

Modified Wood for New Product Opportunities

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Industry/University Cooperative Research

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Engineered Wood Products – from here to the future

13th and 14th November, 2014

Marriott Resort, Gold Coast, Queensland

Wood that maintains its natural cellular structure, but changed by chemical, thermal, or mechanical methods to impart new properties.

Examples:

Acetylated wood (chemical)

Thermo-wood (thermal)

Thermo-hydro-mechanical wood (thermal and mechanical)

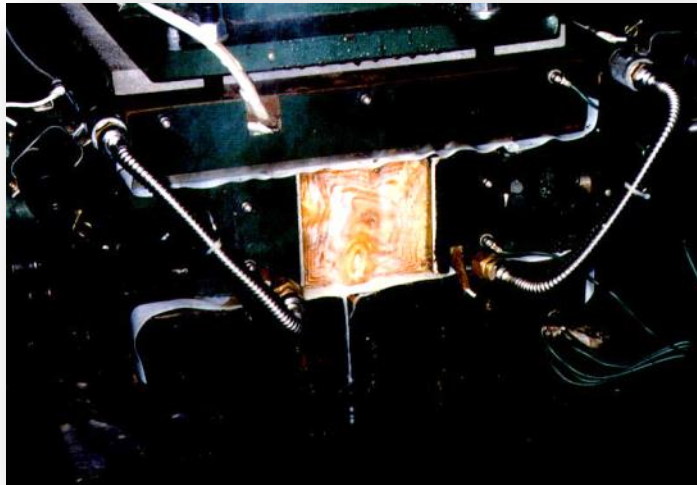
MDF

particleboard

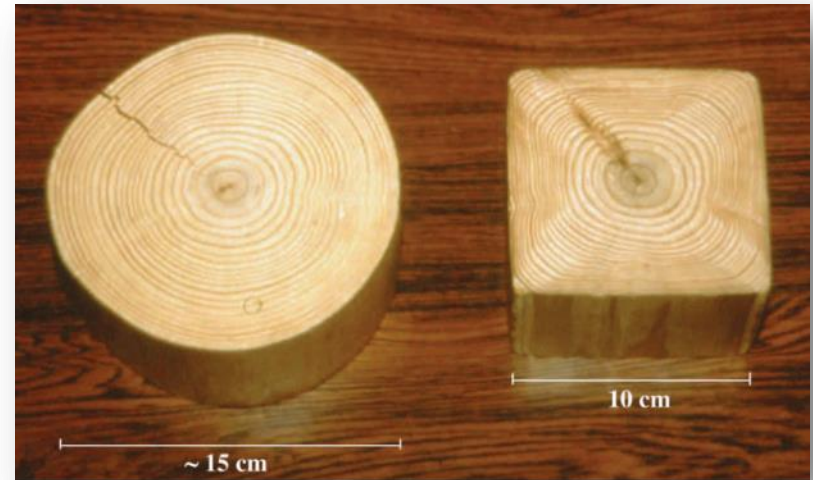
paper

Focus today is THM wood

THM- Thermal-Hydro-Mechanical process that uses heat, moisture, and mechanical compression for the express purpose of increasing density of wood.

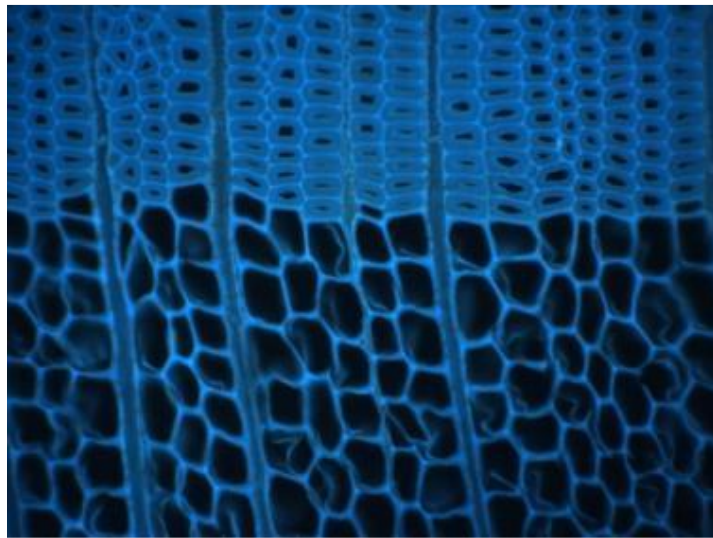


Morsing 2000



Ito et al. 1998

- Compression above yield strength
- Wood above glass transition temperature
- Minimal to no cell wall fracture



