

Characterization of particleboards
produced with *Pinus* spp. wasteCaracterização de painéis de partículas produzidos
com resíduos de madeira de *Pinus* spp.João Vítor Felipe Silva¹, Bruno Santos Ferreira², Cristiane Inácio de Campos³,
André Luis Christoforo⁴ e Francisco Antonio Rocco Lahr⁵**Resumo**

A utilização de resíduos é fundamental para a minoração dos impactos ambientais, consistindo as madeiras nas principais fontes de geração de resíduos deste material, provenientes do processamento da madeira. Painéis à base de madeira consistem em uma possibilidade de aplicação desses resíduos, e estudos recentes têm sido desenvolvidos visando a obtenção de melhor qualidade desses produtos. Esta pesquisa teve como objetivo produzir e avaliar painéis de partículas de média densidade (MDF) fabricados com resíduos de madeira de *Pinus* spp. com dimensões de partículas variadas e resina ureia-formaldeído como adesivo. As propriedades físicas e mecânicas investigadas, bem como os requisitos foram obtidos de acordo com a norma brasileira ABNT (2006). As propriedades físicas investigadas foram a densidade, teor de umidade e o inchamento em espessura e absorção de água após duas horas de imersão em água, e as propriedades mecânicas foram a resistência na tração perpendicular, módulo de elasticidade (MOE) e o módulo de ruptura (MOR). Três tratamentos foram delineados de acordo com o tipo de resíduo, no primeiro tratamento, os painéis foram produzidos com resíduos de folhas de madeira, no segundo tratamento foram utilizados resíduos provenientes do processamento da madeira, e o terceiro consistiu na composição de ambos. O primeiro tratamento apresentou ser o de menor variação nas propriedades avaliadas (material mais homogêneo), e com relação as melhores propriedades físicas e mecânicas, estas foram provenientes do terceiro tratamento, que proporcionaram painéis de maior densidade, menor absorção de água e valores mais elevados para a resistência na tração perpendicular, MOE e MOR.

Palavras-chave: painéis de média densidade, resíduos de madeira, uréia formaldeído.

Abstract

The use of waste is essential to minimize environmental impacts; in the case of logging companies, these are in the main source of waste generation from timber processing. Wood based panels are a possibility of using these wastes and recent studies have been developed to obtain the best quality of those products. This research aimed to produce and evaluate medium density particleboard (MDP) manufactured with *Pinus* spp. wood residues (wood veneers and processed wood) and urea formaldehyde resin as adhesive. The physical and mechanical properties of the panels, as well as quality requirements were obtained according to the Brazilian standard ABNT (2006). The physical properties studied were density, moisture content, thickness swelling and water absorption after two hours, and the mechanical properties evaluated were internal bonding, modulus of elasticity (MOE) and modulus of rupture (MOR). Three treatments according to the source of the material were used; in the first treatment, the panels were produced with wood veneers residues, in the second treatment large dimensional residues from sawmill (processed wood) were used; and in the third treatment both residues were used. The first treatment presented low variation in the results (more homogeneous material), while the last treatment yielded the best results, with a higher density, low absorption of water and higher values for internal bonding, MOE and MOR.

Keywords: medium density particleboard, wood residues, urea formaldehyde.

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INTRODUCTION

Brazil has a large area of forests, however, over the years, the idea of sustainability has emerged and forest exploitation needed to be reduced. Due this fact, new technologies were designed to minimize the generation of wood wastes from forest harvesting for timber production to the production of furniture and structures. Even with these new technologies rising, most processes with wood are made with old technology for economic reasons, and thus generating large amounts of wood residues in the factories. Mechanical processing of wood generates at last 40% of residues from the volume of the log in the form of wood chips, bark, sawdust, wood shavings, and more.

Wood industry wastes are defined as the remains of mechanical, physical or chemical processing that are not incorporated into the final product (PIERRE, 2010). Most of these residues come without any chemical treatment, resulting from the processing of logs and wood pieces or from products at the end of their useful life that are discarded as waste to be burned (TEIXEIRA, 2005). For over a decade research has demonstrated the viability of the use of residues and emphasized the need for better use of raw materials and rational use of forest resources (IWAKIRI, 2005).

