



UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

**KAJIAN EKSPERIMENTAL PERILAKU LENTUR PAPAN
LAMINASI KARTON MINUMAN DAUR ULANG DENGAN
PEREKAT UREA FORMALDEHIDA**

SKRIPSI

**DODIK WIDIYONO
0906605965**

**FAKULTAS TEKNIK
PROGRAM TEKNIK SIPIL
DEPOK
JANUARI 2012**



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Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Teknik

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PROGRAM TEKNIK SIPIL
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HALAMAN PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Skripsi ini adalah hasil karya saya sendiri,
dan semua sumber baik yang dikutip maupun dirujuk
telah saya nyatakan dengan benar.

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Telah berhasil dipertahankan di hadapan Dewan Penguji dan diterima sebagai bagian persyaratan yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Teknik pada Program Studi Teknik Sipil, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Indonesia.

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Tanggal : 15 Januari 2012

KATA PENGANTAR

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Depok, 19 Januari 2012



Penulis

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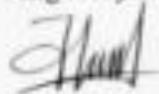
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ABSTRAK

Nama : Dodik Widiyono
Program Studi : Teknik Sipil
Judul : Kajian Eksperimental Perilaku Lentur Papan Laminasi Karton Minuman Daur Ulang Dengan Perekat Urea Formaldehida

Skripsi ini membahas mengenai perilaku lentur papan laminasi dengan bahan karton minuman daur ulang yang menggunakan perekat urea formaldehida. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan alternatif untuk mendaur ulang bahan-bahan dengan membuat papan dari cacahan karton aseptik yang akan dilaminasi menggunakan perekat urea formaldehida dan untuk mengetahui perilaku lenturnya. Dalam membuat papan panel, cacahan karton aseptik dicampur dengan 0%, 2,5%, 5%, dan 7,5% phenol formaldehida dan kemudian dikompresi dengan tekanan 25 kg/cm² dan dipanaskan pada 170°C. Hal ini dihasilkan panel dengan phenol formaldehida 0% memberikan kuat lentur terbaik. Panel-panel tersebut kemudian direkatkan dengan urea formaldehida, untuk membuat papan dua lapisan dengan masing-masing ketebalan 10 mm dan tiga papan lapisan masing-masing dengan ketebalan 8 mm. Papan berlapis tersebut kemudian dibandingkan dengan yang dilem dengan epoksi sebagai perekat dingin dalam hal sifat mekanik yaitu modulus elastisitas (MOE) dan modulus pecah (MOR). Pengujian prosedur sifat fisik dan mekanik dilakukan dengan menggunakan standar JIS A 5908: 2003 dan ASTM C 580-02. Hasil dari penelitian nilai MOE dan MOR papan laminasi aseptik menggunakan perekat urea formaldehida lebih tinggi dari papan laminasi dengan perekat dingin epoksi.

Kata kunci :

Urea formaldehida, karton minuman, kuat lentur, modulus elastisitas, epoksi.

ABSTRACT

Name : Dodik Widiyono
Study Program : Civil Engineering
Title : Experimental Study of Flexural Behavior of Recycle Beverage Carton Lamina using Urea Formaldehyde Adhesive

This final project discussed the flexural behavior of recycle beverage carton lamina using urea formaldehyde adhesive. The objectives of this research were to determine an alternative to recycle those materials by making shredded aseptic carton laminated board using urea formaldehyde adhesive and to find out its flexural behavior. In making panel board, shredded aseptic cartons were mixed with 0%, 2.5%, 5%, and 7.5% phenol formaldehyde and later compressed with a pressure of 25 kg/cm² and heated under 170°C. It is found that panel with 0% phenol formaldehyde gave the best flexural strength. Those panels were then glued with urea formaldehyde, in order to make a two layers board containing each with 10 mm thickness and a three layers board each with 8 mm thickness. Those layered boards were then compared to those glued with epoxy as cold adhesive, in term of mechanical properties of modulus of elasticity (MOE) and modulus of rupture (MOR). Testing procedures of physical and mechanical properties were performed by using standard JIS A 5908: 2003 and ASTM C 580-02. MOE and MOR values of aseptic laminated board using urea formaldehyde adhesive was higher than those with a epoxy adhesive.

Keywords:

Urea formaldehyde, beverage carton, flexural strength, modulus of elasticity, epoxy.

DAFTAR ISI

HALAMAN JUDUL.....	i
HALAMAN PERNYATAAN OROSINALITAS.....	ii
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN.....	iii
KATA PENGANTAR.....	iv
HALAMAN PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI.....	v
ABSTRAK.....	vi
ABSTRACT.....	vii
DAFTAR ISI.....	viii
DAFTAR TABEL.....	xi
DAFTAR GAMBAR.....	xiii
DAFTAR GRAFIK.....	xv
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN.....	xvi
BAB 1 PENDAHULUAN.....	1
1.1. Latar Belakang.....	1
1.2. Permasalahan.....	2
1.3. Tujuan Penelitian.....	2
1.4. Batasan Penelitian.....	3
1.5. Hipotesa.....	3
1.6. Metodologi Penelitian.....	4
1.7. Sistematika Penulisan.....	4
BAB 2 LANDASAN TEORI.....	6
2.1. Papan Kayu Laminasi.....	6
2.1.1 Kegunaan Papan Laminasi.....	6
2.1.2 Kelebihan dan Kekurangan Papan Laminasi.....	7
2.2. Sejarah Kotak Minuman Daur Ulang.....	8
2.3. Cacah Aseptik.....	8
2.3.1 Bahan-bahan Kemasan Aseptik.....	10
2.3.1.1 Karton.....	10
2.3.1.2 Alumunium.....	11
2.3.1.3 Plastik.....	11
2.3.2 Daur Ulang Tetra Pak Aseptik.....	13
2.3.3 Sifat-sifat Cacah Kotak Aseptik.....	17
2.4. Bahan Perekat.....	18
2.4.1. Phenol Formaldehid (PF).....	18
2.4.2. Urea Formaldehid.....	19
2.4.3. Perekat Dingin Epoksi.....	22
2.5. Penelitian Sebelumnya.....	23
2.5.1. Sifat Mekanis Mortar yang Mengandung Cacah Aseptik..	23
2.5.2. Physical and Mechanical Properties of Cardboard Panels Made From Used Beverage Carton With Veneer Overlay (Nadir Ayrilmis, Zeki Candan, Salim Hiziroglu) (2008) ..	25
2.5.3. “Kajian Perilaku Papan Partikel Cacah Kotak Aseptik Phenol Formaldehida Terhadap Beban Terpusat” (2010)..	27
2.6. Teori Balok.....	28

2.6.1. Teori Balok Komposit.....	28
2.6.1. Teori Balok Bernoulli.....	32
2.7. Sifat Mekanik Material.....	36
2.8. Kadar Air, Berat Jenis dan Kuat Lentur Papan Laminasi.....	36
2.8.1. Kadar Air.....	36
2.8.2. Berat Jenis.....	37
2.8.3. Kuat Lentur.....	37
BAB 3 METODOLOGI PENELITIAN.....	38
3.1. Pendahuluan.....	38
3.2. Sistematika Penelitian.....	38
3.2.1. Waktu dan Tempat Pengujian.....	40
3.3. Bahan dan Alat yang Digunakan.....	40
3.3.1. Persiapan Bahan Baku.....	40
3.3.2. Persiapan Bahan Perekat.....	40
3.3.3. Persiapan Alat.....	43
3.4. Pembuatan Benda Uji Papan Laminasi.....	46
3.5. Perancangan Campuran Papan Partikel (<i>mix design</i>).....	47
3.6. Pengujian Laboratorium.....	49
3.6.1. Pengujian Papan Partikel Cacah Aseptik.....	49
3.6.1.1 Uji Visual.....	49
3.6.1.2 Uji Mutu Penampilan.....	50
3.6.1.3 Uji Daya Serap Air.....	51
3.6.1.4 Uji Kadar Air.....	52
3.6.1.5 Uji Kerapatan.....	53
3.6.1.6 Uji Pengembangan Tebal Setelah Direndam Air... ..	54
3.6.1.7 Uji Reakatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	55
3.6.1.8 Uji Kuat Lentur.....	57
3.6.1.9 Uji Modulus Elastisitas.....	58
3.6.2. Pengujian Balok/Papan Laminasi.....	59
3.6.2.1 Uji Rekatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	59
3.6.2.2 Uji Tekan.....	60
3.6.2.2 Uji Geser.....	61
3.6.2.2 Uji Penentuan Konduktivitas Spesimen.....	62
3.6.2.3 Uji Kuat Lentur.....	65
3.6.2.4 Uji Modulus Elastisitas.....	66
3.7. Permodelan Benda Uji Balok Bernoulli.....	67
3.8. Kebutuhan Benda Uji.....	68
BAB 4 ANALISA DAN PEMBAHASAN.....	69
4.1. Papan Partikel.....	69
4.1.1. Analisa Perancangan Campuran Papan Partikel.....	69
4.1.1.1 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 100% : 0%.....	69
4.1.1.2 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 97,5% : 2,5%.....	69
4.1.1.3 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 95% : 5%.....	70
4.1.1.4 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 92,5% : 7,5%.....	71

4.2	Analisa Pemotongan dan Kebutuhan Benda Uji.....	72
4.3	Analisa Pengaturan Tekanan dan Suhu.....	75
4.4	Massa Jenis Bahan.....	76
4.5	Uji Visual.....	77
4.6	Uji Mutu Penampilan.....	78
4.7	Uji Daya Serap Air.....	80
4.8	Uji Kadar Air.....	83
4.9	Uji Kerapatan.....	85
4.10	Uji Pengembangan Tebal Setelah Direndam Air.....	87
4.11	Uji Rekatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	90
4.12	Uji Kuat Lentur dan Modulus Elastisitas.....	92
4.13	Uji Rekatan untuk laminasi (<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	107
4.14	Uji Tekan untuk laminasi.....	115
4.15	Uji Geser untuk Laminasi.....	122
4.16	Uji Penentuan Konduktivitas Spesimen.....	124
4.17	Uji Kuat Lentur dan Modulus Elastisitas untuk Laminasi.....	126
4.18	Rekapitulasi hasil standarisasi.....	144
BAB 5 KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN.....		145
3.1.	Kesimpulan.....	145
3.2.	Saran.....	146
DAFTAR PUSTAKA.....		147

DAFTAR TABEL

Tabel 2.1.	Contoh polimer termoset.....	18
Tabel 2.2.	Formulasi perekat UF untuk lembaran papan.....	22
Tabel 2.3.	Perbandingan kekuatan dari spesimen yang mengandung dua geometri yang berbeda dari karton aseptik.....	24
Tabel 2.4.	Perbandingan kekuatan tekan kubus dari specimen yang berbeda, pasir, air, dan persentase komposisi irisan karton aseptik.....	24
Tabel 2.5.	Perbandingan kekuatan lentur dari specimen yang berbeda, pasir, air, dan persentase komposisi irisan karton aseptik...	25
Tabel 2.6 .	Tipe perekat antara karton dengan lembaran veneer.....	26
Tabel 2.7 .	Tipe ukuran cacah aseptik.....	27
Tabel 3.1.	Variasi campuran aseptik dengan phenol formaldehida.....	67
Tabel 3.2.	Kebutuhan benda uji laminasi.....	67
Tabel 4.1	Kebutuhan aseptik papan partikel sebelum dikempa	73
Tabel 4.2.	Kebutuhan aseptik papan partikel setelah dikempa	73
Tabel 4.3.	Kebutuhan aseptik papan laminasi sebelum dikempa	73
Tabel 4.4.	Kebutuhan aseptik papan laminasi setelah dikempa	74
Tabel 4.5.	Perbandingan berat papan partikel dan papan laminasi untuk kuat lentur.....	74
Tabel 4.6	Hasil pengamatan visual.....	77
Tabel 4.7.	Hasil ketidaksesuaian visual.....	78
Tabel 4.8.	Hasil pengamatan mutu dan penampilan	79
Tabel 4.9.	Hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 2 jam.....	80
Tabel 4.10.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 2 jam.....	81
Tabel 4.11.	Hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 24 jam.....	81
Tabel 4.12.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 24 jam.....	82
Tabel 4.13.	Hasil perhitungan kadar air.....	83
Tabel 4.14.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan kadar air.....	83
Tabel 4.15.	Hasil perhitungan kerapatan.....	85
Tabel 4.16.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan kerapatan.....	85
Tabel 4.17.	Hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 2 jam.....	87
Tabel 4.18.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 2 jam.....	87
Tabel 4.19.	Hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 24 jam.....	88
Tabel 4.20.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 24 jam.....	88
Tabel 4.21.	Hasil perhitungan uji rekatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	90
Tabel 4.22.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji rekatan(<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	90
Tabel 4.23.	Data beban dan lendutan.....	92
Tabel 4.24.	Persamaan momen akibat beban P.....	94
Tabel 4.25.	Persamaan momen akibat beban merata.....	94
Tabel 4.26.	Lendutan $f(x)$	97
Tabel 4.27.	Pendekatan Modulus Elastisitas	98

Tabel 4.28.	Tegangan vs Regangan.....	99
Tabel 4.29.	Perbandingan nilai modulus ASTM C-580-02, JIS, dan Pendekatan.....	101
Tabel 4.30.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode <i>Tangent</i> ...	101
Tabel 4.31.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode <i>Secant</i>	102
Tabel 4.32.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode JIS.....	102
Tabel 4.33.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode Pendekatan	103
Tabel 4.34.	Hasil perhitungan uji kuat rekatan laminasi 2 lapis (<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	108
Tabel 4.35.	Hasil perhitungan uji kuat rekatan laminasi 3 lapis (<i>Internal Bond</i>).....	108
Tabel 4.36.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji kuat rekatan laminasi 2 lapis & 3 lapis.....	109
Tabel 4.37.	Hasil perhitungan uji kuat tekan untuk laminasi.....	115
Tabel 4.38.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji kuat tekan untuk laminasi....	116
Tabel 4.39.	Perhitungan nilai K campuran dengan beban tegak lurus serat	118
Tabel 4.40.	Perhitungan nilai K aseptik dengan beban tegak lurus serat	119
Tabel 4.41.	Perhitungan nilai K campuran dengan beban sejajar serat ..	120
Tabel 4.42.	Perhitungan nilai K aseptik dengan beban sejajar serat	121
Tabel 4.43.	Hasil perhitungan uji geser laminasi 2 lapis	122
Tabel 4.44.	Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji geser laminasi 2 lapis	123
Tabel 4.45.	Data beban dan lendutan laminasi.....	127
Tabel 4.46.	Persamaan momen akibat beban P.....	129
Tabel 4.47.	Persamaan momen akibat beban merata.....	130
Tabel 4.48.	Lendutan $f(x)$	133
Tabel 4.49.	Analisis Modulus Elastisitas	134
Tabel 4.50.	Tegangan vs Regangan laminasi.....	135
Tabel 4.51.	Perbandingan nilai modulus ASTM C-580-02, JIS, dan Pendekatan.....	137
Tabel 4.52.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode <i>Tangent</i>	137
Tabel 4.53.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode <i>Secant</i>	138
Tabel 4.54.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode JIS.....	138
Tabel 4.55.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Pendekatan.....	139
Tabel 4.56.	Hasil pengujian-pengujian papan partikel.....	144
Tabel 4.57.	Hasil pengujian-pengujian papan laminasi.....	144

DAFTAR GAMBAR

Gambar 2.1.	Lapisan kotak aseptik.....	9
Gambar 2.2.	Balok komposit.....	28
Gambar 2.3.	Penyusun komposit.....	30
Gambar 2.4.	Diagram alir pembagian komposit berdasarkan penguatnya	31
Gambar 2.5.	Ilustrasi komposit berdasarkan penguatnya.....	31
Gambar 2.6.	Ilustrasi komposit berdasarkan Strukturnya.....	32
Gambar 2.7.	Permodelan balok Bernoulli.....	33
Gambar 2.8.	Deformasi dari sebuah balok (Gere dan Timoshenko).....	34
Gambar 2.9.	Penyebaran tegangan normal pada sebuah balok dari bahan elastis linier.....	35
Gambar 3.1.	Diagram alir Metode penelitian.....	39
Gambar 3.2.	Cacahan aseptik tetrapak.....	40
Gambar 3.3.	Perekat phenol formaldehida.....	41
Gambar 3.4.	Perekat urea formaldehida.....	42
Gambar 3.5.	Perekat dingin epoksi.....	42
Gambar 3.6.	<i>Shredder</i>	43
Gambar 3.7.	Timbangan.....	43
Gambar 3.8.	<i>Rotary Blender</i>	43
Gambar 3.9.	<i>Spraygun</i>	44
Gambar 3.10.	Cetakan ukuran 30 cm x 30 cm, Aluminium foil, dan Seng ukuran 40 cm x 40 cm.....	44
Gambar 3.11.	Tongkat besi.....	44
Gambar 3.12.	Mesin kempa panas.....	45
Gambar 3.13.	Gergaji mesin.....	45
Gambar 3.14.	Oven.....	45
Gambar 3.15.	Baskom.....	45
Gambar 3.16.	Jangka Sorong.....	46
Gambar 3.17.	<i>Mesin Universal Testing</i> merek Instron.....	46
Gambar 3.18.	Diagram Alir Komposisi dan pelaksanaan penelitian.....	48
Gambar 3.19.	Pengujian panjang, lebar dan tebal papan.....	49
Gambar 3.20.	Pengukuran siku papan.....	50
Gambar 3.21.	Pengukuran contoh uji kerapatan.....	54
Gambar 3.22.	Perekatan benda uji <i>Internal Bond</i>	56
Gambar 3.23.	Contoh uji <i>Internal Bond</i>	56
Gambar 3.24.	Uji kuat lentur kering dan modulus elastisitas lentur.....	53
Gambar 3.25.	Mesin kuat tekan.....	60
Gambar 3.26.	Pengujian kuat tekan.....	61
Gambar 3.27.	Pengujian kuat geser.....	62
Gambar 3.28.	Temperature meter.....	63
Gambar 3.29.	Material baja.....	63
Gambar 3.30.	Penyusunan material.....	64
Gambar 3.31.	Penyusunan material dengan perekat urea formaldehida....	64
Gambar 3.32.	Uji kuat lentur kering dan modulus elastisitas lentur.....	66
Gambar 3.33.	Uji balok bernoulli.....	67

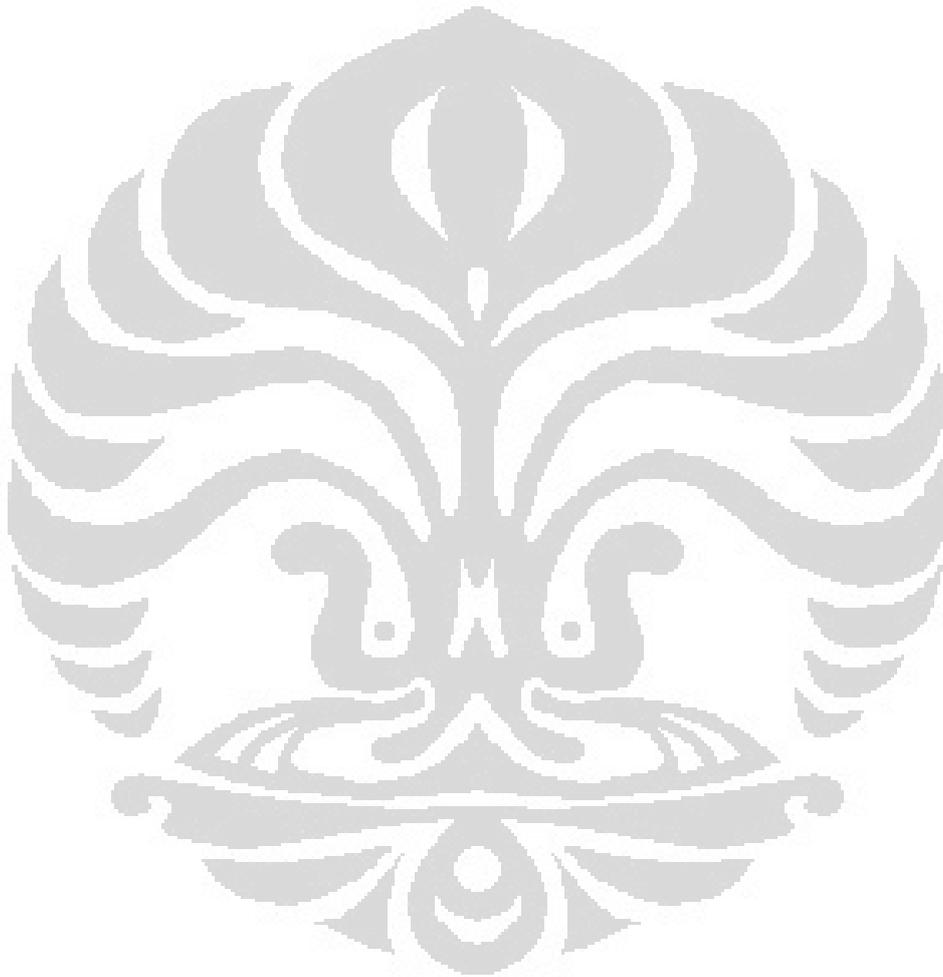
Gambar 3.34.	Pembebanan.....	68
Gambar 4.1.	Pola pemotongan papan untuk uji fisik.....	72
Gambar 4.2.	Dial mesin kempa.....	75
Gambar 4.3.	Dial Mesin Kempa 25 kg/cm ² untuk 30 cm x 30 cm x 1 cm	76
Gambar 4.4.	Dial Mesin Kempa 25 kg/cm ² untuk 30 cm x 30 cm x 0,8cm	76
Gambar 4.5.	Potongan papan partikel	80
Gambar 4.6.	Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban P.....	92
Gambar 4.7.	Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban sendiri.....	93
Gambar 4.8.	Penampang benda uji.....	93
Gambar 4.9.	Bidang momen akibat beban P.....	93
Gambar 4.10.	Bidang momen akibat beban merata.....	94
Gambar 4.11.	Momen area akibat beban terpusat.....	95
Gambar 4.12.	Momen area akibat beban sendiri.....	95
Gambar 4.13.	Diagram tegangan.....	96
Gambar 4.14.	Arah pembebanan arah panjang.....	101
Gambar 4.15.	Hasil uji kuat lentur papan partikel	107
Gambar 4.16.	Uji rekatan (<i>Internal Bonding</i>).....	108
Gambar 4.17.	Hasil uji rekatan perekat UF	110
Gambar 4.18.	Hasil uji rekatan perekat <i>Epoxy</i>	110
Gambar 4.19.	Rekatan benda uji.....	111
Gambar 4.20.	Perubahan penampang UF	111
Gambar 4.21.	Perubahan penampang Epoksi	112
Gambar 4.22.	Uji rekatan	113
Gambar 4.23.	Hasil uji tekan tegak lurus serat	117
Gambar 4.24.	Hasil uji tekan sejajar serat	117
Gambar 4.25.	Pembebanan tegak lurus serat	118
Gambar 4.26.	Pembebanan sejajar serat	120
Gambar 4.27.	Uji geser.....	122
Gambar 4.28.	Hasil uji geser perekat <i>Epoxy</i>	124
Gambar 4.29.	Material baja dan papan partikel.....	125
Gambar 4.30.	Laminasi papan partikel.....	125
Gambar 4.31.	Uji lentur dan modulus elastisitas.....	127
Gambar 4.32.	Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban P.....	127
Gambar 4.33.	Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban sendiri.....	128
Gambar 4.34.	Penampang Benda Uji.....	128
Gambar 4.35.	Bidang momen akibat beban P.....	129
Gambar 4.36.	Bidang momen akibat beban merata.....	130
Gambar 4.37.	Momen area akibat beban terpusat.....	130
Gambar 4.38.	Momen area akibat beban sendiri.....	131
Gambar 4.39.	Diagram tegangan.....	132
Gambar 4.40.	Arah pembebanan arah panjang.....	137
Gambar 4.41.	Papan laminasi dengan urea formaldehida 2 & 3 lapis.....	143
Gambar 4.42.	Papan laminasi dengan epoksi 2 & 3 lapis.....	143

DAFTAR GRAFIK

Grafik 2.1	Daur ulang Tetra Pak.....	16
Grafik 2.2.	Penggunaan air.....	16
Grafik 2.3.	Tegangan-regangan untuk berbagai material.....	36
Grafik 4.1.	Hasil perhitungan daya serap air.....	82
Grafik 4.2.	Hasil perhitungan kadar air.....	84
Grafik 4.3.	Hasil perhitungan kerapatan.....	86
Grafik 4.4.	Hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal.....	89
Grafik 4.5.	Hasil perhitungan perhitungan uji Tarik (<i>Internal Bond</i>)...	91
Grafik 4.6.	Lendutan $f(x)$	97
Grafik 4.7.	Beban vs lendutan.....	99
Grafik 4.8.	Tegangan vs Regangan.....	100
Grafik 4.9.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas arah panjang metode <i>Tangent</i>	103
Grafik 4.10.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas arah panjang metode <i>Secant</i>	104
Grafik 4.11.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas arah panjang metode JIS.....	104
Grafik 4.12.	Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas arah panjang metode Pendekatan.....	105
Grafik 4.13.	Hasil rekap perhitungan modulus elastisitas 4 metode.....	105
Grafik 4.14.	<i>Modulus of Rupture</i>	106
Grafik 4.15.	Hasil perhitungan perhitungan uji kuat rekat laminasi.....	109
Grafik 4.16.	Beban vs lendutan Urea Formaldehida.....	114
Grafik 4.17.	Beban vs lendutan Epoksi.....	115
Grafik 4.18.	Hasil perhitungan perhitungan uji kuat tekan.....	116
Grafik 4.19.	Hasil perhitungan uji geser laminasi 2 lapis.....	123
Grafik 4.20.	Lendutan $f(x)$	133
Grafik 4.21.	Beban vs lendutan.....	135
Grafik 4.22.	Tegangan vs Regangan.....	136
Grafik 4.23.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode <i>Tangent</i>	139
Grafik 4.24.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode <i>Secant</i>	140
Grafik 4.25.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode JIS.....	140
Grafik 4.26.	Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Pendekatan.....	141
Grafik 4.27.	Hasil rekap laminasi perhitungan modulus elastisitas 3 metode.....	141
Grafik 4.28.	<i>Modulus of Rupture</i> laminasi.....	142

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1	<i>Journal from Turkey</i>
Lampiran 2	JIS A 5908 – 2003 : <i>Particleboard</i>
Lampiran 3	ASTM C 580-02.....
Lampiran 4	JAS for <i>Glued Laminated</i>
Lampiran 5	<i>Principles of Heat Transfer</i>
Lampiran 6	PT. Pamolite Adhesive Industry.....
Lampiran 7	Foto-foto.....



BAB 1

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Sampah merupakan material sisa yang tidak diinginkan setelah berakhirnya suatu proses. Sampah sejak lama sudah menjadi persoalan kota, berbagai upaya pun telah dilakukan namun hingga kini persoalan sampah tidak juga reda, demikian pula yang terjadi di beberapa kota di Indonesia. Meningkatnya penghuni kota, penambahan jumlah penduduk, tingkat aktivitas dan tingkat sosial ekonomi masyarakat menyebabkan meningkatnya jumlah timbulan sampah dari hari ke hari. Penanganan sampah dengan penerapan konsep 3R yaitu (*reduce, reuse, dan recycle*) mempunyai kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap pengurangan gas metan.

Salah satu penyumbang sampah terbesar adalah kemasan teh kotak dan susu kotak yang berbahan aseptik atau bahan yang kedap bakteri yang terdiri dari lapisan plastik, kertas, dan aluminium. Bahan aseptik ini sukar untuk di daur ulang, bila ingin di daur ulang bahan pelapis aseptik harus dipisahkan dengan proses *hydropulping* yang dimana proses itu membutuhkan biaya yang sangat besar sehingga kemasan aseptik jarang di daur ulang.

Potensi bahan baku kayu di Indonesia sangat melimpah, namun sekarang ini sudah sangat sulit untuk memperoleh kayu gergajian dalam ukuran besar dan berkualitas, karena semakin menipisnya produk kayu hutan alam. Industri papan partikel (*particleboard*) merupakan industri yang memanfaatkan bahan baku yang berasal dari kayu yang berkualitas rendah seperti limbah kayu. Oleh karena itu, dalam penelitian ini saya memanfaatkan limbah kotak aseptik sebagai bahan pengganti kayu, sehingga diharapkan dapat mengurangi penggunaan kayu dan mengurangi sampah yang ada di Indonesia.

Dalam penelitian ini diberikan variasi phenol formaldehida terhadap cacah aseptik sebesar 0 %, 2,5 %, 5 % dan 7,5 %. Setelah menentukan lembaran papan aseptik yang terbaik, dalam pembuatan papan laminasi diberikan 2 perekatan yakni perekat panas dan perekat dingin. Perekat panas yang akan digunakan yaitu Urea Formaldehida (UF) sedangkan perekat dingin sebagai pembanding yakni Epoksi.

Perekat lembaran laminasi dengan urea formaldehida dari segi kekuatan dapat dilihat dengan membandingkan dengan perekat dingin. Dan untuk perekat cacah mendapatkan kekuatan yang baik maka untuk campuran atau desainnya kami melakukannya dengan *trial and error* sehingga dapat diketahui komposisi yang baik dan yang memenuhi syarat kekuatan sesuai persyaratan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19].

Dengan penelitian ini diharapkan akan dapat dipahami kekuatan dan kekakuan papan laminasi cacah aseptik, kemungkinannya untuk diaplikasikan sebagai bahan konstruksi dan pemanfaat limbah cacah aseptik untuk papan laminasi sehingga dapat diketahui bahwa cacah aseptik mempunyai potensi. Disamping itu dapat menjadi bahan masukan serta pengkayaan penelitian dalam bidang teknik struktur.

1.1 Permasalahan

Permasalahan yang ada dalam penelitian ini adalah kekuatan antara perekat dingin (epoksi) dengan perekat panas (urea formaldehida) berbeda sehingga perlu dibandingkan untuk mencari papan laminasi yang terbaik.

1.2 Tujuan Penelitian

Penelitian yang akan dilakukan ini diharapkan dapat memanfaatkan limbah aseptik menjadi barang yang bermanfaat bagi masyarakat, ekonomis, ramah lingkungan dan mengurangi jumlah buangan sampah perkotaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah :

- ❖ Mendapatkan rancang campur papan partikel yang terbaik dari penggunaan kadar phenol formaldehida 0 %, 2,5 %, 5 %, dan 7,5% berdasarkan pengujian visual dan penampilan, kadar air, daya serap air, kerapatan, pengembangan tebal, kuat rekatan, kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas dari JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003: *Particleboard*^[19].
- ❖ Mengetahui efektifitas antara perekat panas urea formaldehida dengan perekat dingin epoksi melalui pengujian laminasi lembaran papan partikel (papan laminasi) berdasarkan :

- ✓ Pengujian kuat rekatan, kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas dari JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19].
 - ✓ Pengujian kuat tekan dari ASTM C-270^[2].
 - ✓ Pengujian kuat geser dari JAS (*Japanese Agricultural Standard for Glued laminated*)^[18].
 - ✓ Penentuan konduktivitas *specimen* dari buku berjudul *Principles of Heat Transfer*^[7].
- ❖ Mempelajari dan menganalisa papan laminasi yang dilekatkan dengan menggunakan perekat panas urea formaldehida dan perekat dingin epoksi.

1.3 Batasan Penelitian

Penelitian papan partikel cacah kotak aseptik yang dilakukan memiliki ruang lingkup sebagai berikut :

- Bahan utama pembuatan papan partikel adalah kotak aseptik yang digunakan sebagai kemasan minuman seperti Tetra Pak.
- Ukuran cacah aseptik yang digunakan 50 mm x 5 mm.
- Phenol formaldehida sebagai perekat kotak aseptik dan sedangkan untuk perekat lembaran papan menggunakan urea formaldehida dan perekat dingin epoksi.
- Tekanan yang digunakan sebesar 25 kg/cm² dengan suhu 170 °C.
- Pengujian yang dilakukan pada lembaran papan partikel adalah uji bentuk visual dan penampilan, kadar air, daya serap air, kerapatan, pengembangan tebal, dan kuat rekatan, kuat lentur & modulus elastisitas.
- Pengujian pada papan laminasi yakni pengujian kuat rekatan, kuat tekan, kuat geser, penentuan konduktivitas, kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas..

1.4 Hipotesa

Semakin kecil kadar phenol formaldehida semakin baik sifat fisik dan mekanis dari papan cacah aseptik. Selain itu perekat panas urea formaldehida

ternyata memiliki daya rekat yang lebih baik dibandingkan dengan perekat dingin epoksi.

1.5 Metodologi Penelitian

Metodologi penelitian yang akan digunakan berbentuk percobaan yang semuanya dilakukan di laboratorium Biokomposit Fakultas Kehutanan IPB Bogor. Percobaan dilakukan dengan mengacu pada metode percobaan sebelumnya. Benda uji adalah papan partikel dari pelat-pelat yang direkatkan dengan menggunakan perekat urea formaldehida dan epoksi yang dihasilkan dari cacah kotak aseptik dan phenol formaldehida sebagai perekatnya. Uraian kegiatannya yaitu berdasarkan :

- Pemahaman teoritis mengenai kotak aseptik, perekat phenol formaldehida, perekat urea formaldehida, dan perekat dingin epoksi.
- Penentuan komposisi benda uji.
- Pengujian laboratorium.
- Pengumpulan data hasil laboratorium.
- Perumusan kesimpulan.

1.6 Sistematika Penulisan

BAB 1 : PENDAHULUAN

Berisi tentang latar belakang, tujuan penelitian, batasan penelitian, metodologi penelitian, hipotesa, dan sistematika yang dilakukan dalam penulisan penelitian.

BAB 2 : LANDASAN TEORI

Berisi pengumpulan teori, referensi tentang, papan partikel cacah kotak aseptik yang mencakup pengertian papan partikel, material-material utama seperti kotak aseptik, perekat phenol formaldehida, perekat urea formaldehida dan perekat dingin epoksi. Selain itu, bab ini juga berisi tentang beberapa penelitian yang dilakukan sebelumnya.

BAB 3 : METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

Berisi tentang diagram alir metode penelitian yang akan dilakukan, yaitu bagaimana penulis melakukan rencana penelitian berdasarkan landasan teori yang

sudah ada. Diawali dengan menentukan standar pengujian yang akan digunakan, penyelidikan dan penelitian bahan papan partikel cacah kotak aseptik, menentukan jumlah sampel, variasi rancang campur berdasarkan bentuk visual dan penampilan, kadar air, daya serap, kerapatan, pengembangan tebal, kuat rekatan, kuat geser, kuat tekan, penentuan konduktivitas, kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas, dan daya dukung yang baik yang sesuai dengan peraturannya masing-masing.

BAB 4 : ANALISA DATA DAN PEMBAHASAN

Berisi tentang analisa dan pembahasan perhitungan data yang diperoleh dari pengujian, yaitu bagaimana penulis melakukan penelitian berdasarkan landasan teori yang sudah ada. Diawali dengan mengumpulkan bahan yang akan dipakai kemudian membuat benda uji sesuai standar pengujian yang digunakan, penyelidikan dan penelitian lembaran papan partikel cacah kotak aseptik, penyelidikan dan penelitian lembaran papan laminasi sesuai dengan peraturannya masing-masing.

BAB 5 : KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

Berisi tentang kesimpulan umum yang diperoleh dari kajian eksperimental perilaku lentur papan laminasi karton minuman daur ulang dengan perekat urea formaldehida dan saran yang dikemukakan untuk menjadi referensi lanjut di penelitian selanjutnya.

BAB 2

LANDASAN TEORI

2.1 Papan Kayu Laminasi

Papan kayu laminasi adalah suatu papan yang diperoleh dari perekatan kayu, yang bentuknya bisa lurus, melengkung, ataupun gabungan dari keduanya, dengan arah serat sejajar atau tidak sejajar dengan lainnya (Wirjomartono, 1958)^[31]. Bentuk-bentuk kayu laminasi mempunyai variasi dalam jenis, jumlah, lapisan, ukuran, bentuk dan ketebalannya. Dari segi efisiensi papan laminasi lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kayu solid, karena papan jenis ini dapat dibuat dari kayu mutu rendah atau kombinasi kayu mutu rendah dengan kayu mutu tinggi dari kayu-kayu berukuran kecil (Wirjomartono, 1958)^[31].

Menurut Wardhani (1999) dan Marutzky (2002)^[31], kayu laminasi adalah papan yang direkat dengan lem tertentu secara bersama-sama dengan arah serat paralel menjadi satu unit papan. Fakhri (2002)^[31] menambahkan bahwa kayu laminasi terbuat dari potongan-potongan kayu yang relatif kecil yang dibuat menjadi produk baru dengan dimensi yang bisa ditentukan sendiri. Manik (1997)^[31] menjelaskan bahwa tujuan dasar pembuatan kayu laminasi adalah untuk menciptakan suatu bahan untuk konstruksi dari suatu jenis kayu yang mudah didapatkan.

Contoh bentuk papan laminasi dilihat dari cara perletakan beban yaitu papan laminasi horizontal dan papan laminasi vertikal. Sedangkan berdasarkan bentuk penampangnya, balok laminasi dapat berupa balok I, balok T, balok pipa, dan *rectangle beam* (Bodig, 1982)^[31].

2.1.1 Kegunaan Papan Laminasi

Papan Laminasi pertama kali digunakan di Eropa pada tahun 1893 sebagai bangunan lengkung pada auditorium di Basel, Switzerland. Papan laminasi sebagai konstruksi bangunan di Amerika Serikat, pertama kali dipakai pada bangunan yang didirikan pada tahun 1934 oleh "*Forest Products Laboratory*" dan kemudian diikuti bangunan-bangunan lain seperti gereja, bangsal-bangsal, hanggar pesawat, pabrik-pabrik, dan sebagainya. Dengan berkembangnya perekat sintesis pada perang Dunia II, papan laminasi digunakan dalam pembuatan jembatan dan bangunan-bangunan air

lainnya. Penggunaan papan laminasi di Amerika Serikat pertama kali untuk bagian dari meubel, panel-panel serta alat-alat olahraga dan konstruksi bangunan (Anonymous, 1974 dalam Purwadi, 1985)^[17]. Sedangkan di Indonesia sendiri pemakaian produk kayu laminasi sendiri masih terbatas pada raket, bingkai dan lantai (Kusnandar, 1980)^[4].

2.1.2 Kelebihan dan Kekurangan Papan Laminasi

Ditinjau dari segi ekonomis, konstruksi papan laminasi akan menguntungkan karena akan mengurangi pemborosan kayu (Arief Wijaya, 2001)^[31]. Keuntungan papan laminasi sebagai bahan bangunan antara lain dapat dibuat menjadi elemen struktural yang besar dari kayu tipis/kecil atau limbah, cacat-cacat kayu dapat dihilangkan dan diperkecil pengaruhnya dengan cara menyeleksi lapisan yang digunakan. Disamping itu papan laminasi dapat memberi kesan yang sangat indah dalam arsitektur bangunan, karena konstruksi dapat dibentuk sesuai dengan yang diinginkan (Wirjomartono, 1958)^[31].

Secara umum, Bodig (1982)^[31] menyebutkan beberapa kelebihan papan laminasi yaitu :

- a. Dengan lembaran kayu utuh yang direkat kembali dengan perekat akan lebih kuat, karena mata kayu dapat diatur sedemikian sehingga tersebar merata.
- b. Dengan susunan lembaran yang saling tegak lurus sedemikian, mata kayu yang besar ditempatkan pada garis netral, tekanan lentur (*bending stress*) kecil.
- c. Gabungan susunan mendatar dan tegak lurus memberikan hasil yang sama baik.
- d. Dapat dibuat bebas dari mata kayu, bebas sambungan, pecah, dan retak
- e. Kekuatan dan kekakuan dapat ditingkatkan, dengan bentuk-bentuk penampang seperti I.
- f. Stabilitas dimensi lebih baik.

Papan laminasi juga mempunyai kekurangan antara lain : persiapan untuk membuat papan laminasi umumnya memerlukan biaya yang lebih besar daripada konstruksi kayu biasa, memerlukan kayu khusus dalam pembuatannya, dan

kesukaran dalam pengangkutan untuk konstruksi yang besar seperti pelengkung dan sebagainya.

2.2 Sejarah Kotak Minuman Daur Ulang (Kotak Aseptik)

Kotak aseptik di Brazil sudah dimanfaatkan sebagai genteng karena kotak aseptik mempunyai sifat yang kedap air dan tahan terhadap cahaya matahari. Berdasarkan sifat gabungan polimer dan aluminium pada cacah aseptik memungkinkan untuk memproduksi papan komposit untuk bahan bangunan rumah murah. Plastik dan aluminium dari kotak aseptik juga dapat di daur ulang untuk membuat produk-produk komposit seperti genteng atau pot plastik, atau untuk menggantikan bahan bakar fosil untuk pembangkitan panas dan listrik^[5].

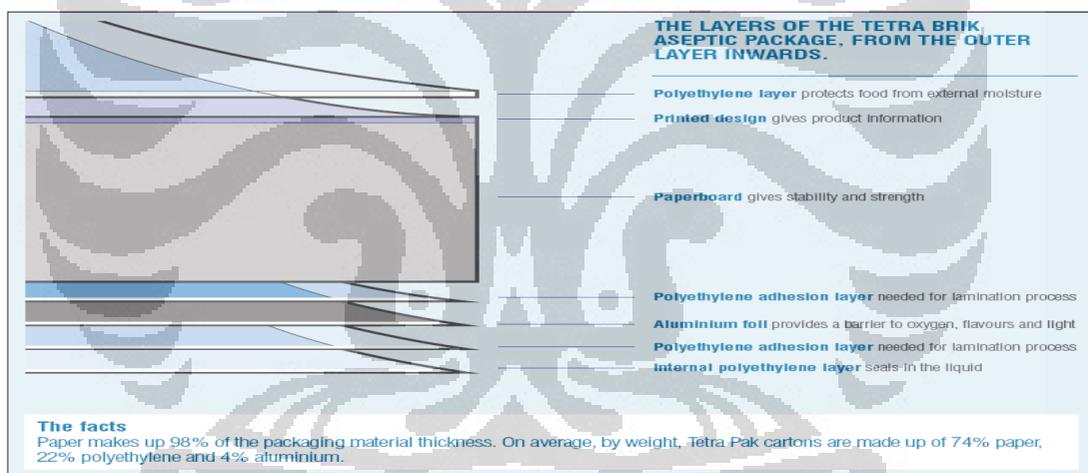
2.3 Cacah Aseptik

Cacah aseptik merupakan bagian dari kemasan minuman kotak yang terdiri *polyethylene layer*, kertas (*paper*) dan aluminium. Minuman kotak aseptik di Indonesia sebagian besar di produksi oleh PT. Tetra Pak sebagai kemasan minuman kotak. Kotak aseptik sendiri mempunyai ketahanan terhadap cahaya dan kedap air, karena itu cocok digunakan sebagai bahan pegisi papan partikel.

Tetra Pak adalah proses aseptis yang menjamin bahwa makanan dan bahan pengemas bebas dari bakteri berbahaya pada saat makanan dikemas. Dan merupakan sebuah teknologi kemasan makanan cair dan minuman kotak. Kemasan Tetra Pak harus tahan lama dan tahan dari cahaya, dan terbuat dari karton khusus dengan kekuatan dan kekakuan yang baik. Komposisi bahan Tetra Pak terdiri dari laminasi kertas, polietilen, dan aluminium foil untuk paket aseptik. Kombinasi bahan ini bervariasi sesuai masing-masing kategori produk yang dibuat. Bahan-bahan ini dapat dicetak menggunakan *flexography*, Litografi cetak benam. Kertas atau karton membuat paket kaku. Plastik menjadikan mereka ketat dan sebagai segel, aluminium foil menahan cahaya, dan oksigen dari luar^[13].

Sistem kemasan aseptik Tetra Pak telah mengubah inti penanganan sensitif makanan cair. Distribusi dan penyimpanan tidak lagi memerlukan pendinginan, agar makanan menjadi tahan lama dalam waktu yang panjang. Kebutuhan kemasan aseptik dengan cepat meningkat dan hasilnya telah terbukti sangat baik dalam

distribusi susu dan produk lainnya untuk membuat makan dan bahan pengemas bebas dari bakteri. Di dalam rantai produksi harus steril dan bukan hanya makanan dan bahan pengemas, tapi juga mencakup semua mesin yang terlibat dan lingkungan di mana pengisian berlangsung. *Roll*-bahan kemasan makan disterilisasi dan dibentuk menjadi sebuah tabung. Tabung diisi dengan produk dan paket dibentuk dan tertutup dibawah permukaan cairan. Ini berarti bahwa tidak ada ruang udara dalam paket. Kemudian lapisan sangat tipis aluminium foil menjaga oksigen, bakteri, cahaya, dan bau dari luar tidak masuk ke dalam kemasan dan memastikan bahwa isi tetap dalam kondisi sempurna. Sekarang sedang di kembangan kemasan yang menggunakan bahan silikon oksida aluminium foil bukan sebagai penghalang oksigen bakteri dan cahaya tapi telah dikembangkan untuk memungkinkan paket atau kemasan menjadi *microwave*. Seperti yang terlihat pada gambar 2.1. kotak aseptik terdiri dari beberapa lapis yang dimana masing-masing lapisan mempunyai fungsi tersendiri^[14].



Gambar 2.1. Lapisan kotak aseptik.^[14]

Fungsi setiap bagian dari Tetra Pak :

1. Lapisan *polyethylene* melindungi makanan dari uap air eksternal,
2. *Paperboard* memberikan stabilitas dan kekuatan,
3. Aluminium foil memberikan penghalang untuk oksigen, bau dan cahaya dari luar,
4. *Polyethylene* adhesi lapisan diperlukan untuk proses laminasi,
5. Lapisan polietilen internal sebagai segel dari isi kemasan atau cairan,
6. *Polyethylene* adhesi lapisan diperlukan untuk proses laminasi,
7. Desain cetak memberikan informasi produk.

Tetra Pak karton terdiri dari 74 % kertas, 22 % polietilen dan 4 % aluminium (www.tetrapak.com)^[14].

2.3.1 Bahan – Bahan Kemasan Aseptik

Didalam kemasan Tetra Pak terdiri dari bahan-bahan utama kemasan Tetra Pak. Kemasan Tetra Pak terdiri dari karton, aluminium, dan plastik. Rata-rata dengan aseptik Tetra Pak terdiri dari 74% kertas, 22% polietilen dan 4% aluminium^[14].

2.3.1.1 Karton

Kertas adalah bahan yang tipis dan rata, yang dihasilkan dengan kompresi serat yang berasal dari pohon. Serat yang digunakan biasanya adalah alami, mengandung selulosa, dan hemiselulosa. Kertas dikenal sebagai media utama untuk menulis, mencetak serta melukis, dan banyak kegunaan lain yang dapat dilakukan dengan kertas misalnya kertas pembersih (*tissue*) yang digunakan untuk hidangan, kebersihan, dan toilet^[15].

Karton adalah serat kayu, yang menyerap air. Di pabrik daur ulang, karton dan kertas bekas diproses menjadi bubur kertas. Karton dapat menyerap air dan bekerja bebas dari plastik dan aluminium. Pembuatan karton daur ulang di setiap negara dilakukan setelah digunakan. Tetra Pak memfasilitasi kerjasama dengan mitra lain di masing-masing negara. Meskipun demikian, peningkatan daur ulang karton selama enam tahun telah mencapai 64 %. Pada tahun 2001, 13 % dari karton Tetra Pak dibuat adalah daur ulang, dan pada tahun 2008 ini telah meningkat menjadi 18 % (25.6 Miliar karton). Untuk di Indonesia sendiri Tetra Pak belum mempunyai mitra yang benar-benar bisa mendaur ulang sampah karton dalam jumlah besar di karenakan oleh biaya daur ulang yang cukup mahal.

Minuman dan makanan cair, makanan kering, buah-buahan, sayuran, dan makanan hewan peliharaan merupakan beberapa dari sekian banyak produk makanan yang dikemas dalam karton yang dirancang untuk mempertahankan kualitas makanan, mengurangi limbah, dan mengurangi biaya distribusi.

2.3.1.2 Aluminium

Aluminium adalah unsur kimia yang mempunyai simbol Al dan nomor atom 13. Merupakan logam lemah dalam unsur kimia. Aluminium digunakan dalam banyak industri untuk menghasilkan bermacam-macam keluaran kilang dan sangat penting dalam ekonomi dunia. Aluminium adalah tak bertoksik (dalam bentuk logam), tak bermagnet, dan mempunyai kekuatan tegangan sebanyak 49 *megapascal* (MPa).

- AlH dihasilkan apabila aluminium dipanaskan pada suhu 1500 °C dalam persekitaran berhidrogen.
- Al₂O dihasilkan dengan memanaskan oksida biasanya Al₂O₃, dengan silikon pada suhu 1800 °C dalam vakum.
- Al₂S boleh dihasilkan dengan memanaskan Al₂S₃ dengan rautan aluminium pada suhu 1300 °C dalam vakum. Dan dengan segeranya berkadar tak seimbang pada bahan pemula
- AlF, AlCl dan AlBr wujud dalam fasa bergas apabila trihalida dipanaskan dengan aluminium.

Aluminium dalam kotak aseptik sebagai penghalang untuk oksigen, bau, dan cahaya dari luar sehingga minuman maupun makanan di dalam kemasannya dapat tahan lama^[16].

2.3.1.3 Plastik

Tetra Pak menggunakan etanol yang berasal dari tebu untuk memproduksi etilen yang kemudian akan dikonversi menjadi polietilen yang sering digunakan sebagai bahan plastik. Plastik adalah bahan yang mempunyai derajat kekristalan lebih rendah daripada serat dan dapat dilunakkan atau dicetak pada suhu tinggi (suhu peralihan kacanya diatas suhu ruang) jika tidak banyak bersambung silang. Plastik juga merupakan polimer bercabang atau liner yang dapat dilelehkan diatas panas penggunaannya dengan rantai-panjang atom mengikat satu sama lain. Rantai ini membentuk banyak unit molekul berulang atau monomer. Plastik yang umum terdiri dari polimer karbon saja atau dengan oksigen, nitrogen, *chlorine*, atau belerang di rantai kimia. Rantai reaksi kimia adalah bagian dari rantai di jalur utama yang

menghubungkan unit monomer menjadi kesatuan. Untuk mengatur properti plastik grup molekuler berlainan bergantung dari rantai reaksinya (biasanya digantung sebagai bagian dari monomer sebelum menyambungkan monomer bersama untuk membentuk rantai polimer). Plastik dapat dicetak dan dicetak ulang sesuai dengan bentuk yang diinginkan dan yang dibutuhkan dengan menggunakan proses *injection molding* dan ekstrusi^[17].

Plastik dapat dikategorisasikan dengan banyak cara tapi paling umum dengan melihat polimernya seperti *vinyl chloride*, *polyethylene*, *acrylic*, *silicone*, *urethane*, dll. Pengembangan plastik berasal dari penggunaan material alami seperti permen karet sampai ke material alami yang dimodifikasi secara kimia seperti karet alam dan akhirnya ke molekul buatan-manusia seperti *epoxy*, *polyvinyl chloride*, *polyethylene*^[17]. Plastik dapat digolongkan berdasarkan sifat fisiknya yaitu :

- Termoplastik. Merupakan jenis plastik yang bisa didaur-ulang/dicetak lagi dengan proses pemanasan ulang. Contoh: polietilen (PE), polistiren (PS), ABS, polikarbonat (PC).
- Termoset. Merupakan jenis plastik yang tidak bisa didaur-ulang/dicetak lagi. Pemanasan ulang akan menyebabkan kerusakan molekul-molekulnya. Contoh: resin epoksi, bakelit, resin melamin, urea-formaldehida.

Plastik dapat digolongkan berdasarkan berdasarkan sumbernya yaitu :

- Polimer alami : kayu, kulit binatang, kapas, karet alam, dan rambut.
- Polimer sintetis:
 - Tidak terdapat secara alami: *nylon*, poliester, polipropilen, polistiren.
 - Terdapat di alam tetapi dibuat oleh proses buatan: karet sintetis.
 - Polimer alami yang dimodifikasi: *seluloid*, *cellophane* (bahan dasarnya dari selulosa tetapi telah mengalami modifikasi secara radikal sehingga kehilangan sifat-sifat kimia dan fisika asalnya).

Plastik dapat digolongkan berdasarkan berdasarkan proses manufakturnya yaitu :

- *Injection molding* : Biji plastik (*pellet*) yang dilelehkan oleh sekrup di dalam tabung yang berpanas diinjeksikan ke dalam cetakan.

- *Ekstrusi* : Biji plastik (*pellet*) yang dilelehkan oleh sekrup di dalam tabung yang berpemanas secara kontinu ditekan melalui sebuah orifice sehingga menghasilkan penampang yang berlanjut.
- *Thermoforming* : Lembaran plastik yang dipanaskan ditekan ke dalam suatu cetakan.
- *Blow molding* : Biji plastik (*pellet*) yang dilelehkan oleh sekrup di dalam tabung yang berpemanas secara kontinu diekstrusi membentuk pipa (*parison*) kemudian ditiup di dalam cetakan.

2.3.2 Daur Ulang Tetra Pak Aseptik

Daur ulang bergantung pada tindakan konsumen, kemampuan industri, dan pemerintah yang memungkinkan daur ulang melalui kerangka regulasi. Proses daur ulang sebagian besar hanya mendaur ulang karton atau kertasnya saja. Volume daur ulang pada 2008 mencapai hampir 28.000 ton dan tingkat daur ulang tumbuh dari hampir nol pada tahun 2004 menjadi sekitar 10 % pada tahun 2008. Karton dikirimkan ke Shin-ei Paper Manufacturing Company, sebuah pabrik kertas untuk daur ulang menjadi kertas saniter seperti jaringan. Serat karton berkualitas tinggi karena karton kuat dan bersih dari tinta. Hal ini membuat kemasan daur ulang cocok untuk beberapa penggunaan terutama di bidang kemasan sekunder dan kertas tisu.

Cara yang paling umum digunakan untuk mendaur ulang karton minuman adalah melalui pemulihan serat kertas daur ulang di pabrik. Pabrik daur ulang kertas dan kardus mengambil dan memasukkan ke dalam tong besar yang berisi air, dimana tong tersebut diputar-putar. Proses memutar tersebut menggosok serat sehingga terpisah, membantu karton "larut" lebih cepat. Serat menyerap air dan menjadi bagian dari bubur besar dari serat yang berair. Setiap elemen non-kertas (seperti plastik) akan mengapung atau tenggelam dan dapat diambil, dan tergores atau diayak keluar. Proses ini biasanya membutuhkan sekitar 15-30 menit dan akan mengembalikan sebagian besar serat. Tetapi proses ini cukup mahal dan di Indonesia masih kekurangan teknologi daur ulang seperti ini^[23]. Kira-kira 111 miliar karton yang diproduksi Tetra Pak pada tahun 2004, karton Tetra Pak jelas memiliki dampak lingkungan dengan jumlah produksi yang begitu besar. Oleh karena itu, Tetra Pak berfokus kepada :

- Kehutanan,
- Energi,
- Daur ulang pasca-konsumen menggunakan kemasan.

Tetra Pak telah menetapkan tujuan global untuk meningkatkan rata-rata tingkat daur ulang pasca-konsumen karton Tetra Pak dari 13 % pada tahun 2001 menjadi 25 % pada tahun 2008. Meskipun tidak ada permintaan daur ulang di sebagian besar negara di luar Eropa, Tetra Pak telah menetapkan target ini untuk membuat kontribusi positif kepada masyarakat yang dilayani. Tingkat daur ulang Tetra Pak saat ini baru mencapai 16,2 %. Dengan jumlah kemasan yang di produksi Tetra Pak bila dibandingkan dengan jumlah daur ulang yang baru 16,2 % ini menimbulkan masalah dalam lingkungan karena sebesar 83,8 % sampah Tetra Pak tidak atau belum di daur ulang^[12].

Cara daur ulang karton yaitu dengan memisahkan serat dari polietilen dan aluminium menggunakan air, proses ini dikenal sebagai *repulping*. Serat yang digunakan Tetra Pak dalam produk secara khusus dipilih untuk memberi kekuatan dan kekakuan maksimum. Ketika daur ulang, serat ini menyediakan bahan baku yang berharga untuk kertas baru dan produk papan. Diperkirakan 18 milyar minuman karton dibuat oleh Tetra Pak yang didaur ulang ke dalam kertas oleh sekitar 100 pabrik kertas di seluruh dunia pada tahun 2004. Memang, laporan ini dicetak diatas kertas yang berisi minimal 80 % minuman karton daur ulang, diproduksi di pabrik Hurum di Norwegia^[13].

Daur ulang aluminium dan polietilen yaitu dengan mengekstraknya selama proses *repulping*. Sebagai contoh, di Finlandia, salah satu pabrik kertas menggunakan energi dari plastik melalui gasifikasi untuk menghasilkan uap yang digunakan baik untuk pengeringan kertas atau menghasilkan listrik. Hal ini memungkinkan daur ulang aluminium untuk kembali digunakan sebagai bahan baku untuk industri. Di Jerman, *repulping residu* yang digunakan dalam pembakaran semen di mana polietilen berfungsi sebagai bahan bakar energi tinggi. Aluminium daur ulang adalah seperti aluminium trioksida yang merupakan unsur penting dalam semen. Sebuah teknologi telah dikembangkan bersama dengan para mitra di Brasil untuk memisahkan plastik dan aluminium menjadi dua pecahan murni^[13].

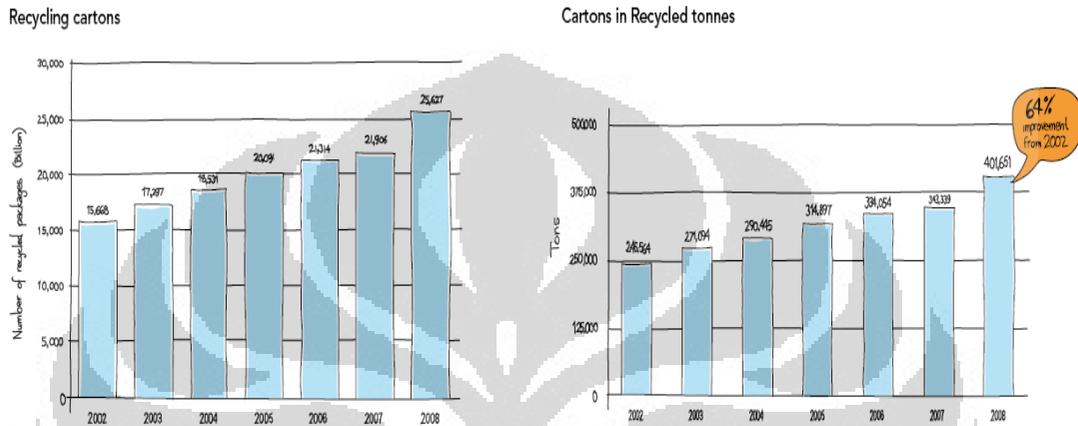
Pada tahun 2002 Tetra Pak menetapkan tujuan bahwa karton yang dijual di seluruh dunia harus didaur ulang pada tahun 2008. Pada tahun 2008 lebih dari 25 miliar dari karton yang didaur ulang Tetra Pak di seluruh dunia. Peningkatan jumlah karton yang didaur ulang telah lebih dari satu miliar karton setahun. Salah satu perkembangan yang menarik adalah sebuah pabrik yang menggunakan teknologi plasma di Piracicaba Brasil dan menggunakan pirolisis suhu rendah di Barcelona, Spanyol pada 2008/2009. Kedua teknologi memungkinkan *paraffinic* produksi minyak dan aluminium berkualitas tinggi. Teknologi baru ini melengkapi daur ulang yang ada di seluruh dunia mekanik dan sebuah pabrik gasifikasi yang dimulai di Finlandia pada tahun 2000 yang menghasilkan energi dan serbuk aluminium sekunder^[13].

Pemilihan metode pengelolaan sampah terbaik dan teknologi sangat tergantung pada kondisi lokal (transportasi, sistem pengumpulan, pasar untuk bahan pulih, undang-undang, dll). Penanganan limbah pabrik daur ulang adalah pilihan penanganan limbah dominan dengan 95 % dari sampah daur ulang. Limbah dikirim ke TPA dan insinerator tanpa energi. Tetra Pak memiliki komitmen untuk menjalankan bisnisnya yang ramah lingkungan :

- Yang utama bahan kemasan Tetra Pak berasal dari hutan, alami, dan sumber daya terbarukan. Tetra Pak akan memastikan bahwa hutan-hutan ini dikelola secara berkelanjutan.
- Pengunjung dapat belajar tentang Tetra Pak iklim. Suatu program untuk mengurangi emisi CO₂ sebesar 10 % pada tahun 2010, melalui efisiensi energi dan penggunaan energi hijau. Program ini telah memenuhi syarat untuk WWF *Climate Savers* inisiatif.
- Tetra Pak akan menampilkan bagaimana karton yang didaur ulang di gunakan kembali.
- Tetra Pak bekerja sama dengan WWF kehutanan dan perubahan iklim (www.tetrapak.com)^[14].

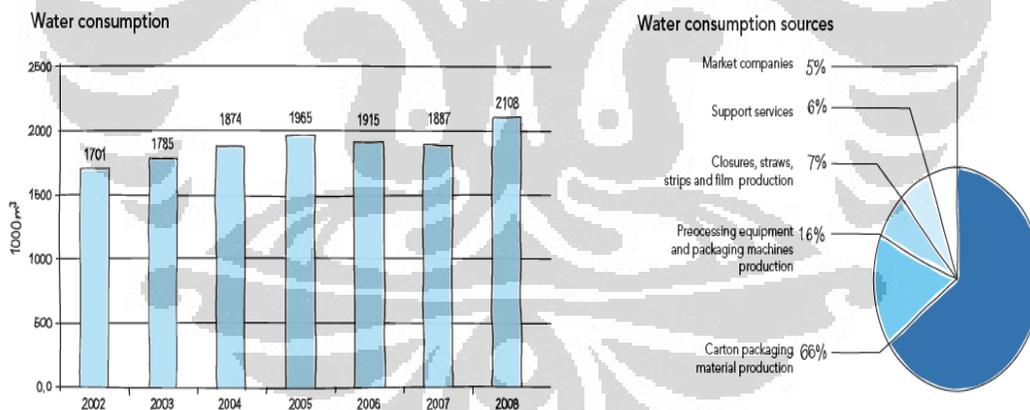
Hal tersebut diatas mengenai daur ulang dan penggunaan air terlihat dalam grafik 2.1 dan grafik 2.2 dibawah ini :

Recycling of used cartons:



Grafik 2.1. Daur ulang Tetra Pak^[14]

Water:



Grafik 2.2. Penggunaan air^[14]

Kotak aseptik ini masih sulit untuk didaur ulang, jadi kebanyakan daur ulang dilakukan untuk bagian kartonnya untuk digunakan kembali, sedangkan bagian polietilennya dibuang. Ada juga yang memanfaatkan aluminium dengan cara membakar kotak aseptik pada suhu tertentu sehingga yang tersisa hanya bagian aluminium foilnya saja. Tapi bila dilakukan daur ulang dengan cara itu menimbulkan pencemaran udara akibat proses pembakaran sehingga menghasilkan CO₂. Untuk

proses daur ulang karton biayanya cukup mahal sehingga banyak kemasan aseptik yang tidak di daur ulang.

2.3.3 Sifat – Sifat Cacah Kotak Aseptik

Terdapat beberapa persyaratan yang harus dipenuhi oleh cacah kotak aseptik agar dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pembentuk lembaran papan :

a. Penyerapan air dalam cacah kotak aseptik

Karena kita tahu bahwa kotak aseptik merupakan kemasan minuman yang sangat kedap air jadi untuk penyerapan air ini tidak begitu bermasalah. Jadi bisa disimpulkan berdasarkan pengamatan awal bahwa cacah kotak aseptik memiliki daya penyerapan air yang sangat kecil atau boleh dikatakan kedap air.

b. Kadar air dalam cacah kotak aseptik atau keadaan air dalam agregat dapat dibedakan atas beberapa hal berikut :

1. Keadaan kering tungku atau kering oven, yaitu keadaan dimana cacah kotak aseptik benar-benar dalam keadaan kering atau tidak mengandung air. Keadaan ini menyebabkan dapat secara penuh menyerap air.
2. Kering udara, permukaan butir-butir dalam keadaan kering tetapi dalam butiran masih mengandung air. Pada kondisi ini agregat masih dapat menyerap sedikit air.
3. Jenuh kering muka (*saturated and surface-dry/SSD*). Pada keadaan ini permukaan permukaan agregat kering (tidak ada air), tetapi butiran-butiran agregat pada keadaan kering muka tidak menyerap air dan tidak menambah jumlah air bila dipakai dalam campuran papan partikel.
4. Basah, pada keadaan ini butir-butir agregat mengandung banyak air baik dalam butiran maupun pada permukaannya.

c. Ketahanan terhadap cuaca

Sifat ini merupakan petunjuk kemampuan cacah kotak aseptik untuk menahan perubahan volume yang berlebihan, yang diakibatkan oleh adanya perubahan pada kondisi lingkungan. Suatu cacah kotak aseptik dikatakan

kekal jika dengan adanya perubahan tersebut tidak mengakibatkan memburuknya sifat lembaran papan yang dibuat dari cacah kotak tersebut.

d. Susunan besar ukuran cacah kotak

Gradasi cacah kotak sangat berpengaruh terhadap beberapa sifat lembaran papan, antara lain :

- Terhadap pengadukan, pemadatan, dan jumlah perekat lembaran papan.
- Pada saat lembaran papan sudah jadi maka memiliki banyak rongga, sehingga akan berpengaruh juga terhadap kekuatan, keawetan lembaran papan, dan tidak baik bagi penampilan secara visualnya.

2.4 Bahan Perekat

Berdasarkan jenis bahannya formaldehida termasuk jenis polimer termoset. Termoset, yaitu polimer yang tidak mau mencair atau meleleh jika dipanaskan. Dibawah ini adalah tabel 2.1 mengenai jenis dan kegunaan polimer termoset :

Tabel 2.1. Contoh polimer termoset

Tipe	Singkatan	Kegunaan Khas
Fenol-formaldehida	PF	Alat listrik dan elektronik, bagian mobil, perekat plywood, <i>utensil handle</i>
Urea-formaldehida	UF	Sama seperti polimer PF, juga bahan pelapis
Poliester tak jenuh	--	Konstruksi, bagian-bagian mobil, lambung kapal, asesoris kapal, saluran anti korosi, pipa, tangki dan lain-lain, peralatan bisnis.
Epoksi	--	Bahan pelapis protektif, perekat, aplikasi - aplikasi listrik dan elektronik, bahan lantai industri, bahan pengaspal jalan raya, bahan paduan (komposit)
Melamin-formaldehida	MF	Sama seperti polimer UF, bingkai dekoratif, tutup meja, perkakas makan.

Sumber: Stevens, 2001

2.4.1 Phenol Formaldehida (PF)

Perekat sintetik komersial di Indonesia yang biasa digunakan untuk perekatan kayu terdiri atas perekat urea formaldehida, melamin formaldehida, phenol formaldehida, resorsinol formaldehida, cresol formaldehida. Jenis perekat komersial yang lain adalah perekat *epoxy*, *polyvinil asetat*, perekat berbasis karet. Setiap bahan

perekat pada umumnya mempunyai keunggulan dan kelemahan masing-masing, termasuk di dalamnya faktor harga, maka banyak hasil penelitian terfokus pada modifikasi dengan tujuan mendapatkan bahan perekat yang mempunyai spesifikasi khusus dengan harga ekonomis. Sebagai contoh, produk modifikasi bahan perekat konvensional adalah melamin urea formaldehida (MUF), melamin urea phenol formaldehida (MUPF), tanin urea formaldehida (TUF), dan lignin sulfonat.

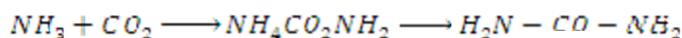
Phenol formaldehida merupakan resin sintesis yang pertama kali digunakan secara komersial baik dalam industri plastik maupun cat (*surface coating*). Phenol formaldehida dihasilkan dari reaksi polimerisasi antara phenol dan formaldehida. Salah satu aplikasi dari resin phenol formaldehida adalah untuk vernis. Vernis adalah bahan pelapis akhir yang tidak berwarna (*clear unpigmented coating*). Istilah vernis digunakan untuk kelompok cairan jernih yang memiliki viskositas 2-3 *poise*, yang bila diaplikasikan akan membentuk lapisan film tipis yang kering dan bersifat gloss (*glossy film*). Proses pengeringan pada vernis dapat melalui penguapan (evaporasi) dari *solvent*, oksidasi dengan udara, dan polimerisasi sejumlah unsur yang terkandung dalam vernis. Hasil akhir dari vernis adalah lapisan film transparan yang memperlihatkan tekstur bahan yang dilapisi⁽⁴⁾. Produk phenol formaldehida ada yang memberikan warna jernih kekuning-kuningan tetapi ada juga yang kecoklatan sampai kemerah-merahan.

2.4.2. Urea Formaldehida

Resin urea formaldehida merupakan produk yang sangat penting saat ini di bidang plastik, pelapisan, dan perekat. Hasil reaksi antara urea dan formaldehida adalah resin yang termasuk ke dalam golongan *thermosetting*, artinya mempunyai sifat tahan terhadap asam, basa, tidak dapat melarut dan tidak dapat meleleh. Di bidang plastik, resin urea formaldehid merupakan bahan pendukung resin phenol-formaldehida yang penting karena dapat memberikan warna-warna terang. Selain itu, laju pengerasan pada temperatur kamar yang cepat membuat resin ini cocok digunakan sebagai perekat.

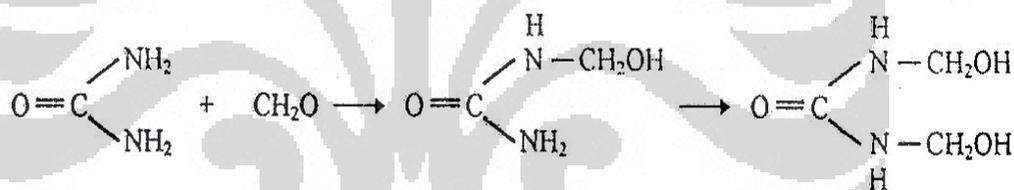
Bahan baku yang digunakan dalam membuat resin urea-formaldehid adalah urea dan formaldehid (formalin). Urea diproduksi secara besar-besaran melalui sintesis amoniak dan karbondioksida. Kedua

reaktan ini dicampurkan pada tekanan tinggi menghasilkan ammonium karbamat. Amonium karbamat selanjutnya dipekatkan pada evaporator vakum menghasilkan urea.



