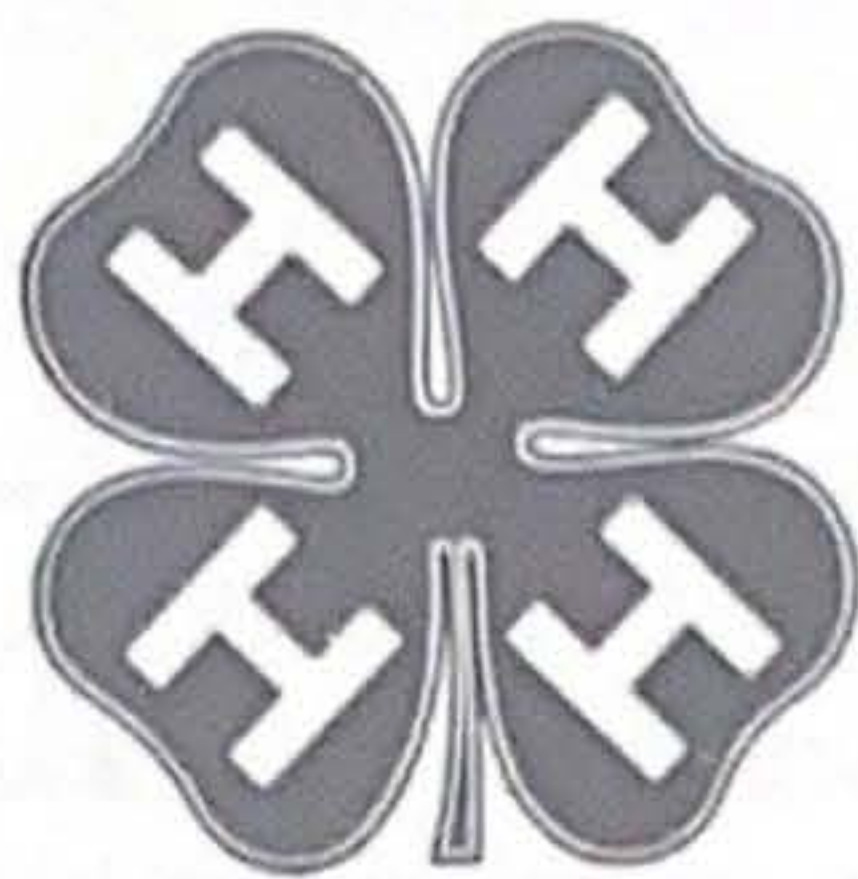
The chlorinator makes the water safe, even for human consumption, and we had a taste of it while visiting with the Stewarts and found that it is comparable with or better than city water. The chlorinator blends a mixture of household bleach and water with the incoming pond water. Also in the pump-house, is a secondary water filter which can be periodically reverse flushed for cleaning.



co-op
Besides supplying plenty of pure fresh water for the home, Wayne has planned his system so that all his livestock is automatically watered. The installation of four electrically heated stock drinks, mounted at ground level, assures a plentiful supply of treated water for the hogs and sheep—all year 'round. A large combination unit, mounted in the fence-row, accommodates both cattle and hogs in two barn lots.

According to Wayne, next to the convenience of having plenty of pure water in the home and having the stock watered automatically, he enjoys the convenience of being able to hose out the portable hog houses and the farrowing area in the barn. Three strategically located frost-proof hydrants give additional facilities around the farmstead. In the matter of fire protection alone they are invaluable. As far as fire protection is concerned, you should be able to reach any building with a 50-foot hose plus about 15 feet of spray. Running water will be of no help in fire control if you can't reach the burning area with the water. Most important of all, protect the wiring of your water system against burning out in case of fire. The pump should be placed on a separate circuit and connected as closely as possible to the meter.

The Stewart's farm pond not only affords a plentiful supply of water, but also will be developed into a recreational area for the whole family to enjoy.



4-CLUB ELECTRICAL ACTIVITIES IN ADAMS COUNTY

Starting with an organizational meeting last March 27th, and meeting every Wednesday night since that date, seventy-eight Adams County boys and girls have recently completed the schooling phase of their 4-H electric projects. The meetings this year were under the direction of Sam Peak, Assistant Farm Adviser of Adams County, and Roger Mohrman and G. A. Moody, co-op employees, who offered their talent as instructors. The idea of the schooling is to learn some of the fundamentals of electricity; how to use electrical equipment properly and profitably; how to do simple wiring tasks and repairs, and, above all, how to work with electricity safely.