Forest wastes can be used in many ways as manufacture of SWO (small wooden objects), as biomass, in packing filling, in paint industry and in the production of particleboards (BARBOSA, 2008).

The production of wood-based panels is a good alternative of application of those wood wastes; the main types of panels are plywood, particleboards and fiberboards. The great growth of panel industries in Brazil is something remarkable in the world market, making it one of the most important segments in the forestry context; this was only possible because of the excellent conditions for the growth of forest plantation and large areas for this purpose (MENDES et al., 2000). In Brazil, the raw material used by panel industries comes mostly from planted forests, with species of *Pinus* and *Eucalyptus* being the majority (MELO, 2009).

Particleboard is a wood-based panel with thickness ranging from 3 mm to 50 mm, consisting of wood particles bonded with natural or synthetic thermoset resin consolidated under action of pressure and heat (ABNT, 2013a).

Medium Density Particleboard (MDP) is an improvement of the particleboard due its production process and final product quality. The particles are positioned in three layers, the largest ones are used in the core layer of the panel and the smallest ones are used at the external layers, giving a better quality to the surface (MACIEL, 2001).

The main objective of this research consists in characterizing particleboards produced with wood wastes from wood veneers and large wooden residues from sawmill, and compare the results with the Brazilian standards (ABNT, 2006, 2013a, 2013b) and other research in the area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The materials used in the production of the MDP were *Pinus* spp. wastes, urea formaldehyde adhesive, paraffin emulsion and ammonium sulfate. The wood residues were defective wood veneers and large dimensional wood wastes from sawmill; those materials were donated by the Laboratory of Material Properties and Wood Processing from UNESP, campus of Itapeva.

For the production of the adhesive, urea formaldehyde resin with solids content of 65% and pH near to 7 was used with ammonium sulfate as a curing catalyst and paraffin emulsion to improve the water resistance.

The nominal dimensions of the particleboards were 450 mm × 450 mm × 15 mm, and it was produced in three layers and three different compositions as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Panel composition in each treatment.

Tabela 1. Composição dos painéis por tratamento.

Treatment	Raw Material	%
T1	Wood veneers	100
T2	Large dimensional wood waste	100
T3	Wood veneers / Large dimensional wood waste	50/50

For each treatment two particleboards were produced using 2200g of particles, with 440g for the external layers composed of 16 and 40 mesh particles and 1320g for the core layer composed of 9 mesh particles. The pressure applied was 40 kgf/cm² (235 bar), with a temperature of 120°C and 10 minutes of pressing time with a pressure relief of 30 seconds after 5 minutes of pressure applied.

Initially, the wood residues were reduced to smaller dimensions through a wood chopper and then they were reduced for a second time with a knife mill of the Wiley type. Thereafter, the material was classified according to its dimension (9, 16 and 40 mesh) using an electromagnetic stirrer coupled to a set of sieves.

The classified particles were then dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 103°C ± 5°C in a forced air laboratory oven, until the particles had the desired moisture content between 3% and 6%.

The adhesive was prepared according to the dry weight of the particles. It was composed by 10% of urea formaldehyde, 1% of paraffin emulsion, 1% of ammonium sulfate and 1.5% of water. The four components were mixed with the wood particles using an industrial mixer.

The adhesive impregnation on each panel took place in four stages, two stages for the mixture of the external layers and two stages for the core layer, each portion mixed with the corresponding quantity of adhesive. Thereafter, the impregnated particles were disposed inside a wood form on a steel plate covered with aluminum foil. The particles with the adhesive were spread manually, as uniformly as possible.

Then the wood form was removed and another steel plate covered with aluminum foil was placed over the particle mattress and taken to a hydraulic press with a heating system. Some equipment used in this study is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Equipment used for the production of the MDP.
Figura 1. Equipamentos utilizadas na produção dos MDP.

After the pressing cycle, the panels were removed from the press and placed in a room with constant temperature and humidity, according with the normative specifications for at least 72 hours, and then the samples were removed from the panels to perform the tests.

The physical tests performed were the determination of density, moisture content, water absorption (in two hours of immersion) and thickness swelling (2 hours). The mechanical tests performed

were: internal bond, modulus of elasticity (MOE) and modulus of rupture (MOR); all tests according to Brazilian standard ABNT (2006). Some tests are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Some tests performed on the MDP.
Figura 2. Alguns ensaios realizados na caracterização dos MDP.