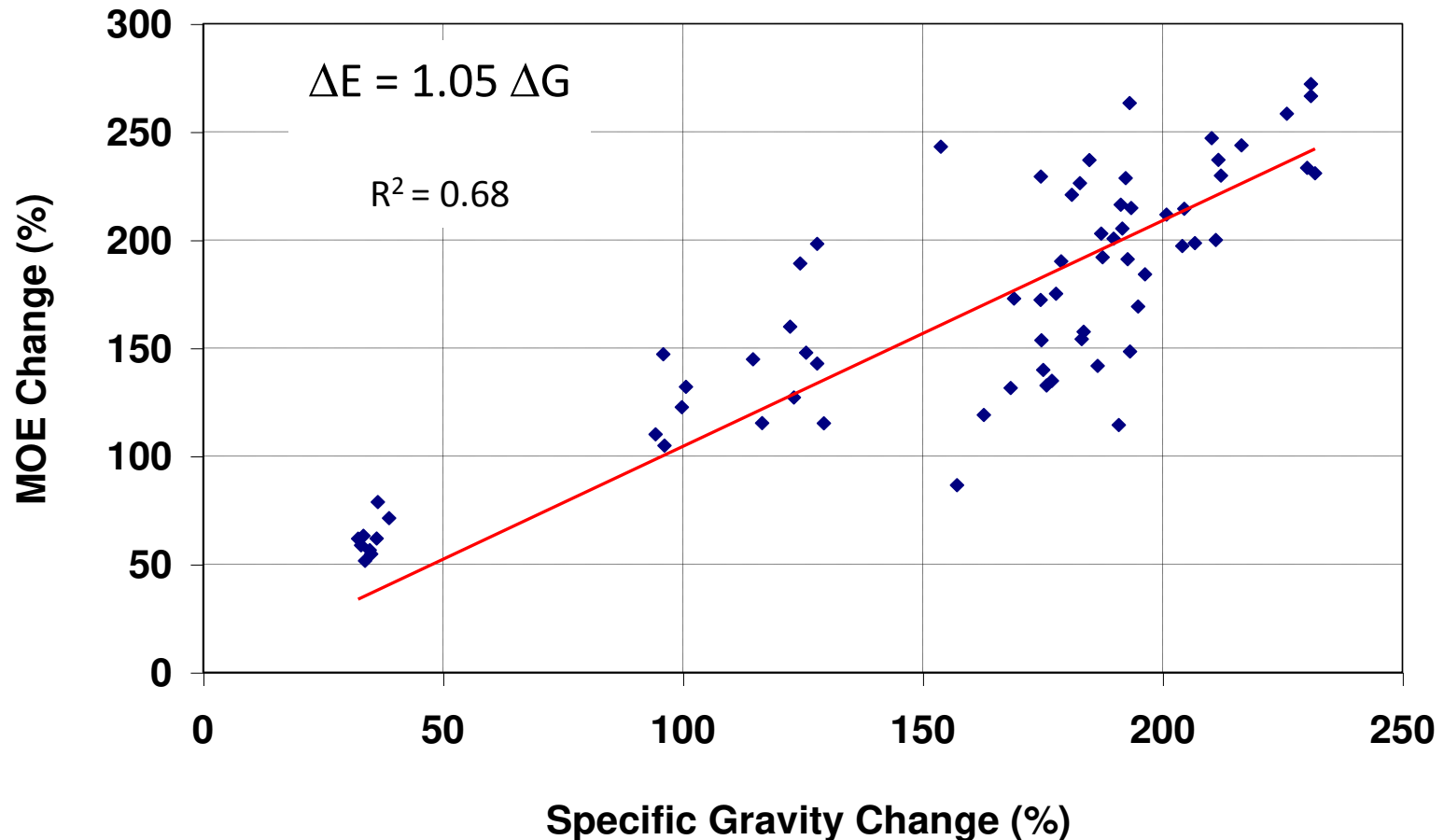
0.5 mm



Usually compression
perpendicular to grain



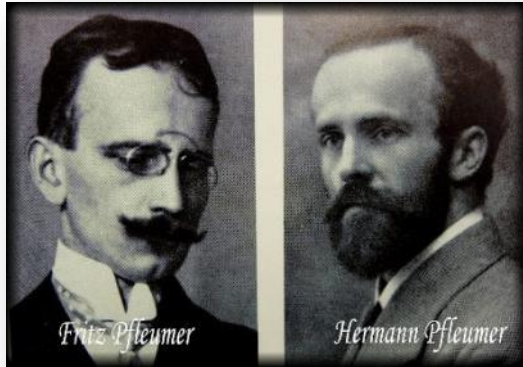
If done properly, strength and stiffness increase in proportion to density



