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LOH COST GRAIN STORAGE BIN FOR THE SMALL FARMER

> P.F. Robinson and R.E. Pierre

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES - OAS

NATIONAL LEGUME AND CASSAVA PROGRAMME

SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

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INTRODUCTION

Improper storage of grain can result in tremendous post-harvest losses due to damage by insects, rodents and fungi. Protection from fungi usually can be achieved by proper drying of grain prior to storage and rodent-proofing of storage areas can be accomplished without too much difficulty. The control of insects, however, generally is a major problem owing to their small size, which permits them to gain access into storage containers quite easily, and the fact that many storage pests begin grain infestation in the field. This latter factor explains why a farmer after having harvested, threshed, dried and stored blackeye peas in a sealed container, often finds them totally infested by insects some 3-h weeks later.

Funigation to effectively kill all insects and insect eggs that are harboured by the grain is an essential pre-requisite for proper storage. But funigants are poisonous and their unrestricted use by untrained personnel is not advocated. In addition, because of their volatile nature, they require hermetically sealed containers to effectively exert their action.

Within recent times a fumigant which is relatively easy to use has become available. The material known as phostoxin contains Aluminum Phosphide as its active ingredient and is formulated in small tablets or pellets which decompose slowly on absorbing moisture.

With the availability of such a fumigant, it appeared possible to develop a simple storage container which can be hermetically sealed for fumigation thus providing a means whereby the small farmer can effectively store dried grain.

DESCRIPTION OF STORAGE BIN

The storage bin is essentially a modified 45 gallon metal drum mounted on a wooden frame. Care should be taken in selecting the drum to avoid contamination of the material to be stored. A drum which previously contained fuel, oil or some non-toxic substance that can be easily flushed out is most suitable.

The metal drum was modified in two ways as shown in Figures 1 and 2. In Type A (Fig. 1) the bottom of the drum was cut off and replaced by a metal funnel with a two inch (5 cm) diameter outlet onto which is attached a piece of bicycle rubber tube. The tube is folded at the free end and sealed with a three inch (7.5 cm) bulldog clip. The rubber tube provides a simple means of controlling the outflow of grain, in addition to sealing the bin for fumigation. This type of bin can be mounted in an upright position as the conical base permits the free flow of grain regardless of the amount contained in the bin.

Type B (Fig 2) is cheaper to construct. A hole of approximately two inches (5 cm) in diameter was cut in the bottom of the drum with centre at about three inches (7.5 cm) from the periphery. A plastic wash basin outlet pipe was then fitted into the hole in such a manner so as to form a completely sealed joint (Fig.3). To facilitate fitting the plastic outlet pipe, it was necessary to reduce the diameter of the flange by filling to permit insertion through the filler cap opening. Next, a piece of wire was run from the filler cap opening through the hole made in the bottom of the bin. After removing the locknut and rubber seal from the outlet pipe and using the wire as a guide, the outlet pipe was slid into place (flange uppermost) and the rubber seal and the locknut were replaced. The bicycle tubing was fitted onto the outlet pipe as described earlier. When reasonably full, this type of storage bin operate well in an upright position but when nearly empty it has to be tilted to facilitate removal of the last few pounds of grain.

WOODEN STAND

The wooden stand should be robustly constructed in order to carry the fully loaded weight of up to 500 lb (227 kg) and should be of a convenient height to facilitate removal of the grain. A stand of dimensions $18^{\rm m} \times 24^{\rm m}$ (46 x 46 x 61 cm) has been found to be suitable.

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TRIALS

A storage trial of blackeye peas was conducted over a period of six months. Sun dried blackeye peas were purchased from a small farmer who had recently harvested his crop. After removal of a sample for laboratory analysis, the peas were placed in two storage bins and fumigated. The bins were kept underneath a house to provide some protection from the weather and yet simulate to some extent the conditions under which a small farmer might store such a bin.