The results of physical and mechanical properties were evaluated through the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey test with 95% family-wise confidence level, using the software R version 3.01.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mean values for physical and mechanical properties, followed by the analysis of variance results and the standard deviation between brackets are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Mean values of physical and mechanical properties investigated.
Tabela 2. Valores médios das Propriedades físicas e mecânicas investigadas.

Tests	Treatments		
	T1	T2	T3
Density [kg/m ³]	750 b* (30)	750 b (80)	930 a (50)
Moisture content [%]	9.48 a (0.26)	5.02 c (1.69)	7.55 b (1.01)
Water absorption 2 hours [%]	10.03 b (1.46)	55.36 a (13.49)	12.51 b (5.45)
Thickness swelling 2 hours [%]	4.03 b (0.99)	44.27 a (12.07)	9.14 b (5.66)
Internal bond [MPa]	0.27 b (0.07)	0.15 b (0.07)	0.69 a (0.26)
MOE [MPa]	1350 b (630)	630 c (280)	1970 a (370)
MOR [MPa]	6.75 b (1.19)	4.60 c (1.95)	13.69 a (2.61)

*Same letters on horizontal means no statistical difference among the mean values.

The mean values of density did not differ between treatments T1 and T2, both being classified as medium density particleboards. The treatment T3 presented a higher value of density and it was classified as a high-density particleboard. Density was the factor that most influenced the mechanical properties of the particleboard. The increase of density led to an increase in MOE, MOR and internal bond (CAI et al., 2004).

It is emphasized that the type of residue used influenced the results obtained due to the shape and density of the material used to make the panels; thus directly interfering with compression and final density.

The particleboard moisture content is related to the initial moisture content, and as expected treatment T3 presented a mean value of moisture content between treatment T1 and T2. It is also observed that the variability of treatment T1 is lower than the others, indicating greater material homogeneity.

Note that the wastes were used in their natural conditions; therefore they did not undergo any drying process. Although there is difference between the results presented for the tree treatments, all met the specifications (ABNT, 2013b).

On water absorption and thickness swelling for 2 hours, the treatment T1 had the lowest mean values and variation of the data, but the mean values did not differ statistically from treatment T3, this last one had a higher variability. Treatment T2 presented a larger disparity of values than the other treatments; with a higher mean and standard deviation indicating undesirable characteristics of a particleboard.

It is noteworthy that the use of residual pieces of wood influenced the geometry of the waste, which gave the worst performance of these panels when in contact with water. The geometry that has greater thickness provides a reduced slenderness ratio and causes a worse performance of the material in contact with water (HASELEIN et al., 2002).

The internal bond test showed no statistical difference between treatments T1 and T2, both with mean values lower than those required of 0.35 MPa for particleboards of the type P2 for internal use in dry conditions (ABNT, 2013b); only treatment T3 achieved compatible values.

Smaller length particles have smaller surface area, resulting in larger amount of voids and a lower adhesion among the other particles (FERREIRA et al., 2014), which was observed particularly in treatment T2.

On the bending tests to determinate MOE and MOR, the three treatments were statistically different, particleboards from type P2 for internal use in dry conditions with thickness between 13 mm and 20 mm must have the MOE value over 1600 MPa, and the MOR over 11 MPa (ABNT, 2013b). In both cases, only treatment T3 achieved the values for commercial application according to the Brazilian standard.

Again, it is worth noting that the best interaction between the particles provided by the geometry affect the performance of the panels in the bending test. As seen in previous studies, the highest density of the panel provided better mechanical performance.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that particleboards produced with residues of plywood sheets are more homogeneous in all tests performed, and particleboards produced with large dimensional wood waste achieved less homogeneous values in all tests.

The treatment T3 achieved intermediate values in the physical tests, except in the density test, which affected the mechanical properties with higher values than the other treatments, and showed a possibility of commercial application for internal use under dry conditions.

Treatments T1 and T2 did not reach the standard specifications; however, they can be used in applications with low physical and mechanical demand, as decorative panels, small wooden objects and craft objects. It is also noted that there is the possibility of partial use of residues in the panel composition without compromising its general properties.

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