- Brief history of THM developments
- THM commercial products
- Challenges for THM commercialization
- Potential THM product applications
- Observations

Lignostone

Patent DE291945 (1915)



Fritz & Hermann Pfeleumer

1919



Ludwig Roselius



Ter Apel, Netherlands

1924



Hermann Röchling

1935



www.lignostone.com




Haren-Altenberge, Germany

Staypak & Compreg US Forest Products Laboratory ~1930 - 1960



Alfred Stamm Ray Seborg

- Seborg, RM , Stamm AF. 1941. The Compression of Wood, Mech. Eng. 63(3):211-213.
- Stamm, AJ, Seborg, RM. 1944. Forest Products Laboratory Resin-Treated, Laminated, Compressed Wood (Compreg). Forest Prod. Lab. Rept. No. 1381.
- Stamm, AJ. 1936. US Patent 2060902

February, 1943 FLYING  45

"PREGWOOD" FORMICA

A LIGHT, STRONG MATERIAL for Mechanical Uses



This is a piece of finished Pregwood lying on top of several laminations of impregnated but uncured wood arranged to produce "Crossed Grain" Pregwood. The natural wood is reduced to one-half its original thickness when processed. In parallel grain Pregwood the laminations all run in the same direction.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF PREGWOOD	CROSSED GRAIN	PARALLEL GRAIN
Specific Gravity	1.34	1.34
Tensile Strength PSI	12,000	30,000
Compressive Strength PSI	15,000	20,000
Modulus of Rupture in Bending PSI	18,000	35,000
Modulus of Elasticity in Bending PSI	2.7 x 10 ⁶	2.7 x 10 ⁶
Izod Impact	4 ft. lbs. per inch of notch	5 ft. lbs. per inch of notch
Shear perpendicular to laminations PSI	5,000	5,000
Shear Parallel to laminations PSI	4,000	
Moisture Absorption Maximum	6 per cent in 24 hours	6 per cent in 24 hours

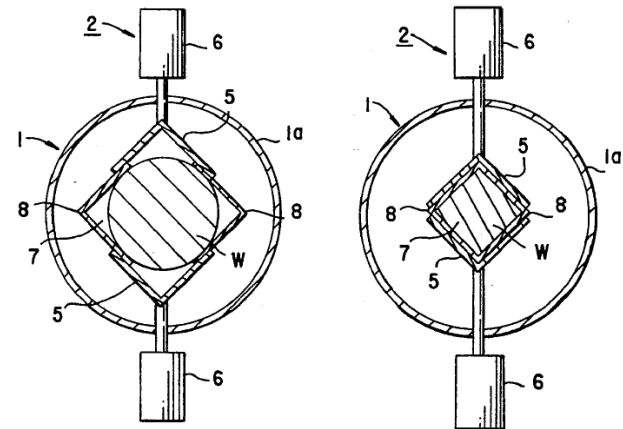
1943



1956 Australian Timber Handbook referred to these products as "Improved Wood".

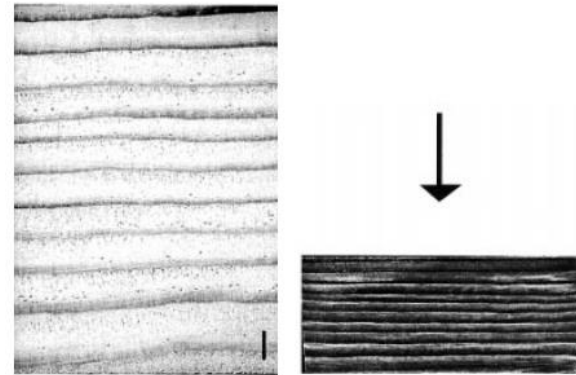
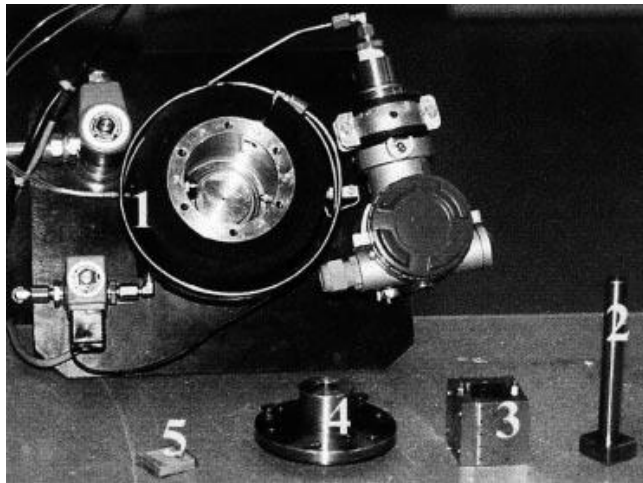
Japan (1990s)