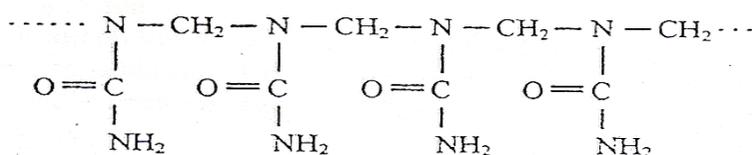
Formaldehid atau metanal adalah anggota senyawa aldehida yang pertama. Pada kondisi ruangan, formaldehid murni berada dalam fasa gas. Karena itu formaldehid disimpan dalam bentuk larutan yang mengandung 37% hingga 50% berat HCHO. Formaldehid diproduksi secara besar-besaran melalui reaksi oksidasi gas alam (metana) atau hidrokarbon alifatik ringan.

Reaksi antara urea dan formaldehid dengan katalis basa dapat menghasilkan mono-metilol urea sebagai monomer reaktan reaksi pembentukan polimer urea-formaldehid. Basa yang digunakan dapat berupa barium hidroksida ataupun kalium hidroksida



Dimetilol urea juga dapat dibuat dengan cara yang sama tetapi menggunakan dua buah molekul formaldehid. Baik mono-metilol urea maupun dimetilol urea larut dalam air sehingga reaksi pembentukannya dilaksanakan dalam fasa pelarut air. Tahap reaksi pembentukan mono-metilol urea dan dimetilol-urea biasa dikenal dengan sebutan tahap pembuatan *intermediate*.

Kondensasi lanjut akan menghasilkan jembatan metilen antara dua molekul urea. Jenis kondensasi ini dapat berlanjut terus menghasilkan rantai lurus.



Reaksi penggabungan dua buah mono-metilol urea menghasilkan suatu molekul air. Apabila air tersebut dikeluarkan dari sistem reaksi, maka kesetimbangan reaksi akan bergeser ke arah pembentukan polimer.

Reaksi urea dan formaldehida pada pH di atas 7 adalah reaksi metiolasi, yaitu reaksi adisi formaldehida pada gugus amino dan amido dari urea, menghasilkan metilol urea. Turunan-turunan metilol merupakan monomer reaktan reaksi polimerisasi kondensasi. Mula-mula polimer yang dihasilkan masih berupa polimer rantai lurus dan larut dalam air. Semakin lanjut reaksi berlangsung, reaksi polimerisasi membentuk polimer tiga dimensi dan kelarutannya dalam air semakin berkurang. Pada proses *curing*, reaksi kondensasi tetap berlangsung terus dan polimer membentuk rangkaian tiga dimensi yang sangat kompleks sehingga terbentuk *thermosetting resin*.

Hasil dan laju reaksi, sangat dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor : perbandingan jumlah mol reaktan, katalis (pH sistem reaksi), temperatur, dan waktu reaksi. Kondisi reaksi ini sangat menentukan jenis produk yang dihasilkan, sehingga pada kondisi yang berbeda akan dihasilkan produk yang mempunyai sifat fisik, kimia dan mekanik yang berbeda pula. Karena itu kondisi operasi ditentukan oleh produk akhir yang dikehendaki.

Pada prinsipnya pembuatan produk-produk urea-formaldehid dapat dilaksanakan dalam beberapa tahap berikut ini :

1. Tahap pembuatan *intermediate*, yaitu sampai diperoleh resin yang masih berupa cairan atau yang larut dalam air/pelarut lain.
2. Tahap persiapan (*preparation* sebelum proses *curing*), yaitu penambahan bahan-bahan lain seperti *filler* dls.
3. Tahap *curing*, yaitu proses terakhir yang dipengaruhi oleh katalis, panas dan tekanan tinggi. Pada proses ini, resin diubah menjadi resin *thermosetting*.

Perekat UF termasuk tipe perekat MR (*moisture resistant*) dalam pemakaiannya banyak digunakan untuk industri mebel dan kayu lapis tipe II. Perekat UF matang dalam kondisi asam, keasaman diperoleh dengan menggunakan *hardener* (NH₄C1). Kelemahan utamanya adalah mudah terhidrolisis sehingga terjadi kerusakan pada ikatan hidrogennya oleh kelembaban atau basa serta asam kuat khususnya pada suhu sedang sampai tinggi. Kelebihannya adalah sifat ketahanan yang baik terhadap air dingin, cukup tahan terhadap air panas tapi tidak tahan terhadap air mendidih (Pizzi 1983). Selanjutnya sifat-sifat UF yang lain adalah

mengeras pada suhu rendah (115 °C - 127 °C), tahan kelembaban, berwarna terang, murah, tidak tahan pada suhu serta kondisi ekstrim serta umur penyimpanan pendek.

Perekat UF mempunyai waktu pengerasan yang singkat dengan kempa panas kurang lebih 10 menit dan dalam pembuatan papan ditambahkan 10 % dari berat kering oven partikel, secara normal kandungan perekat UF untuk lembaran papan bervariasi 6 – 10 % berdasarkan berat perekat padat (Haygreen dan Bowyer 1986)^[31]. Menurut Maloney (1993)^[31] perekat ini mempunyai karakteristik *viskositas* (25 °C) (*Cps*) sebesar 30, persen *Resin Solid Content* 40 - 60 %, *pH* sekitar 7 - 8, berat jenis (25 °C) adalah 1,27 - 1,29. Perekat UF kurang tahan terhadap air dibandingkan perekat phenol formaldehida, dalam ikatan perekat memberikan perlindungan sedikit pada lapisan kayu yang berdekatan terhadap jamur dan rayap. Formulasi perekat urea formaldehida untuk lembaran papan dapat dilihat pada tabel 2.2 dibawah ini:

Tabel 2.2. Formulasi perekat UF untuk lembaran papan

No	Bahan	Bagian Berat
1	Urea Formaldehida cair	100
2	Pengeras (NH ₄ Cl)	0,2 – 2

Sumber : SNI 06-6049-1999 diacu dalam Surdiding dkk. (2007)^[31]

Menurut Maloney (1993)^[30] kebutuhan perekat urea formaldehida untuk pembuatan papan partikel berkisar 6 – 10 %. Penelitian Saputra (2004)^[31] yang membuat papan partikel yang telah direndam air panas pada suhu 70±3 °C selama 2 jam menyatakan bahwa kadar perekat yang efektif untuk perekatan lembaran papan TKS adalah 10 %.

2.4.3 Perekat Dingin Epoksi

Perekat epoksi dengan system 2 (dua) komponen, yang terdiri atas Resin dan *Hardener* termasuk salah satu dari sekian banyak jenis lem epoksi yang ada saat ini . Keunggulan-keunggulan sesuai dengan sifat teknis yang ditunjukkan oleh karakteristik bahan pembentuknya yaitu *Epoxy Polyamida*, dimana jenis ini dalam proses *finishingnya* tidak memerlukan panas dari luar, demikian pula sebaliknya tidak juga menimbulkan panas (*non Endothernis* ataupun *non Exothernis*). Berikut merupakan keunggulan lain dari perekat epoksi, yaitu :

- Rekatan ke berbagai jenis permukaan bagus,
- Curing tanpa hasil samping yang berbahaya,
- Curing suhu rendah dan sedang,
- Pengerutan kecil,
- Tahan goresan.

Perekat Epoksi ini secara luas dipakai pada industri perkayuan, keramik, industri-industri automotif sampai pada industri yang bergerak pada plastik thermoset dan bisa digunakan untuk merekatkan logam, kayu, beton, kaca, plastik dan berbagai media yang memerlukan daya rekat yang extra kuat, penggunaan pada umumnya pada *body* kapal laut, pada industri mebel dan pemakaian sehari-hari lainnya. Hal ini dilatarbelakangi sifat lem epoksi yang mempunyai kohesif tinggi dengan keaktifan permukaan tinggi serta daya pembasahan yang cukup baik, sangat luwes dan tidak akan pernah mengalami “*creep*”.

Secara detail, *Epoxy Polyamida* ini merupakan *syntetis thermoset*, dimana Resin polyamidanya berstruktur cabang dengan gugus-gugus *amina difotik*, kejut *thermalnya* $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ sampai $+200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, tahan pelarut aromatik dan alifatik, minyak pelumas, garam alkali lemah serta asam oksidator, dsb^[9].

2.5. Penelitian Sebelumnya

2.5.1. Sifat Mekanis Mortar yang Mengandung Cacah Aseptik

Penelitian ini diselenggarakan di India melalui *International Conference on Recycling Reuse of Materials (ICRM 2009)* yang bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dampak penggunaan robekan kotak aseptik (dengan dimensi $12 \times 4,8 \times 3,8\text{ cm}^3$) yang dirobek dengan ukuran 3 cm, lebar 0,3 cm, dan tebal 0,05 cm dan juga 1,5 cm, lebar 0,3 cm dan tebal 0,05 cm terhadap sifat mekanik adukan semen atau mortar.

Adapun benda ujinya berbentuk spesimen kubus memiliki geometri dari $5 \times 5 \times 5\text{ cm}^3$ sedangkan balok spesimen 17,5 cm, lebar 5 cm, dan tebal 5 cm. Dua volume pecahan (2 dan 20 persen) dan nol persen aseptik wadah parut diaplikasikan untuk campuran. Adapun campuran mortar yang di gunakan adalah empat rasio berbeda semen, pasir, dan air berdasarkan berat yang bekerja dalam studi ini, yang 1:1:0.3, 1:1:0.5, 1:3:0.5, dan 1:4:0.5 dimana pasir kering permukaan jenuh kondisi dan

penyerapan air karton aseptik tidak diperhitungkan dalam rasio tersebut. Hasil penelitian yang sudah dilakukan adalah :

1. Dari tiga tes yang dilakukan penyerapan air non-robek karton aseptik adalah 16 %, 17,3 %, dan 19,9 % yang memberikan rata-rata 17,7 % penyerapan air. Adapun hasil kuat tekan yang didapat adalah seperti terlihat di tabel 2.3 berikut :

Tabel 2.3. Perbandingan kekuatan dari spesimen yang mengandung dua geometri yang berbeda dari karton aseptik.

Ukuran Aseptik (cm ³)	Persentase Cacah Aseptik (%)	Komposisi Semen:Pasir:Air	Rata-rata Modulus Patah (MPa)	Rata-rata Kuat Tekan dan Deviasi Standar (Mpa)
1.5 x 0.3 x 0.05	2	1:1:0.5	6.12	15.98 ± 2.52
3 x 0.3 x 0.05	2	1:1:0.5	6.75	17.12 ± 1.77

Sumber : ICRM in India, 2009.^[23]

2. Kekuatan tekan kubus adukan semen yang mengandung 3 iris berbeda persentase sebagai wadah aseptik fungsi proporsi semen, pasir, dan air. Hasil kuat tekan yang didapat adalah seperti terlihat di tabel 2.4 berikut :

Tabel 2.4. Perbandingan kekuatan tekan kubus dari semen spesimen yang berbeda, pasir, air dan persentase komposisi irisan karton aseptik.

Komposisi Semen:Pasir:Air	Persentase Cacah Aseptik (%)	Rata-rata Kuat Tekan dan Deviasi Standar (Mpa)	Penurunan Kuat Tekan (%)
1:1:0.3	0	53.05 ± 9.74	0
	-2	(23.06 ± 2.71)	(56.53)
1:1:0.5	0	31.05 ± 2.96	0
	2	17.12 ± 1.77	44.86
	20	8.40 ± 1.58	72.94
1:3:0.5	0	13.66 ± 1.53	0
	20	6.76 ± 3.10	50.51
1:4:0.5	0	9.05 ± 1.99	0
	2	6.56 ± 1.16	27.51
	20	4.16 ± 0.54	54.03

Sumber : ICRM in India, 2009.⁽²³⁾

3. Kekuatan lentur dari spesimen balok semen dari penelitian ini dapat dilihat pada tabel 2.5 dibawah ini :

Tabel 2.5 Perbandingan kekuatan lentur dari spesimen balok semen yang berbeda, pasir, air komposisi dan persentase irisan karton aseptik .

Komposisi Semen:Pasir:Air	Persentase Cacah Aseptik (%)	Rata-rata Modulus Patah (MPa)	Penurunan Kuat Lentur (%)
1:1:0.3	0	7.74	0
	-2	(7.74)	0
1:1:0.5	0	6.12	0
	-2	(6.12)	0
	2	6.75	-10.30
1:3:0.5	20	5.06	-
1:4:0.5	0	5.39	0
	2	5.09	5.56
	20	4.70	12.80

Sumber : ICRM in India, 2009.⁽²³⁾

Hasil yang dikemukakan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penurunan kekuatan tekan kubus lebih sensitif untuk kombinasi semen dan pasir dengan persentase rendah dan persentase tinggi untuk cacah kotak aseptik. Temuan lain dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa kekuatan lentur balok kecil tidak terlalu sensitif terhadap keberadaan cacah kotak aseptik.

2.5.2. Physical and Mechanical Properties of Cardboard Panels Made From Used Beverage Carton With Veneer Overlay (Nadir Ayrilmis, Zeki Candan, Salim Hiziroglu) (2008)

Dalam penelitian yang berasal dari turki ini, bahan baku dari kardus daur ulang digunakan untuk pembuatan panel komposit baik sifat fisik dan mekanik sampel menghasilkan nilai memuaskan memenuhi persyaratan minimum yang ditetapkan dalam EN 312 tipe 3 untuk partikel, EN 6255-5 untuk MDF, dan EN 300 tipe 3 untuk OSB. Kardus *veneer* kayu yang dihadapi telah properties secara signifikan lebih tinggi mekanis dan fisik daripada yang dari *particleboards* kayu *veneer* yang dihadapi. Hal ini disebabkan struktur profil ketat dan kepadatan lebih tinggi panel kardus.

- **Material dan metode Penelitian**

Empat karton yang diproduksi secara komersial panel dengan dimensi 1250 mm x 2500 mm x 15mm dipasok oleh bekas daur ulang perusahaan. Panel kemudian dipotong menjadi panel uji yang lebih kecil dengan dimensi 500 mm. Sebanyak 20 panel eksperimental secara acak ditugaskan untuk kelompok eksperimen, empat untuk setiap jenis perekat dan empat panel tanpa aplikasi overlay diproduksi secara komersial. Cacat *beech* dipotong bebas berputar dan lembar *veneer* dengan ketebalan 1,5 mm dan kepadatan rata-rata 0,63 gr/cm³ digunakan untuk kardus overlay. Semua bagian panel eksperimental dan lembaran *veneer* ditempatkan di sebuah ruangan iklim dengan suhu 20 °C dan kelembaban relatif 65 % sebelum proses overlay.

- **Properti Perekat**

Properti perekat antara karton dengan lembaran *veneer* terlihat dalam tabel 2.6 dibawah ini :

Tabel 2.6 . Tipe perekat antara karton dengan lembaran *veneer*

Adhesive type between cardboard and veneer sheet		Solids Content (%)	Specific gravity (g/cm ³)	PH (at 20°C)	Gel Time (at 100°C)	Viscosity (at 20°C) (cps)
Polyurethane (PU)	Component A (Macroplast UK 8130)	100	1400			37000
	Componet B (Macroplast UK 5400)	100	1150			190
Urea Formaldehyde (UF)		65	1280	8,75	37	450
Phenol Formaldehyde (PF)		47	1195	11,75	15	250-500
Melamine/urea formaldehyde (MUF)		65	1275	8,75	62,5	200-250

Sumber : Stevens, 2001⁽⁷⁾

Hasil penelitian yang sudah dilakukan adalah:

- Panel lapisan kardus aseptik menggunakan semua perekat eksperimental menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan pada kepadatan, sementara perbedaan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$) terjadi pada nilai-nilai tebal pengembangan dan daya serap air.
- Panel yang dilapisi dengan *veneer* menggunakan perekat *Polyurethane* memiliki nilai terendah *Thickness swelling* dengan 0,8 % dan 1,2 % setelah 2 jam dan 24 jam perendaman sedangkan nilai *Thickness swelling* tertinggi

ditemukan spesimen dilapisi dengan perekat *Phenol-formaldehyde* memiliki nilai sebesar 1,2 % dan 1,7 %.

- Karton dengan spesimen dengan perekat *Phenol-formaldehyde* menunjukkan performa terbaik dengan 3,2 % di antara semua jenis perekat setelah 168 jam perendaman. Tampak bahwa stabilitas dimensi spesimen dilapisi dengan perekat *Phenol-formaldehyde* lebih baik daripada yang lain.
- Semua lapisan spesimen kardus memperlihatkan nilai *Thickness Swelling* lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan spesimen kardus tanpa *veneer* kayu. Alasan perilaku ini dapat dikaitkan dengan struktur kompak sepanjang ketebalan karton dan bahan anorganik seperti polietilen dan aluminium dalam karton.

2.5.3. “Kajian Perilaku Papan Partikel Cacah Kotak Aseptik - Phenol Formaldehida Terhadap Beban Terpusat” (2010)

Tipe ukuran cacah aseptik terlihat dalam tabel 2.7 dibawah ini :

Tabel 2.7 . Tipe ukuran cacah aseptik

Ukuran Aseptik	Tekanan Hidrolik	% Phenol
Aseptik 50mm x 5mm Non Glassir	15 kg/cm ²	30%
		35%
		40%
Aseptik 50mm x 5mm Dilapisi Glassir	15 kg/cm ²	30%
		35%
		40%
Aseptik 50mm x 5mm Non Glassir	15 kg/cm ²	10%
		20%
Olympic	Olympic	Olympic

Sumber : Purnomo, 2009.⁽²³⁾

Hasil penelitian yang sudah dilakukan adalah:

- Benda uji yang memenuhi syarat kuat cabut skrup adalah papan dengan kadar phenol formaldehida 30 %, 35 % baik glassir maupun non glassir dan 20 % masuk kategori papan biasa tipe 8. Semakin besar kadar aseptiknya maka semakin besar nilai kuat cabut sekrapnya.

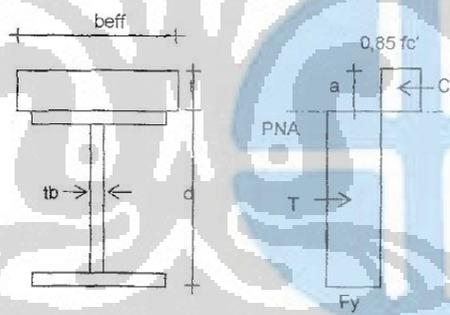
- Pada penelitian ini membuktikan kadar phenol formaldehida 10 % adalah komposisi campuran papan partikel cacah aseptik terbaik, dibuktikan dengan pengujian kuat lentur.

2.6 Teori Balok

2.6.1 Teori Balok Komposit

Kuat lentur nominal dari balok komposit di daerah momen positif dikontrol dari kekuatan plastis penampang atau kekuatan plat beton atau dari kekuatan penghubung geser. Bila badan dari penampang baja sangat langsing dan badan menerima tekan dengan porsi besar sehingga terjadi tekuk pada badan, menyebabkan ada batasan terhadap kekuatan nominal balok.

Kuat ultimit balok komposit tidak bergantung pada apakah selama pelaksanaan konstruksinya dibantu penopang sementara atau tanpa penopang sementara, karena ketentuan dalam perencanaan tidak bergantung pada metode konstruksinya. Balok komposit seperti terlihat dalam gambar 2.2 dibawah ini :



Gambar 2.2 Balok komposit

Hakim (2007)^[31] menyatakan bahwa pada dasarnya komposit dapat didefinisikan sebagai campuran makroskopik dari serat dan matriks. Serat merupakan material yang umumnya jauh lebih kuat dari matriks dan berfungsi memberikan kekuatan rekatan. Sedangkan matriks berfungsi untuk melindungi serat dari efek lingkungan dan kerusakan akibat benturan. Manfaat utama dari penggunaan komposit adalah mendapatkan kombinasi sifat kekuatan serta kekakuan tinggi dan berat jenis yang ringan. Dengan memilih kombinasi material serat dan matriks yang tepat, kita dapat membuat suatu material komposit dengan sifat yang sama dengan kebutuhan sifat untuk suatu struktur tertentu dan tujuan tertentu.

Menurut Haygreen dan Bowyer (1996)^[28] papan partikel merupakan gabungan antara partikel kayu dengan penambahan matriks sebagai perekatnya dan dikempa secara *hot press*. Sedangkan menurut Tsoumis (1991)^[28] papan partikel adalah suatu produk panel yang dibuat dengan menggabungkan antara perekat dengan partikel kayu ataupun bahan lain yang berlignoselulosa dengan memberikan tekanan. Dumanauw (1996)^[28] menyatakan papan partikel adalah papan buatan yang terbuat dari serpihan kayu, tahan api dan merupakan bahan isolasi serta bahan akustik yang benar. Namun pada umumnya kelemahan papan partikel sebagai bahan bangunan adalah stabilitas dimensi yang rendah sehingga kebanyakan produk papan partikel ini hanya dipakai untuk interior.

Pengukuran nilai densitas pada plastik sangat penting, karena densitas dapat menunjukkan struktur plastik secara umum. Aplikasi dari hal tersebut yaitu dapat dilihat kemampuan plastik dalam melindungi produk dari beberapa zat seperti air, ringan, transparan, kuat, termoplastis dan selektif dalam permeabilitasnya terhadap uap air, O₂, dan CO₂. Sifat permeabilitas plastik terhadap uap air dan udara menyebabkan plastik mampu berperan memodifikasi ruang kemas selama penyimpanan (Bierley dan Scott, 1988)^[1].

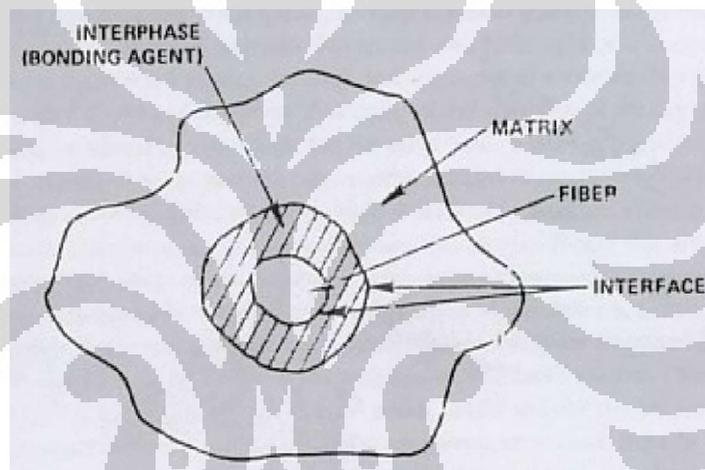
Definisi Komposit (Agus Pramono, ST., MT)^[28] menyatakan komposit adalah perpaduan dari bahan yang dipilih berdasarkan kombinasi sifat fisik masing-masing material penyusun untuk menghasilkan material baru dengan sifat yang unik dibandingkan sifat material dasar sebelum dicampur dan terjadi ikatan permukaan antara masing-masing material penyusun. Dengan adanya perbedaan dari material penyusunnya maka komposit antar material harus berikatan dengan kuat sehingga perlu adanya penambahan *wetting agent*.

Beberapa definisi komposit sebagai berikut :

- Tingkat dasar : pada molekul tunggal dan kisi kristal, bila material yang disusun dari dua atom atau lebih disebut komposit (contoh senyawa, paduan, polymer dan keramik)
- Mikrostruktur : pada kristal, *phase*, dan senyawa, bila material disusun dari dua *phase* atau senyawa atau lebih disebut komposit (contoh paduan Fe dan C)

- Makrostruktur : material yang disusun dari campuran dua atau lebih penyusun makro yang berbeda dalam bentuk dan/atau komposisi dan tidak larut satu dengan yang lain disebut material komposit (definisi secara makro ini yang biasa dipakai)

Adanya dua penyusun komposit atau lebih menimbulkan beberapa daerah dan istilah penyebutannya; Matrik (penyusun dengan fraksi volume terbesar), Penguat (Penahan beban utama), *Interphase* (pelekat antar dua penyusun), *Interface* (permukaan *phase* yang berbatasan dengan *phase* lain). Penyusun kompositnya seperti terlihat dalam gambar 2.3 dibawah ini :

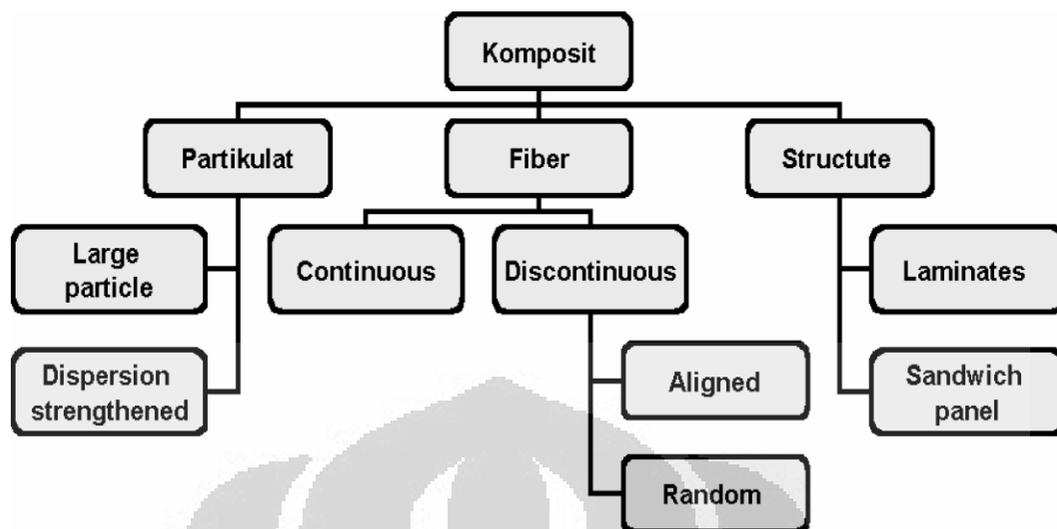


Gambar 2.3. Penyusun komposit

Sifat maupun karakteristik dari komposit ditentukan oleh :

- Material yang menjadi penyusun komposit
Karakteristik komposit ditentukan berdasarkan karakteristik material penyusun menurut *rule of mixture* sehingga akan berbanding secara proporsional.
- Bentuk dan penyusunan struktural dari penyusun
Bentuk dan cara penyusunan akan mempengaruhi karakteristik komposit.
- Interaksi antar penyusun
Bila terjadi interaksi antar penyusun akan meningkatkan sifat komposit.

Adapun pembagian komposit berdasarkan penguatnya dapat dilihat dari gambar 2.4 dibawah ini:

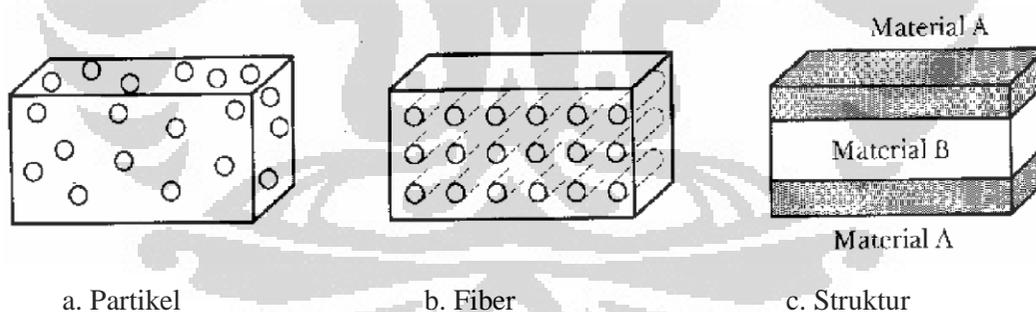


Gambar 2.4. Diagram alir pembagian komposit berdasarkan penguatnya^[31]

Dari Gambar 2.4 komposit berdasarkan jenis penguatnya, yaitu :

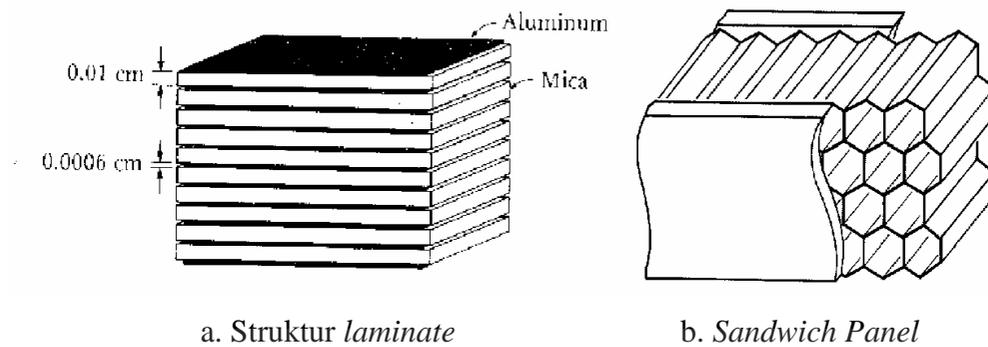
- Particulate composite*, penguatnya berbentuk partikel.
- Fibre composite*, penguatnya berbentuk serat.
- Structural composite*, cara penggabungan material komposit.

Adapun ilustrasi dari komposit berdasarkan penguatnya dapat dilihat pada Gambar 2.5 dibawah ini :



Gambar 2.5. Ilustrasi komposit berdasarkan penguatnya^[31].

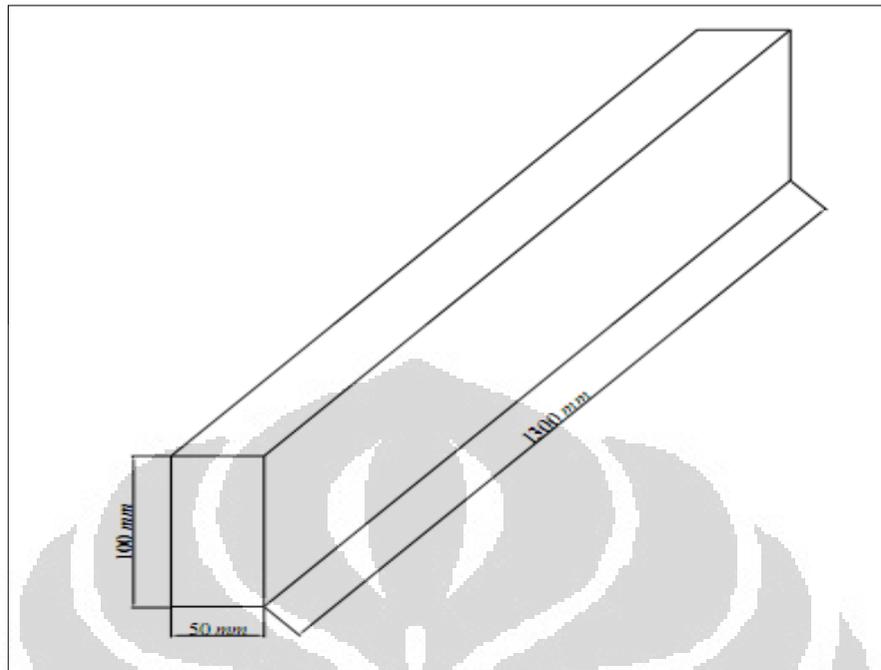
Berdasarkan struktur, komposit dapat dibagi menjadi dua yaitu : struktur *laminate* dan struktur *sandwich*, ilustrasi dari kedua struktur komposit tersebut dapat dilihat pada Gambar 2.6 dibawah ini :



Gambar 2.6. Ilustrasi komposit berdasarkan strukturnya^[31]

2.6.2 Teori Balok Bernoulli

Menurut Gere dan Timoshenko^[8], balok adalah batang yang dikenakan beban-beban yang bekerja secara transversal terhadap sumbu pemanjangannya. Model klasik balok tipis (sering dikaitkan dengan nama *Novier*, *Bernoulli* dan *Euler*) yang mengabaikan pengaruh deformasi geser transversal. Hal ini terjadi karena adanya rasio antara panjang bentang dan lebar bentang pada balok sangatlah besar, dimana pada balok *Bernoulli* : $h = 1/12 L$. Medan peralihan berbasiskan pada hipotesis : “*penampang normal tetap normal*”, sehingga pada balok ini luas penampang (A) yang ada tidaklah berubah. Dapat dikatakan bahwa pada balok *Bernoulli*, momen yang bekerja lebih dominan dibandingkan dengan tegangan gesernya. Permodelan balok Bernoulli seperti terlihat dalam gambar 2.7 dibawah ini :



Gambar 2.7. Permodelan balok Bernoulli

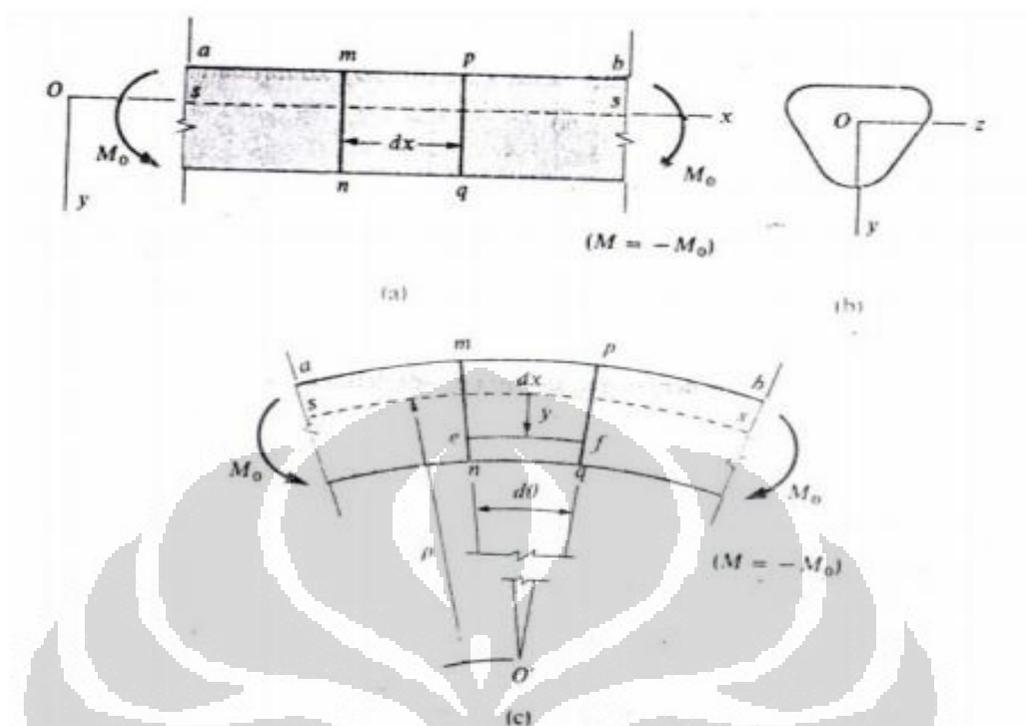
Permodelan Balok Bernoulli :

Nilai h untuk balok tersebut antara : $h = \frac{1}{12}L$ atau $\frac{1}{14}L$, sedangkan untuk nilai b terbentang antara : $b = \frac{1}{2}h$ atau $\frac{1}{3}h$

➤ Regangan Normal dalam Balok

Untuk mendapatkan regangan internal dalam balok, kita harus meninjau kelengkungan balok dan deformasi-deformasi yang bersangkutan.

Deformasi sebuah balok seperti terlihat dalam gambar 2.8 dibawah ini :



Gambar 2.8. Deformasi dari sebuah balok

Sumber: Gere dan Timoshenko^[8]

Bidang-bidang penampang mn dan pq dari balok yang terdeformasi memotong sebuah garis yang melalui pusat kelengkungan O' . Sudut antara bidang-bidang ini ditunjukkan oleh $d\theta$, dan jarak dari O' ke permukaan netral adalah jari-jari kelengkungan ρ . Jarak semula dx antara kedua bidang tak berubah pada permukaan netral, karena itu, $\rho d\theta = dx$. Tetapi serat-serat longitudinal lainnya ada yang diperpanjang atau diperpendek, sehingga dengan demikian menciptakan regangan-regangan longitudinal ϵ_x . Untuk menghitung regangan-regangan ini, tinjau suatu serat pemanjangan yang terdapat dalam balok pada jarak y dari permukaan netral. Panjang L_1 dari serat ini adalah :

$$L_1 = (\rho - y)d\theta = dx - \frac{y}{\rho} dx$$

Karena panjang semula dari ef adalah dx , maka dari sini diperoleh bahwa pemanjangan adalah $L_1 - dx$ atau $-\frac{ydx}{\rho}$. Regangan yang bersangkutan sama dengan pemanjangan dibagi oleh panjang semula dx , karena itu :

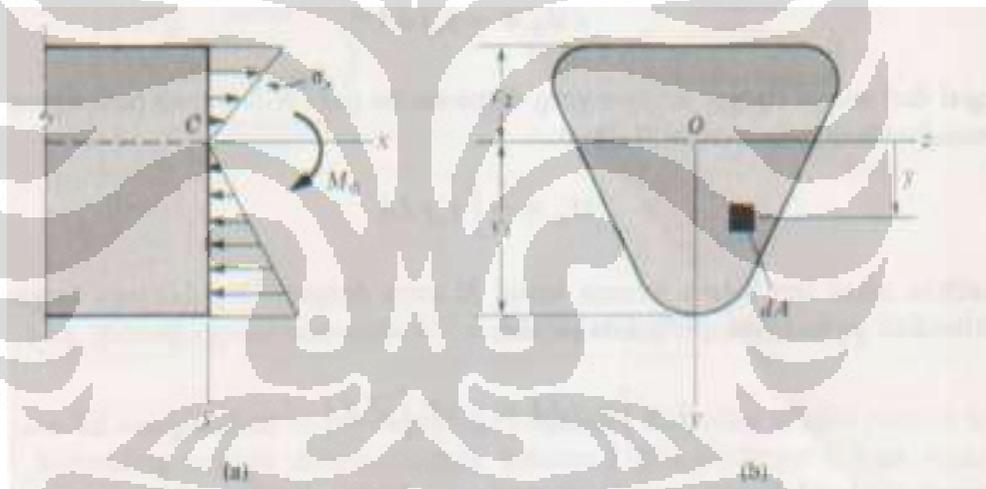
$$\epsilon_x = -\frac{y}{\rho} = -ky$$

dimana k = kelengkungan

➤ Tegangan Normal dalam Balok

Kita dapat peroleh tegangan-tegangan σ_x yang bekerja dalam arah normal terhadap penampang sebuah balok dari regangan normal ϵ_x . Tiap-tiap serat longitudinal sebuah balok hanya dikenakan tarik dan tekan (serat-serat dalam tegangan uniaksial) karena itu diagram tegangan-tegangan bahan akan memberikan hubungan antara σ_x dan ϵ_x . Jika bahannya elastis dengan suatu diagram tegangan-regangan linier maka kita dapat menggunakan hukum Hooke untuk tegangan uniaksial ($\sigma = E \epsilon$) seperti terlihat dalam gambar 2.9 dan diperoleh :

$$\sigma_x = E \epsilon = -Eky$$



Gambar 2.9. Penyebaran tegangan normal sebuah balok dari bahan elastis linier

Sumber: Gere dan Timoshenko^[8]

Momen dan gaya internal timbul di dalam struktur adalah sebagai akibat adanya sistem gaya eksternal yang bekerja pada struktur dan berlaku bersama-sama secara umum mempertahankan keseimbangan partikel atau elemen dari suatu struktur. Dua jenis umumnya, yaitu :

- a. Gaya dan momen yang timbul pada titik hubung antara bagian-bagian elemen dari struktur yang lebih besar.
- b. Gaya serta momen yang timbul di dalam serat aktual titik.

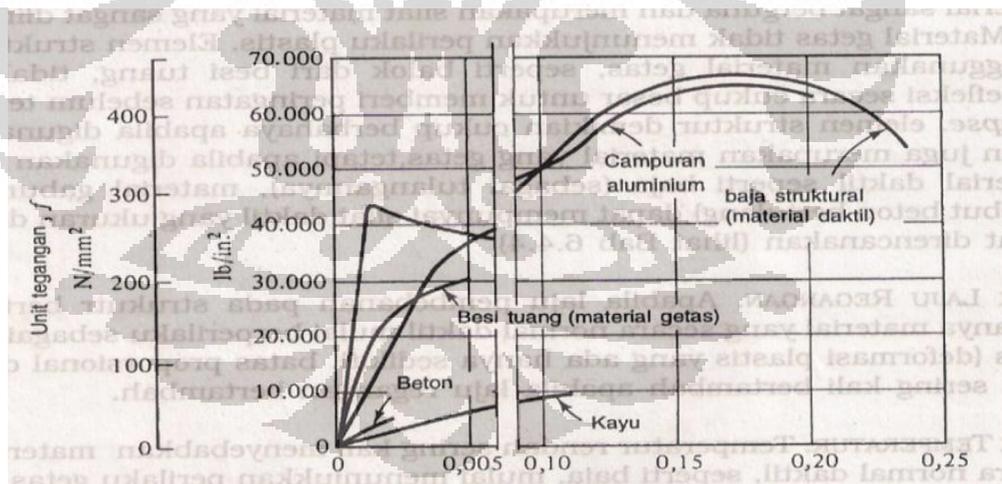
2.7 Sifat Mekanik Material

- Deformasi

Adanya beban pada elemen struktur selalu menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan dimensional pada elemen struktur tersebut. Struktur tersebut mengalami perubahan ukuran atau bentuk atau kedua-duanya. Apabila elemen struktur yang dibebani beban masih dapat kembali pada keadaan semula maka terjadi deformasi elastis. Apabila akibat beban bertambah terus terjadi perubahan maka terjadi deformasi plastis⁽⁸⁾.

- Kekuatan

Didefinisikan sebagai kapasitas pikul beban material. Banyak material dapat terus memikul beban tambahan bahkan setelah limit proporsional material terlampaui hingga mencapai titik kritis atau titik leleh yang terjadi apabila terjadi deformasi tanpa adanya penambahan tegangan sama sekali. Selain itu terjadi deformasi yang sangat cepat dan pengurangan luas penampang yang disebut takik (*notch*) dan akhirnya putus sesuai dengan grafik 2.3⁽⁸⁾ dibawah ini :



Grafik 2.3. Tegangan-regangan untuk berbagai material

Sumber: Gere dan Timoshenko⁽⁸⁾

2.8 Kadar Air, Berat Jenis, dan Kuat Lentur Papan Laminasi

2.8.1 Kadar Air

Kadar air pada papan laminasi dapat dibedakan berdasarkan:

- a. Keadaan kering tungku atau kering oven, yaitu keadaan dimana cacah kotak aseptik benar-benar dalam keadaan kering atau tidak mengandung air. Keadaan ini menyebabkan dapat secara penuh menyerap air.
- b. Kering udara, permukaan butir-butir dalam keadaan kering tetapi dalam butiran masih mengandung air. Pada kondisi ini agregat masih dapat menyerap sedikit air.
- c. Jenuh kering muka, (*saturated and surface-dry/SSD*). Pada keadaan ini permukaan permukaan agregat kering (tidak ada air), Tetapi butiran-butiran agregat pada keadaan kering muka tidak menyerap air dan tidak menambah jumlah air bila dipakai dalam campuran papan partikel.
- d. Basah, pada keadaan ini butir-butir agregat mengandung banyak air baik dalam butiran maupun pada permukaannya.

2.8.2 Berat Jenis

Berat jenis kayu didefinisikan sebagai perbandingan banyaknya zat kayu terhadap berat suatu volume air yang sama dengan volume kayu tersebut, dimana yang menjadi dasar pengukuran adalah pada saat kondisi kadar air kayu standar dibawah 15 %.

2.8.3 Kuat Lentur

Pengujian papan laminasi dilakukan dengan alat *Universal Flexure and Transverse Machine* mengacu ke JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19].

BAB 3

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

3.1 Pendahuluan

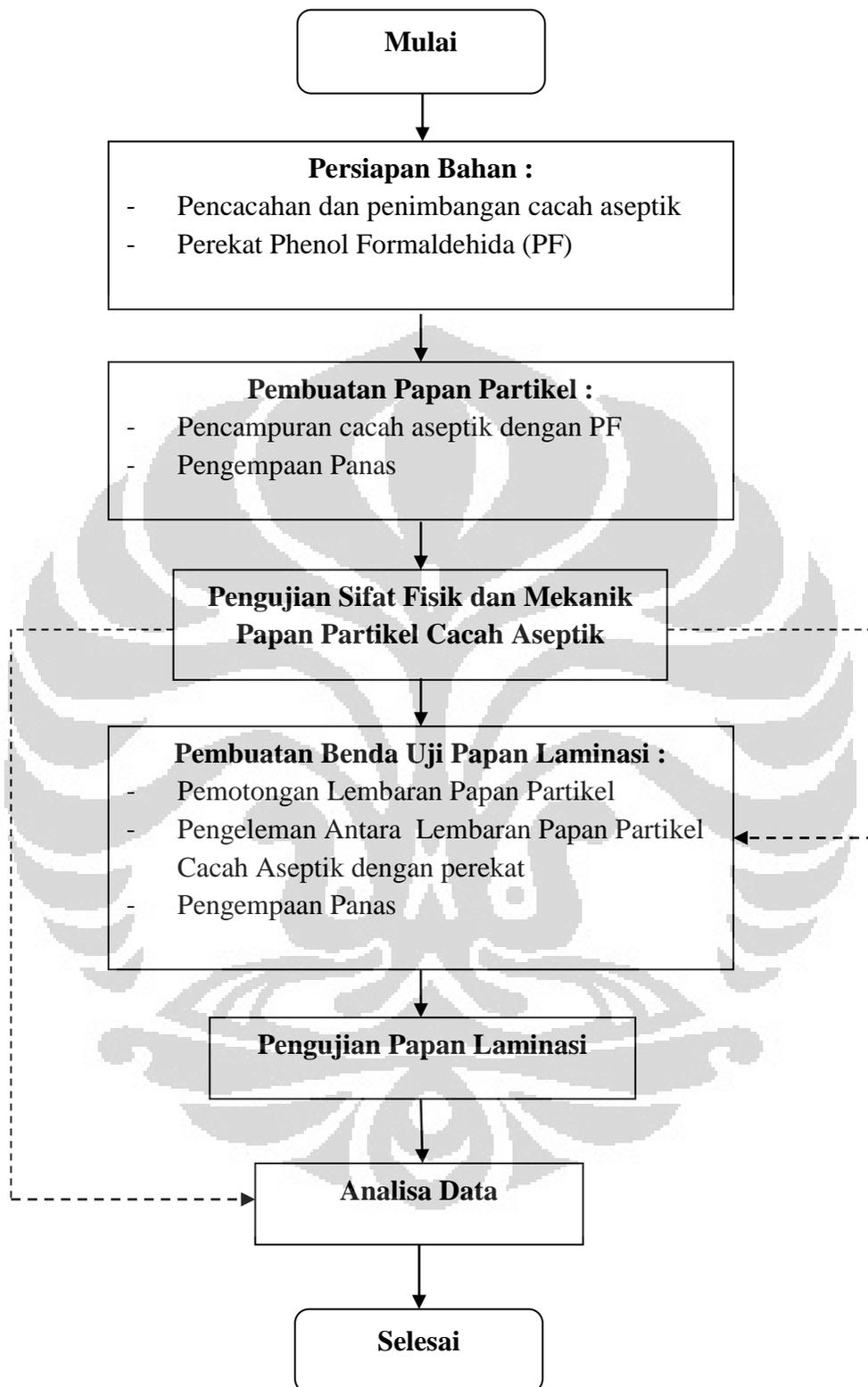
Dalam penelitian ini akan dipelajari karakteristik dari sebuah papan laminasi yang berasal dari limbah cacah aseptik dengan perekat tertentu. Langkah awal yang perlu dilakukan dalam pembuatan skripsi ini adalah mencari kajian pustaka, kemudian studi literatur, dilanjutkan dengan penelitian di laboratorium Biokomposit Fakultas Kehutanan IPB Bogor dengan melakukan percobaan dan tes uji yang menghasilkan kumpulan data-data. Selanjutnya data-data ini diolah secara statistik untuk mendapatkan hasil yang diinginkan. Terakhir menyusun kesimpulan yang didapat berdasarkan analisa penelitian dan saran yang dapat meningkatkan penelitian ini untuk selanjutnya.

Untuk mengetahui karakteristik balok atau papan laminasi tersebut maka perlu dilakukan pengujian laboratorium terhadap mutu dan syarat dari cacah aseptik dan perekatnya. Dikarenakan dalam perancangan papan laminasi aseptik ini belum ada standard tertentu yang jelas, maka dalam perhitungan rancang campur papan laminasi aseptik ini menggunakan metode trial and error, dimana kadar untuk perekat phenol formaldehida dalam papan partikel < 10 %.

3.2 Sistematika Penelitian

Metode penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara melakukan pengujian di laboratorium sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku yaitu berdasarkan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003: *Particleboard*^[19], JAS (*Japanese Agricultural Standard for Glued laminated*)^[18], dan ASTM C-270^[2].

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah mengetahui karakteristik dari papan laminasi cacah kotak aseptik dengan perekat tertentu dari mix design yang paling tepat antara cacah kotak aseptik dan Phenol Formaldehida sebagai pembentuk benda uji papan laminasi. Diagram alir metode penelitian terlihat pada gambar 3.1 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.1. Diagram Alir Metode penelitian

3.2.1 Waktu dan Tempat Pengujian

Pembuatan benda uji bertempat di Laboratorium Biokomposit, pengujian sifat fisis mekanis dilakukan di Laboratorium Kayu Solid dan Laboratorium Keteknikan Kayu, penelitian penunjang dilakukan di Laboratorium Kimia Hasil Hutan – Departemen Hasil Hutan, Fakultas Kehutanan IPB. Penelitian dilakukan September 2011 – Desember 2011.

3.1 Bahan dan Alat yang Digunakan

3.3.1 Persiapan Bahan Baku

Bahan yang digunakan dalam pembuatan papan partikel ini adalah limbah cacahan kotak aseptik. Sebelum limbah cacah kotak aseptik digunakan sebagai bahan adonan papan partikel, terlebih dahulu dibersihkan dari kotoran bekas minuman. Setelah itu cacah kotak aseptik dikeringkan dan dipotong memakai pemotong dokumen (*shredder*) dan digunting sesuai dengan ukuran cacahan aseptik. Ukuran cacahan aseptik yang digunakan yaitu $\pm 50 \text{ mm} \times 5 \text{ mm}$ seperti terlihat dalam gambar 3.2 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.2. Cacahan aseptik Tetra Pak

3.3.2 Persiapan Bahan Perekat

- 1) Perekat pada papan panel partikel (Phenol Formaldehida)

Bahan pengikat atau perekat berupa phenol formaldehida *Adhesive* PA-302 yang diproduksi PT. Pamolite *Adhesive Industry*, Indonesia yang

mempunyai spesifikasi sesuai yang tertera pada landasan teori yang ditimbang sesuai kebutuhan percobaan. Perakat phenol formaldehida terlihat dalam gambar 3.3 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.3. Perakat phenol formaldehida

2) Perakat Antara Lapisan Papan Partikel (Urea Formaldehida)

Bahan perakat (Urea Formaldehida) jenis bijih besi yang akan digunakan sebagai perakat antara lapisan papan cacah aseptik. Resin urea-formaldehid merupakan produk yang sangat penting saat ini di bidang plastik, pelapisan dan perakat. Hasil reaksi antara urea dan formaldehida adalah resin yang termasuk ke dalam golongan *thermosetting*, artinya mempunyai sifat tahan terhadap asam, basa, tidak dapat melarut dan tidak dapat meleleh. Di bidang plastik, resin urea formaldehid merupakan bahan pendukung resin phenol formaldehida yang penting karena dapat memberikan warna-warna terang. Selain itu, laju pengerasan pada temperatur kamar yang cepat membuat resin ini cocok digunakan sebagai perakat.

Reaksi antara urea dan formaldehid yang menghasilkan resin urea-formaldehid merupakan salah satu contoh reaksi polimerisasi yang dapat dipelajari dengan mudah dan sederhana di laboratorium. Melalui percobaan ini, praktikan diharapkan dapat memahami proses polimerisasi seperti pembentukan monomer/dimer dan pembentukan rantai polimer, khususnya yang melibatkan reaksi yang terlibat pembentukan resin urea-formaldehida. Perakat urea formaldehida terlihat dalam gambar 3.4 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.4. Perekat urea formaldehida

3) Perekat Dingin Antara Lapisan Papan Partikel (Epoksi)

Bahan perekat dingin epoksi jenis perekat yang akan digunakan sebagai perekat antara lapisan papan cacah aseptik. Dua komponen yang terdiri atas Resin dan *Hardener*, epoksi merupakan produk yang sangat penting saat ini di bidang plastik untuk pelapisan dan perekat. Selain itu pengerasan yang cepat membuat epoksi cocok digunakan sebagai perekat.

Sebagaimana tatacara perekatan epoksi, pencampuran 2 komponen 50 % dari resin dan 50 % dari *hardener*. Melalui percobaan ini, praktikan diharapkan dapat memahami proses polimerisasi seperti pembentukan monomer/dimer dan pembentukan rantai polimer, khususnya yang melibatkan reaksi- reaksi yang terlibat dalam pembentukan resin & *hardener* epoksi. Perekat epoksi terlihat dalam gambar 3.5 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.5. Perekat dingin epoksi

3.3.3 Persiapan Alat

Alat yang digunakan seperti dalam gambar 3.6 samapi 3.17 dalam penelitian papan partikel ini adalah :

1. *Shredder*



Gambar 3.6. Shredder

2. *Timbangan*



Gambar 3.7. Timbangan

3. *Rotary blender*



Gambar 3.8. Rotary blender

4. *Spraygun*



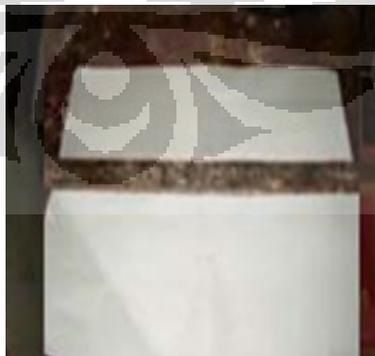
Gambar 3.9. Spraygun

5. Cetakan ukuran 30 cm x 30 cm, *Aluminium foil*, dan Seng ukuran 40 cm x 40 cm



Gambar 3.10. Cetakan ukuran 30 cm x 30 cm, Aluminium foil, dan Seng ukuran 40 cm x 40 cm

6. Tongkat besi



Gambar 3.11. Tongkat besi

7. Mesin kempa panas



Gambar 3.12. Mesin kempa panas

8. Gergaji mesin



Gambar 3.13. Gergaji mesin

9. Oven



Gambar 3.14. Oven

10. Baskom



Gambar 3.15. Baskom

11. Jangka Sorong



Gambar 3.16. Jangka Sorong

12. Mesin *Universal Testing* merek Instron



Gambar 3.17. Mesin *Universal Testing* merek Instron

3.2 Pembuatan Benda Uji Papan Laminasi

Tahapan pembuatan papan laminasi adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Persiapan bahan.
Menyiapkan bahan yang akan digunakan yaitu kotak aseptik.
2. Pemotongan.
Kotak aseptik dimasukkan ke *Shredder* yang berukuran 50 mm x 5 mm sehingga berbentuk cacahan.
3. Penimbangan cacahan kotak aseptik dan perekat phenol formaldehida sesuai kebutuhan papan.
4. Pencampuran aseptik dan phenol formaldehida (*blending*).
Partikel dimasukkan ke dalam *rotary blender*. Kemudian disemprotkan perekat phenol formaldehida dengan kadar 0 %, 2,5 %, 5 %, dan 7,5 % menggunakan *spraygun* sambil di *blending*.
5. Pembentukan Lembaran (*mat forming*).
Pembentukan lembaran papan menggunakan metode *discontinuous* yaitu pembentukan lembaran papan satu demi satu. Pencetak lembaran digunakan berukuran 30 cm x 30 cm dengan alas dan penutup seng.
6. Pengempaan panas (*Hot pressing*).

Lembaran papan partikel dikempa panas dengan tekanan spesifik 25 kgf/cm² pada suhu 170 °C selama 15 menit.

7. Pengkondisian (*Conditioning*).

Pengkondisian lembaran yang telah dikempa dilakukan selama 1 hari. Pengkondisian ini bertujuan untuk melepaskan tegangan sisa yang ada pada papan setelah dikempa panas.

8. Pemotongan lembaran dengan lebar yang sudah ditentukan.

9. Pengujian lembaran papan.

Pengujian lembaran papan dengan uji kadar air, daya serap air, pengembangan (*swell*), kuat rekatan, kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas. Dari hasil pengujian tersebut diambil yang terbaik untuk pembuatan papan laminasi, terutama dari kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas.

10. Penyusunan lembaran aseptik yang sudah dipotong dengan memberikan perekat tertentu antar lembaran sehingga menjadi papan laminasi.

11. Pengempaan panas/*Hot pressing* papan laminasi dengan ketinggian lapisan sebesar 2 cm.

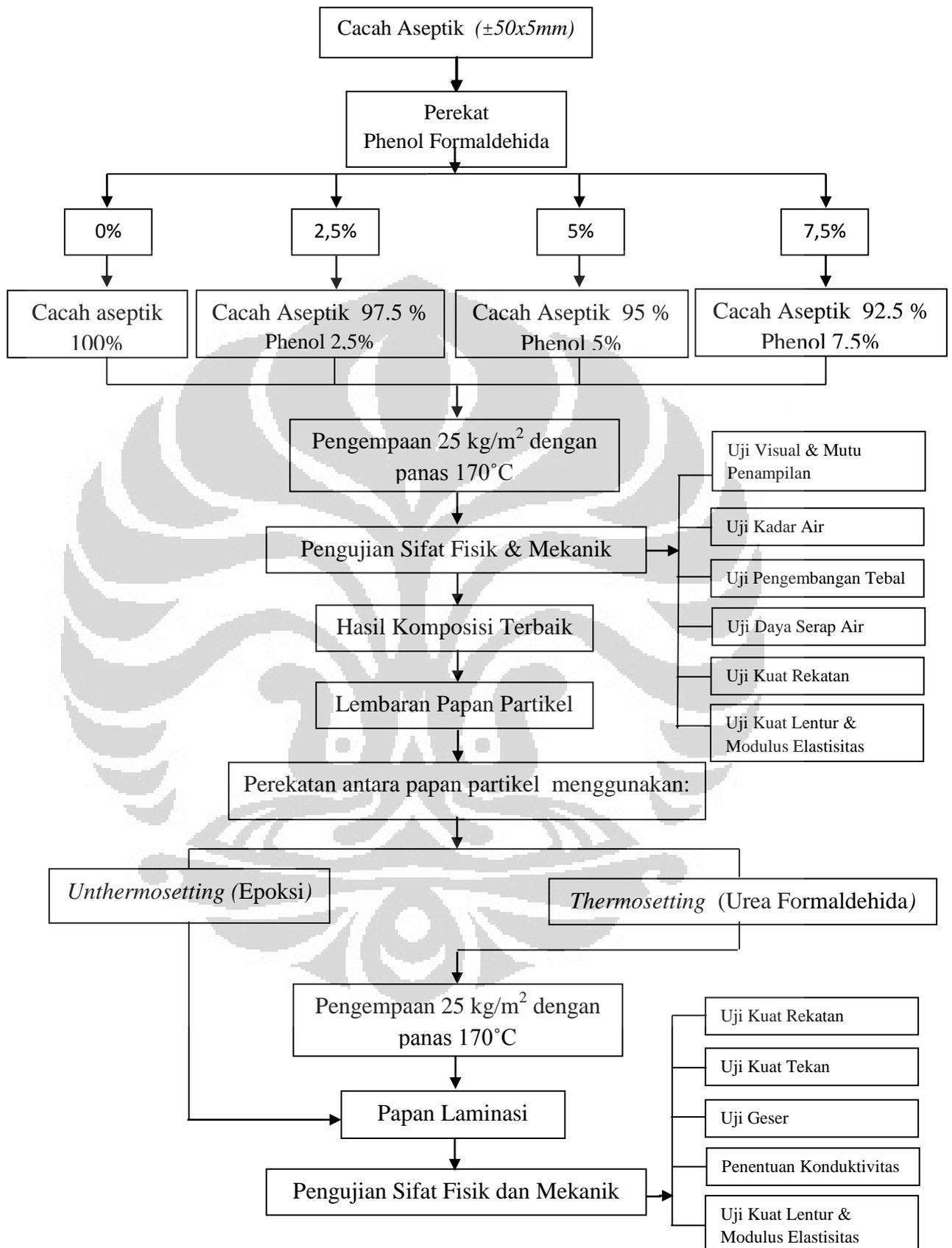
12. Pengkondisian (*Conditioning*) papan laminasi.

13. Pengujian papan laminasi.

Pengujian kuat rekatan, kuat tekan, kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas, penentuan konduktivitas, dan kuat geser.

3.5 Perancangan Campuran Papan Partikel (*Mix design*)

Dalam penelitian (riko, cs) sebelumnya dikatakan bahwa dalam perancangan papan partikel yang ideal yakni pemberian perekat phenol formaldehida dengan kadar kurang dari 10 %, sedangkan dalam penelitian sebelumnya di Turki dikatakan bahwa pemberian perekat phenol formaldehida dengan 0 % pun masih ideal. Sehingga pada penelitian ini digunakan metode trial and error pada perancangan papan partikel cacah aseptik dengan komposisi perekat phenol formaldehid sebesar 0 % (tanpa perekat), 2,5 %, 5 % dan 7,5 %. Setelah itu dilakukan pengujian papan partikel, hingga ditemukan kadar phenol terbaik, yang selanjutnya akan dijadikan papan atau papan laminasi. Diagram alir komposisi dan pelaksanaan penelitian terlihat pada gambar 3.18. dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.18. Diagram Alir Komposisi dan pelaksanaan penelitian

3.6 Pengujian Laboratorium

3.6.1 Pengujian Papan Partikel Cacah Aseptik

3.6.1.1 Uji Visual

- Tujuan

Pengamatan terhadap pengukuran panjang, lebar, tebal, dan kesikuan.

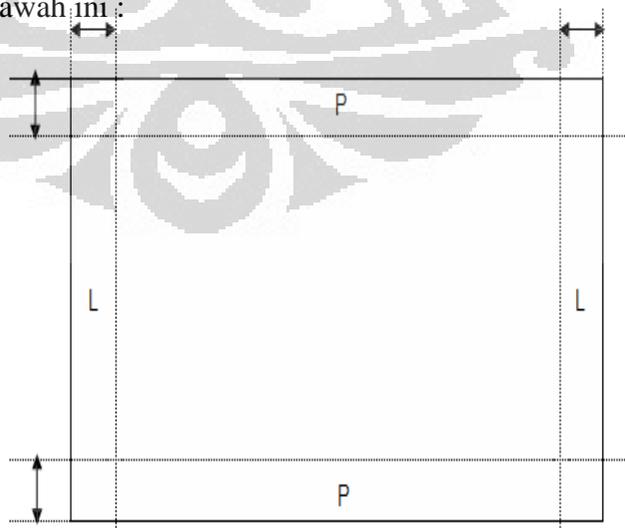
- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji ukuran 100 mm x 100 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

1. Panjang diukur pada kedua sisi lebarnya, 100 mm dari tepi dengan ketelitian minimum 1 mm (Gambar 3.19).
2. Lebar diukur pada kedua sisi panjangnya, 100 mm dari tepi dengan ketelitian minimum 1 mm (Gambar 3.19).
3. Tebal diukur pada keempat sudutnya, minimum 20 mm dari sudutnya dengan ketelitian minimum 0,05 mm (Gambar 3.19).
4. Kesikuan diukur pada keempat sudutnya dengan mengukur penyimpangan dari alat penyiku panjang 1000 mm dengan ketelitian minimum 0,5 mm (Gambar 3.20).

Pengujian panjang, lebar, dan tebal papan seperti terlihat dalam gambar 3.19 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.19. Pengujian panjang, lebar dan tebal papan

Keterangan gambar :

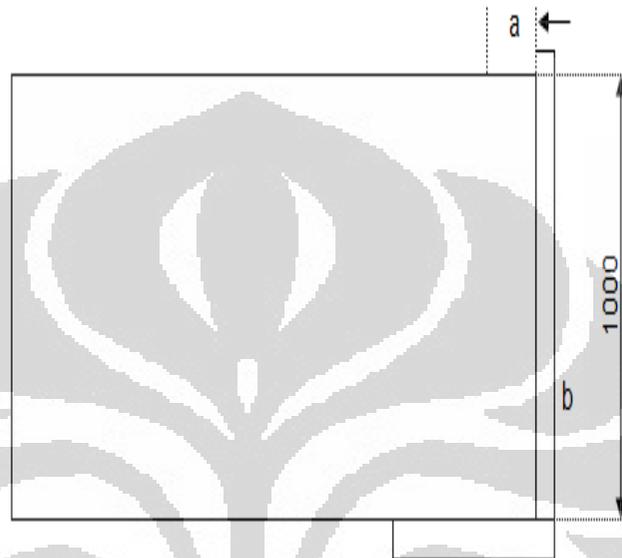
P adalah tempat pengukuran panjang papan

L adalah tempat pengukuran lebar papan

O adalah tempat pengukuran tebal papan

Pengukuran siku papan seperti terlihat dalam gambar 3.20 dibawah

ini :



Gambar 3.20. Pengukuran siku papan

Keterangan gambar :

a adalah penyimpangan dari garis siku (mm)

b adalah alat penyiku (mm)

- Analisa Data
 1. Panjang merupakan hasil rata-rata dari dua kali pengukuran panjang.
 2. Lebar merupakan hasil rata-rata dari dua kali pengukuran lebar.
 3. Tebal merupakan hasil rata-rata dari empat kali pengukuran tebal.
 4. Kesikuan merupakan hasil rata-rata dari empat kali pengukuran siku.

3.6.1.2 Uji Mutu Penampilan

- Tujuan

Pengamatan adanya cacat yang mempengaruhi mutu penampilan.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

1. Meteran,

2. Kaca pembesar,
3. Jangka sorong.

- **Persiapan**

Menyiapkan benda uji ukuran 100 mm x 100 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- **Prosedur**

1. Pengujian meliputi : macam cacat, ukuran, dan penyebaran cacat sesuai dengan jenis papan yang diuji.
2. Pengujian untuk papan laminasi.
3. Setiap cacat yang terdapat pada papan dinilai dan ditetapkan mutunya sesuai dengan persyaratan.

- **Analisa Data**

1. Mutu penampilan adalah mutu terendah berdasarkan cacat terberat di benda uji.
2. Apabila terdapat mutu dibawah yang ditetapkan dalam standar maka papan laminasi tersebut ditolak uji.

3.6.1.3 Uji Daya Serap Air

- **Tujuan**

Mengetahui jumlah air yang dapat masuk dari papan partikel melalui perendaman.

- **Peralatan**

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi :

1. Jangka sorong.
2. Baskom,
3. Timbangan,
4. Jangka sorong.

- **Persiapan**

Menyiapkan benda uji ukuran 50 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji

yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- **Prosedur**

Contoh uji ditimbang berat awalnya dan berat akhirnya setelah direndam dalam air selama 2 jam dan 24 jam.

- **Analisa Data**

$$\text{Daya Serap Air} = \frac{B_k - B_a}{B_a} \times 100\%$$

dimana :

B_a adalah berat awal (gram).

B_k adalah berat akhir (gram).

3.6.1.4 Uji Kadar Air

- **Tujuan**

Mengetahui jumlah air yang dapat masuk dari papan partikel melalui pemanasan dalam oven.

- **Peralatan**

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

1. Timbangan,
2. Oven,
3. Desikator,
4. Jangka sorong.

- **Persiapan**

Menyiapkan benda uji ukuran 100 mm x 100 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- **Prosedur**

Contoh uji ditimbang berat awalnya dan berat akhirnya setelah dioven dalam selama 24 jam.

- **Analisa Data**

$$\text{Kadar Air} = \frac{B_a - B_k}{B_k} \times 100\%$$

dimana :

Ba adalah berat awal (gram).

Bk adalah berat kering mutlak (gram).

3.6.1.5 Uji Kerapatan

- Tujuan

Mengetahui hubungan antara berat dengan isi papan partikel. Semakin kecil nilai hubungan antara berat dengan isi papan partikel maka semakin tinggi daya tahan lembaran partisi terhadap penetrasi cairan.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi :

1. Jangka sorong,
2. Timbangan.

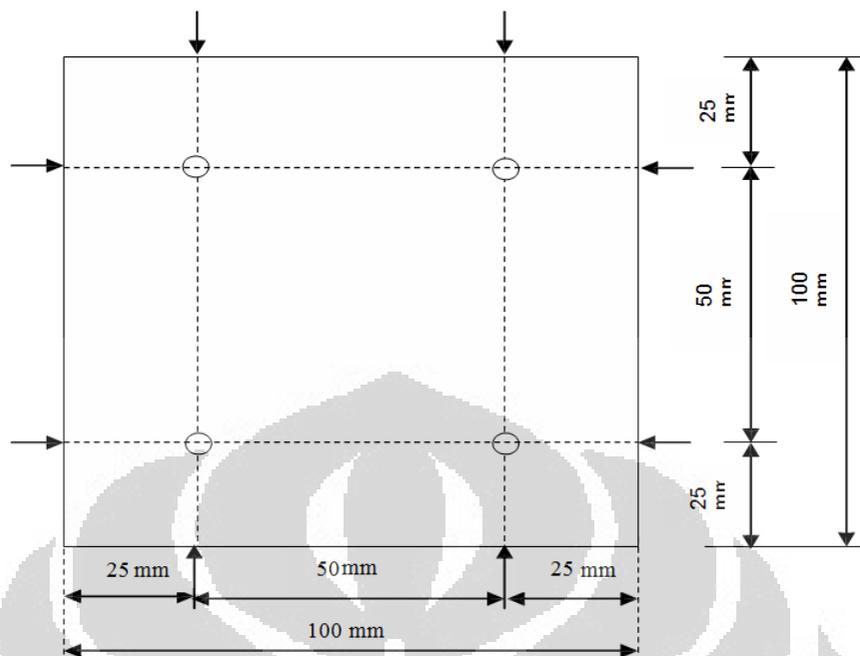
- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji ukuran 100 mm x 100 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur.

1. Benda uji diukur panjangnya pada kedua sisi lebarnya, 25 mm dari tepi dengan ketelitian 0,1 mm.
2. Benda uji diukur lebarnya pada kedua sisi panjangnya, 25 mm dari tepi dengan ketelitian 0,1 mm.
3. Benda uji diukur tebalnya pada keempat sudutnya, 25 mm dari sudutnya (pada titik persilangan pengukuran panjang dan lebar) dengan ketelitian 0,05 mm.
4. Benda uji ditimbang dengan ketelitian 0,1 g.

