

CREOSOTED WOOD SILOS

The wood-preservation studies at the Forest Products Laboratory have shown that the value of wooden silos can be greatly increased by proper treatment with coal-tar creosote. A good creosote treatment will not only increase the durability of the wood, but will reduce the tendency of the staves to shrink when the silo is empty. A creosoted silo can not be painted afterwards; however, it does not need painting, for the creosote protects the wood, and its color is pleasing.

Highly durable woods, such as heart cypress or redwood, do not need protection against decay so much as the non-durable woods, but a thorough creosote treatment will make the non-durable woods, such as sap pine, last longer than durable species will without treatment.

Contamination of the silage by creosote from the staves need not be feared. This is borne out by experiments and by careful inquiry among the many farmers who have used creosoted silos. In order to be quite sure, it is well to allow the creosoted staves or the finished silo to stand a few weeks before filling.

The most thorough creosote treatment can be given by pressure methods. If pressure-treated wood is not available, very good results can be obtained by the hot and cold bath treatment. If a good penetration of coal-tar creosote is obtained by either of these processes it is not too much to expect the silo staves to resist decay 25 or 30 years.

Other methods of creosoting, such as painting, spraying, or dipping can be used. They are less costly than the pressure treatment, but they are also less effective. They will probably add several years to the life of the silo and thus pay for themselves, but the more thorough treatments should be used wherever possible. Instructions for treating silo staves by these various processes may be obtained from the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.