

Получение и свойства плит OSB с фенолкарданолформальдегидными связующими

1 a, 1 b, 2 c

1 « », 21, 37,

2

^aN.Baulina@ucp.ru, ^bO.Shishlov@ucp.ru, ^cgvictor@e1.ru
^a<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5505-4143>, ^b<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4656-5969>,
^c<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6120-1867>
 15.01.2018, 2.02.2018

OSB, (OSB,)

(-)

()

7,5 15 . %

OSB

0,95,

15 . %

OSB.

: OSB; ; ; .

Production and properties of OSB with phenolcardanolformaldehyde rezins

N.S. Baulin ^{1a}, O.F. Shishlov ^{1b}, V.V. Glukhikh ^{2c}

¹JSC "Uralchimplast"; 21, Severnoye shosse, Nizhny Tagil, Russia

²Ural State Forest Engineering University; 37, Sibirsky tract, Yekaterinburg, Russia

^aN.Baulina@ucp.ru, ^bO.Shishlov@ucp.ru, ^cgvictor@e1.ru

^a<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5505-4143>, ^b<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4656-5969>,

^c<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6120-1867>

Received 15.01.2018, accepted 2.02.2018

In connection with the depletion of oil and natural gas resources in the world, scientific research is under way to replace synthetic chemical compounds with substances derived from renewable plant resources. For the production of wood composite materials (chipboard and fiberboard, plywood, wood-laminated plastics), water-soluble resoluble phenol-formaldehyde resins (PFR) make up a significant proportion of the polymer binders used. The constant rise in prices for synthetic phenol, proportional to oil prices, leads to the need to address the urgent task of today - reducing the cost of production of the PFR. The article discusses the possibility of using phenol-formaldehyde binders obtained with the partial replacement of synthetic phenol with cardanol (meta-alkylphenol isolated from the liquor shell of cashew nuts) for production of chipboard with oriented large-scale chips (OSB, OSB). For this, laboratory samples of water-soluble resoluble phenol-cardanol-formaldehyde resins were obtained in JSC Uralchimplast (Nizhny Tagil, Russia) with partial replacement of synthetic phenol by 7.5 and 15 wt. % cardanol. The obtained cardanol-containing resins do not differ in properties from

the properties of phenol-formaldehyde resins, traditionally used for the production of wood boards. In the article, as an exploratory study, the influence of two technological factors (the consumption of resin and the degree of substitution of synthetic phenol on cardanol) on the properties of OSB slabs was assessed. For this purpose, a complete two-factor three-level experiment was performed on the Kono compositional plan. A regression analysis of the experimental results showed that, with a confidence level of 0.95, the substitution of synthetic phenol for cardanol to 15 wt. % does not affect the properties of these plates. The resulting phenol- ardanol-formaldehyde resins can be recommended for pilot testing in the production of OSB boards.

Keywords: OSB; phenolcardanolformaldehyde resins; production; properties.

([13]). [3, 4], [1], [1]),

) , - [13]). , -

(). - , [14]

, [15]. -

[1]. -

[16]. -

15 -

[1, 2], [1, 8–11] [1–7], [17].

450 .

[5, 6], -

40 % OSB -

[7] -

« » -

0; 7,5; 15 . % -

(-

+): 1:2,33 (-

(OSB,) [12]. -OSB, -OSB 7,5 -OSB 15).

OSB, « » -

071294, -

-246 30-35 20 ° . -

. 1. -

I

	-OSB	-OSB 7,5	-OSB 15
-246,	31	32	35
, %	44,5	44,4	44,5
, %	5,54	5,57	5,64
, %	0,05	0	0
, %	0,05	0	0

10 OSB 1 1 -
 700-750 / 3.
 OSB (11
 180-190 ° 2 OSB -
 4-5 %
 40 % — 60 % 3-
 20-30 , 0,5-0,8 : 40-80
 OSB
 D- (-2).
 50:50.
 [18].
 . 2,
 . 3. 2

	(Z _i)		
	i = -1	i = 0	i = +1
, Z ₁ , . %	12	14	16
, Z ₂ , . %	0	7,5	15

3

	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	Z ₁ , %	Z ₂ , %	'	S ₂ , %	S ₂₄ , %	W ₂ , %	W ₂₄ , %
1	+1	+1	16	15	23,8	29	32	70	92
2	-1	+1	12	15	11,4	51	54	90	106
3	+1	-1	16	0	23,6	43	47	87	102
4	-1	-1	12	0	14,3	27	27	88	110
5	+1	0	16	7,5	22,2	29	34	67	86
6	-1	0	12	7,5	20,2	27	28	93	114
7	0	+1	14	15	15,2	35	34	74	92
8	0	-1	14	0	18,3	24	25	91	110
9	0	0	14	7,5	19,5	23	25	90	110