The first year boys and girls made test lights and extension cords during their work sessions. Second-year boys made test panels, and worked with the advanced group wiring simple single-pole and three-way switch circuits. A number of demonstrations and illustrated talks by the instructors informed the group about adequate wiring, fusing, and electric motors. We especially liked the demonstrations put on by boys of the advanced group in regard to locating and changing out a bad fuse and reversing electric motors.

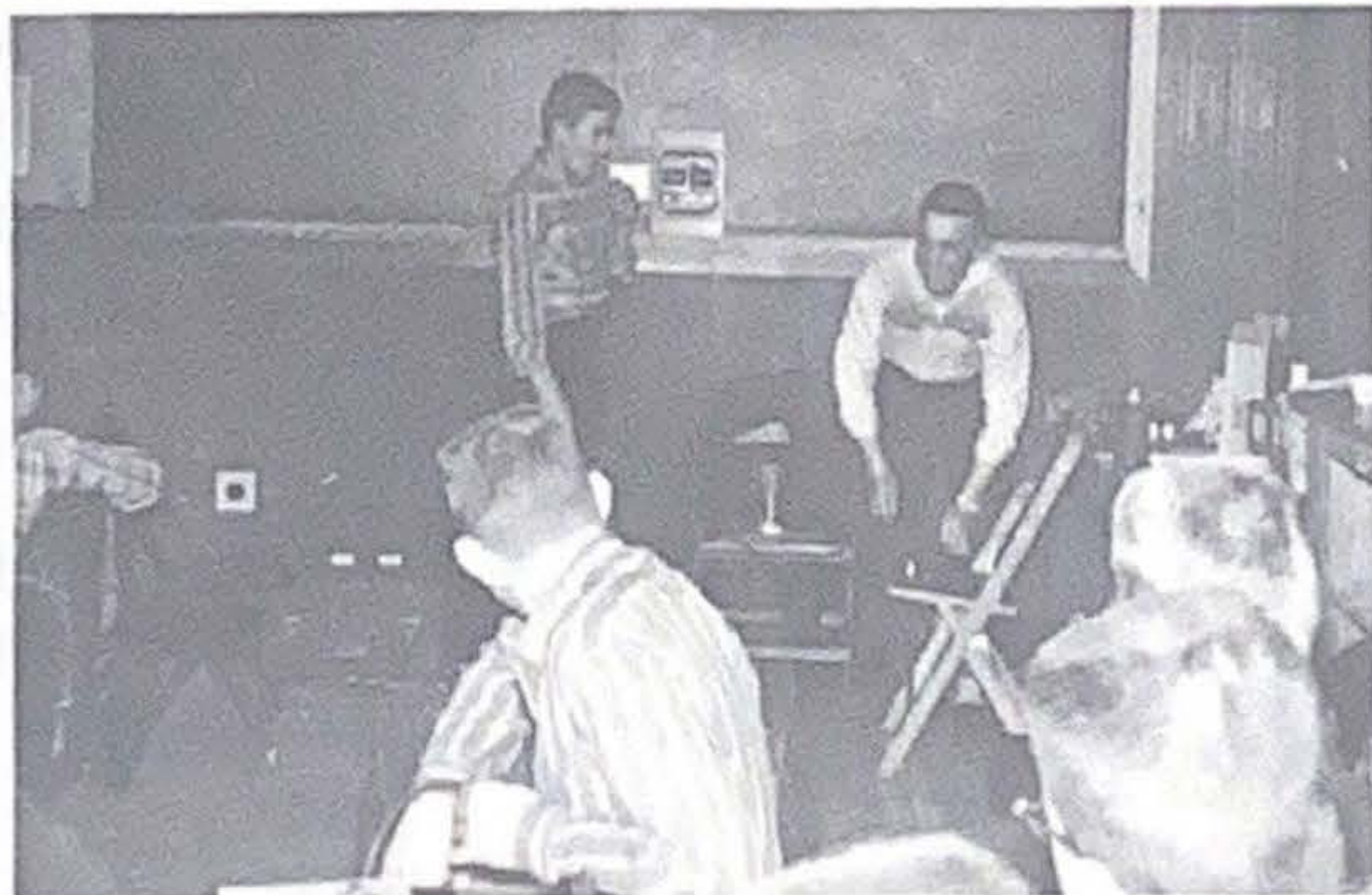
Now that the schooling is over, it is up to each boy and girl to complete the project by filling out their record book; building an electrical project—in addition to the work done during the school—and displaying the project at the Adams County Fair next August. Among other things, their projects at the fair will be judged on workmanship, practicability, and originality.

