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A study on the flakeboard made from rubber-wood

Yu Dexin Song Yi Ran

Zhao Yue Fan

(Central-south Forestry College)

(San Ya Wood Processing Complex)

Abstract This paper deals with the feasibility on the flakeboards made from smallwood and branches of rubber-wood (*Hevea brasiliensis*). The production technique for the flakeboards bonded with UF resin was optimized. The flakeboards and thin flakeboards bonded with PF resin also investigated. The results showed that the resin amounts and pressing time had a significant effect on the bending strength of the boards, the effect of resin amounts on the internal bonding strength was considerable, the density of the flakeboards had a great effect on the thickness swelling. The properties of the flakeboards were superior to the particleboards.

Keywords Rubber wood, Flakeboard, UF resin, PF resin

世界人造板领域的 回顾及展望

世界人造板产量由1975年的8,460万 m^3 增加到1989年的12,910万 m^3 , 年增长率3.1%, 其中亚洲为5.2%。刨花板产量达5,470万 m^3 , 年增长4.2%。胶合板产量5,130万 m^3 , 年增长2.9%。纤维板产量1,840万 m^3 , 年增长1%, 其中亚洲为7.6%, 而北美产量由1973年的最高峰下降了三分之一。人造板出口量由1975年的1,240万 m^3 增加到1989年的2,840万 m^3 , 年增长6.1%, 其中亚洲出口量占40%。人造板消费量继续增长, 发达国家占81% (1989年), 每千人年平均消费90 m^3 , 其中北美达

610 m^3 。粮农组织预测人造板消费量 (与产量大致相同) 2000年为20,300万 m^3 , 2010年为31,500万 m^3 , 年增长率为4.2%。发展中国家增长较快, 首先是亚洲 (特别是远东), 其次是南美。结论是: 人造板产量与消费量将继续增长; 发展中国家增长较快; 贸易将在区域内进行, 特别是与邻国或交通方便的国家; 各种复合人造板增长迅速, 但刨花板与胶合板所占的主要地位不会有太大变化, 特别是近几年, 各种人造板之间、人造板与其它材料 (木材及非木材) 之间的市场竞争将是激烈的; 机会与挑战并存, 使人造板领域处于激动人心和不断变化之中。

(林沫摘自 J. Bourke, FAO, 1991, Global review of the world wood-based panels sector)