## A34—Lancaster Farming, Saturday, January 8, 1983

**NOW IN TIME FOR** 

## Silo plummets

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replacement of silo and feed.

McLean, what caused the silo to the ground. The pressure of the fall was a phenomenon known as shifted weight-load on the panels ground high-moisture ear corn, and fall to the ground. which is a semi-free flowing McLean stated that various ground as the silo was rent in two material, created a shifting pat-factors could have led to the was discarded on another factors for the fact to uneven unloading.

McLean said, pointing out that this Although McLean stressed the and take a chance on having metal is the first case of its kind ex- company is "not pointing its finger and take a chance on having metal perienced by Penn-Jersey in more at anyone" for the structure's or other foreign materials in then 1500 either the structure is the structure i put stress on the structure," outside temperatures.

happened is that while the Kralls silo was refilled in November, silo were unloaded and sold, said were unloading the high-moisture there may have been a possibility McLean, adding that crews corn, a gap in the feed layer was of "working the unloader pattern created - leaving a bridge differently to pull feeds off dif-

.

According to Penn-Jersey's Bob causing a buckle about 15 feet off practices can be followed.

than 1,500 silos the company has implosion, he hypothesized that if Krall's dairy feed. what is presumed to have noticed by the farmers after the upright remains of the 80-foot tall happened is that while the Krall's dairy feed. The feed which stayed in the signs of bridging had been upright remains of the 80-foot tall happened is that while the Krall's dairy feed. The feed which stayed in the signs of bridging had been upright remains of the 80-foot tall happened is that while the Krall's dairy feed.

finances, the family gladly "sat potentially eight tons wide between back and watched" as the silo the suspended feed layers. When company took over the respon-sibility for cleanup and replacement of silo and feed.

fall was a phenomenon known as shifted weight-load on the panels of ground ear corn were stored in "bridging." He explained that the eventually caused the silo to split the structure. McLean explained

tern in the feed inside the silo due bridging condition in the ground was discarded on another farm ear corn - moisture, length of cut owned by Krall. He said that "The internal load shifted and and grinding, filling patterns, and this sort of situation, he didn't want



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