Here is a list of the boys and girls and the 4-H club of which they are members:

First Year

John T. Hamilton--Ursa Indian Graves
Arlyn Voorhis--Ursa Indian Graves
Ieland Hamilton--Ursa Indian Graves
Daniel Voorhis--Ursa Indian Graves
Keith Sharp--Ursa Indian Graves
George Vahle--Ursa Indian Graves
Kent Grimes--Ursa Indian Graves
Milton Woodworth--Ursa Indian Graves
Sharon Ehrhardt--Melrose Victory
Myron Hoffmeister--Happy Hollow
Signe Jacobson--Payson Rolling Ridge
Carole Shelton--Payson Rolling Ridge
Ronald Wellman--Melrose Victory

Donna Ehrhardt--Melrose Victory
Ross Peter--Center-Fowler
James Stout--Big Neck
Robert Cutforth--Burton Flyers
David Kurfman--Burton Flyers
Terry Flachs--Payson Rolling Ridge
Russell Peter--Melrose Victory
David Shelton--Payson Rolling Ridge
Butch Martin--Payson Progressors
David Lewis--Payson Rolling Ridge
Darrell Speckhart--Melrose Champions
Terry Slocum--Payson Rolling Ridge
Wm. Larimore--Payson Rolling Ridge



Marion Kuhlman—Payson Rolling Ridge
 Murice Vahle—Payson Rolling Ridge
 Roger Fuller—Payson Rolling Ridge
 Kendall Uhland—Burton Flyers
 Bill Henning—Big Neck
 Gene Henderson—Houston Hustlers
 Ted Richey—Burton Flyers
 Nolan Koch—Burton Flyers

Bryan Chapman—Payson Progressors
 Larry Seiz—Melrose Victory
 Leah Seiz—Melrose Victory
 Karen Willer—Melrose Victory
 Mary Ruth Wand—Melrose Victory
 David Ogle—Burton Flyers
 Larry Kabrick—Payson Rolling Ridge
 Virgil Vonderheide—Center-Fowler

Gary Scranton—Payson Rolling Ridge
 Kenneth Schaffnit—Payson Progressors
 J. D. Kaiser—Payson Progressors
 Steve Kaiser—Payson Progressors
 George Little—Melrose Champions

Paul Woodworth—Melrose Victory
 Billy Perry—Northeast Farmers
 Bob Paxton—Northeast Farmers
 Thomas Wand—Melrose Victory
 Dan Miller—Melrose Victory

Second Year

Norbert Peter—Center-Fowler
 Dale Tenhouse—Burton Flyers
 Alvin Ehrhardt—Melrose Victory
 Robert Pohlman—Melrose Victory
 George Willer—Melrose Victory
 Larry Frey—Burton Flyers
 Bill Jansen—Riverside Rockets
 Walt Venvertloh—Riverside Rockets

Paul Mealiff—Big Neck
 Wayne Speckhart—Melrose Champions
 Richard Wand—Melrose Victory
 Jim Reichert—Melrose Victory
 Jim Wand—Melrose Victory
 O. A. Jones—Camp Point Co-op
 Leonard Venvertloh—Riverside Rockets
 Don Shaffer—Riverside Rockets