OSB:
$$= b_0 + b_1 Z_1 + b_2 Z_2 + b_{12} Z_1 Z_2 + b_{11} Z_1^2 + b_{22} Z_2^2,$$

— , b_0 — () ; $b_1,$
 $b_2, b_{12}, b_{11}, b_{22}$ — ,
 S_2 — 2 ; . %;
 S_{24} — 24 ; . %;
 W_2 — 2 ; . %;
 W_{24} — 24 ; . % . (. 3)

OSB 8 . 0,95
 . 4. MS Excel
 OSB ()
 2- : « - » [19], 0,05.

$$W_{24} = 19,1Z_1 - 0,83Z_1^2 (R^2 = 0,996).$$

$$= 1,3Z_1 (R^2 = 0,980);$$

$$S_2 = 7,8Z_1 - 0,39Z_1^2 (R^2 = 0,952);$$

$$S_{24} = 8,7Z_1 - 0,45Z_1^2 (R^2 = 0,955);$$

$$W_2 = 16Z_1 - 0,71Z_1^2 (R^2 = 0,993);$$

[12, 13]

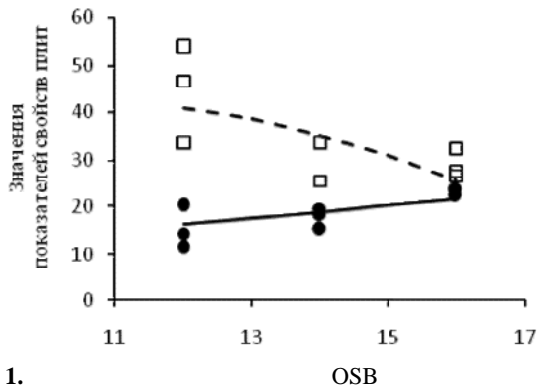
OSB

24 (. 1).

4

OSB

	OSB				
	,	S ₂ , %	S ₂₄ , %	W ₂ , %	W ₂₄ , %
OSB (\bar{y})	18	24	26	91	110
(S _p)	2	2	2	6	5



. 1.

: , (,); --, (S₂₄, %)

15 . %
OSB.

1.

OSB

0,95

15 . %

2.

OSB.

2. Pizzi A. Handbook of Adhesive Technology: Second Edition, Revised and Expanded. New York, Basel: CRC Press, 2003. P. 672.

3. Oh Y.S. Evaluation of phenol-formaldehyde OSB resins modified with lignin residues from acid hydrolyzed waste newsprint // Forest Prod. J. 1994. Vol. 44. P. 25-29.

4. Sukhbaatar B. Use of lignin separated from bio-oil in oriented strand board binder phenol-formaldehyde resins // Bio-Resources. 2009. Vol. 4. P. 789-804.

5.

. 2423390

. 2009129419/04; . 30.07.09; . 07.10.11, . 19.

6.

.

7.

.

. 2009. 20

8.

. 2013. 4. . 133-138.

8. Lu K.T. Substitution of phenol in phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resins by wood tar for plywood adhesives // Holzforschung. 2013. Vol. 67, 4. P. 413-419.

9. Chaouch M. Bio-oil from whole-tree feedstock in resol-type phenolic resins // J. Appl. Polym. Sci. 2014. Vol. 131, 6. 40014 p.

10.

.

//

2014. . 17, 16. . 28-30.

11. Lee Y.Y. Properties of molding plates made with various matrices impregnated with PF and liquefied wood-based PF resins // Holzforschung. 2014. Vol. 68, 1. . 37-43.

12. Gardziella A. Phenolic Resins: Chemistry, Applications, Standardization, Safety and Ecology // Springer Science & Business Media. 2013. P. 566.

13. Oh Y.S. Properties of oriented strandboard bonded with phenol-urea-formaldehyde resin // J. Tropical Forest Sci. 2015. Vol. 27. . 222-226.

14.

.

. 2015. 385

1. Sellers T. Jr. Wood adhesive innovations and applications in North America // Forest Prod. J. 2001. Vol. 51. P. 12-22.

