



NEW ...from Princeton

The "Piggyback" Material Handler

It's Powerful ... Safe ... Versatile!

Princeton's mighty "Piggyback" has solved many of the problems that have always plagued heavy-duty, field quality material handlers. The remarkable "Piggyback" is light...strong...fast...durable...AND completely stable on the job!

The Piggyback will lift and load up to 4500 lbs. at a time ... turn quickly in its own length ... navigate curbs, logs, and other obstacles with ease...trudge through gravel, sand and mud, but float over normal soil...and then load itself onto your truck for a piggyback ride home at the end of the day.

How is it Possible?

The Princeton "Piggyback" provides an extremely low ratio of weight to carrying capacity...with complete stability. Stability is achieved by carrying the load weight between the drive wheels instead of in front, as with other fork lifts, and by special hydraulic stabilizer legs. Load is lifted to truck bed height, then rolled over truck bed by a horizontal carriage. Heavy-duty high torque wheel motors allow the "Piggyback" to operate on steep grades or in adverse ground conditions and to drive easily over normal loading area obstructions while fully loaded.

The Piggyback's 28 h.p. Murphy 2-cylinder diesel provides superior power for all adverse operating conditions.



Loaded for Piggyback ride home.

For additional information or demonstration, write, or call collect:

Rodger Osborne, Sales Manager
955 W. Walnut St., Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110
(614) 837-9096

Dealer/Distributor Inquiries Invited

The "New Concept" People

princeton
mfg.
company

Write 105 on reader service card

Sod Production and Topsoil Loss

The present day concern over topsoil loss to erosion has expanded in some areas to a concern over soil depletion by sod production. In fact, some sod producers claimed soil depletion allowances in 1978 before the American Sod Producers Association convinced Congress that such allowances did not fit the practice of harvesting sod. Had ASPA not obtained this exemption for sod producers, they would have been forced to implement an inventory system of accounting for tax purposes.

Great strides have been made in reducing sod thickness over the last 20 years. Researchers and sod growers have proven the benefits of thinner sod. Thinner sod roots more rapidly and cuts transportation and handling costs. Sod thickness is today primarily a function of sod strength. Knives are set just low enough to prevent scalping on uneven spots in the fields.

Research by Skogley and Hesseltine at the University of Rhode Island has identified harvesting method and the age of a stand as the main factors in sod thickness. Three-year-old sod could be cut at slightly thinner thicknesses than two-year-old sod. The machinery's ability to handle uneven fields can reduce the thickness further.

Actual blade adjustment may seem minute, but a 1/16-in. higher setting could save six tons of soil loss per acre.

Production of sod, as compared to other agronomic crops, actually improves the organic matter content of the soil by two percent per harvest. This is due to the fact that most of the turfgrass roots remain in the soil after harvesting and decompose.

Skogley and Hesseltine found that sod production removed less topsoil than many other crops. Wind and water erosion are greatly reduced by grass cover as opposed to open crops such as corn, soybeans, and cotton. Planting winter wheat often provides farmers with reduced winter topsoil loss.



Topsoil removed during sod harvesting is less than many conventional agricultural crops.