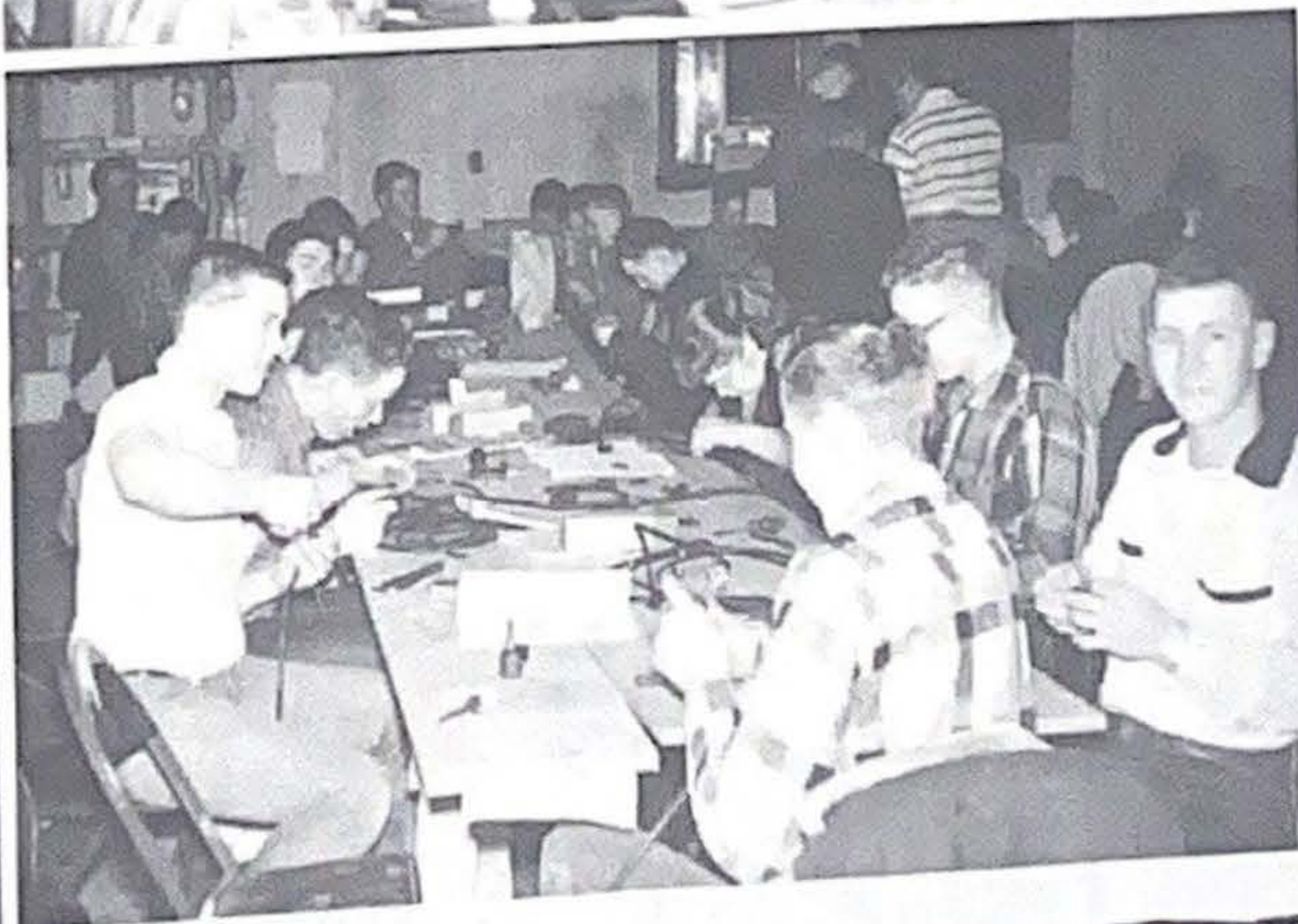