Pengukuran contoh uji kerapatan seperti terlihat dalam gambar 3.21 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.21. Pengukuran contoh uji kerapatan

Keterangan gambar:

O adalah tempat pengukuran tebal papan (mm).

- Analisa Data

$$\text{Kerapatan} = \frac{B}{I} \text{ (g / cm}^3\text{)}$$

dimana :

B adalah berat (gram)

I adalah isi (cm³) = panjang (cm) x lebar (cm) x tebal (cm)

(dengan ketelitian hingga 0,01 gr/cm³)

3.6.1.6 Uji Pengembangan Tebal

- Tujuan

Penambahan tebal papan partikel akibat perendaman dalam air.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

1. Jangka sorong,
2. Baskom.

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji ukuran 50 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

1. Contoh uji diukur tebalnya pada bagian pusatnya dengan ketelitian 0,05 mm (Gambar 3.21);
2. Contoh uji direndam dalam air pada suhu $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ secara mendatar, sekitar 3 cm dari permukaan air selama ± 24 jam;
3. Contoh uji kemudian diangkat, diseka dengan kain dan diukur tebalnya (Gambar 3.21).

- Analisa Data

$$\text{Pengembangan Tebal (\%)} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_1} \times 100\%$$

dimana :

T2 adalah tebal setelah direndam air (mm).

T1 adalah tebal sebelum direndam air (mm).

3.6.1.7 Uji Rekatan (*Internal Bond*)

- Tujuan

Mengetahui kemampuan perekat papan partikel untuk menahan beban tarik tegak lurus permukaan.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,
2. Jangka sorong.

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji 50 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

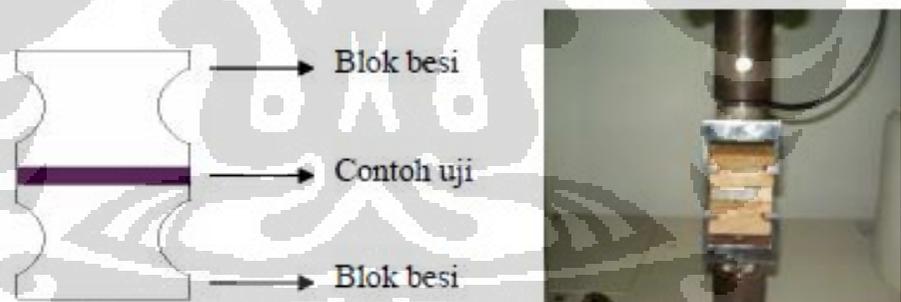
1. Contoh uji direkatkan pada dua buah blok besi/kayu menggunakan

perekat epoksi dan dibiarkan mengering selama 24 jam seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.22 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.22. Perekatan benda uji Internal Bond

2. Kemudian kedua blok besi/kayu ditarik tegak lurus permukaan contoh uji sampai beban maksimum seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.23 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.23. Contoh uji Internal Bond

- Analisa Data

Hasil pengujian *Internal Bond* dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$\text{Internal Bond} = \frac{P}{b.L} (\text{N} / \text{mm}^2)$$

dimana :

- P adalah beban maksimum (N)
- L adalah panjang (mm)
- b adalah lebar (mm)

3.6.1.8 Uji Kuat Lentur

- Tujuan

Kemampuan papan partikel menahan beban terpusat dalam keadaan kering.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

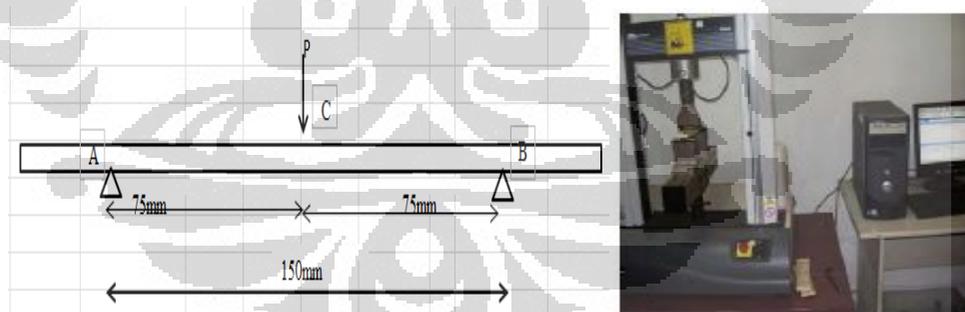
1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,
2. Meteran,
3. Jangka sorong.

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji 185 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

Pengujian dilakukan menggunakan alat *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*. Contoh uji dalam kondisi kering udara dibentangkan dengan jarak sangga 15 cm. Kemudian pembebanan dilakukan di tengah-tengah jarak sangga seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.24 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.24. Uji kuat lentur kering dan modulus elastisitas lentur

- Analisa Data

$$\text{Kuat Lentur (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \frac{3PL}{2bh^2}$$

dimana:

P adalah beban maksimum (N).

L adalah jarak sangga (mm).

b adalah lebar (mm).

h adalah tebal (mm).

3.6.1.9 Uji Modulus Elastisitas

- Tujuan

Kemampuan papan partikel menahan beban terpusat dalam keadaan kering.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,
2. Meteran,
3. Jangka sorong.

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji 185 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

Pengujian dilakukan menggunakan alat *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*. Contoh uji dalam kondisi kering udara dibentangkan dengan jarak sangga 15 cm. Kemudian pembebanan dilakukan di tengah-tengah jarak sangga seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.24.

$$\text{Modulus Elastisitas Lentur (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \frac{L^3 \times \Delta P}{4b \times h^3 \times \Delta y}$$

dimana:

L adalah jarak sangga (mm).

b adalah lebar (mm).

h adalah tebal (mm).

ΔP adalah selisih beban (P1–P2) yang diambil dari kurva (N).

Δy adalah defleksi (mm) yang terjadi pada selisih beban (P1–P2).

3.6.2 Pengujian Pada Papan Laminasi

3.6.2.1 Uji Rekatan (*Internal Bond*)

- Tujuan

Mengetahui kemampuan perekat papan laminasi untuk menahan beban tarik tegak lurus permukaan.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi :

1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,
2. Jangka sorong

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji yang telah dilaminasi 2 lapis dan 3 lapis dengan ukuran 50 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 2 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

1. Contoh uji direkatkan pada dua buah blok besi/kayu menggunakan perekat epoksi dan dibiarkan mengering selama 24 jam seperti terlihat pada Gambar 3.22.
2. Kemudian kedua blok besi/kayu ditarik tegak lurus permukaan contoh uji sampai beban maksimum seperti terlihat pada Gambar 3.23.

- Analisa Data

Hasil pengujian *Internal Bond* dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$\text{Internal Bond} = \frac{P}{b \cdot L} (N / \text{mm}^2)$$

dimana :

P adalah beban maksimum (N)

L adalah panjang (mm)

b adalah lebar (mm)

3.6.2.2. Uji Tekan

- Tujuan

Untuk menentukan kekuatan tekan papan partikel berbentuk kubus. Kekuatan tekan papan partikel adalah beban persatuan luas yang menyebabkan papan partikel yang telah di laminasi hancur.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan yaitu mesin uji kuat tekan seperti terlihat dalam gambar 3.25 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.25. Mesin kuat tekan

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji 50 mm x 50mm x 50 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 4 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

1. Ambil benda uji yang akan ditentukan kekutan, kemudian bersihkan dari kotoran yang menempel dengan kain.
2. Tentukan berat dan ukuran benda uji dan letakkan benda uji pada mesin.
3. Jalankan benda uji atau mesin tekan dengan penambahan beban konstan berdasar 2 sampai 4 kg/cm² per detik.
4. Lakukan pembebanan sampai benda uji menjadi hancur dan catatlah beban maksimum yang terjadi selama pemeriksaan benda uji.

- Analisa Data

Kuat tekan papan laminasi dihitung dengan rumus :

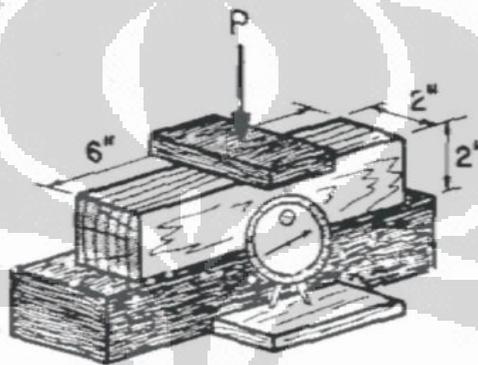
$$Uji\ Tekan = \frac{P}{A} (N / mm^2)$$

dimana :

P = Beban maksimum (N)

A = Luas penampang benda uji (mm^2)

Contoh pengujian kuat tekan terlihat dalam gambar 3.26 dibawah ini:



Gambar 3.26. Pengujian kuat tekan

3.6.2.3. Uji Kuat Geser

- Tujuan

Kemampuan papan laminasi menahan geser dalam keadaan kering.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

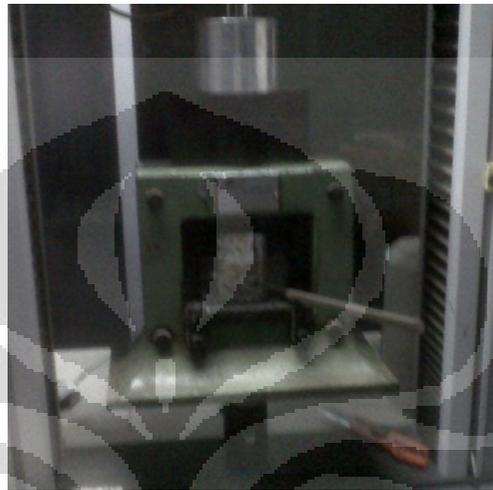
1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,
2. Meteran,
3. Jangka sorong.

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji yang telah dilaminasi 2 lapis dengan ukuran 50 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 2 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 12 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

Pengujian dilakukan menggunakan alat *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*. Contoh uji dalam kondisi kering udara dimasukkan ke dalam alatnya kemudian dilakukan pembebanan seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.27 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.27. Pengujian geser

- Analisa Data

Kuat geser papan laminasi dihitung dengan rumus :

$$Uji\ Geser = \frac{N}{a.t} (N/mm^2)$$

dimana :

N adalah beban maksimum (N)

a adalah panjang geser (mm)

t adalah lebar (mm)

3.6.2.4. Uji Penentuan Konduktivitas Spesimen

- Tujuan

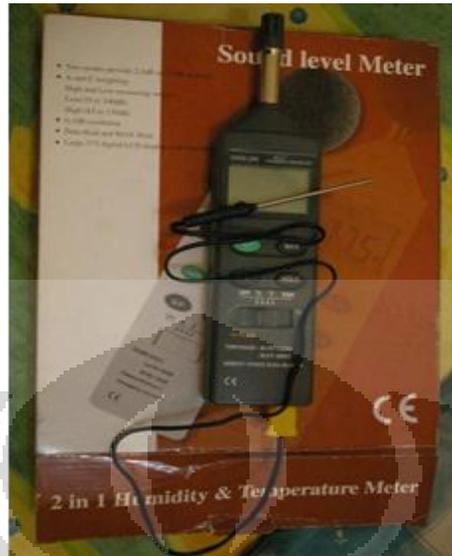
Mengetahui seberapa besar suhu yang mampu dicapai oleh perekat papan pada saat proses pengempaan.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi :

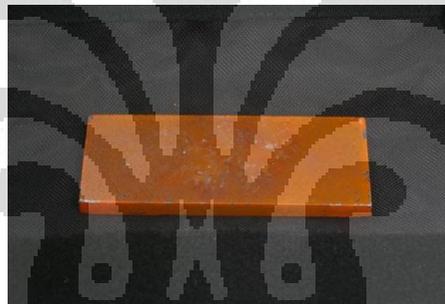
1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,

2. *Temperature meter*, seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.28 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.28. *Temperature meter*

3. Material baja, seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.29 dibawah ini :



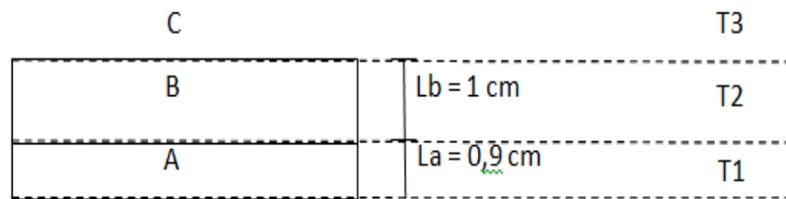
Gambar 3.29. *Material baja*

- **Persiapan**

Menyiapkan baja (Material A) dengan ukuran 120 mm x 50mm x 9mm yang telah diketahui nilai K sebesar 43 W/m^oK dan benda uji papan partikel aseptik persentase phenol formaldehida 0 % (Material B) dengan ukuran 120 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm.

- **Prosedur**

1. Pengujian dilakukan menggunakan alat *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*.
2. Material A diletakkan dibawah, disusul dengan peletakkan Material B diatasnya seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.30 dibawah ini:



Gambar 3.29. Penyusunan material

3. Mencatat suhu T_1 , T_2 , dan T_3 sehingga dapat diketahui K dari Material B dengan persamaan dibawah ini :

$$\left(\frac{kA}{L}\right)_A (T_1 - T_2) = \left(\frac{kA}{L}\right)_B (T_2 - T_3)$$

dimana:

K_{AA} = Nilai Konduktifitas Material A (W/m.K)

K_{AB} = Nilai Konduktifitas Material B (W/m.K)

L_A = Tebal Material A (m)

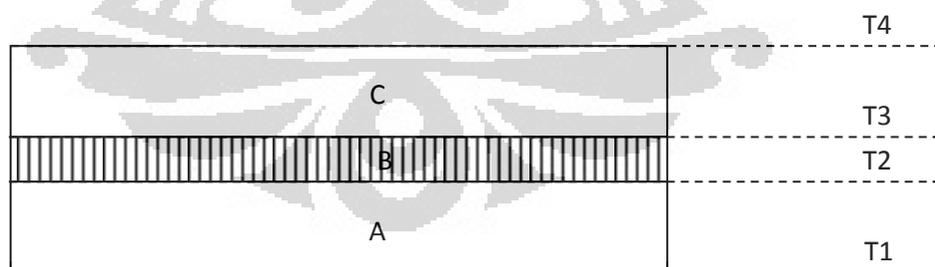
L_B = Tebal Material B (m)

T_1 = Suhu dibawah Material A (K)

T_2 = Suhu diatas Material A (K)

T_3 = Suhu diatas Material B (K)

Menggunakan material perekat urea formaldehida sebagai perekat yang telah diketahui nilai K sebesar 0,04 W/m K, Material A dan C adalah papan partikel aseptik. Penyusunannya dapat dilihat pada gambar 3.31 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.31. Penyusunan material dengan perekat urea formaldehida

1. Catat suhu pada T_1 dan T_4 . Sehingga dapat diketahui T_2 dan T_3 suhu yang dapat dicapai oleh papan aseptik dengan persamaan berikut ini :

$$qk = \frac{(T_2 - T_3)}{R_1}$$

$$R_1 = \left(\frac{L}{kA}\right)_A$$

$$qk = \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{R_1}$$

dimana:

K_{AA} = Nilai Konduktifitas Material A (W/m.K)

L_A = Tebal Material A (m)

T_1 = Suhu dibawah Material A (K)

3.6.2.5. Uji Kuat Lentur

- Tujuan

Kemampuan papan laminasi menahan beban terpusat dalam keadaan kering.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

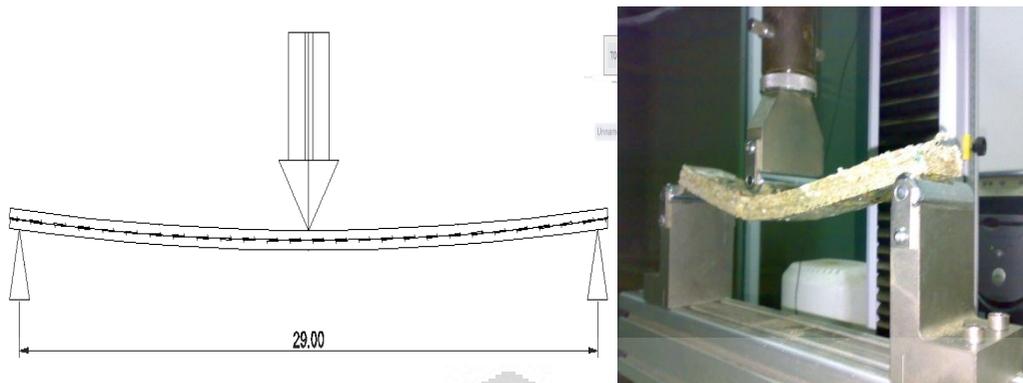
1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,
2. Meteran,
3. Jangka sorong.

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji yang telah dilaminasi 2 lapis dan 3 lapis dengan ukuran 300 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 2 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

Pengujian dilakukan menggunakan alat *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*. Contoh uji dalam kondisi kering udara dibentangkan dengan jarak sangga 29 cm. Kemudian pembebanan dilakukan di tengah jarak sangga seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.32 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.32. Uji kuat lentur kering dan modulus elastisitas lentur

- Analisa Data

$$\text{Kuat Lentur (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \frac{3PL}{2bh^2}$$

dimana:

P adalah beban maksimum (N).

L adalah jarak sangga (mm).

b adalah lebar (mm).

h adalah tebal (mm).

3.6.2.6. Uji Modulus Elastisitas

- Tujuan

Kemampuan papan partikel menahan beban terpusat dalam keadaan kering.

- Peralatan

Peralatan yang digunakan meliputi:

1. *Universal Testing Machine* merek *Instron*,
2. Meteran,
3. Jangka sorong.

- Persiapan

Menyiapkan benda uji yang telah dilaminasi 2 lapis dan 3 lapis dengan ukuran 300 mm x 50 mm x 10 mm sebanyak 6 buah. Pengujian dilakukan terhadap 2 macam perlakuan. Jumlah contoh uji yang dibuat sebanyak 24 buah contoh uji.

- Prosedur

Pengujian dilakukan menggunakan alat *Universal Testing Machine*

merek *Instron*. Contoh uji dalam kondisi kering udara dibentangkan dengan jarak sangga 29 cm. Kemudian pembebanan dilakukan di tengah jarak sangga seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.32.

$$\text{Modulus Elastisitas Lentur (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \frac{L^3 \times \Delta P}{4b \times h^3 \times \Delta y}$$

dimana:

L adalah jarak sangga (mm).

b adalah lebar (mm).

h adalah tebal (mm).

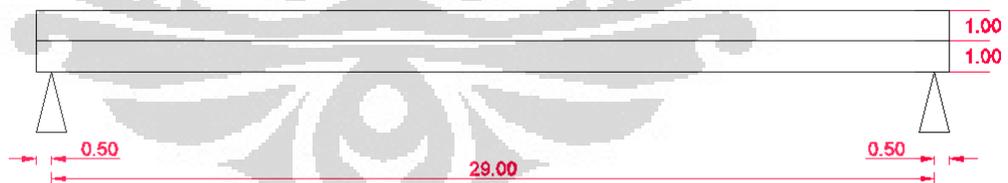
ΔP adalah selisih beban (P1–P2) yang diambil dari kurva (N).

Δy adalah defleksi (mm) yang terjadi pada selisih beban (P1–P2).

3.7 Pemodelan Benda Uji Balok Bernoulli

Percobaan akan dilakukan untuk pengujian sifat structural balok *Bernoulli* dan kolom, akan dimodelkan dengan papan laminasi aseptik. Balok *bernoulli* akan diuji sebanyak 6 buah yang terdiri atas :

- 1) Balok kayu berlapis (dua) dari bahan aseptik, dengan dimensi balok : $h = \frac{1}{12}L$ dan panjang (L) 29 cm, $h = \frac{2.5}{2} = 1,245 \text{ cm}$ diambil tebal pelapis 1 cm dan disambung dengan perekat berjumlah satu. Pengujian balok 2 lapis seperti terlihat pada gambar 3.33 dibawah ini :

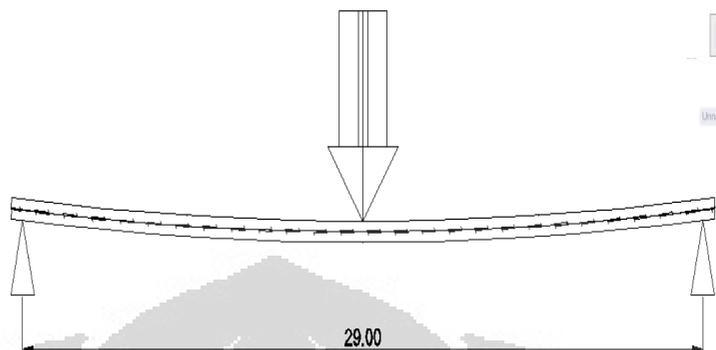


Gambar 3.33. Uji balok bernoulli

- 2) Balok kayu berlapis (tiga) dari bahan aseptik, dengan dimensi balok berlapis dengan tebal perlapis 0,8 cm , dengan panjang (L) 29 cm, dan disambung dengan perekat berjumlah dua.

Setiap baloknya akan diberikan beban terpusat di tengah-tengah bentang yang bersifat statik menurut fungsi waktu yang pada setiap sisi dari balok tersebut akan diberi dial pembacaan untuk mengetahui besarnya

deformasi yang terjadi kuat tekan tersebut. Bila dibuat pemodelannya dalam bentuk dua dimensi seperti terlihat dalam gambar 3.34 dibawah ini :



Gambar 3.34. Pembebanan

3.8 Kebutuhan Benda Uji

Kebutuhan benda uji untuk papan partikel dan papan laminasi terlihat dalam tabel 3.1 dan 3.2 dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.1. Variasi campuran aseptik dengan phenol formaldehida

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Ukuran (mm)	Banyak Benda Uji Aseptik 50mm x 5mm				Total
		Phenol	Phenol	Phenol	Phenol	
		0%	2,5%	5%	7.50%	
Uji Visual, Mutu Penampilan, Kerapatan, dan Kadar Air	100x100x10	6	6	6	6	24
Daya Serap Air & Pengembangan Tebal	50x50x10	6	6	6	6	24
Rekatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>)	50x50x10	6	6	6	6	24
Lentur & Modulus Elastisitas	185x50x10	6	6	6	6	24

Tabel 3.2. Kebutuhan benda uji laminasi

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Ukuran (mm)	Banyak Benda Uji Aseptik 50mm x 5mm				Total
		UF	UF	Epoksi	Epoksi	
		2 lapis	3 lapis	2 lapis	3 lapis	
Rekatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>)	50x50x10	6	6	6	6	24
Geser	60x50x10	6	-	6	-	12
Tekan	50x50x50	-	-	12		12
Konduktivitas spesimen	120x50x10	6	-	-	-	6
Lentur & Modulus Elastisitas	300x50x10	6	6	6	6	24

BAB 4

ANALISA DATA DAN PEMBAHASAN

4.1 Papan Partikel

4.1.1 Analisa Perancangan Campuran Papan Partikel

Komposisi masing-masing benda uji dihitung berdasarkan persentase berat masing-masing cacah aseptik dan phenol formaldehida.

4.1.1.1 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 100% : 0%

Berdasarkan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], kerapatan yang diijinkan 0,40 - 0,90 gr/cm³.

Diambil terget kerapatan	= 0,90 gr/cm ³
Kerapatan yang digunakan	= 1,1 gr/cm ³
Dimensi papan partikel	= 30 cm x 30 cm x 1 cm
Maka :	
Volume Papan	= 900 cm ³
Total bahan yang dibutuhkan	= 900 cm ³ x 1.1 gr/cm ³
	= 990 gr
Cacah aseptik yang dibutuhkan	= 990 gr x 100%
	= 990 gr
Cacah aseptik yang tercecer	= 990 gr x 5%
	= 49,9 gr
Total Cacah aseptik	= 990 gr + 49,9 gr
	= 1039,5 gr
Total Phenol Formaldehida	= 990 gr x 0%
	= 0 gr

4.1.1.2 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 97,5% : 2,5%

Berdasarkan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], kerapatan yang diijinkan 0,40 - 0,90 gr/cm³.

Diambil terget kerapatan	= 0,90 gr/cm ³
Kerapatan yang digunakan	= 1,1 gr/cm ³

Dimensi papan partikel	= 30 cm x 30 cm x 1 cm
Maka :	
Volume Papan	= 900 cm ³
Total bahan yang dibutuhkan	= 900 cm ³ x 1,1 gr/cm ³ = 990 gr
Cacah aseptik yang dibutuhkan	= 990 gr x 97,5 % = 965,25 gr
Cacah aseptik yang tercecer	= 965,25 gr x 5% = 48,26 gr
Total Cacah aseptik	= 965,25 gr + 48,26 gr = 1013,51 gr
Phenol Formaldehida yang dibutuhkan	= 990 gr x 2,5% = 24,75 gr
Phenol Formaldehida yang tercecer	= 24,75 gr x 8% = 1,98 gr
Total Phenol Formaldehida	= 24,75 gr + 1,98 gr = 26,73 gr

4.1.1.3 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 95% : 5%

Berdasarkan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], kerapatan yang diijinkan 0,40 - 0,90 gr/cm³.

Diambil terget kerapatan	= 0,90 gr/cm ³
Dimensi papan partikel	= 30 cm x 30 cm x 1 cm
Maka :	
Volume Papan	= 900 cm ³
Total bahan yang dibutuhkan	= 900 cm ³ x 1,1 gr/cm ³ = 990 gr
Cacah aseptik yang dibutuhkan	= 990 gr x 95 % = 940,5 gr
Cacah aseptik yang tercecer	= 940,5 gr x 5% = 47,02 gr
Total Cacah aseptik	= 940,5 gr + 47,02 gr

	= 987,52 gr
Phenol Formaldehida yang dibutuhkan	= 990 gr x 5%
	= 49,5 gr
Phenol Formaldehida yang tercecer	= 49,5 gr x 8%
	= 3,96 gr
Total Phenol Formaldehida	= 49,5 gr + 3,96 gr
	= 53,46 gr

4.1.1.4 Perhitungan Benda Uji Aseptik : Phenol Formaldehida = 92,5% : 7,5%

Berdasarkan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], kerapatan yang diijinkan 0,40 - 0,90 gr/cm³.

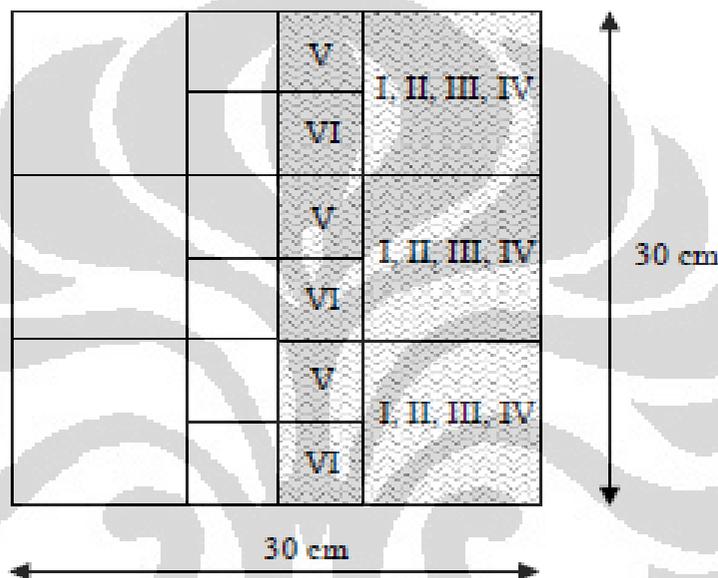
Diambil terget kerapatan	= 0,90 gr/cm ³
Dimensi papan partikel	= 30 cm x 30 cm x 1 cm

Maka :

Volume Papan	= 900 cm ³
Total bahan yang dibutuhkan	= 900 cm ³ x 1,1 gr/cm ³
	= 990 gr
Cacah aseptik yang dibutuhkan	= 990 gr x 92,5 %
	= 915,75 gr
Cacah aseptik yang tercecer	= 915,75 gr x 5%
	= 45,79 gr
Total Cacah aseptik	= 915,75 gr + 45,79 gr
	= 961,54 gr
Phenol Formaldehida yang dibutuhkan	= 990 gr x 7,5%
	= 74,25 gr
Phenol Formaldehida yang tercecer	= 74,25 gr x 8%
	= 5,94 gr
Total Phenol Formaldehida	= 74,25 gr + 5,94 gr
	= 80,19 gr

4.2. Analisa Pemotongan dan Kebutuhan Benda Uji

Agar jumlah benda uji yang dihasilkan dapat secara optimal maka perlu dilakukan perencanaan pemotongan. Benda uji yang dihasilkan pada laboratorium biokomposit adalah ukuran 30 cm x 30 cm x 1 cm untuk persentase aseptik 0 %, 2,5 %, 5 %, dan 7,5 %. Perencanaan pemotongan benda untuk uji fisik masing-masing komposisi dengan tekanan kempa dan suhu *hot pressing* yang sama bisa dilakukan pemotongan seperti yang diperlihatkan pada gambar 4.1. berikut :



Gambar 4.1. Pola pemotongan papan untuk uji fisik

Keterangan :

I, II, III, IV = Benda uji visual, uji mutu penampilan, uji kerapatan dan uji kadar air (10 cm x 10 cm)

V = Benda uji daya serap air dan uji pengembangan tebal (5 cm x 5 cm)

VI = Benda uji kuat rekatan tegak lurus (*Internal Bonding*)

Untuk banyaknya berat benda uji yang dibutuhkan dapat dilihat di tabel 4.1 sampai 4.4 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.1. Kebutuhan aseptik papan partikel sebelum dikempa

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Kebutuhan Aseptik Papan Partikel				Total (gram)
	Phenol 0% (gram)	Phenol 2,5% (gram)	Phenol 5% (gram)	Phenol 7,5% (gram)	
Uji Visual, Mutu Penampilan, Kerapatan, dan Kadar Air	693.0	675.7	658.3	641.0	2668.0
Daya Serap Air & Pengembangan Tebal	173.3	168.9	164.6	160.3	667.0
(Internal Bond)	173.3	168.9	164.6	160.3	667.0
Lentur & Modulus Elastisitas	641.0	625.0	609.0	592.9	2467.9
Total					6469.9

Tabel 4.2. Kebutuhan aseptik papan partikel setelah dikempa

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Kebutuhan Aseptik Papan Laminasi				Total (gram)
	UF	UF	Epoksi	Epoksi	
	2 lapis	3 lapis	2 lapis	3 lapis	
Rekatan (Internal Bond)	346.5	519.8	346.5	519.8	1732.5
Geser	415.8	-	415.8	-	831.6
Tekan	-	-	1732.5		1732.5
Konduktivitas spesimen	831.6	-	-	-	831.6
Lentur & Modulus Elastisitas	2079.0	3118.5	2079.0	3118.5	10395.0
Total					15523.2

Tabel 4.3. Kebutuhan aseptik papan laminasi sebelum dikempa

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Kebutuhan Aseptik Papan Partikel Setelah Dikempa				Total (gram)
	Phenol 0% (gram)	Phenol 2,5% (gram)	Phenol 5% (gram)	Phenol 7,5% (gram)	
Uji Visual, Mutu Penampilan, Kerapatan, dan Kadar Air	540.0	540.0	539.4	537.0	2156.4
Daya Serap Air & Pengembangan Tebal	135.0	135.0	134.9	134.3	539.1
(Internal Bond)	135.0	135.0	134.9	134.3	539.1
Lentur & Modulus Elastisitas	499.5	499.5	498.9	496.7	1994.7
Total					5229.3

Tabel 4.4. Kebutuhan aseptik papan laminasi setelah dikempa

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Kebutuhan Aseptik Papan Laminasi Setelah Dikempa				Total (gram)
	UF	UF	Epoksi	Epoksi	
	2 lapis	3 lapis	2 lapis	3 lapis	
(Internal Bond)	254.7	397.8	329.2	480.8	1462.4
Geser	305.6	-	337.3	-	642.9
Tekan	-	-	1350.0		1350.0
Konduktivitas spesimen	611.2	-	-	-	611.2
Lentur & Modulus Elastisitas	1528.0	2387.1	1686.6	2640.6	8242.3
Total					12308.9

Dari data Tabel 4.1. sampai 4.4. diatas dapat diketahui berapa kehilangan berat sebelum dan sesudah dikempa untuk papan partikel maupun papan laminasi. Untuk papan partikel kehilangan berat yang terjadi sebesar 19,18 %, sedangkan untuk papan laminasi terjadi kehilangan berat sebesar 20,71 %. Hal tersebut dimungkinkan karena adanya plastik yang menguap saat proses pengempaan 15 menit, di dalam Tetra Pak sendiri plastik yang dipakai untuk pembuatan lembaran aseptik yaitu sebesar 22 % dan dapat disimpulkan plastik yang ada di dalam kotak aseptik hampir semuanya menguap saat proses pengempaan sehingga mengakibatkan penurunan berat dari rancang campur sebelum pengempaan.

Dari tiap spesimen dengan mengambil contoh pengujian kuat lentur untuk membandingkan berat kebutuhan aseptik setelah pengempaan dapat dilihat tabel 4.5 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.5. Perbandingan berat papan partikel dan papan laminasi untuk kuat lentur

Perbandingan Kebutuhan Aseptik untuk Kuat Lentur (30 cm x 5 cm x 1 cm)		
Papan Partikel 0% (gr)	UF 2 lapis (gr)	UF 3 lapis (gr)
810.0	764.0	795.7

Dari data Tabel 4.5. diatas dapat diketahui berapa kehilangan ataupun kelebihan berat sesudah dikempa untuk papan partikel maupun papan laminasi. Untuk papan partikel yang dibandingkan dengan papan laminasi 2 lapis yang menggunakan perekat urea formaldehida terjadi kehilangan berat yang terjadi sebesar

5,68 % dan untuk papan laminasi 3 lapis terjadi kehilangan berat sebesar 1,77 %. Hal tersebut dimungkinkan karena adanya plastik yang menguap lagi saat proses pengempaan 15 menit kedua untuk proses laminasi dengan *thermosetting* dan didapatkan kehilangan berat pada saat proses laminasi 2 lapis lebih besar daripada 3 lapis karena panas yang didapatkan lebih besar sehingga menimbulkan plastik yang menguap lebih besar.

4.3 Analisa Pengaturan Tekanan dan Suhu

Suhu pengempaan pada perlakuan semua papan adalah sama yaitu 170° C. Pada tekanan kempa mesin hidrolik harus di setting tekanan kempa yang kita inginkan. Dial pada mesin kempa tidak menunjukkan nilai tekanan, tetapi harus dikalibrasi dengan koefisien alat. Dial mesin kempa terlihat dalam gambar 4.2 dibawah ini :

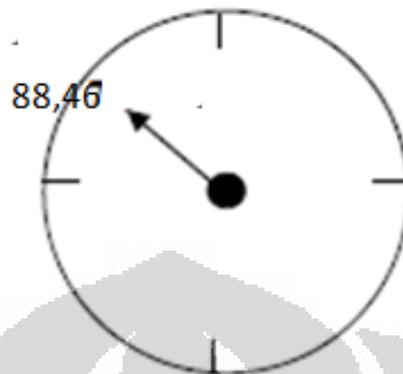


Gambar 4.2. Dial mesin kempa

Perhitungan dial untuk papan 30 cm x 30 cm x 1 cm tekanan 25 kg/cm² sebagai berikut :

Volume papan	= 900 cm ³
Tekanan	= 25 kg/cm ²
Luas Piston	= 254,34 cm ²
Dial	= (900 cm ³ x 25 kg/cm ²) / 254,34 cm ²
	= 88,46 kg/cm

Berikut gambar 4.3. berikut menampilkan jarum dial pada alat hidrolik kempa papan partikel untuk tekanan 25 kg/cm^2 .



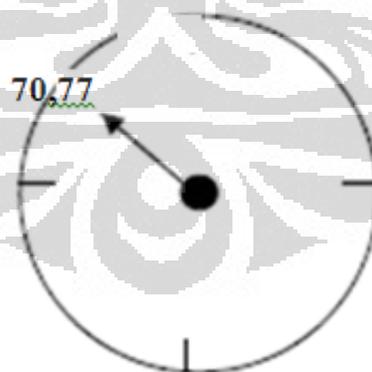
Gambar 4.3. Dial Mesin Kempa 25 kg/cm^2 untuk $30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm}$

Perhitungan dial untuk papan $30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 0,8 \text{ cm}$ tekanan 25 kg/cm^2

sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume papan} &= 720 \text{ cm}^3 \\ \text{Tekanan} &= 25 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \\ \text{Luas Piston} &= 254,34 \text{ cm}^2 \\ \text{Dial} &= (720 \text{ cm}^3 \times 25 \text{ kg/cm}^2) / 254,34 \text{ cm}^2 \\ &= 70,77 \text{ kg/cm} \end{aligned}$$

Berikut gambar 4.4. berikut menampilkan jarum dial pada alat hidrolik kempa papan partikel untuk tekanan 25 kg/cm^2 .



Gambar 4.4. Dial Mesin Kempa 25 kg/cm^2 untuk $30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 0,8 \text{ cm}$

4.4 Massa Jenis Bahan

Dilakukan perhitungan massa jenis masing-masing bahan yang terdiri dari cacah aseptik dan phenol formaldehida.

- Cacak aseptik
 - Sifat : padat
 - Dimensi : 10 cm x 10 cm x 0,05 cm
 - Volume : 5 cm³
 - Massa : 3,10 gram
 - Massa jenis (massa/volume) : 0,62 gram/cm³
- Phenol Formaldehida
 - Sifat : cair
 - Volume : 250 cm³
 - Massa : 275 gram
 - Massa jenis (massa/volume) : 1,10 gram/cm³

4.5 Analisa Uji Visual

Pengamatan terhadap pengukuran panjang, lebar, tebal dan kesikuan disajikan dalam tabel 4.6. serta hasil ketidaksesuaian visual pada tabel 4.7.

Tabel 4.6. Hasil pengamatan visual

Kadar PF	0.0%				2.5%				5.0%				7.5%				
	No.	p (mm)	l (mm)	t (mm)	Kesikuan (mm)	p (mm)	l (mm)	t (mm)	Kesikuan (mm)	p (mm)	l (mm)	t (mm)	Kesikuan (mm)	p (mm)	l (mm)	t (mm)	Kesikuan (mm)
	1	101.0	100.2	10.3	0.008	101.5	101.0	10.3	0.005	101.0	100.0	10.3	0.010	101.0	101.0	10.2	0.000
	2	102.5	102.2	10.5	0.003	102.0	102.0	9.9	0.000	100.6	100.5	10.5	0.001	102.0	100.3	10.5	0.017
	3	101.9	101.7	10.3	0.002	102.0	101.5	9.8	0.005	100.1	100.0	9.2	0.001	103.0	101.3	10.1	0.017
	4	101.7	101.5	10.1	0.002	101.5	101.5	9.5	0.000	99.9	99.1	9.4	0.008	101.5	101.0	9.5	0.005
	5	100.5	99.7	10.3	0.008	101.0	100.5	10.5	0.005	99.9	99.1	10.0	0.008	100.0	99.7	10.0	0.003
	6	100.0	99.7	9.9	0.003	100.0	99.8	10.0	0.002	99.3	99.0	9.9	0.003	100.0	97.6	10.5	0.024

Tabel 4.7. Hasil ketidaksesuaian visual

Kadar PF	0.0%				2.5%				5.0%				7.5%				
	No.	p (mm)	l (mm)	t (mm)	Kesikuan (mm)												
	1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.008	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.005	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.010	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.000
	2	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.003	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.000	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.001	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.017
	3	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.002	2.0	1.5	-0.3	0.005	0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.001	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.017
	4	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.002	1.5	1.5	-0.5	0.000	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6	0.008	1.5	1.0	-0.5	0.005
	5	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.008	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.005	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	0.008	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.003
	6	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.003	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.002	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.003	0.0	-2.4	0.5	0.024

Berdasarkan Tabel 4.6. pengukuran panjang berdasarkan hasil rata-rata 2 kali pengukuran pada kedua sisi panjang benda uji menggunakan jangka sorong, untuk pengukuran lebar sama halnya dengan pengukuran panjang, untuk pengukuran tebal berdasarkan hasil rata-rata 4 kali pengukuran pada ke empat sisi benda uji. Untuk kesikuan sama halnya dengan pengukuran tebal. Toleransi panjang dan lebar adalah ± 3 mm, untuk ketebalan target 10 mm toleransi yang diberikan adalah ± 1 mm sedangkan untuk kesikuan adalah ± 2 mm. Untuk panjang dan lebar rata-rata memenuhi standar toleransi dengan perbedaan terbesar pada benda uji persentase phenol 7,5% yaitu 3 mm pada panjang dan 2,4 mm pada lebar. Untuk ketebalan umumnya pada percobaan dengan target ketebalan 10 mm memenuhi toleransi, hal ini disebabkan suhu yang lebih tinggi pada *hot pressing* (170 °C) dan persentase phenol formaldehida yang sedikit sehingga target ketebalan yang ditentukan tercapai. Untuk kesikuan yang terlihat dari Tabel 4.7. semua benda uji memenuhi toleransi, pada pengukuran kesikuan dipengaruhi saat proses pemotongan dimana papan karena papan dengan persentase aseptik lebih besar cenderung lebih siku saat pemotongan.

4.6 Analisa Uji Mutu dan Penampilan

Pengamatan terhadap mutu dan penampilan serta adanya cacat yang mempengaruhi mutu penampilan disajikan pada tabel 4.8. berikut :

Tabel 4.8. Hasil pengamatan mutu dan penampilan

Ukuran Aseptik	Tekanan Hidrolik	Kadar Phenol	Visual	Partikel Kasar	Noda Serbuk	Noda Minyak	Noda Perekat	Rusak Tepi	Mutu
Aseptik 50 mm x 5 mm	25 kgf/cm ²	0%	rapat	< 10 buah	tidak ada	tidak ada	tidak ada	tidak ada	A
		2.50%	agak rapat	< 10 buah	tidak ada	tidak ada	tidak ada	tidak ada	B
		5%	agak rapat	< 10 buah	tidak ada	tidak ada	Diameter 1-2 cm	l<3mm p<100	C
		7.50%	agak rapat	< 10 buah	tidak ada	tidak ada	Diameter 1-2 cm	l<3mm p<100	C

Dari Tabel 4.8. diatas papan partikel komposisi cacah aseptik dengan phenol formaldehida tidak ditemukan noda-noda serbuk dan minyak, karena papan ini tidak menggunakan bahan yang mengandung serbuk dan minyak. Secara visual agak rapat disebabkan tekanan hidrolik kempa panas lebih besar yaitu 25 kgf/cm², dari data yang tampak bahwa hasil yang diperoleh *mix design* yang paling baik ialah dengan tanpa menggunakan phenol formaldehida (kadar 0%), sedangkan hasil papan partikel yang dicampur phenol formaldehida mempunyai mutu lebih rendah. Mutu yang lebih rendah tersebut disebabkan karena suhu pengepressan sebesar 170° C sehingga ketika cairan perekat phenol formaldehida cepat keras sebelum sempat tertekan ke segala arah secara merata dan mengisi rongga-rongga yang kosong yang tidak terlalu banyak.

Sedangkan untuk noda perekat sudah jelas bahwa semakin banyak persentase perekatnya makin besar pula keberadaan noda perekatnya, umumnya noda perekat karena pengumpulan phenol formaldehida di satu titik akibat kurang ratanya penyebaran perekat saat proses *hot pressing*. Sama halnya dengan partikel kasar, partikel kasar disebabkan akibat noda perekat dan rongga-rongga yang ada. Untuk rusak bagian tepi hal ini disebabkan bagian keropos dibagian tepi sehingga ditemukan beberapa cacat pada bagian tepi, umumnya semakin besar persentase phenol formaldehida, semakin besar pula rusak bagian tepinya.

Berdasarkan syarat umum dan syarat khusus berdasarkan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], maka ditarik kesimpulan

bahwa hanya 1 papan yang masuk kategori mutu A yaitu papan partikel dengan phenol formaldehida 0 % (tanpa perekat). Contoh potongan papan partikel seperti terlihat dalam gambar 4.5 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.5. Potongan papan partikel

4.7 Analisa Uji Daya Serap Air

Hasil pengujian daya serap air disajikan dalam tabel 4.9. dan tabel 4.11. serta deviasi yang terjadi pada tabel 4.10. dan tabel 4.12. berikut :

Tabel 4.9. Hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 2 jam

Kadar PF	0.0%			2.5%			5.0%			7.5%		
	No.	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Daya Serap (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Daya Serap (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Daya Serap (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)
1	18.34	26.81	46.183	21.85	28.61	30.938	21.28	26.17	22.979	25.43	29.56	16.241
2	20.25	27.57	36.148	22.45	28.17	25.479	21.62	26.97	24.746	23.98	29.24	21.935
3	19.08	27.66	44.969	21.05	26.67	26.698	21.24	26.71	25.753	24.38	30.35	24.487
4	18.40	26.18	42.283	19.92	27.85	39.809	21.64	27.40	26.617	21.27	26.54	24.777
5	23.27	30.32	30.297	21.52	28.53	32.574	21.15	27.36	29.362	25.50	30.29	18.784
6	21.37	29.82	39.541	19.73	26.14	32.489	20.18	26.67	32.161	22.16	29.48	33.032

Tabel 4.10. Deviasi hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 2 jam

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	DayaSerap (%)	DayaSerap (%)	DayaSerap (%)	DayaSerap (%)
1	46.183	30.938	22.979	16.241
2	36.148	25.479	24.746	21.935
3	44.969	26.698	25.753	24.487
4	42.283	39.809	26.617	24.777
5	30.297	32.574	29.362	18.784
6	39.541	32.489	32.161	33.032
Rata-rata	39.903	31.331	26.936	23.209
Standar Deviasi	5.954	5.111	3.321	5.837
X + SD	45.858	36.443	30.257	29.046
X - SD	33.949	26.220	23.616	17.372
Hasil rerata	38.424	31.119	26.619	23.136

■ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

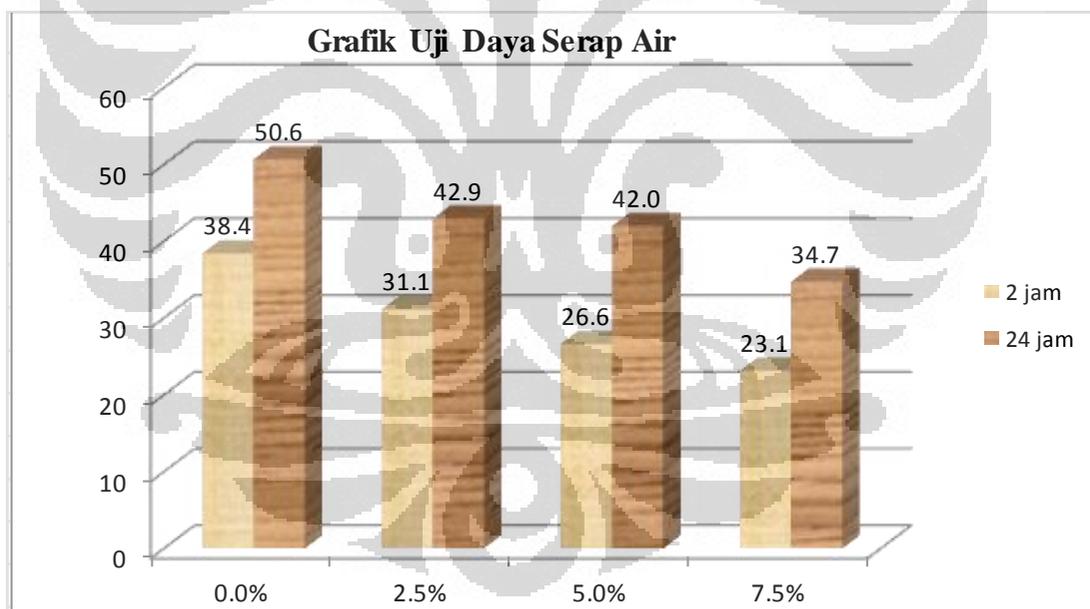
Tabel 4.11. Hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 24 jam

Kadar PF	0.0%			2.5%			5.0%			7.5%		
	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Daya Serap (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Daya Serap (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Daya Serap (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Daya Serap (%)
1	18.34	29.12	58.779	21.85	30.92	41.510	21.28	29.56	38.910	25.43	32.16	26.465
2	20.25	30.21	49.185	22.45	30.23	34.655	21.62	30.39	40.564	23.98	33.05	37.823
3	19.08	29.73	55.818	21.05	29.29	39.145	21.24	30.03	41.384	24.38	33.13	35.890
4	18.40	28.89	57.011	19.92	29.89	50.050	21.64	30.46	40.758	21.27	30.28	42.360
5	23.27	32.71	40.567	21.52	31.26	45.260	21.15	30.71	45.201	25.50	32.74	28.392
6	21.37	31.91	49.321	19.73	29.18	47.897	20.18	29.58	46.581	22.16	32.83	48.150

Tabel 4.12. Deviasi hasil perhitungan daya serap setelah 24 jam

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	DayaSerap (%)	DayaSerap (%)	DayaSerap (%)	DayaSerap (%)
1	58.779	41.510	38.910	26.465
2	49.185	34.655	40.564	37.823
3	55.818	39.145	41.384	35.890
4	57.011	50.050	40.758	42.360
5	40.567	45.260	45.201	28.392
6	49.321	47.897	46.581	48.150
Rata-rata	51.780	43.086	42.233	36.513
Standar Deviasi	6.799	5.753	2.981	8.230
X + SD	58.579	48.839	45.214	44.743
X - SD	44.981	37.333	39.252	28.284
Hasil rerata	50.645	42.937	41.977	34.724

■ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.1. Hasil perhitungan daya serap air

Pada JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], tidak ada syarat nominal daya serap papan partikel. Nilai daya serap ini hanya sebagai informasi yang menggambarkan tentang bagaimana kemampuan papan untuk menyerap air. Dari grafik 4.1. daya serap baik setelah proses perendaman 2 jam maupun 24 jam diatas didapat suatu pola sifat papan partikel, yaitu semakin

besar kandungan aseptik suatu papan maka semakin besar juga daya serap air papan tersebut dan semakin besar pula lonjakan daya serap yang terjadi dari hasil rendam 2 jam menuju 24 jam. Hal ini diduga akibat partikel kertas pada aseptik yang mudah menyerap air sehingga kadar air pun cukup besar.

4.8 Analisa Uji Kadar Air

Hasil pengujian kadar air disajikan seperti dalam tabel 4.13 dan tabel 4.14 dibawah ini :

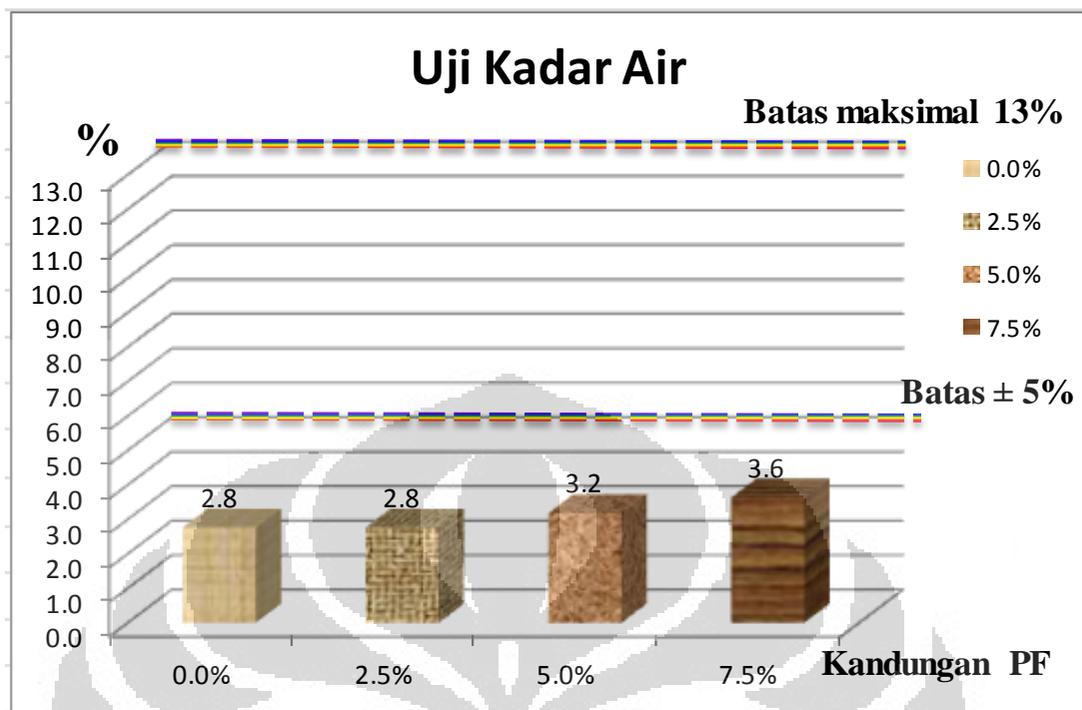
Tabel 4.13. Hasil perhitungan kadar air

Kadar PF	0.0%			2.5%			5.0%			7.5%			
	No.	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Kadar Air (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Kadar Air (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Kadar Air (%)	Ba (gr)	Bk (gr)	Kadar Air (%)
	1	91.54	88.95	2.829	99.12	95.96	3.188	96.97	93.24	3.847	93.78	89.67	4.383
	2	101.47	97.96	3.459	95.00	91.81	3.358	96.14	92.54	3.745	94.65	90.53	4.353
	3	98.05	95.18	2.927	89.49	86.10	3.788	83.61	80.36	3.887	92.96	88.85	4.421
	4	93.92	91.65	2.417	90.10	89.30	0.888	81.59	79.71	2.304	87.05	86.36	0.793
	5	99.60	97.45	2.159	92.59	91.72	0.940	85.40	83.89	1.768	90.79	90.06	0.804
	6	87.03	81.72	6.101	83.17	81.73	1.731	85.48	83.69	2.094	84.29	83.14	1.364

Tabel 4.14. Deviasi hasil perhitungan kadar air

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	Kadar Air (%)	Kadar Air (%)	Kadar Air (%)	Kadar Air (%)
1	2.829	3.188	3.847	4.383
2	3.459	3.358	3.745	4.353
3	2.927	3.788	3.887	4.421
4	2.417	0.888	2.304	0.793
5	2.159	0.940	1.768	0.804
6	6.101	1.731	2.094	1.364
Rata-rata	3.315	2.316	2.941	2.686
Standar Deviasi	1.436	1.288	0.986	1.873
X + SD	4.752	3.603	3.927	4.559
X - SD	1.879	1.028	1.955	0.813
Hasil rerata	2.758	2.759	3.175	3.63

= Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.2. Hasil perhitungan kadar air

Berdasarkan syarat umum dan syarat khusus JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], kadar air yang diijinkan adalah 5 % - 13 %. Kandungan kadar air yang berada di dalam semua benda uji adalah tidak memenuhi persyaratan. Dari pola grafik 4.2. kadar air yang dihasilkan bahwa semakin besar persentase perekat phenol formaldehidanya maka semakin besar kadar airnya, kemungkinan fenomena ini di akibatkan akibat cacat rongga pada papan yang dihasilkan oleh papan dengan persentase perekat yang besar, sehingga rongga-rongga ini terisi oleh lembab udara kamar, sehingga kadar air yang dihasilkannya cukup besar.

4.9 Analisa Uji Kerapatan

Hasil pengujian kerapatan disajikan dalam tabel 4.15. dan tabel 4.16. dibawah ini :

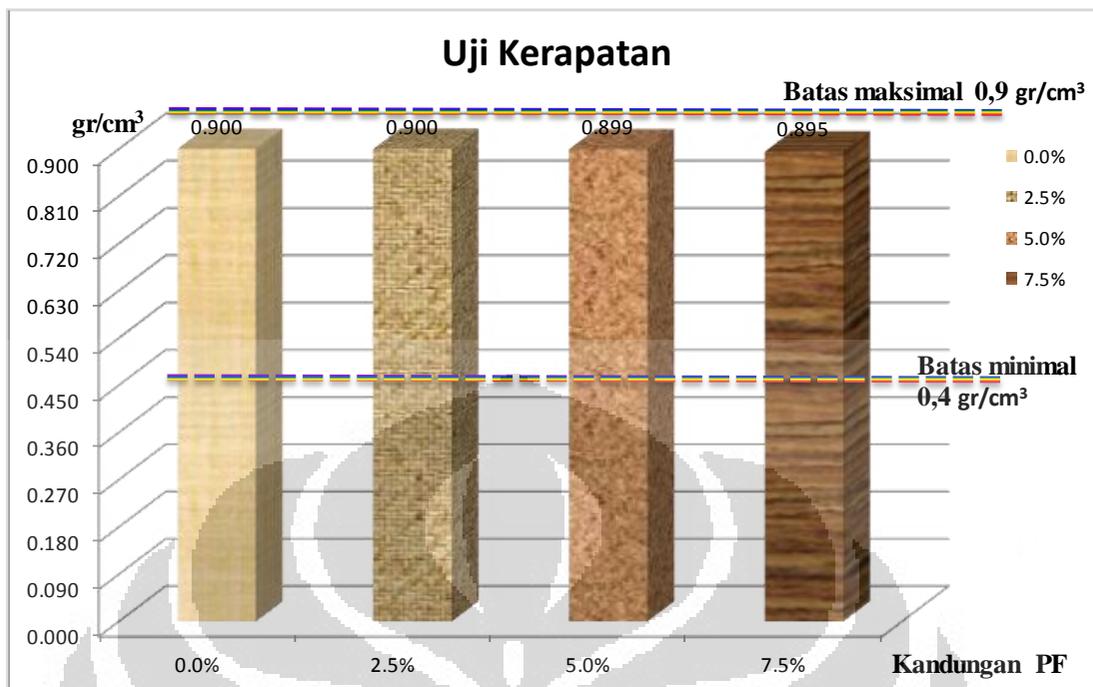
Tabel 4.15. Hasil perhitungan kerapatan

Kadar PF	0%			2.5%			5.0%			7.5%		
	No.	Volume (cm ³)	Ba (gr)	Kerapatan (gr/cm ³)	Volume (cm ³)	Ba (gr)	Kerapatan (gr/cm ³)	Volume (cm ³)	Ba (gr)	Kerapatan (gr/cm ³)	Volume (cm ³)	Ba (gr)
1	104.04	91.54	0.88	105.59	99.12	0.94	103.83	96.97	0.93	103.85	93.78	0.90
2	110.31	101.47	0.92	102.79	95.00	0.92	106.46	96.14	0.90	106.91	94.65	0.89
3	106.53	98.05	0.92	100.94	89.49	0.89	92.09	83.61	0.91	105.38	92.96	0.88
4	104.46	93.92	0.90	97.87	90.10	0.92	93.36	81.59	0.87	97.39	87.05	0.89
5	103.20	99.60	0.97	106.58	92.59	0.87	99.00	85.40	0.86	99.70	90.79	0.91
6	98.70	87.03	0.88	99.80	83.17	0.83	97.32	85.48	0.88	102.48	84.29	0.82

Tabel 4.16. Deviasi hasil perhitungan kerapatan

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	Kerapatan (gr/cm ³)			
1	0.880	0.939	0.934	0.903
2	0.920	0.924	0.903	0.885
3	0.920	0.887	0.908	0.882
4	0.899	0.921	0.874	0.894
5	0.965	0.869	0.863	0.911
6	0.882	0.833	0.878	0.823
Rata-rata	0.911	0.895	0.893	0.883
Standar Deviasi	0.032	0.040	0.026	0.031
X + SD	0.943	0.935	0.920	0.914
X - SD	0.879	0.855	0.867	0.851
Hasil rerata	0.900	0.900	0.899	0.895

■ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.3. Hasil perhitungan kerapatan

Berdasarkan syarat umum dan syarat khusus JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], kerapatan yang diijinkan adalah 0,4 gr/cm³ - 0,9 gr/cm³. Dari semua benda uji yang ada adalah memenuhi syarat. Dari grafik 4.3. diatas dapat dilihat pola bahwa semakin besar persentase aseptik maka semakin besar kerapatan yang didapat meskipun sangat tipis perbedaannya. Bila dilihat pada nilai massa jenis masing-masing dimana phenol formaldehida memiliki massa jenis yang lebih besar ketimbang massa jenis aseptik. Phenol formaldehida dengan massa jenis (1,1 gram/cm³) dan aseptik dengan massa jenis (0,62 gram/cm³). Hal ini dimungkinkan karena massa jenis aseptik bersifat padat sehingga pada proses pengempaan panas massa dari aseptik lebih stabil daripada massa dari phenol formaldehida yang bersifat cair sehingga berpotensi menguap pada proses pengempaan panas sehingga terjadi penurunan massa sehingga benda uji dengan persentase aseptik yang lebih banyak memiliki nilai kerapatan yang tinggi. Dari semua nilai kerapatan yang dihasilkan dari masing-masing benda uji yang diuji menggunakan kerapatan 1,1 gram/cm³ rata-rata mendekati target perencanaan pembuatan benda uji yaitu 0,9 gram/cm³, hal tersebut dikarenakan sebagian massa phenol formaldehida yang bersifat cair menguap sehingga terjadi penurunan massa yang berdampak pada turunya nilai kerapatan.

4.10 Analisa Uji Pengembangan Tebal

Hasil pengujian pengembangan tebal disajikan dalam tabel 4.17. dan tabel 4.19. serta deviasi yang terjadi pada tabel 4.18. dan tabel 4.20 berikut :

Tabel 4.17. Hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 2 jam

Kadar PF	0.0%			2.5%			5.0%			7.5%		
	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)
1	0.98	1.13	15.306	0.97	1.10	13.402	0.97	1.05	8.247	0.90	1.00	11.111
2	0.96	1.00	4.167	1.00	1.03	3.000	1.00	1.10	10.000	0.95	1.09	14.737
3	1.00	1.20	20.000	0.97	1.08	11.340	0.90	1.00	11.111	0.95	1.04	9.474
4	0.96	1.13	17.708	0.95	1.05	10.526	0.95	1.10	15.789	0.95	1.00	5.263
5	1.06	1.16	9.434	0.96	1.08	12.500	1.00	1.11	11.000	0.95	1.03	8.421
6	1.06	1.22	15.094	0.97	1.12	15.464	0.90	1.00	11.111	0.96	1.03	7.292

Tabel 4.18. Deviasi hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 2 jam

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	Swelling (%)	Swelling (%)	Swelling (%)	Swelling (%)
1	15.306	13.402	8.247	11.111
2	4.167	3.000	10.000	14.737
3	20.000	11.340	11.111	9.474
4	17.708	10.526	15.789	5.263
5	9.434	12.500	11.000	8.421
6	15.094	15.464	11.111	7.292
Rata-rata	13.618	11.039	11.210	9.383
Standar Deviasi	5.819	4.296	2.501	3.284
X + SD	19.438	15.335	13.711	12.667
X - SD	7.799	6.743	8.709	6.099
Hasil rerata	14.386	11.942	10.806	9.074

= Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

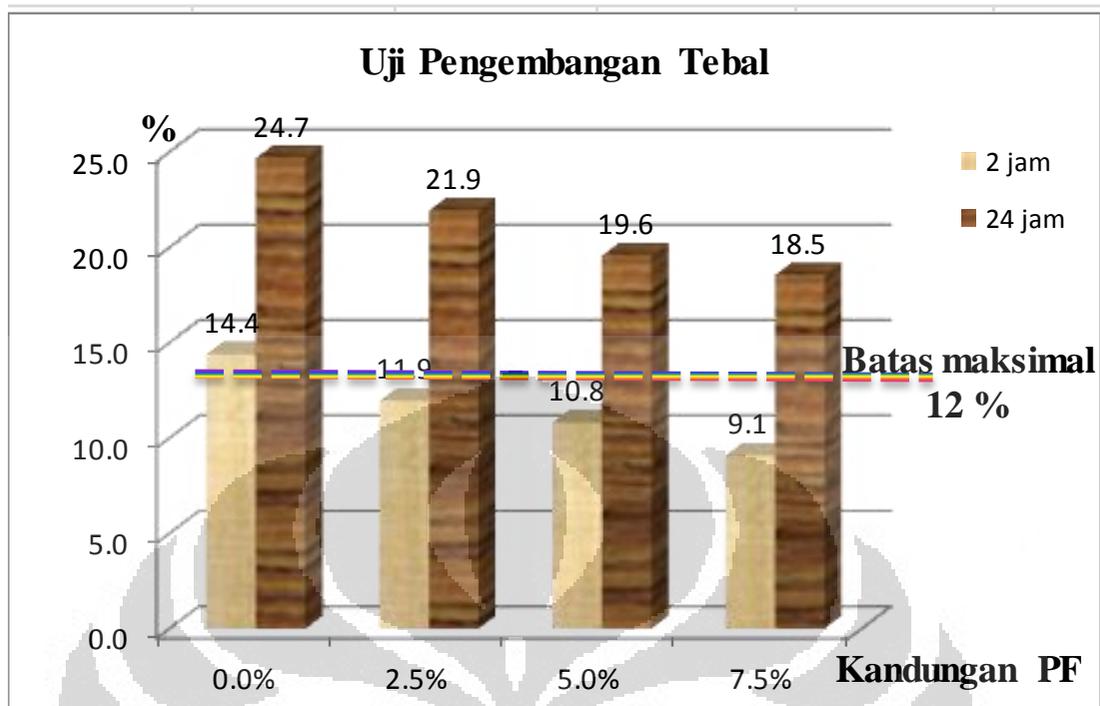
Tabel 4.19. Hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 24 jam

Kadar PF	0.0%			2.5%			5.0%			7.5%		
	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)	Ta (cm)	Tk (cm)	Swelling (%)
1	0.98	1.23	25.510	0.97	1.11	14.433	0.97	1.18	21.649	0.90	1.09	21.111
2	0.96	1.22	27.083	1.00	1.22	22.000	1.00	1.17	17.000	0.95	1.12	17.895
3	1.00	1.24	24.000	0.97	1.18	21.649	0.90	1.10	22.222	0.95	1.15	21.053
4	0.96	1.21	26.042	0.95	1.19	25.263	0.95	1.12	17.895	0.95	1.11	16.842
5	1.06	1.28	20.755	0.96	1.14	18.750	1.00	1.19	19.000	0.95	1.13	18.947
6	1.06	1.24	16.981	0.97	1.24	27.835	0.90	1.15	27.778	0.96	1.14	18.750

Tabel 4.20. Deviasi hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal setelah 24 jam

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	Swelling (%)	Swelling (%)	Swelling (%)	Swelling (%)
1	25.510	14.433	21.649	21.111
2	27.083	22.000	17.000	17.895
3	24.000	21.649	22.222	21.053
4	26.042	25.263	17.895	16.842
5	20.755	18.750	19.000	18.947
6	16.981	27.835	27.778	18.750
Rata-rata	23.395	21.655	20.924	19.100
Standar Deviasi	3.836	4.731	3.936	1.706
X + SD	27.231	26.386	24.860	20.806
X - SD	19.560	16.924	16.988	17.394
Hasil rerata	24.678	21.916	19.553	18.531

□ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.4. Hasil perhitungan pengembangan tebal

Berdasarkan syarat dan ketentuan JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], pengembangan tebal yang diijinkan adalah tidak lebih dari 12% dari tebal awal. Dari grafik 4.4. daya serap cukup baik setelah proses perendaman 2 jam tetapi untuk perendaman selama 24 jam melebihi batas yang diijinkan. Dari data diatas didapat suatu pola sifat yaitu semakin besar kandungan aseptik suatu papan maka semakin besar juga pengembangan papan tersebut dan hal ini diduga akibat partikel kertas pada aseptik yang mudah menyerap air sehingga kadar air yang dihasilkan pun cukup besar.

