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單板厚度對柳杉層壓材強度、塗裝 與穩定性之影響

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Effect of Veneer Thickness on The Strength
Finishing And Stability
of Japanese Cedar Press-Lam

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摘要 (Abstract)

為探求柳杉主、間伐材製造層壓材之可行性，以及單板厚度對層壓材強度與穩定性之影響，特就平均直徑22.4 cm，長度120 cm之柳杉小徑木進行試驗。結果顯示：層壓材中雖含有大量天然瑕疵，但其機械性質除破壞係數，彈性係數及縱向剪力稍遜於實木淨材外，餘者之差異均不顯著。降低單板厚度，增加單板層數，有助於層壓材品質之提高。3mm單板(11層)與7mm單板(5層)層壓材之穩定性質與塗裝性質，均與實木相同；兩種層壓材之間亦無顯著性之差異。柳杉層壓材可用供書架、櫥櫃等之製作材料。

前言 (Introduction)

早在1968年，美國林產研究所(FPL)即致力於層壓材(Press-Lam)之試驗研究⁽⁴⁾，目前更為積極。其主要目的在提高低等(三等以下)小徑(30~40cm)木之利用價值。

層壓材之加工程序是：先將蒸煮過之原木旋切為厚單板(0.5~1.3cm)，經熱壓乾燥後(Press-drying)，趁熱佈膠平行木理(Wood grain)膠合成需要或特殊尺寸之製品，謂之“層壓材”^(4,7,9,12)。有關研究報告指出：由於層壓材在製作過程中將低等原木之缺點分散，故其機械性質良好。可用作橋樑、建材、枕木、橫擔木，以及家具用料等^(2,6,8,11)。Schaffer稱：層壓材之厚度不變，若增加其單板層數(即降低單板厚度)

，其強度亦增；但製造成本也相對提高⁽⁷⁾。林試所曾以五年生薩爾瓦多銀合歡試製層壓材並製成桌椅各乙種。結果顯示：其機械性質與一般家具用木材相若，而且加工容易⁽¹⁾，極富鼓勵性。綜上觀之，層壓材真可謂劣材變良材，小材變大材之突破性木材加工技術產品。

臺灣柳公私有林地面積約60,000餘公頃，年產主、間伐材約50,000m³。量雖不大，但因以往傳統性的用途如電桿、支柱與模板等均被其他材料取代，故而形成滯銷，使業主蒙受極大損失與困擾，尤以近年為甚。因此，特擬定該計畫，試就柳杉製造層壓材供作室內裝置或家具用料之可行性進行研究，並進一步探討單板厚度對層壓材強度與穩定性之影響。以期對柳杉材之加工利用有所突破，從而紓解其滯銷困境。

材料及方法 (Material and Methods)

試材 (Material)

1. 本試驗所用之柳杉 (*Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don.) 乃來自玉山林管處阿里山事業區。採購試材距伐木作業之時間約半年。為配合試驗設備，原木截取長度為120cm，計20段。平均直徑

22.4cm；最大26cm，最小21cm。原始含水率84.13%。其有關特性詳如表1。

2. 所用膠合劑，乃將市面通用之UF(尿素甲醛樹脂)，MF(三聚氯胺甲醛樹脂)，與PVAC(聚胺酸乙酯樹脂)三種膠料混合使用。其混合比率為UF:MF:PVAC=65:14:21。調妥後再添加10%低筋麵粉為增量劑。

表1 柳杉試材特性

Table 1 Characteristics of material used in experiment

樹種 Species		產地 Origin	直徑 Diameter (cm)	比重① SP/GR (Wo/Vg)	含水率① Moisture Content (%)	收縮率 Shrinkage① (%)	
普通名 Common name	學名 Scientific name					徑向 Radial	亞向 Tangential
Japanese cedar, Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> D. Don.	阿里山 Alisan	Ave. 22.4 Max. 26.0 Min. 21.0	0.384 (0.014) ^②	84.13 (9.59)	3.51 (0.28)	6.45 (0.38)

①試體數為10。

Number of specimen: 10 pieces.

②括號內數值為標準誤。

Value in parenthesis represents standard error.