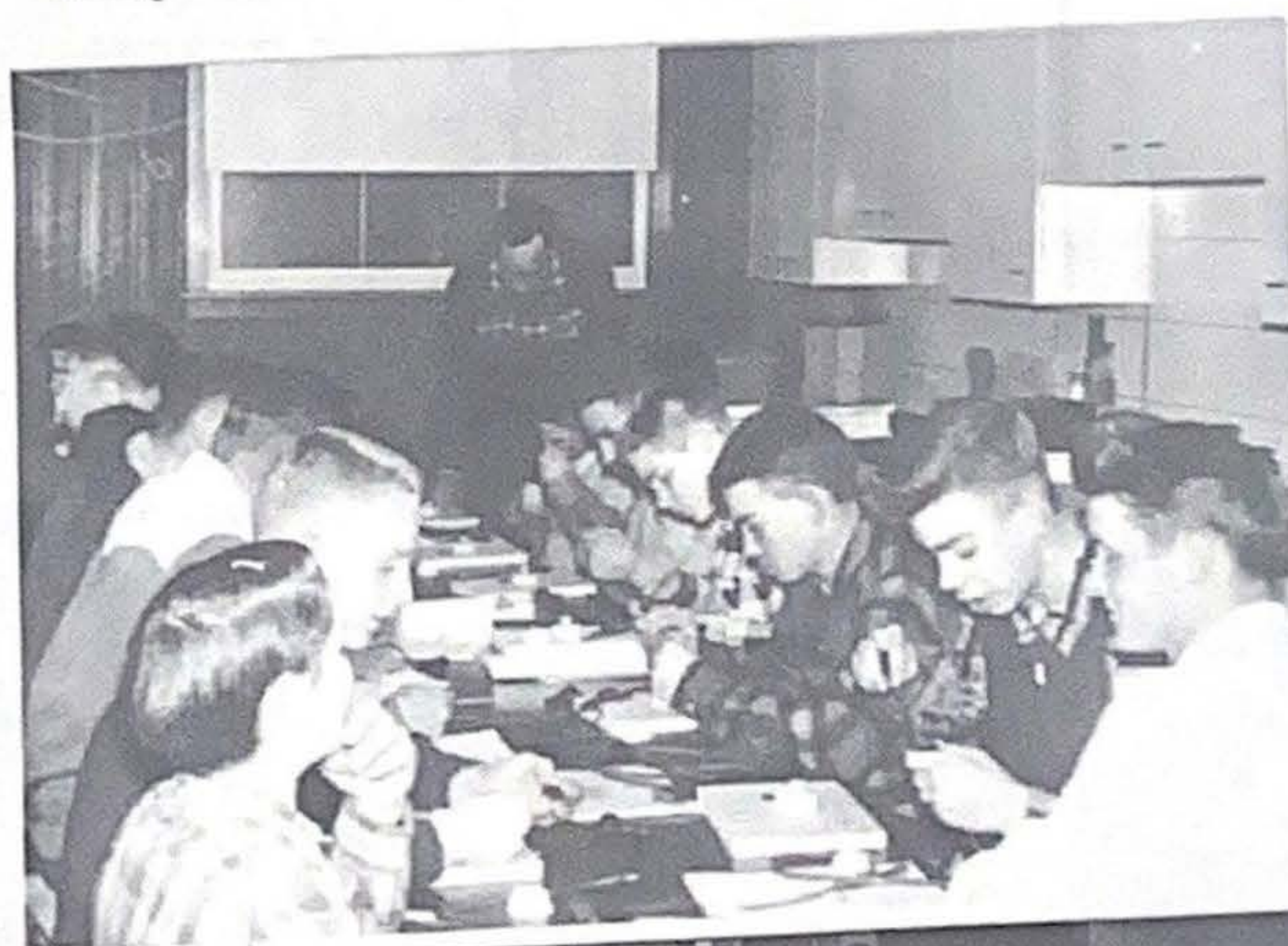
Advanced