4.11 Analisa Rekatan *Internal Bond*

Hasil pengujian uji rekatan disajikan dalam tabel 4.21 dan tabel 4.22 dibawah ini :

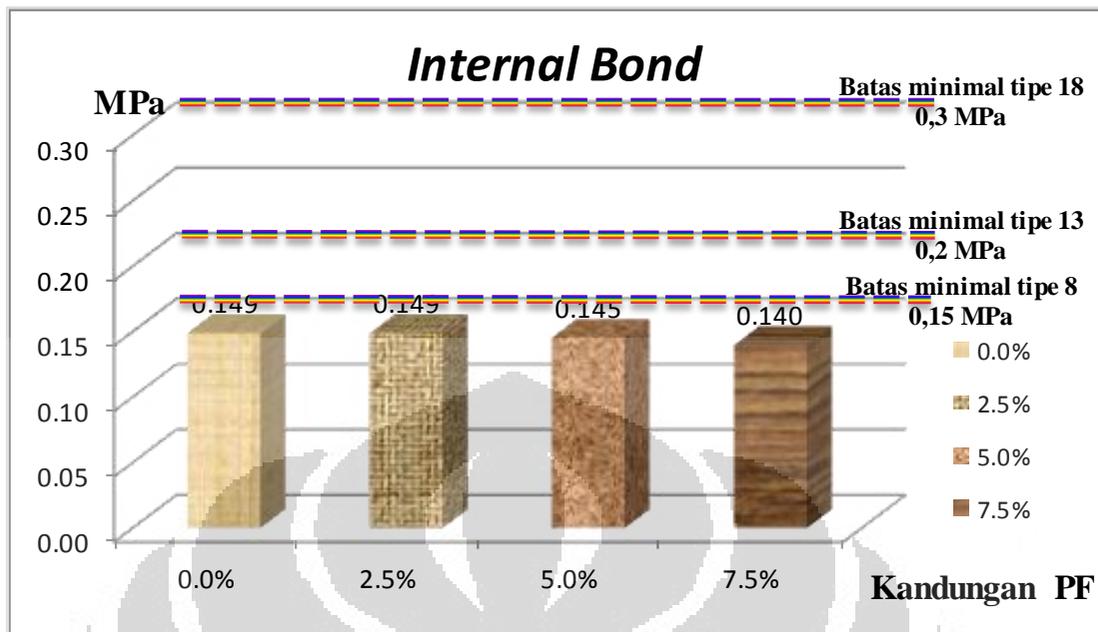
Tabel 4.21. Hasil perhitungan uji *Internal Bond*

Kadar PF	0.0%				2.5%				5.0%				7.5%				
	No.	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)
	1	51.70	51.00	401.70	0.152	51.60	51.30	462.93	0.175	51.50	51.30	389.31	0.147	54.50	52.60	445.20	0.155
	2	50.90	50.55	436.64	0.170	53.35	51.30	403.17	0.147	51.10	51.10	449.98	0.172	53.75	51.20	383.08	0.139
	3	50.90	49.75	438.72	0.173	53.00	51.55	413.61	0.151	52.80	51.60	345.41	0.127	51.75	51.40	356.84	0.134
	4	55.15	51.90	409.02	0.143	51.20	51.00	418.24	0.160	52.25	50.70	378.23	0.143	51.50	50.40	378.37	0.146
	5	51.70	51.25	411.46	0.155	51.70	51.35	353.34	0.133	51.30	51.00	391.21	0.150	50.85	50.40	406.10	0.158
	6	51.35	51.20	379.73	0.144	52.70	51.70	370.06	0.136	51.70	50.90	371.62	0.141	54.00	51.90	363.77	0.130

Tabel 4.22. Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji *Internal Bond*

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	IB (N/mm ²)			
1	0.1523	0.1749	0.1474	0.1553
2	0.1697	0.1473	0.1723	0.1392
3	0.1733	0.1514	0.1268	0.1342
4	0.1429	0.1602	0.1428	0.1458
5	0.1553	0.1331	0.1495	0.1585
6	0.1444	0.1358	0.1412	0.1298
Rata-rata	0.1563	0.1504	0.1467	0.1438
Standar Deviasi	0.0127	0.0156	0.0149	0.0115
X + SD	0.1690	0.1660	0.1615	0.1553
X - SD	0.1436	0.1348	0.1318	0.1323
Hasil rerata	0.1490	0.1490	0.1450	0.1400

■ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.5. Hasil perhitungan perhitungan Internal Bond

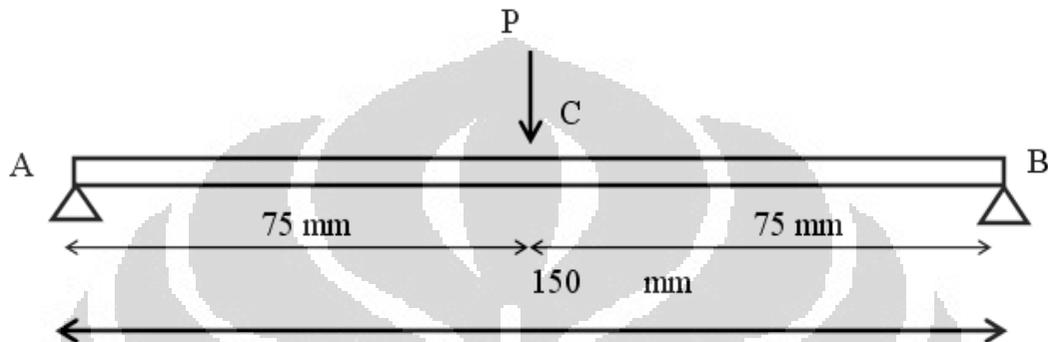
Berdasarkan syarat umum dan syarat khusus JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19], pengujian *Internal Bond* memiliki rekatan sebesar minimum 0,3 MPa untuk tipe 18, 0,2 MPa untuk tipe 13, dan 0,15 MPa untuk tipe 8. Dari grafik 4.5. tidak ada benda uji yang memenuhi syarat minimal tipe 8 sebesar 0,15 MPa, hasil yang rendah pada papan partikel aseptik-phenol formaldehida menggambarkan bahwa bahan aseptik khususnya bagian terluar yaitu plastik kurang bereaksi atau rekat dengan perekat phenol formaldehida, terbukti dengan nilai kuat rikatannya yang bernilai kecil. Dilihat dari pola Grafik 4.5. yang dihasilkan bahwa semakin besar persentasenya maka semakin besar nilai kuat rikatannya.

4.12 Uji Lentur dan Modulus Elastisitas

Contoh perhitungan kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas untuk benda uji cacah aseptik : phenol formaldehida = 100 % : 0 % sebagai berikut :

1. Akibat Beban P

Posisi beban terpusat tepat pada tengah bentang dengan perletakan sendi rol sesuai pada gambar 4.6 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.6. Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban P

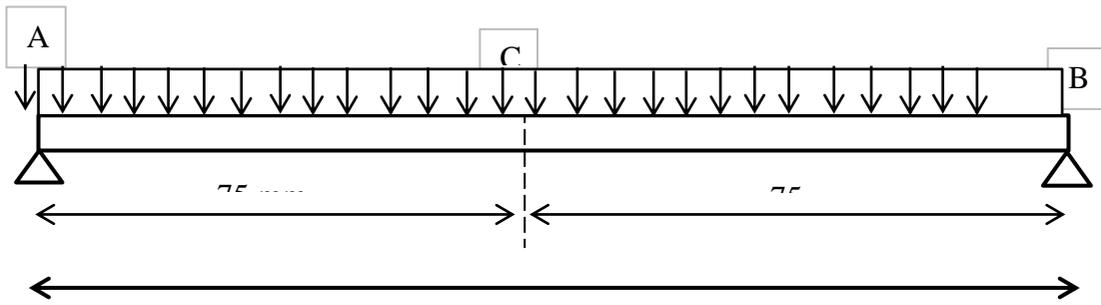
Kemudian dari alat *universal testing machine* didapat data beban dan lendutan seperti dalam tabel 4.23 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.23. Data beban dan lendutan

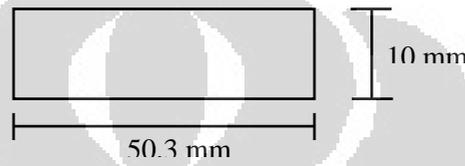
NO	Phenol	BEBAN (N)	ΔL (mm)
1	0%	0.00	0.00
2	0%	129.12	2.96
3	0%	163.50	3.49
4	0%	244.90	5.00
5	0%	278.29	5.80
6	0%	315.79	6.95
7	0%	349.92	8.40
8	0%	369.99	9.90
9	0%	377.19	11.00
10	0%	378.39	11.57

2. Akibat Beban Sendiri

Berikut pada gambar 4.7. model pembebanan akibat beban sendiri serta properti penampang benda uji pada gambar 4.8 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.7. Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban sendiri



Gambar 4.8. Penampang benda uji

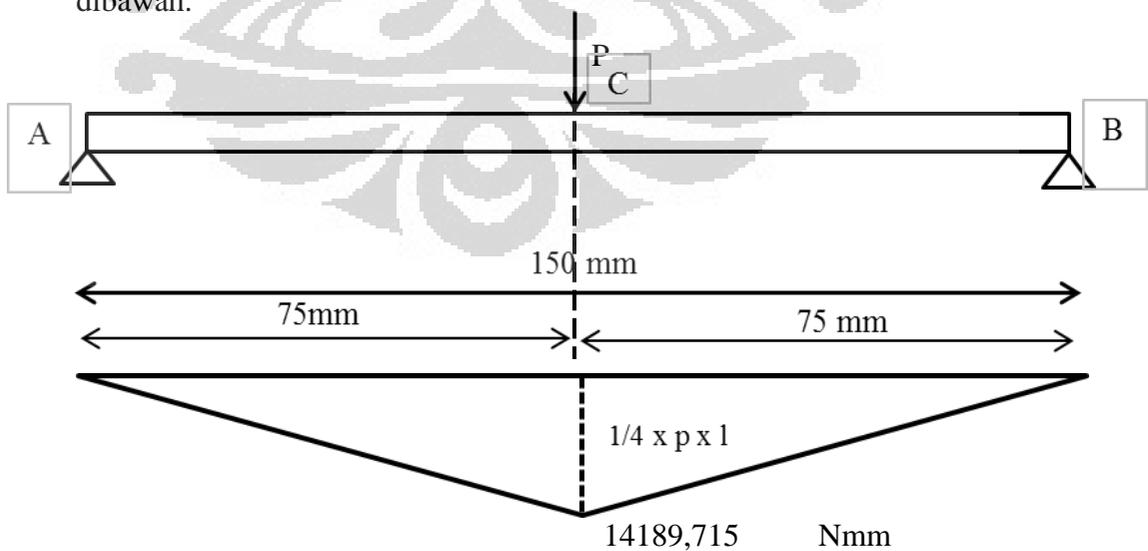
Properti Penampang

$$I_y = 1/12 \times B \times H^3 = 4191,67 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$A = B \times H = 503 \text{ mm}^2$$

3. Momen dan Diagram Momen Akibat Beban P

Pada gambar 4.9. dibawah ini di tampilkan bidang momen akibat beban P. Serta persamaan dan nilai momen yang disajikan pada tabel 4.24 dibawah.



Gambar 4.9. Bidang momen akibat beban P

Reaksi Perletakan

$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= P/2 & V_B &= P/2 \\ V_A &= 189,1962 \text{ N} & V_B &= 189,196 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

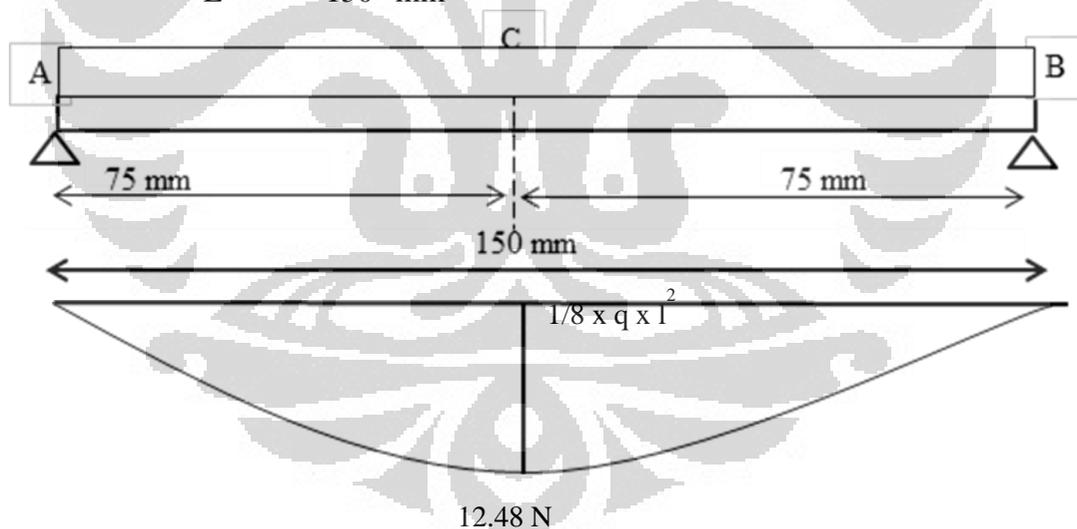
Tabel 4.24. Persamaan momen akibat beban P

No	Interval	P (N)	Persamaan Momen	x (mm)		Momen (Nmm)	
1	$0 < x < 75$	378.39	$189,19x$	0	75	0	14189.715
2	$0 < x < 75$	378.39	$189,19x$	0	75	0	14189.715

4. Momen dan Diagram Momen Akibat Beban Sendiri

Pada gambar 4.10. berikut di tampilkan bidang momen akibat beban sendiri. Serta persamaan dan nilai momen yang disajikan pada tabel 4.25 dibawah.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kerapatan} &= 0,9 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \\ q &= 0.004 \text{ N/mm} \\ L &= 150 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.10. Bidang momen akibat beban merata

Reaksi Perletakan

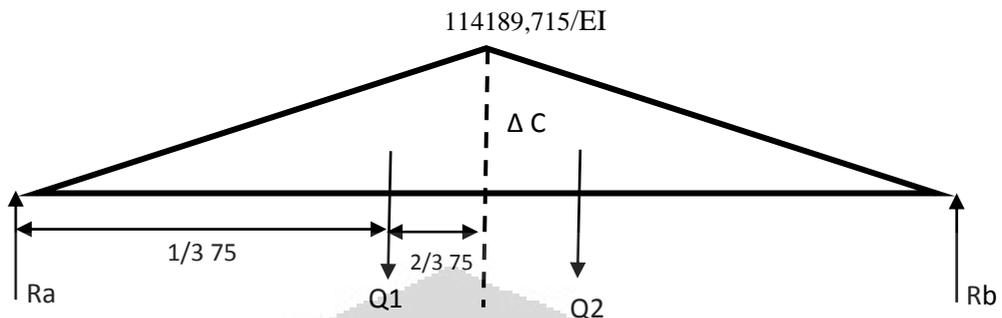
$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= qL/2 & V_B &= qL/2 \\ V_A &= 0,333 \text{ N} & V_B &= 0,333 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.25. Persamaan momen akibat beban merata

No	Interval	P (N)	Persamaan Momen	x (mm)		Momen (Nmm)	
1	$0 < x < 120$	0.004	$0,33X - 0,5qX^2$	0	75	0	12.478

5. Lendutan Di Titik C Akibat Beban P

Momen Area akibat beban P terlihat pada gambar 4.11 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.11. Momen area akibat beban terpusat

$$Q_1 = 532114,31/EI$$

$$R_a = 532114,31/EI$$

$$Q_2 = 532114,31/EI$$

$$R_b = 532114,31/EI$$

$$M_C = R_a \times 75 - (Q_1 \times 1/3 \times 75)$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{26605715,63}{EI}$$

EI

Dari data pengujian didapat

$$\Delta C = 11,57 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga

$$11,57 = \frac{26605716}{EI}$$

$$E = \frac{26605716}{I \times 11,57}$$

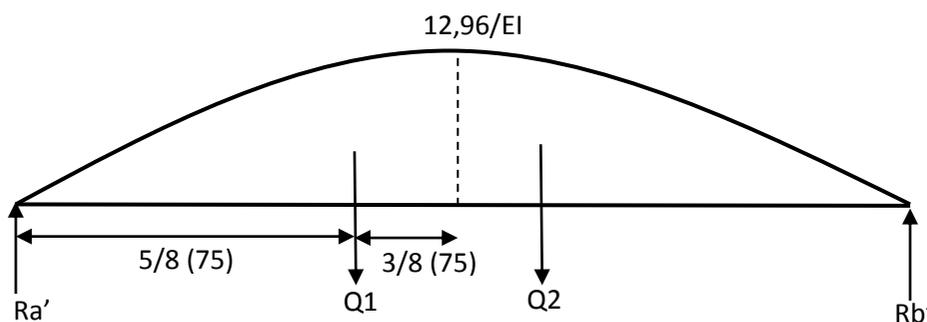
$$E = \frac{26605716}{I \times 11,57}$$

$$E = \frac{26605716}{I \times 11,57}$$

$$E = 548,60 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

6. Lendutan Di Titik C Akibat Beban Sendiri

Momen Area akibat beban P terlihat pada gambar 4.12 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.12. Momen area akibat beban sendiri

$$Q1 = 2/3 \times Mc \times 0,5L$$

$$Q2 = 2/3 \times Mc \times 0,5L$$

$$Q1 = 623,88 \text{ N}$$

$$Ra' = 623,88 \text{ N}$$

$$Q2 = 623,88 \text{ N}$$

$$Rb' = 623,88 \text{ N}$$

$$MC = Ra' \times 75 - (Q1 \times 3/8 \times 75)$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{29244,24}{EI}$$

EI

Dari data pengujian didapat

$$\Delta C = 11,57 \text{ mm}$$

$$E = 0,603 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

7. Total Lendutan Di Titik C

Total Lendutan Di Titik C

$$\Delta C = (M \text{ akibat P} + M \text{ akibat BS}) / EI$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{26634959,87}{EI}$$

EI

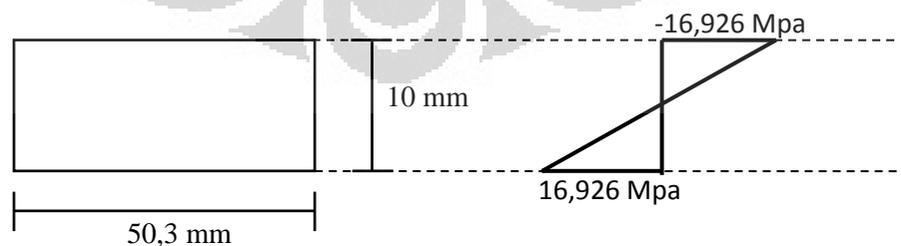
Metode JIS $\rightarrow E = \sigma/\epsilon$

$$\Delta C = 11,57 \text{ mm}$$

$$E = 549,2 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

8. Tegangan Akibat Momen Lentur / Kuat Lentur

Khusus untuk kuat lentur tegangan hanya diambil ketika P maksimum. Diagram tegangan seperti terlihat pada gambar 4.13 berikut :



Gambar 4.13. Diagram tegangan

$$\text{Tegangan Lentur} = \frac{M \cdot \gamma}{I}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Teg. Max} = \frac{14189,715 \times (10/2)}{I}$$

I

$$\text{Teg. Max} = 16,93 \quad \text{Mpa}$$

$$\text{Teg. Min} = -16,93 \quad \text{Mpa}$$

9. Regangan

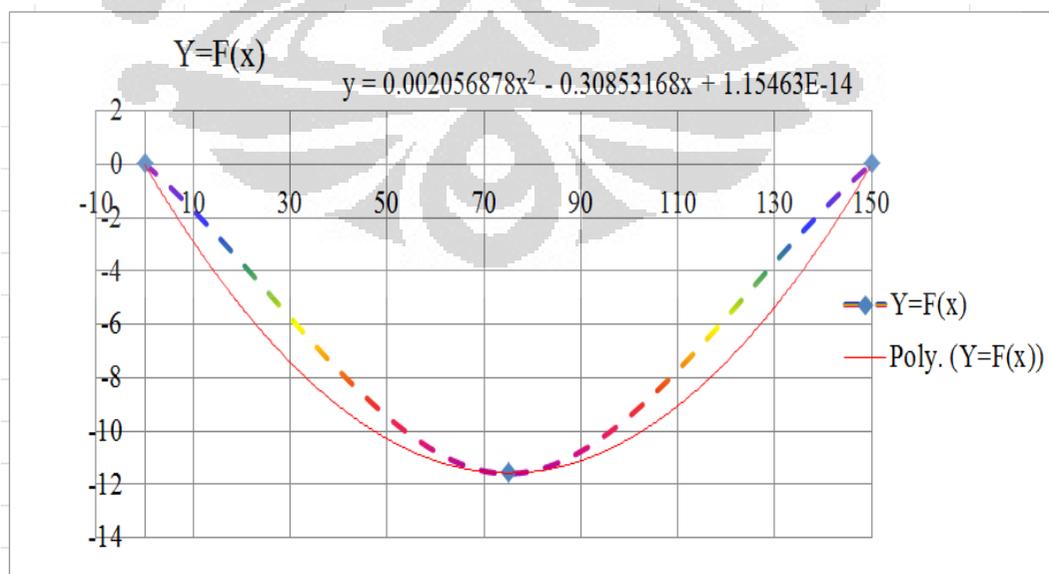
Hubungan Kurva Elastis Maka :

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{Y} \quad \text{Dimana :} \quad \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{d^2y/dx^2}{\left[1 + \left(dy/dx\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}}$$

Lendutan $f(x)$ yang diperoleh didapat dalam tabel 4.26 dan grafik 4.6 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.26. Lendutan $f(x)$

X (mm)	Y (mm)
0	0
37.5	-8.68
75	-11.57
112.5	-8.68
150	0



Grafik 4.6. Lendutan $f(x)$

Tabel 4.26 dan Grafik 4.6 diatas menampilkan lendutan ($f(x)$) atau kelengkungan akibat beban P dengan Pers. Lendutan : $y = 0,002056878x^2 - 0,30853168x + 1,15463 \cdot 10^{-14}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0.004113756x - 0,30853168$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0.004113756$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{0.004113756}{[1 + (0.004113756x - 0,30853168)^2]^{3/2}}$$

Dimana : x = jarak bentang

y = lendutan

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = 4191,67 \text{ mm}^4$$

Modulus elastisitas pendekatan yang diperoleh didapat dalam tabel 4.27 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.27. Pendekatan Modulus Elastisitas

Jarak (mm)	ρ (mm)	M (N.mm)	E (MPa)
0	278,610	0	0
37,5	251,816	7,132,875	428,51
75	243,087	14202,05	823,62
112,5	251,816	7,132,875	428,51
150	278,610	0	0

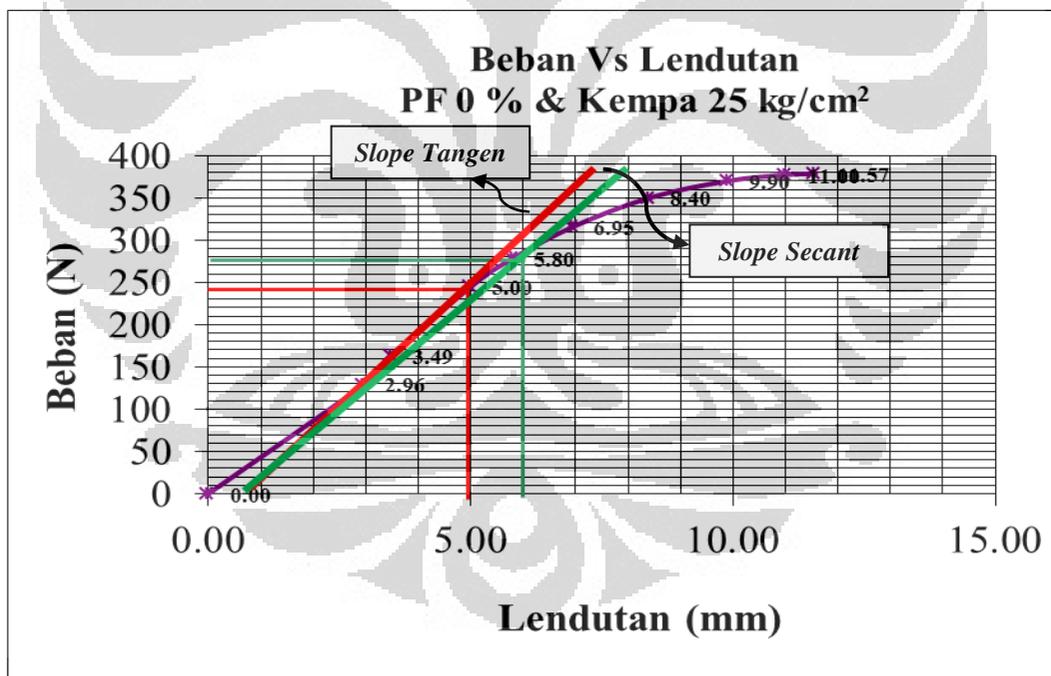
10. Digram Regangan dan Tegangan

Langkah diatas dilakukan pada semua beban P yang ada dan ditampilkan dalam sebuah tabel, seperti tabel 4.28 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.28. Tegangan vs Regangan

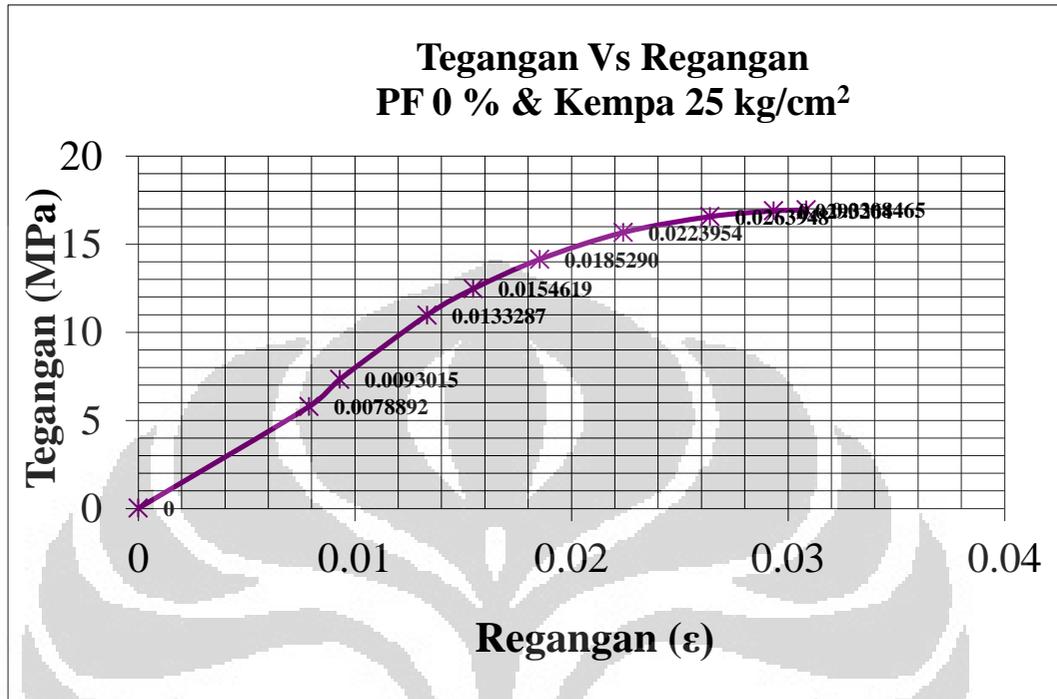
Tegangan (Mpa)		ϵ	
P	P+BS	P	P + BS
0	0.01	0	0
5.78	5.79	0.00789	0.00789
7.31	7.33	0.00931	0.0093
10.95	10.97	0.01333	0.01333
12.45	12.46	0.01547	0.01546
14.13	14.14	0.01853	0.01853
15.65	15.67	0.0224	0.0224
16.55	16.56	0.0264	0.02639
16.87	16.89	0.02933	0.02933
16.93	16.94	0.03085	0.03085

Dari Tabel 4.28 didapat grafik beban vs lendutan seperti grafik 4.7 seperti terlihat dibawah ini :



Grafik 4.7. Beban vs lendutan

Dari Tabel 4.28 diatas di dapat grafik Tegangan vs Regangan seperti grafik 4.8 dibawah ini :



Grafik 4.8. Tegangan vs Regangan

Diagram beban vs lendutan yang dihasilkan pada uji modulus elastisitas ternyata sama dengan digram tegangan vs regangan yang didapat melalui hasil perhitungan.

11. Menentukan Nilai Modulus Elastisitas

Untuk metode *Tangent* dan *Secant* menggunakan rumus yang sudah dijelaskan pada bab sebelumnya :

$$MOE = \frac{ML^3}{4BD^3}$$

Dimana:

L adalah jarak sangga (mm).

B adalah lebar (mm).

D adalah tebal (mm).

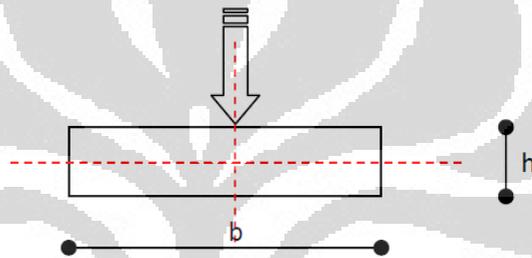
M adalah kemiringan garis linier ($\Delta P / \Delta Y$)

Dari 4 metode diatas di dapat data-data Modulus Elastisitas seperti tabel 2.29. dibawah ini

Tabel 4.29. Perbandingan nilai modulus ASTM C-580-02, JIS, dan Pendekatan

NO	L (mm)	SLOPE		M (N/mm)	B (mm)	H (mm)	MODULUS (Mpa)			
		BEBAN (N)	Lendutan (mm)				Tangent	Secant	JIS	Pendekatan
1	150.00	244.90	5.00	48.98	50.30	10.00	821.62	805.12	549.20	823.59
2	150.00	277.66	5.78	48.00	50.30	10.00				

Pembebanan arah panjang yang dimaksud seperti gambar 4.14. dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.14. Arah pembebanan arah panjang

Berikut disajikan hasil pengujian modulus elastisitas berurutan dari metode *tangent*, *secant*, JIS, dan pendekatan pada tabel 4.30 sampai tabel 4.33 dan grafik 4.9 sampai grafik 4.13 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.30. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode Tangent

Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elastiscity (Mpa)			
		0,00%	2,50%	5,00%	7,50%
		Tangent	Tangent	Tangent	Tangent
25 kg/cm ²	1	248,41	566,56	363,68	656,61
	2	1066,40	574,71	649,30	263,83
	3	607,24	748,225	1352,96	479,17
	4	443,02	828,54	650,58	450,69
	5	812,62	247,79	466,85	788,493
	6	399,61	645,22	428,64	418,14
Rata-rata		598,54	601,84	652,00	509,49
Standar Deviasi		302,429	201,017	362,946	185,773
X + SD		900,97	802,86	1014,95	695,26
X - SD		296,111	400,824	289,056	323,715
Hasil Rata		568.12	556.5	511.81	501.15

= Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

Tabel 4.31. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode Secant

Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elasticity (Mpa)			
		0.00%	2,50%	5.00%	7,50%
		<i>Secant</i>	<i>Secant</i>	<i>Secant</i>	<i>Secant</i>
25 kg/cm ²	1	248,886	515,525	341,239	663,804
	2	994,392	566,007	634,085	362,402
	3	775,206	693,856	960,228	476,730
	4	420,144	803,496	765,697	440,850
	5	805,948	307,763	331,496	592,805
	6	579,74	896,813	554,125	421,622
Rata-rata		638,05	630,58	597,81	493,04
Standar Deviasi		274,835	212,792	244,748	113,375
X + SD		912,89	843,37	842,56	606,41
X - SD		363,218	417,785	353,063	379,660
Hasil Rata		645.05	644.72	651.30	483.00

□ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

Tabel 4.32. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode JIS

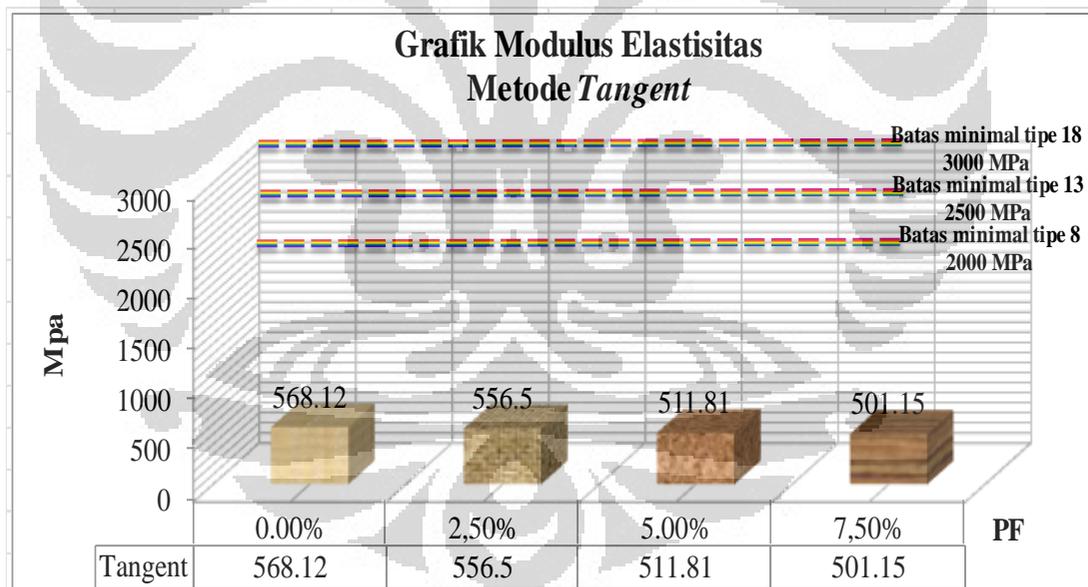
Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elasticity (Mpa)			
		0.00%	2,50%	5.00%	7,50%
		<i>JIS</i>	<i>JIS</i>	<i>JIS</i>	<i>JIS</i>
25 kg/cm ²	1	475,811	369,082	232,423	476,196
	2	682,266	455,771	480,763	295,779
	3	515,194	463,559	678,917	354,743
	4	280,995	565,795	557,484	310,980
	5	549,200	217,666	350,753	576,505
	6	401,208	738,156	421,767	295,465
Rata-rata		484,66	468,34	453,68	384,94
Standar Deviasi		136,458	176,164	156,721	116,071
X + SD		621,12	644,50	610,41	501,02
X - SD		348,203	292,174	296,964	268,874
Hasil Rata		485.35	463.55	452.69	346.63

□ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

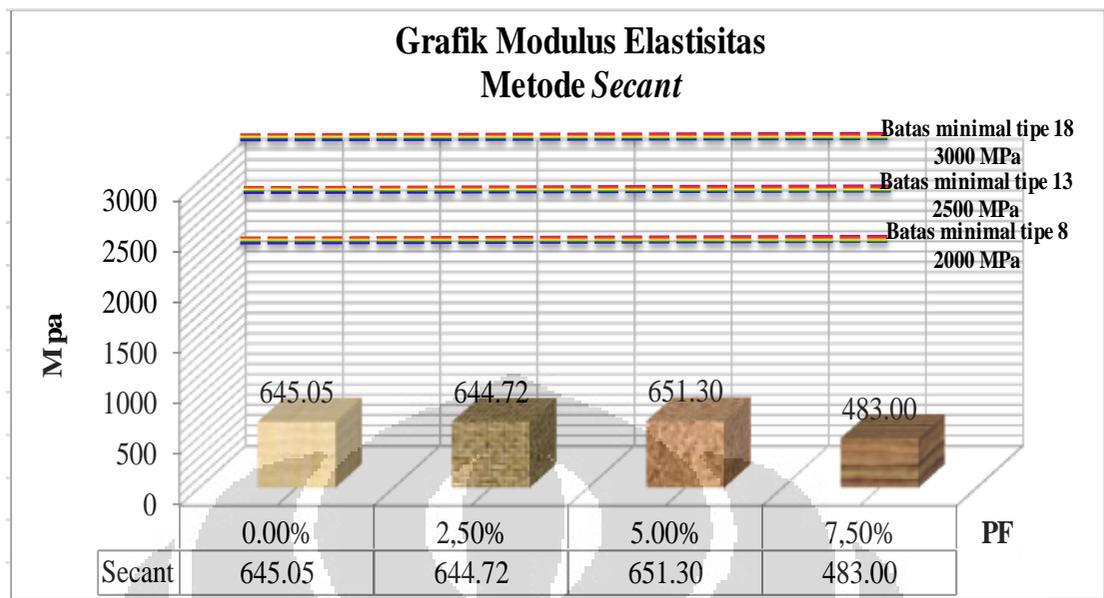
Tabel 4.33. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode Pendekatan

Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elastiscity (Mpa)			
		0.00%	2,50%	5.00%	7,50%
		Pendekatan	Pendekatan	Pendekatan	Pendekatan
25 kg/cm ²	1	254.62	530.32	350.06	679.65
	2	1090.15	578.80	649.11	371.34
	3	793.29	710.23	983.20	488.15
	4	430.45	823.49	784.09	451.75
	5	823.59	308.12	464.63	788.36
	6	597.07	917.19	567.24	432.69
Rata-rata		664.86	644.69	633.05	535.32
Standar Deviasi		300.14	219.65	227.35	162.17
X + SD		965.00	864.34	860.41	697.49
X - SD		364.73	425.05	405.70	373.15
Hasil Rerata		661.10	660.71	616.27	513.06

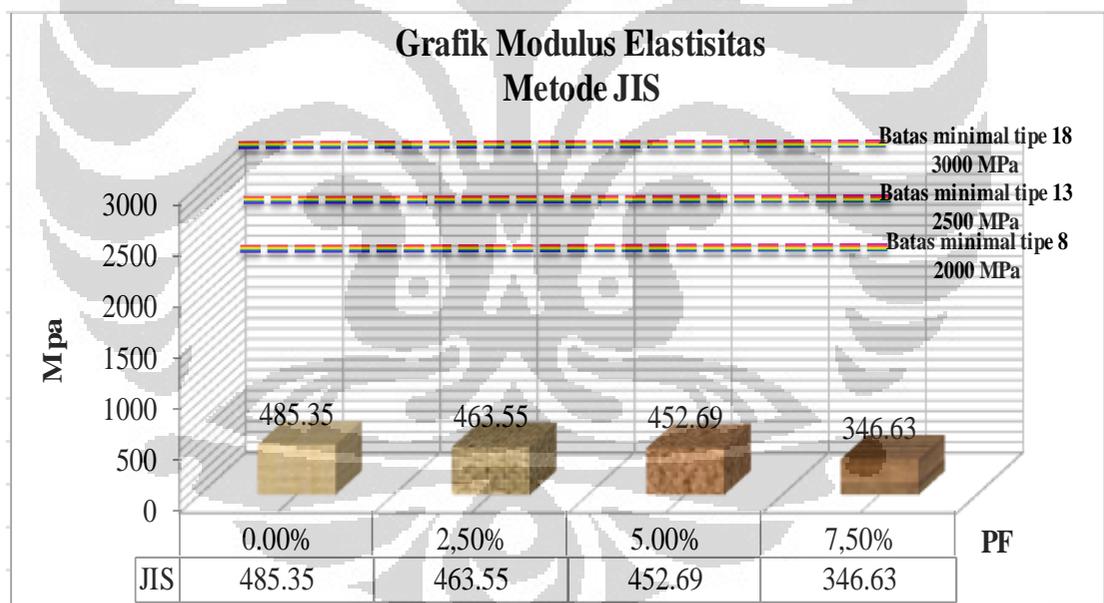
■ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



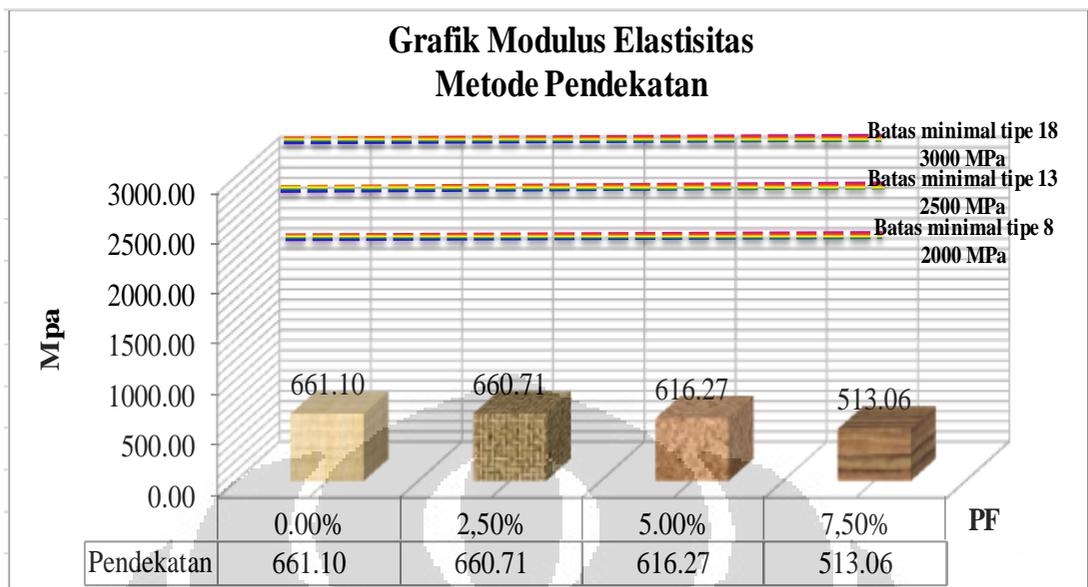
Grafik 4.9. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode Tangent



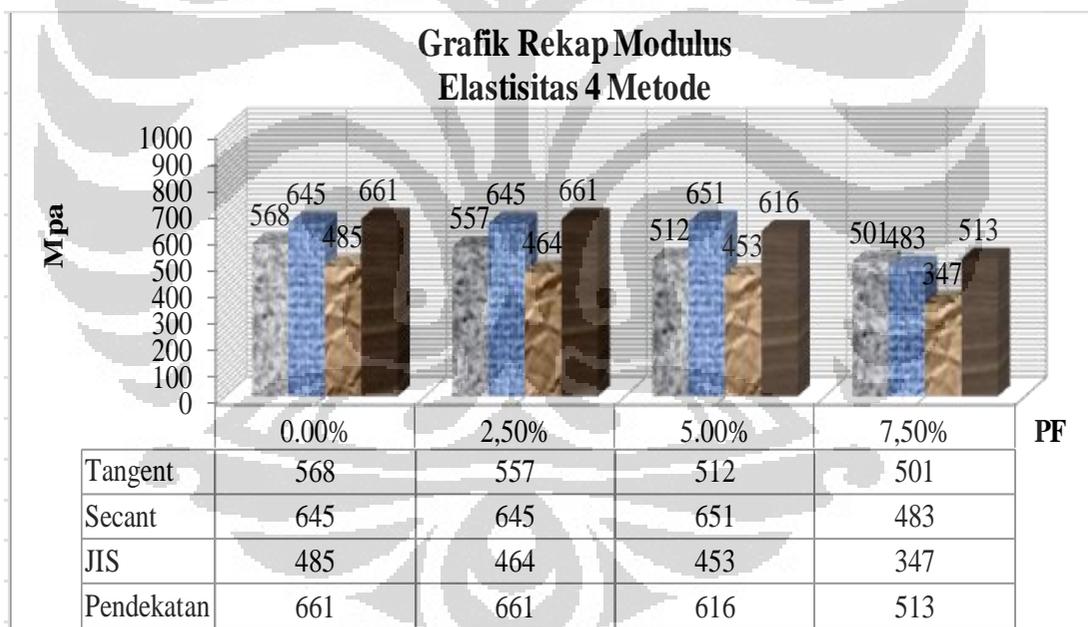
Grafik 4.10. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode Secant



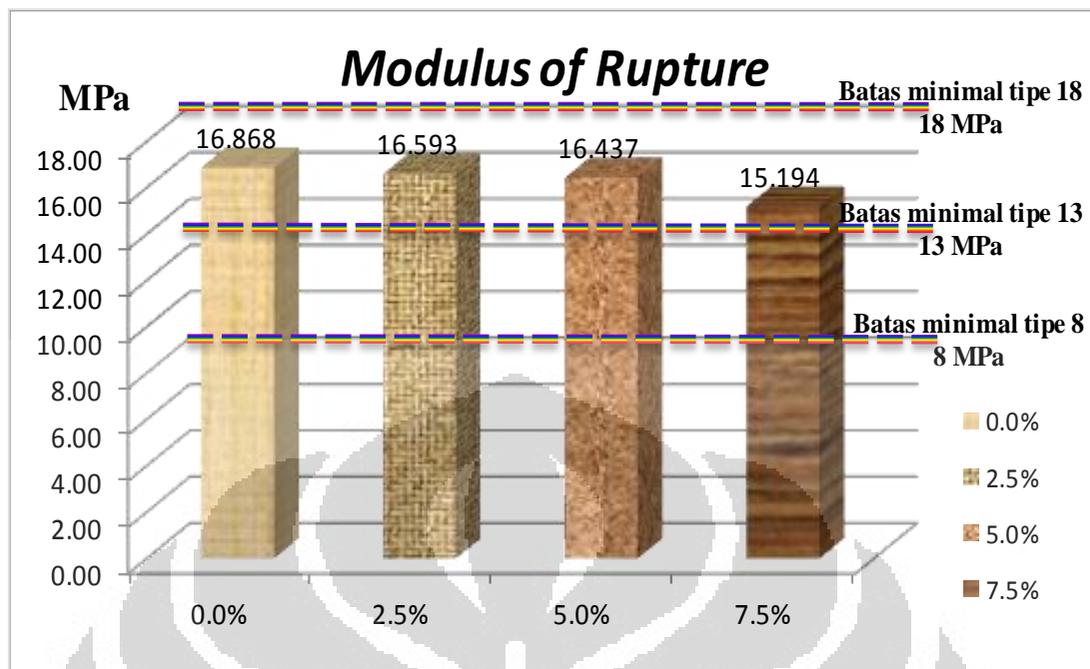
Grafik 4.11. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode JIS



Grafik 4.12. Hasil perhitungan modulus elastisitas metode Pendekatan



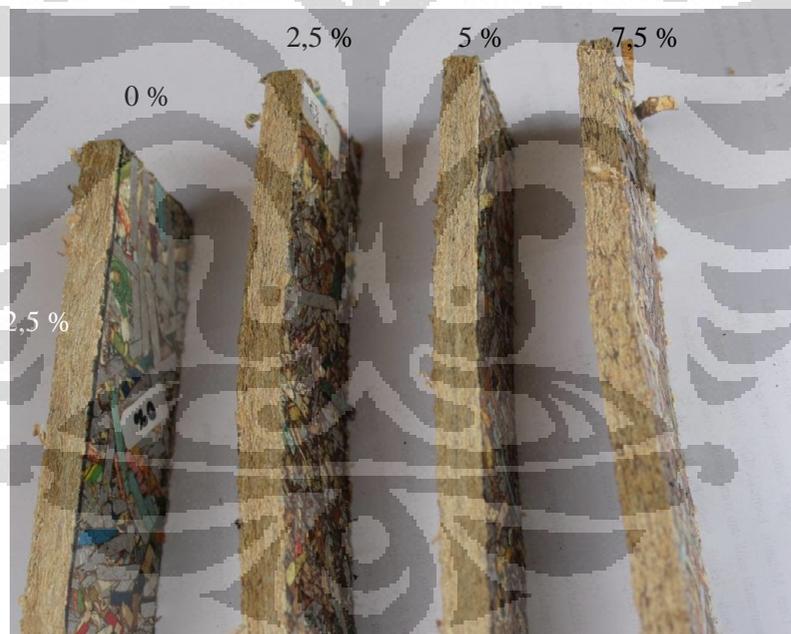
Grafik 4.13. Hasil rekap perhitungan modulus elastisitas 4 metode



Grafik 4.14. Modulus of Rupture

Dari Grafik 4.9. sampai dengan Grafik 4.13. modulus elastisitas yang dihasilkan pada pembebanan arah panjang dapat dilihat pola bahwa semakin besar persentase aseptik maka semakin besar kerapatan yang didapat. Baik hasil dari metode *tangent*, *secant*, JIS, maupun pendekatan semua menunjukkan pola yang sama. Hal ini menunjukkan persentase aseptik sangat mempengaruhi terhadap nilai modulus benda uji dibanding persentase perekat phenol formaldehida sehingga benda uji dengan persentase aseptik yang lebih banyak mempunyai nilai modulus elastisitas yang lebih baik ketimbang benda uji yang lebih sedikit persentasenya. Tetapi nilai modulus yang dihasilkan dari papan partikel yang kesemuanya dibawah 1000 MPa masih dibawah standar papan biasa tipe 18 yang menurut JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003: *Particleboard*^[19] harus memenuhi nilai 3000 MPa baik dalam arah panjang maupun arah lebar. Bahkan untuk mencapai papan biasa tipe 8 dengan nilai minimum harus memenuhi 2000 MPa dalam arah panjang maupun arah lebar masih jauh untuk menjangkaunya. Sama halnya dengan papan partikel partikel kayu, nilai modulus elastisitas yang dihasilkan memang jauh cukup besar daripada papan partikel aseptik, tetapi perlu diingat papan partikel partikel kayu adalah papan yang berlapis *veneer* yang cukup kuat untuk melindungi bagian dasar papannya.

Dari Grafik 4.14. dapat dilihat *modulus of rupture* menunjukkan papan partikel mempunyai nilai lebih dari 13 Mpa dan kurang dari 18 Mpa sehingga memenuhi syarat papan partikel untuk tipe 13 JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003: *Particleboard*^[19]. Bila dibandingkan arah panjang yang dipakai dengan arah lebar melalui penelitian sebelumnya, maka didapat modulus elastisitas arah panjang jauh lebih besar daripada arah lebar sehingga cukup memakai arah panjang. Hal ini kemungkinan pada arah panjang aseptik membentuk satu kesatuan menyerupai rajutan, sehingga lebih kuat karena saling mengikat, beda halnya pada posisi arah lebar aseptik cenderung saling bergesekan, yaitu antara bagian terluar aseptik yaitu lapisan plastik dengan plastik atau plastik dengan phenol formaldehida yang mempunyai traksi yang rendah apalagi dari analisa kuat rekatan tegak lurus bahwa phenol formaldehida kurang baik mengikatnya dengan bahan yang terbuat dari plastik.



Gambar 4.15. Hasil uji kuat lentur papan partikel

4.13 Analisa Laminasi *Internal Bond*

Hasil pengujian uji untuk Laminasi *Internal Bond* serta deviasi yang terjadi disajikan dalam tabel 4.34 sampai 4.36 dengan pengujian rekatan seperti gambar 4.16 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.16. Uji rekatan (Internal Bonding)

Tabel 4.34. Hasil perhitungan uji laminasi 2 lapis Internal Bond

Kadar PF	UF				Epoksi			
No.	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)
1	55.15	54.00	600.26	0.202	51.80	50.35	1095.98	0.420
2	51.90	51.90	685.21	0.254	51.80	49.00	1078.89	0.425
3	51.50	51.25	771.07	0.292	52.10	51.10	899.88	0.338
4	51.20	51.00	565.51	0.217	50.40	50.35	1024.91	0.404
5	51.70	51.35	813.93	0.307	50.85	49.00	1001.23	0.402
6	52.70	51.70	723.50	0.266	51.90	51.10	855.34	0.323

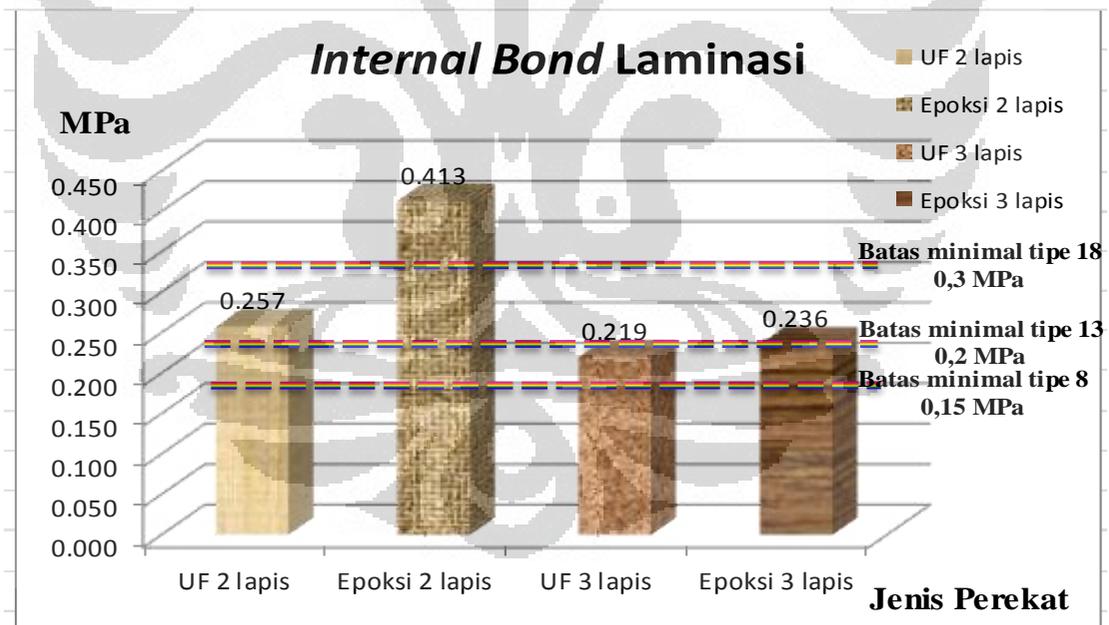
Tabel 4.35. Hasil perhitungan uji laminasi 3 lapis Internal Bond

Kadar PF	UF				Epoksi			
No.	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	IB (N/mm ²)
1	51.70	51.30	606.49	0.229	53.00	51.80	675.44	0.246
2	51.20	51.10	478.98	0.183	51.80	50.00	396.42	0.153
3	51.35	51.10	610.61	0.233	53.50	52.10	701.79	0.252
4	55.15	54.00	625.36	0.210	51.80	50.35	591.21	0.227
5	51.90	51.90	431.65	0.160	51.80	49.00	563.14	0.222
6	51.50	51.25	615.88	0.233	52.10	51.10	618.71	0.232

Tabel 4.37. Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji internal bond laminasi 2 lapis & 3 lapis

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
No. Benda Uji	IB (N/mm ²)	IB (N/mm ²)	IB (N/mm ²)	IB (N/mm ²)
1	0.1523	0.1749	0.1474	0.1553
2	0.1697	0.1473	0.1723	0.1392
3	0.1733	0.1514	0.1268	0.1342
4	0.1429	0.1602	0.1428	0.1458
5	0.1553	0.1331	0.1495	0.1585
6	0.1444	0.1358	0.1412	0.1298
Rata-rata	0.1563	0.1504	0.1467	0.1438
Standar Deviasi	0.0127	0.0156	0.0149	0.0115
X + SD	0.1690	0.1660	0.1615	0.1553
X - SD	0.1436	0.1348	0.1318	0.1323
Hasil rerata	0.1490	0.1490	0.1450	0.1400

□ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.15. Hasil perhitungan perhitungan uji internal bond laminasi

Berdasarkan syarat umum dan syarat khusus JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003: *Particleboard*^[19] pengujian Internal Bond memiliki kuat rekatan sebesar minimum 0,3 MPa untuk tipe 18, 0,2 MPa untuk tipe 13, dan 0,15 MPa untuk tipe 8. Dari Grafik 4.15. semua memenuhi syarat minimal tipe 13 sebesar

0,2 MPa, hasil yang cukup baik pada papan laminasi menggambarkan bahwa papan partikel yang sudah direkatkan menggunakan perekat panas maupun perekat dingin epoksi mempunyai kuat rekatan lebih besar daripada lembaran papan partikel. Dilihat dari pola Grafik 4.14 yang dihasilkan bahwa laminasi 2 lapis lebih besar kuat rekatannya daripada laminasi 3 lapis. Sedangkan pola yang didapat dari jenis perekatnya, perekat dingin epoksi lebih unggul daripada perekat panas urea formaldehida. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa untuk kuat rekatan menggunakan perekat dingin epoksi dengan laminasi 2 lapis lebih unggul dari urea formaldehida, seperti pada gambar dibawah ini :



Ikatan terlepas
antara papan
partikel dengan
papan partikel

Gb. 4.17. Hasil uji perekat UF



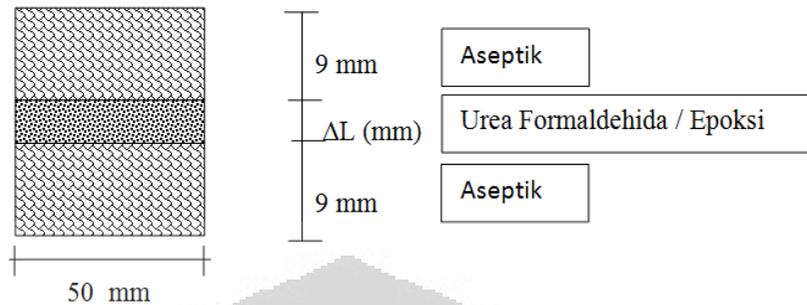
Ikatan terlepas
antara papan
partikel dengan
kayu

Gb. 4.18. Hasil uji perekat Epoksi

Ikatan terlihat lepas

❖ Analisis rekatan yang terjadi

Analisis rekatan dilakukan seperti terlihat dalam gambar 4.19 dibawah ini :



Gb. 4.19. Rekatan benda uji

A. Untuk Urea Formaldehida

Diketahui :

$$B_{\text{Aseptik}} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$E_{\text{Aseptik}} (\text{PF } 0\%) = 620 \text{ MPa}$$

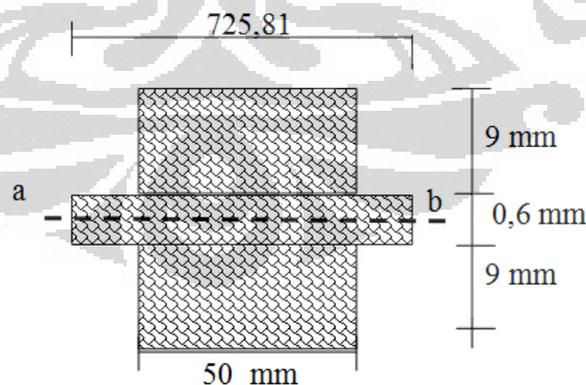
$$E_{\text{Urea Formaldehida}} = 9000 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E_{\text{Urea Formaldehida}} > E_{\text{Aseptik}}$$

$$B_p = \frac{BA}{n} = \frac{50}{0,069} = 725,81 \text{ mm} = \frac{E_A}{E_p} = \frac{620}{9000} = 0,069$$

$$n = \frac{BA}{B_p} \rightarrow$$

Perubahan penampangnya seperti terlihat dalam gambar 4.20 dibawah ini :



Gb. 4.20. Perubahan penampang UF

$$I_{ab} = \frac{1}{12} \times 50 \times 9^3 + (50 \times 9)(9,3 - 4,5)^2 + \frac{1}{12} \times 725,81 \times 0,6^3 + \frac{1}{12} \times 50 \times 9^3 + (50 \times 9)(9,3 - 4,5)^2 = 26824,06 \text{ mm}^4$$

Momen maksimum akibat beban sendiri dan P

$$M_x = 352,11 x - 0,00968 x^2 \cdot 0,5$$

$$X = 145 \quad \rightarrow \quad M = 50954.28 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\sigma_{B'} = \sigma_{C'} = \frac{50954.28 \times (9.3)}{26824,06} = 17,67 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_B = \sigma_C = \frac{17,67}{n} = 256,03 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon (\text{Urea Formaldehida}) = \frac{256,03}{9000} = 0,02845$$

B. Untuk Epoksi

Diketahui :

$$B_{\text{Aseptik}} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$E_{\text{Aseptik } 0\%} = 620 \text{ MPa}$$

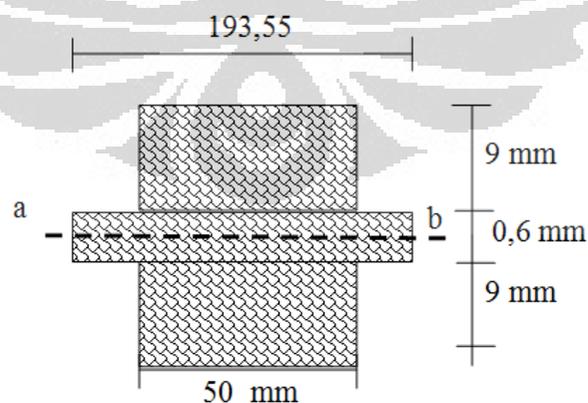
$$E_{\text{Epoksi}} = 2400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E_{\text{Epoksi}} > E_{\text{Aseptik}}$$

$$B_p = \frac{B_A}{n} = \frac{50}{0,2583} = 193,55 \text{ mm} = \frac{E_A}{E_p} = \frac{620}{2400} = 0,2583$$

$$n = \frac{B_A}{B_p} \quad \rightarrow$$

Perubahan penampangnya seperti terlihat dalam gambar 4.21 dibawah ini :



Gb. 4.21. Perubahan penampang Epoksi

$$I_{ab} = \frac{1}{12} \times 50 \times 9^3 + (50 \times 9)(9,3 - 4,5)^2 + \frac{1}{12} \times 193,55 \times 0,6^3 + \frac{1}{12} \times 50 \times 9^3 + (50 \times 9)(9,3 - 4,5)^2 = 26814,48 \text{ mm}^4$$

Momen maksimum akibat beban sendiri dan P

$$M_x = 352,11 x - 0,00968 x^2 \cdot 0,5$$

$$X = 145 \quad \rightarrow \quad M = 50954,28 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\sigma_{B'} = \sigma_{C'} = \frac{50954,28 \times (9,3)}{26814,48} = 17,67 \text{ MPa}$$

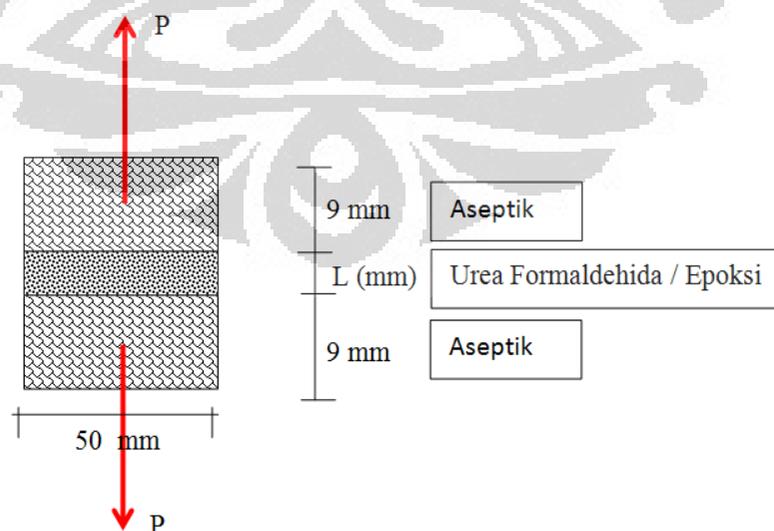
$$\sigma_B = \sigma_C = \frac{17,67}{n} = 68,42 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon (\text{Epoksi}) = \frac{68,42}{2400} = 0,0285$$

Dilihat dari perhitungan yang dihasilkan bahwa tegangan dan regangan yang terjadi laminasi menggunakan perekat dingin epoksi dengan perekat panas urea formaldehida hampir sama. Dengan didapat hasil n untuk urea sebesar 0,069 sedangkan n untuk epoksi 0,2583.

❖ Perbandingan rekatan menggunakan Urea Formaldehida dengan Epoksi

Perbandingan rekatan menggunakan Urea Formaldehida dengan Epoksi dilakukan seperti dalam gambar 4.22 dibawah ini :



Gb. 4.22. Uji rekatan

→ Untuk Urea Formaldehida

$$E_{\text{urea}} = 9000 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{A} &= E_{\text{urea}} \times \frac{\Delta L}{L} \rightarrow P = A \times E_{\text{urea}} \times \frac{\Delta L}{L} \\ &= (50 \times 50) \times 9000 \times \frac{3}{9,165} \\ &= 7364975,45 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{pengujian}} = 600,26 \text{ N}$$

Perbandingan yang dihasilkan yaitu sebesar 0,008 %

→ Untuk Epoksi

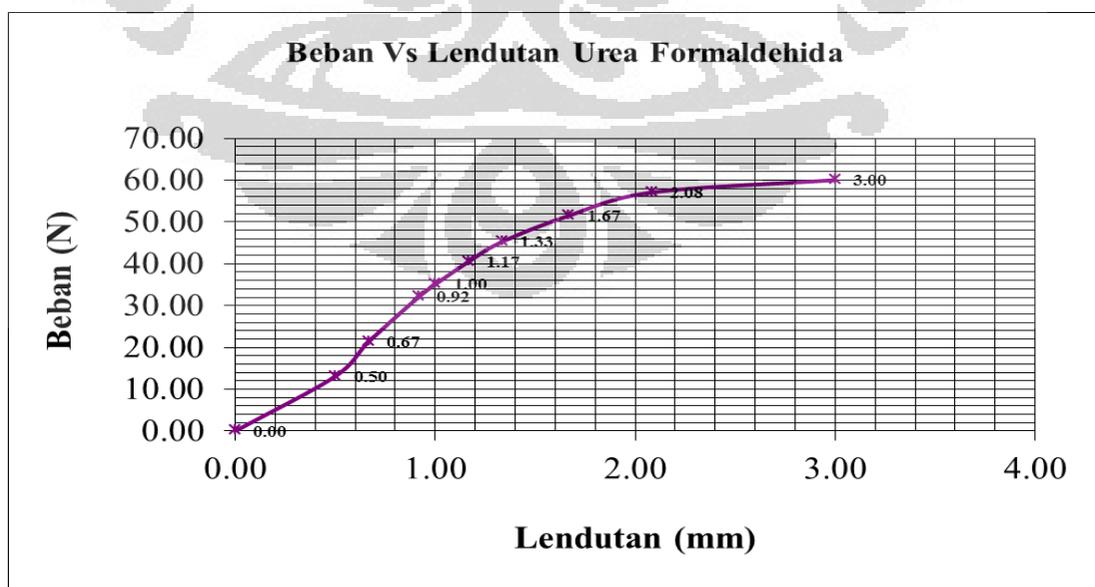
$$E_{\text{epoksi}} = 2400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{A} &= E_{\text{epoksi}} \times \frac{\Delta L}{L} \rightarrow P = A \times E_{\text{epoksi}} \times \frac{\Delta L}{L} \\ &= (50 \times 50) \times 2400 \times \frac{2,25}{4,65} \\ &= 2903225,81 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

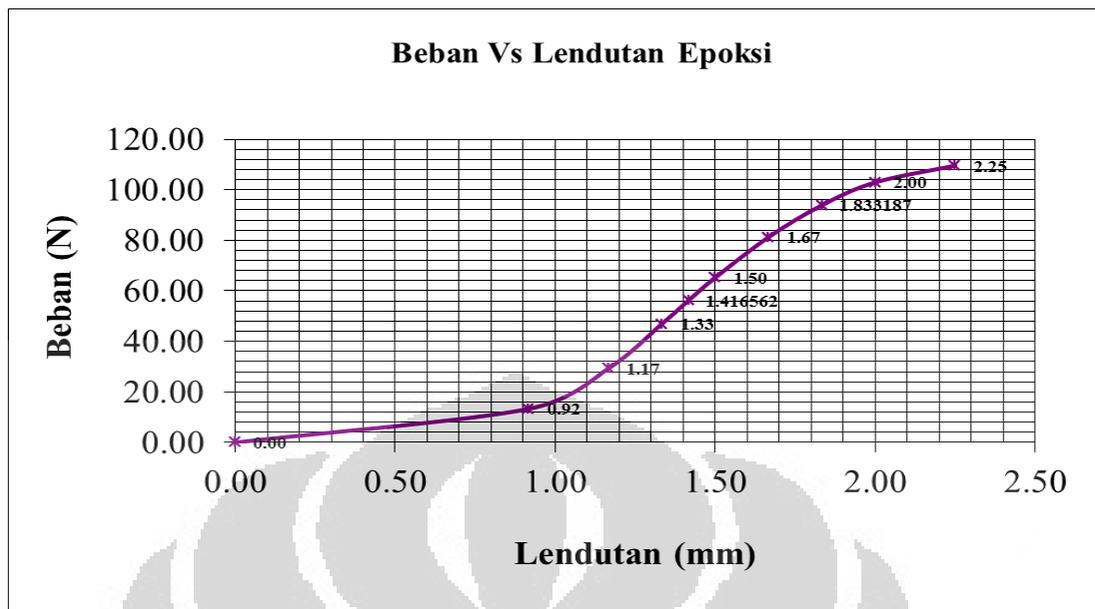
$$P_{\text{pengujian}} = 1095,98 \text{ N}$$

Perbandingan yang dihasilkan yaitu sebesar 0,03 %

Dilihat dari perbandingan yang dihasilkan bahwa kuat rekatan laminasi yang terjadi menggunakan perekat dingin epoksi lebih tinggi daripada perekat panas urea formaldehida. Dari grafik 4.16 dan 4.17 juga terlihat perekat epoksi mampu menahan kuat rekat lebih besar dari urea formaldehida.



Grafik 4.16. Beban vs lendutan Urea Formaldehida



Grafik 4.17. Beban vs lendutan Epoksi

4.14 Analisa Kuat Tekan Untuk Laminasi

Hasil pengujian uji tekan disajikan dalam tabel 4.37 dan tabel 4.389 sebagai berikut:

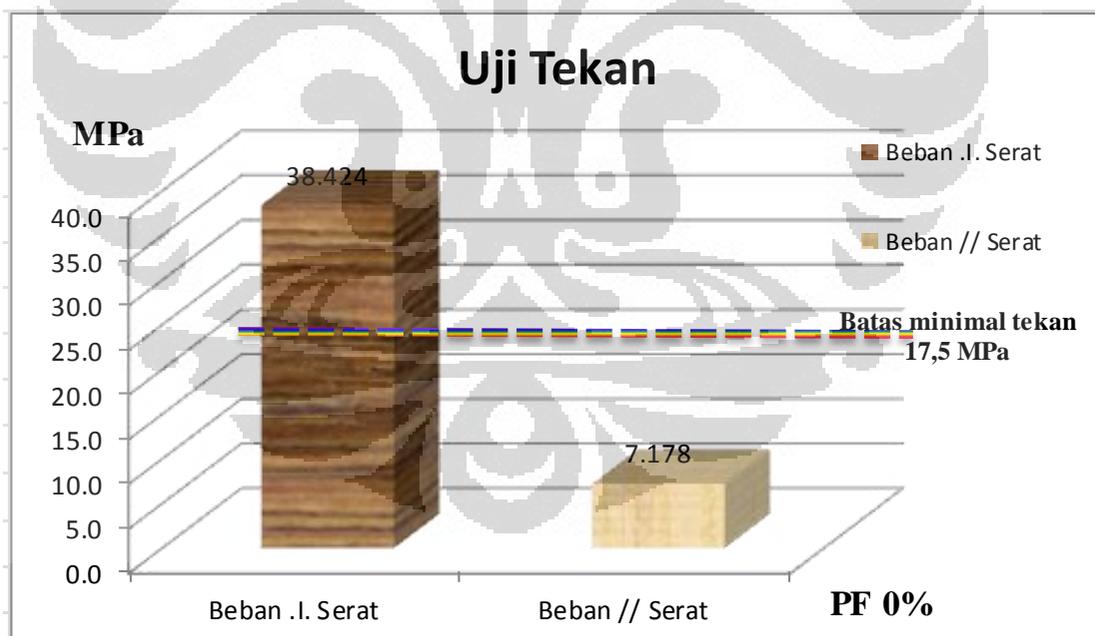
Tabel 4.37. Hasil perhitungan uji kuat tekan untuk laminasi

Kadar PF	0% Tegak Lurus Serat				0% Sejajar Serat				
	No.	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	Tekan (N/mm ²)	p (mm)	l (mm)	P (N)	Tekan (N/mm ²)
	1	50.40	50.20	127500.00	50.394	50.30	50.20	19000.00	7.525
	2	50.65	50.35	100000.00	39.212	50.65	50.40	20000.00	7.835
	3	50.35	50.15	102500.00	40.593	50.90	50.75	17500.00	6.775
	4	50.85	50.15	70000.00	27.450	50.90	50.75	22500.00	8.710
	5	51.70	51.25	95000.00	35.854	51.70	51.35	18000.00	6.780
	6	51.35	51.20	100000.00	38.036	52.70	51.70	19000.00	6.974

Tabel 4.38. Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji kuat tekan untuk laminasi

Kadar Phenol Formaldehida	± Serat	// Serat
No. Benda Uji	Tekan (N/mm ²)	Tekan (N/mm ²)
1	50.3937	7.5246
2	39.2122	7.8347
3	40.5932	6.7746
4	27.4496	8.7102
5	35.8541	6.7802
6	38.0355	6.9735
Rata-rata	38.5897	7.4330
Standar Deviasi	7.4247	0.7579
X + SD	46.0144	8.1908
X - SD	31.1651	6.6751
Hasil rerata	38.4238	7.1775

■ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.18. Hasil perhitungan perhitungan uji kuat tekan untuk laminasi

Berdasarkan syarat umum dan syarat khusus ASTM C-270^[2] pengujian tekan memiliki tekan minimum sebesar 17,5 MPa. Pengujian tekan ini hanya dapat dilakukan dengan perekat dingin yaitu epoksi karena jika menggunakan perekat panas akan sulit dalam proses pengempaan untuk membuat benda uji kubus 5 cm x 5

cm. Dari Grafik 4.18 benda uji yang memenuhi syarat hanya untuk tekan tegak lurus arah serat, sedangkan untuk benda uji yang ditekan sejajar serat tidak memenuhi syarat batas minimum dan partikel laminasi ini hanya baik untuk posisi tekan tegak lurus arah serat, seperti terlihat dalam Gambar 4.23 dan Gambar 4.24 dimana ikatan papan partikel pada saat pengujian menggunakan beban tegak lurus serat akan semakin kuat sehingga mampu menahan beban lebih tinggi daripada pengujian menggunakan beban searah serat.



