

COST Action FP 1407

September 29-30, 2016 Brno

Radim ROUSEK

INFLUENCE OF STEAMING AT LOWER TEMPERATURES ON PERMANENT FIXATION OF COMPRESSIVE DEFORMATION OF DENSIFIED WOOD



FIXATION OF COMPRESSIVE DEFORMATION

Introduction

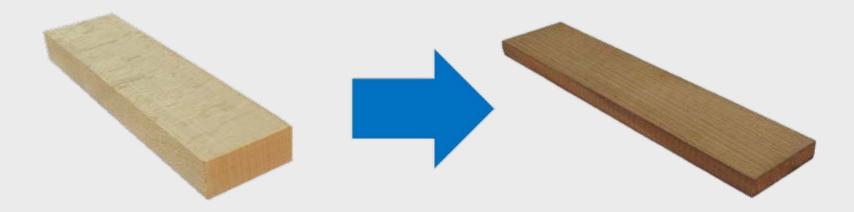
- 1) The aim and the reasons
- 2) Theory and calculations
- 3) Methods and first results

Conclusion



The aim

- To reach compete fixation of compressive deformation at temperature of 90°C
- To develop a new material that is strong and stable



Why to densify wood?

- Improved mechanical properties
- Substitute for tropical woods
- Better utilization of renewable material



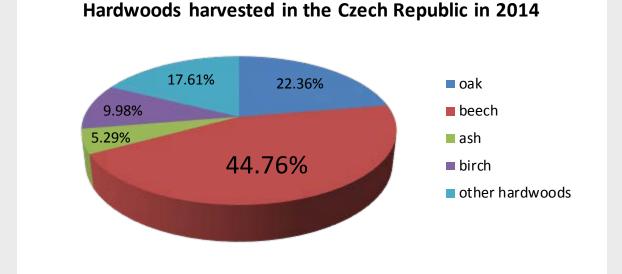


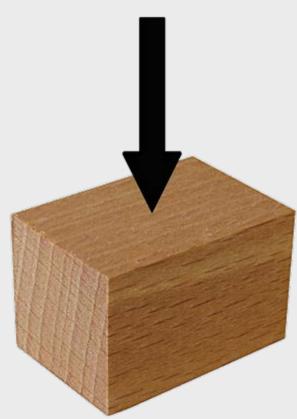


1) The aim and the reasons

Why to densify beech wood?

- Available
- Easy to compress
- New utilization

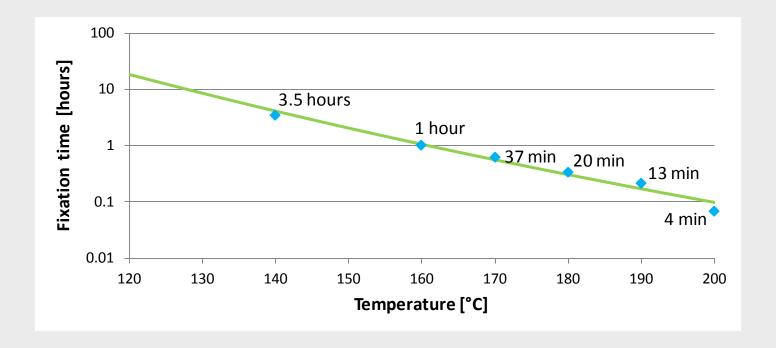




Beech wood (Fagus sylvatica)

Why to use steaming at temperature of 90°C?

- Lower negative impact on strength
- Processed at normal pressure
- Suitable for thick material