Paul Goehl—Center-Fowler
 Richard Reichert—Melrose Victory
 Eldan Knoblock—Melrose Champions
 Dale Kill—Burton Flyers
 Larry Boling—Burton Flyers

Richard Goehl—Center-Fowler
 Gary Tenhouse—Burton Flyers
 Larry Zehnle—Melrose Champions
 Robert Duesterhaus—Riverside Rockets
 Gary Hull—Beverly Ag

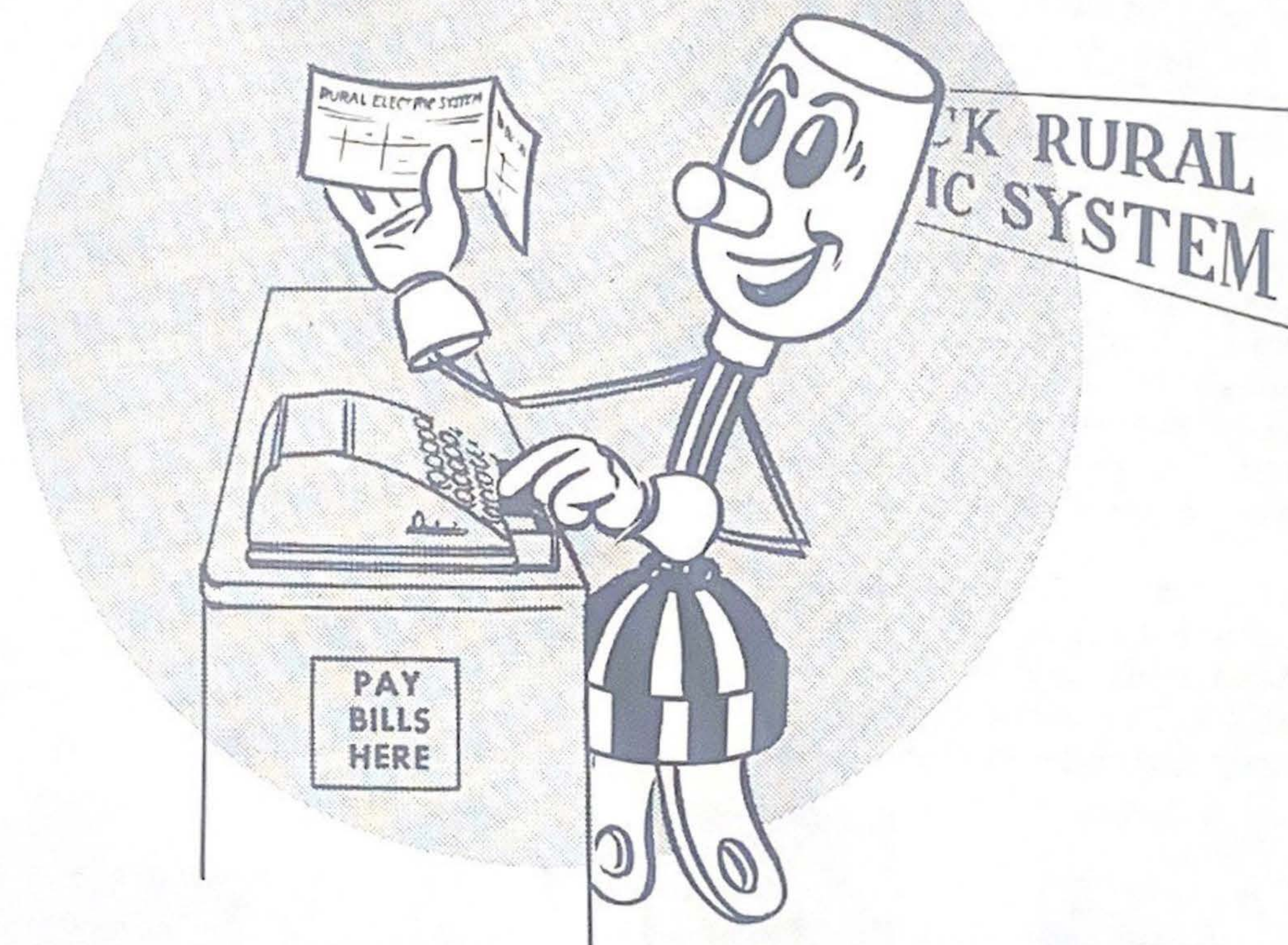


We congratulate these 4-Hers on their conduct and attendance at the meetings, and we owe thanks to the leaders and others who furnished transportation and otherwise helped out with the meetings. Without their help this school would not have been possible.



BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 3
CAMP POINT, ILL.

Don't Forget to Pay Your Bill



Very few people ever forget entirely to pay their power bills. But—a lot of folks sometimes do forget that it's to their advantage to pay them on time. When you pay your bill promptly, you're helping us to operate your rural electric system with the greatest possible economy and efficiency. Not only does prompt payment save time and expense in bookkeeping and correspondence, but it helps us meet our obligations as well. Your cooperative has many bills of its own to pay.

If you do not pay your power bill within seven days after your meter reading date, your payment is considered as late. The penalty for late payment is 10% of the amount of the bill. You may, however, be late once each six months without paying a penalty.

Bills not paid within fourteen days after the meter reading date are considered delinquent. It is our policy to send a serviceman to collect delinquent bills and at that time the entire bill - plus the 10% penalty and a \$2.00 collection fee - is due.

If the electric service is disconnected for non-payment, you must also pay a \$2.00 re-connection charge, before service will be restored.

So, whether you pay in person or send your check by mail, make a practice of paying your power bills as soon as they come due. You'll be helping yourself to better electric service when you do.