Gb. 4.23. Hasil uji tekan tegak lurus serat



Gb. 4.24. Hasil uji tekan sejajar serat

❖ Analisis Kuat Tekan

Diketahui :

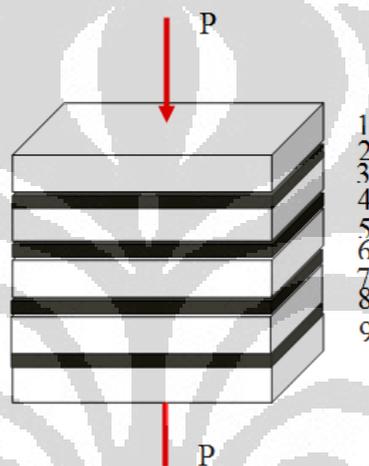
$$E \text{ aseptik (PF 0\%) } = 620 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E \text{ epoksi } = 2400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Delta L = 16,7 \text{ mm}$$

A. Beban Tegak Lurus Serat

Pembebanan tegak lurus serat dilakukan seperti dalam gambar 4.25 dan tabel 4.39 dibawah ini :



Gb. 4.25. Pembebanan tegak lurus serat

$$K_a = \frac{E_A \times A_n}{L_n}$$

Tabel 4.39. Perhitungan nilai K campuran dengan beban tegak lurus serat

No lapisan	L (mm)	B (mm)	A (mm ²)	E (Mpa)	K (N/mm)
1	6,3	50,5	318,15	620	31310
2	0,2	50	10	2400	120000
3	6,5	52	338	620	32240
4	0,2	50	10	2400	120000
5	6,9	53	365,7	620	32860
6	0,2	50	10	2400	120000
7	6,5	51	331,5	620	31620
8	0,2	50	10	2400	120000
9	6,3	53	333,9	620	32860

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{K_{gab}} = \frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_2} + \frac{1}{K_3} + \frac{1}{K_4} + \frac{1}{K_5} + \frac{1}{K_6} + \frac{1}{K_7} + \frac{1}{K_8} + \frac{1}{K_9}$$

$$\frac{1}{Kgab} = \frac{1}{31310} + \frac{1}{120000} + \frac{1}{32240} + \frac{1}{120000} + \frac{1}{32860} + \frac{1}{120000} + \frac{1}{31620} + \frac{1}{120000} + \frac{1}{32860}$$

$$\frac{1}{Kgab} = 5297,19 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$\diamond \frac{P}{Kgab} = \Delta L$$

$$P = \Delta L \times Kgab$$

$$= 16,7 \times 5297,19$$

$$= 88463,073 \text{ N}$$

Jika semua dianggap aseptik sesuai tabel 4.40 dibawah ini, maka :

$$Ka = \frac{EA \times An}{Ln}$$

Tabel 4.40. Perhitungan nilai K aseptik dengan beban tegak lurus serat

No lapisan	L (mm)	B (mm)	A (mm ²)	E (Mpa)	K (N/mm)
1	6,3	50,5	318,15	620	31310
2	0,2	50	10	620	31000
3	6,5	52	338	620	32240
4	0,2	50	10	620	31000
5	6,9	53	365,7	620	32860
6	0,2	50	10	620	31000
7	6,5	51	331,5	620	31620
8	0,2	50	10	620	31000
9	6,3	53	333,9	620	32860

$$\frac{1}{Kgab} = \frac{1}{31310} + \frac{1}{31000} + \frac{1}{32240} + \frac{1}{31000} + \frac{1}{32860} + \frac{1}{31000} + \frac{1}{31620} + \frac{1}{31000} + \frac{1}{32860}$$

$$Kgab = 5327,37 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$\diamond P = \Delta L \times Kgab$$

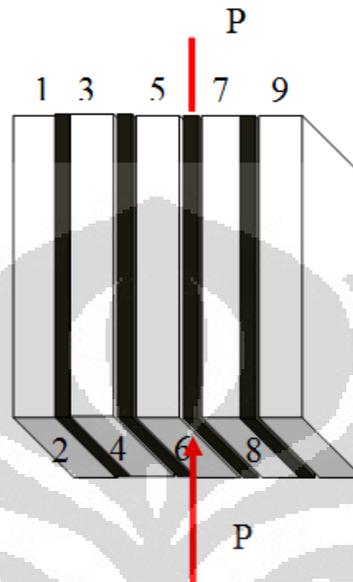
$$= 16,7 \times 5327,37$$

$$= 88967,08 \text{ N}$$

Pengaruh perekat dapat dilihat dengan perbandingan P dengan perekat dan P tanpa perekat yang dihasilkan yaitu sebesar 5,7 %

B . Beban Sejajar Serat

Pembebanan tegak lurus serat dilakukan seperti dalam gambar 4.26 dan tabel 4.41 dibawah ini :



Gb. 4.26. Pembebanan sejajar serat

$$Ka = \frac{E_A \times A_n}{Hn}$$

Tabel 4.41. Perhitungan nilai K campuran dengan beban sejajar serat

No lapisan	L (mm)	B (mm)	A (mm ²)	E (Mpa)	K (N/mm)
1	50,5	10,5	318,15	620	6510
2	50	0,5	10	2400	1200
3	52	10,6	338	620	6572
4	50	0,5	10	2400	1200
5	53	10,7	365,7	620	6634
6	50	0,5	10	2400	1200
7	51	10,6	331,5	620	6572
8	50	0,5	10	2400	1200
9	53	10,41	333,9	620	6454,2

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond K_{gab} &= K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + K_4 + K_5 + K_6 + K_7 + K_8 + K_9 \\ &= 6510 + 1200 + 6572 + 1200 + 6634 + 1200 + 6572 + 1200 + 6454,2 \\ &= 37542,2 \text{ N/mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\diamond \frac{P}{K_{gab}} = \Delta L$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \Delta L \times K_{gab} \\
 &= 0,481 \times 37542,2 \\
 &= 18057,8 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika semua dianggap aseptik sesuai tabel 4.42 dibawah ini, maka :

$$K_a = \frac{E_A \times A_n}{L_n}$$

Tabel 4.42. Perhitungan nilai K aseptik dengan beban sejajar serat

No lapisan	L (mm)	B (mm)	A (mm ²)	E (Mpa)	K (N/mm)
1	50,5	10,5	318,15	620	6510
2	50	0,5	10	620	310
3	52	10,6	338	620	6572
4	50	0,5	10	620	310
5	53	10,7	365,7	620	6634
6	50	0,5	10	620	310
7	51	10,6	331,5	620	6572
8	50	0,5	10	620	310
9	53	10,41	333,9	620	6454,2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \diamond K_{gab} &= 6510 + 310 + 6572 + 310 + 6634 + 310 + 6572 + 310 + 6454,2 \\
 &= 33982,2 \text{ N/mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \diamond P &= \Delta L \times K_{gab} \\
 &= 0,481 \times 33982,2 \\
 &= 16345,44 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pengaruh perekat dapat dilihat dengan perbandingan P dengan perekat dan P tanpa perekat yang dihasilkan yaitu sebesar 9,5 %

4.15 Analisa Kuat Geser untuk Laminasi

Analisa kuat geser dilakukan sesuai gambar 4.27 dan hasil pengujian uji geser untuk laminasi serta deviasi yang terjadi disajikan dalam Tabel 4.43. dan Tabel 4.44. berikut :



Gambar 4.27. Uji geser

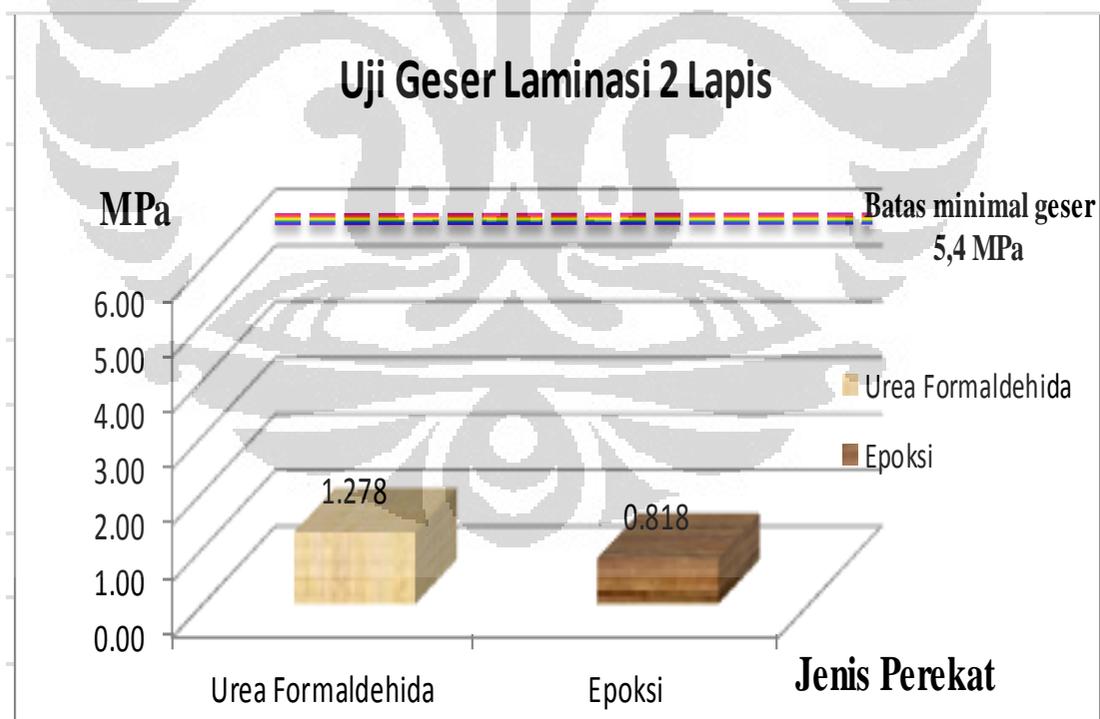
Tabel 4.43. Hasil perhitungan uji geser laminasi 2 lapis

Kadar PF	UF				Epoksi			
No.	t (mm)	a (mm)	P (N)	Geser (N/mm ²)	t (mm)	a (mm)	P (N)	Geser (N/mm ²)
1	55.15	54.00	3900.24	1.310	51.80	50.35	1600.02	0.613
2	51.90	51.90	3391.40	1.259	51.80	49.00	3189.51	1.257
3	51.50	51.25	3883.27	1.471	52.10	51.10	1270.44	0.477
4	51.60	51.30	3961.02	1.496	50.90	50.85	2819.99	1.090
5	53.35	52.25	3597.94	1.291	50.40	49.75	2159.98	0.861
6	51.30	50.70	3256.79	1.252	50.90	50.40	1816.80	0.708

Tabel 4.44. Deviasi hasil perhitungan uji geser laminasi 2 lapis

Jenis Perekat	UF	Epoksi
No. Benda Uji	Geser 2 Lapis (Mpa)	Geser 2 Lapis (Mpa)
1	1.310	0.613
2	1.259	1.257
3	1.471	0.477
4	1.496	1.090
5	1.291	0.861
6	1.252	0.708
Rata-rata	1.347	0.834
Standar Devias	0.109	0.295
X + SD	1.455	1.130
X - SD	1.238	0.539
Hasil rerata	1.278	0.818

= Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



Grafik 4.19. Hasil perhitungan uji geser laminasi 2 lapis

Berdasarkan syarat umum dan syarat khusus JAS (*Japanese Agricultural Standard*) pengujian geser memiliki nilai minimum sebesar 5,4 MPa. Dari Grafik

4.19 dapat dilihat meskipun papan laminasi menggunakan perekat urea formaldehida lebih besar dari perekat dingin epoksi tetapi tidak ada benda uji yang memenuhi syarat, hasil yang rendah pada papan laminasi menggunakan urea formaldehida maupun menggunakan perekat dingin epoksi menggambarkan bahwa perekat tersebut tidak mampu menahan geser, terbukti dengan nilai kuat gesernya yang bernilai kecil. Benda uji untuk percobaan geser dapat dilihat dalam gambar 4.28 dibawah ini :



Gb. 4.28. Hasil uji geser perekat Epoksi

4.16 Penentuan Konduktivitas Spesimen

Penentuan konduktivitas menggunakan benda uji material baja dan papan partikel kadar phenol formaldehida 0 %. Berikut ini hasil perhitungan uji konduktivitas :

$$T1 = 128^{\circ}\text{C} = 401.15^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$T2 = 121^{\circ}\text{C} = 394.15^{\circ}\text{K}$$

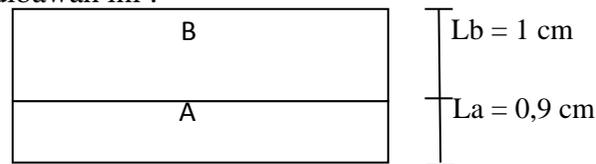
$$T3 = 66^{\circ}\text{C} = 339.15^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$\text{Material A} = \text{Baja (12 x 5 x 0.9) cm}$$

$$K_a \text{ Material Baja} = 43 \text{ W/m K}$$

$$\text{Material B} = \text{Panel Aseptik 100\% (12 cm x 5 cm x 1 cm)}$$

Pengujian penentuan Konduktivitas Spesimen seperti terlihat dalam gambar 4.29 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.29. Material baja dan papan partikel

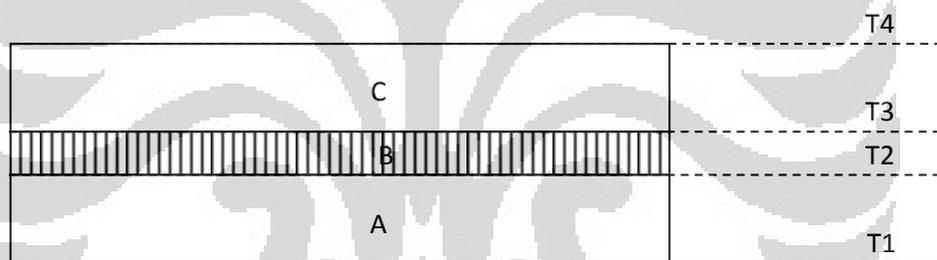
$$\left(\frac{kA}{L}\right)_A (T_1 - T_2) = \left(\frac{kA}{L}\right)_B (T_2 - T_3)$$

$$\left(\frac{43}{0,009}\right)_A (401,15 - 394,15) = \left(\frac{kA}{0,01}\right)_B (394,15 - 339,15)$$

$$kA_B = 6.08 \text{ W/m.K}$$

❖ **Suhu pada saat 15 menit**

Laminasi papan partikel seperti terlihat dalam gambar 4.30 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.30. Laminasi papan partikel

Material A dan C	=	Aseptik
Material B	=	Urea Formaldehida
K Aseptik	=	6.08 W/m K
K Urea Formaldehida	=	0,04 W/m K
Lb	=	0,1 cm = 0,001 m
T1	=	90 °C = 363.15 °K
T4	=	46 °C = 319.15 °K

$$qk = \frac{T_1 - T_4}{\left(\frac{L}{kA}\right)_A + \left(\frac{L}{kA}\right)_B + \left(\frac{L}{kA}\right)_C} = \frac{363.15 - 319.15}{\left(\frac{0.01}{6.08}\right)_A + \left(\frac{0.001}{0.04}\right)_B + \left(\frac{0.01}{6.08}\right)_C} = 1555,35$$

$$1555,35 = \frac{(363.15 - T_2)}{1,64 \cdot 10^{-3}} R_1 = \left(\frac{L}{kA}\right)_A = \left(\frac{0.01}{6.08}\right) = 1,64 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$T_2 = 360,59 = 87,59 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} qk = \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{R_1} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$1555,35 = \frac{(360,59 - T_3)}{0,025} R_2 = \left(\frac{L}{kA} \right)_B = \left(\frac{0,001}{0,04} \right) = 0,025$$

$$T_3 = 321,71 = 48,71 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} qk = \frac{(T_2 - T_3)}{R_1} \quad \rightarrow$$

Perhitungan menggunakan penentuan konduktivitas ini dikemukakan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar panas yang diterima oleh perekat panas yaitu urea formaldehida sehingga mampu melekat dengan baik dengan mengambil sumber dari buku “*Fourth Edition, Principles of Heat Transfer, Frank Kreith, Mark S. Bohn*”. Dan dari hasil perhitungan uji heat transfer diatas suhu yang mampu dicapai oleh cacah aseptik selama 15 menit adalah 48,71 $^\circ\text{C}$. Hal tersebut dapat diartikan bahwa suhu yang mampu dicapai oleh cacah aseptik selama 15 menit tidak sesuai dengan suhu yang diatur pada mesin *hot press* yaitu sebesar 170 $^\circ\text{C}$. Sehingga akan sangat berpengaruh pada saat pengempaan papan laminasi. Semakin banyak lapisan papan laminasi yang dikempa, semakin sedikit pula suhu yang mampu dicapai yang dapat mempengaruhi kekuatan dari papan laminasi tersebut.

4.17 Uji Lentur dan Modulus Elastisitas untuk Laminasi

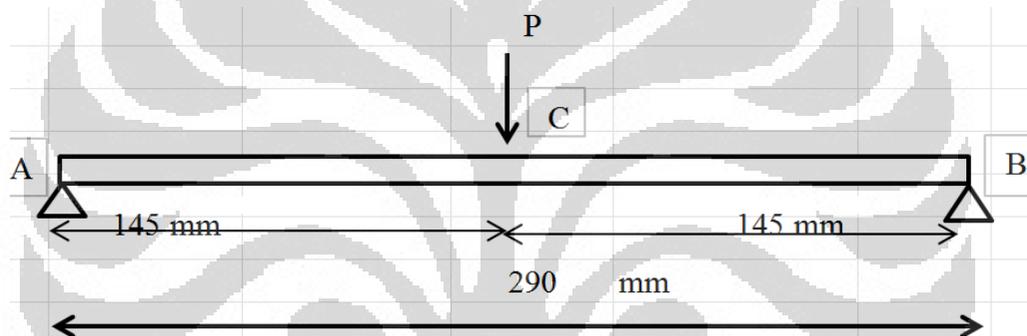
Contoh perhitungan kuat lentur dan modulus elastisitas untuk laminasi 2 lapis dengan menggunakan urea formaldehida dan tekanan pembuatan sebesar 25 kg/cm² sebagai berikut :

1. Akibat Beban P

Posisi beban terpusat tepat pada tengah bentang dengan perletakan sendi rol sesuai pada gambar 4.31 dan 4.32. berikut :



Gambar 4.31. Uji lentur dan modulus elastisitas



Gambar 4.32. Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban P

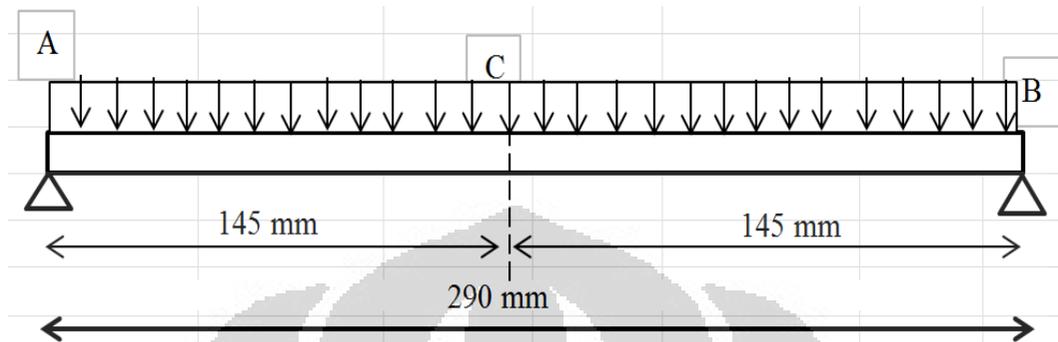
Kemudian dari alat *universal testing machine* di dapat data beban vs lendutan seperti pada tabel 4.45:

Tabel 4.45 Data beban dan lendutan laminasi

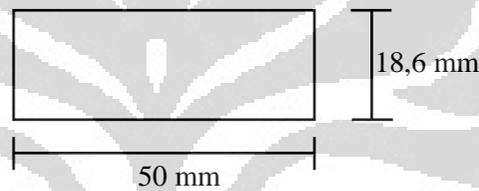
NO	Phenol	BEBAN (N)	ΔL (mm)
1	2 Lapis	0	0
2	2 Lapis	230.53	4.67
3	2 Lapis	330.25	6.83
4	2 Lapis	390.92	8.53
5	2 Lapis	441.06	10.28
6	2 Lapis	485.74	12.28
7	2 Lapis	527.07	14.78
8	2 Lapis	565.65	20.28
9	2 Lapis	571.59	22.87
10	2 Lapis	579.24	26.88

2. Akibat Beban Sendiri

Beikut pada gambar 4.33 model pembebanan akibat beban sendiri serta properti penampang benda uji pada gambar 4.34 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.33. Tumpuan sendi rol akibat beban sendiri



Gambar 4.34. Penampang Benda Uji

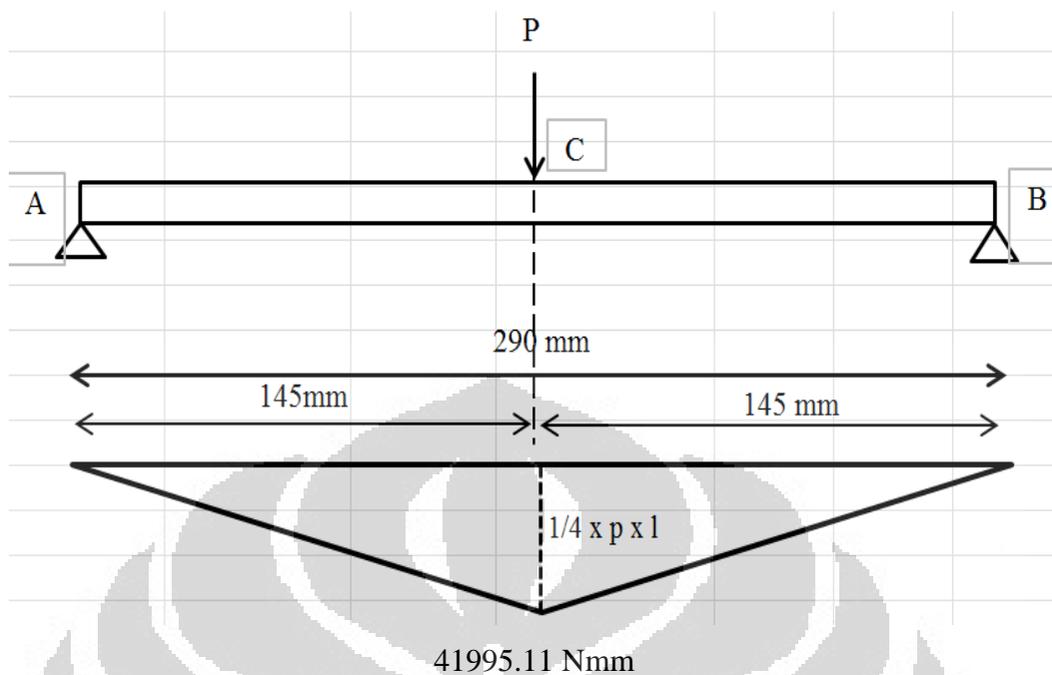
Properti Penampang

$$I_y = 1/12 \times B \times H^3 = 26811,9 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$A = B \times H = 930 \text{ mm}^2$$

3. Momen dan Diagram Momen Akibat Beban P

Pada gambar 435. dibawah ini di tampilkan bidang momen akibat beban P. Serta persamaan dan nilai momen yang disajikan pada tabel 4.46 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.35. Bidang momen akibat beban P

Reaksi Perletakan

$$V_A = \frac{P}{2}$$

$$V_A = 289,62 \text{ N}$$

$$V_B = \frac{P}{2}$$

$$V_B = 289,62 \text{ N}$$

Tabel 4.46. Persamaan momen akibat beban P

No	Interval	P (N)	Persamaan Momen	x (mm)	Momen (Nmm)
1	$0 < x < 145$	579.24	$289,62x$	0 145	0 41995.11
2	$0 < x < 145$	579.24	$289,62x$	0 145	0 41995.11

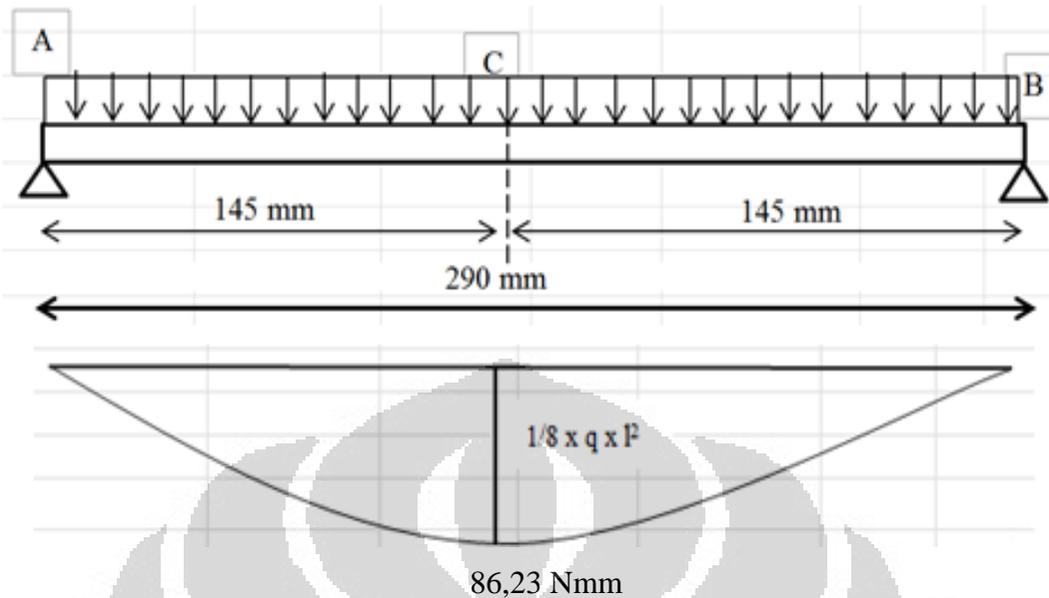
4. Momen dan Diagram Momen Akibat Beban Sendiri

Pada gambar 4.36. berikut di tampilkan bidang momen akibat beban sendiri.

$$\text{Kerapatan} = 0.9 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$q = 0.008 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$L = 290 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.36. Bidang momen akibat beban merata

Reaksi Perletakan

$$V_A = qL/2 \qquad V_B = qL/2$$

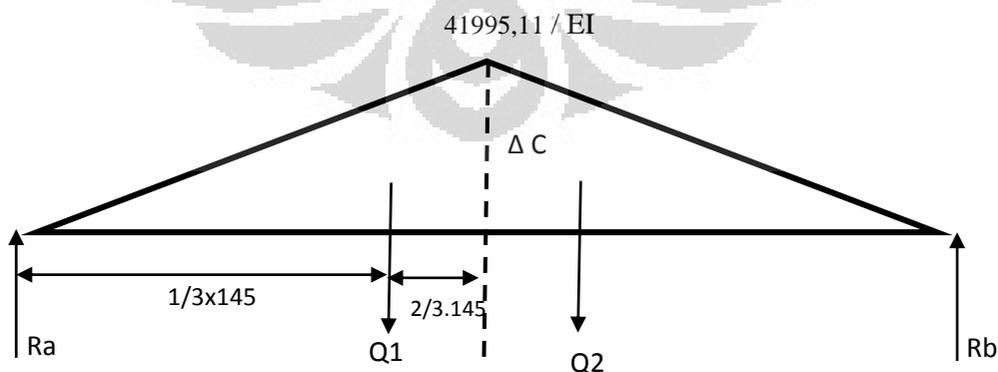
$$V_A = 1,189 \text{ N} \qquad V_B = 1,189 \text{ N}$$

Tabel 4.47. Persamaan momen akibat beban merata

No.	Interval	P (N)	Persamaan Momen	x (mm)		Momen (Nmm)	
1	$0 < x < 145$	0.008	$1.189X - 0,5qX^2$	0	145	0	86.230

5. Lendutan Di Titik C Akibat Beban P

Momen Area akibat beban P terlihat pada Gambar 4.37. dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.37. Momen area akibat beban terpusat

$$Q_1 = 3044645.49/EI \qquad R_a = 3044645.49/EI$$

$$Q_2 = 3044645.49/EI \qquad R_b = 3044645.49/EI$$

$$\Delta C = MC = Ra \times 145 - (Q1 \times 1/3 \times 145)$$

$$\Delta C = MC = \frac{294315731}{EI}$$

EI

Dari data pengujian didapat

$$\Delta C = 26,88 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga

$$26,88 = \frac{294315731}{EI}$$

EI

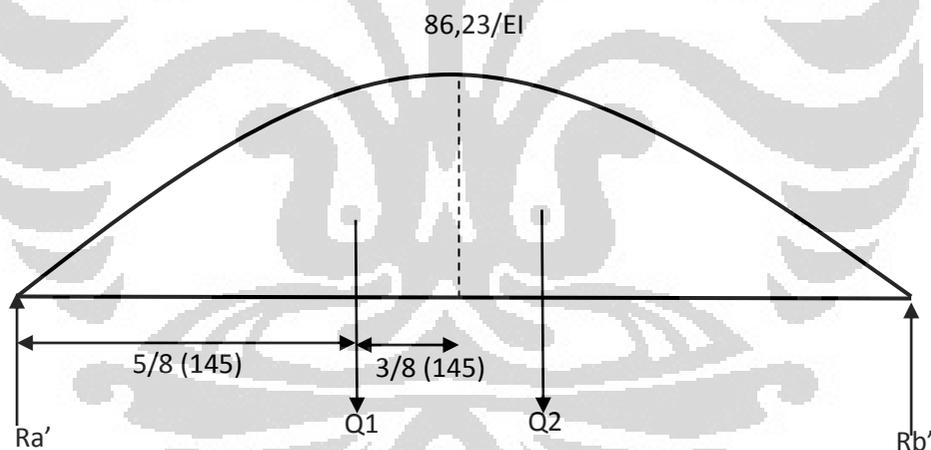
$$E = \frac{294315731}{I \times 26,88}$$

$$I \times 26,88$$

$$E = 409,31 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

6. Lendutan Di Titik C Akibat Beban Sendiri

Momen Area akibat beban P terlihat pada Gambar 4.38.



Gambar 4.38. Momen area akibat beban sendiri

$$Q1 = 2/3 \times Mc \times 0,5L$$

$$Q2 = 2/3 \times Mc \times 0,5L$$

$$Q1 = 4311,49$$

$$Ra' = 4311,49$$

$$Q2 = 4311,49$$

$$Rb' = 4311,49$$

$$\Delta C = MC = (Ra' \times 145) - (Q1 \times 3/8 \times 145)$$

$$\Delta C = MC = \frac{390728,93}{EI}$$

EI

Dari data pengujian didapat

$$\Delta C = 26,88 \quad \text{mm}$$

$$E = 0.542 \quad \text{N/mm}^2$$

7. Total Lendutan Di Titik C

Total Lendutan Di Titik C

$$\Delta C = MC = (M \text{ akibat P} + M \text{ akibat BS}) / EI$$

$$\Delta C = MC = \frac{294706459,9}{EI}$$

EI

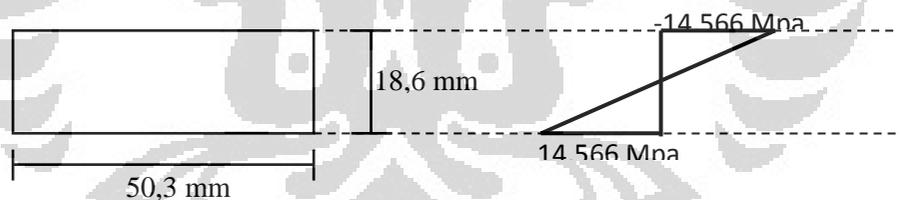
Metode JIS $\rightarrow E = \sigma/\epsilon$

$$\Delta C = 26,88 \quad \text{mm}$$

$$E = 408,86 \quad \text{N/mm}^2$$

8. Tegangan Akibat Momen Lentur / Kuat Lentur

Khusus untuk kuat lentur tegangan hanya diambil ketika P maksimum. Diagram tegangan seperti terlihat pada Gambar 4.39. berikut :



Gambar 4.39. Diagram tegangan

$$\text{Tegangan Lentur} = \frac{M \cdot y}{I}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Teg. Max} = \frac{41995,11 \times (18,6/2)}{I}$$

I

$$\text{Teg. Max} = 14,57 \quad \text{MPa}$$

$$\text{Teg. Min} = -14,57 \quad \text{MPa}$$

9. Regangan

Hubungan Kurva Elastis Maka :

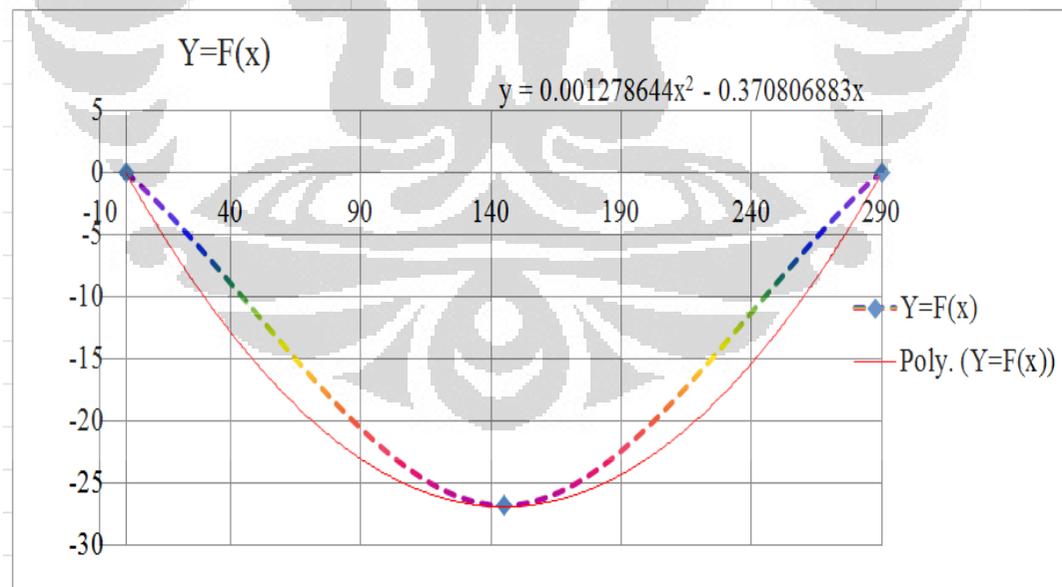
$$\frac{1}{\rho} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{Y} \quad \text{Dimana :} \quad \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{d^2y/dx^2}{\left[1 + \left(dy/dx\right)^2\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

Lendutan $f(x)$ yang diperoleh didapat dalam tabel 4.48 dan grafik 4.20 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.48. Lendutan $f(x)$

X	Y
0	0
72.5	-20.163
145	-26.884
217.5	-20.163
290	0



Grafik 4.20. Lendutan $f(x)$

Tabel 4.49 dan grafik 4.20 diatas menampilkan fungsi lendutan ($f(x)$) atau kelengkungan akibat beban P dengan Pers. Lendutan: $y = 0,001278644x^2 - 0,370806883x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0,002557288x - 0,370806883$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0,002557288$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{0,002557288}{[1+(0,002557288x - 0,370806883)^2]^{3/2}}$$

Dimana : x = jarak bentang

y = lendutan

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = 26811,9 \text{ mm}^4$$

Modulus elastisitas pendekatan yang diperoleh didapat dalam tabel 4.49 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.49. Analisis Modulus Elastisitas

Jarak (mm)	ρ (mm)	M (N.mm)	E (MPa)
0	474,402	0	0
72,5	411,374	21062,63	323,16
145	391,039	42076,44	613,66
217,5	411,374	21062,63	323,16
290	474,402	0	0

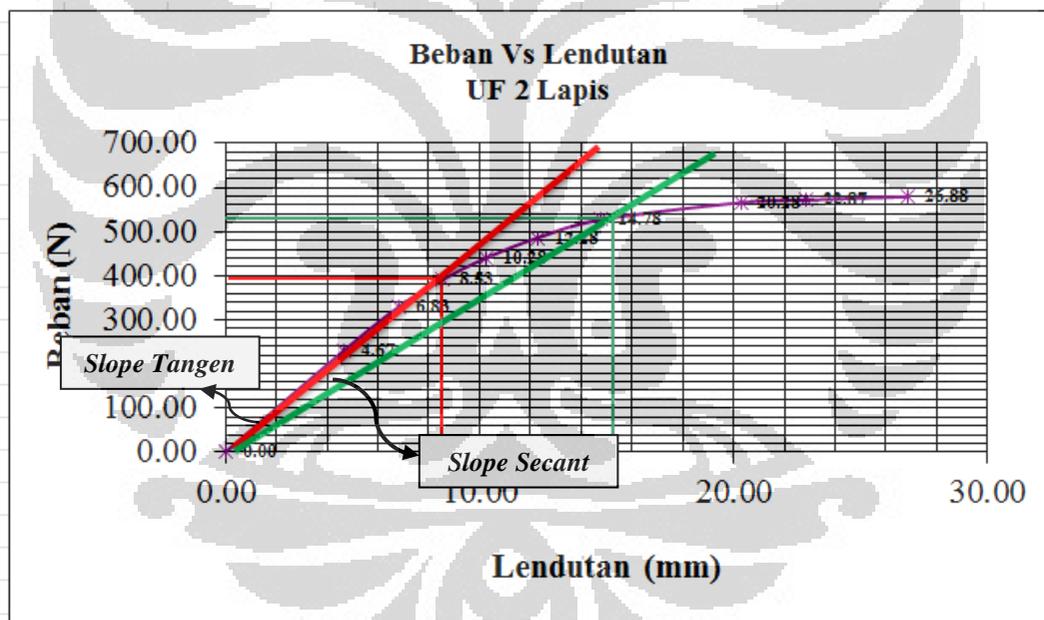
10. Diagram Regangan dan Tegangan

Langkah diatas dilakukan pada semua beban P yang ada dan ditampilkan dalam sebuah tabel, sehingga dari diagram beban vs lendutan bisa di konversi menjadi diagram regangan vs tegangan seperti yang disajikan pada Tabel 4.50 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.50. Tegangan vs Regangan laminasi

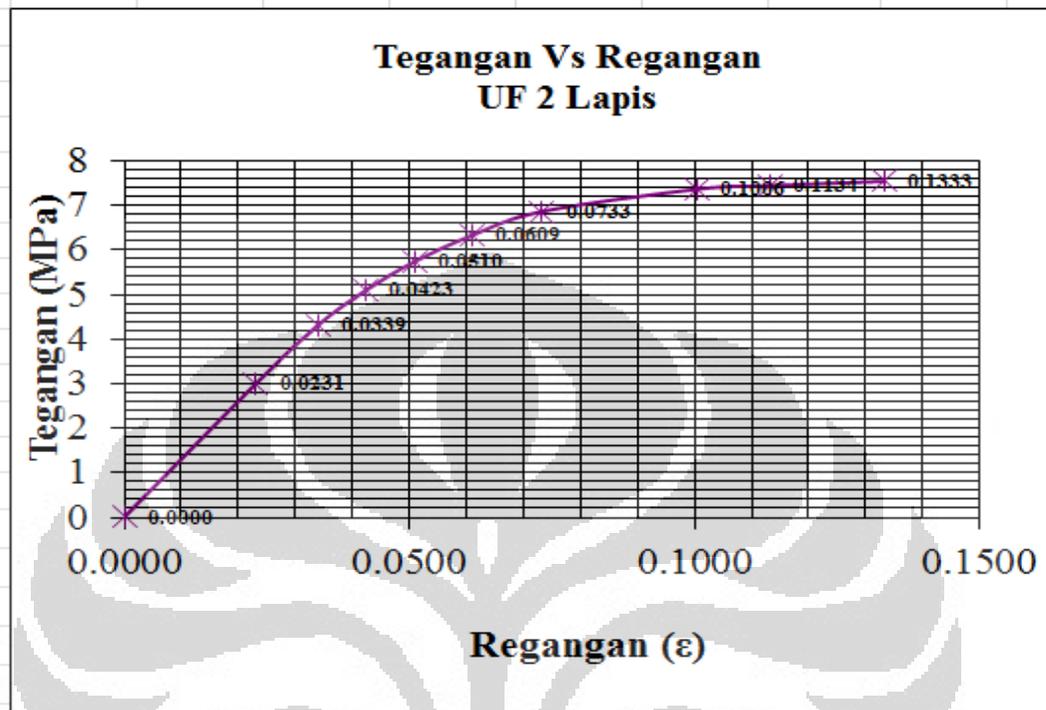
Tegangan (Mpa)		ϵ	
P	P+BS	P	P + BS
0.00	0.03	0.0000	0.0000
5.80	5.83	0.0062	0.0062
8.30	8.33	0.0091	0.0091
9.83	9.86	0.0113	0.0113
11.09	11.12	0.0136	0.0136
12.22	12.24	0.0163	0.0163
13.25	13.28	0.0196	0.0196
14.22	14.25	0.0269	0.0269
14.37	14.40	0.0303	0.0303
14.57	14.59	0.0357	0.0357

Dari tabel 4.45. didapat grafik beban vs lendutan laminasi seperti Grafik 4.21 dibawah ini :



Grafik 4.21. Beban vs lendutan

Dari Tabel 4.50 diatas di dapat grafik Tegangan vs Regangan seperti Grafik 4.22 dibawah ini :



Grafik 4.22. Tegangan vs Regangan

Diagram beban vs lendutan yang dihasilkan pada uji modulus elastisitas ternyata sama dengan digram tegangan vs regangan yang didapat melalui hasil perhitungan.

11. Menentukan Nilai Modulus Elastisitas

Untuk metode Tangent dan Secant menggunakan rumus yang sudah dijelaskan pada bab sebelumnya :

$$MOE = \frac{ML^3}{4BD^3}$$

dimana:

L adalah jarak sangga (mm).

B adalah lebar (mm).

D adalah tebal (mm).

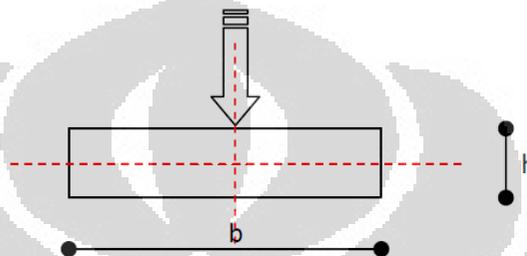
M adalah kemiringan garis linier ($\Delta P / \Delta Y$)

Dari 4 metode diatas di dapat data-data Modulus Elastisitas seperti tabel 2.51. dibawah ini

Tabel 4.51. Perbandingan nilai modulus ASTM C-580-02, JIS, dan Pendekatan

NO	L (mm)	SLOPE		M (N/mm)	B (mm)	H (mm)	MODULUS (Mpa)			
		BEBAN (N)	Lendutan(mm)				Tangent	Secant	JIS	Pendekatan
1	290.00	485.74	12.28	39.54	50.00	18.60	749.40	711.81	409.31	613.74
2	290.00	504.89	13.44	37.56	50.00	18.60				

Pembebanan arah panjang yang dimaksud seperti gambar 4.40 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.40. Arah pembebanan arah panjang

Berikut disajikan hasil pengujian modulus elastisitas berurutan dari metode *tangent*, *secant*, JIS dan pendekatan pada tabel 4.52 sampai tabel 4.55 dan grafik 4.23 sampai grafik 4.27 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.52. Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Tangent

Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elasticity (Mpa)			
		2 Lapis UF	2 lapis Epoksi	3 Lapis UF	3 lapis Epoksi
		<i>Tangent</i>	<i>Tangent</i>	<i>Tangent</i>	<i>Tangent</i>
25 kg/cm ²	1	749.40	894.45	383.39	475.13
	2	793.86	848.97	756.26	673.72
	3	1173.79	881.25	538.29	346.63
	4	1109.76	745.45	681.47	561.80
	5	1000.62	1048.99	179.25	484.81
	6	823.76	896.89	478.43	420.76
Rata-rata		941.86	886.00	502.85	493.81
Standar Deviasi		177.95	97.88	208.31	113.51
X + SD		1119.81	983.88	711.16	607.32
X - SD		763.91	788.12	294.54	380.30
Hasil rerata		841.91	880.39	567.57	485.63

□ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

Tabel 4.53. Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Secant

Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elastiscity (Mpa)			
		2 Lapis UF	2 lapis Epoksi	3 Lapis UF	3 lapis Epoksi
		<i>Secant</i>	<i>Secant</i>	<i>Secant</i>	<i>Secant</i>
25 kg/cm ²	1	711.81	841.69	314.27	461.29
	2	729.55	790.27	752.00	656.01
	3	1073.81	895.56	547.88	339.72
	4	1052.02	704.55	681.43	553.98
	5	898.72	976.80	177.50	483.11
	6	771.46	851.60	486.07	416.58
Rata-rata		872.89	843.41	493.19	485.12
Standar Deviasi		161.19	92.40	217.78	109.87
X + SD		1034.08	935.81	710.97	594.98
X - SD		711.71	751.01	275.42	375.25
Hasil rerata		832.71	844.78	507.41	478.74

□ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

Tabel 4.54. hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode JIS

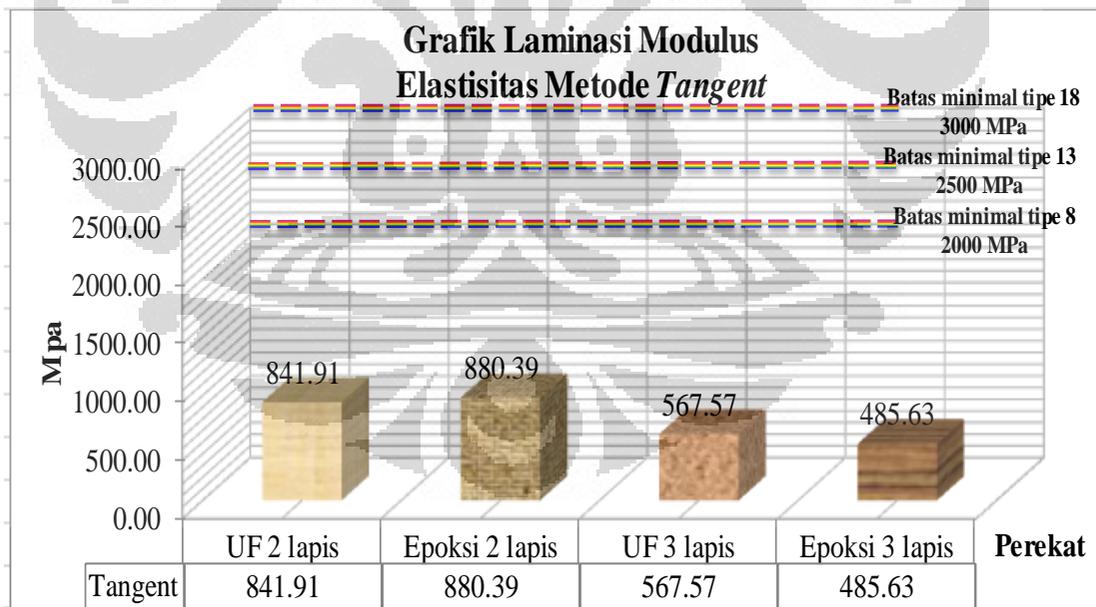
Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elastiscity (Mpa)			
		2 Lapis UF	2 lapis Epoksi	3 Lapis UF	3 lapis Epoksi
		<i>JIS</i>	<i>JIS</i>	<i>JIS</i>	<i>JIS</i>
25 kg/cm ²	1	409.31	581.80	215.33	377.09
	2	450.06	569.17	627.07	629.06
	3	679.80	713.36	490.02	290.08
	4	684.37	434.35	582.35	463.39
	5	546.97	492.54	133.98	362.40
	6	493.03	552.60	389.41	314.05
Rata-rata		543.92	557.30	406.36	406.01
Standar Deviasi		116.38	94.26	198.82	124.64
X + SD		660.30	651.57	605.18	530.66
X - SD		427.54	463.04	207.53	281.37
Hasil rerata		474.84	549.03	419.28	361.40

□ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi

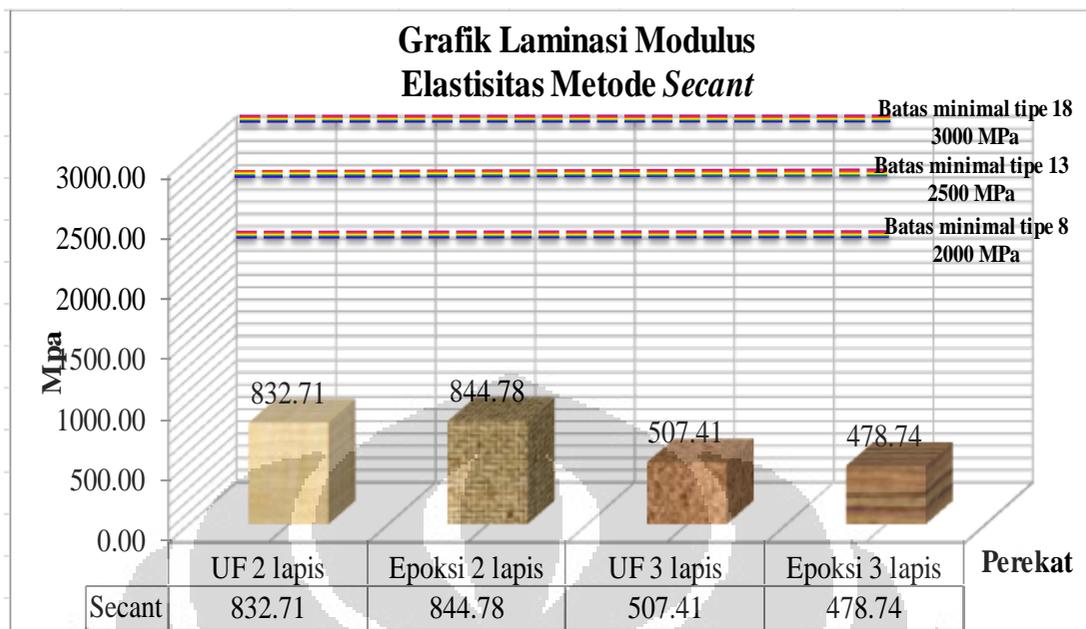
Tabel 4.55. Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Pendekatan

Tekanan Hidrolik	No. Benda Uji	Modulus Of Elastiscity (Mpa)			
		2 Lapis UF	2 lapis Epoksi	3 Lapis UF	3 lapis Epoksi
		Pendekatan	Pendekatan	Pendekatan	Pendekatan
25 kg/cm ²	1	613.74	497.88	269.69	398.53
	2	631.49	487.08	644.01	563.98
	3	921.35	610.46	473.58	293.29
	4	903.85	371.70	581.54	476.63
	5	775.49	421.50	149.30	415.21
	6	663.15	472.89	415.28	358.64
Rata-rata		751.51	476.92	422.23	417.71
Standar Deviasi		136.98	80.67	187.09	94.03
X + SD		888.50	557.58	609.32	511.75
X - SD		614.53	396.25	235.15	323.68
Hasil rerata		690.05	469.84	476.82	412.25

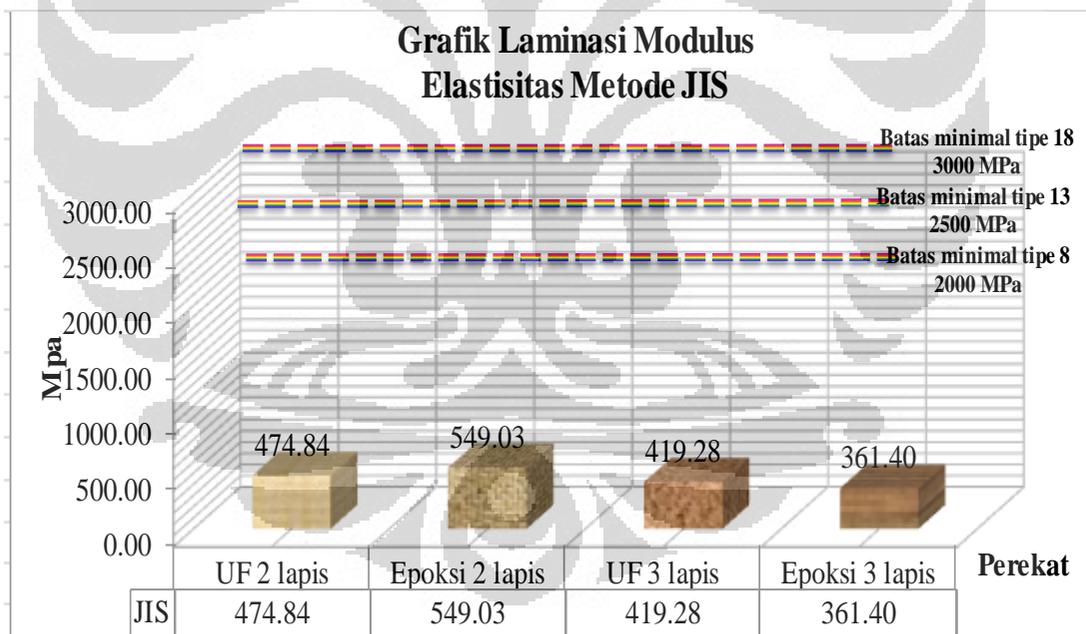
■ = Tidak dihitung karena diatas dan dibawah batas standar deviasi



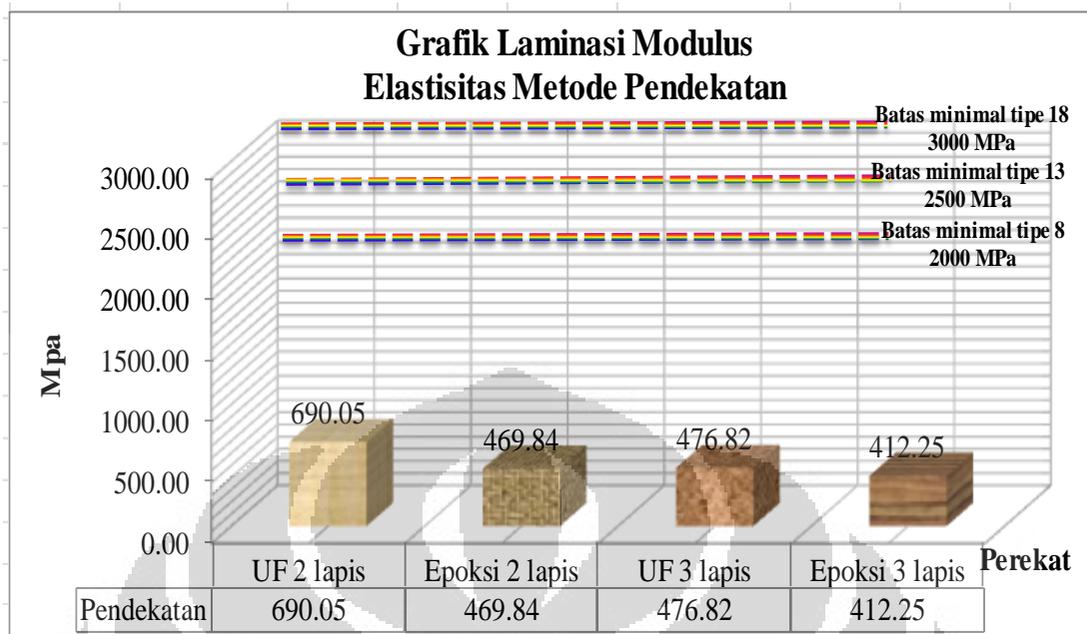
Grafik 4.23. Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Tangent



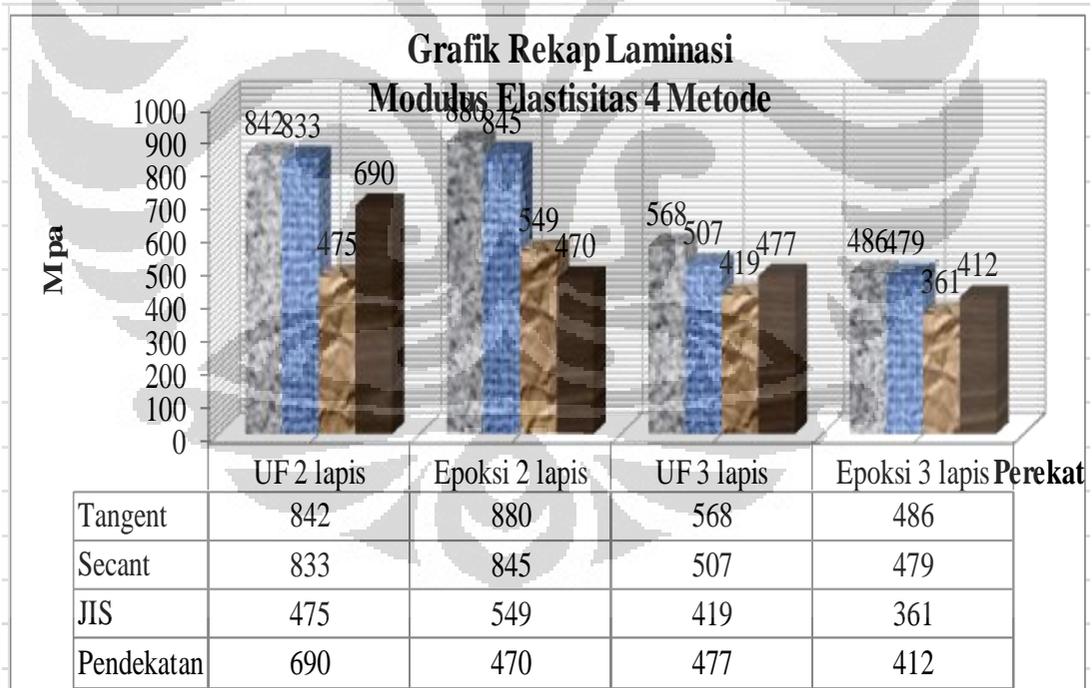
Grafik 4.24. Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Secant



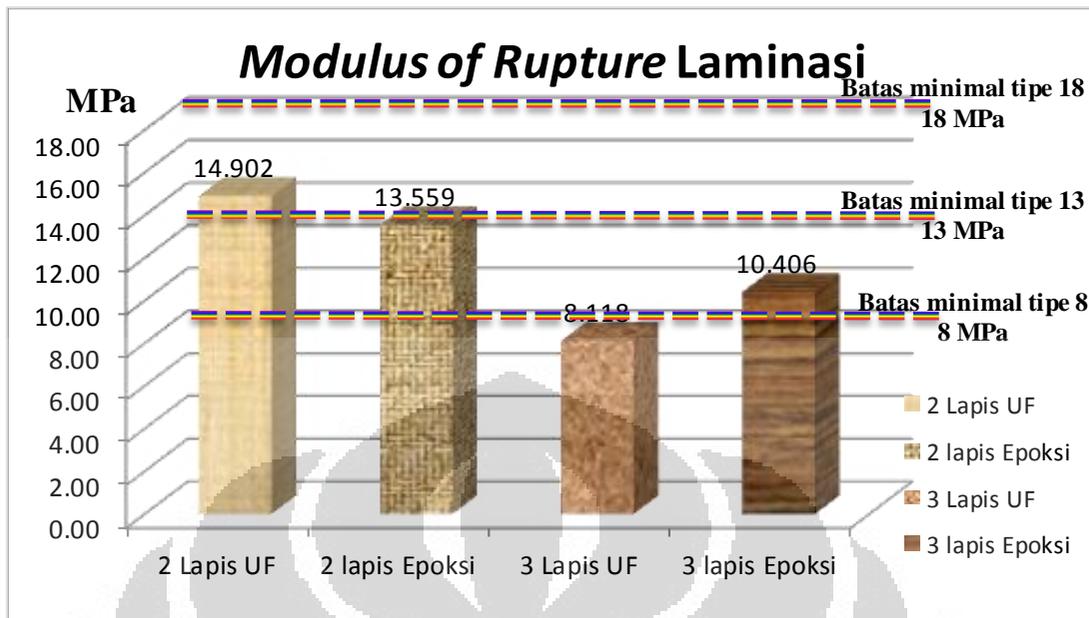
Grafik 4.25. Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode JIS



Grafik 4.26. Hasil perhitungan laminasi modulus elastisitas metode Pendekatan



Grafik 4.27. Hasil rekap laminasi perhitungan modulus elastisitas 4 metode



Grafik 4.28. Modulus of Rupture laminasi

Dari Grafik 4.23 sampai dengan Grafik 4.27 nilai modulus yang dihasilkan dari papan partikel yang kesemuanya dibawah 1000 MPa masih dibawah standar papan biasa tipe 18 yang menurut JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19] harus memenuhi nilai 3000 MPa baik dalam arah panjang maupun arah lebar. Bahkan untuk mencapai papan biasa tipe 8 dengan nilai minimum harus memenuhi 2000 MPa dalam arah panjang maupun arah lebar masih jauh untuk menjangkaunya. Apalagi untuk mencapai papan partikel struktural yang harus mencapai nilai modulus elastisitas minimum 3000 MPa dalam arah panjang. Modulus elastisitas laminasi yang dihasilkan pada pembebanan arah panjang dapat dilihat pola bahwa laminasi 2 lapis lebih baik daripada laminasi 3 lapis. Sedangkan perbandingan yang dihasilkan untuk perekat panas urea formaldehida dan perekat dingin epoksi hasilnya hampir sama, tetapi bila dilihat lebih teliti perekat panas urea formaldehida sedikit lebih unggul daripada perekat dingin epoksi baik hasil dari metode *tangent*, *secant*, JIS, dan pendekatan semua menunjukkan pola yang hampir sama. Hal ini menunjukkan laminasi 2 lapis menggunakan perekat panas urea formaldehida paling unggul dan lebih baik digunakan daripada perekat dingin epoksi.

Dari Grafik 4.28. dapat dilihat *modulus of rupture* laminasi menunjukkan papan laminasi 2 lapis untuk perekat urea formaldehida maupun perekat dingin epoksi mempunyai nilai lebih dari 13 Mpa dan kurang dari 18 Mpa sehingga

memenuhi syarat papan partikel untuk tipe 13 JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003: *Particleboard*^[19] dan urea formaldehida lebih unggul dari perekat dingin epoksi. Sedangkan papan laminasi 3 lapis untuk perekat urea formaldehida maupun perekat dingin epoksi mempunyai nilai lebih dari 8 MPa dan kurang dari 13 MPa sehingga memenuhi syarat papan partikel untuk tipe 8 JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003: *Particleboard*^[19] dan perekat dingin epoksi lebih unggul dari urea formaldehida. Papan laminasi dengan urea formaldehida dan epoksi 2 & 3 lapis terlihat dalam gambar 4.41 dan gambar 4.42 dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.41. Papan laminasi dengan urea formaldehida 2 & 3 lapis



Gambar 4.42. Papan laminasi dengan epoksi 2 & 3 lapis

4.18 Rekapitulasi Hasil Standarisasi

Rekapitulasi hasil standarisasi terlihat dalam tabel 4.56 dan tabel 4.57 dibawah ini :

Tabel 4.56. Hasil pengujian-pengujian papan partikel

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Hasil pengujian papan partikel			
	Phenol 0%	Phenol 2,5%	Phenol 5%	Phenol 7.50%
Uji Visual & Mutu Penampilan	Mutu A	Mutu B	Mutu C	Mutu C
Kerapatan	OK	OK	OK	OK
Kadar Air	Not OK (dibawah std)	Not OK (dibawah std)	Not OK (dibawah std)	Not OK (dibawah std)
Daya Serap Air	OK	OK	OK	OK
Pengembangan Tebal	Not OK (diatas std)	Not OK (diatas std)	Not OK (diatas std)	Not OK (diatas std)
Rekatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>)	Not OK (dibawah std)	Not OK (dibawah std)	Not OK (dibawah std)	Not OK (dibawah std)
Tekan	<u>I</u> . Serat OK	<u>I</u> . Serat OK	<u>I</u> . Serat OK	<u>I</u> . Serat OK
Modulus Elastisitas rerata	620 MPa	616 MPa	589 MPa	495 MPa
Lentur	Tipe 13	Tipe 13	Tipe 13	Tipe 13

Tabel 4.57. Hasil pengujian-pengujian papan laminasi

Pengujian (Tekanan 25 kg/cm ²)	Hasil pengujian papan laminasi			
	UF 2 lapis	Epoksi 2 lapis	UF 3 lapis	Epoksi 3 lapis
Rekatan (<i>Internal Bond</i>)	OK (tipe 13)	OK (tipe 18)	OK (tipe 13)	OK (tipe 13)
Geser laminasi	<u>Not OK</u> (dibawah std)	<u>Not OK</u> (dibawah std)	<u>Not OK</u> (dibawah std)	<u>Not OK</u> (dibawah std)
Modulus Elastisitas rerata	824 MPa	758 MPa	544 MPa	482 MPa
Lentur	Tipe 13	Tipe 13	Tipe 8	Tipe 8

BAB 5

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

5.1 Kesimpulan

Pada hasil penelitian ini dan pembahasan yang telah dilakukan dan diuraikan pada bab sebelumnya, maka dapat ditarik kesimpulan sebagai berikut:

1. Papan Partikel

- Pada perancangan pencampuran antara cacah aseptik dengan kadar phenol formaldehida 0 %, 2,5 %, 5 %, dan 7,5 %, maka didapat rancang campur terbaik yaitu 0 % (tanpa perekat).
- Dilihat dari modulus elastisitas belum memenuhi standar tetapi yang lebih utama dilihat dari uji lentur memenuhi standar JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19] papan biasa tipe 8.

2. Papan Laminasi

Pada pengujian laminasi yang dilakukan dengan pembuatan papan partikel menggunakan cacah aseptik 100% (kadar phenol formaldehida 0%) dilakukan perbandingan perekat antara perekat panas urea formaldehida dengan perekat dingin epoksi, hasil yang didapatkan ialah :

- Laminasi 2 lapis lebih baik daripada laminasi 3 lapis. Untuk laminasi 2 lapis hasil nilai berbeda tipis yaitu lebih unggul perekat panas urea formaldehida daripada perekat dingin epoksi, sedangkan untuk laminasi 3 lapis hasil nilai kuat lentur lebih unggul perekat dingin epoksi daripada perekat panas urea formaldehida. Dari keseluruhan penggunaan perekat panas urea formaldehida dengan laminasi 2 lapis paling unggul.
- Dilihat dari modulus elastisitas belum memenuhi standar tetapi yang lebih utama dilihat dari uji lentur dimana 2 lapis memenuhi standar JIS (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19] papan biasa tipe 13, sedangkan 3 lapis memenuhi standar JIS

- (*Japanese Industrial Standard*) A 5908 – 2003 : *Particleboard*^[19]
papan biasa tipe 8.

5.2 Saran

Berdasarkan kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, maka disarankan beberapa hal sebagai berikut :

1. Dalam pemilihan bahan baku benda uji kotak aseptik harus diusahakan diambil kotak aseptik yang kering dan masih lumayan baik dari tempat pembuangannya sehingga dapat dihasilkan benda uji papan partikel yang lebih baik.
2. Dalam pembuatan benda uji papan partikel dalam pengempaannya menggunakan besi cetak lembaran yang akurat sehingga tidak menimbulkan sisa untuk dipotong yang berlebihan.
3. Untuk hasil laminasi yang diperoleh yaitu perekat panas urea formaldehida sedikit lebih unggul dari perekat dingin epoksi, maka jika dilapangan lebih disarankan menggunakan perekat dingin yang pengerjaannya lebih mudah serta hasil lekatannya mendekati perekat panas urea formaldehida.

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Physical and mechanical properties of cardboard panels made from used beverage carton with veneer overlay

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated some of the important properties of the cardboard substrate panels overlaid with beech veneer. The experimental cardboards from recycled food and beverage carton containers having approximately 75% paperboard, 20% low density polyethylene (LDPE), and 5% aluminum foil were overlaid using four types of adhesives; polyurethane, phenol-formaldehyde, urea-formaldehyde, and melamine-urea formaldehyde. The cardboard specimens overlaid with veneer using polyurethane adhesive had better mechanical properties and water resistance than those of the specimens made with other three types of adhesives. Based on the findings of this study, composite cardboards overlaid with veneers could be considered as an alternative raw material with accepted properties to be used in furniture applications such as counter tops, flooring, and kitchen cabinets.

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1. Introduction

In 2006, 313,000 tons of beverage carton were recycled within a total capacity of 12 billion tons recycled material that represents a recycling rate of 30% in Europe (EU 27, Norway and Switzerland). Recycling is not only increasing at a high rate but also combining with recovery of material reaching to almost 636,000 tons with an approximate value of 61% rate in European Union. It is expected that more than 70% of municipalities will have enhanced opportunities for recycling household packaging [1]. Recycled food carton has also substantial amount of market share within recycling industry.

Solid wastes are classified as organic and inorganic material. Inorganic wastes are glass, ceramics, and metals such as iron, especially used in packaging materials, and others including zinc, copper and aluminum. Recovery of these materials has been under study for a long time. Plastic material is important for their impact on environment because of their long half-life, wide spread, use and the once-off nature of utilization. Therefore, they result in a high waste bulk causing environmental pollution [2–5].

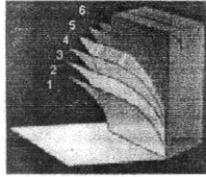
In recent years, environmental problems and recycling issues are being discussed with more popularity in Turkey. Recovering waste material from used beverage cartons (UBC) to manufacture a value-added product with an economical and efficient method is an important issue from the perspective of environmental pollution.

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Recycling of beverage cartons is a relatively new developing industry in Turkey. The material obtained from recycled UBC carton in Europe is predominantly used for the manufacture of paper and carton based products including shopping bags, cores for paper reel, sheets of cardboard, disposable kitchen towels, printing paper, plaster board lining, and corrugated board [6]. Throughout the manufacturing process, the cartons are treated in such a way no other materials including toxic adhesives are needed. Cardboard also offers excellent soundproofing and insulation qualities.