方法 (Methods)

傳統的方法，製造層壓材所用之厚單板 (Thick veneer) 乃經由旋切 (Rotary cutting) 而來；旋切之優點是所得單板不含髓心及未成熟材 (幼齡材，Juvenile wood)，品質較高⁽¹²⁾。但本試驗所用之試材，其平均直徑僅22.4cm，大部份為幼齡材。若行旋切，則經削圓 (Round up) 並扣除木心 (Core，其直徑通常為12~16cm) 後，所餘無幾，嚴重影響利用率，因此乃參照有關資料⁽³⁾改用平切。其處理程序及測定項目如下：

1. 處理程序：

(1)鋸製試材 (Sawing) —— 將備妥之小徑原木段 (Bolts) 鋸切為相對 (上下) 兩面為平面，兩側仍呈弧形之耳幅材 (Flitches)，或橫斷面為最大方體之盤木 (Cant)，供平切單板之用。同時鋸製3.5cm厚之淨面板 (Clear board)，經人工乾燥後，供測定機械性質對

照之用。

(2)蒸煮處理 (Heating) —— 平切之前，先將鋸妥之試材置於蒸煮槽中以80°C之熱水浸煮5小時以上備用。

(3)平切 (Slicing) —— 試材經蒸煮後，隨即進行平切；所切單板厚度有3mm及7mm兩種。

(4)熱壓乾燥 (Press drying) —— 平切後之單板，立即以熱壓機進行熱壓乾燥。處理條件為：溫度190°C (375°F)，壓力3.5Kg/cm² (50PSI)，時間3~6 min.。

(5)層積膠合 (Laminating) —— 先將乾燥後之單板逐片兩邊裁齊，然後再平行纖維膠合成長120cm，寬約60cm，厚約3cm之層壓材，即單板3mm厚者有11層，7mm厚者有5層。由於單板寬度隨盤木 (Flitches, Cant) 寬度之不同而有很大差異，故膠合時各層單板數目不一，可使各層單板兩側之接合線自然交互

錯疊，以加強層壓材垂直纖維方向之結合力。

層積膠合時，傳統的（理想的）方法是趁熱佈膠，隨即冷壓，藉以縮短膠合線之硬化（Cure）時間。本研究因設備所限，膠合時單板早已冷卻，故採行一般之冷壓（Cold pressing）。其條件為：壓力 15kg/cm^2 ，時間24小時，佈膠量 $1 \sim 1.5\text{gm}/100\text{cm}^2$ （乾粉量）。

2. 測定項目：

- (1) 測定含水率與比重 (Determining M.C. and SP/GR) —— 製造層壓材之前，先以爐乾法 (Ovendry method) 測定試材之原始含水量 (Initial M.C.)，並以爐乾重量生材體積 (W_0/V_g) 測定其比重。製成層壓材後，再以同法測定層壓材之含水率與比重。唯測定比重之體積非生材。
- (2) 測定機械性質 (Determining mechanical properties) —— 參照 ASTM D-143 之標準，將柳杉層壓材與其實木淨材 (Clear solid sawn) 分別進行靜力彎曲 (Static bending)，衝擊彎曲 (Impact bending, Toughness)，縱向壓力 (Compression parallel to grain)，縱向剪力 (Shear parallel to grain)，硬度 (Brinell hardness)，與膠合剪力 (Bond shear strength) 等項機械性質試驗，膠合剪力中，又分為常態 (Normal) 及耐水 (Water resistant 30°C 及 60°C) 兩種試驗。
- (3) 測定開膠率 (Determining delamination) —— 參照 ASTM D1101-59 戶外用層積材之測定標準，就層壓材進行測試。
- (4) 測定塗裝性質 (Determining finishing properties) —— 層壓材與實木淨材之試體 ($3\text{cmT} \times 6\text{cmW} \times 10\text{cmL}$, 各 10 塊) 經鉋光砂光後，塗刷國榮牌平光漆三次，室溫充分乾燥後，以 120 號砂紙研磨一次，再塗刷平光漆一

次。然後分別測定其粗糙度 (Surface roughness)，光澤度 (Gloss)，及漆膜粘附力 (Adhesion) 即剝離試驗 (Peeling test)。