- **Kyoto University & Gifu University**
 - Inoue, M., Norimoto, M., Tanahashi, M., Ito, Y.M.
 - Tanahashi et al.1994. US Patent 5,343,913
 - Collaboration with Rowell (US FPL)
 - Dimensional stabilization with heat and steam treatments
 - Open & closed systems



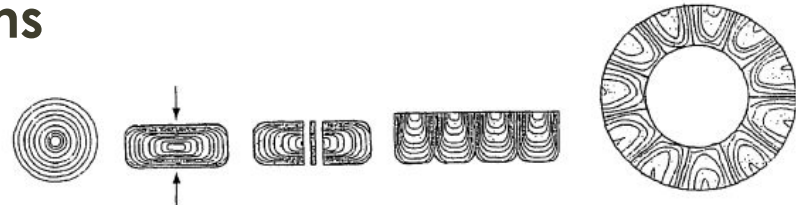
Switzerland (1990s)

- Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
 - Navi, P., Girardet, F., Tomme, F-P.
 - Small scale, closed system
 - Dimensional stabilization with heat and steam treatments



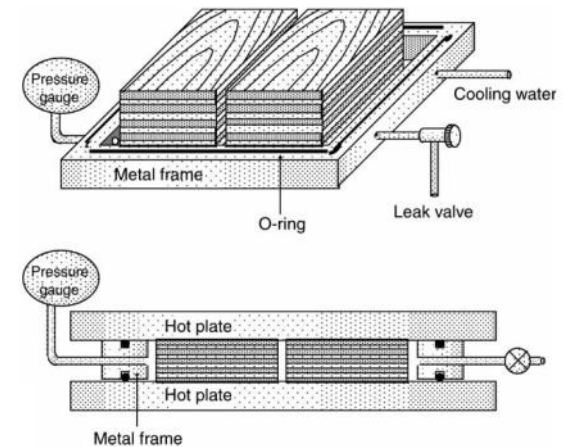
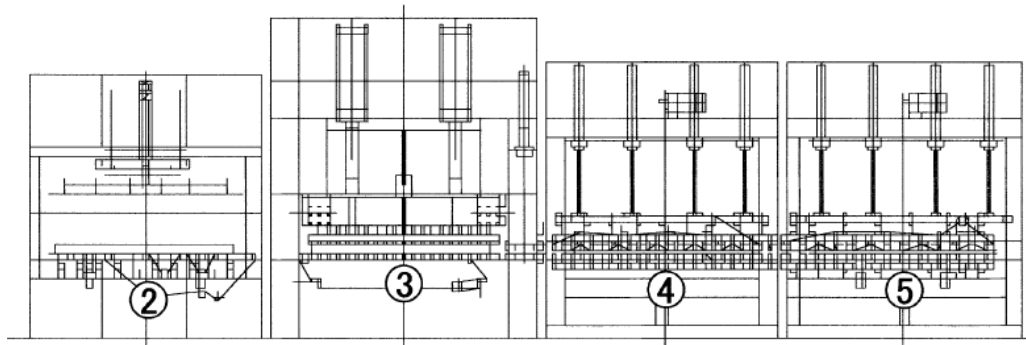
2000s

- Denmark - Morsing, N.
 - Used THM equipment at Kyoto University
- Sweden – Blomberg, J. Persson, B. , Sandberg, D., Nilsson, J. & others
 - Callignum process (isostatic)
- Canada – Fang, C-H. & others
 - Open system
- Switzerland – Navi, P., Heger, F. & others
 - Small scale, closed system
- Germany – Haller, P.
 - THM laminated columns



