RESISTANCE TO DECAY NOW A FACTOR IN CHOICE
OF AIRPLANE WOOD

Airplanes in the past have been so short-lived that it has mattered little whether the wood in them was resistant to decay or not. Now with better construction and less accidental breakage of airplane parts, instances are coming to the attention of the Forest Products Laboratory of parts needing replacement because of decay.

The fact is being recognized that many woods in common use for airplanes are not resistant to decay and may be destroyed very rapidly when exposed to unfavorable weather conditions.

Fortunately, there are woods whose value in aircraft has been demonstrated which are highly durable. Among these perhaps the most notable is Port Orford cedar. Two others which in tests made by the laboratory have proved very resistant to decay are southern cypress and California redwood. Douglas fir, white oak, and black walnut stand fairly high in durability. Mahogany and Spanish cedar are reputed to be very durable, but no tests have been made on them in the United States. Spruce, which has been the favorite wood for aircraft, is, unfortunately, appreciably less durable than any of the species mentioned. Likewise basswood, beech, birch, and maple may be classed with the less durable species.

The sapwood of practically all species decays readily. Hence in selecting wood for durability, only the heartwood should be accepted.

In cases where it is not practicable to use a naturally durable wood, the life of the wood part may be prolonged by giving it a preservative treatment. Sodium fluoride is a preservative which may be successfully used on parts that are to be glued. Coal-tar creosote, where its color and odor would not be objectionable, may be used for parts that are not to be glued. Decay in struts, propellers, and some other large members can be prevented by applying a coating of aluminum leaf. This keeps the wood dry, and dry wood does not decay.