(5) 測定穩定性質 (Determining stability) —— 旨在探求柳杉層壓材在不同環境下，其形體之穩定程度。並以實木為對照。將層壓材與實木分別製成 3cm (厚) $\times 6\text{cm}$ (寬) $\times 10\text{cm}$ (長，平行木理) 之試體各 10 塊。每塊劃記寬厚測定線各一條。之後，將試體置於人工氣候試驗裝置 (Cold-Heat Environment Chamber) 內，以溫度 26.6°C (80°F)，相對濕度 30%，作調節處理。俟全部試體達恆重後，以直讀卡尺 (Digital caliper) 精確測定各試體之寬厚度。再調整相對濕度為 90%，溫度不變。俟試體達恆重後，再精確測定其寬厚度。此一處理程序共重複兩次，最後計算各試體在相對濕度 90% 時之形體 (尺寸) 變化，判定其穩定情形。

(6) 計算製成率 (Calculating yield) —— 自生原木至乾層壓材之製成率。

結果與討論 (Results and Discussion)

物理與機械性質 (Physical and Mechanical Properties)

根據前人研究，層壓材之機械性質多稍遜於其實木。Youngquist 等人⁽⁶⁾ 指出：Oak 層壓材之破壞係數 (MOR, Bending strength, 抗彎強度) 約為其實木之 70%。USDA 研究報告 FPL 178 號⁽⁸⁾ 完全以南方松 (Southern Pine) 淨材為試材之研究結果顯示：層壓材之破壞係數 (MOR) 為實木之 82%；彈性係數 (MOE) 為實木之 95%；剪力強度 (Shear strength) 弦面為實木之 67%，徑面為實木之 59%。層壓材強度較其實木稍弱之主要原因為單板上之刀裂 (Knife checks) 以及單板對接 (Butt joint) 所使然⁽⁷⁾。USDA 研究報告 FPL 175 號⁽⁷⁾ 以 12.70mm

($1/2''$) , 9.51mm ($3/8''$) , 及 6.35mm ($1/4''$) 三種厚度之南方松單板進行試驗之結果顯示：層壓材之厚度一定，若單板之層數增加其品質亦提高；6層薄單板（每層6.35 mm）較3層厚單板（每層12.70mm）之強度增加約37%。

本研究所用之試體，實木為不含任何瑕疵之淨材 (Clear wood)。但層壓材却含有髓心 (Pith)、生節、與死節等天然缺點 (圖 1)。試驗時之含水率，實木為10.96%，層壓材 A 為12.78%，層壓材 B 為 11.38 %。測試後，將所得數據調整至含水率為12%時之標準後再進行比較，所得結果如下 (表 2)：兩種層壓材之 MOR, MOE, 以及縱向剪力均較實木為弱，且差異在 0.05 水準顯著；彈性限界之纖維應力、縱向壓力、以及硬度之差異在 0.05 水準不顯著；實木之衝擊彎曲較層壓材 A 為強，但與層壓材 B 之差異不顯著。

層壓材 A (3mm 單板 11 層) 與層壓材 B (7mm 單板 5 層) 之間，除彈性限界之纖維應力層壓材 A 優於層材 B 外 (0.05 水準顯著) 其餘破壞係

數、彈性係數、衝擊彎曲、縱向壓力、縱向剪力、與硬度等之差異在 0.05 水準均不顯著。然在此特別指出，其差異雖不顯著，但其平均值，除衝擊彎曲外，層壓材 A 者均高於層壓材 B；此亦似可暗示：增加單板層數 (降低單板厚度) 有助於層壓材強度之增加。此點與 FPL 175 號⁽⁷⁾ 之結果相似。在膠合剪力方面，經鄧肯氏新多變域測定結果以層壓材 A 之常態最高，層壓材 B 之 60°C 耐水最低，餘者居中。木破率之差異不顯著。開膠率方面，層壓材 B 為 10.3%，層壓材 A 為 1.6%，差異在 0.05 水準顯著。此亦顯示：3 mm 單板層壓材之膠合性質較 7 mm 者為優。

綜合以上觀之，以平均直徑約 22 cm 柳杉小徑木所製層壓材之 MOR, MOE, 及 Shear strength 較其實木稍遜；此或由於供測試體之實木為淨材，而層壓材則含有生節、死節、與髓心等瑕疵所使然。降低單板厚度增加單板層數，有助於層壓材品質之提高。



圖 1 柳杉層壓材

Fig. 1. Cryptomeria Press-Lam

表 2 柳杉層壓材與實木淨材之物理與機械性質①

Table 2 Physical and mechanical properties of cryptomeria Press-Lam and clear solid-sawn①