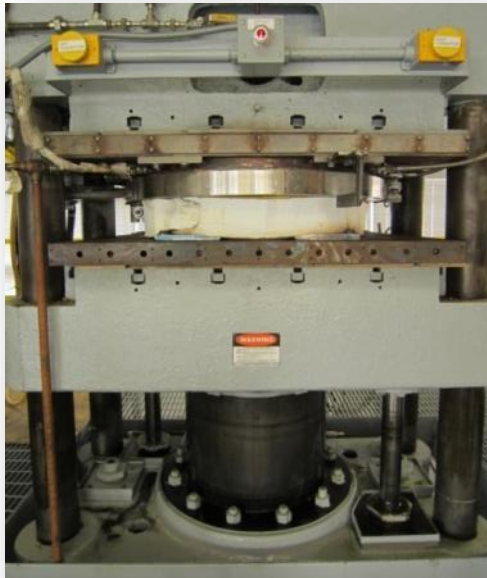
2000s

- Japan – Inoue, M., Kawai, S. and others
 - Collaboration with Rowell (USA) and Walinder (Sweden)
 - Veneer, closed system
 - High-frequency heating



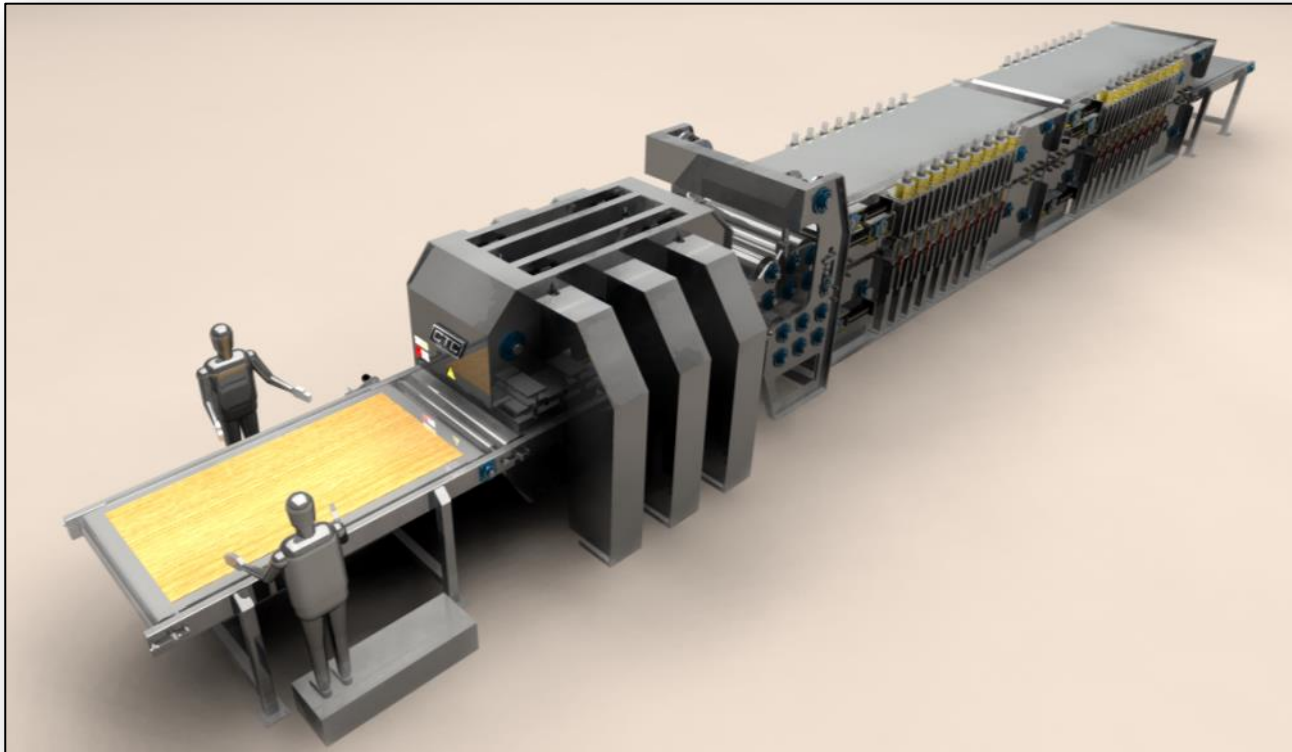
2000s

- USA – Kamke, F., Kutnar, A. and others
 - Closed system
 - Veneer and thin lamina
 - Engineered composites, rapid processing



2000s

- USA – Kamke
 - Commercial scale continuous system



Examples of Commercial THM Products

- ◉ **Solid wood**

- ◉ MyWood2 Corp., Iwakura, Aichi, Japan

- ◉ **Resin-impregnated & non-impregnated veneer composites**

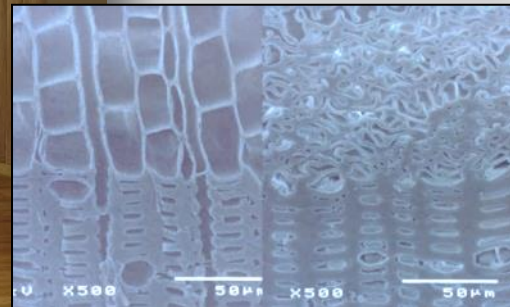
- ◉ Röchling, Harren, Germany
 - ◉ Lignostone, Ter Apel, Netherlands
 - ◉ Deutsche Holzveredelung Schmeing, Kirchhundem/Würdinghausen, Germany
 - ◉ Several others
- } Lignostone®

