



FIG. 1.—A section of a stave. The face  $a$  is  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  less than  $b$ .

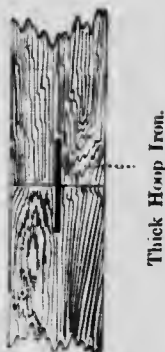


FIG. 2.—A stave splice.

In any case, great care must be taken to have lumber well sized and with no loose knots or shaky spots.

It will be found impossible to get staves much over 20 feet long, and so for a 30-foot silo it will be necessary to make up each stave from two or more pieces. These must be exactly the same size. The ends should be carefully squared, and it is generally advisable to insert a bit of heavy hoop iron as shown in figure 2. This is not imperative, but where the parts of the stave are not connected in some way it will be necessary to insure the joint coming immediately under a hoop.

#### *Erecting the Silo.*

When built under cover it will usually be found easy to erect scaffolding for use in setting up the silo. Where the silo is built outside and over 20 feet high, the erection of scaffolding becomes rather more difficult.

One method is to erect 4 posts 6 x 6 the desired height and equidistant from each other, on, or 2 inches outside, the circle traced on the cement.

If placed on the circle they will take the place of staves.

These posts will serve in the place of clips for the hoops which may be made in two or four parts as preferred and tightened on the posts.

If the posts are used and the scaffolding erected outside the silo, it will be necessary to erect four other temporary posts of 2 x 4 material. A study of figure 3 will make this clear.