UBC carton can be recycled using a thermal compression process to manufacture home and building products. Fig. 1 shows the dominating structure of a used beverage carton. As an alternative to repulping for paper applications, an additional process converts shredded cartons into thermally compressed to make a high strength bio-composite panel alternative to traditional wood based panels such as particleboard, medium density fiberboard (MDF), and oriented strandboard (OSB). This type of panel product was developed by Tetra Pak[®] and is produced in various countries under the brand name, Yekpan[®] is composed of 70–90% paper, 10–25% low density polyethylene (LDPE), and about 5% aluminum which is existing components of UBC is produced in Turkey. UBC cartons collected from consumers are shredded and then molded together under high temperature and pressure as illustrated in Fig. 2. The process uses the whole waste package without leaving any waste. UBC cartons are shredded into 5 mm particles and formed in a layer to get a desired thickness. The mat is then compressed under pressure and heat in a hot press [7]. In this process, there is no need addition of an adhesive element due to 20% polyethylene in UBC carton raw material. The polyethylene content



1. Polyethylene: barrier to moisture, bacteria
2. Paperboard: for stiffness
3. Polyethylene: adhesion layer
4. Aluminum: barrier to oxygen, light
5. Polyethylene: adhesion layer
6. Polyethylene: seals in liquid food contents

Fig. 1. The dominating structure of aseptic beverage cartons [7].

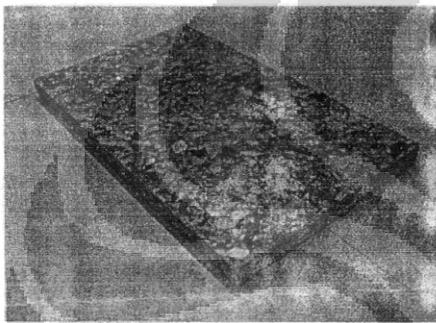


Fig. 2. A cardboard sample.

in the mat melts and binds fiber and aluminum pieces together in the form of a compact elastic matrix. Aluminum at the rate of 5% causes the heat to spread more uniformly.

Overlaying of wood based panels such as particleboard and MDF with wood veneer sheets improves their appearance and properties resulting in value-added products. Veneer overlay is a premium product in cabinet and furniture manufacture as far as its quality is concerned. Although particleboard provides an excellent surface for the application of quality wood veneer, well-developed adhesive strength between overlay and substrate is required to have an ideal lamination process [8]. Currently, interior fitment and furniture manufacturers using wood based panels such as particleboard and MDF overlaid with decorative surfacing material do not commonly know cardboards made from UBC chips. However, when cardboards are overlaid with decorative wood veneer sheets using a suitable adhesive, they could be a competitor to overlaid wood based panels in office furniture manufacture. These overlaid panels could be used in the construction of cabinets, furniture, paneling, kitchen worktops and work surfaces in offices, educational establishments, laboratories, and other industrial product applications.

Formaldehyde emission from composite panels plays an important role on both environment and human health. Therefore manufacturers in most of developed and developing countries are trying to produce adhesive with a very low formaldehyde emission level or adhesive which does not contain any formaldehyde. It is well known that UF, MUF and PF are most widely used adhesives

in wood composite panel manufacturing. Since panels made from recycled cardboard does not only have any formaldehyde but also have very low resin amount reducing overall production cost. Such panels have certain content polyethylene which does not contain any formaldehyde.

It is fact that demand for wood product has been increasing with increasing population of the world which adversely influencing the sustainable utilization of forest resources. Value-added panels manufactured from recycled materials would be considered as an alternative solution to this problem. Bio-based composite made from UBC carton also would have some potential to be used as a substitute other panels products.

The objective of this work was to evaluate some properties of the cardboard substrate with wood veneer sheets as an alternative product to wood based panel substrates such as particleboard, MDF, and OSB. Currently, there is no conclusive study about the application of wood veneers on the panels made from UBC carton. Water resistance and mechanical properties of cardboard panels overlaid with wood veneer sheets using various adhesives were determined. Glueline strength (delamination test) between veneer sheet and cardboard substrate was also determined. These data were needed to understand the adhesive strength variation on the veneered cardboard as compared to other traditional wood based panels. Determining of the adhesive type having the best glueline strength among experimental adhesives was also aimed.

2. Materials and methods

Four commercially produced cardboard panels with dimensions of 1250-mm × 2500-mm × 15-mm were supplied by Yekas Recycling Company. The panels were then cut into smaller test panels with dimensions of 500-mm × 500-mm × 15-mm. A total of 20 experimental panels were randomly assigned to experimental groups, four for each type of adhesive and four panels without overlay application. Commercially produced defect free rotary-cut beech (*Fagus orientalis* Lipsky) veneer sheets with a thickness of 1.5 mm and with an average density of 0.63 g/cm³ were used to overlay cardboards [9]. All of the experimental panel parts and veneer sheets were placed in a climate room with a temperature of 20 ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 65% ± 5% before overlaying process was carried out.

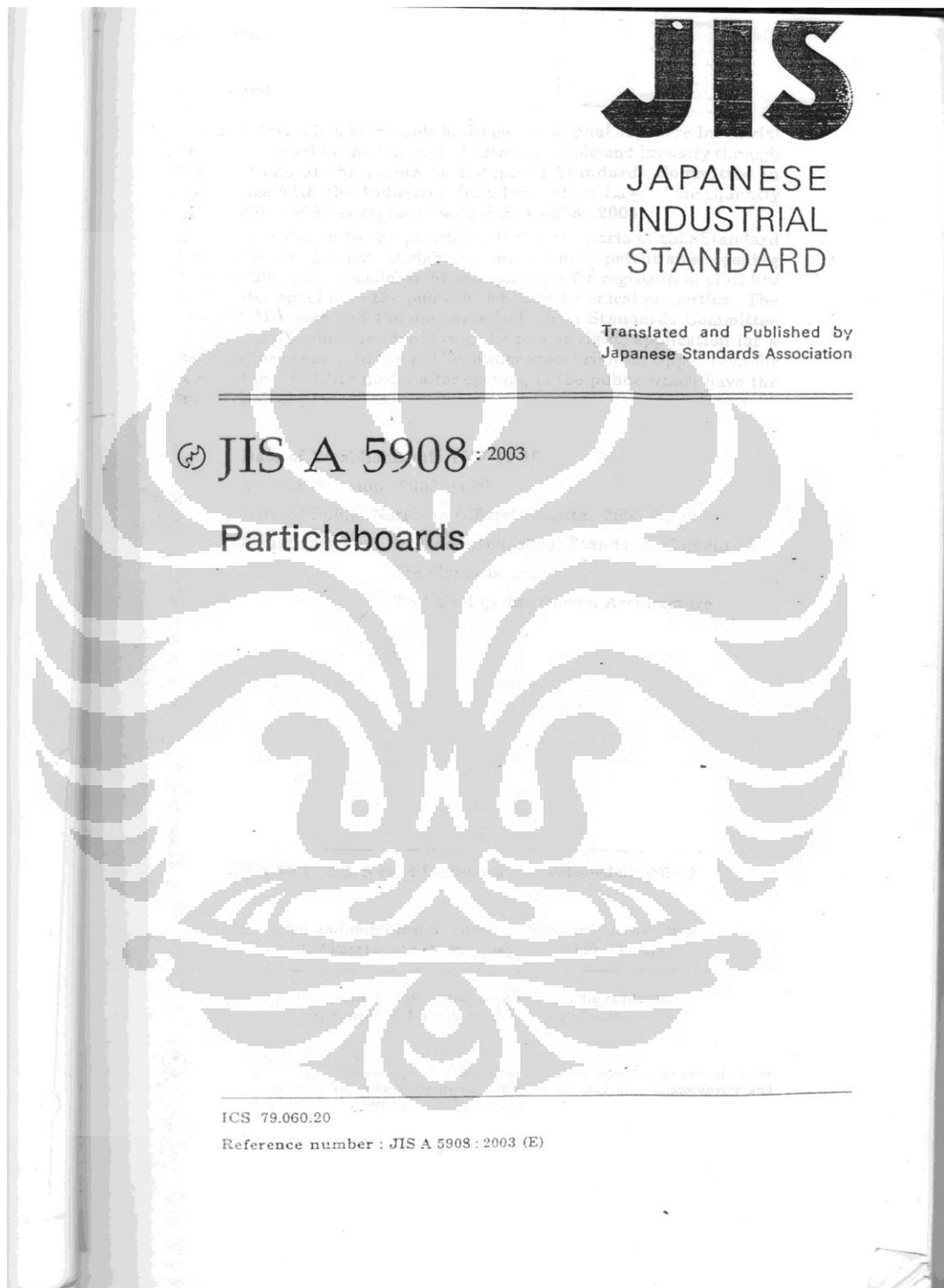
Cardboard panels were manufactured at Yekas Recycling Company, a recycling institution, acquired to Turkey by Tetra Pak®, Izmir, Turkey. Raw material was shredded into 5 mm particles before the paperboard-LDPE-aluminum particles were then spread into sheets to a desired thickness. Mats without having any resin or additives were pressed in a hot press at a temperature of 170 °C and a pressure of 1.2 N/mm² for 12 min as illustrated in Fig. 2. No adhesive was used since there is 20% polyethylene which melts and acting as an adhesive to bond the board in carton. Aluminum at the rate of 5% causes the heat to spread more uniformly during the press. The panels were then cooled in cold platforms.

2.1. Overlaying process of the cardboard with beech veneer sheets

Two pieces of 1.5 mm thick veneer sheets were glued on both sides of the cardboard as shown in Fig. 3. The face veneers were aligned to the cardboard substrate so that their longitudinal grain direction was perpendicular to the major axis of the substrate cardboard. Four types of liquid synthetic adhesives were used to bond the veneer sheets to the cardboards, urea-formaldehyde (UF), phenol-formaldehyde (PF), melamine urea-formaldehyde (MUF) with a mixture of 20% melamine and 80% urea, and polyurethane (PU) (diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate). Technical specifications of these adhesives were presented in Table 1. Ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl) was added as a hardener in the case of UF and MUF adhesives at a level of 1% based on dry resin weight. The each adhesive were uniformly applied on each side of the face veneers at approximate rate of 200 g/m². The panels were then sandwiched with the veneer sheets and pressed at a pressure of 1.5 N/mm² and a temperature of 120 °C for 10 min in a laboratory type hot press except for panels made using PU resin. The press parameters of panels made using PU adhesive were 1.5 N/mm², 60 °C, and 180 min for pressure, temperature and time, respectively. Finally, the experimental cardboard panels with veneers were conditioned in a climate room with a relative humidity of 65 ± 5% and a temperature of 20 ± 2 °C for about 3 weeks before being cut into test specimens.

2.2. Determination of physical and mechanical properties of the overlaid panels

Physical and mechanical properties were carried out on specimens cut from the experimental panels as illustrated in Fig. 4. Each of the four adhesive treatments and the uncovered panels were evaluated. Air-dry density, thickness swelling



A 5908 : 2003



Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law. Consequently JIS A 5908 : 1994 is replaced with JIS A 5908 : 2003.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with a patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have technical properties. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying the patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have the said technical properties.

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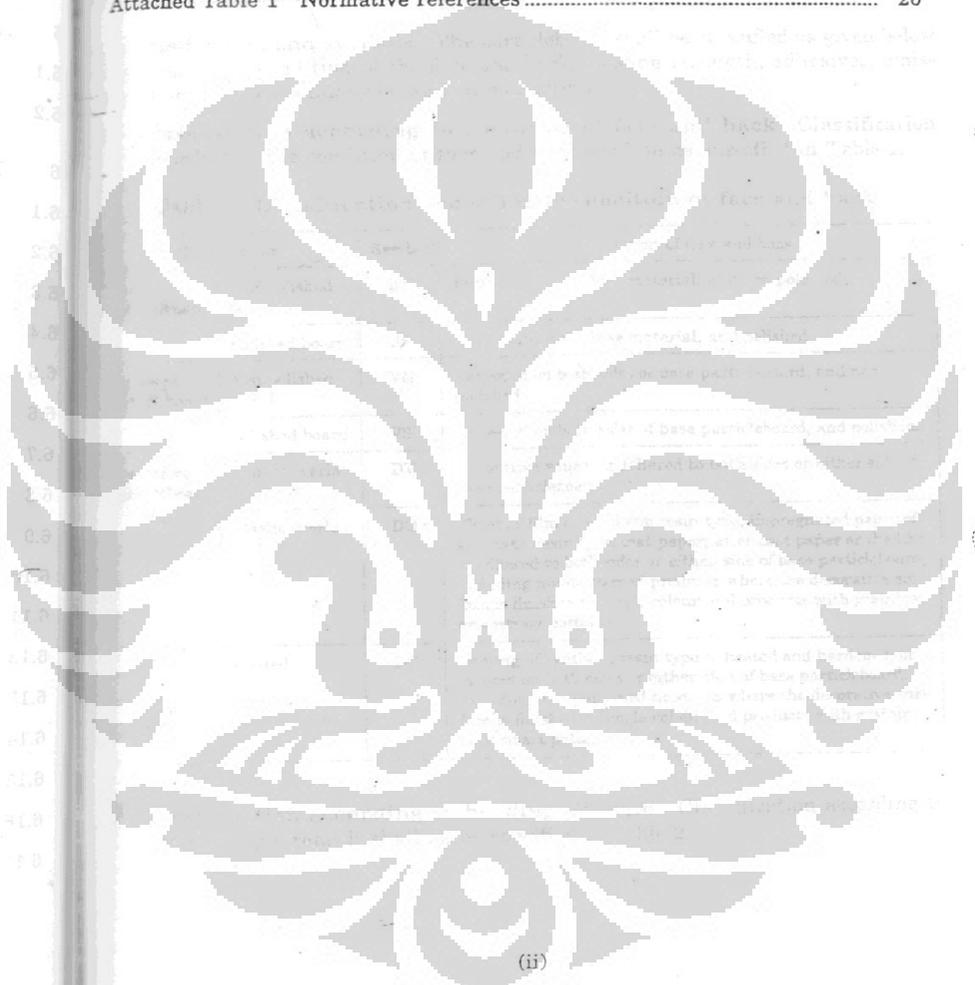
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Contents

	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Classification and symbols	1
4 Shapes, dimensions and tolerances	3
5 Appearance and quality	4
5.1 Appearance	4
5.2 Quality	5
6 Test methods	9
6.1 Test pieces	9
6.2 Measurement of dimensions and squareness	10
6.3 Density test	12
6.4 Moisture content test	13
6.5 Bending strength test	13
6.6 Bending strength test under wet conditions	14
6.7 Test of swelling in thickness after immersion in water	14
6.8 Internal bond test	15
6.9 Test of wood screw holding power	15
6.10 Formaldehyde emission test	16
6.11 In-plane tensile strength test	16
6.12 Impact resistance test	17
6.13 Acid resistance test	17
6.14 Alkali resistance test	18
6.15 Stain resistance test	18
6.16 Change-in-colour resistance test	18
6.17 Scratch resistance test	18

6.18	Thermal insulation test.....	18
6.19	Incombustibility test.....	18
7	Inspection.....	19
8	Designation.....	19
9	Marking.....	19
Attached Table 1 Normative references.....		20



(ii)

Particleboards

1 Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the boards which are formed mainly from wood particles⁽¹⁾ by hot pressing with adhesives (hereafter referred to as "particleboard").

Note (1) The wood particles include chip, flake, wafer, strand, etc.

2 Normative references The standards shown in Attached Table 1 contain provisions which, through reference in this Standard, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) shall be applied.

3 Classification and symbols The particleboard shall be classified as given below according to the condition of the face and back, bending strength, adhesives, emission quantity of formaldehyde, and incombustibility.

a) **Classification according to condition of face and back** Classification according to the condition of face and back shall be as specified in Table 1.

Table 1 Classification according to condition of face and back

Classification		Symbol	Condition of face and back
Base particleboard	Non-polished board	RN	Both sides are of base material, and non-polished.
	Polished board	RS	Both sides are of base material, and polished.
Veneered particleboard	Non-polished board	VN	Veneered on both sides of base particleboard, and non-polished.
	Polished board	VS	Veneered on both sides of base particleboard, and polished.
Decorative particleboard	Veneer overlay	DV	Decorative veneer is adhered to both sides or either side of base particleboard.
	Plastic overlay	DO	Sheet or film of synthetic resin type, impregnated paper of synthetic resin type, coat paper, after-coat paper or the like is adhered to both sides or either side of base particleboard, including non-patterned products where the decorative surface is finished in single colour and products with graining or abstract patterns.
	Coated	DC	Coating of synthetic resin type is heated and hardened, or printed on both sides or either side of base particleboard, including non-patterned products where the decorative surface is finished in single colour and products with graining or abstract patterns.

b) **Classification according to bending strength** Classification according to the bending strength shall be as specified in Table 2.

Table 2 Classification according to bending strength

Classification		Symbol	Bending strength
Base particleboard and decorative particleboard	Type 18	18	The bending strength shall be 18.0 N/mm ² or over both lengthwise and widthwise.
	Type 13	13	The bending strength shall be 13.0 N/mm ² or over both lengthwise and widthwise.
	Type 8	8	The bending strength shall be 8.0 N/mm ² or over both lengthwise and widthwise.
Base particleboard	Type 24-10	24-10	The bending strength shall be 24.0 N/mm ² or over lengthwise and 10.0 N/mm ² or over widthwise.
	Type 17.5-10.5	17.5-10.5	The bending strength shall be 17.5 N/mm ² or over lengthwise and 10.5 N/mm ² or over widthwise.
Veneered particleboard	Type 30-15	30-15	The bending strength shall be 30.0 N/mm ² or over lengthwise and 15.0 N/mm ² or over widthwise.

Remarks : Type 24-10 means the board of the orientation strand (OSB) type, and Type 17.5-10.5 means the board of wafer type.

- c) **Classification according to adhesives** Classification according to the adhesives shall be as specified in Table 3.

Table 3 Classification according to adhesives

Classification	Symbol	Adhesive	Main use (informative)
Type U	U	Urea resin type or at least equivalent in performance.	Suitable for furniture and cabinets.
Type M	M	Urea-melamine resin condensation type or at least equivalent in performance.	Suitable for floor substrates, roof substrates, inner and outer wall substrates, fixture materials or the like.
Type P	P	Phenolic resin type or at least equivalent in performance.	

- d) **Classification according to emission quantity of formaldehyde** Classification according to the emission quantity of formaldehyde shall be as specified in Table 4.

Table 4 Classification according to emission quantity of formaldehyde

Classification	Symbol	Emission quantity of formaldehyde	
		mean	maximum
F☆☆☆	F☆☆☆	0.3 mg/L or under	0.4 mg/L or under
F☆☆	F☆☆	0.5 mg/L or under	0.7 mg/L or under
F☆☆	F☆☆	1.5 mg/L or under	2.1 mg/L or under

- e) **Classification according to incombustibility** Classification according to the incombustibility shall be as specified in Table 5.

Table 5 Classification according to incombustibility

Classification	Symbol
Incombustibility grade 2	Incombustibility 2
Incombustibility grade 3	Incombustibility 3
Regular	—

4 **Shapes, dimensions and tolerances** Shapes, dimensions and tolerances shall be as specified below. However, the dimensions of the made-to-order product shall be subjected to the agreement between the parties concerned with delivery, and the tolerances and the squareness shall be as specified in Table 7.

- a) **Thickness** The thickness shall be as specified in Table 6.

Table 6 Thickness

Unit: mm

Thickness	9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40
-----------	---------------------------------------

Remarks : The thickness of the base particleboards of Type 24-10 and Type 17.5-10.5 may be 9.5 mm, 11 mm, 12.7 mm, 16 mm, 19 mm and 28.5 mm.

- b) **Width and length** The width and length shall be as specified in Fig. 1.

Unit: mm

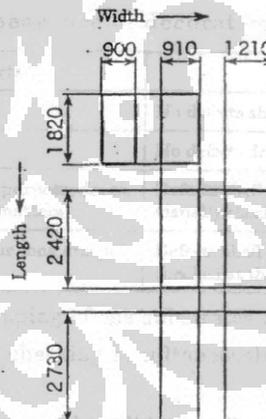


Fig. 1 Width and length

Remarks : The width and the length of the base particleboards of Type 24-10 and Type-17.5-10.5 may be 1 220 mm and 2 440 mm respectively.

- c) **Tolerances and squareness** The tolerances and squareness shall be as specified in Table 7.

Table 7 Tolerances and squareness

Unit: mm

Classification	Thickness	Tolerances on thickness			Tolerances on width and length	Squareness
		Non-polished board	Polished board	Decorative board		
Base particleboard and veneered particleboard	Under 15	± 1.0	± 0.3	—	± 3.0	2 max.
	15 or over to and excl. 20	± 1.2				
	20 or over	± 1.5				
Decorative particleboard	Under 18	—	—	± 0.5		
	18 or over	—	—	± 0.6		

Remarks : The thickness of the decorative particleboard means the thickness of the substrate added by the thickness of the decorative layer.

5 Appearance and quality

5.1 **Appearance** The appearance shall be as specified below:

- a) The surfaces of the particleboards shall be free from noticeable unevenness, stains, exfoliations, etc., and any distortion or warpage detrimental to use, shall not be observed. The decorative particleboard shall be free from the defects as indicated in Table 8.

Table 8 Appearance of decorative particleboard

Classification of defects	Standard
Chippings ⁽¹⁾ , cracks or peelings	No defects shall be observed.
Distortion or warpage	No defects detrimental to use shall be observed.
Unevenness except for decorative purpose, dents, stains, flaws or mixing of foreign matters	Defects shall not be noticeably observed when visually checked at the position of 60 cm apart.
Irregular patterns, gloss and colour tone except for decorative purpose	Defects shall not be observed when visually checked at the position of 2 m ⁽²⁾ apart.

Notes ⁽¹⁾ To mean the chipping of the substrates and decorative layers.

⁽²⁾ To carry out the checking simultaneously with several test pieces arranged.

- b) The section of the particleboard shall be excellent, and the side shall be square to the surface, except those whose sides are machined for the special purpose.

5.2 Quality The particleboard shall be tested on the quality items as indicated in Table 9 in accordance with test method in clause 6 and shall meet the requirements of Tables 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Table 9 Quality items

Quality item	Base particleboard and veneered particleboard			Decorative particleboard			Applicable subclause
	Type U	Type M	Type P	Type U	Type M	Type P	
Dimensions and squareness	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.2
Density	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.3
Water content	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.4
Bending strength	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.5
Bending strength under wet conditions ⁽⁴⁾	Test A	—	○	—	○	—	6.6
	Test B	—	—	○	—	○	
Swelling in thickness after immersion in water ⁽⁴⁾	—	○	○	—	○	○	6.7
Internal bond	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.8
Wood screw holding power ⁽⁵⁾	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.9
Emission quantity of formaldehyde	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.10
In-plane tensile strength	—	—	—	○	○	○	6.11
Impact resistance	—	—	—	○	○	○	6.12
Acid resistance ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	○	○	○	6.13
Alkali resistance ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	○	○	○	6.14
Stain resistance ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	○	○	○	6.15
Change-in-colour resistance ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	○	○	○	6.16
Scratch resistance ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	○	○	○	6.17
Thermal insulation	To be subjected to the agreement between the parties concerned with delivery.						6.18
Incombustibility ⁽⁷⁾	○	○	○	○	○	○	6.19

Notes (4) Not to be applied to Type 8.

(5) The wood screw holding power shall be applied to the thickness of 15 mm or over.

(6) Not to be applied to the veneer overlay nor after-coat papers.

(7) To be applied to the particleboard having incombustibility.

Table 10 Quality

Classification	Density g/cm ³	Moisture content %	Bending strength N/mm ²		Bending strength under wet condi- tions (%)		Swelling in thickness after immersion in water (%)	Internal bond N/mm ²	Wood screw holding power N	Emission quantity of formaldehyde mg/L	Bending Young's modulus (informa- tive) N/mm ²
			Length- wise	Width- wise	Length- wise	Width- wise					
Base particleboard, decorative particleboard	0.40 or over up to and incl. 0.90	5 or over up to and incl. 13	18.0	9.0 min.	12 max.	0.3 min.	500 min.	mean 0.3 or under maximum 0.4 or under	3 000 min. widthwise		
			13.0							mean 0.5 or under maximum 0.7 or under	
			8.0								mean 1.5 or under maximum 2.1 or under
Type 1B	0.40 or over up to and incl. 0.90	5 or over up to and incl. 13	13.0	6.5 min.	0.2 min.	400 min.	mean 0.3 or under maximum 0.4 or under	2 500 min. widthwise			
			8.0						mean 0.5 or under maximum 0.7 or under		
			8.0							mean 1.5 or under maximum 2.1 or under	
Type 3	0.40 or over up to and incl. 0.90	5 or over up to and incl. 13	8.0	0.15 min.	300 min.	mean 0.3 or under maximum 0.4 or under	2 000 min. widthwise				
			8.0					mean 0.5 or under maximum 0.7 or under			
			8.0						mean 1.5 or under maximum 2.1 or under		

Table 10 (concluded)

Classification	Density g/cm ³	Mois- ture content %	Bending strength N/mm ²		Bonding strength under wet condi- tions (%)		Swelling in thickness after immersion in water (%)	Internal bond N/mm ²	Wood screw holding power N	Emission quantity of formaldehyde mg/L	Bending Young's modulus (informa- tive) N/mm ²					
			Length- wise	Width- wise	Length- wise	Width- wise										
Base particleboard	0.40 or over up to and incl. 0.80	5 or over up to and incl. 13	24.0 min.	10.0 min.	12.0 min.	5.0 min.	When the thickness is 12.7 mm or under, the required value shall be 25 or under. When the thickness is over 2.7 mm, the required value shall be 20 or under.	0.3 min.	500 min.	mean 0.3 or under maximum 0.4 or under mean 0.5 or under maximum 0.7 or under mean 1.5 or under maximum 2.1 or under	4 000 min. lengthwise, 1 300 min. widthwise					
												Type 24-10	F☆☆☆	F☆☆☆	F☆☆	3 000 min. lengthwise, 2 000 min. widthwise
													F☆☆	F☆☆	F☆☆	mean 1.5 or under maximum 2.1 or under
Veneered particleboard	17.5- 10.5	30.0 min.	17.5 min.	10.5 min.	8.8 min.	5.3 min.	12 max.	4 000 min. lengthwise, 2 800 min. widthwise	mean 0.3 or under maximum 0.4 or under mean 0.5 or under maximum 0.7 or under mean 1.5 or under maximum 2.1 or under	4 000 min. lengthwise, 2 800 min. widthwise						
											Type 30-15	F☆☆☆☆	F☆☆☆☆	F☆☆	mean 0.3 or under maximum 0.4 or under	
												F☆☆☆☆	F☆☆☆☆	F☆☆	mean 0.5 or under maximum 0.7 or under mean 1.5 or under maximum 2.1 or under	

Remarks : Lengthwise means the longitudinal direction, while widthwise means the direction orthogonal thereto. In the case of the veneered particleboard, lengthwise means the direction of the fibres of the veneer, and widthwise means the direction orthogonal thereto.

Table 11 Quality of decorative particleboard

Moisture content %	In-plane tensile strength N/mm ²	Impact resistance	Acid resistance	Alkali resistance	Stain resistance against the crayon (red)	Change-in-colour resistance		Scratch resistance
						Appearance	Colour difference	
5 or over up to and incl. 13	0.4 min.	To be free from the radial cracks, fracture and peeling of the decorative layer, and the diameter of recesses to be 20 mm or under.	No dis- coloration shall be observed.	No dis- coloration shall be observed.	To be of Gray scale 3 or over	To be free from defects such as crazing and swell on the surface.	To be of Gray scale 4 or over, or of colour difference 3.0 or under	No noticeable scratches shall be observed.

Remarks : The acid resistance, the alkali resistance, the stain resistance, the change-in-colour resistance and the scratch resistance are not applied to the veneer overlay nor after-coat.

Table 12 Thermal insulation

Thickness mm	Thermal resistance m ² ·K/W	Thickness mm	Thermal resistance m ² ·K/W
10	0.060 or over	25	0.155 or over
12	0.077 or over	30	0.181 or over
15	0.095 or over	35	0.215 or over
18	0.112 or over	40	0.241 or over
20	0.120 or over		

Remarks : The thermal resistance value which is not indicated in Table 12 shall be obtained by the proportional interpolation.

Table 13 Incombustibility

Classification	Incombustibility
Incombustibility grade 2	Incombustibility grade 2
Incombustibility grade 3	Incombustibility grade 3
Regular	—

6 Test methods

6.1 Test pieces

6.1.1 Sampling of test piece The test pieces of the dimensions and the number specified in Table 14 shall be sampled for every test item from the portion in the vicinity of the centre of the original board except the peripheral part of the sample.

In the case of the decorative board with grooves on the decorative surface, the test piece shall be sampled including the groove part.

6.1.2 Conditioning of test piece The test pieces shall be kept under air-dry condition⁽⁸⁾ or those which reach the constant weight⁽⁹⁾ at the temperature 20 ± 2 °C, and the humidity (65 ± 5) %. The test piece to be used for the formaldehyde emission test shall be in accordance with 7.3 of JIS A 1460.

Notes ⁽⁸⁾ The air-dry condition mentioned here means the condition of the test pieces which have been left in a well-ventilated room for seven days or more.

⁽⁹⁾ The constant weight means the value where the mass is measured for every 24 h, and the rate of change reaches 0.1 % or under.

Table 14 Dimensions and number of test pieces

Test item	Dimensions of test piece mm	The number of test pieces to be sampled from one board
Density test	100 × 100	1
Moisture content test	100 × 100	1
Bending strength test	Width 50 × length [span ⁽¹⁰⁾ + 50]	Lengthwise 1, widthwise 1
Bending strength test under wet conditions	Width 50 × length [span ⁽¹⁰⁾ + 50]	Lengthwise 1, widthwise 1
Test of swelling in thickness after immersion in water	50 × 50	1
Internal bond test	50 × 50	1
Test of wood screw holding power	50 × 100	1
Formaldehyde emission test	50 × 150	Two sets of the number where the total surface area of the test piece including the butt ends is close to 1 800 cm ² (the fraction of 5 and over shall be counted as a unit and the rest be disregarded) shall be used.
In-plane tensile strength test	50 × 50	1
Impact resistance test	300 × 300	1
Acid resistance test	100 × 100	1
Alkali resistance test	100 × 100	1
Stain resistance test	100 × 100	1
Change-in-colour resistance test	150 × 150	1 ⁽¹¹⁾
Scratch resistance test	50 × 50	1
Thermal insulation test	900 × 900	1
Incombustibility test	220 × 220	1

Notes ⁽¹⁰⁾ The span shall be 15 times the nominal thickness, and 150 mm or over at the same time.

⁽¹¹⁾ 3 test pieces shall be prepared for the pattern board.

6.2 Measurement of dimensions and squareness The measurement of the dimensions and squareness shall be as specified below:

6.2.1 Thickness The thickness shall be measured at four points of 20 mm or over inside the peripheral sides as indicated in Fig. 2 by means of a measuring device having the accuracy of $\frac{1}{20}$ mm or finer, and the mean value of four measured values shall be employed. The part where the measuring device contacts with the surface of the sample shall be a circle of 6 mm or over in diameter. The convex part shall be measured in the case where unevenness is provided for the purpose of decoration.



○: measuring point of thickness: four points at four corners (a, b, c, d) of 20 mm or over inside each side

Fig. 2 Measurement of thickness of product to be shipped

6.2.2 Width and length The width and length shall be measured by using a measuring device having the accuracy of 1 mm or finer. The measuring points of the width and length shall be about 100 mm inside the peripheral sides as indicated in Fig. 3, and the width and length are measured at two points parallel to each side respectively, and defined as the means value of the measured values.

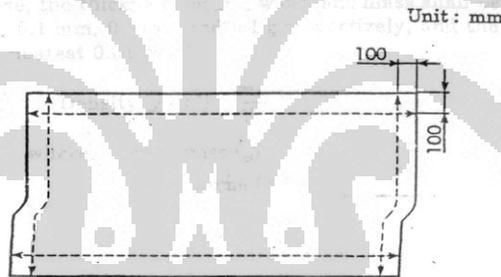


Fig. 3 Measurement of width and length of product

6.2.3 Squareness In defining the squareness, a sample shall be placed against the square of nominal size 1 000 of flat section square Grade 1 specified in JIS B 1506 as indicated in Fig. 4, and the clearance (δ) to be generated between the square and the sample at the part of 1 000 mm apart from the corner shall be measured at four corners by means of a measuring device having the accuracy of 0.5 mm or finer.

When the side length (l) of the sample is under 1 000 mm, the clearance (δ) shall be measured at the end part of the side length, and the measured value shall be converted by the following formula:

$$\text{Converted clearance (mm)} = \frac{1000\delta}{l}$$

where, l : side length (mm) of the sample
 δ : clearance (mm)

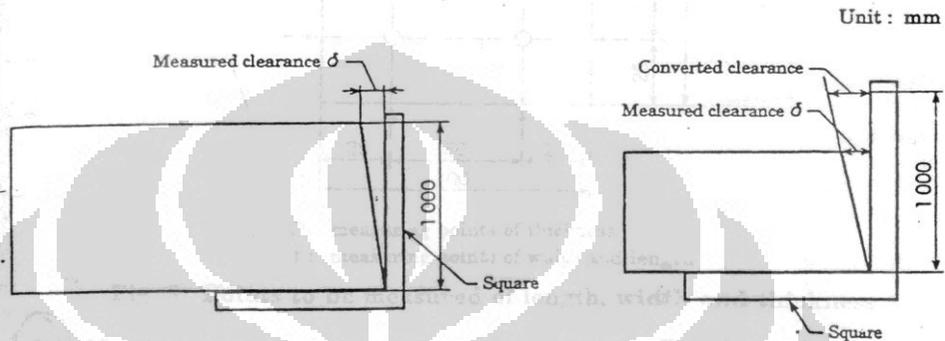


Fig. 4 Measurement of squareness

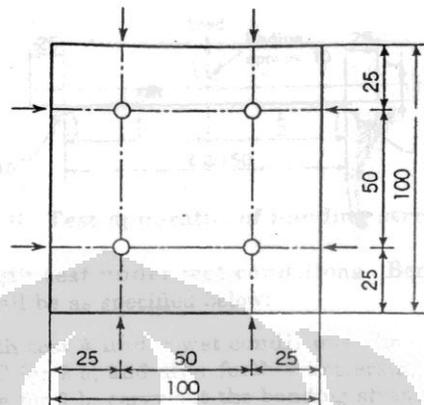
6.3 Density test Measure the lengths, widths and thicknesses of the points to be measured as shown in Fig. 5 and obtain their respective mean values to make them the length, width and thickness of the test piece with which the volume (V) is calculated. Then, measure the mass (m_1), and calculate the density by the formula below. In this case, the thickness, length, width and mass shall be measured to the nearest 0.05 mm, 0.1 mm, 0.1 mm and 0.1 g respectively, and the density shall be calculated to the nearest 0.01 g/cm³.

$$\text{Density (g/cm}^3\text{)} = \frac{m_1}{V}$$

where, m_1 : mass (g)

V : volume (cm³)

Unit : mm



O : measuring points of thickness
 † : measuring points of width and length

Fig. 5 Points to be measured of length, width and thickness

6.4 Moisture content test Measure the mass (m_1) of a test piece, put it in an air drier kept at 103 ± 2 °C, measure the mass (m_0) when it has constant mass, and obtain the moisture content to the tenth's place by the following formula:

$$\text{Moisture content (\%)} = \frac{m_1 - m_0}{m_0} \times 100$$

where, m_0 : mass (g) after drying
 m_1 : mass (g) before drying

6.5 Bending strength test Using the test apparatus shown in Fig. 6, apply a load of approximately 10 mm/min at a mean deformation speed from the surface of the test piece, and measure the maximum load (P). Calculate the bending strength of individual test pieces from the formula below.

In the case of the particleboards Type 18, Type 13 and Type 8, the smaller value of the bending strengths measured lengthwise and widthwise shall be adopted as the bending strength of the test piece, while for Type 24-10, Type 17.5-10.5 and Type 30-15, the bending strengths in both directions shall be adopted as the bending strength of the test piece.

$$\text{Bending strength (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \frac{3PL}{2bt^3}$$

where, P : maximum load (N)
 L : span (mm)
 b : width of test piece (mm)
 t : thickness of test piece (mm)

Unit : mm

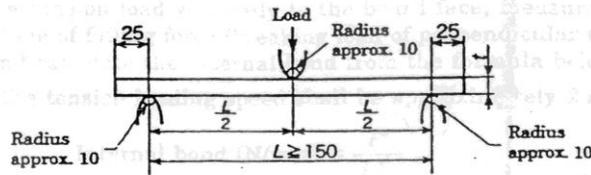


Fig. 6 Test apparatus of bending strength

6.6 Bending strength test under wet conditions Bending strength test under wet conditions shall be as specified below:

- a) **Bending strength test A under wet conditions** Immerse test pieces in warm water of 70 ± 3 °C for 2 h, and after further immersing them in water of ordinary temperature for 1 h, carry out the bending strength test specified in 6.5 as they are still wet. Calculate the bending strength under wet conditions of individual test pieces.

In the case of the particleboards Type 18 and Type 13, the smaller value of the bending strengths measured lengthwise and widthwise shall be adopted as the bending strength of the test piece, while for Type 24-10, Type 17.5-10.5 and Type 30-15, the bending strengths in both directions shall be adopted as the bending strength of the test piece. In calculating the bending strength under wet conditions, the dimensions of the test pieces before immersion shall be adopted.

- b) **Bending strength test B under wet conditions** Immerse test pieces in boiling water for 2 h, and after further immersing them in water of ordinary temperature for 1 h, carry out the bending strength test specified in 6.5 as they are still wet. Calculate the bending strength under wet conditions of individual test pieces.

In the case of the particleboards Type 18 and Type 13, the smaller value of the bending strengths measured lengthwise and widthwise shall be adopted as the bending strength of the test piece, while for Type 24-10, Type 17.5-10.5 and Type 30-15, the bending strengths in both directions shall be adopted as the bending strength of the test piece. In calculating the bending strength under wet conditions, the dimensions of the test pieces before immersion shall be adopted.

- 6.7 **Test of swelling in thickness after immersion in water** Measure the thickness in the centre of a test piece to the nearest 0.05 mm with a dial gauge or a micrometer, and then immerse it in water of 20 ± 1 °C horizontally about 3 cm below the water surface for 24 h, take it out, wipe off the water and measure the thickness again in the same manner as above. Calculate the swelling in thickness after immersion in water from the formula below:

$$\text{Swelling in thickness after immersion in water (\%)} = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{t_1} \times 100$$

where, t_1 : thickness (mm) before immersion in water

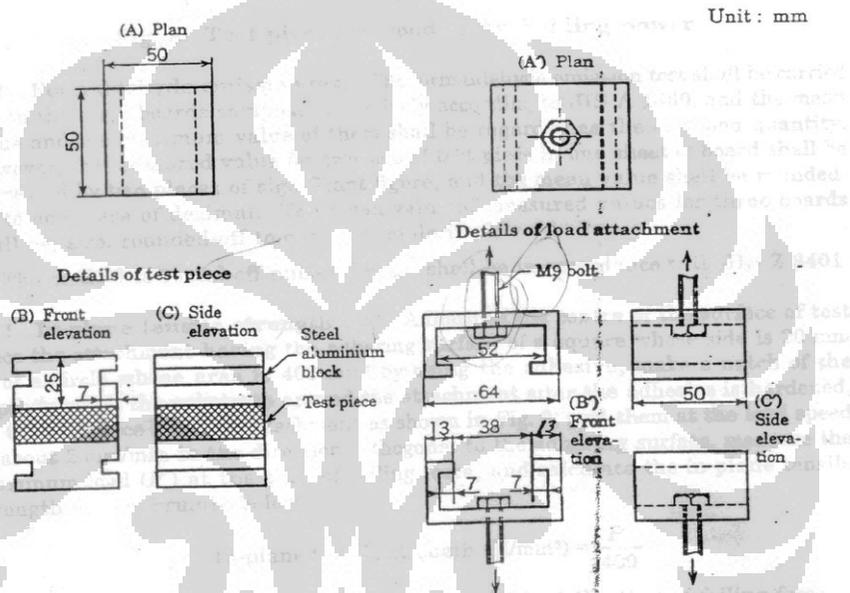
t_2 : thickness (mm) after immersion in water

6.8 Internal bond test Adhere a test piece to steel or aluminum blocks shown in Fig. 7, apply a tension load vertically to the board face, measure the maximum load (P) at the time of failing force (breaking load of perpendicular tensile strength to the board), and calculate the internal bond from the formula below.

In this test, the tension loading speed shall be approximately 2 mm/min.

$$\text{Internal bond (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \frac{P}{bL}$$

where, P : maximum load (N) at the time of failing force
 b : width (mm) of sample
 L : length (mm) of sample



Information : For the adhesion of the steel or aluminium block to the test piece, it is preferable to use an epoxy series resin or hot melt adhesive.

Fig. 7 Test apparatus of internal bond

6.9 Test of wood screw holding power - Screw in⁽¹²⁾ the threaded part (approximately 11 mm) of the wood screw of 2.7 mm in nominal diameter and 16 mm in nominal length specified in JIS B.1112, into the two positions in test pieces vertically as shown in Fig. 8, pull out the screws vertically after fixing the test piece, measure the maximum loads required for pulling out, and consider the mean value of the two operations the wood screw holding power. In this test, the pulling-out load speed shall be approximately 2 mm/min.

Note (12) Guide holes of about 3 mm deep should be made by using a drill of 2 mm in diameter.

B- esy
Funs p... MDE
ehgn brd asy
ngank p... (di p...)

Unit : mm

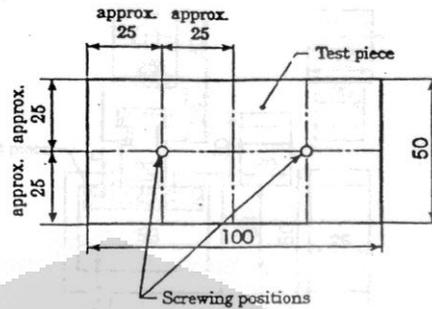


Fig. 8 Test piece for wood screw holding power

6.10 **Formaldehyde emission test** The formaldehyde emission test shall be carried out on the three boards sampled respectively according to JIS A 1460, and the mean value and the maximum value of them shall be regarded as the emission quantity. However, the measured value for two sets of test piece in one sheet of board shall be expressed by two places of significant figure, and the mean value shall be rounded-off to one place of decimal. The mean value of measured values for three boards shall be, also, rounded-off to one place of decimal.

The method to round-off numeral value shall be in accordance with JIS Z 8401.

6.11 **In-plane tensile strength test** Adhere to the centre of the surface of test piece the attachment having the adhering surface of a square whose side is 20 mm or of a circle whose area is 400 mm² by using the adhesive, make a notch of the depth to reach the substrate around the attachment after the adhesive is hardened, fix the test piece and the attachment as shown in Fig. 9, pull them at the load speed of about 2 mm/min in the direction orthogonal to the adhering surface, measure the maximum load (P') at the time of failing force, and calculate the in-plane tensile strength by the formula below:

$$\text{In-plane tensile strength (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \frac{P'}{400}$$

where, P' : maximum load (N) at the time of failing force
400: area (mm²) of adhered attachment

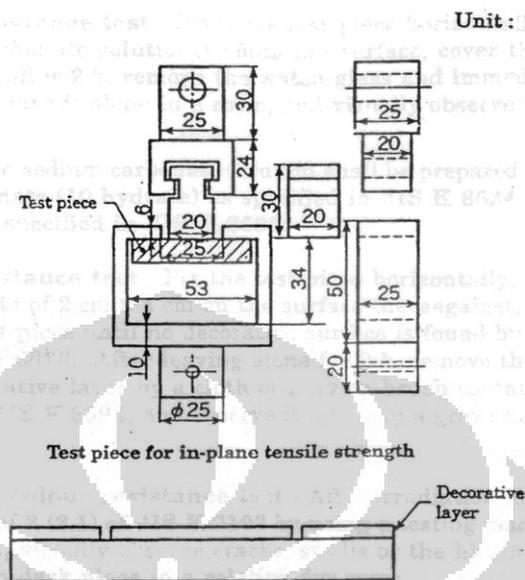


Fig. 9 Test piece for in-plane tensile strength test and attachment

6.12 Impact resistance test Place the test piece of the impact resistance test with its surface upside by the full-support method on the sand as specified in S1 of Table 3 of 5.2 of JIS A 1408, and drop a spherical weight made of iron and steel as specified in Table 15 onto the centre part of the surface from the prescribed height. Visually observe cracks or fractures on the surface and measure the diameter of the recess.

Table 15 Weight to be used in impact resistance test

Thickness of test piece mm	Weight to be used				Falling height of weight cm
	Symbol	Mass g	Nominal size	Diameter mm	
Under 15	W _r -300	Approx. 286	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	Approx. 41	50
15 or over	W _r -500	Approx. 530	2	Approx. 51	100

6.13 Acid resistance test Place the test piece horizontally, add several drops of 5% acetic acid solution⁽¹³⁾ onto the surface, cover the dropped part by a watch glass, and after 2 h, remove the watch glass and immediately wash the surface with water, leave it alone in a room, and visually observe the surface condition after 24 h.

Note ⁽¹³⁾ The acetic acid solution shall be prepared by using acetic acid as specified in JIS K 8355 or acetic anhydride as specified in JIS K 8886.

6.14 Alkali resistance test Place the test piece horizontally, add several drops of 1 % sodium carbonate solution⁽¹⁴⁾ onto the surface, cover the dropped part by a watch glass, and after 2 h, remove the watch glass and immediately wash the surface with water, leave it alone in a room, and visually observe the surface condition after 24 h.

Note ⁽¹⁴⁾ The sodium carbonate solution shall be prepared by using sodium carbonate (10 hydrate) as specified in JIS K 8624 or sodium carbonate as specified in JIS K 8625.

6.15 Stain resistance test Fix the test piece horizontally, place a plate having punched hole parts of 2 cm × 4 cm on the surface thereagainst, and paint the whole surface of the test piece until no decorative surface is found by using a crayon (red) specified in JIS S 6026. After leaving alone for 2 h, remove the crayon so as not to damage the decorative layer by a cloth or a nylon brush containing petroleum benzene specified in JIS K 8594, and observe it by using a grey scale specified in JIS L 0805.

6.16 Change-in-colour resistance test After irradiation for 48 h in accordance with B-1 method of 2 (2.1) of JIS K 7102 by using a testing machine specified in 3.1 (1) of JIS K 7102, visually observe cracks, swells or the like on the surface. Then, leave it alone in a dark place in a relative dry room.

The reference test piece which is not irradiated shall previously be left alone in the same place.

In 2 h or more after irradiation, take the test piece out of the dark place, and measure the change-in-colour by using a grey scale as specified in JIS L 0804, or measure the change-in-colour based on the method of $L^*a^*b^*$ colour system as specified in JIS Z 8730 by using a colorimeter as specified in JIS K 7102. However, the change-in-colour shall be judged by the mean value of three colour difference values for the test pieces with graining or other patterns.

Remarks : When a light-and water-exposure apparatus (enclosed carbon-arc type) or a light-and water-exposure apparatus (open-flame sunshine carbon-arc type) is use, the comparative data after irradiation of 48 h of a light-exposure apparatus (enclosed carbon-arc type) shall be confirmed.

6.17 Scratch resistance test Slide the test piece with its surface upside for about 30 mm lengthwise and widthwise by using a scratch tester of Martens type where the diameter of the sphere is 3 mm and the load of the tester is 4.9 N. Carry out the test at three points both lengthwise and widthwise, and then, visually observe the test piece from the position of about 60 cm apart.

6.18 Thermal insulation test The thermal insulation test shall be made in accordance with JIS A 1420, the thermal resistance shall be obtained at the time when the surface temperature is measured at mean temperature of 30 ± 3 °C in the state of upward heat flow direction.

6.19 Incombustibility test The incombustibility test shall be made in accordance with JIS A 1321.

7 Inspection The inspection shall be as follows:

- a) The shape, dimensions, appearance and quality shall be inspected by a reasonable inspection method.
- b) The emission quantity of formaldehyde, thermal insulation, acid resistance, alkali resistance, stain resistance, change-in-colour resistance, scratch resistance and incombustibility shall be inspected by the type inspection when the product is newly designed or modified, or when the conditions of production are changed.

8 Designation Designation of the particleboards shall be as specified in the following examples. However, unnecessary items such as the classification according to the face and back, according to the bending strength of the veneered particleboard, and according to the incombustibility may be omitted.

Example 1	Base-unpolished	13	U	F☆☆☆☆	Regular	Particleboard	
							RN-13UF☆☆☆☆ Regular-P or 13UF☆☆☆☆-PB
							Classification according to the incombustibility
							Symbol of classification according to the formaldehyde emission quantity
							Classification according to the adhesive
							Classification according to the bending strength
							Classification according to the surface condition
Example 2	Base-polished	18PF☆☆☆			Incombustibility grade 2	Particleboard	RS18PF☆☆☆ Incombustibility grade 2-PB or 18PF☆☆☆ Incombustibility grade 2-PB
Example 3	Veneered-unpolished	35-15F☆☆			Regular	particleboard	VNMF☆☆-PB
Example 4	Plastics overlay	13MF☆☆☆☆			Decorative	particleboard	DO13MF☆☆☆☆-PB

9 Marking Particleboards shall be marked with the items enumerated below on each product or on each package.

Moreover, for the products for floor substrates, roof substrates, inner and outer wall substrates, the items of the kind (or symbol) of classification according to formaldehyde emission quantity, c) and d) shall be marked for each product.

- a) Classification or symbol
- b) Dimensions (thickness × width × length)
- c) Year and month of manufacture or their abbreviation
- d) Name of manufacturer or its abbreviation
- e) Cautions

Example : Care shall be enough taken of storage because of being in danger of absorbing formaldehyde emitted from other products.

Attached Table 1 Normative references

- JIS A 1321 *Testing method for incombustibility of internal finish material and procedure of buildings*
- JIS A 1408 *Test methods of bending and impact for building boards*
- JIS A 1420 *Determination of steady-state thermal transmission properties—Hot box method*
- JIS A 1460 *Building boards determination of formaldehyde emission—Desiccator method*
- JIS B 1112 *Cross-recessed head wood screws*
- JIS B 7526 *Squares*
- JIS K 7102 *Testing method for colour fastness of plastics upon exposure to light of the carbon arc*
- JIS K 8355 *Acetic acid*
- JIS K 8594 *Petroleum benzine*
- JIS K 8624 *Sodium carbonate decahydrate*
- JIS K 8625 *Sodium carbonate*
- JIS K 8886 *Acetic anhydride*
- JIS L 0804 *Grey scale for assessing change in colour*
- JIS L 0805 *Grey scale for assessing staining*
- JIS S 6026 *Crayons and oil pastels*
- JIS Z 8401 *Guide to the rounding of numbers*
- JIS Z 8730 *Colour specification—Colour differences of object colours*

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(b) *C-Clamp*, large enough to fasten the cover plate securely over the bar mold.

(c) *Melting Chamber*, of sufficient volume and heat capacity to melt the sulfur mortar sample and maintain the temperature of the melt between 260 and 290°F (127 and 143°C).

(d) *Laboratory Mixer*, of such a type and speed to be capable of lifting the aggregate without beating air into the melt.

(e) *Ladle*, of sufficient capacity to completely pour one bar.

(f) *Masking Tape*, 1 in. (25 mm), or an equivalent.

5.3.2 *Method B*—Molds to permit the casting of bars $2 \pm \frac{1}{8}$ in. (50 ± 3 mm) square by 12 in. (300 mm) minimum length.

5.3.3 *Method C*—Molds to permit casting of rectangular beams shall have a minimum cross-sectional dimension of 2 in. and at least three times the nominal maximum size of the coarse aggregate in the polymer concrete (Note 1). The bar length shall be at least three times the beam depth plus 2 in.

Note 1—The nominal maximum size of coarse aggregate is that size next larger than the largest sieve on which at least 15% of the coarse aggregate by weight is retained.

5.4 *Testing Machine*—The testing machine shall be of any type sufficient to provide the required load and the rate of deflection prescribed. It shall have been verified to have an accuracy of 1.0% or better within twelve months of the time of use in accordance with Practices E 4. It shall be equipped with an appropriate device to record deflection and produce a graph of load versus deflection.

5.5 *Loading Nose and Supports*—The loading nose and supports shall have cylindrical surfaces. To avoid excessive indentation, the radius of the nose and supports shall be at least $\frac{1}{8}$ in. for Method A specimens, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. for Method B specimens, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for Method C specimens.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 All specimens for a single determination shall be made from a single mix containing sufficient amounts of the components in the proportions and in the manner specified by the manufacturer of the materials. If the proportions so specified are by volume, the components shall be weighed and the corresponding proportions by weight shall be reported.

6.1.1 *Number of Specimens*—Prepare a minimum of six test bar specimens for each material tested. Additional specimens may be required to establish the cross head speed in 9.3.2.

6.2 *Specimen Size*:

6.2.1 For Method A, the specimen shall be $1 \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in. (25 ± 1 mm) square by 10 to 14 in. (254 to 356 mm) long.

6.2.2 For Method B, the specimens shall be $2 \pm \frac{1}{8}$ in. (25 ± 1 mm) square by 12 to 16 in. (305 to 406 mm) long.

6.2.3 For Method C, the specimens shall be rectangular beams with cross section as in 5.3.3 and with a length equal to the span plus 2 to 12 in. (51 to 305 mm).

6.3 *Specimen Preparation Temperature*:

6.3.1 *Resin, Silicate, and Silica Materials*—The standard temperature of the materials, molds, apparatus, and the ambient temperature of the mixing area shall be $73 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$), unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer. Record the actual temperature.

6.3.2 *Sulfur Mortars*—The material shall be maintained at $275 \pm 15^\circ\text{F}$. The temperature of the molds and the ambient temperature of the mixing area shall be $73 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$). Record the actual temperature.

6.3.3 *For Sulfur Concrete*, the material, mold, apparatus, and mixing equipment shall be $275 \pm 15^\circ\text{F}$ ($135 \pm 8^\circ\text{C}$), unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer. Refer to Practice C 1312.

6.4 *Molding Test Specimens*:

6.4.1 Lubricate the mold by applying a thin film of an appropriate mold release or lubricant.

6.4.2 *Resin, Silicate, and Silica Materials*—Mix a sufficient amount of the components in the proportions and in the manner specified by the manufacturer of the materials. Fill the molds one-half full. Remove any entrapped air by using a cutting and stabbing motion with a spatula or rounded-end rod. Fill the remainder of the mold, working down into the previously placed portion. Upon completion of the filling operation, the tops of the specimens should extend slightly above the tops of the molds. When the molds have been filled, strike off the excess material, even with the top of the mold. Permit the material to remain in the mold until it has set sufficiently to allow removal without danger of deformation or breakage.

6.4.3 *Silicate Materials*—Some silicates may require covering during the curing period. After removal from the molds, acid-treat the specimens, if required, in accordance with the recommendations given by the manufacturer. No other treatment shall be permitted. Record the method of treatment in the report section under Conditioning Procedure.

6.4.4 *Sulfur Mortars*:

6.4.4.1 Assemble the mold described in 5.3.1 for the specimens. Cover the bolt hole in the mold end piece with 1 in. (25 mm) masking tape or other material.

6.4.4.2 Carefully place the cover plate onto the mold, covering only one of the end pieces. Apply a C-clamp around the mold and cover plate in such a manner as to hold the longitudinal mold pieces firmly in place with the cover plate.

6.4.4.3 Remove the uncovered end piece, being careful not to disturb the side bars.

6.4.4.4 Stand the mold on end, supporting it in such a manner that it will not tip.

6.4.4.5 Slowly melt approximately 5 lb (2.3 kg) of sulfur mortar in the melt chamber at a temperature of $275 \pm 15^\circ\text{F}$ while stirring gently with the laboratory mixer. (The mixer speed should be controlled so that it is sufficient to lift the aggregate without beating air into the melt.)

6.4.4.6 Using the ladle, fill each mold completely, allowing the molten material to just reach the upper end of the mold.

6.4.4.7 Carefully watch the end of the fresh casting and continually "top-off" the pour as shrinkage occurs (approximately three times).

6.4.5 *Sulfur Concrete*—Refer to Practice C 1312.

7. Conditioning

7.1 *Resin, Silica, and Silicate Materials*—Age the test specimens for a period of seven days, including the cure period in the mold, at $73 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) and relative humidity less than 80% before testing.

7.2 *Sulfur Materials*—Before testing, condition the specimens at 73 ± 4°F. The time between casting the specimens and testing the specimens shall be at least 24 h.

7.3 If longer or shorter conditioning time is used, the conditioning time shall be reported.

8. Procedure

8.1 *Measurement of Specimens*—Measure the depth and width of all test specimens to the nearest 0.001 in. (0.025 mm) using a micrometer. Make two measurements for each dimension near the middle of the beam's length and average them.

8.2 The testing machine shall be set up to test the specimens in simple bending with two supports and the load being applied by means of a loading nose midway between the supports.

8.2.1 *Method A*—The span shall be 9 ± 0.1 in. (230 ± 2 mm).

8.2.2 *Method B*—The span shall be 10 ± 0.1 in. (254 ± 3 mm).

8.2.3 *Method C*—The span shall be beam depth times 3 ± 2 %.

8.3 *Cross Head Speed:*

8.3.1 In order to achieve a strain rate of 0.01 ± 0.001 per minute at the top and bottom of the beam, set the testing machine to produce a cross head speed as determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{0.00167 \times L^2}{d} \quad (1)$$

where:
 speed = the cross head speed, in./min (mm/min),
 L = span, in. (mm), and
 d = depth of beam tested, in. (mm).

8.3.2 For sulfur concrete, load the specimen continuously and without shock. The load may be applied rapidly up to approximately 50 % of the breaking load. Thereafter, apply the load at such a rate that constantly increases the extreme fiber stress between 125 and 175 psi/min (0.86 and 1.21 MPa/min), when calculated in accordance with 9.1, until rupture occurs.

8.4 Place the specimen in the testing machine in such a manner that the faces of the beam that were in contact with the true plane surfaces of the mold are in contact with the supports and the center loading nose. Center the beam over the specimen supports.

8.5 Apply the load to the specimen at the speed calculated in 8.3.1 (this is the cross head speed of the machine when running without load) and record load deflection data. Deflection shall be measured by either a transducer under the specimen and in contact with it at the center of the span, or by the measurement of the motion of the loading nose relative to the supports.

8.5.1 Stop the test when the specimen breaks or the load drops off 25 % from its highest value.

9. Calculations

9.1 *Flexural Strength*—The flexural strength is equal to the stress calculated at maximum load. It is calculated as follows:

$$S = 3 PL/2 bd^2 \quad (2)$$

where:

S = stress in the specimen at midspan, psi (MPa),
 P = the maximum load at or prior to the moment of crack or break, lbf (or N),
 L = span, in. (mm),
 b = width of beam tested, in. (mm), and
 d = depth of beam tested, in. (mm).

9.2 *Modulus of Elasticity (Tangent)*—The tangent modulus of elasticity is the ratio, within the elastic limit, of stress to corresponding strain, and shall be expressed in psi (MPa). It is calculated by drawing a tangent line to the steepest initial portion of the load-deflection curve and calculating as follows:

$$E_T = L^3 M_1/4 bd^3 \quad (3)$$

where:
 E_T = tangent modulus of elasticity in bending, psi (GPa),
 L = span, in. (mm),
 b = width of beam tested, in. (mm),
 d = depth of beam tested, in. (mm), and
 M₁ = slope of the tangent to the initial straight-line portion of the load-deflection curve, lbf/in. (N/mm) deflection.

9.3 *Modulus of Elasticity (Secant):*

9.3.1 The secant modulus of elasticity is the ratio of stress to corresponding strain at any specified point of the stress strain curve. It shall be expressed in psi (GPa).

9.3.2 Under this procedure the secant modulus of elasticity shall be calculated at the point at which the deflection is 50 % of the maximum deflection. It shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_S = L^3 M_2/4 bd^3 \quad (4)$$

where:
 E_S = the secant modulus of elasticity in bending, psi (GPa),
 L = span, in. (mm),
 b = width of beam tested, in. (mm),
 d = depth of beam tested, in. (mm), and
 M₂ = the slope of a line drawn from the origin through the point on the load deflection curve where the deflection = 50 % of the maximum deflection, lbf/in. (N/mm).

10. Report

- 10.1 Report the following information:
 - 10.1.1 Manufacturer, product trade name, generic type, and lot number;
 - 10.1.2 Method used, bar dimensions, and testing span;
 - 10.1.3 Mixing ratio and component weights;
 - 10.1.4 Conditioning procedure and duration in days;
 - 10.1.5 Test conditions (temperature and humidity);
 - 10.1.6 Load-deflection curve for each specimen tested; and
 - 10.1.7 Individual and average results of flexural strength, tangent modulus of elasticity, and secant modulus of elasticity.

11. Precision and Bias

11.1 Precision and bias for this test method have not been established.

11.2 Test specimens that are manifestly faulty should be rejected and not considered in determining the flexural strength and modulus of elasticity.

11.3 If any strength value differs from the mean by more than 15 %, that value shall be rejected and the mean recalculated. Repeat this process until all test values are within 15 % of the mean.

11.3.1 If less than two-thirds of the values remain, the test shall be rerun.

12. Keywords

12.1 brick mortars; chemical resistant; flexural strength; machinery grouts; modulus of elasticity; monolithic surfacings; polymer concrete; resin materials; silicate materials; sulfur materials; tile grouts

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. TOE COMPENSATION

X1.1 In a typical stress-strain curve (Fig. X1.1) there is a toe region, AC, that does not represent a property of the material. It is a portion of the curve that reflects some displacement caused by a takeup of slack, misalignment, or improper seating of the specimen. In order to obtain correct values of such parameters as modulus and strain, this effect must be compensated for to give the corrected zero point (intersect) on the strain or deflection axis.

X1.2 In the case of a material exhibiting a region of Hookean (linear) behavior (Fig. X1.1), a continuation of the linear (CD) region of the curve is constructed through the zero-stress axis. This intersection (B) is the corrected zero-strain point from which all deflections or strains must be measured. The tangent modulus of elasticity can be determined by dividing the stress at any point along the line BD (or its extension) by the strain at the same point (measured from point

B, defined as zero-strain). The secant modulus of elasticity (at 50 % of maximum deflection) can be determined by dividing the stress at any point along the line BE (or its extension) by the strain at the same point (measured from point B, defined as zero-strain). The deflection (strain) BG is one-half of the corrected maximum strain BH.

X1.2.1 For the calculation shown in 9.2, M_1 will be the slope of the line BD. For the calculation shown in 9.3.2, M_2 will be the slope of the line BE.

X1.3 In the case of a material that does not exhibit any linear region (Fig. X1.2), the same kind of toe correction for the zero-strain point can be made by constructing a tangent to the maximum slope at the inflection point (C*). This is extended to intersect the strain axis at point B.

X1.3.1 The calculations will be the same as in X1.2.1.

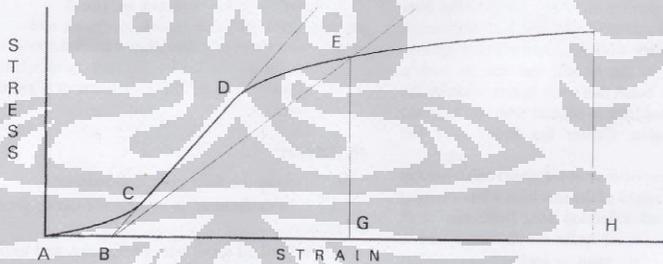


FIG. X1.1 Stress-Strain Curve (Hookean (Linear) Region)

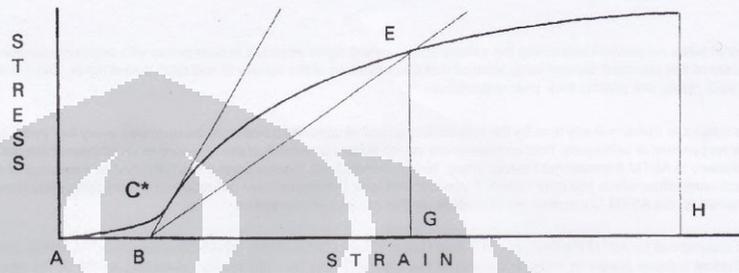


FIG. X1.2 Stress-Strain Curve (no linear region)

Japanese Agricultural Standard for Glued laminated timber
 Establishment: Notification No. 1152, September 25, 2007, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Note: This is an unofficial translation, for your reference only.

(Scope of Application)
 This standard shall apply to any general timber that is made of sawn timbers or small squares with their grain direction roughly parallel to one another and glued together in the direction of thickness, width, and length (here after referred to as "glued laminated timber" or "glulam", for short).

(Definitions)
 As defined in this standard, the terms glulam in the left column of the following table shall be defined as set forth in the right column of the same table.

Term	Definition
Glued laminated timber for fixtures	Within the glued laminated timber category (glulam), those with unfinished surfaces, those with visible beautifully finished surfaces (including timbers that have been painted), and those with decorative surfaces, which are mainly used for interior fixtures and structures.
Decorative glued laminated timber for fixtures	Among glulams, those with unfinished surfaces veneered for good appearance (including timbers underlaid with at least one piece of base board of less than 5 mm thick, or those with grain direction perpendicular to that of the veneer, underlaid with at least one piece of veneer of not more than 2 mm thick, or those with grain direction perpendicular to that of the additive veneer or underlaid with at least one piece of plywood at least 3 mm thick) or those glulam with grooves or other work on the surface or with painted surfaces, which are mainly used for interior fixtures and structures.
Structural glued laminated timber	Among glulams, those made of graded sawn boards (including those glued and machined widthwise and those glued and joined lengthwise using scarf finger joint system) that are glued and laminated together so that their grain direction can be parallel to one another (including those timbers that have undergone necessary adhesion or with painted surfaces, to prevent against corrosion, etc.), which are mainly used for members of structures (excluding decorative structural glued laminated timber posts).
Decorative structural glued laminated timber post	Among glulams, those that are not only made of graded sawn boards (including those glued and machined widthwise and those glued and joined lengthwise using scarf finger joint system) but also have decorative surfaces, which are mainly used for members of structures (excluding decorative structural glued laminated timber posts).
Shear side (Width)	The lower side in the cross section of a glulam.
Lower side (Depth)	The lower side of the cross section of a glulam. However, if the cross section is square, this term refers to the side in the direction of lamination.
Length of timber	The length of the shortest line between a point on one butt end surface of a straight glulam to a point on the other butt end surface of the glulam.
Finished timber	Timbers that have been finished with decorative surfaces, which are dimensionally finished by corrective surface machines.
Unfinished timber	Within the glued laminated timber for fixtures category, that has not been dimensionally finished.
Secondary adhesion	Within the glued laminated timber for fixtures category, the term refers to secondary adhesion between finger joints between different glulams, for structural glued laminated timber, that have been dimensionally finished by corrective surface machines, that have been manufactured under identical conditions.
Lamina	The term refers to the material from which the glulam is composed or to one of its laminae.
Unveneered widthwise jointed lamina	Among laminae used for structural glued laminated timbers, laminae which is rectangular in shape and joined in the widthwise direction with an adhesive not specified in the "adhesion" section of Article 5 by Use Environment, or laminae that are joined in the widthwise direction without an adhesive.

Large dimension glulam	Within the structural glued laminated timber category, one having a shorter side (depth) of not less than 15 cm in length and a cross-sectional area of at least 300 cm ² .
Medium dimension glulam	Within the structural glued laminated timber category, one having a short side (width) of at least 7.5 cm in length and a long side (depth) of at least 15 cm in length and does not otherwise fit in the large dimension category.
Small dimension glulam	Within the structural glued laminated timber category, one having a short side (width) of less than 7.5 cm in length and a long side (depth) of at least 15 cm in length and does not otherwise fit in the large dimension category.
Mixed-grade composition glulam	A structural glued laminated timber comprised of laminae of different grades. When used for members requiring high flexural performance such as beams, the direction in which bending stress is applied is perpendicular to the direction of lamination.
Simple grain composition glulam	A structural glued laminated timber in which laminae are of the same quality. When used for members requiring high flexural performance such as beams, the direction in which bending stress is applied is perpendicular to the direction of lamination.
Symmetrical composition	Within the mixed-grade composition glulam, symmetrical members are those in which the quality composition of laminae are positioned symmetrically about the central axis.
Specified symmetrical composition	Within the mixed-grade composition glulam, specified symmetrical members are those in which the quality composition of laminae are positioned symmetrically about the central axis and their bending performance has been prioritized.
Non-symmetrical composition	Within the mixed-grade composition glulam, non-symmetrical members are those in which the quality composition of laminae are positioned asymmetrically about the central axis.
Lamina of outmost layer	Within members of mixed grade composition, the lamina located within the outmost layer.
Lamina of inner layer	Within members of mixed grade composition, laminae other than the aforementioned outmost layer.
Lamina of middle	Within members of mixed grade composition, one that is other than laminae of the outmost layer or inner layer.
Grading machine	A device used for measuring the Young's modulus of a lamina.
Stress Based grading	A process for grading laminae whereby a grading machine measures the Young's modulus of the lamina as it is transferred continuously along the production line in the lengthwise direction, and the bending strength or tensile strength of said laminae is determined based on the measured Young's modulus.
Machine stress grading	Quality segregation of laminae using a mechanical grading system other than MSR.
Visual stress grading	This grading shall be the classification of lamina quality using lamina visual characteristics without using a grading machine.
Use Environment A	Use Environment A refers to the use of structural glued laminated timber's moisture content will exceed 18% continuously or intermittently; come in direct contact with weather; be exposed to high temperatures from the sun or other similar conditions for long periods; be required to have high adhesion performance even in the event of structural fires; and otherwise, be required to have a high level of performance in use for other structures. Weathering members of structures must meet the demands of Use Environment B.
Use Environment B	A use environment where a structural glued laminated timber will occasionally exceed 18% moisture content; occasionally reach a high temperature by long-term exposure to solar heat or other similar conditions; be required to have the high adhesion performance even in the event of structural fires; and otherwise be required to have a high level of performance in use for other structures. Weathering members of structures must meet the demands for water resistance, weather resistance, and heat resistance.
Use Environment C	A use environment where a structural glued laminated timber will occasionally exceed 18% moisture content; occasionally reach a high temperature by long-term exposure to solar heat or other similar conditions; be required to have the high adhesion performance even in the event of structural fires; and otherwise be required to have a high level of performance in use for other structures. Weathering members of structures must meet the demands for water resistance, weather resistance, and heat resistance.

(Standards for Glued Laminated Timber for Fixtures)

Article 3. The standards for glued laminated timbers for fixtures shall be as provided hereunder.

