

## Particleboard Panels Produced with Different Radial Positions of *Pinus oocarpa* Wood

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of different radial regions of *Pinus oocarpa* wood on the physical and mechanical properties of particleboard panels. Three different radial regions (internal, intermediate and external) and the mixture (integral log) were assessed. Experimental panels were produced with a nominal density of 0.70 g/cm<sup>3</sup> using 8% urea-formaldehyde adhesive; they were compressed at a specific pressure of 40 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> and temperature of 160 °C, for 8 minutes. Wood radial position affected particleboard quality and a direct influence of the chemical composition and density of the material used was observed. Only the panels produced the mixture (integral log) and with the internal region met all the requirements stipulated by the marketing standard.

**Keywords:** particleboard, radial regions, physical and mechanical properties.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The wood and lumber industry in Brazil generates a large amount of residue. This constitutes a problem for sawmills because only part of the wood residue volume generated can be reused. The residue is mostly used in energy production for the own sawmills, where it is burned in furnaces or craft ovens, or used in farming. However, the value added is still very low in both cases. A possible alternative for the use of residues is the production of particleboard panels, which may be produced from any lignocellulosic material, considering that they present good physical and mechanical properties (Mendes et al., 2010). Some studies have been conducted on the use of wood residues for the production of particleboard panels, obtaining good results with the use of chips and shavings generated by the planning of sapwood and/or heartwood (Dacosta et al., 2005; Cabral et al., 2007), with different sawmill residues (Iwakiri et al., 2000, 2012; Felix et al., 2016) from log rounding process for lamination (Guimarães et al., 2011) and for particleboard production in laboratory scale. Although it is well known that anatomical, physical, chemical and mechanical differences between the regions of a wood log provide different types of bonding and resistance to particleboards, directly affecting the final quality of panels and their applications, no studies comparing the effects of different wood radial regions on particleboard properties have been conducted to date.

In this context, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of different radial regions of *Pinus oocarpa* wood on the physical and mechanical properties of particleboard panels.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### 2.1. Material collection

Four *Pinus oocarpa* trees aged 30 years were obtained from the campus of the Federal University of Lavras (UFLA), Lavras, Minas Gerais state, Brazil. After felling, the trees were sawn into logs and discs were removed for determination of wood basic density according to NBR 11941 standard (ABNT, 2003a) and for wood chemical analysis. The logs were collected from a position between the base and 25% of tree height.

### 2.2. Chemical analysis of wood

For analysis of the chemical components, sawdust was obtained from the processing of wood in a Wiley mill. Sawdust that passed through a 40 mesh sieve and was retained on a 60 mesh sieve was used. After storage at a temperature of  $22 \pm 2$  °C and relative humidity (RH) of  $65 \pm 5\%$ , this material had its total extractive, lignin and ash contents assessed according to NBR 14853 (ABNT, 2010a), NBR 7989 (ABNT, 2010b), and NBR 13999 (ABNT, 2003b) standards, respectively. The holocellulose content was further determined by Equation 1.

$$H(\%) = 100 - \%total\ extractives - \%lignin\ amount - \%ash \quad (1)$$

### 2.3. Experimental design and particleboard production

The experimental design is described in Table 1. For each treatment, three particleboard panels with a nominal density of  $0.70 \text{ g/cm}^3$  were produced.

Three different radial regions (internal, intermediate and external) and the mixture (integral log) were evaluated, as in the current industrial production of particleboard panels. This definition by region is used because this species does not show evident visual differentiation between heartwood, sapwood, and pith; however, the equivalence of the regions was sought in the present study.

The obtained logs were cooked in a tank containing water at 60 °C for 24 hours. Subsequently, they were laminated in a rolling mill to obtain veneers with nominal thickness of 2 mm. Three logs were laminated discontinuously in order to separate the regions (internal, intermediate and external). After that, the veneers generated from each log were mixed within each predefined region. One log was laminated continuously for the manufacture of the mixture treatment (T4), with the remainder of the log incorporated into the pruning process for particle generation. The material