試 材 Materil	含 水 率 M.C. (%)	比 重 SP/GR (W ₀ /V _a)	靜 力 Static Strength	靜 曲 bending	(Kg/cm ²)	衝擊弯曲 吸收之能量 Energy absorption of impact bending (Toughness) (Kg-m/cm ²)	縱向壓力⑥ Compression parallel to grain (Kg/cm ²)	縱向剪力③ Shear parallel to grain (Kg/cm ²)	剪切硬度④ Brinell		(Kg/mm ²) hardness
									能切面⑤ Longitudinal Surface	橫切面⑤ End Surface	
實木 Solid- sawn	10.96	0.415	717 (23)	270 (15)	120200 (3000)	0.508 (0.031)	381 (13)	86 (3)	1.44 (0.10)	4.12 (0.31)	
	12		688 A (22)	256 AB (14)	117800 A (2900)	0.511 A (0.031)	364 (12)	84 A (3)	1.18 (0.16)	3.96 (0.30)	
層壓材A Press- Lam A 3mm- thick veneer	12.78	0.426	506 (14)	257 (11)	100400 (3500)	0.404 (0.017)	346 (8)	73 (3)	1.36 (0.14)	3.06 (0.23)	
	12		522 B (14)	267 A (12)	101900 B (3600)	0.403 B (0.017)	363 (8)	71 B (3)	1.39 (0.14)	3.16 (0.24)	
層壓材B Press- Lam B 7mm- thick veneer	11.38	0.429	484 (15)	242 (8)	102600 (2200)	0.422 (0.031)	344 (11)	57 (3)	1.08 (0.10)	3.21 (0.32)	
	12		473 B (14)	235 B (8)	101300 B (2200)	0.444 AB (0.031)	331 (11)	59 B (3)	1.06 (0.10)	3.13 (0.31)	

試材 Material	膠合剪力① (Kg/cm ²) Bond shear strength			木破率③ (%) Wood failure			開膠率④ De-lamination (%)
	常態 Normal		耐水 Water resistant	常態 Normal	耐水 Water resistant	60°C	
	30°C	60°C	Normal	30°C	60°C		
層壓材A Press-Lam A 3mm-thick veneer	48.5 A (3.9)	43.2 AB (1.8)	36.8 BC (2.1)	70 A (12)	79 A (9)	57 A (13)	1.6 (0.6)
層壓材B Press-Lam B 7mm-thick veneer	45.5 AB (3.6)	32.5 C (3.6)	30.8 C (2.7)	84 A (7)	64 A (9)	50 A (12)	10.3 (2.2)

①變方分析係以含水率換算為12%為準。

Variance analysis based on converted M.C. of 12%.

②試體數靜力彎曲及衝擊彎曲為20，餘者為10。

Number of specimens: 20 pieces for static bending and toughness, 10 pieces for the rest.

③平均值後註有相同字母者，表鄧肯氏新多變域檢定法測定結果差異在0.05水準不顯著。

Comparable means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level, according to Duncan's new multiple range test.

④括號內數值係標準誤。

Value in parenthesis represents standard error.

⑤變方分析結果差異在0.05水準不顯著。

Analysis of variance tests revealed no significant differences between treatments (at 0.05 level).

⑥變方分析結果差異在0.05水準顯著。

Analysis of variance tests revealed differences between treatments significant at 0.05 level.

塗裝性質 (Finishing Properties)

不論光澤度、粗糙度、以及漆膜剝離率，實木與層壓材之間，或層壓材A與B之間之差異在0.05水準均不顯著（表3）。此足顯示柳杉層壓材之塗裝性質與其實木相同。綜合比較光澤度，以實木平

行木理方向為最大，實木與層壓材A垂直木理方向最小，餘者居中；在粗糙度方面，以層壓材A垂直木理方向最大，平行木理方向最小，餘者居中。粗糙度大者，其剝離率亦大（如層壓材A）。

表 3 柳杉層壓材與實木淨材之塗裝性質試驗結果

Table 3 Results of finishing test for Cryptomeria Press-Lam and clear solid-sawn

試 材 Material	試 體 數 Number of specimens	光 潤 度 ② Gloss measurement (deg.)		平均 粗 糙 度 ② Roughness average (μ'')		剝 離 試 驗 Peeling test (%)
		平行木理 Parallel to grain	垂直木理 Perpendicular to grain	平行木理 Parallel to grain	垂直木理 Perpendicular to grain	
實 木 Solid-sawn	10	10.7 (0.3)	A ①	9.3 B (0.2)	30.5 C (1.9)	46.4 A (3.1)
層壓材 A Press-Lam A (3mm-thick veneer)	10	10.2 AB (0.3)		9.3 B (0.3)	29.3 C (1.7)	53.8 A (4.1)
層壓材 B Press-Lam B (7mm-thick veneer)	10	10.6 A (0.3)		9.8 AB (0.2)	34.8 BC (5.2)	44.6 AB (3.5)

①括號內數值為標準誤。

Value in parenthesis represents standard error.