Categories	Standards																
	Grade 1	Grade 2															
Bonding quality	Results of immersion delamination tests specified in Item (1) in Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that except for the case of secondary adhesion, the delamination rate for both butt ends' surface is 10% or lower, and the sum of the length of delamination that occurs in the same glue line is not more than one-third of the length of said glue line. In addition, in the case of secondary adhesion, an average delamination rate for the out surface shall be 10% or lower. Moreover, when two test specimens are used, the average delamination rate shall be the average of the two test specimens. When one test specimen is used, the delamination rate of said test specimen is the average delamination rate.	The same as left.															
Moisture content	The results of moisture content tests specified in Item (5) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that an average of the moisture content of test specimens taken from the same sample glulam is 15% or less.	The same as left.															
Formaldehyde emission amount	Regarding the formaldehyde emission test specified in Item (3) of Section 3 of the Appendix, the average value and maximum value of formaldehyde emissions for the sample glulams extracted according to Section 1 of the Appendix shall be less than or equal to the values in the table below depending on the performance class. This shall not apply, however, if a registered certification body or a registered foreign certification body affirms that such sample laminated timber is made with an adhesive that contains no formaldehyde.	The same as left.															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Performance Class</th> <th>Average value</th> <th>Maximum value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>F☆☆☆☆</td> <td>0.3mg/L</td> <td>0.4mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F☆☆☆</td> <td>0.6mg/L</td> <td>0.7mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F☆☆</td> <td>1.5mg/L</td> <td>2.1mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F☆S</td> <td>3.0mg/L</td> <td>4.2mg/L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Performance Class	Average value	Maximum value	F☆☆☆☆	0.3mg/L	0.4mg/L	F☆☆☆	0.6mg/L	0.7mg/L	F☆☆	1.5mg/L	2.1mg/L	F☆S	3.0mg/L	4.2mg/L
Performance Class	Average value	Maximum value															
F☆☆☆☆	0.3mg/L	0.4mg/L															
F☆☆☆	0.6mg/L	0.7mg/L															
F☆☆	1.5mg/L	2.1mg/L															
F☆S	3.0mg/L	4.2mg/L															
Surface Quality	Shall meet Grade 1 'Surface Quality Criteria' set forth in the next section.	Shall meet Grade 2 'Surface Quality Criteria' set forth in the next section.															
Warping (straight timber only), bows and twisting	Deviation from a straight line shall not exceed 1 mm per meter of length of the glulam.	The same as left.															
Painting (timber with markings indicating paint processing only)	Permitted if there are no evident blemishes such as bubbles or irregular paint.	The same as left.															
Grooving, chamfering and cutting works	Well worked.	The same as left.															
Secondary adhesion	Any glued and joined portion between glulams in the length direction shall be of a finger joint system and have enough strength to be used for fixtures. Additionally, the finish of the adhesive shall be satisfactory and shall harmonize with the appearance of the glulam.																
Dimensions	A difference between the marked and the measured dimensions shall be not exceed the values listed in the table below. (Unit: mm)																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Categories</th> <th colspan="2">Difference between the marked and measured dimensions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shorter side and Finished timber</td> <td>+1.0</td> <td>-0.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Categories	Difference between the marked and measured dimensions		Shorter side and Finished timber	+1.0	-0.5									
Categories	Difference between the marked and measured dimensions																
Shorter side and Finished timber	+1.0	-0.5															

	Unfinished timber	+3.0	-0
longer side			
Length		+ not limited	-0

Items to be marked	Criteria
1	The following items shall be marked in block. (1) Product name (2) Name of wood species (3) Visible surface (4) Dimensions (5) Formaldehyde emission amount (except for a case where markings set forth in 2 or 3 are performed) (6) Name of manufacturer or supplier (or importer for the imported products). 2 If the product is a coated timber and a registered certification body or registered foreign certification body acknowledges that the product has neither formaldehyde-containing adhesive nor formaldehyde-emitting paint, it may be marked that other than those matters set forth in 1, the product uses non-formaldehyde-containing adhesive and non-formaldehyde emitting paint. 3 If the product is not coated and a registered certification body or registered foreign certification body acknowledges that the product has no formaldehyde-containing adhesive and has non-formaldehyde emitting paint, it may be marked that, other than those matters set forth in 1, the product uses non-formaldehyde adhesive.
Marking method	1 The items listed from (1) through (5) of the "Items to be marked" section shall be marked as prescribed below. (1) Product name a. Markings for a finished timber product shall state, "Glued laminated timber for fixtures"; markings for unfinished one shall state, "glued laminated timber for fixtures (unfinished)." b. Markings for a coated product shall state, "glued laminated timber for fixtures (coated)." c. For these products made for specific uses, the descriptions of a "glued laminated timber for fixtures," "glued laminated timber for fixtures (coated)," or "glued laminated timber for fixtures (unfinished)" shall be provided and followed by the specified use given in commonly accepted terms in parenthesis, e.g., "Handrail". (2) Name of wood species The names of wood species shall be arranged in order of the amount used and shall be indicated by the most common name. (3) Visible surface grade Visible surface grade 1, 2, 3 or 4, whichever is applicable, shall be indicated by letters, numbers, etc. (4) Dimensions Dimensions shall be given in units of millimeters, centimeters, or meters following any of the terms of "Short side," "Long side," and "Length of timber." However, for products which do not have a uniform cross-section through their full length or are molded and thus are difficult to specify their short side or long side, any of these dimensions may be left unmarked for straight timbers, and for other than straight timbers, the indication of "Length of timber" may be left unmarked. In this case, the term of "Short side," "Long side," or "Length of timber" shall be followed by the phrase of "Not applicable." (5) Formaldehyde emission amount A product belonging to the performance class "F☆☆☆☆," "F☆☆☆," "F☆☆," or "F☆S" shall be marked as "F☆☆☆☆," "F☆☆☆," "F☆☆," or "F☆S." 2. According to (2) of the preceding section "Items to be marked," if it is indicated that the product uses a non-formaldehyde adhesive and/or non-formaldehyde emitting paint, such product shall be marked as "Non-formaldehyde Adhesive and Non-formaldehyde Emitting Paint Used." 3. According to (3) of the preceding section, if it is indicated that the product uses a non-formaldehyde adhesive, such product shall be marked as "Non-formaldehyde Adhesive Used." 4. The matters specified in the preceding section shall be marked as prescribed in the Appendix, in a conspicuous place of each piece or unit of glulam.
Items prohibited from marking	The matters set forth below shall not be marked: (1) Any terms contradictory to the contents of the matter as specified in the preceding section of "Items to be marked," or (2) Letters, pictures or other signs that may induce the misconception of the quality

2 The quality standards for visible surfaces set forth in the preceding section shall be as provided

Category	Criteria	
	Grade 1	Grade 2

Knots	1 Knots shall be less than 10 mm in the maximum diameter. 2 Knot hole, rotten knot or loose knot shall not be permitted.	1 Knots shall be less than 30 mm in the maximum diameter 2 Knot holes, rotten knots or loose knots shall not be permitted.
Resin pocket, resin streak, and bark	Permitted if very slight.	Permitted if slight.
Chips and flaws	Permitted if very slight.	Chips shall be 2 mm or less in thickness, 3 mm or less in width, 50 mm or less in length. No more than one chip is permitted.
Decay	Not permitted.	Permitted if the decay does not reach the woody part or is not perceptible enough to change the hardness of the wood and the decayed area is minimum.
Splits	Permitted if very slight.	Permitted if slight.
Discoloration and stains	Permitted if very slight.	Permitted if not conspicuous.
Holes	Permitted if very slight.	Permitted if not conspicuous.
Rough grain (Chipped grain)	Permitted if very slight.	Permitted if not conspicuous.
Open joints	Permitted if very slight.	Permitted if not conspicuous.
Repairs	Permitted if the color or grain matches the surrounding surface well, and the repaired area is flush with adjacent areas and is free of loose particles or indentations.	Permitted if the repaired area is flush with adjacent areas and is free of loose particles or indentations.
Other defects	Permitted if very slight.	Permitted if not conspicuous.

(Note) 1 Any knot or repaired area within a groove cut on the surface of a glulam shall not be deemed as a defect unless it affects the appearance of the product.
2 The term "repair" shall refer to painting, plugging, or filling with synthetic resin, etc.

(Standards for Decorative Glued Laminated Timber for Fixtures)

Article 4. The standards for decorative glued laminated timbers for fixtures shall be as provided hereunder.

Category	Criteria	
	Grade 1	Grade 2
Bonding quality	Results of the immersion delamination test specified in item (1) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that the delamination rate for both butt end surfaces is 10% or lower, and the sum of the length of delamination that occurs in a single glue line is not more than one-third of the length of said glue line.	The same as left.
Moisture content	The results of moisture content test specified in item (3) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that the average moisture content of the test specimens taken from the same sample glulam is 15% or lower.	The same as left.
Resistance to surface check	The results of tests for "Resistance to Surface Check" specified in item (8) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that no cracks occur on the surface of the test specimen, or if cracks develop, they are minimal.	The same as left.
Formaldehyde emission amount	The same as specified in the table of Section 1 "Formaldehyde emission amount" of the preceding Article.	The same as left.
Quality of visible surfaces	Shall meet Grade 1 criteria noted in the "Standards for the Quality of Visible Surfaces" set forth in the next section.	Shall meet Grade 2 criteria noted in the "Standards for the Quality of Visible Surfaces" set forth in the next section.
Painting (timber with markings indicating paint processing cost)	Permitted if there are no blemishes evident such as bubbles or irregular paint.	The same as left.
Warping (straight timber only), bow and twist	The deviation from a straight line shall be less than 1 mm per meter of length of the glulam. However, for warping of door headers and door sills, the deviation from a straight line shall be less than 3 mm per meter of length of the glulam.	The same as left.
Grooving, chamfering and cutting works	Well worked.	The same as left.
Thickness of decorative veneer	1. Shall be not less than 1.5 mm for door sills, stiles, and the top of a stair surface. 2. Shall be not less than 1.2 mm for posts. 3. For products other than door sills, stiles, the top of a stair surface, and posts decorative veneer shall be not less than 0.8 mm thick.	The same as left.
Dimensions	A difference between the marked and the measured dimensions shall be not less than the values listed in the table below. (Unit: mm)	
	Category	Difference between the marked and measured
	Short side and long side	+1.0 -0.5
	Length	+not limited -0

Items to be marked	Permitted if very slight	Permitted if slight
<p>1. The following items shall be marked in black:</p> <p>(1) Product Name</p> <p>(2) Name of wood species (core material)</p> <p>(3) Name of wood species (decorative veneer)</p> <p>(4) Thickness of decorative veneer</p> <p>(5) Visible surface</p> <p>(6) Formaldehyde emission amount (except for cases where marking set forth in 2 or 3 is performed)</p> <p>(7) Name of manufacturer or supplier (or importer for the imported products).</p> <p>(8) Shall be the same as (2) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(9) Shall be the same as (3) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(10) Shall be the same as (4) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p>	<p>Permitted if very slight</p>	<p>Permitted if slight</p> <p>Chips shall be 2 mm or less in thickness, 3 mm or less in width, 50 mm or less in length. No more than one chip is permitted. Slight flaws may be permitted.</p> <p>Permitted if the decay does not cause the wood grain surface to flake or the surface of the wood to be rough to the touch. The decayed area is permitted if the decayed area is not conspicuous.</p> <p>Permitted if very slight</p> <p>Permitted if not conspicuous.</p> <p>Permitted if the hole diameter(s) do not exceed 2mm in combination.</p> <p>Permitted if slight</p> <p>Permitted if very slight</p> <p>Permitted up to a gap width of 0.3 mm.</p> <p>The same as left.</p>
<p>Marking method</p> <p>(1) Product Name</p> <p>(2) Name of wood species (decorative veneer)</p> <p>(3) Name of wood species (core material)</p> <p>(4) Thickness of decorative veneer</p> <p>(5) Visible surface</p> <p>(6) Formaldehyde emission amount (except for cases where marking set forth in 2 or 3 is performed)</p> <p>(7) Name of manufacturer or supplier (or importer for the imported products).</p> <p>(8) Shall be the same as (2) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(9) Shall be the same as (3) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(10) Shall be the same as (4) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p>	<p>Permitted if very slight</p>	<p>Permitted if slight</p> <p>Permitted if very slight</p> <p>Permitted up to a gap width of 0.3 mm.</p> <p>The same as left.</p>
<p>Items prohibited from marking</p> <p>(1) Product Name</p> <p>(2) Name of wood species (decorative veneer)</p> <p>(3) Name of wood species (core material)</p> <p>(4) Thickness of decorative veneer</p> <p>(5) Visible surface</p> <p>(6) Formaldehyde emission amount (except for cases where marking set forth in 2 or 3 is performed)</p> <p>(7) Name of manufacturer or supplier (or importer for the imported products).</p> <p>(8) Shall be the same as (2) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(9) Shall be the same as (3) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(10) Shall be the same as (4) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p>	<p>Permitted if very slight</p>	<p>Permitted if slight</p> <p>Permitted if very slight</p> <p>Permitted up to a gap width of 0.3 mm.</p> <p>The same as left.</p>
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<p>Category</p> <p>(1) Product Name</p> <p>(2) Name of wood species (decorative veneer)</p> <p>(3) Name of wood species (core material)</p> <p>(4) Thickness of decorative veneer</p> <p>(5) Visible surface</p> <p>(6) Formaldehyde emission amount (except for cases where marking set forth in 2 or 3 is performed)</p> <p>(7) Name of manufacturer or supplier (or importer for the imported products).</p> <p>(8) Shall be the same as (2) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(9) Shall be the same as (3) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p> <p>(10) Shall be the same as (4) of this section. Matters to be marked specified in the Table of the preceding Article.</p>	<p>Permitted if very slight</p>	<p>Permitted if slight</p> <p>Permitted if very slight</p> <p>Permitted up to a gap width of 0.3 mm.</p> <p>The same as left.</p>

(1) The average Young's modulus of bending values for sample glulam, test specimens or specimens shall be less than the value listed in the "Average value" column of Table 1 that corresponds to one of the grades (which corresponds to the grade of the glulam tested) listed in the "Strength grade" column of the same table.

(2) Not less than 95% of the "Young's modulus of bending" values for sample glulam, test specimens or model specimens taken from one lot according to Section 1 of the Appendix shall be less than the value listed in the "Minimum value" column of Table 1 that corresponds to one of the grades (which corresponds to the grade of the glulam tested) listed in the "Strength grade" column of the same table.

(3) Not less than 95% of the "Bending strength" values for sample glulam, test specimens or model specimens taken from one lot according to Section 1 of the Appendix shall be less than the value listed in the "Minimum value" column of Table 1 that corresponds to one of the grades (which corresponds to the grade of the glulam tested) listed in the "Strength grade" column of the same table.

(4) The average Young's modulus of bending values for sample glulam, test specimens or specimens shall be less than the value listed in the "Average value" column of Table 1 that corresponds to one of the grades (which corresponds to the grade of the glulam tested) listed in the "Strength grade" column of the same table.

(5) Not less than 95% of the "Young's modulus of bending" values for sample glulam, test specimens or model specimens taken from one lot according to Section 1 of the Appendix shall be less than the value listed in the "Minimum value" column of Table 1 that corresponds to one of the grades (which corresponds to the grade of the glulam tested) listed in the "Strength grade" column of the same table.

(6) The average Young's modulus of bending values for sample glulam, test specimens or specimens shall be less than the value listed in the "Average value" column of Table 1 that corresponds to one of the grades (which corresponds to the grade of the glulam tested) listed in the "Strength grade" column of the same table.

(7) Not less than 95% of the "Young's modulus of bending" values for sample glulam, test specimens or model specimens taken from one lot according to Section 1 of the Appendix shall be less than the value listed in the "Minimum value" column of Table 1 that corresponds to one of the grades (which corresponds to the grade of the glulam tested) listed in the "Strength grade" column of the same table.

Table 1. Young's modulus of bending values

Strength grade	Young's modulus of bending (MPa · m ³ / mm ⁵)		
	Average value	Minimum value	
Mixed-grade glulam (symmetrical composition)	E170-F40E	17.0	14.0
	E160-F40E	16.0	13.5
	E135-F37E	13.5	11.5
	E120-F33E	12.0	10.0
	E105-F30E	10.5	9.0
	E95-F27E	9.5	8.0
	E85-F24E	8.5	7.5
	E75-F21E	7.5	6.5
	E65-F20E	6.5	5.5
	E55-F20E	5.5	4.5
Mixed-grade glulam (non-symmetrical composition)	E160-F40E	16.0	13.5
	E140-F40E	14.0	11.5
	E120-F31E	12.0	10.0
	E100-F28E	10.0	8.5
	E90-F28E	9.0	7.5
	E80-F24E	8.0	6.5
	E70-F22E	7.0	6.0
	E60-F20E	6.0	5.0
	E50-F17E	5.0	4.5
	E40-F15E	4.0	3.5
Same-grade glulam	E180-F61E	18.0	16.0
	E160-F61E	16.0	14.0
	E140-F61E	14.0	12.0
	E120-F61E	12.0	10.0
	E100-F61E	10.0	8.0
	E80-F61E	8.0	6.0
	E60-F61E	6.0	4.5
	E40-F61E	4.0	3.5
	E20-F61E	2.0	1.5
	E10-F61E	1.0	0.8

(1) The entire adhesion layer (glue line area) shall be uniformly glued and meet the requirements specified in the following items (1), (2) and (4), or items (3) and (4).

(2) Results of the tests specified in item (1) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that the delamination rate for both butt end surfaces is 5% or lower and the sum of the length of delamination that occurs in the same glue line is not more than one fourth of the length of said glue line.

(3) Results of the vacuum-pressure delamination test specified in item (3) of the Appendix shall indicate that the delamination rate for both butt end surfaces is 5% or lower, and the sum of the length of delamination that occurs in the same glue line is not more than one fourth of the length of said glue line.

(4) Results of the bleed shear test specified in item (4) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that both the bleed strength and the wood failure rate meet or exceed the requirements specified in the table below, but the other parameter does not, the test may be performed again on the glue line in question.

Wood species group number	Wood species group	Shear strength (MPa or N / mm ²)	Wood failure rate (%)
1	Jayabacé (Acacia mangium), Birch (Betula platyphylla), White oak (Quercus crispula), Kayu (Zelkova serrata), Astori (Distylium sp.), Tano (Fraxinus mandshurica), Shoji (Fraxinus japonica), Nira (Ulmus divaricata)	8.8	60
2	Hiroki (Chamaecyparis obtusa), Rika (Thuopsis solandria), Kerematai (Lark spruce), Paganmatu (Pinus densata), Chamaecyparis lasiocarpa, Dafinika (Chamaecyparis lasiocarpa), Dufinika (Pinus sp.), Beimatai (Pseudotsuga, White spruce pine (Callitriche alberta))	7.2	65
3	Tanaka (Fraxinus mandshurica), Western Hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Western Hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Tolumetai (Abies sibirica), Epanesau (Pinus jacobensis), Tolumetai (Abies sibirica), Paganmatu (Pinus densata), Ludupate pine (Pinus contorta), Paganmatu pine (Pinus ponderosa), Scotch pine (Pinus sylvestris), Jack pine (Pinus banksiana), Laun (Pseudotsuga, Pentstemon, Sibersa spp.), Soder (Cryptomeria japonica), Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)	6.8	70

The results of the moisture content test specified in item (5) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that an average of the moisture content of test specimens taken from the same sample glulam is 15% or less.

The results of bending test A specified in (6) or item (7) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that the requirements set forth in (1) through (3) below are satisfied.

Formaldehyde	Respect to the results of the formaldehyde emission test specified in Item (b) of Section 3 of the Appendix, the average value of the formaldehyde emission of the sample glulam collected according to Section 1 of the Appendix shall be less than or equal to the following values listed by emission category.
Category indicated	Average value
Those marked with F☆☆	0.3mg/L
Those marked with F☆☆☆	0.4mg/L
Those marked with F☆☆☆	0.5mg/L
Those marked with E☆☆	1.5mg/L
Those marked with E☆☆☆	3.0mg/L
Those marked with E☆☆☆☆	4.2mg/L

Lamina quality	Shall meet the "Standards for Lamina Quality" set forth in the next section.
Those with an indication that bending performance tests have been performed	Shall conform to the quality criteria for lamina lay-up specified in Section 3.
Number of	1. Shall be 4 lamina or more for a mixed-grade composition glulam.
laminas	2. Shall be 2 lamina or more for a same-grade composition glulam.
of	3. Shall conform to minimum surface quality criteria for Type 1, 2 or 3 set forth in Section 4.
Painting finish	Blisters and other blemishes shall be indistinguishable.
limited to those marked "Painted"	The deviation from a straight line shall not exceed 1 mm per meter of length of the structural glulam.
(straight bows and twisting)	
Minimum radius of curvature of curved member (excluding straight)	Shall meet the "Standards for the Minimum Radius of Curvature of the Curved Part" set forth in Section 5.
Spacing of end laminas (limited to members having jointed laminas in adjacent laminas layers)	Shall meet the "Standards for the spacing between the Longitudinal Joints of Adjacent Laminas" set forth in Section 6.
Quality of edge joined laminas (Location where laminas are joined)	With the exception of non-glued edge joined laminas, edge glued laminas shall meet the requirements set forth in the "Bonding quality" section.
Members of same type may be glued together in a secondary process if the same conditions used during the manufacture process are followed. The finish of the glulam shall complement each other.	

№	Standard grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical)	Mixed grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical)	Bonding strength, (MPa or N/mm ²)
E 130-F43E	13.0	11.5	43.5
E 135-F37E	13.5	11.5	37.5
E 120-F33D	12.0	10.0	33.0
E 105-F30D	10.5	9.0	30.0
E 95-F29E	9.5	8.0	28.5
E 75-F27D	7.5	7.0	27.0
E 65-F24D	6.5	6.0	24.0
E 55-F22E	5.5	5.5	22.5
E 190-F61D	18.0	18.0	61.0
E 170-F48D	17.0	14.0	48.0
E 165-F46D	16.5	13.5	46.0
E 135-F34D	13.5	11.5	34.0
E 120-F30D	12.0	10.0	30.0
E 105-F28E	10.5	9.0	28.5
E 95-F27D	9.5	8.0	27.0
E 85-F25E	8.5	7.0	25.5
E 75-F24D	7.5	7.0	24.0
E 65-F22E	6.5	5.5	22.5
E 55-F20D	5.5	4.5	20.0

Standard grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical)	Mixed grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical)	Bonding strength, (MPa or N/mm ²)
E 140-F42D	E 140-F42D	28.5
E 125-F36D	E 125-F36D	26.5
E 110-F31E	E 110-F31E	24.0
E 90-F24E	E 90-F24E	22.5
E 70-F22E	E 70-F22E	18.5
E 60-F20E	E 60-F20E	16.0
E 50-F17D	E 50-F17D	14.0

The depth of the glulam, test specimen or model specimen of mixed grade composition glulam (mm)	Coefficient
Up to 100	1.13
More than 100	1.08
Up to 200	1.05
More than 200	1.02
Up to 300	1.00
More than 300	0.96
Up to 400	0.94
More than 400	0.92
Up to 500	0.88
More than 500	0.87
Up to 600	0.86
More than 600	0.85
Up to 700	0.84
More than 700	0.83
Up to 800	0.82
More than 800	0.80
Up to 1050	0.82
More than 1050	0.80
Up to 1200	0.82
More than 1200	0.80
Up to 1350	0.82
More than 1350	0.80
Up to 1500	0.82
More than 1500	0.80
Up to 1650	0.82
More than 1650	0.80
Up to 1800	0.82
More than 1800	0.80

The depth of the sample glulam, test specimen or model specimen of same grade composition glulam (mm)	Coefficient
100以下	1.00
100以上 150以下	0.96
150以上 200以下	0.93
200以上 250以下	0.89
250以上 300以下	0.85

Thickness of lamina	<p>1. A lamina shall be not more than 5 cm in thickness, in principle, have a uniform thickness, and be symmetric around the central axis thereof after finishing processes are completed. However, for a glulam of which strength has been checked by simulation calculations associated with an actual-size strength test or a validity test for the glulam, the thickness shall be not more than 6 cm.</p> <p>2. The thickness of a lamina for outermost layer after the finishing processes are completed shall be not less than 80% of the thickness of a lamina for other layers with a uniform thickness. However, for a same-grade composition glulam and a mixed-grade composition glulam of which strength has been checked by simulation calculations associated with an actual-size strength test or a validity test for the glulam, the thickness may be more than or equal to two-thirds of the thickness of the thickest lamina in the composition layer.</p>											
Adhesives	<p>1. An adhesive with markings of "Use Environment A" shall be any of the resins below that can satisfy the required performance as defined in Article 2 or shall have a performance equivalent to or higher than that of these resins.</p> <p>(1) Adhesives used for gluing or secondary gluing in the lamination direction or the width direction: Resorcinol resins and resorcinol phenol resins</p> <p>(2) Adhesives used for gluing finger joints or scarf joints: Resorcinol resins, resorcinol phenol resins, and melamine resins</p> <p>2. An adhesive with markings of "Use Environment B" shall be any of the resins below that can satisfy the required performance as defined in Article 2 or shall have a performance equivalent to or higher than that of these resins.</p> <p>(1) Adhesives used for gluing or secondary gluing in the lamination direction or the width direction: Resorcinol resins and resorcinol phenol resins</p> <p>(2) Adhesives used for gluing finger joints or scarf joints: Resorcinol resins, resorcinol phenol resins, and melamine resins</p> <p>3. An adhesive with markings of "Use Environment C" shall be any of the resins below that can satisfy the required performance as defined in Article 2 or shall have a performance equivalent to or higher than that of these resins.</p> <p>(1) Adhesives used for gluing or secondary gluing in the lamination direction or the width direction: Resorcinol resins, resorcinol phenol resins, and water-based polymer-isocyanate resins shall be those that satisfy the performance of "Class 1, No. 1" set forth in Japanese Industrial Standards (hereinafter referred to as "JIS") K 6808. The same shall apply heretofore.</p> <p>(2) Adhesives used for gluing finger joints or scarf joints: Resorcinol resins, resorcinol phenol resins, water based polymer-isocyanate resins, melamine resins, and melamine-urea copoly-condensation resins.</p>											
Dimensions	<p>The difference between the marked and measured dimensions shall be not more than the value specified in the table below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Categories</th> <th>Difference between the marked and measured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Saw side</td> <td>Large dimension ± 1.5 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium dimension and small dimension $+1.5$ mm -0.5 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Larger side</td> <td>Large dimension ± 1.5 mm (Less than ± 5 mm)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium dimension (More than 300 mm) $+1.5$ mm -0.5 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Small dimension</td> <td>More than 300 mm ± 0.5 mm (Less than $+5.0$ mm, -1.0 mm)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>± 5 mm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Categories	Difference between the marked and measured	Saw side	Large dimension ± 1.5 mm	Medium dimension and small dimension $+1.5$ mm -0.5 mm	Larger side	Large dimension ± 1.5 mm (Less than ± 5 mm)	Medium dimension (More than 300 mm) $+1.5$ mm -0.5 mm	Small dimension	More than 300 mm ± 0.5 mm (Less than $+5.0$ mm, -1.0 mm)	± 5 mm
Categories	Difference between the marked and measured											
Saw side	Large dimension ± 1.5 mm											
	Medium dimension and small dimension $+1.5$ mm -0.5 mm											
Larger side	Large dimension ± 1.5 mm (Less than ± 5 mm)											
	Medium dimension (More than 300 mm) $+1.5$ mm -0.5 mm											
Small dimension	More than 300 mm ± 0.5 mm (Less than $+5.0$ mm, -1.0 mm)											
	± 5 mm											

Items to be marked	<p>1. The following items shall be marked in block.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Product name (2) Strength grade (3) Surface quality (4) Bonding performance (5) Species name (6) Dimensions (7) Number of lamina's layers (limited to members with veneer finish) (8) Inspection method (only for those which undergo "bending test A" specified in (a) of Item (7) of Section 3 of the Appendix) (9) Name of manufacturer or supplier (or importer for the imported products). <p>2. Except for posts or other applications that require high compressive strengths, not only items set forth in provision 1 above the application method shall be indicated.</p> <p>3. Where edge jointed lamina are used, not only items set forth in provisions 1 and 2 above but also the zone within the glulam where edge jointed lamina are used shall be indicated.</p> <p>4. For a glulam with markings of its formaldehyde emission amount, not only items set forth in the above provisions 1 through to 3 but also marking signs for formaldehyde emission amount shall be collectively indicated.</p> <p>5. A glulam of which strength has been checked by simulation calculations associated with an actual-size strength test or a validity test, as specified in 5 of (Note) of the table in Item (1)-b of Paragraph 3. of the "Thickness of lamina" section or in 1 of (Note) of the table in Item (2)-b of the same section, and in 5 of (Note) of the table in Item (3)-b of the same section, shall have markings of not only items set forth in the above provisions 1 through to 4 but also an indication that simulation calculations have been performed along with actual-size strength tests or verification tests.</p> <p>6. A glulam of which strength has been checked by a proof loader, as specified in (Note) of the table of Section 6, shall have markings of not only items set forth in the above provisions 1 through to 5 but also an indication that the strength checks have been implemented by a proof loader.</p> <p>7. A coated glulam, if a registered certification body or a registered foreign certification body affirms that such glulam does not contain formaldehyde-containing adhesives nor formaldehyde emitting paints, shall have markings of not only items set forth in the above provisions 1 through to 6 but also an indication that non-formaldehyde adhesives and non-formaldehyde emitting paints are contained.</p> <p>8. An uncoated glulam, if a registered certification body or a registered foreign certification body affirms that such glulam does not contain formaldehyde-containing adhesives nor formaldehyde emitting paints, shall have markings of not only items set forth in the above provisions 1 through to 6 but also an indication that non-formaldehyde adhesives are contained.</p>
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Marking method 1. The items listed from (1) through (8) of the "Items to be marked" section shall be marked as specified below:

(1) Product name
 a. Markings for a mixed-grade composition glulam with a symmetrical composition (hereinafter referred to as "mixed-grade composition glulam (symmetrical)") shall state "mixed-grade composition glulam (symmetrical composition)" and, among such glulams, "mixed-grade composition glulam (symmetrical composition, name of wood species)" shall state "mixed-grade composition glulam (symmetrical composition, name of wood species)".
 b. Markings for a mixed-grade composition glulam with a non-symmetrical composition (hereinafter referred to as "mixed-grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical)"), markings shall state "mixed-grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical composition)". Markings for a mixed-grade composition glulam shall state "Large Cross-section", "Medium Cross-section," and "Small Cross-section," respectively.
 c. For those intended to be used for the specific part of a structure, the description of such part of the structure shall be given in commonly accepted terms in parentheses, such as "cross-section", "Quam", and "top".

(2) Strength Grade
 Markings shall state any of the strength grades set forth in the Appended Table.

(3) Quality of Surface
 Markings shall state "Type 1," "Type 2," or "Type 3."

(4) Bonding Performance
 Markings shall state "Use Environment A," "Use Environment B," or "Use Environment C."

(5) Name of Wood Species
 The name of wood species shall be given by the most common name. However, if multiple wood species have been used, markings shall state "name of wood species (innermost layer), name of wood species (outer layer)", name of wood species (outer layer), name of wood species (innermost layer), and "name of wood species" for the wood species in found in various layers. Markings shall state such relevant layers collectively.

(6) Dimensions
 Dimensions shall be given in units of millimeters, centimeters, or meters following any of the terms of "Shorter side," "Longer side," and "Length of timber" (for other than "Shorter side" and "Longer side").

(7) Number of Lamina Layers
 Marking shall state the number of lamina layers.

(8) Inspection Method
 For those that undergo the "bending test A" specified in (a) of Item (7) of Section 3 of

the Appendix, markings shall indicate that bending strength tests have been performed.

2. According to (2) of the "Items to be marked" section, (if the direction of use is indicated by the marking), the direction of use shall be indicated by the marking. The marking shall refer to a surface to which loads are applied. (This same shall apply hereunder), which indicates that such a surface is the top surface.

3. According to (3) of the "Items to be marked" section, if unavaluated withwise pointed lamina is used, indications shall be given following the matters of "Name of the pointed lamina used" (name of wood species, "name of wood species (inner layer)", "Unavaluated edge pointed lamina used (inner layer)", or "Unavaluated edge pointed lamina used (outer layer)". In addition, markings shall be in accordance with (2) of the Matters to be marked" section.

4. According to (4) "Items to be marked", if any of the signs for indicating formaldehyde emission levels are marked, said indications shall be as specified in the following Appended Table.

(1) Mark as "F-X-Y-Z" (limited to instances when the formaldehyde emission level is indicated) when the results of the formaldehyde emission test, specified in Item (9) of Section 3 of the Appendix, indicate that formaldehyde emission amount corresponds to the criteria listed in the column for F-X-Y-Z.
 (2) Mark as "F-X-Y" (limited to instances when the formaldehyde emission level is indicated) when the results of the formaldehyde emission test, specified in Item (9) of Section 3 of the Appendix, indicate that formaldehyde emission amount corresponds to the criteria listed in the column for F-X-Y.
 (3) Mark as "F-X-Y" (limited to instances when the formaldehyde emission level is indicated) when the results of the formaldehyde emission test, specified in Item (9) of Section 3 of the Appendix, indicate that formaldehyde emission amount corresponds to the criteria listed in the column for F-X-Y.
 (4) Mark as "F-X-S" (limited to instances when the formaldehyde emission level is indicated) when the results of the formaldehyde emission test, specified in Item (9) of Section 3 of the Appendix, indicate that formaldehyde emission amount corresponds to the criteria listed in the column for F-X-S.
 (5) A criteria stated in the column for F-X-S, "Formaldehyde emission level", shall be checked by simulation calculations associated with full scale strength test or a validity test shall have markings indicating "Strength has been checked by simulation calculations along with full scale bending tests" when full scale bending tests have been performed. "Strength has been checked by simulation calculations along with full scale bending tests" when there is no need of simulation calculations along with verification tests.
 6. According to (6) of the "Items to be marked" section, if a glulam needs an indication that the strength has been checked by a proof loader, said glulam shall have markings indicating "The strength checks have been conducted by a proof loader".
 7. When as specified in Item (7) of the "Items to be marked" section, a painted member is made using resins that do not contain formaldehyde and the paint does not emit formaldehyde, it should be marked as "Formaldehyde Free Adhesive and Non-Formaldehyde Emitting Paint Used".
 8. Items that are subject to the effects of the adhesives containing no formaldehyde have been checked by simulation calculations along with full scale bending tests, shall be marked as "Formaldehyde-Free Adhesives Used" shall be indicated.
 9. The matters specified in (1) of the "Items to be marked" section shall be marked as prescribed in the Appendix, in a conspicuous place of each piece or unit of glulams.

The same as the section "Items prohibited from marking" in Section 1 of Article 3.

2. The quality standards for lamina set forth in the preceding section shall be as provided hereunder:

(1) Visually Rated Lamina
 (a) Standards for Lamina Quality

Category	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
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Strength performance for outer layer of symmetrical meso-grade lamina for outer layer of laminate with and jointed symmetrical meso-grade lamina for composition and for same-grade lamina for transition (glulam)	1. Lamina without end joints For a sample lamina taken from one lot according to Section 1 of the Appendix, the results of bending test B specified in (b) of item (7) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall meet the requirements set forth in (1) and (2) below: (1) The average value of "Young's modulus of bending" for the tested lamina shall be not less than the value listed in the "Average value" column of table (b). (2) Not less than 85% of the "Young's modulus of bending" values for the sampled laminae shall be not less than the value listed in the "Minimum value" column of table (b). 2. Laminae with end joints (a) The average value of "Young's modulus of bending" for the tested laminae shall be not less than the value listed in the "Average value" column of table (b). (b) Not less than 85% of the "Young's modulus of bending" values for the sampled laminae shall be not less than the value listed in the "Minimum value" column of table (b). 3. Laminae with end joints from one lot according to Section 1 of the Appendix, the results of bending test C specified in (c) of item (7) of Section 3 of the Appendix or the results of the tensile tests specified in item (8) of the same section of the Appendix shall meet either requirements set forth in (1) and (2) below or (3) below: (1) The average value of tensile strength for test specimens shall be more than or equal to the value set forth in the "Average value" column of table (b). (2) The tensile strengths of not less than 85% of the test specimens shall be more than or equal to the value set forth in the "Minimum value" column of table (b). (3) The average tensile strength value for test specimens shall be more than or equal to the value obtained by multiplying the value found in the left column of table (b), by the coefficient listed in the right column of table (c) corresponding to the width category of the test specimen noted in the right column of the same table. (4) The tensile strength of not less than 95% of the test specimens shall be more than or equal to the value obtained by multiplying the value listed in the "Minimum value" column of table (b), by the coefficient listed in the right column of table (c). (5) The average value of the width category of the test specimens noted in the right column of the same table.	Permitted up to 20%. Permitted up to 30%. Permitted up to 40%. Permitted up to 50%.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.
Knot Group and diameter ratio (KDR)	Edge Knot diameter ratio	Permitted up to 20%. Permitted up to 30%. Permitted up to 40%. Permitted up to 50%.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	
Slope of Grain	Not permitted. Permitted if it is very minimal and not conspicuous.	Permitted up to 17%. Permitted up to 25%. Permitted up to 35%.	Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	Permitted up to 1/8. Permitted up to 1/14. Permitted up to 1/12.	
Distortions / Checking	Decoloration	Permitted if not conspicuous.	Permitted if not conspicuous.	Permitted if not conspicuous.	Permitted if not conspicuous.	
Raised grain		Permitted if not conspicuous.	Permitted if not conspicuous.	Permitted if not conspicuous.	Permitted if not conspicuous.	

Mean width of annual ring (limited to Redline area)	Permitted up to 6 mm.	The same as left.	Permitted if the length of pith is not more than 1/4 of the lamina length.
Less than 18mm	Annual ring shall not be within a 50 mm radius of the center pith.	The same as left.	The same as left.
Greater than 18mm	One third of the length of the pith (Redline area) shall not contain annual rings whose curve radius are within 50mm of the pith.	The same as left.	Permitted if the thickness surface is not more than 1/4 of the lamina length.
Other defects	Permitted if very	The same as left.	Permitted if eight.

(Note) 1 "The gross knot diameter ratio" represents the sum of the knot and/or hole diameters present in any 15 cm section, measured along the length of the lamina, taken as a percentage of the lamina cross-sectional area.
2 "Slope of grain" is the ratio of the variance of the slope of the grain from a straight line parallel to the edge of the lamina measured over a span diameter of 100 mm.
3 "Edge knot diameter ratio" is the ratio of the diameter of the knot or hole to the width of the lamina.
4 Measurement of a center core shall be based on the method shown in the table below and performed by using a clear plastic plate on which semicircles of known radii from 50 mm to 100 mm at 5 mm intervals are drawn (hereinafter referred to as a "measuring tool"), exactly overlaying the 50 mm radius intervals on the knot and/or hole diameters. The diameter of the measuring tool shall be the same as the concentric annual ring boundaries within the area between the 50-mm-radius curve and the 100-mm-radius curve of the measuring tool.

(b) Strength performance standards for laminae

Grade by machine rating	Young's modulus of bending (GPa or 10 ⁴ N/mm ²)	Bending strength (MPa or N/mm ²)		Tensile strength (MPa or N/mm ²)	
		Average value	Minimum value	Average value	Minimum value
L200	20.0	81.0	61.0	48.0	36.0
L180	18.0	72.0	54.0	42.5	32.0
L160	16.0	63.0	47.5	37.5	28.0
L140	14.0	54.0	40.5	32.0	24.0
L125	12.5	48.5	36.5	28.5	21.5
L110	11.0	45.0	34.0	26.5	20.0
L100	10.0	42.0	31.5	24.5	18.5
L 90	9.0	39.0	28.5	22.5	17.5
L 80	8.0	36.0	27.0	21.5	16.0
L 70	7.0	33.0	25.0	20.0	15.0
L 60	6.0	30.0	22.5	18.0	13.5
L 50	5.0	27.0	20.5	16.5	12.0
L 40	4.0	24.0	18.0	14.5	10.5
L 30	3.0	24.0	16.0	12.5	9.5

(c) Coefficient

Lamina width (mm)	Coefficient
Up to 150	1.00
More than 150 Up to 200	0.95
More than 200 Up to 250	0.90
More than 250	0.85

3. Standard for Lamina lay-up Quality is as follows:

(1) Symmetrical Mixed-grade lay-up

(a) Outmost Lamina

Outmost lamina Classes 1 through 5 are listed in the table below by the wood species group specified in Table 1 Item (1) in the preceding section, correspond to the machine grades for outmost lamina listed in the right-hand column of Appended Table (1) and to the (symmetrical mixed grade lay-up) strength classes listed in the left-hand column of the same table.

Grade by grading machine	Wood species group					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
L200	Class 1					
L180	Class 2	Class 1				
L160	Class 3	Class 2	Class 1			
L140	Class 4	Class 3	Class 2	Class 1		
L125		Class 4	Class 3	Class 2	Class 1	
L110			Class 4	Class 3	Class 2	Class 1
L100				Class 4	Class 3	Class 2
L 90					Class 4	Class 3
L 80						Class 4
L 70						Class 5
L 60						
L 50						
L 40						
L 30						

(b) Lamina Quality Composition

Standards for the composition of lamina quality shall be as specified in the table below

Lamina for outmost layer, graded as Class 1	Visually rated lamina	Lamina for outmost layer	Lamina for outer layer	Lamina for middle layer	Lamina for inner layer
		Not permitted for use	Not permitted for use	Not permitted for use	Not lower than Grade 3
	Lamina rated by grading machine	Not lower than Δ1G	Not lower than Δ2G	Not lower than Δ4G	Not lower than Δ4G
	(Knot diameter ratio at the edge part of width-wise surface	Not more than 17%	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than

Lamina for outmost layer, graded as Class 2	Visually rated lamina	Not permitted for use	Not permitted for use	Not lower than Grade 3	Not lower than Grade 4
	Lamina rated by grading machine	G	Not lower than Δ1G	Not lower than Δ2G	Not lower than Δ4G
	(Knot diameter ratio at the edge part of width-wise surface	Not more than 17%	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than
Lamina for outmost layer, graded as Class 3	Visually rated lamina	Not permitted for use	Not lower than Grade 2	Not lower than Grade 3	Not lower than Grade 4
	Lamina rated by grading machine	G	Not lower than Δ1G	Not lower than Δ2G	Not lower than Δ4G
	(Knot diameter ratio at the edge part of width-wise surface	Not more than 17%	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than
Lamina for outmost layer, graded as Class 4	Visually rated lamina	Not permitted for use	Not lower than Grade 3	Not lower than Grade 3	Not lower than Grade 4
	Lamina rated by grading machine	G	Not lower than Δ1G	Not lower than Δ2G	Not lower than Δ4G
	(Knot diameter ratio at the edge part of width-wise surface	Not more than 25%	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than
Lamina for outmost layer, graded as Class 5	Visually rated lamina	Not permitted for use	Not lower than Grade 3	Not lower than Grade 3	Not lower than Grade 4
	Lamina rated by grading machine	G	Not lower than Δ1G	Not lower than Δ2G	Not lower than Δ4G
	(Knot diameter ratio at the edge part of width-wise surface	Not more than 25%	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than	Other than MSR lamina, not more than

(Note) 1. G is the machine grade of the outmost lamina specified in table (a).

2. Δ1G, Δ2G, Δ3G and Δ4G machine grades listed in the table (a) that is one class, two classes, three classes, and four classes lower than G, respectively.

3. If only machine graded lamina are used, and lamina having a machine grade one grade higher than Class 1 of the respective wood species group listed in table (a) is used along with outmost lamina Class 1 criteria, structural glued laminated timbers can be manufactured to the next highest strength grade.

4. If only MSR lamina are used, the wood species groups listed in table (a) may be disregarded, and the glulam may be manufactured to any strength category the corresponding lamina grades will support provided outmost lamina Class 1 criteria are followed. However, in this case, with regard to adhesive performance, qualification testing shall be performed to verify the appropriate use environment criteria are satisfied.

5. If the strength grade of a structural glued laminated timber has been verified by simulation calculations associated with full scale strength test or by validation testing for the glulam, said structural glulam may be deemed to have complied with the standards in this section.

(2) Mixed-grade Composition Glulam (Symmetrical)

(a) MSR Laminas

As shown in the table below, laminas for the outmost layer shall be graded from L 200 through to L 30 depending on the machine grade of outmost layer laminas noted in the right column of Appended Table (2) that corresponds to the strength grade specified in the left column of the same table (corresponding to the strength grade of the glulam to be graded).

Grade by grading machine
L200
L180
L160
L140
L125
L110
L100
L 90
L 80
L 70
L 60
L 50
L 40
L 30

Grade by the grading machine	Wood species group					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
L200	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1
L180	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1
L150	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1
L120	Class 2	Class 2	Class 2	Class 2	Class 2	Class 2
L110	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3
L100	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3
L 90	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3
L 80	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3
L 60	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3

b. Lamina Composition Quality

Standards for the lamina composition quality shall be specified in the table below.

Category	Criteria	Options
In the case of Class 1 lamina	Visually graded Lamina rated by grading machine Knot diameter ratio at an edge or width Not lower than Grade 1	Other than MSR lamina, not more than 25%
In the case of Class 2 lamina	Visually graded Lamina rated by grading machine Knot diameter ratio at an edge or width Not lower than Grade 2	Other than MSR lamina, not more than 33%
In the case of Class 3 lamina	Visually graded Lamina rated by grading machine Knot diameter ratio at an edge or width Not lower than Grade 3	Other than MSR lamina, not more than 33%
In the case of Class 4 lamina	Visually graded Lamina rated by grading machine Knot diameter ratio at an edge or width Not lower than Grade 4	Other than MSR lamina, not more than 33%

(Note) G shall refer to the machine groups specified in table 6 of Section 4 "Lamina".

4. Standards for surface quality of finished glulam specified in Section 1 shall be as follows:

Category	Type	Criteria	Options
Paint condition	Well work finish	The same as left	The same as left
	Not permitted or permitted if excellent workmanship can be achieved by planing, or sanding of synthetic resin, open joint	Permitted if not conspicuous	The same as left
Discoloration and stains	Permitted if they harmonize with the color and gross specific to the timber & adjacent	The same as left	The same as left
	Not permitted	Permitted if they harmonize with the color and gross specific to the timber & adjacent	1. Permitted if any knife blade and adhesive bleeding is local and inconspicuous. 2. For vene, it shall be permitted if the diameter is extremely small and the degree is

5. The standards for the minimum radius of curvature of the curved part set forth in Section 1 shall be as provided hereunder:

The minimum radius of curvature of the curved part (refers to the radius of curvature at the most inward curved point of a lamina where the curvature radius is minimum) shall be not less than the corresponding value listed in the table below.

Thickness of the thickest lamina	Minimum radius of curvature of the curved part	
	A cases where wood species group is specified in the table of Species Group specified in the table of the "Content" column of the "Bordex"	Other cases than the left
5	In the case of partially curved 535	In the case of partially curved 535
10	1,080	1,300
15	1,770	2,280
20	2,460	3,400
25	3,200	4,750
30	4,000	6,300
35	4,850	8,050
40	5,750	10,000
45	6,700	12,115
50	7,800	14,400
55	9,050	16,900
60	10,450	19,550

(Note) In the case of partially curved timbers, partial curve means one section of the member is partially curved.

6. Standards for end joint spacing in adjacent layers as specified in Section 1, shall be as follows:

Standards for end joint spacing in adjacent layers as specified in Section 1, shall be as follows:	Standards for end joint spacing in adjacent layers as specified in Section 1, shall be as follows:
Those using scarf joints (meaning those for which the scarf inclination is not more than 1/3, those for which the scarf inclination is not more than 1/7.5) those for which the scarf length is 10.5 mm or more (for inner layer) or 12.0 mm or more (for layers other than inner layer)	Those using scarf joints (meaning those for which the scarf inclination is not more than 1/3, those for which the scarf inclination is not more than 1/7.5) those for which the scarf length is 10.5 mm or more (for inner layer) or 12.0 mm or more (for layers other than inner layer)
For lamina in the outermost layer, the joints of adjacent lamina shall be spaced at least 15 cm away from one another.	For lamina in the outermost layer, the joints of adjacent lamina shall be spaced at least 15 cm away from one another.
For lamina in the outermost layer and the adjacent layer, the joints of adjacent lamina shall be spaced at least 15 cm away from one another.	For lamina in the outermost layer and the adjacent layer, the joints of adjacent lamina shall be spaced at least 15 cm away from one another.
For lamina in the outermost layer and the adjacent layer, the joints of adjacent lamina shall be spaced at least 15 cm away from one another.	For lamina in the outermost layer and the adjacent layer, the joints of adjacent lamina shall be spaced at least 15 cm away from one another.

(Note) If the sufficient strength of lamina end joints have been checked by a proof loader, such structural glulam may be deemed to have complied with the standards in this section.

Appendix Table

(1) Mixed-grade composition glulam (symmetrical and non-symmetrical)

Mixed-grade composition glulam (symmetrical)	Mixed-grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical)	Machine grade of outermost lamina
E 70-F465	E 160-F480	L200
E 150-F375	E 140-F420	L180
E 135-F375	E 125-F360	L160
E 120-F360	E 110-F315	L140
E 105-F300	E 100-F285	L125
E 90-F270	E 90-F255	L110

E 85-F255	E 80-F240	L100
E 75-F240	E 70-F225	L 90
E 65-F225	E 60-F210	L 80
E 55-F220	E 60-F205	L 80
E 55-F200	E 50-F170	L 70

(Note) 1. With regard to lamina composition quality for E85-F225 members, use of L50 lamina is restricted to the inner layer.

2. With regard to lamina composition quality for E80-F210 members, L50 is restricted for use in the inner layers of the compression side and the tensile side.

(2) Mixed-grade composition glulam (specified symmetrical composition)

Specified mixed-grade composition glulam strength grade	Grade of outermost layer lamina specified as machine rating grade
ME120-F330	Not lower than L160
ME105-F300	Not lower than L140
ME 95-F270	Not lower than L125
ME 85-F255	Not lower than L110

(3) Same-grade composition glulam

Strength grade of four (4) or more layers of same-grade composition glulam	Strength grade of three (3) layers of same-grade composition glulam	Strength grade of two (2) layers of same-grade composition glulam	Grade of lamina							Grade by machine rating
			Grade by visual rating							
			Wood species group A	Wood species group B	Wood species group C	Wood species group D	Wood species group E	Wood species group F	Grade by machine rating	
E190-F615	E190-F565	E190-F510								L200
E170-F540	E170-F485	E170-F430								L180
E150-F465	E150-F435	E150-F390								L160
E105-F405	E105-F375	E105-F345	Grade	Grade	Grade					L140
E120-F375	E120-F330	E120-F300	Grade	Grade	Grade					L125
E105-F345	E105-F300	E105-F285	Grade	Grade	Grade					L110
E 95-F315	E 95-F285	E 95-F270	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade		L100
E 85-F300	E 85-F270	E 85-F255	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade		L 90
E 75-F270	E 75-F255	E 75-F240	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade		L 80
E 65-F255	E 65-F240	E 65-F225	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade		L 70
E 55-F225	E 55-F210	E 55-F200	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade		L 60

(Standards for Decorative Structural Glued Laminated Timber Post)

Article 8. The standards for decorative structural glued laminated timber posts shall be as provided hereunder:

Category	Criteria																					
Bonding quality	1. For the bonding quality of a decorative veneer, the results of immersion delamination tests specified in Item (1) of Section 3 of Appendix shall indicate that the delamination rate for both butt ends' surface is 10% or lower and the sum of the length of delamination that occurs in the same glue line is not more than one third of the length of each test specimen.																					
	2. The bonding quality of laminated layers of a lamina (excluding decorative veneer) shall meet the requirements specified in the following items of (1), (2), and (4) or items of (3) and (4):																					
	(1) Results of immersion delamination tests specified in Item (1) of Section 3 of Appendix shall indicate that the delamination rate for both butt ends' surface is 5% or lower and the length of delamination that occurs in the same glue line is not more than one fourth of the length of each test specimen.																					
	(2) Results of boiling water delamination tests specified in Item (2) of Section 3 of Appendix shall indicate that the delamination rate for both butt ends' surface is 5% or lower, and the length of delamination that occurs in the same glue line is not more than one-fourth of the length of each test specimen.																					
Product quality	(3) Results of vacuum-pressure delamination tests specified in Item (3) of Section 3 of Appendix shall indicate that the delamination rate for both butt ends' surface is 5% or lower, and the length of delamination that occurs in the same glue line is not more than six-fourth of the length of each test specimen.																					
	(4) Results of block shear tests specified in Item (4) of Section 3 of Appendix shall indicate that both the shear strength and the wood failure rate of a test specimen are not less than the values listed in the table below. However, in a case where one of both the shear strength and the wood failure rate of a test specimen is not less than the values listed in the table below, and the other is less than such values, retests for the glue line area may be performed.																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wood species group</th> <th>Shear strength (MPa or N/mm²)</th> <th>Wood failure ratio (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rayahadee (Acer mono), Birch (Betula maximowicziana), Beech (Fagus crenata), White oak (Quercus grisea), Kijiki (Zelkova serrata), Ajilon (Distarcarpus spp.)</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tamo (Fraxinus mandshurica), Shioji (Fraxinus saccata), Nira (Ulmus davidiana)</td> <td>8.4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa), Hiba (Thujaopsis dolabrata), Karamatsu (Larix leptolepis), Akamatsu (Pinus densiflora), Kurumatsu (Pinus thunbergii), Bosh (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Dafurika karamatsu (Larix grimaldi), Southern pine (Pinus spp.), Beimatsu (Pseudotsuga), White spruce pine (Callitris glauca)</td> <td>7.2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsuga (Tsuga sieboldii), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Benimatsu (Pinus koraiensis), Radata pine (Pinus radiata), Beitauga (Tsuga heterophylla)</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Momi (Abies Firme), Todomatsu (Abies tschulinensis), Exomatsu (Picea jezoensis), Beimomi (Abies spp.), Spruce (Picea spp.), Ladipolo pine (Pinus contorta), Poderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), Pushu akamatsu (Pinus sylvestris)</td> <td>6.0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica), Bekauji (Thuja plicata)</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wood species group	Shear strength (MPa or N/mm ²)	Wood failure ratio (%)	Rayahadee (Acer mono), Birch (Betula maximowicziana), Beech (Fagus crenata), White oak (Quercus grisea), Kijiki (Zelkova serrata), Ajilon (Distarcarpus spp.)	8.6	50	Tamo (Fraxinus mandshurica), Shioji (Fraxinus saccata), Nira (Ulmus davidiana)	8.4		Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa), Hiba (Thujaopsis dolabrata), Karamatsu (Larix leptolepis), Akamatsu (Pinus densiflora), Kurumatsu (Pinus thunbergii), Bosh (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Dafurika karamatsu (Larix grimaldi), Southern pine (Pinus spp.), Beimatsu (Pseudotsuga), White spruce pine (Callitris glauca)	7.2		Tsuga (Tsuga sieboldii), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Benimatsu (Pinus koraiensis), Radata pine (Pinus radiata), Beitauga (Tsuga heterophylla)	8.6	65	Momi (Abies Firme), Todomatsu (Abies tschulinensis), Exomatsu (Picea jezoensis), Beimomi (Abies spp.), Spruce (Picea spp.), Ladipolo pine (Pinus contorta), Poderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), Pushu akamatsu (Pinus sylvestris)	6.0		Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica), Bekauji (Thuja plicata)	5.4	70
Wood species group	Shear strength (MPa or N/mm ²)	Wood failure ratio (%)																				
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Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica), Bekauji (Thuja plicata)	5.4	70																				
Moisture content	The results of moisture content tests specified in Item (5) of Section 3 of Appendix shall indicate that an average of the moisture content of test specimens taken from the same sample glulam is 13% or lower.																					
Resistance to surface check	The results of tests for "Resistance to Surface Check" specified in Item (6) of Section 3 of Appendix shall indicate that no cracks develop on the surface of the test specimen or that if a crack develops, it is only a slight crack.																					
Lamina quality	Shall meet the "Standards for Lamina Quality" set forth in Section 3.																					

Bending property	For decorative structural glued laminated timber posts, the results of the "bending test A" specified in (d) of Item 7) of Section 3 of the Appendix shall indicate that both Young's modulus of bending and the bending strength of the sample glulam are not less than the value set forth in the table below.																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wood species group</th> <th>Young's modulus of bending (GPa or 10⁹N/mm²)</th> <th>Bending strength (MPa or N/mm²)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aulon (<i>Dipterocarpaceae</i> spp.)</td> <td>13.0</td> <td>48.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bayaksada (<i>Acacia</i> spp.), Birch (<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus ornata</i>), White oak (<i>Quercus crispula</i>), Keyaki (<i>Zakoya serrata</i>), Dafurka (<i>Karamatsu</i> (<i>Larix grainii</i>)), Southern pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), Beimatsu (<i>Pseudotsuga</i>)</td> <td>11.5</td> <td>40.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hiroki (<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>), Hiba (<i>Thuopsis dolabrata</i>), Karamatsu (<i>Larix leptolepis</i>), Akamatsu (<i>Pinus densata</i>), Kurumatsu (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>), Baihi (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>37.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsuga (<i>Tsuga sieboldii</i>), Tano (<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>), Shoji (<i>Fraxinus apachiana</i>), Nire (<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>), Alaska yellow cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>), Redata pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>), Betuaga (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)</td> <td>9.5</td> <td>34.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Momi (<i>Abies firma</i>), Todomatsu (<i>Abies sachalinensis</i>), Ezomatsu (<i>Picea jezoensis</i>), Beimomi (<i>Abies</i> spp.), Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>), Beimatsu (<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>), Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), Pusho akamatsu (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Jack pine (<i>Pinus Pinus banksiana</i>), Luan (<i>Parashona Pentacme</i>, <i>Shorea</i> spp.)</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>31.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugi (<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>), Beisugi (<i>Thuja plicata</i>), White cypress pine (<i>Callitris glauca</i>)</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>30.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wood species group	Young's modulus of bending (GPa or 10 ⁹ N/mm ²)	Bending strength (MPa or N/mm ²)	Aulon (<i>Dipterocarpaceae</i> spp.)	13.0	48.5	Bayaksada (<i>Acacia</i> spp.), Birch (<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus ornata</i>), White oak (<i>Quercus crispula</i>), Keyaki (<i>Zakoya serrata</i>), Dafurka (<i>Karamatsu</i> (<i>Larix grainii</i>)), Southern pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), Beimatsu (<i>Pseudotsuga</i>)	11.5	40.5	Hiroki (<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>), Hiba (<i>Thuopsis dolabrata</i>), Karamatsu (<i>Larix leptolepis</i>), Akamatsu (<i>Pinus densata</i>), Kurumatsu (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>), Baihi (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	10.5	37.5	Tsuga (<i>Tsuga sieboldii</i>), Tano (<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>), Shoji (<i>Fraxinus apachiana</i>), Nire (<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>), Alaska yellow cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>), Redata pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>), Betuaga (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	9.5	34.5	Momi (<i>Abies firma</i>), Todomatsu (<i>Abies sachalinensis</i>), Ezomatsu (<i>Picea jezoensis</i>), Beimomi (<i>Abies</i> spp.), Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>), Beimatsu (<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>), Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), Pusho akamatsu (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Jack pine (<i>Pinus Pinus banksiana</i>), Luan (<i>Parashona Pentacme</i> , <i>Shorea</i> spp.)	8.5	31.5	Sugi (<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>), Beisugi (<i>Thuja plicata</i>), White cypress pine (<i>Callitris glauca</i>)	7.5	30.0
Wood species group	Young's modulus of bending (GPa or 10 ⁹ N/mm ²)	Bending strength (MPa or N/mm ²)																				
Aulon (<i>Dipterocarpaceae</i> spp.)	13.0	48.5																				
Bayaksada (<i>Acacia</i> spp.), Birch (<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus ornata</i>), White oak (<i>Quercus crispula</i>), Keyaki (<i>Zakoya serrata</i>), Dafurka (<i>Karamatsu</i> (<i>Larix grainii</i>)), Southern pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), Beimatsu (<i>Pseudotsuga</i>)	11.5	40.5																				
Hiroki (<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>), Hiba (<i>Thuopsis dolabrata</i>), Karamatsu (<i>Larix leptolepis</i>), Akamatsu (<i>Pinus densata</i>), Kurumatsu (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>), Baihi (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	10.5	37.5																				
Tsuga (<i>Tsuga sieboldii</i>), Tano (<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>), Shoji (<i>Fraxinus apachiana</i>), Nire (<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>), Alaska yellow cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>), Redata pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>), Betuaga (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	9.5	34.5																				
Momi (<i>Abies firma</i>), Todomatsu (<i>Abies sachalinensis</i>), Ezomatsu (<i>Picea jezoensis</i>), Beimomi (<i>Abies</i> spp.), Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>), Beimatsu (<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>), Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), Pusho akamatsu (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Jack pine (<i>Pinus Pinus banksiana</i>), Luan (<i>Parashona Pentacme</i> , <i>Shorea</i> spp.)	8.5	31.5																				
Sugi (<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>), Beisugi (<i>Thuja plicata</i>), White cypress pine (<i>Callitris glauca</i>)	7.5	30.0																				
Formaldehyde emission amount	The same as the formaldehyde emission amount specified in paragraph 1 of Article 3.																					
Quality of visible surface	Shall meet the "The quality standards for visible surfaces" set forth in Section 4.																					
Warping, bows and twisting	The deviated length shall be not less than 1 mm per 3 meters of length of a glulam.																					
Grooving, chamfering and cutting works	Well worked.																					
Thickness of decorative veneer	Shall be not less than 1.2 mm.																					
Lamina	1. The number of lamina layers (excluding decorative veneer) shall be 5 layers or more. 2. A lamina (excluding decorative veneer) shall have a uniform thickness. However, this shall not apply to a case where the laminae are arranged in such a manner that the composition of the thickness is symmetric around the central axis of the lamina and the thickness is more than or equal to two-thirds of the thickness of the thickest lamina in the composition layer.																					
Adhesive	1. Adhesives used for adhesion in the lamination direction of a lamina (excluding decorative veneer) shall be resinous resins, resinous phenol resins, and water based polymer-isocyanate resins (shall be those that satisfy the performance of "Class 1, No.1" set forth in JIS K 8806. The same shall apply hereunder), all of which satisfy required performance for "Usage Environment C," or other adhesives that have a performance equivalent to or higher than that of these resins. 2. Adhesives used for adhesion in the longitudinal direction of a lamina (excluding decorative veneer) shall be resinous resins, resinous phenol resins, water based polymer-isocyanate resins, melamine resins and melamine-urea copoly-condensation resins, all of which satisfy required performance for "Usage Environment C," or other adhesives that have a performance equivalent to or higher than that of these resins.																					
Dimensions	A difference between the marked and the measured dimensions shall be not less than values listed in the table below. (Unit: mm)																					

Categories	Difference between the marked and measured	
	Short side and long side	+1.5
Length	+5.0	-0

Items to be marked	The same as the section "Items to be marked" in Section 1 of Article 4.
Marking method	Shall be the same as the section "Items to be marked" in Section 1 of Article 4. However, marking of product's name and the name of wood species (core material) shall be made by the method set forth below. (1) Product name The product shall be marked as "decorative structural glued laminated timber post." (2) Name of wood species (core material) The name of wood species shall be given by the most common name.
Items prohibited from marking	The same as the section "Items prohibited from marking" in Section 1 of Article 3.

- For a decorative structural glued laminated timber post of which laminae are laminated widthwise as adjacent layers, a distance between two of the adhesion locations shall be the same as or not less than twice the thickness of the lamina.
- The standards for the "Lamina Quality" set forth in Section 1 shall be as provided hereunder:

Categories	Criteria
Knots and resin pocket, resin streak, and bark	Grouped knots diameter ratio shall be not more than 1/4. Permitted if slight.
Grain inclination	Permitted up to 1/14.
Decay	Not permitted.
Softs	Permitted if very slight.
Discoloration	Permitted if slight.
Rough grain	Permitted if slight.
Open joints	Not permitted.
Mean width of annual rings (except Radiata pine)	Permitted up to 6 mm.
Center core of Radiata pine	Permitted if annual rings within 50 mm of radius from the center of pith do not exist, pith (only for Radiata pine)
Center core (only for lamina of outermost layer)	Not permitted.
Repair	Permitted of color or grain is fitting to its peripheral timber and if a repaired part has no gaps and there is no concern of dropping off or delimiting.
Other defects	Permitted if very slight.

(Note)

- "Concentrated knot diameter ratio (CKDR)" represents the sum of the percentage of the diameter of a knot and/or hole present on the 15 cm surface of a lamina to the width of the lamina.
- "Grain inclination" represents a ratio of the slope of the grain direction versus the width direction of a lamina.
- The term "repair" shall refer to plugging, or filling of synthetic resin, etc.
- Tiny clearance between the edge parts of scarf joint or finger joint shall not be deemed as a defect.
- Measurement of a center core shall be based on the method shown in the figure of (Note) set forth in (b)-(d) of Section 2 of Article 5 and performed by using a measuring tool, exactly overlaying the 50 mm radius curve of the measuring tool over the annual ring boundary closest to the pith on the butt end surface, and comparing annual ring boundaries within an area between the 50-mm-radius and the 100-mm-radius curves of the measuring tool, with such curves.

- The quality standards for visible surfaces set forth in Section 1 shall be as provided hereunder:

Categories	Criteria
Knots	Not permitted.
Resin pocket, resin streak, and bark	Permitted if very slight.
Chips and flaws	Not permitted.

Decay	Not permitted.
Splits	Not permitted.
Discoloration and stains	Permitted if very slight.
Holes	Not permitted.
Rough grain	Not permitted.
Bleeter, wrinkles, overlap and open joint	Not permitted.
Inconformity of color and grain	Permitted if the colors and the grain directions of the visible surface roughly harmonize with one another.
Repair	Permitted if the repaired part is small, the color or grain well matches with the surrounding surface, and the repaired part has no clearance and is free of coming-off or indentation.
Other defects	Permitted if very slight.

(Note) Same as the Note for the quality standards for visible surfaces of Article 3 "Standards for glued laminated timber for fixtures."

Appendix

1 Sampling of Test Samples

(1) For a glulam from which test specimens are to be cut that are intended for immersion delamination tests, boiling water delamination tests, vacuum-pressure delamination tests, block shear tests, moisture content tests, tests for resistance to the surface check, and bending test A (excluding the case of full scale tests (shall refer to a test performed using whole glulam; he same shall apply hereunder) and the case of using a model specimen (shall refer to a scaled-down glulam having the same quality construction of lamina as that of glulam to be graded; the same shall apply hereunder.) or a glulam intended for bending test A on "full scale test" base and for bending tests on decorative structural glued laminated timber posts (hereinafter referred to as a "sample glulam"), the number of sample glulam pieces specified in the following tables (a) or (b) shall be sampled from one production lot at random as a Glued laminated timber for fixtures, decorative glued laminated timber for fixtures, and decorative structural glued laminated timber post (excluding boiling water delamination tests, vacuum-pressure delamination tests, block shear tests, and bending tests)

Size of production lot (in pieces)	Number of sample glued laminated timber (in pieces)
Up to 200	2 samples
201~500	3 samples
501~1000	4 samples
1001~3000	5 samples
3001 or more	6 samples

b Structural glued laminated timbers and decorative structural glued laminated timber posts (only limited to boiling water delamination tests, vacuum-pressure delamination tests, block shear tests, and bending tests)

Size of production lot (in pieces)	Number of sample glued laminated timber (in pieces)
Up to 10	3 samples
11~20	4 samples
21~100	5 samples
101~500	6 samples
501 or more	7 samples

(2) For a model specimen intended for bending test A in which model specimens are used, the number of model specimens specified in the right column of the following table shall be prepared depending on glulam pieces specified in the left column of the same table.

Size of production lot (in pieces)	Number of pieces of model testing glulam
Up to 10	3 samples
11~20	4 samples
21~100	5 samples
101~500	6 samples
501 or more	7 samples

(3) For laminae intended for bending test B, bending test C, and tensile tests (hereinafter referred to as a "sample lamina"), the number of sample lamina pieces specified in the following table shall be taken out of one lot at random depending on the pieces specified in the left column of the same table.

Size of production lot (in pieces)	Number of sample lamina (in pieces)
Up to 90	5
91~200	8
201~500	13
501~1,200	20
1,200 or more	32

(4) For sample glulams intended for formaldehyde emissions testing, the number of sample glulam pieces specified in the right column of the following table shall be sampled from one lot at random depending on glulam pieces specified in the left column of the same table.