**Table 1.** Experimental design.

Treatments	Wood radial position
T1	External region
T2	Intermediate region
T3	Internal region
T4	Mixture

not used in the production of particleboard panels with only the internal, intermediate or external region was proportionally added to each region, to the material originated from the log that was laminated continuously. The obtained veneers were manually torn and then crushed in a hammer mill using a 6.1 mm aperture sieve, producing the “sliver” particles. To obtain the internal region particles, the remainder of the log was chopped into chips using a machete, being subsequently crushed in a hammer mill using a sieve of the same previously mentioned aperture. The material was then sieved on a 3 mm-aperture vibrating sieve to eliminate the fine particles; they were then submitted to drying until a moisture content of 3% was reached. For the production of the panels, urea-formaldehyde adhesive with a viscosity of 1506.73 cP, solids content of 56%, gel time of 13.14 minutes, and pH of 8.91 was used. The adhesive was applied to the particles by aspersion in a rotary drum at a rate of 8% solids content (dry weight basis). After being pre-pressed in manual press (3 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>) at room temperature, the glued particles were deposited on a 48 × 48 cm mat-forming box and were then hot pressed at 160 °C and 40 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> specific pressure, for 8 minutes. Metallic spacers were responsible for determining the final thickness of the panels (15 mm).

#### 2.4. Assessment of particleboard properties

After pressing, the panels were stored in an environmental chamber at 22 ± 2 °C and 65 ± 5% RH. The samples were prepared using a circular saw. Dimensions of the specimens and test procedures were defined based on the American Society for Testing and Materials – ASTM D 1037 (ASTM, 2006). The following properties and/or parameters were determined: moisture content, water absorption (WA) after two and 24 hours of immersion, thickness swell (TS) after two and 24 hours of immersion, and internal bond

(IB). The Normen Für Holzfaserplatten Spanplatten Sperrholz – DIN 52362 (DIN, 1982) standard was used for assessment of modulus of rupture (MOR) and modulus of elasticity (MOE). The density of the panels was determined by the mean density of the specimens produced for the aforementioned tests.

#### 2.5. Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted in a completely randomized design. The Tukey test was applied for verification of the effect of wood radial position on the physical and mechanical properties of the particleboard panels. A significance level of 5% ( $p < 0.05$ ) was adopted for all statistical analyses.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Chemical analysis

It was observed that the evaluated regions showed statistical difference regarding the chemical constitution, which confirms the good separation of the regions within the assessed logs (Table 2).

The internal region showed statistically significant difference in relation to the others as well as to the mixture when the contents of extractives, lignin, and holocellulose were analyzed, presenting the highest mean values for extractives and lignin, and the lowest value for holocellulose. Arantes et al. (2011) evaluated the content range of lignin and extractives in the radial and longitudinal directions of *Eucalyptus grandis* W.Hill ex Maiden x *Eucalyptus urophylla* ST Blake trees, at the age six years, and found decreased mean values of lignin and extractives in the pith-bark direction, as observed in this study, from the internal to the external regions. The mixture treatment also showed a statistical difference in relation to the external and

**Table 2.** Chemical analysis.

Treatments	Extractives	Lignin	Ash	Holocellulose
	%			
External region	5.54 (7.04) C	28.28 (1.13) C	0.26 (3.08) B	65.92 (1.01) B
Intermediate region	2.80 (1.43) D	28.16 (0.43) C	0.34 (2.94) A	68.71 (0.23) A
Internal region	21.63 (6.01) A	30.65 (0.07) A	0.26 (3.85) B	47.47 (2.76) D
Mixture	12.22 (4.75) B	29.03 (0.41) B	0.29 (3.45) AB	58.46 (1.16) C

Means followed by the same letter in the column do not differ statistically by the Tukey test at 5% significance level. The values in parentheses correspond to the coefficient of variation.

intermediate regions when analyzing the amount of extractives, lignin, and holocellulose, presenting the highest mean values for extractives and lignin, and the lowest mean value for holocellulose.

The comparison between the external and intermediate regions showed no statistically significant difference only for the lignin content, whereas the external region presented the highest mean values for extractives. As for the contents of holocellulose and ash, the intermediate region presented the highest mean values. The intermediate region showed the highest mean value for holocellulose, differing statistically from the other regions and from the mixture. Regarding the ash content, the internal region was statistically equal to the mixture and external region, but statistically different from the intermediate region, which presented higher mean value for ash content. Morais et al. (2005) obtained mean values of 80.27% for holocellulose, 25.18% for lignin, and 9.95% for extractives in the evaluation of the chemical composition of *Pinus oocarpa* wood at the age of eight years.