15. ... 2016. 6. 29-34.
16. Risfaheri T.T. Isolation of cardanol from cashew nut shell liquid using the vacuum distillation method // Indonesian J. of Agriculture. 2009. 2. 11-20.
17. Tyman J.H.P. Non-isoprenoid long chain phenols // Chem. Soc. Rev. 1979. 8. 499-537.
18. ... 1972. 200 .
19. Excel. : , 2008. 608 .
20. 32567-2013. c []
- . . 01.07.2014. -
- « ».
21. 56309-2014. [-] . 01.07.2015. - - « ».
8. Lu K.T. Substitution of phenol in phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resins by wood tar for plywood adhesives // Holzforschung. 2013. Vol. 67, 4. P. 413-419.
9. Chaouch M. Bio-oil from whole-tree feedstock in resol-type phenolic resins // J. Appl. Polym. Sci. 2014. Vol. 131, 6. P. 40014.
10. Grachev A.N. Durability of the glue seam of resole phenol-formaldehyde resin modified with products pyrolysis of wood // Herald of Kazan Technological University (KNRTU). 2014. T. 17, 16. P. 28-30.
11. Lee Y.Y. Properties of molding plates made with various matrices impregnated with PF and liquefied wood-based PF resins // Holzforschung. 2014. Vol. 68, 1. P. 37-43.
12. Gardziella A. Phenolic Resins: Chemistry, Applications, Standardization, Safety and Ecology // Springer Science & Business Media. 2013. P. 566.
13. Oh Y.S. Properties of oriented strandboard bonded with phenol-urea-formaldehyde resin // J. Tropical Forest Sci. 2015. Vol. 27. P. 222-226.
14. Shishlov O.F. Preparation and properties of wood composites with new cardanol containing adhesives: dis. ... d-ra tekhn. nauk. Ekaterinburg, 2015. 385 p.
15. Baulina N.S. Preparation and properties of wooden fiberboards with phenol cardanol formaldehyde adhesives // Adhesives. Sealing. Technologies. 2016. 6. P. 29-34.
16. Risfaheri T.T. Isolation of cardanol from cashew nut shell liquid using the vacuum distillation method // Indonesian J. of Agriculture. 2009. 2. P. 11-20.
17. Tyman J.H.P. Non-isoprenoid long chain phenols // Chem. Soc. Rev. 1979. 8. P. 499-537.
18. Ruzinov L.P. Statistical methods optimization of chemical processes. M.: Khimiya, 1972. 200 p.
19. Vadzinskii R. Statistical calculations in the environment of Excel. SPb.: Piter, 2008. 608 p.
20. GOST 32567-2013. Wood-based panels with oriented chips. Technical conditions. [Elektronnyi resurs]. Vved. 01.07.2014. Dostup iz sprav.-pravovoi sistemy «Konsul'tant Plyus».
21. GOST R56309-2014. Wood-based construction boards with oriented chips. Technical conditions. [Elektronnyi resurs]. Vved. 01.07.2015. Dostup iz sprav.-pravovoi sistemy «Konsul'tant Plyus».

References

1. Sellers T.Jr. Wood adhesive innovations and applications in North America // Forest Prod. J. 2001. Vol. 51. P. 12-22.
2. Pizzi A. Handbook of Adhesive Technology: Second Edition, Revised and Expanded. New York, Basel: CRC Press, 2003. P. 672.
3. Oh Y.S. Evaluation of phenol-formaldehyde OSB resins modified with lignin residues from acid hydrolyzed waste newsprint // Forest Prod. J. 1994. Vol. 44. P. 25-29.
4. Sukhbaatar B. Use of lignin separated from bio-oil in oriented strand board binder phenol-formaldehyde resins // Bio-Resources. 2009. Vol. 4. P. 789-804.
5. Gogotov A.F., Varfolomeev A.A., Sinegibskaya A.D., Erzikova L.A., Kanitskaya L.V., Rokhin A.V. Method of producing lingo-phenol-formaldehyde resin: pat. 2423390 Ros. Federatsiya. 2009129419/04; zavl. 30.07.09; opubl. 07.10.11, Byul. 19.
6. Varfolomeev A.A. Development of ecologically safe phenol-formaldehyde resins modified with technical lignins: avtoref. dis. ... kand. khim. nauk. Krasnoyarsk, 2009. 20 p.
7. Plotnikova G.P. Use of hydrolized lignin in wood-polymer composites production // Systems Methods Technologies. 2013. 4. P. 133-138.