- ◉ **Cold-bendable wood**

- ◉ PureTimber, Gig Harbor, Washington, USA
 - ◉ Compwood Products, Szobor, Hungary

MyWood2 Corp.

THM Cedar with 50% compression

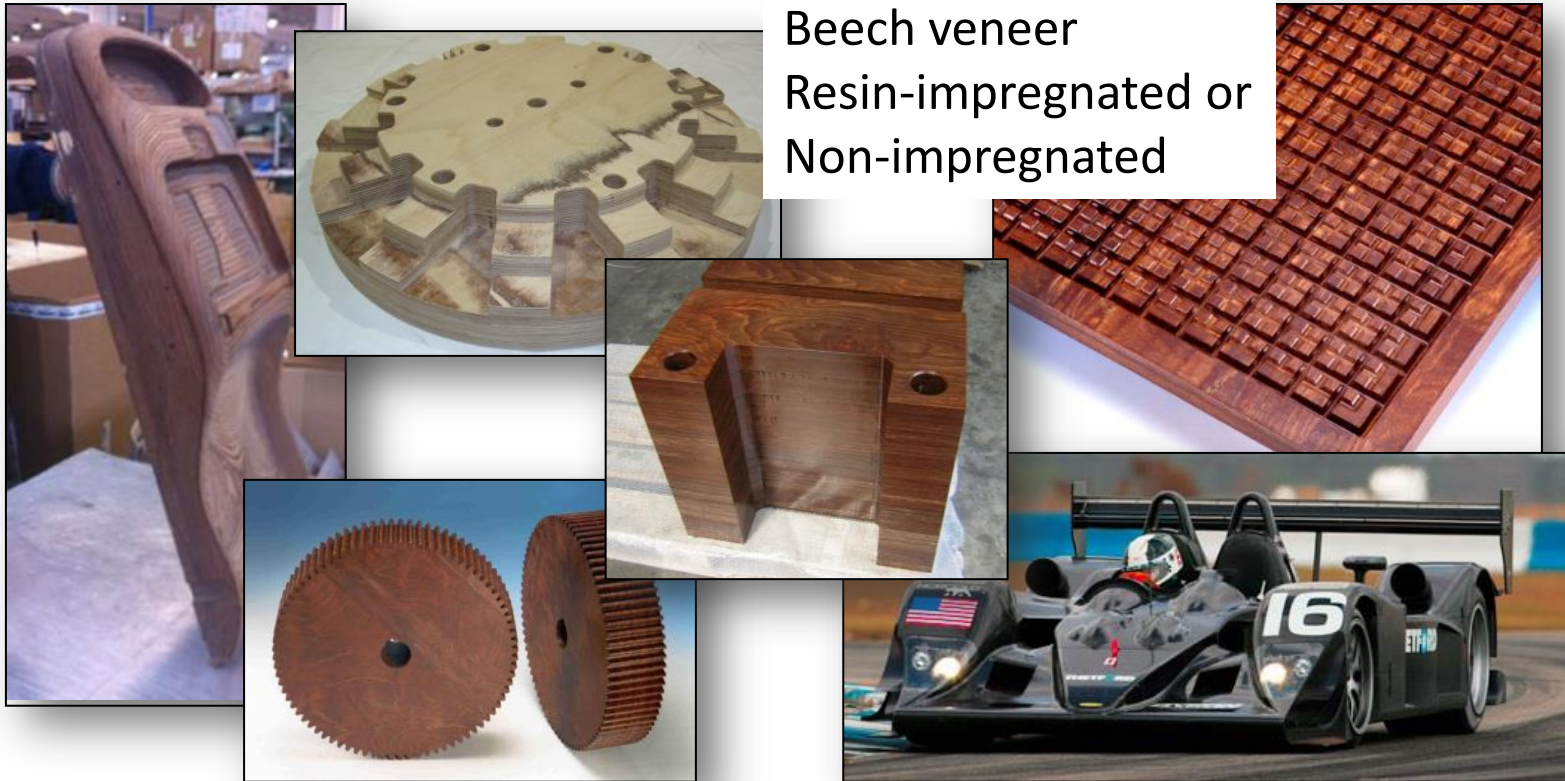


<http://www.mywood2.co.jp>

Deutsche Holzveredelung Schmeing GmbH & Co. KG

~ \$4,200/m³; €3,100/m³

dehonit® - Permali® - Permawood® - Hydulignum® - Jabroc®



PureTimber LLC (Gig Harbor, Washington USA)