### 3.2. Wood basic density, panel apparent density, compaction ratio, and moisture content

Statistically significant differences were observed for wood basic density when comparing the different treatments (Table 3). The intermediate region and the mixture were statistically equal, presenting the highest mean values. No statistical difference was observed between the external and internal regions and the mixture. Mean apparent density of the panels ranged from 0.638 to 0.681 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, being classified as low density panels, which refer to panels with a density between 0.60 and 0.80g/cm<sup>3</sup> (ABNT, 2006).

The compaction ratio of the internal region was statistically different from those of the other regions, showing the highest mean value. This may be explained

by the lower density of the wood from the internal region, which is mainly composed of pith, whereas the external region and the mixture were not statistically different. The intermediate region presented the lowest mean compaction ratio value, differing from the other regions and from the mixture. Due to the variation in wood basic density of the different regions, only the panels produced with wood from the intermediate region did not show mean compaction ratio values stipulated as ideal by Tsoumis (1991) and Maloney (1993), which are in the range from 1.3 to 1.6.

Statistically significant difference was observed between treatments with respect to the moisture content of the panels. Panels produced with wood from the internal region showed statistically significant lower moisture contents than the other treatments, which in turn were statistically equal. This fact may be explained by the higher amount of extractives in this region (Table 2).

### 3.3. Physical properties

The internal region treatment differed statistically from the other treatments in all physical properties evaluated (Table 4), presenting the lowest mean values. This fact can be explained by the association of two factors: higher compaction ratio (Table 3), which probably promoted a greater barrier to water penetration; and chemical composition of the wood, which showed higher contents of lignin and extractives (Table 2). The high amount of extractives found in the internal region, compared with those of the other regions and the mixture, may exert the function of water repellency on the panels.

No significant difference was observed between the treatments composed of the external and intermediate regions and the mixture for any of the physical properties evaluated. This fact demonstrates the efficiency of

**Table 3.** Mean values of wood density, panel apparent density, compaction ratio, and moisture content.

Treatment	Wood density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Panel density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Compaction ratio	Moisture (%)
External region	0.448 (5.2) B	0.638 (1.65) A	1.42 (1.6)B	10.23 (3.3)B
Intermediate region	0.559 (4.4) A	0.640 (4.77) A	1.14 (4.8)C	10.27 (2.0)B
Internal region	0.431 (6.8) B	0.681 (4.37) A	1.58 (3.8) A	8.22 (2.3) A
Mixture	0.479 (6.5) AB	0.654 (3.16) A	1.37 (3.2)B	10.17 (0.30)B

Means followed by the same letter in the column do not differ statistically by the Tukey test at 5% significance level. The values in parentheses correspond to the coefficient of variation.

using different regions of *Pinus oocarpa* wood in the production of particleboard panels, which indicates that the residue generated in any radial position of *Pinus oocarpa* trees could be used in particleboard production with no damage to the physical properties.

Iwakiri et al. (2001) evaluated the potential use of five tropical pine species for production of particleboard panels with nominal density of 0.70 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and 8% of urea-formaldehyde adhesive. They found mean values for water absorption after two and 24 hours of immersion ranging from 68.80 to 83.60% and from 78.69 to 93.81%, respectively. Regarding thickness swell, the mean values obtained after two and 24 hours of immersion ranged from 25.20 to 34.80% and from 32.70 to 39.70%, respectively.

The CS 236 (CS, 1968) standard stipulates a maximum thickness swell value of 35% after 24 hours of immersion for particleboard panels of medium density and urea-formaldehyde adhesive. Thus, the results obtained for the physical properties of all treatments evaluated in this study were satisfactory according to the values found in the literature and were also in agreement with the requirements stipulated by the commercial standard.

### 3.4. Mechanical properties

With respect to the modulus of elasticity (MOE) (Table 5), the panels composed of wood from the internal region obtained the highest mean value, differing statistically from the other treatments, which were statistically equal. This result may be associated with the lower density of the internal region wood, which provided a higher compaction ratio to the panel (Table 3), and thus a better result for MOE.