After funigation, one bin was left untouched for a period of six months but samples were withdrawn weekly from the second bin again in an effort to simulate the conditions of small farmer who may wish to withdraw small amounts periodically, either for sale or for home consumption. Alternate samples were sent to the seed laboratory for analysis but owing to pressure of work, all samples were not analysed. However, the results, which are given in Table 1, are sufficient to indicate that there was no significant deterioration of the blackeye pea after a storage period of five months. Seed discolouration and insect damage remained minimal and there was no increase in the moisture content of the grain. Although tests on cooking quality were not specifically carried out the few persons who were given samples at the end of the period of storage reported quite favourably on the quality of the product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For best results the following instructions must be adherred to:

- Ensure that a drum free of toxic and contaminating substances is used for making your storage bin.
- Thoroughly clean bin before filling.
- Remove filler cap, ensure that the rubber tube outlet is securely fastened then carefully fill bin almost to capacity with properly dried grain (blackeye peas). Use of a funnel will facilitate this operation.
- Place into storage bin one tablet only of PHOSTOXIN, replace filler cap firmly and leave to fumigate for 72 hours.

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- After fumigation remove filler cap and aerate for 48 hours. During aeration the outlet should be covered with gauze or muslin to prevent entry of insects. After aeration replace filler cap. The contents can now be used when required.
- Keep the surrounding area <u>clean</u> at all times. Be specially careful to avoid loose grains on the floor which may serve as a focus of infestation by insects.
- To remove the contents of the bin, hold the rubber tube over a receiving receptacle, remove the bulldog clip and allow the required quantity of grain to flow out.
- To stop the flow of grain, squeeze the rubber tube as high up as possible and allow all the grain to flow from the tube. Then carefully fold the end of the tube and attach bulldog clip.

Note that:

- If new grain is added to the storage bin at any time the above fumigation procedure must be repeated as the chemical has no residual protective value.
- PHOSTOIIN is a harmful, volatile chemical and should be handled with extreme care.
- Using the same concept any other dried grain e.g. corn, pigeon pea, bean, peanut can be similarly stored.

COSTS

Type A

Purchase of drum Welding metal cone Bulldog clip Cycle tube Wooden stand	\$10.00 30.00 1.00 5.00
TOTAL	\$46.00
Type B Purchase of drum Plastic sink fitting Cutting hole Bulldog clip Cycle tube Wooden stand	\$10.00 3.50 7.00 1.00
TOTAL	\$26.50

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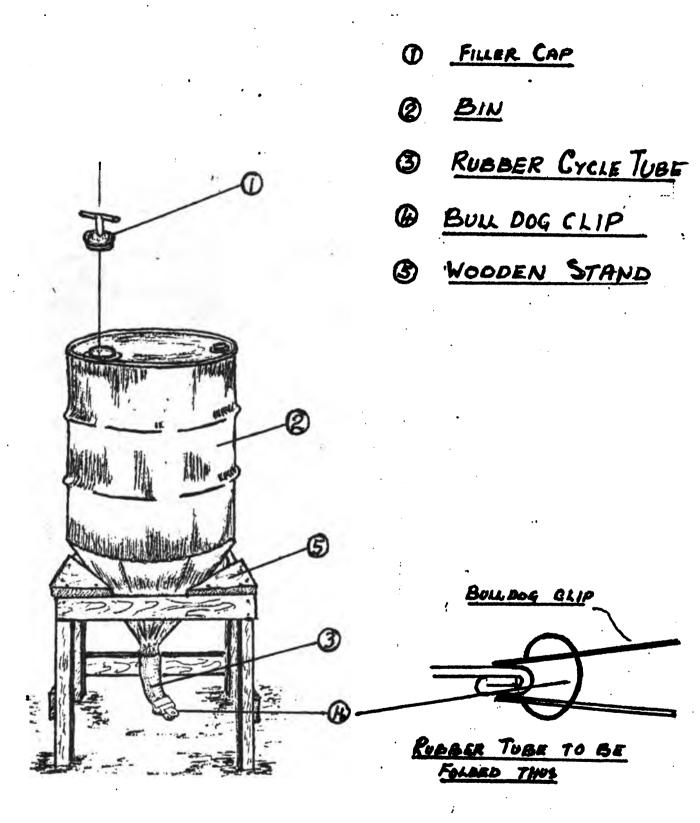
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TABLE 1 Data from sample analyses of blackeye pea stored over a period of six months.