- THM with compression in longitudinal direction
- Cold bendable wood
- Ash, Red oak, White oak, Cherry, Maple, and 16 other species.
- Invented by Danish Technical Institute, Thomassen et al. 1991.
US Patent 5,190,088

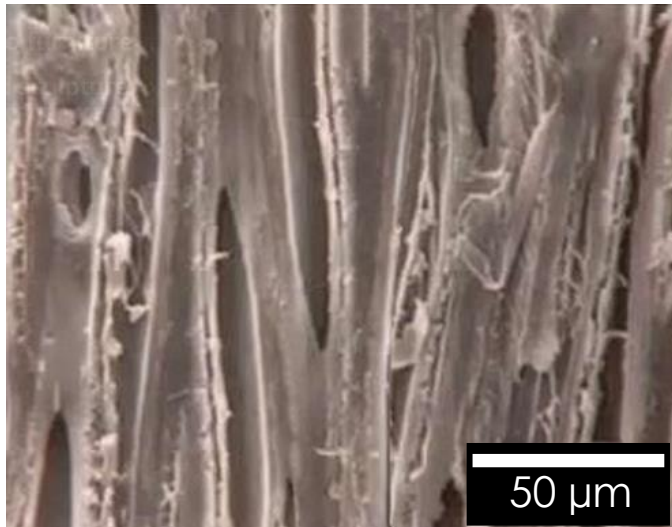
~\$19,000/m³; €14,000/m³

PURETIMBER LLC
THE EXTREME WOOD BENDING COMPANY

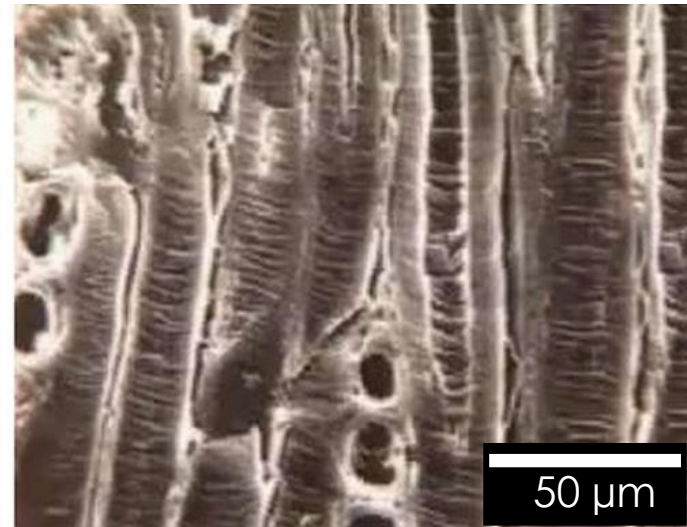


- Cold Bendable Wood

- Buckling of microfibril structure
- After THM processing, must be bent when still wet (+25%)
- Permanent reduction of stiffness in longitudinal direction



Before



After

Challenges

- Commercial Scale
- Loss of Volume
- Swelling Potential
- Profitability



Challenges

- Commercial Scale
 - Heat and mass transfer issues that are insignificant at laboratory scale may be technical barrier on large scale.
 - Low value application requires high volume capacity
 - Higher commercial risk
 - High value application
 - Low volume capacity may be adequate
 - Lower commercial risk



Challenges

- Loss of Volume

- Most wood processing factories use the ratio of product volume to raw material volume as a measure of efficiency.
- THM typically reduces volume by 50% in addition to other losses during production.
- Product value must be very high, or alternative raw material must be very cheap.



Challenges

- Swelling Potential
 - Swelling of wood is proportional to density.
 - Heat and/or chemical treatment is needed to improve resistance to water.
 - Heat treatment or chemical treatment adds cost.
 - Chemical treatment has potential impact on environment and human health.
 - Find applications with low potential for exposure to water.