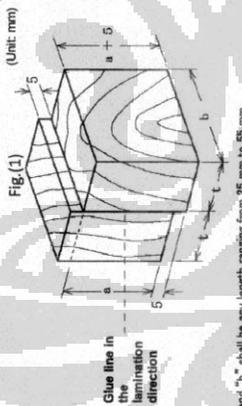
Size of production lot (in pieces)	Number of sample glued laminated timber (in pieces)
Up to 1,000	2
1,001~2,000	3
2,001~3,000	4
3,001 or more	5

<p>2 Determination of Test Results In a test other than bending test A, bending test B, bending test C, tensile tests, and formaldehyde emission tests, among test specimens cut out of a sample glulam extracted from one lot (in moisture content tests and/or in bending tests for a decorative structural glued laminated timber post, among sample glulams extracted from one lot), the lot of glulams shall be deemed to have passed such test if at least 90% of the test specimens are in compliance with the standards. If the lot of glulams shall be deemed to have failed to pass such test if less than 70% of test specimens are in compliance with the standards.</p> <p>In a case where 70% or more but less than 90% of the specimens are in compliance with the standards, a retest for the lot shall be performed using sample glulams newly taken from the same lot. According to the retest results, the lot shall be deemed to have passed such test if at least 90% of such sample glulams are in compliance with the standards; the lot shall be deemed to have failed if less than 90% of the sample glulams are in compliance with the given test standards.</p> <p>3 Testing Method (1) Immersion Delamination Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens</p> <p>(0) Structural glued laminated timber (structural glulam) Three test specimens, any of which shall have a length of 75 mm and also have the same dimension as that of the sample glulam, shall be prepared from each of the test specimens of the sample glulam. In addition, for a test specimen of the sample glulam, a test specimen of the decorative laminated timber for fixtures, such specimen shall be prepared so that the adhesion portion can be positioned in center of the specimen and also shall have a length of 180 mm and have the same dimension as that of the butt-end cross-section of each sample glulam. If the length of a finger is not more than 18 mm, by cutting the finger tips, one test specimen shall be prepared of which glue line is exposed on the butt-end cross-section of a sample glulam. If the length of a finger exceeds 18 mm, two test specimens shall be prepared by cutting the center part of the finger of a sample glulam.</p> <p>(1) Structural glued laminated timber (structural glulam) One test specimen shall be prepared from both ends of each sample glulam piece with a length of 75 mm and one the corner of the test of the sample glulam. In addition, for a test specimen of the sample glulam, a test specimen of the decorative laminated timber for fixtures, such specimen shall be prepared so that the adhesion portion can be positioned in center of the specimen and also shall have a length of 180 mm and have the same dimension as that of the butt-end cross-section of each sample glulam. If the length of a finger is not more than 18 mm, by cutting the finger tips, one test specimen shall be prepared of which glue line is exposed on the butt-end cross-section of a sample glulam. If the length of a finger exceeds 18 mm, two test specimens shall be prepared by cutting the center part of the finger of a sample glulam.</p>	<p>(0) Structural glued laminated timber (structural glulam) Test specimens, after being immersed in water at room temperature (10° C-25° C) for 24 hours, shall continue to be dried in a thermostatically controlled dryer at 70° C ± 3° C so as not to allow moisture to remain inside the dryer until the dried mass has fallen to a range between 100% and 110% of the pretest mass. However, for a structure glulam with the "Use Environment A" indication, the above-mentioned treatment shall be conducted twice. After that, the length of delamination on both butt ends of test specimen shall be measured to calculate delamination rate. (Note) 1 The delamination rate shall be calculated by the following equation: Delamination rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Sum of the length of delamination on both butt ends}}{\text{Sum of the length of glue lines on both butt ends}} \times 100$</p> <p>2 In measurement of delamination length, neither timber fracture caused by, for example, dried splits and knots, nor delaminated portions where a knot is present shall be considered as delamination.</p> <p>(2) Boiling Water Delamination Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens This provision shall be the same as that set forth in Item a of Paragraph (1). b Testing Method Test specimens, after being immersed in boiling water for four hours and later after being immersed in water at room temperature (10° C-25° C) for one hour, shall continue to be dried in a thermostatically controlled dryer at 70° C ± 3° C so as not to allow moisture to remain inside the dryer until the dried mass has fallen to a range between 100% and 110% of the pretest mass. However, for a glulam with the "Use Environment A" indication, the above-mentioned treatment shall be conducted twice. After that, the length of delamination on both butt ends of test specimen shall be measured to calculate delamination rate for both butt ends, surface but also the sum of the length of delamination, which occurs in the same glue lines, on both butt ends. (Note) 1 The delamination rate shall be calculated by the following equation: Delamination rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Sum of the length of delamination on both butt ends}}{\text{Sum of the length of glue lines on both butt ends}} \times 100$</p> <p>2 In measurement of delamination length, neither timber fracture caused by, for example, dried splits and knots, nor peeled-off portions where a knot is present shall be considered as delamination.</p> <p>(3) Vacuum-pressure Delamination Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens This provision shall be the same as that set forth in Item a of Paragraph (1). b Testing Method Test specimens, after being immersed in boiling water for four hours and later after being immersed in water at room temperature (10° C-25° C) for one hour, shall continue to be dried in a thermostatically controlled dryer at 70° C ± 3° C so as not to allow moisture to remain inside the dryer until the dried mass has fallen to a range between 100% and 110% of the pretest mass. However, for a glulam with the "Use Environment A" indication, the above-mentioned treatment shall be conducted twice. After that, the length of delamination on both butt ends of test specimen shall be measured to calculate delamination rate for both butt ends, surface but also the sum of the length of delamination, which occurs in the same glue lines, on both butt ends. (Note) 1 The delamination rate shall be calculated by the following equation: Delamination rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Sum of the length of delamination on both butt ends}}{\text{Sum of the length of glue lines on both butt ends}} \times 100$</p> <p>2 In measurement of delamination length, neither timber fracture caused by, for example, dried splits and knots, nor peeled-off portions where a knot is present shall be considered as delamination.</p> <p>(4) Block Shear Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens</p>
<p>2 Determination of Test Results In a test other than bending test A, bending test B, bending test C, tensile tests, and formaldehyde emission tests, among test specimens cut out of a sample glulam extracted from one lot (in moisture content tests and/or in bending tests for a decorative structural glued laminated timber post, among sample glulams extracted from one lot), the lot of glulams shall be deemed to have passed such test if at least 90% of the test specimens are in compliance with the standards. If the lot of glulams shall be deemed to have failed to pass such test if less than 70% of test specimens are in compliance with the standards.</p> <p>In a case where 70% or more but less than 90% of the specimens are in compliance with the standards, a retest for the lot shall be performed using sample glulams newly taken from the same lot. According to the retest results, the lot shall be deemed to have passed such test if at least 90% of such sample glulams are in compliance with the standards; the lot shall be deemed to have failed if less than 90% of the sample glulams are in compliance with the given test standards.</p> <p>3 Testing Method (1) Immersion Delamination Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens</p> <p>(0) Structural glued laminated timber (structural glulam) Three test specimens, any of which shall have a length of 75 mm and also have the same dimension as that of the sample glulam, shall be prepared from each of the test specimens of the sample glulam. In addition, for a test specimen of the sample glulam, a test specimen of the decorative laminated timber for fixtures, such specimen shall be prepared so that the adhesion portion can be positioned in center of the specimen and also shall have a length of 180 mm and have the same dimension as that of the butt-end cross-section of each sample glulam. If the length of a finger is not more than 18 mm, by cutting the finger tips, one test specimen shall be prepared of which glue line is exposed on the butt-end cross-section of a sample glulam. If the length of a finger exceeds 18 mm, two test specimens shall be prepared by cutting the center part of the finger of a sample glulam.</p> <p>(1) Structural glued laminated timber (structural glulam) One test specimen shall be prepared from both ends of each sample glulam piece with a length of 75 mm and one the corner of the test of the sample glulam. In addition, for a test specimen of the sample glulam, a test specimen of the decorative laminated timber for fixtures, such specimen shall be prepared so that the adhesion portion can be positioned in center of the specimen and also shall have a length of 180 mm and have the same dimension as that of the butt-end cross-section of each sample glulam. If the length of a finger is not more than 18 mm, by cutting the finger tips, one test specimen shall be prepared of which glue line is exposed on the butt-end cross-section of a sample glulam. If the length of a finger exceeds 18 mm, two test specimens shall be prepared by cutting the center part of the finger of a sample glulam.</p>	<p>(0) Structural glued laminated timber (structural glulam) Test specimens, after being immersed in water at room temperature (10° C-25° C) for 24 hours, shall continue to be dried in a thermostatically controlled dryer at 70° C ± 3° C so as not to allow moisture to remain inside the dryer until the dried mass has fallen to a range between 100% and 110% of the pretest mass. However, for a structure glulam with the "Use Environment A" indication, the above-mentioned treatment shall be conducted twice. After that, the length of delamination on both butt ends of test specimen shall be measured to calculate delamination rate. (Note) 1 The delamination rate shall be calculated by the following equation: Delamination rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Sum of the length of delamination on both butt ends}}{\text{Sum of the length of glue lines on both butt ends}} \times 100$</p> <p>2 In measurement of delamination length, neither timber fracture caused by, for example, dried splits and knots, nor delaminated portions where a knot is present shall be considered as delamination.</p> <p>(2) Boiling Water Delamination Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens This provision shall be the same as that set forth in Item a of Paragraph (1). b Testing Method Test specimens, after being immersed in boiling water for four hours and later after being immersed in water at room temperature (10° C-25° C) for one hour, shall continue to be dried in a thermostatically controlled dryer at 70° C ± 3° C so as not to allow moisture to remain inside the dryer until the dried mass has fallen to a range between 100% and 110% of the pretest mass. However, for a glulam with the "Use Environment A" indication, the above-mentioned treatment shall be conducted twice. After that, the length of delamination on both butt ends of test specimen shall be measured to calculate delamination rate for both butt ends, surface but also the sum of the length of delamination, which occurs in the same glue lines, on both butt ends. (Note) 1 The delamination rate shall be calculated by the following equation: Delamination rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Sum of the length of delamination on both butt ends}}{\text{Sum of the length of glue lines on both butt ends}} \times 100$</p> <p>2 In measurement of delamination length, neither timber fracture caused by, for example, dried splits and knots, nor peeled-off portions where a knot is present shall be considered as delamination.</p> <p>(3) Vacuum-pressure Delamination Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens This provision shall be the same as that set forth in Item a of Paragraph (1). b Testing Method Test specimens, after being immersed in boiling water for four hours and later after being immersed in water at room temperature (10° C-25° C) for one hour, shall continue to be dried in a thermostatically controlled dryer at 70° C ± 3° C so as not to allow moisture to remain inside the dryer until the dried mass has fallen to a range between 100% and 110% of the pretest mass. However, for a glulam with the "Use Environment A" indication, the above-mentioned treatment shall be conducted twice. After that, the length of delamination on both butt ends of test specimen shall be measured to calculate delamination rate for both butt ends, surface but also the sum of the length of delamination, which occurs in the same glue lines, on both butt ends. (Note) 1 The delamination rate shall be calculated by the following equation: Delamination rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Sum of the length of delamination on both butt ends}}{\text{Sum of the length of glue lines on both butt ends}} \times 100$</p> <p>2 In measurement of delamination length, neither timber fracture caused by, for example, dried splits and knots, nor peeled-off portions where a knot is present shall be considered as delamination.</p> <p>(4) Block Shear Tests a Preparation of Test Specimens</p>

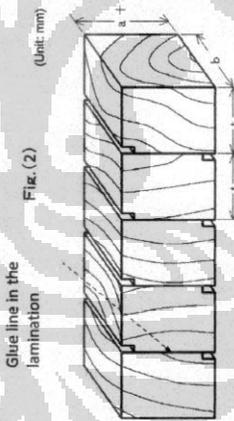
(6) Decorative structural glued laminated timber post
 Test specimens shall be prepared from each sample glulam piece in such a shape as shown in Fig. (1) or Fig. (2) so that all glue lines in the lamination direction can be involved. The standard moisture content of the test specimen during the tests shall be 12%.

(a) Structural glulam

One test specimen shall be prepared from each end of the sample glulam in the shape shown in Fig. (1) or Fig. (2) for all glue lines in the lamination direction, or in such a shape as shown in Fig. (3) for all glue lines in the lamina's width direction. However, in cases where no load is applied to the width direction of lamina, test specimens shall be prepared only for glue lines in the lamination direction. In addition, for secondary glue lines in the width direction, a required number of test specimens shall be prepared from the secondary adhesion layers of each sample glulam piece at the rate of one test specimen per 10 cm width of lamina for which secondary adhesion processes have not yet been initiated. For secondary adhesion of both the width direction and the lamination direction, a required number of test specimens shall be prepared not only from the above-mentioned secondary layers but also from the secondary adhesion layers of each sample glulam piece at the rate of one test specimen per 10 cm length of lamina. The standard moisture content of the test specimen during the tests shall be 12%.

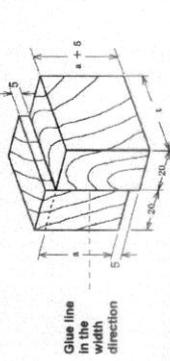


(Note) "a" and "b" shall be any length ranging from 25 mm to 55 mm.



(Note) "a" shall be any length ranging from 25 mm to 55 mm. "s" shall be an incision depth that is suitable for the device used, and "t" shall be the thickness of lamina.

Fig. (3)



(Note) "a" shall be any length ranging from 25 mm and 55 mm and "t" shall be the thickness of lamina or the available maximum length of a lamina if the lamina's shape is difficult to be measured.

b Testing Method

Test specimens shall be loaded up to fracture at a standard loading rate of around 9800 N per minute, not only using a testing machine with a loading capacity, a range between 15% and 85% of which shall include the breaking load of the test specimens, but also using a shearing machine designed to prevent any rotational moment from being exerted thereon and to keep the shearing surface of the specimens and the load axis parallel. The shear strength and wood failure rate of a test specimen shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Shearing strength (Mpa or N/mm)} = \frac{\text{Maximum load at which a test specimen fails (N)}}{\text{Area of the shearing section (a x b) (mm}^2\text{)}}$$

(Note) Test specimens having knots, resin pockets, and other defects in measuring areas may be removed from test specimens to be used for measurement. Thus, new test specimens shall be taken from other portion of the glue line area and then shall be retested. The results of the retest shall be determined.

(5) Moisture Content Tests

a Preparation of Test Specimens

Two test specimens of proper size shall be prepared from each sample glulam.

b Testing Method

After weighing, a test specimen shall be dried in a dryer at a temperature between 100° C and 105° C. When the test specimen is considered to have reached a constant mass (meaning when the difference between one weighing and the next of which is measured at intervals of one hour, is not more than 0.1% of the mass of such test specimen), the test specimen shall be weighed again to determine the moisture content. The mass of such test specimen shall be calculated down to 0.1% by the following equation: an average of the moisture content of test specimens prepared from the same sample glulam shall be calculated down to 0.5%. However, other methods may also be used if they can clearly determine whether the test specimens satisfy standard criteria.

$$\text{Moisture content (\%)} = \frac{(W1 - W2) / W2 \times 100}{\text{Where: W1 represents pre-dried mass (g)}}$$

W2 represent bone dry mass (g)

(6) Tests for Resistance to the Surface Check

a Preparation of Test Specimens

Two test specimens of which shall have a length of 150 mm and also have the same dimension as that of the butt-end cross-section of each sample glulam, shall be prepared from each full-sized piece of the sample glulam.

b Testing Method

After aluminum foil is glued to the butt-end surface of a test specimen with rubber type adhesives, the test specimen shall be dried in a constant temperature dryer for twenty four hours at 60 ± 3° C.

(7) Bending Tests

- a. Bending Test A**
- (i) Preparation of Test Specimens or Model Specimens
For a straight glulam with a uniform cross section (excluding glulams for which actual size tests are required), one test specimen shall be prepared for each type of glulam. For other types of glulam, one test specimen set forth in Subparagraph (a) shall be prepared from each side of every sample glulam in the width direction or the model specimen set forth in Subparagraph (b) shall be prepared. The standard moisture content of the test specimen during the tests shall be 12%.
- (ii) Each test specimen shall meet the following requirements:
(a) The thickness shall be half of that of the sample glulam.
(b) The width shall be not less than half of that of the sample glulam.
(c) The length shall be not less than twenty times the thickness thereof.
(d) If the sample glulam has an end joint in its outermost layer, the test specimen shall be prepared so that it can include said end joint.
(e) Any model specimen shall meet the following requirements:
(a) The quality construction of its lamina shall be the same as that of the sample glulam.
(b) The thickness shall be around 300 mm.
(c) The width shall be the same as that of the sample glulam.

(1) **Testing Method**
Using the approach shown in Fig. (4), upper- and lower-load limits between which a proportional relationship exists, the deflection corresponding to these loads, and the maximum load shall be measured to obtain Young's modulus of bending and bending strength. In this case, the same amount of load shall be applied to both loading points and the average loading rate shall not exceed 14.7 MPa/min. In addition, in a case where the correct direction for use as a method or labeled, the sample glulam shall be placed with the loading direction perpendicular to the lamination layers, for a same-grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical), with the loading direction perpendicular to lamination layers, for a mixed-grade composition glulam (non-symmetrical), with the loading direction perpendicular to lamination layers, for a mixed-grade composition glulam laminated timber of which lamination is four (4) layers or more, with the loading direction perpendicular to the lamination layers, and, for a same-grade composition glulam laminated timber with lamination is two (2) or three (3), with the loading direction parallel to the lamination layers.

Note:
1. One span shall be not less than eighteen times the thickness of a sample glulam, test specimen, or model specimen.
2. Young's modulus of bending and bending strength shall be calculated by the following equations, respectively:

$$\text{Young's modulus of bending (Mpa or N/mm}^2\text{)} = \Delta P (E - S) / 2b^3$$

Bending strength (MPa or N/mm²) = $\Delta P (E - S) / 2b^3 + 2S = S^2 / 8\Delta y b^3$
Where: ΔP represents a difference between the upper-limit and lower-limit loads in a range where a proportional relationship exists (N)
 Δy is a deflection at center of span corresponding to ΔP (mm)
 E is a span (mm)
 S is a distance between loading points (mm)
 b is the width of a sample glulam, test specimen, or model specimen (mm)
 P_b is the thickness of the sample glulam, test specimen, or model specimen (mm)

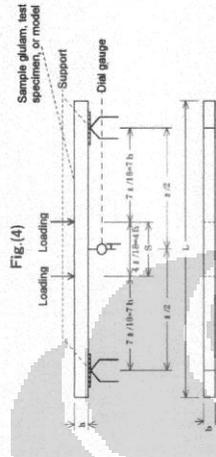


Fig. (4)
E: span
b: thickness of the sample glulam, test specimen, or model specimen
S: distance between loading points
b: width of the sample glulam, test specimen, or model specimen

(1) **Testing Method**
Using the approach shown in Fig. (5), the difference in deflections between deflection at initial loads and maximum load shall be measured to obtain Young's modulus of bending. The standard moisture content of the sample lamina during testing shall be 12%.
(Note) Young's modulus of bending shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Young's modulus of bending (Mpa or N/mm}^2\text{)} = \Delta P_2^2 / 4b^3 \Delta y$$

Where: ΔP is a difference between the initial load and final load (N)
 Δy is a deflection at center of span corresponding to ΔP (mm)
 E is a span (mm)
 b is the thickness of the lamina (mm)

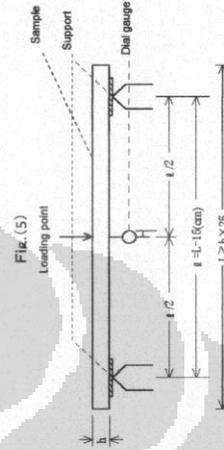
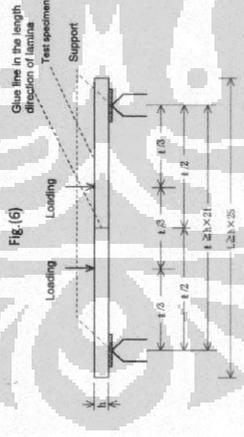


Fig. (5)
E: span
b: thickness of the lamina
L: sample's length
S: sample's thickness

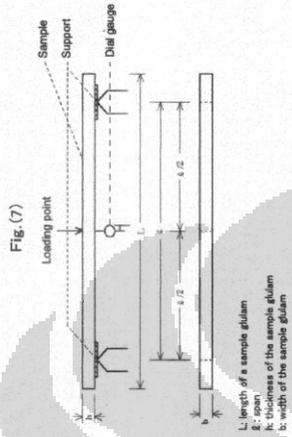
c Bending Test C
 (1) Preparation of Test Specimens
 A test specimen, which shall have a length of not less than 25 times the thickness and also have the same width and same thickness as that of a sample lamina shall be prepared from the sample lamina. However, for lamina with end joints, the test specimen shall be prepared so that the end joint can be positioned at the center of the specimen. The length of test specimen, the standard moisture content of a test specimen during testing shall be 12%.

(2) Testing Method
 Using the approach shown in Fig. (6), the maximum load shall be measured to obtain the bending strength. In this case, the same amount of load shall be applied to both loading points and the average load speed shall not exceed 4.7 MPa/min.
 (Note) Bending strength shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Bending strength (MPa or N/mm}^2\text{)} = P_b / bh^2$$
 Where: P_b is the maximum load (N)
 l is the span of a test specimen (mm)
 b is the width of the test specimen (mm)
 h is the thickness of the test specimen (mm)



(3) Testing method
 Bending test for decorative structural glued laminated timber joist
 Bending tests shall be performed based on the approach shown in either Fig. (4) or Fig. (7). In this case, the loading direction shall be parallel to the lamination direction and the average loading speed shall be not less than 4.7 MPa/min. However, for lamina with end joints, the test specimen shall be prepared so that the end joint can be positioned at the center of the specimen. The length of test specimen, the standard moisture content of a test specimen during testing shall be 12%.



(Note)
 1 When this test is to be performed using the approach shown in Fig. (4), the Young's modulus of bending and the bending strength shall be calculated by the following equations, respectively:

$$\text{Young's modulus of bending (MPa or N/mm}^2\text{)} = \Delta P / (4 - S) (2 l^3 + 20S - S^2) / 4b h^3$$

$$\text{Bending strength (MPa or N/mm}^2\text{)} = 3P_b (l - S) / 2bh^2$$
 Where: ΔP is the difference between the upper-limit and lower-limit loads in a range where a proportional relationship exists (N)
 Δy is the deflection at the center of span corresponding to ΔP (mm)
 S is the distance between loading points (mm)
 l is the span of a sample glulam (mm)
 h is the thickness of the sample glulam (mm)
 P_b is the maximum load (N)

2 When this test is to be performed using the approach shown in Fig. (7), Young's modulus of bending and the bending strength shall be calculated by the following equations, respectively:

$$\text{Young's modulus of bending (MPa or N/mm}^2\text{)} = \Delta P l^3 / 4b h^3 \Delta y$$

$$\text{Bending strength (MPa or N/mm}^2\text{)} = 3P_b l / 2bh^2$$
 Where: ΔP is a difference between the upper-limit and lower-limit loads in a range where a proportional relationship exists (N)
 Δy is a deflection at center of span corresponding to ΔP (mm)
 l is a span (mm)
 b is the width of a sample glulam (mm)
 h is the thickness of the sample glulam (mm)
 P_b is the maximum load (N)

(8) Tensile Test

a Preparation of Test Specimens
 One test specimen from each sample lamina shall be made so that the specimen has the same width and thickness as that of the lamina and also has a length equal to that of both end grips plus 60 cm or longer. However, for lamina with end joints, the test specimen shall be made so that the end joint can be positioned in center of such specimen. The standard moisture content of a test specimen during testing shall be 12%.

b Test Method
 Based on the method shown in Fig. (8), the length of test specimen's edges held by both end grips shall be 30 cm or longer and the span shall be 60 cm or longer. Tensile loads shall be applied through both end grips. In this case, an average tensile strength shall be 9.8 MPa/minute or lower.

(Note) Tensile strength shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Tensile strength (MPa or } N/mm^2) = P / bh$$

P is a maximum load (N)

b is the width of test specimen (mm)

h is the thickness of test specimen (mm)

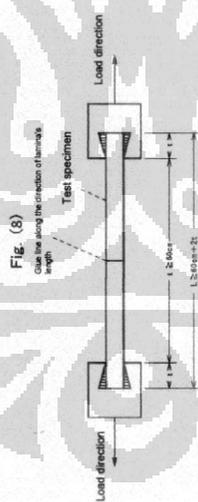


Fig. (8)
 Specimen along the direction of tensile load

(b) Formaldehyde Emission Amount Test
 The test specimen shall be cut from the portion of each glue laminated timber sample that is, in principle, 5 cm or more away from one end of the timber, with its cross-section dimensions maintained, to achieve a surface area of 450 cm² (excluding both of the butt ends). Both of the butt ends shall be sealed with self-adhesive aluminum tapes or paraffin that are impermeable to formaldehyde. In addition, in a case where the cross-section dimension of length of a test specimen is larger than the size of the test chamber, the test specimen shall be cut into multiple smaller test specimens of the same shape; these smaller test specimens can be used instead. In this case, the cutting surface of the test specimen shall also be sealed.

c Testing Method
 The test specimens cut from the same glued laminated timber sample shall be sealed in a plastic bag and then conditioned in a climatic chamber, etc. at a constant temperature of 20° C ± 1° C for one day or longer.

d Preparation of Reagents
 Each reagent shall be prepared according to the following items (a) through (h).

a Iodine Solution (0.05 mol/L)
 At first, 40 g of potassium iodide (the same as specified in JIS K 8913 "Potassium iodide (Reagent)") is dissolved in 25 mL of water, 1 g of iodine (the same as specified in JIS K 8920 "Iodine (Reagent)") is then dissolved in the solution. The Iodine Solution shall be prepared by transferring the resulting solution into a 1,000 mL volumetric flask (the same as specified in JIS R 3503 "Glass apparatus for chemical analysis") and diluting with water up to the 1,000 mL mark.

b Sodium Thiosulfate Solution (0.1 mol/L)
 This sodium thiosulfate solution shall be prepared as follows: 26 g of sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (the same as specified in JIS K 8837 "Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Reagent)") and 0.2 g of sodium carbonate (the same as specified in JIS K 8825 "Sodium carbonate (Reagent)") are dissolved into 1,000 mL of water with no dissolved oxygen. After being left for two days, using potassium iodate (the same as specified in JIS K 8801 "Potassium iodate (Reagent)") as a standard substance, the solution shall be standardized according to the standardization procedure specified in JIS K 8001 "Concept rule for test methods of reagents", 4.5 ("Solutions for titration") (2.1), 21, mol/L sodium thiosulfate solution.

c Sodium Hydroxide Solution (1 mol/L)
 Shall be prepared by dissolving 40 g of sodium hydroxide (the same as specified in JIS K 8576 "Sodium hydroxide (Reagent)") with 200 mL of water, by transferring the resulting solution into a 1,000 mL volumetric flask, and diluting with water up to the 1,000 mL mark.

d Sulfuric Acid Solution (1 mol/L)
 Shall be prepared by dissolving 56 mL of sulfuric acid (the same as specified in JIS K 8851 "Sulfuric acid (Reagent)") with 200 mL of water, by transferring the resulting solution into a 1,000 mL volumetric flask, and diluting with water up to the 1,000 mL mark.

e Starch Solution
 The starch solution shall be prepared as follows: At first, 1 g of starch (the same as specified in JIS K 8959 "Starch (soluble/Reagent)") shall be mixed well with 10 mL of water and then, the solution shall be added into 200 mL of boiling water while stirring. The resulting solution shall be boiled for about one minute, cooled down, and filtered to give this starch solution.

f Formaldehyde Standard Stock Solution
 Shall be prepared by transferring 1 mL of formaldehyde solution (the same as specified in JIS K 8872 "Formaldehyde standard stock solution (Reagent)") into a 1,000 mL volumetric flask and diluting with water up to the 1,000 mL mark.

The formaldehyde concentration of this solution shall be calculated using the following steps: 20 mL of the above-mentioned formaldehyde standard stock solution shall be dispensed into a 100 mL stoppered Erlenmeyer flask (the same as specified in JIS R 3503 "Glass apparatus for chemical analysis", the same shall apply hereunder). After adding 25 mL of sodium solution of item (a) and 10 mL of sodium hydroxide solution of item (c) into the flask, the resulting solution shall be left for 15 minutes at room temperature and then 1 mL of starch solution of item (e) shall be added to the flask. After 15 minutes, 1 mL of item (d) into the flask, the observed color shall be immediately titrated with sodium thiosulfate solution of item (b). After observing a change in color (pale yellow) of the solution, 1 mL of starch solution of item (e) shall be added as an indicator, and the titration shall be continued. Moreover, blank tests shall be performed using 20 mL of water. The concentration of formaldehyde shall be given by the following equation:

$$C = 1.5 \times (B - S) \times F \times 1,000 / 20$$

Where C is the concentration of formaldehyde in a formaldehyde standard stock solution (mg/L)
 S is the liter of 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulfate solution in the formaldehyde standard stock solution (mL)
 B is the liter of 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulfate solution in a blank test (mL)
 F is the amount of formaldehyde equivalent to 1 mL of 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulfate solution (mg)

f Formaldehyde Standard Solution
 Specify appropriate amounts of formaldehyde standard stock solution into a 1,000 mL volumetric flask and diluting with water up to the 1,000 mL mark.

5 mg, 30 mg, and 100 mg of formaldehyde shall be contained in 1,000 mL of water for Standard Solutions A, B, and C, respectively.

h Acetylacetone-Ammonium Acetate Solution

This acetylacetone-ammonium acetate solution shall be prepared as follows: At first, 150 g of ammonium acetate (the same as specified in JIS K 8359 "Ammonium acetate (Reagent)") shall be dissolved with 800 mL of water. Next, 3 mL of glacial acetic acid (the same as specified in JIS K 8355 "Acetic acid (Reagent)") and 2 mL of acetylacetone (the same as specified in JIS K 8027 "Acetylacetone (Reagent)") shall be added to and mixed well in the solution. Further, dilute with water to a final volume of 1,000 mL. (When immediate measurements are not possible, this solution can be stored in a cool place (0° C-10° C) for up to three days after its preparation.)

(ii) Formaldehyde emission collection

As shown in Fig. (9), place 20 ml of distilled water in a small lidded polypropylene or polyethylene collection reservoir with an inner diameter of 57 mm and a height of 50-60 mm; water, shall be placed at the center of the bottom of about 40L test vessel made of acrylic resin (limited only to those capable of ensuring air tightness).

A test specimen shall be placed on top of the container (When there are a plurality of test specimens, as shown in Fig. (9), such specimens shall have to be fastened with support "strings" in such a position that they cannot come in contact with each other) and shall be left at 20° C ± 1° C for 24 hours -9 and +5 minutes while the emitted formaldehyde is allowed to be absorbed into distilled water, which provides the sample solution.

Moreover, in order to measure the background concentration of formaldehyde, the above-mentioned steps shall be performed in such a state that no test specimen is present in the test vessel. The resulting solution shall be used as a background solution.

(Note) Except when trapping formaldehyde, introducing distilled water into a water collection container and taking out distilled water from the water collection container, in order to prevent formaldehyde present in the air from being adsorbed to the water collection container or being absorbed into the distilled water inside the container, such water shall need to have an inner lid.

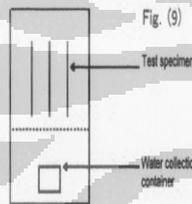


Fig. (9)

(iv) Procedure for measuring formaldehyde concentration

Concentrations of formaldehyde in a sample solution and a background solution shall be measured using an acetylacetone absorption spectrophotometry. At first, 10 mL of the sample solution specified in Section (ii) shall be placed into a stoppered container. Subsequently, 10 mL of acetylacetone-ammonium acetate solution shall be added to the container and mixed with the container stoppered. After the stoppered container is heated in a warm water bath (at 65° C ± 2° C) for 10 minutes, this solution shall be left still under a light shielding condition until it reaches room temperature. This solution shall be transferred into an absorption cell. Next, a spectrophotometer shall be used to measure the absorbance at a wavelength of 412 nm (using water as a control).

In addition, if the concentration of such a sample solution is too high to achieve accurate measurements, 5 mL of the remaining sample solution shall be diluted 4-5 times with water. This diluted solution shall be used instead for the measurements according to the above-mentioned steps.

(v) Preparation of Calibration Curves

In preparing calibration curves, 0 mL, 2.0 mL, 4.0 mL, and 6.0 mL of three types of formaldehyde standard solutions shall be dispensed by a one-mark pipette (the same as specified in JIS R 3505 "Volumetric Glassware") and placed in each 100 mL one-mark flask. Water shall be subsequently added to bring the volume to 100 mL, thereby providing formaldehyde solutions for preparing calibration curves. Formaldehyde concentrations shall be 0 mg/L, 0.1 mg/L, 0.2 mg/L and 0.3 mg/L for Standard Solution A; 0 mg/L, 1.0 mg/L, 2.0 mg/L and 3.0 mg/L for Standard Solution B; 0 mg/L, 2.0 mg/L, 4.0 mg/L, and 6.0 mg/L for Standard Solution C. All of these solutions shall be dispensed 25 mL each and undergo the procedures given in the above Section (ii), obtaining the relationship line between formaldehyde amount and absorbance. The slope of the line (F) may be graphically obtained or may be calculated. In addition, those standard solutions A, B, and C shall be chosen for use depending on the estimated concentration of a sample solution.

(vi) Calculation of Formaldehyde Concentration

The concentration for a sample solution shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$G = F \times (Ad - Ab) \times 1/(1.75)$$

Where: G is the formaldehyde concentration in the test specimen (mg/L)

Ad is the absorbance of the sample solution

Ab is the absorbance of a background solution

F is a slope of a calibration curve (mg/L)

1/(1.75) is a conversion factor for formaldehyde concentration

Labeling Format (relating to Articles 3, 4, and 6)

Name of product			
Wood species	for the core material	for the decorative surface veneer	
Thickness of the decorative surface veneer			
Visible Surface	Shorter side	Longer side	Length of the timber
Formaldehyde emission amount			
Types of adhesive used, etc.			
Manufacturer			

Remarks

- 1 When using this format for a glued laminated timber for fixtures, the phrases "For the core material," "For the decorative surface veneer," and "Thickness of the decorative surface veneer" shall be deleted.
- 2 When using this format for any glulam with no indication of formaldehyde emissions, the phrase "Formaldehyde emission level" shall be deleted from the format.
- 3 When using this format for any glulam and not indicating that a non-formaldehyde-type adhesive is used therein, the phrase "Types of adhesive used, etc." shall be deleted from the format.
- 4 If labeling is made by a seller, the word "Manufacturer" shall be replaced with "Seller."
- 5 For imported goods not withstanding the provisions in Item 4, the "Manufacturer" in this format shall be replaced with "Importer."
- 6 This format may be written vertically.

Labeling Format (relating to Article 5)

Name of product	
Strength grade	
Quality of surface	
Bonding performance	
Wood species	
Dimensions	
Number of lamina's	
Inspection method	

Formaldehyde emission amount.
Actual size strength Proof loader
Types of adhesive used, etc.
Manufacturer.

Remarks

1. When using this format for any glulam without veneer surface, the phrase "Number of lamina" shall be deleted from the format.
 2. When using this format for any glulam and the phrase "bending performance testing conductor" is not used, the phrase "bending performance testing conductor" shall be deleted from the format.
 3. When using this format for any glulam with no indication of formaldehyde emissions, the phrase "Formaldehyde emission level" shall be deleted from the format.
 4. When using this format for any glulam with no indication that simulation calculations have been performed along with full scale strength tests or verification tests, the phrase "Full scale strength test" shall be deleted from the format.
 5. When using this format for any glulam with no indication that strength has been verified with a proof loader, the phrase "Proof loader" shall be deleted from the format.
 6. When using this format for any glulam with no indication that a non-formaldehyde-type adhesive is used therein, the phrase "Types of adhesive used, etc." shall be deleted from the format.
 7. The phrase "Types of adhesive used, etc." shall be replaced with "See the manufacturer's manual" and the phrase "Manufacturer" shall be replaced with "Manufacturer".
 8. For provided goods, when using the provisions in item 7, "Manufacturer" in this format shall be replaced with "Importer".
 9. This format may be written vertically.
- Supplementary Provisions (Notification No. 1152 of MAF, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), September 25, 2007)
- (Reference Date)
- Article 1. This Notification shall enter into effect 90 days after the date of promulgation.
(Revocation of the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Structural Glued Laminated Timber)
- Article 2. The Japanese Agricultural Standard for Structural Glued Laminated Timber (Notification No. 11 of MAF, January 25, 1993) shall be revoked.
(In Matters in Connection with Revision of the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Glued Laminated Timber)
- Article 3. At the time when this Notification comes into effect, any glued laminated timber marked with a grade based on the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Glued Laminated Timber before the revision shall be treated as a grade based on the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Structural Glued Laminated Timber (Interim Measure in Connection with Revision of the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Structural Glued Laminated Timber)
- Article 4. At the time when this Notification comes into effect, any structural glued laminated timber a grade based on the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Structural Glued Laminated Timber before the revision according to this Notification shall still be based on the previous standard.

1.4 RADIATION

17

TABLE 1.4 ORDER OF MAGNITUDE OF CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENTS \bar{h}_c

Fluid	W/m ² K	Btu/h ft ² F
Air, free convection	6–30	1–5
Superheated steam or air, forced convection	30–300	5–50
Oil, forced convection	60–1,800	10–300
Water, forced convection	300–6,000	50–2,000
Water, boiling	3,000–60,000	500–10,000
Steam, condensing	6,000–120,000	1,000–20,000

reciprocal of the conductance, as

$$R_c = \frac{1}{\bar{h}_c A} \quad (\text{K/W}) \quad (1.14)$$

EXAMPLE 1.2

Calculate the rate of heat transfer by free convection between a roof of area $10 \text{ m} \times 20 \text{ m}$ and ambient air, if the roof surface temperature is 27 C , the air temperature -3 C , and the average unit convective heat transfer coefficient $10 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}$.

Solution. Assume that steady state exists and the direction of heat flow is from the air to the roof. The rate of heat transfer by convection from the air to the roof is then given by Eq. (1.10), or

$$\begin{aligned} q_c &= \bar{h}_c A_{\text{roof}} (T_{\text{air}} - T_{\text{roof}}) \\ &= 10 (\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ K}) \times 400 \text{ m}^2 (-3 - 27) \text{ C} \\ &= -120,000 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

Note that in using Eq. (1.10) we initially assumed that the heat transfer will be from the air to the roof. But since the heat flow under this assumption turns out to be a negative quantity the *direction of heat flow is actually from the roof to the air*. We could, of course, have deduced this at the outset by applying the second law of thermodynamics, which tells us that heat will always flow from a higher to a lower temperature if there is no external intervention. But as we shall see in a later section, thermodynamic arguments cannot always be used at the outset in heat transfer problems because in many real situations the surface temperature is not known.

1.4 RADIATION

The quantity of energy leaving a surface as radiant heat depends on the absolute temperature and the nature of the surface. A perfect radiator or blackbody*

* A detailed discussion of the meaning of these terms is presented in Chapter 9.

emits radiant energy from its surface at a rate q_r given by

$$q_r = \sigma A_1 T_1^4 \quad (1.15)$$

The heat flow rate q_r will be in watts if the surface area A_1 is in square meters and the surface temperature T_1 is in kelvins; σ is a dimensional constant with a value of $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4$. (In the engineering system the heat flow rate will be in Btu's per hour if the surface area is in square feet, the surface temperature in degrees Rankine (R), and σ is $0.1714 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Btu h ft}^2 \text{ R}^4$.) The constant σ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant; it was named after two Austrian scientists, J. Stefan, who in 1879 discovered Eq. (1.15) experimentally, and L. Boltzmann, who in 1884 derived it theoretically.

Inspection of Eq. (1.15) shows that any blackbody surface above a temperature of absolute zero radiates heat at a rate proportional to the fourth power of the absolute temperature. While the rate of radiant heat emission is independent of the conditions of the surroundings, a net transfer of radiant heat requires a difference in the surface temperature of any two bodies between which the exchange is taking place. If the blackbody radiates to an enclosure (see Fig. 1.10) that is also black, that is, absorbs all the radiant energy incident upon it, the net rate of radiant heat transfer is given by

$$q_r = A_1 \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4) \quad (1.16)$$

where T_2 is the surface temperature of the enclosure in kelvins.

Real bodies do not meet the specifications of an ideal radiator but emit radiation at a lower rate than blackbodies. If they emit, at a temperature equal

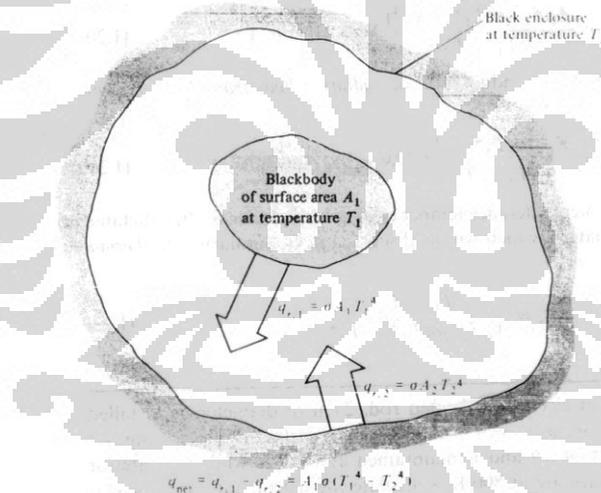


Figure 1.10 Schematic diagram of radiation between body 1 and enclosure 2.

to that of a blackbody, a constant fraction of blackbody emission at each wavelength, they are called gray bodies. A gray body A_1 at T_1 emits radiation at the rate $\epsilon_1 \sigma A_1 T_1^4$, and the net rate of heat transfer between a gray body at a temperature T_1 and a surrounding black enclosure at T_2 is

$$q_r = A_1 \epsilon_1 \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4) \quad (1.17)$$

where ϵ_1 is the emittance of the gray surface and is equal to the ratio of the emission from the gray surface to the emission from a perfect radiator at the same temperature.

If neither of two bodies is a perfect radiator and if the two bodies have a given geometric relationship to each other, the net heat transfer by radiation between them is given by

$$q_r = A_1 \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{1-2} \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4) \quad (1.18)$$

where $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{1-2}$ is a dimensionless modulus that modifies the equation for perfect radiators to account for the emittances and relative geometries of the actual bodies. Methods for calculating $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{1-2}$ will be taken up in Chapter 9.

In many engineering problems, radiation is combined with other modes of heat transfer. The solution of such problems can often be simplified by using a thermal conductance K_r , or a thermal resistance R_r , for radiation. The definition of K_r is similar to that of K_k , the thermal conductance for conduction. If the heat transfer by radiation is written

$$q_r = K_r (T_1 - T_2) \quad (1.19)$$

the radiation conductance, by comparison with Eq. (1.12), is given by

$$K_r = \frac{A_1 \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{1-2} \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{T_1 - T_2} \text{ W/K (Btu/h }^\circ\text{F)} \quad (1.20)$$

The unit thermal radiation conductance, or *radiation heat transfer coefficient*, \bar{h}_r , is then

$$\bar{h}_r = \frac{K_r}{A_1} = \frac{\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{1-2} \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{T_1 - T_2} \text{ W m}^2 \text{ K (Btu/h ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F)} \quad (1.21)$$

where T_2 is any convenient reference temperature, whose choice is often dictated by the convection equation, which will be discussed next. Similarly, the *thermal resistance for radiation* is

$$R_r = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{A_1 \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{1-2} \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)} \quad (1.22)$$

EXAMPLE 1.3

A long cylindrical electrically heated rod, 2 cm in diameter, is installed in a vacuum furnace as shown in Fig. 1.11. The surface of the heating rod has an emissivity of 0.9 and is maintained at 1000 K while the interior walls of the furnace are at 800 K. Calculate the net rate at which heat is lost from the rod per unit length and the radiation heat transfer coefficient.

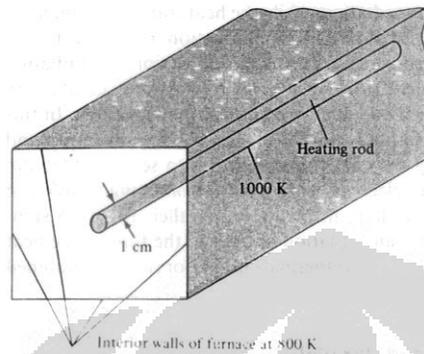


Figure 1.11 Schematic diagram of vacuum furnace with heating rod for Example 1.3.

Solution. Assume that steady state has been reached. Moreover, note that since the walls of the furnace completely enclose the heating rod, all the radiant energy emitted by the surface of the rod is intercepted by the furnace walls. Thus, for a black enclosure Eq. (1.17) applies and the net heat loss from the rod or surface A_1 is

$$\begin{aligned} q_r &= A\epsilon\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4) = \pi D_1 L \epsilon \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4) \\ &= \frac{(\pi)(2)(1)}{100} (0.9)(5.67 \times 10^{-8})(1000^4 - 800^4) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{100} (0.9)(5.67 \times 10^{-8})(10,000 - 4096) \times 10^8 \\ &= 1893 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

Note that in order for steady state to exist the heating rod must dissipate electrical energy at the rate of 1893 W and the rate of heat loss through the furnace walls must equal the rate of electric input to the system, that is, the rod.

From Eq. (1.17), $\mathcal{F}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \epsilon_1$ and therefore the radiation heat transfer coefficient, according to its definition in Eq. (1.21), is

$$h_r = \frac{\epsilon_1 \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{T_1 - T_2} = 150.6 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

1.5 COMBINED HEAT TRANSFER SYSTEMS

In the preceding sections the three basic mechanisms of heat transfer have been treated separately. In practice, however, heat is usually transferred by several of the basic mechanisms occurring simultaneously. For example, in the winter, heat is transferred from the roof of a house to the colder ambient environment

not only by convection but also by radiation, while the heat transfer through the roof from the interior to the exterior surface is by conduction. Heat transfer between the panes of a double-glazed window occurs by convection and radiation acting in parallel, while the transfer through the panes of glass is by conduction with some radiation passing directly through the entire window system. In this section we will examine combined heat transfer problems. We will set up and solve these problems by dividing the heat transfer path into sections that can be connected in series, just like an electrical circuit, with heat being transferred in each section by one or more mechanisms acting in parallel. Table 1.5 summarizes the basic relations for the rate equation of each of the three basic heat transfer mechanisms to aid in setting up the thermal circuits for solving combined heat transfer problems.

1.5.1 Plane Walls in Series and Parallel

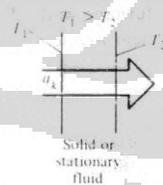
If heat is conducted through several plane walls in good thermal contact, as through a multilayer wall of a building, the rate of heat conduction is the same

TABLE 1.5 THE THREE MODES OF HEAT TRANSFER

One-dimensional conduction heat transfer through a stationary medium

$$q_k = \frac{kA}{L}(T_1 - T_2)$$

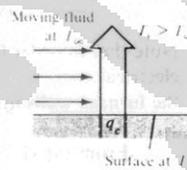
$$R_k = \frac{L}{kA}$$



Convection heat transfer from a surface to a moving fluid

$$q_c = \bar{h}_c A(T_s - T_\infty)$$

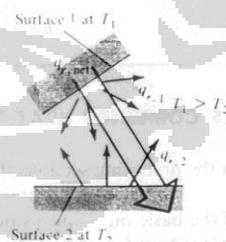
$$R_c = \frac{1}{\bar{h}_c A}$$



Net radiation heat transfer from surface 1 to surface 2

$$q_r = A_1 \bar{\tau}_{1-2} \sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)$$

$$R_r = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{A_1 \bar{\tau}_{1-2} \sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}$$



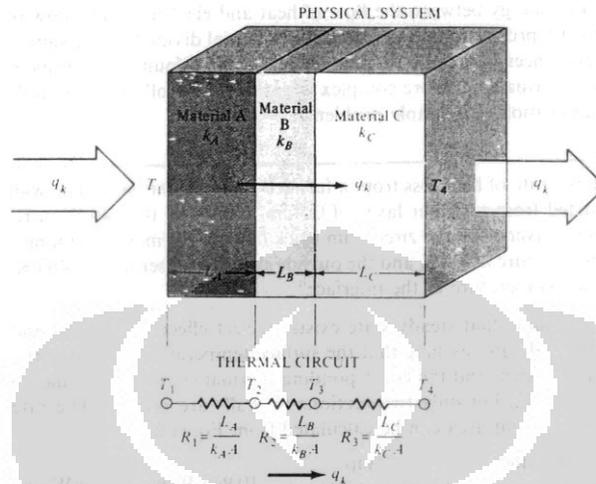


Figure 1.12 Conduction through a three-layer system in series.

through all sections. However, as shown in Fig. 1.12 for a three-layer system, the temperature gradients in the layers are different. The rate of heat conduction through each layer is q_k , and from Eq. (1.1) we get

$$q_k = \left(\frac{kA}{L}\right)_A (T_1 - T_2) = \left(\frac{kA}{L}\right)_B (T_2 - T_3) = \left(\frac{kA}{L}\right)_C (T_3 - T_4) \quad (1.23)$$

Eliminating the intermediate temperatures T_2 and T_3 in Eq. (1.23), q_k can be expressed in the form

$$q_k = \frac{T_1 - T_4}{(L/kA)_A + (L/kA)_B + (L/kA)_C}$$

Similarly, for N layers in series we have

$$q_k = \frac{\Delta T}{(L/kA)_n} = \frac{T_1 - T_{N+1}}{\sum_{n=1}^{n=N} (L/kA)_n} \quad (1.24)$$

where T_1 is the outer-surface temperature of layer 1 and T_{N+1} is the outer-surface temperature of layer N . Using the definition of thermal resistance from Eq. (1.3), Eq. (1.24) becomes

$$q_k = \frac{T_1 - T_{N+1}}{\sum_{n=1}^{n=N} R_{k,n}} = \frac{\Delta T}{\sum_{n=1}^{n=N} R_{k,n}} \quad (1.25)$$

where ΔT is the overall temperature difference, often called the temperature potential. The flow of heat is proportional to the temperature potential.

There is an analogy between the flow of heat and electricity. The flow of electricity is directly proportional to the voltage potential divided by the sum of the electrical resistances in the circuit. This analogy will be found a convenient tool, especially for visualizing more complex situations. The following example illustrates its application to a simple problem.

EXAMPLE 1.4

Calculate the rate of heat loss from a furnace wall per unit area. The wall is constructed from an inner layer of 0.5-cm-thick steel ($k = 40 \text{ W/m K}$) and an outer layer of 10-cm zirconium brick ($k = 2.5 \text{ W/m K}$). The inner-surface temperature is 900 K and the outside surface temperature is 460 K. What is the temperature at the interface?

Solution: Assume that steady state exists, neglect effects at corners and edges of the wall, and assume that the surface temperatures are uniform. The physical system and the corresponding thermal circuit are similar to those in Fig. 1.12, but only two sections or walls are present. The rate of heat loss per unit area can be calculated from Eq. (1.24):

$$\frac{q_k}{A} = \frac{900 - 460}{0.005/40 + 0.1/2.5} = \frac{440}{0.000125 + 0.04} = 10.965 \text{ W/m}^2 \approx 11 \text{ kW/m}^2$$

The interface temperature T_2 is obtained from

$$\frac{q_k}{A} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_1}$$

Solving for T_2 gives

$$T_2 = T_1 - \frac{q_k}{A} R_1 = 900 - 10.965 \times 0.000125 = 888.6 \text{ K}$$

Note that the temperature drop across the steel interior wall is only 1.4 K because the thermal resistance of the wall is small compared to the resistance of the brick, across which the temperature drop is many times larger.

A contact or interface resistance can be integrated into the thermal circuit approach. The following example illustrates the procedure.

EXAMPLE 1.5

Two large aluminum plates, each 1 cm thick, with $10 \mu\text{m}$ surface roughness are placed on contact under 10^5 N/m^2 pressure in air. The temperatures at the outside surfaces are 395 and 405 C. Calculate (a) the heat flux and (b) the temperature drop due to the contact resistance.

Solution

(a) The rate of heat flow per unit area through the sandwich wall is

$$q'' = \frac{T_{s1} - T_{s3}}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} = \frac{\Delta T}{(L/k)_1 + R_i + (L/k)_2}$$

From Table 1.3 the contact resistance R_i is $2.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$ while the other two resistances are equal to

$$(L/k) = (0.01 \text{ m} / 240 \text{ W/m K}) = 4.17 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$$

Hence, the heat flux is

$$q'' = \frac{(405 - 395) \text{ C}}{(4.17 \times 10^{-5} + 2.75 \times 10^{-4} + 4.17 \times 10^{-5}) \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}} \\ = 2.79 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

(b) The temperature drop in each section of this one-dimensional system is proportional to the resistance. The fraction of the contact resistance is

$$R_i \sum_{n=1}^3 R_n = 2.75 / 3.584 = 7.67$$

Hence 7.67 C of the total temperature drop of 10 C is the result of the contact resistance.

Conduction can occur in a section with two different materials in parallel. For example, Fig. 1.13 shows a slab with two different materials of areas A_A and A_B in parallel. If the temperatures over the left and right faces are uniform at T_1 and T_2 , we can analyze the problem in terms of the thermal circuit shown to the right of the physical system. Since heat is conducted through the two materials along separate paths between the same potential, the total rate of heat

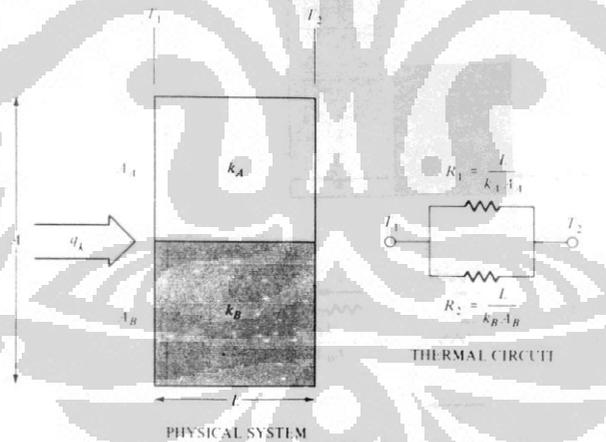


Figure 1.13 Heat conduction through a wall section with two paths in parallel.

flow is the sum of the flows through A_1 and A_2 :

$$q_k = q_1 + q_2 = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{(L/kA)_A} + \frac{T_1 - T_2}{(L/kA)_B} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)} \quad (1.26)$$

Note that the total heat transfer area is the sum of A_A and A_B and that the total resistance equals the product of the individual resistances divided by their sum, as in any parallel circuit.

A more complex application of the thermal network approach is illustrated in Fig. 1.14, where heat is transferred through a composite structure involving thermal resistances in series and in parallel. For this system the resistance of the middle layer, R_2 , in Fig. 1.14, becomes

$$R_2 = \frac{R_B R_C}{R_B + R_C}$$

and the rate of heat flow is

$$q_k = \frac{\Delta T_{\text{overall}}}{\sum_{n=1}^{n=3} R_n} \quad (1.27)$$

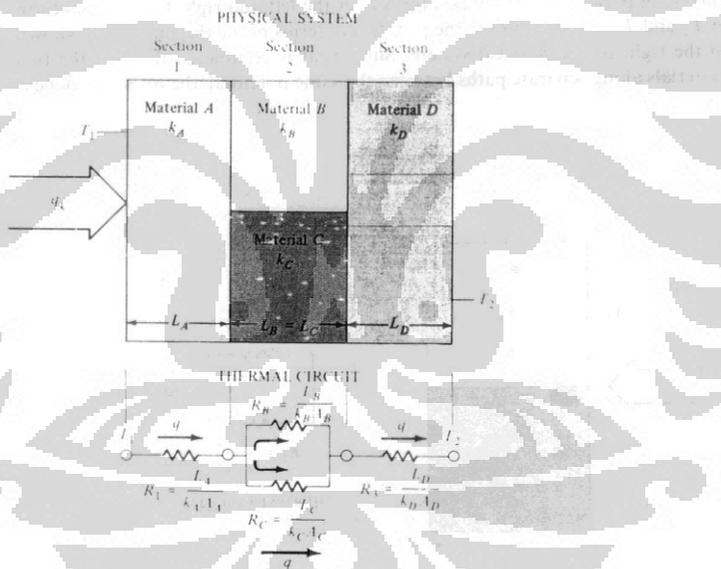


Figure 1.14 Conduction through a wall consisting of series and parallel thermal paths.

where N = number of layers in series (three)

R_n = thermal resistance of n th layer

$\Delta T_{\text{overall}}$ = temperature difference across two outer surfaces

By analogy to Eqs. (1.3) and (1.4), Eq. (1.27) can also be used to obtain an overall conductance between the two outer surfaces:

$$K_k = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{n=N} R_n \right)^{-1} \quad (1.28)$$

EXAMPLE 1.6

A layer of 2-in.-thick firebrick ($k_b = 1.0$ Btu h ft⁻¹ F) is placed between two 1/4-in.-thick steel plates ($k_s = 30$ Btu h ft⁻¹ F). The faces of the brick adjacent to the plates are rough, having solid-to-solid contact over only 30 percent of the total area, with the average height of asperities being 1/32 in. If the surface temperatures of the steel plates are 200 and 800 F, respectively, specify the rate of heat flow per unit area.

Solution. The real system is first idealized by assuming that the asperities of the surface are distributed, as shown in Fig. 1.15. We note that the composite wall is symmetrical with respect to the center plane and therefore only consider half of the system. The overall unit conductance for half the

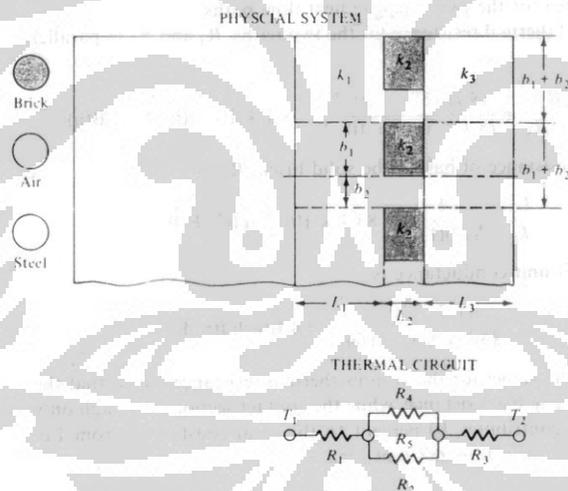


Figure 1.15 Thermal circuit for the parallel-series composite wall in Example 1.6. $L_1 = 1$ in.; $L_2 = 1/32$ in.; $L_3 = 1/4$ in.; T_1 is at the center.

composite wall is then, from Eq. (1.28),

$$K_k = \frac{1}{R_1 + [R_4 R_5 / (R_4 + R_5)] + R_3}$$

from an inspection of the thermal circuit.

The thermal resistance of the steel plate R_3 is, on the basis of a unit area, equal to

$$R_3 = \frac{L_3}{k_s} = \frac{1.4}{(12)(30)} = 0.694 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (h ft}^2 \text{ F/Btu)}$$

The thermal resistance of the brick asperities R_4 is, on the basis of a unit area, equal to

$$R_4 = \frac{L_2}{0.3k_b} = \frac{1.32}{(12)(0.3)(1.0)} = 8.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (h ft}^2 \text{ F/Btu)}$$

Since the air is trapped in very small compartments, the effects of convection are small and it will be assumed that heat flows through the air by conduction. At a temperature of 300 F, the conductivity of air k_a is 0.02 Btu/h ft F. Then R_5 , the thermal resistance of the air trapped between the asperities, is, on the basis of a unit area, equal to

$$R_5 = \frac{L_2}{0.7k_a} = \frac{1.32}{(12)(0.7)(0.02)} = 187 \times 10^{-3} \text{ h ft}^2 \text{ F/Btu}$$

The factors 0.3 and 0.7 in R_4 and R_5 , respectively, represent the percent of the total area for the two separate heat flow paths.

The total thermal resistance for the two paths, R_4 and R_5 in parallel, is

$$R_2 = \frac{R_4 R_5}{R_4 + R_5} = \frac{(8.7)(187) \times 10^{-6}}{(8.7 + 187) \times 10^{-3}} = 8.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (h ft}^2 \text{ F/Btu)}$$

The thermal resistance of half of the solid brick, R_1 , is

$$R_1 = \frac{L_1}{k_b} = \frac{1}{(12)(1.0)} = 83.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (h ft}^2 \text{ F/Btu)}$$

and the overall unit conductance is

$$K_k = \frac{1.2 \times 10^3}{83.3 + 8.3 + 0.69} = 5.4 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

Inspection of the values for the various thermal resistances show that the steel offers a negligible resistance, while the contact section, although only 1.32 in. thick, contributes 10 percent to the total resistance. From Eq. (1.27), the rate of heat flow per unit area is

$$\frac{q}{A} = K_k \Delta T = 5.4(800 - 200) = 3240 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2$$

1.5.2 Convection and Conduction in Series

In the preceding section we have treated conduction through composite walls when the surface temperatures on both sides are specified. The more common problem encountered in engineering practice, however, is heat being transferred between two fluids separated by a wall with the fluid temperatures specified. In such a situation the surface temperatures are not known, but they can be calculated if the convection heat transfer coefficients on both sides of the wall are known.

Convection heat transfer can easily be integrated into a thermal network. From Eq. (1.14), the thermal resistance for convection heat transfer is

$$R_c = \frac{1}{h_c A}$$

Figure 1.16 shows a situation where heat is transferred between two fluids separated by a wall. According to the thermal network shown below the physical system, the rate of heat transfer from the hot fluid h at temperature T_h to the cold fluid c at temperature T_c is

$$q = \frac{T_h - T_c}{\sum_{n=1}^3 R_n} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \quad (1.29)$$

where $R_1 = \frac{1}{(h_c A)_{\text{hot}}}$

$$R_2 = \frac{L}{kA}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{1}{(h_c A)_{\text{cold}}}$$

EXAMPLE 1.7

A 0.1-m-thick brick wall ($k = 0.7 \text{ W/m K}$) is exposed to a cold wind at 270 K through a convection heat transfer coefficient of $40 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$. On the other side is calm air at 330 K, with a free-convection heat transfer

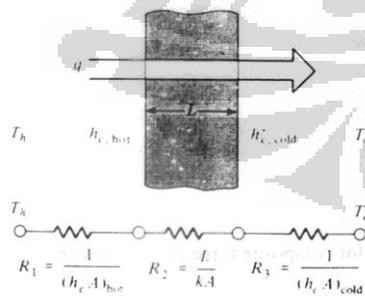


Figure 1.16 Thermal circuit with conduction and convection in series.

coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$. Calculate the rate of heat transfer per unit area (i.e., the heat flux).

Solution The three resistances are

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{h_{c,\text{hot}}A} = \frac{1}{(10)(1)} = 0.10 \text{ K/W}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{L}{kA} = \frac{0.1}{(0.7)(1)} = 0.143 \text{ K/W}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{1}{h_{c,\text{cold}}A} = \frac{1}{(40)(1)} = 0.025 \text{ K/W}$$

and the rate of heat transfer per unit area is from Eq. (1.29)

$$\frac{q}{A} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} = \frac{(330 - 270) \text{ K}}{(0.10 + 0.143 + 0.025) \text{ K/W}} = 223.9 \text{ W}$$

The same approach as used in Example 1.7 can also be used for composite walls, and Fig. 1.17 shows the structure, temperature distribution, and equivalent network for a wall with three layers and convection on both surfaces.

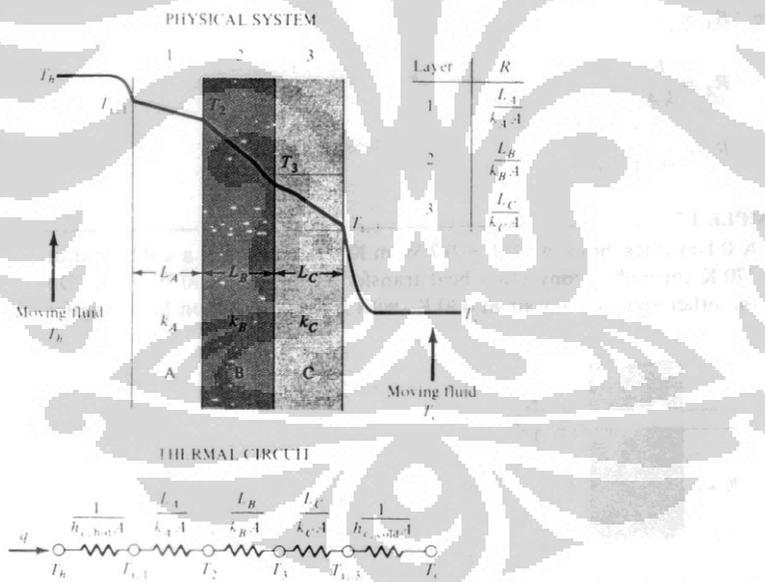


Figure 1.17 Schematic diagram and thermal circuit for composite three-layer wall with convection over both exterior surfaces.

TABLE 10 ALLOYS

		Properties at 293 K or 20°C or 68°F			
		ρ (kg/m ³)	c_p (J/kg K)	k (W/m K)	$\alpha \times 10^5$ (m ² /s)
Metal	Composition (%)	$\times 6.243 \times 10^{-2}$ = (lb _m /ft ³)	$\times 2.388 \times 10^{-4}$ = (Btu/lb _m °F)	$\times 0.5777$ = (Btu/h ft °F)	$\times 3.874 \times 10^4$ = (ft ² /h)
Aluminum					
Duralumin	94-96 Al, 3-5 Cu, trace Mg	2787	833	164	6.676
Silumin	87 Al, 13Si	2659	871	164	7.099
Copper					
Aluminum	95 Cu, 5 Al	8666	410	83	2.330
Bronze					
Bronze	75 Cu, 25 Sn	8666	343	26	0.859
Red brass	85 Cu, 9 Sn, 6 Zn	8714	385	61	1.804
Brass	70 Cu, 30 Zn	8522	385	111	3.412
German silver	62 Cu, 15 Ni, 22 Zn	8618	394	24.9	0.733
Constantan	60 Cu, 40 Ni	8922	410	22.7	0.612
Iron					
Cast iron	≈ 4 C	7272	420	52	1.702
Wrought iron	0.5 CH	7849	460	59	1.626
Steel					
Carbon-steel	1 C	7801	473	43	1.172
	1.5 C	7753	486	36	0.970
	1 Cr	7865	460	61	1.665
Chrome steel	5 Cr	7853	460	40	1.110
	10 Cr	7785	460	31	0.867
	15 Cr, 10 Ni	7865	460	19	0.526
Chrome nickel steel	20 Cr, 15 Ni	7833	460	15.1	0.415
	10 Ni	7945	460	26	0.720
Nickel steel	20 Ni	7993	460	19	0.526
	40 Ni	8169	460	10	0.279
	60 Ni	8378	460	19	0.493
	80 Ni, 15 C	8522	460	17	0.444
Nickel chrome steel	40 Ni, 15 C	8073	460	11.6	0.305
	1 Mn	7865	460	50	1.388
Manganese steel	5 Mn	7849	460	22	0.637
	1 Si	7769	460	42	1.164
Silicon steel	5 Si	7417	460	19	0.555
	Type 304	7817	461	14.4	0.387
Stainless steel	Type 347	7817	461	14.3	0.387
	1 W	7913	448	66	1.858
Tungsten steel	5 W	8073	435	54	1.525

Source: E. R. G. Eckert and R. M. Drake, *Analysis of Heat and Mass Transfer*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1972.

TABLE 11 INSULATIONS AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Material	Properties at 293 K or 20 C or 68 F			
	ρ (kg/m ³)	C_p (J/kg K)	k (W/m K)	$\alpha \times 10^5$ (m ² /s)
	$\times 6.243 \times 10^{-2}$ = (lb _m /ft ³)	$\times 2.388 \times 10^{-4}$ = (Btu/lb _m °F)	$\times 0.5777$ = (Btu/h ft F)	$\times 3.874 \times 10^4$ = (ft ² /h)
Asbestos	383	816	0.113	0.036
Asphalt	2120		0.698	
Bakelite	1270		0.233	
Brick				
Common	1800	840	0.38–0.52	0.028–0.034
Carborundum (50% SiC)	2200		5.82	
Magnesite (50% MgO)	2000		2.68	
Masonry				
Silica (95% SiO ₂)	1700	837	0.658	0.046
Zircon (62% ZrO ₂)	1900		1.07	
Cardboard			2.44	
Cement, hard			0.14–0.35	
Clay (48.7% moisture)	1545	880	1.047	
Coal, anthracite	1370	1260	1.26	0.101
Concrete, dry	500	837	0.238	0.013–0.015
Cork, boards	150	1880	0.128	0.049
Cork, expanded	120		0.042	0.015–0.044
Diatomaceous earth	466	879	0.036	
Glass fiber	220		0.126	0.031
Glass, window	2800	800	0.035	
Glass, wool	50		0.81	0.034
Granite	100		0.037	
Ice (0 C)	200	670	0.036	
Kapok	2750		0.040	0.028
Linoleum	913	1830	3.0	
Mica	25		2.22	0.124
Pine bark	342		0.035	
Plaster	1800		0.081	
Plexiglas	1180		0.523	
Plywood	590		0.080	
Polystyrene	1050		0.814	
Rubber, Buna	1250		0.195	
Hard (ebonite)	1150	2009	0.109	
Spongy	224		0.157	
			0.465	
			0.163	0.0062
			0.055	

(continued)

**PT. PAMOLITE ADHESIVE INDUSTRY**

Product : Formalin & Thermosetting Adhesive

Phone : (0335) 421844, Fax : (0335) 422980

Date : September 17, 2011
To : UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA
DEPOK

INSPECTION DATA

TYPE :		UA - 140	LOT :	901/14
Parameter	Unit	Spesification	Result	
pH (Paper, 25°C)	-	8.0 - 9.0	8.00	
Viscosity (25°C)	Poise	2.0 - 3.2	2.35	
Cure Time (BASF, 100°C)	Second	60 - 80	70	
Water Solubility (25°C)	Time	> 2	3	
Resin Content (105°C)	%	65.0 - 67.0	66.0	
Free Formaldehyde	%	< 0.80	0.60	
Spesific Gravity (25°C / 4°C)	-	1.268 - 1.280	1.272	


BACHTIAR FAUZI
 Technical Manager

SII 0276 - 80

PT. PAMOLITE ADHESIVE INDUSTRY

TECHNICAL DATA	UREA FORMALDEHYDE ADHESIVE	PAI-CAT-01-004
REVISI : 3 01/01/2007	UA - 140	PAGE 1 OF 1

1. Application of Product : Urea Formaldehyde Adhesive is mainly used for Particle Board and Medium Density Fiber (E-2)

2. Specification

Appearance : Milky white liquid 2/2
 pH (pH meter / 25 °C) : 8.0 - 9.0
 Viscosity (Poise / 25 °C) : 2.0 - 3.0
 Specific Gravity (25 °C) : 1.268 - 1.280
 Resin Content (% / 105 °C) : 65.0 - 67.0
 Cure Time (second. / 100 °C) : 50 - 70
 Water Solubility (x / 25 °C) : More than 2
 Free Formaldehyde (%) : Less than 0.8

BASF Method

For example : in case the Solid Content is 66 %

Raw Glue = 151.52 gram
 NH₄Cl = 1.0 gram
 Water = 47.48 gram
 50 % Solution 200 gram, mixing for 5 minutes take 5 gram put in to test tube and then test.

3. Hardener : Powder (HU - 12)

4. Usage

a. Surface Layer Formulation

UA - 140 : 100
 HU - 12 : 0.2
 Water : 20
 Wax (30 %) : 6

Core Layer Formulation

UA - 140 : 100
 HU - 12 : 2.0
 Water : 6
 Wax (30 %) : 8

b. Moisture Content of Wood Particle

Moisture content of wood particle : 4%

c. Glue Spread

Surface layer	16 - 22 Kg/100 Kg wood particle
Core layer	12 - 18 Kg/100 Kg wood particle

d. Pressing Condition

Time : 10 - 16 Second/mm board
 Pressure : 25 Kg / cm²
 Temperature : 150 - 170 °C

5. Storage Life

At Temperatur 30 °C storage life more than 30 days

6. Note

UA - 140 is standard type, so mol ratio can be adjusted

FACTORY :
 Jl. Brantas 1 Probolinggo
 Phone : (0335) 421844 (hunting)
 Fax : (0335) 422980

HEAD OFFICE :
 Nusantara Bldg 6th Floor
 Jl.M.H. Thamrin 59 - Jakarta
 Phone : (021) 31930775 (hunting)
 Fax : (021) 31927582

CATALOG_UA_140

Lampiran 7