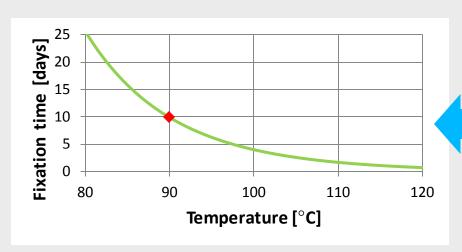


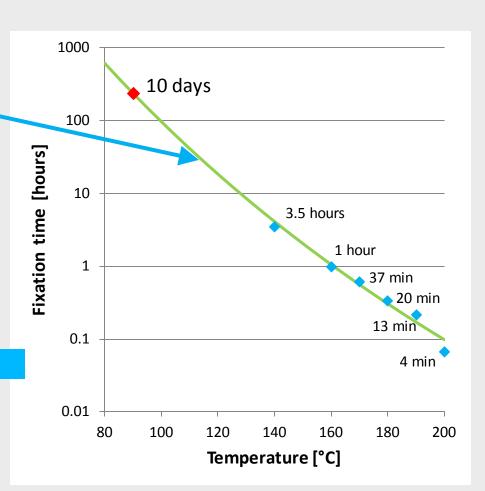
2) Fixation of the deformation – theory

Time of treatment in saturated steam necessary to achieve complete fixation

$$t(T,h) = \alpha e^{E_A/RT}$$

Navi and Sandberg 2012



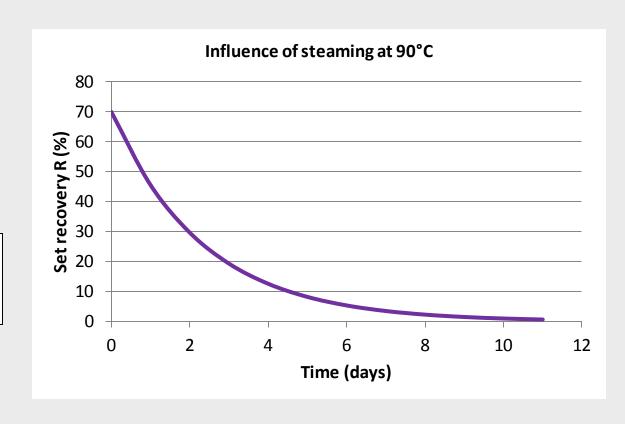


2) Fixation of the deformation – theory

Influence of steaming time on compression set recovery at temperature of 90°C

$$R(T,t) = R_0 \cdot e^{-kt}$$

10-day process

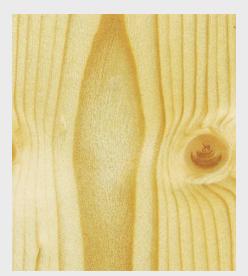


3) Fixation of the deformation – first results

Material and methods

- Beech and spruce wood
- Compression of plasticized specimens
- Treatment in saturated steam at 90°C
- Measurement of compression set recovery

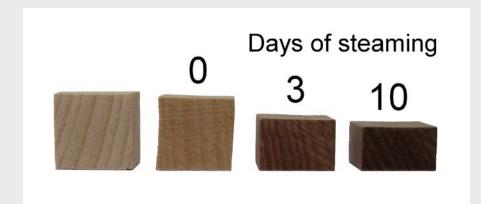


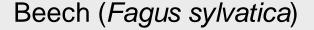


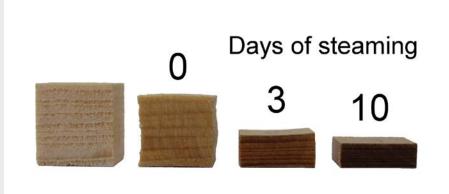


3) Fixation of the deformation – first results

Results of compression set recovery after one cycle of swelling in water and drying





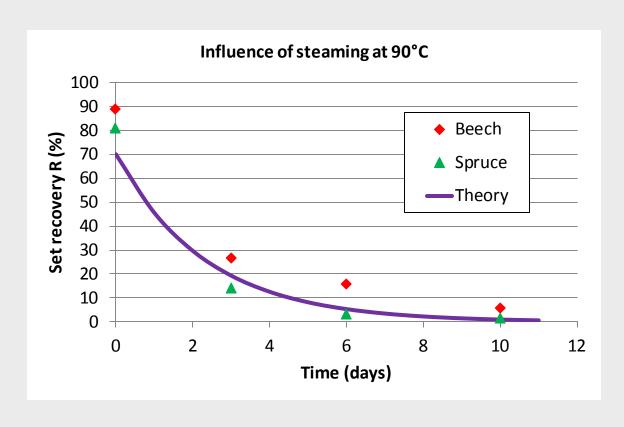


Spruce (Picea excelsa)

3) Fixation of the deformation – first results

Results of compression set recovery





Conclusion Radim Rousek page 12

FIXATION OF COMPRESSIVE DEFORMATION



- 1) The aim and the reasons
- 2) Theory and calculations
- 3) Methods and first results

Thank you very much for your attention.