Sample (a)* Characteristics	Date of Sampling (1978)							
\$	Apr 22	May 4	May 24	June 15	June 28	Aug 2	Aug 21	Sept 14
Pure Seed	86.6	84.3	86.8	86.0	80.4	82.3	84.2	91.3
Badly Discoloured	2.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	4.5	1.5	2.5	1.5
Splits	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.3
Damage (Seed Coat)	5.8	7.2	6.2	8.0	12.0	10.7	9.9	6.0
Foreign Matter	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0,0
Moisture Content	NA	19.6	17.9	NA	NA	14.2	17.5	14.2
Small Seeds	3.5	4.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.5	0.8	0,9
Insect Damage	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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Many of the characteristics examined are important for seeds that are to be used as planting material. The most important characteristics which would reflect deterioration of consumable material are insect damage, moisture content and seed discolouration.

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LOW COST STORAGE BIN (TYPE "A")

CAPACITY - 480 165

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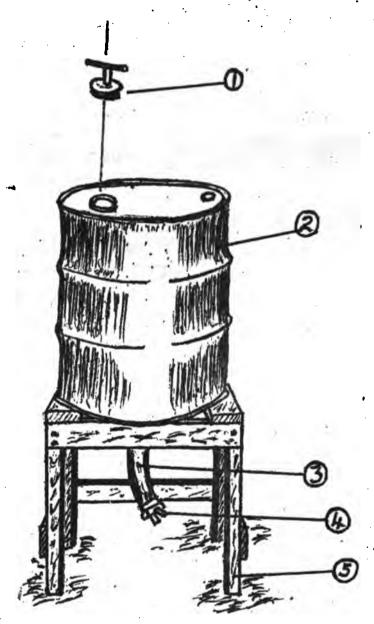
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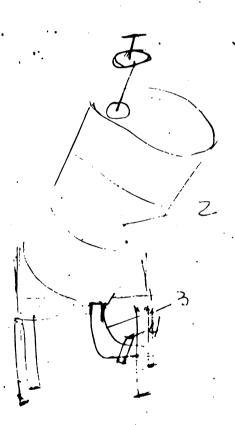
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Fig 2



- 1 FILLER CAP
- 2 BIN
- 3 CYCLE TUBE
- BULL DOG CLIP
- (3) WOODEN STAND



LOW COST STORAGE BIN (TYPE B)
CAPACITY 400 165



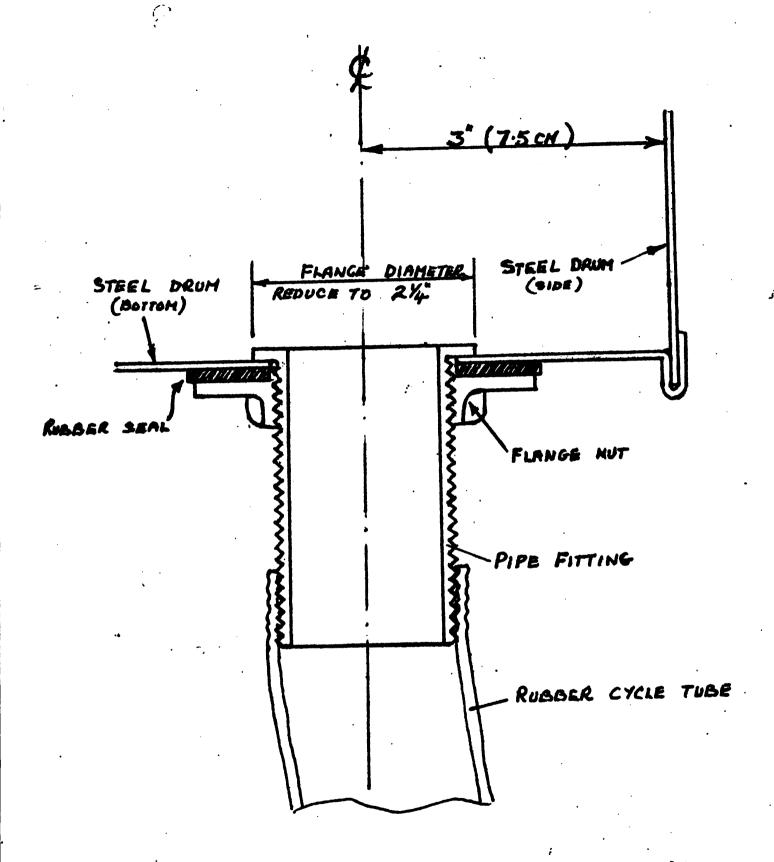


FIG. 3 SECTIONAL VIEW - SHOWING PIPE CONNECTION TO STEEL DRUM

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