②平均值後註有相同字母者，表示鄧肯氏新多變域檢定法測定結果在0.05水準不顯著。

Comparable means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level, according to Duncan's new multiple range test.

③變方分析結果差異在0.05水準不顯著。

Analysis of variance tests revealed no significant differences between treatments (at 0.05 level).

穩定性 (Stability)

該項試驗先以 26.6°C (80°F)， 30% 相對濕度，繼之以 26.6°C ， 90% 相對濕度作兩個循環之調節處理後，所得尺寸變化之數據幾乎相同。然後將兩循環之數據平均，計算 90% 相對濕度之尺寸變化（膨脹）率。所得結果如表 4。各試材間之膨脹

率（尺寸變化），不論寬度或厚度其差異在0.05水準均不顯著。此足顯示層壓材之穩定情形，與其實木相同。又，若單就平均值觀之，兩種層壓材之膨脹率均較其實木為小；此亦似可顯示層壓材有較佳穩定性之傾向。

表 4 柳杉層壓材與實木淨材之形體穩定試驗結果

Table 4 Results of stability test for Cryptomeria Press-Lam and clear solid-Sawn

試 銘 材 Material	試 體 數 Number of specimens	膨 脹 率 Percent swelling (%)	
		寬 度 ① Width	厚 度 ① Thickness
實 木 Solid-sawn	10	1.15② (0.10)	1.60② (0.10)
層 壓 材 A Press-Lam A (3mm-thick veneer)	10	1.01 (0.05)	1.43 (0.05)
層 壓 材 B Press-Lam B (7mm-thick veneer)	10	0.91 (0.06)	1.35 (0.09)

①變方分析結果差異在0.05水準不顯著。

Analysis of variance tests revealed no significant differences between treatments (at 0.05 level).

②括號內數值為標準誤。

Value in parenthesis represents standard error.

製成率 (Yield)

層壓材對生 (鮮) 原木材積 (Green bolt volume) 之製成率為40.9%。與美國林產研究所^(4, 12)將平均直徑 38cm 之南方松原木以旋切法製成層壓材之收率約為60%相比，似嫌偏低。其主要原因為：(1)本試驗所用之柳杉原木直徑小，平均僅 22.4cm。在鋸製盤木或耳幅材 (Flitches) 時所切除之邊皮材 (Slabs) 以及單板修邊所切除之材

邊 (Edges) 與可利用部份相比，佔有偏高之比率。前林試所以平均直徑 15.4cm 製造層壓材之收率僅 33.7%⁽¹⁾。由此即可印證直徑愈小收率愈低。以旋切法製造層壓材亦然；Schaffer 等人⁽⁷⁾曾指出：層壓材之收率隨原木直徑之增加而提高。(2)本試驗因設備所限 (無裁邊機)，未能將單板逐片切邊以保留其最大寬度，乃依寬度概略分組，經疊合後以圓鋸切割之，其損耗率亦偏高。

表 5 柳杉層壓材之製成率

Table 5 Volumetric yield of Cryptomeria Press-Lam

原木 Bolt			單板厚度 Veneer thickness			乾單板① 含水率 M.C. of dry veneer	層壓材 Press-Lam	
直徑 (cm)	長度 (cm)	材積 (m³)	乾燥前 Green (mm)	乾燥後 P. dried (mm)	收縮率 Shrinkage (%)		材積 Volume (m³)	製成率② Yield (%)
Ave. 22.4			Ave. 7.23	Ave. 6.87	4.89			
			Max. 7.36	Max. 7.17				
Max. 26.0	120	0.946	Min. 7.05	Min. 6.62		14.3 (0.5) ③	0.387	40.9
			Ave. 3.18	Ave. 2.99	5.97			
			Max. 3.50	Max. 3.19				
Min. 21.0			Min. 3.02	Min. 2.90				

①試體數為10。

Number of specimens: 10 pieces.