As for the modulus of rupture (MOR) and internal bond properties (Table 5), no statistically significant difference was observed between the mixture and the internal and intermediate regions; these treatments presented the highest mean values for both properties. However, although the external region presented the lowest values of MOR and internal bond, no statistical difference was observed between this region and the mixture, which in general indicates that, as observed for the physical properties, any radial position of *Pinus oocarpa* trees could be used in the production of particleboard panels with no damage to the mechanical properties.

**Table 4.** Mean values of the physical properties of the panels.

Treatment	WA 2h	WA 24h	TS 2h	TS 24h
	%			
External region	83.5 (3.3) B	94.7 (5.4)B	25.4 (8.5) B	29.0 (8.4) B
Intermediate region	81.3 (5.9) B	95.9 (4.5) B	22.6 (26.5)B	27.0 (23.5)B
Internal region	24.5 (28.2) A	47.1 (1.7)A	9.1 (15.0)A	16.9 (8.4)A
Mixture	79.1 (5.5) B	93.2 (1.9) B	21.8 (40.4)B	26.3 (12.4) B
*CS 236 (CS, 1968)	-	-	-	35.0

Means followed by the same letter in the column do not differ statistically by the Tukey test at 5% significance level. The values in parentheses correspond to the coefficient of variation. WA 2h = Water absorption after two hours of immersion; WA 24h = Water absorption after 24 hours of immersion; TS 2h = Thickness swell after two hours of immersion; TS 24h = Thickness swell after 24 hours of immersion; \* Maximum stipulated by the CS 236 (CS, 1968) standard.

**Table 5.** Mean values of the mechanical properties of the panels.

Treatment	MOE	MOR	IB
	MPa		
External region	1978.18 (1.9) B	9.47 (5.3) B	0.63 (11.8) B
Intermediate region	2012.43 (16.6) B	11.27 (21.0) AB	1.05 (9.1) A
Internal region	2823.45 (12.9)A	13.52 (15.0) A	0.96 (4.1) A
Mixture	2569.00 (7.1) B	11.64 (5.7) AB	0.84 (18.1) AB
*CS 236 (CS, 1968)	2402.63	10.98	0.41

Means followed by the same letter in the column do not differ statistically by the Tukey test at 5% significance level. The values in parentheses correspond to the coefficient of variation. MOE = Modulus of elasticity; MOR = Modulus of rupture; IB = Internal bond; MPa = specific pressure in megapascal; \* Minimum required by the CS 236 (CS, 1968) standard.

Iwakiri et al. (2010) evaluated the quality of particleboard panels produced with a nominal density of 0.70 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, 8% of urea-formaldehyde adhesive, and the species *Pinus caribaea* var. *Caribaeae* and *Pinus caribaea* var. *Bahamensis* in different proportions. The authors obtained values ranging from 1886 to 2515 MPa for MOE, from 12.03 to 18.08 MPa for MOR, and from 0.58 to 1.30 MPa for internal bond. The CS 236 commercial standard (CS, 1968) stipulates minimum values of 2402.63 MPa for MOE, 10.98 MPa for MOR, and 0.41 MPa for internal bond, considering medium density panels produced with urea-formaldehyde adhesive.

In this context, the mean values obtained for the mechanical properties were in agreement with those found in the literature. However, when compared to the standard, only the panels produced with the integral log (mixture) and with the internal region met all the requirements stipulated by the commercial standard. The external region did not reach the minimum requirements stipulated for MOE and MOR and the intermediate region did not reach the minimum requirements stipulated for MOE.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Wood radial position affected the quality of particleboard panels and a direct influence of the chemical composition and density of the material used was observed. Only panels produced with the integral log (mixture) and with the internal region met all the requirements stipulated by the commercial standard. Modifications in the production process adopted in this study are required for the separate use of the external and intermediate regions of the wood.

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## Erratum

In the article “Particleboard Panels Produced with Different Radial Positions of *Pinus oocarpa* Wood”, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/2179-8087.114514>, published in *Floresta e Ambiente*, vol. 25, no.1, on the first page:

Where it reads:

Thiago de Paula Protássio

It should be read:

Thiago de Paula Protásio