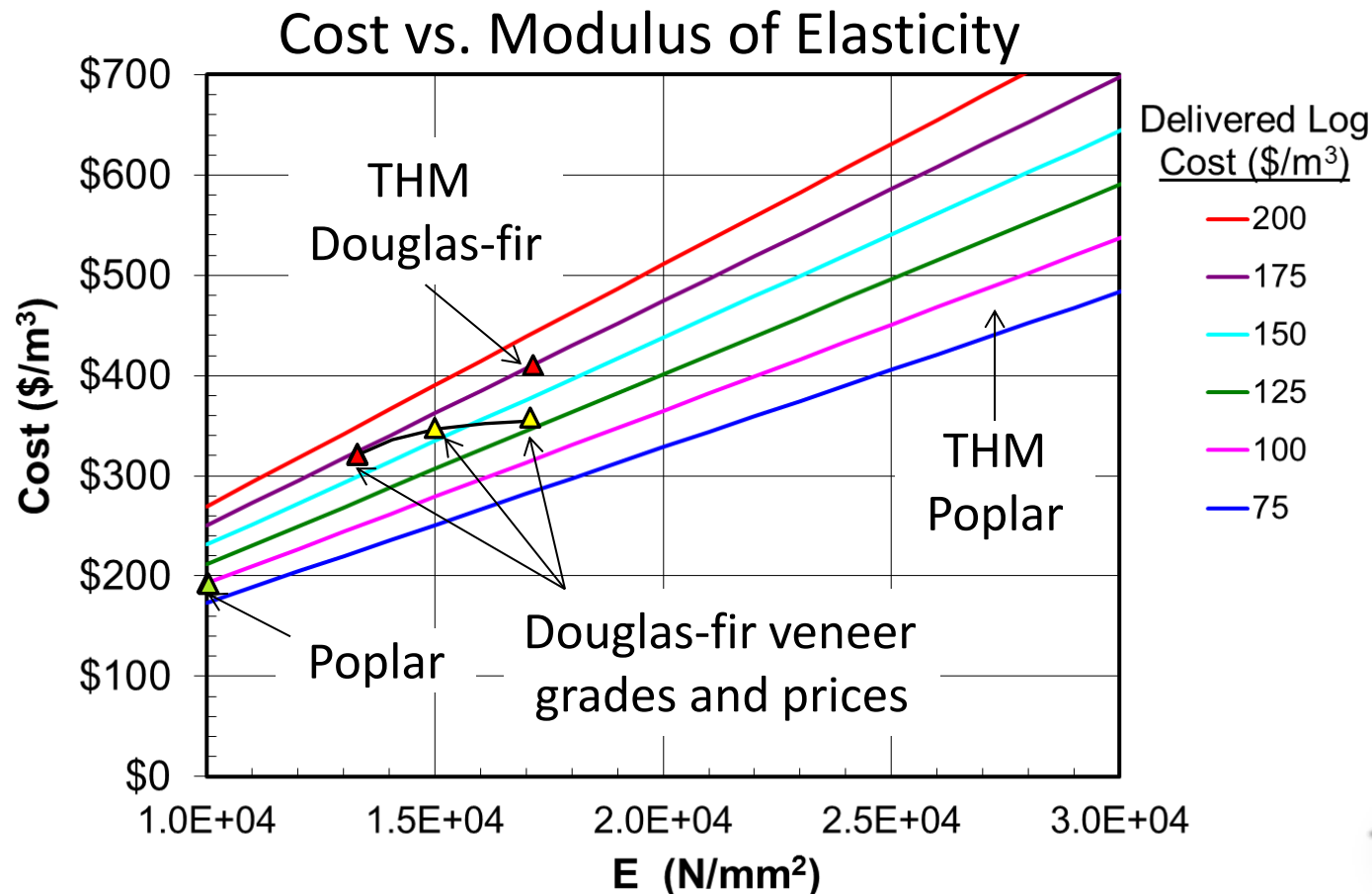
○ Profitability

- The only absolute factor that must be achieved for a sustainable business enterprise.
- Scientists should ignore profitability.
- Investors and business managers always consider profitability.
- Someone must fill the gap between scientific discovery and acceptance for commercial development.

85 percent of technologies developed never see commercialization because they are lost in the so-called “Valley of Death” - the virtual chasm separating applied research from commercial development.



Example: THM poplar veneer cost comparison for use in structural laminated veneer lumber



Potential Applications

- Engineered flooring
- Building construction components
 - Engineered composites
 - Utilize low value wood in structural wood products
 - Replace steel in long spans & shallow beams
- Transportation vehicles
 - THM has good strength to weight ratio.
 - Bio-based products are desired even if cost is higher.



Morgan
Aero Coupe



Potential Applications

- Concrete forms
- Turbine blades for wind-powered generators



Thank you!