②對生原木材積而言。

For the green bolt volume.

③括號內數值為標準誤。Value in parenthesis represents standard error.

結論與建議 (Conclusions and

Recommendations)

- 柳杉可用以製造層壓材。其製成率以平均直徑22.4cm計，約為40.9%。
- 層壓材中雖含有生節、死節、與髓心等瑕疵，但其機械性質，除破壞係數，彈性係數以及縱向剪力稍遜於其實木淨材外，餘者之差異均不顯著。此足證明層壓材之加工方法有助於木材品質之提高。
- 除衝擊彎曲外，3 mm (11層) 單板層壓材之機械性質均優於7 mm (5層) 者；其差異雖不顯著，但似可暗示降低單板厚度，增加單板层数，
- 兩種層經材之穩定性質與塗裝性質，均與其實木相同；兩種層壓材之間亦無顯著性之差異。
- 由於柳杉小徑木之木肌 (Texture) 中庸，原材多節，而邊、心材色澤對比，故製成層壓材後呈現可人之自然花紋。但因其材質較軟，比重小 (0.426)，僅可用於製作書架，櫥櫃等不易遭受碰撞之家具或或室內裝置。
- 為拓展造林木之加工利用，宜再就杉木等作同類研究。
- 此一研究結果，有助於柳杉利用價值之提高。

Effect of Veneer Thickness on The Strength Finishing And Stability of Japanese Cedar Press-Lam

Sy-Yung Jai Ching-Yin Hwang Ming-Chung Lee

英文摘要 (English Summary)

In recent years, a major problem facing the forestry sector of Taiwan is to find profitable means of utilizing fast growing planted trees. The logs cut from these trees are often small, poorly formed, and contain many defects that make efficient processing and utilizing difficult. The Taiwan Forestry Research Institute devotes research effort toward finding new products and processes that will efficiently utilize small and lowgrade material. A promising product is Leucaena Press-Lam described in TFRI bulletin No. 372⁽¹⁾.

The objectives here were (1) to evaluate the feasibility of producing Cryptomeria Press-Lam with sliced thick veneer and using that Press-Lam as a atock for interior installation or cabinet making, and (2) to determine the effect of veneer thickness on the strength and stability of the Press-Lam.

Twenty 120cm-long Cryptomeria bolts (Table 1), average 22.4cm in diameter, and cut at thickness of 3mm and 7mm of green veneer (Table 5) were used in this experiment. The general processing technique used in this study was similar to that reported in TFRI bulletin No. 372⁽¹⁾ and consisted of slicing thick veneer from heated green flitches, press drying the veneer in less than 6 minutes, applying glue to the sheets, and laminating into the required configuration.

The results of this study indicated that:

1. It is feasible to use Cryptomeria bolts for manufacturing Press-Lam. Based on the average diameter of about 22cm, the net yield of dry product was about 40.9% (Table 5).
2. Although Press-Lam contained many defects (loose knots, sound knots, and pith), no statistically significant differences in compression, hardness, toughness, and fiber stress were found between treatments, with the exception of MOR, MOE, and shear strength which showed a significantly higher value of clear solid-sawn specimens over the Press-Lam. From this it is clear that the

Press-Lam process can produce better quality lumber from small diameter and low-grade logs.

3. Regarding the effect of veneer thickness, with one exception of toughness, Press-Lam A (3mm-thick veneer, eleven-ply) showed higher values in strength over Press-Lam B (7mm-thick veneer, five-ply); Although the differences were not significant at 0.05 level (Table 2), it appeared to indicate that the quality of the Press-Lam is increased with the increase of laminations.
4. The stability and finishing properties of Press-Lam A and B were similar to those of clear solid-sawn; and no significant differences between Press-Lam A and B were noted (Table 3 and 4).
5. The texture of Cryptomeria Press-Lam is fine and moderately even. The color is ranging from dark-red to white, and mixed with knots which gives beautiful and natural figures on the surface. The wood is worked easily with hands and power tools and is fairly easy to finish; nevertheless it is light (averaging 480 kg/m³) and soft, so, it can be only used for making cabinet, and core stock.

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The objectives were to (1) evaluate the feasibility of producing Cryptowood[®] laminated veneer lumber from logs having a maximum diameter of 12 inches, (2) determine the cost of installation of cabinet making, and (3) to determine the cost of cabinet making for various products.

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