



**Faculty of Engineering**

**Engineering Properties of Solid and Laminated Glulam of *Acacia mangium* superbullk Planted in Sarawak**

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Engineering Properties of Solid and Laminated Glulam of *Acacia mangium*  
superbulk Planted in Sarawak

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## DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis entitled “Engineering Properties of Solid and Laminated Glulam of *Acacia mangium* superbulk Planted in Sarawak” was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Malaysia Sarawak. Except where due acknowledgements have been made, the work is that of the author alone. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

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## ABSTRACT

The slow growth rate of primer species has had an impact on the quantity available to meet market demand. To address this issue, a study was conducted to fully employ fast-growing timber as the principal resource in order to ensure that demand for timber logs remains stable. The purpose of this research was to study the engineering properties of *Acacia mangium* superbull, a fast-growing timber species that planted in Daiken Plantation Bintulu, Sarawak with age groups of 7, 10 and 13 years old at air-dry moisture content. The small-clear samples were prepared in the form of solid and laminated (same age groups and different age groups) and set into untreated and treated for both solid and laminated sample products. The type of preservative and adhesive glue that have been used are *Copper Chrome Arsenic* (CCA) and *Phenol-resorcinol Formaldehyde* (PRF), respectively. The mechanical strength testing conducted are modulus of rupture (MOR), modulus of elasticity (MOE), compression parallel to grain and shear parallel to grain. This study also established the end-user applications in the timber industry based on density, hardwood category, strength grouping and hazard class. From the study, the maximum strength value of solid untreated is obtained by 10 years old, which is recorded the MOR, MOE, compression parallel to grain and shear parallel to grain are 115.11 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 14945 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 57.57 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 14.24 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. Besides that, the maximum strength value of solid treated is also obtained by 10 years old, which is recorded 118.76 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 15020 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 57.82 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 13.67 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for MOR, MOE, compression parallel to grain and shear parallel to grain, respectively. For laminated samples, there is no significant difference in strength from laminated untreated products 10 // 10 years old when compared to solid untreated 10 years old, and the percentage differences obtained by MOR, MOE, compression parallel to grain and shear parallel to grain are 2.45%, 0.31%, 3.58% and 3.37%, respectively. Meanwhile,

the strength properties between laminated treated products 10 // 13 years old and solid treated 10 years old do not have any significant difference, and the percentage differences obtained by MOR, MOE, compression parallel to grain and shear parallel to grain are 3.37%, 0.06%, 3.91% and 1.17%, respectively. The treatment by CCA preservative shows the *Acacia mangium* superbulk is classified as moderately difficult to treat and hazard class of H4 ( $\pm 14$  litre/m<sup>3</sup>). The density of *Acacia mangium* superbulk at air-dry condition is 0.61 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and its categorised as light hardwood. Moreover, the *Acacia mangium* superbulk is classified as Group B based on compression strength and Group A based on basic grading. The end-user utilisations of *Acacia mangium* superbulk are recommended for structural components, roofing, staircase, flooring, walling, door, window, and decorative panelling.

**Keywords:** fast-growing timber, small-clear, laminated glulam, modulus of rupture, modulus of elasticity, compression parallel to grain, shear parallel to grain, *Copper Chrome Arsenic (CCA)*, *Phenol-resorcinol Formaldehyde (PRF)*

***Sifat Kejuruteraan Pepejal dan Glulam Berlamina Acacia mangium superbulk yang ditanam di Sarawak***

**ABSTRAK**

*Kadar pertumbuhan perlahan species primer telah memberi kesan kepada kuantiti yang tersedia untuk memenuhi permintaan pasaran. Untuk menangani isu ini, satu kajian telah dijalankan untuk menggunakan sepenuhnya kayu yang tumbuh cepat sebagai sumber utama bagi memastikan permintaan terhadap kayu balak kekal stabil. Tujuan penyelidikan ini adalah untuk mengkaji sifat kejuruteraan Acacia mangium superbulk, species kayu yang cepat tumbuh yang ditanam di Daiken Plantation Bintulu, Sarawak dengan kumpulan umur 7, 10, dan 13 tahun pada kandungan lembapan kering udara. Sampel-sampel ini disediakan dalam bentuk pepejal, berlamina (produk berlamina dengan kumpulan umur yang sama dan produk berlamina dengan kumpulan umur yang berbeza) dan juga disediakan dalam keadaan tidak dirawat dan dirawat. Bahan kimia yang digunakan untuk proses merawat sampel ialah Copper Chrome Arsenic (CCA) dan bahan gam yang digunakan untuk proses lamina ialah Phenol-resornicol Formaldehdye (PRF). Ujian-ujian mekanikal yang dijalankan ke atas sampel kayu adalah modulus pecah, modulus keanjalan, mampatan ira selari dan ricih ira selari. Kajian ini juga menetapkan aplikasi penggunaan kayu dalam industri kayu berdasarkan kepada ketumpatan kayu, kategori kayu keras, kumpulan kekuatan kayu dan kelas bahaya. Daripada kajian ini, nilai kekuatan maksimum sampel pepejal yang tidak dirawat adalah diperoleh daripada kumpulan umur 10 tahun yang masing – masing mencatatkan modulus pecah, modulus keanjalan, mampatan ira selari dan ricih ira selari sebanyak 115.11 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 14945 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 57.57 N/mm<sup>2</sup> dan 14.24 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Selain itu, nilai kekuatan maksimum bagi sampel pepejal yang dirawat juga diperoleh daripada kumpulan umur 10 tahun dengan mencatatkan nilai masing-masing iaitu 118.76*



$N/mm^2$ ,  $15020 N/mm^2$ ,  $57.82 N/mm^2$  dan  $13.67 N/mm^2$  untuk modulus pecah, modulus keanjalan, mampatan ira selari dan ricih ira selari. Untuk sampel berlamina, tiada perbezaan sifat kekuatan yang signifikan diantara sampel tidak dirawat yang berumur 10 // 10 tahun dengan sampel pepejal yang tidak dirawat yang berumur 10 tahun dan peratusan perbezaan kekuatan tersebut ialah 2.45%, 0.31%, 3.58% dan 3.37% masing-masing untuk modulus pecah, modulus keanjalan, mampatan ira selari dan ricih ira selari. Sementara itu, sifat kekuatan diantara sampel produk berlamina dirawat yang berumur 10 // 13 tahun dan sampel pepejal dirawat yang berumur 10 tahun juga tidak mempunyai perbezaan yang signifikan, dan perbezaan peratusan yang diperolehi oleh modulus pecah, modulus keanjalan, mampatan ira selari dan ricih ira selari adalah 3.37%, 0.06%, 3.91% dan 1.17%. Disamping itu, rawatan yang menggunakan CCA menunjukkan Acacia mangium superbulk diklasifikasikan sebagai kelas agak sukar dirawat dan kelas bahaya H4 ( $\pm 14 \text{ liter/m}^3$ ). Ketumpatan Acacia mangium superbulk dalam keadaan udara kering adalah  $0.61 \text{ g/cm}^3$  dan dikategorikan sebagai kayu keras ringan. Pokok Acacia mangium superbulk dikelaskan dalam kumpulan kekuatan B berdasarkan kekuatan mampatan dan kumpulan A berdasarkan gred asas. Penggunaan Acacia mangium superbulk di dalam industri perindustrian disyorkan untuk digunakan sebagai komponen struktur, atap, tangga, lantai, dinding, pintu, tingkap dan panel hiasan.

**Kata kunci:** kayu cepat tumbuh, pepejal, glulam berlamina, modulus pecah, modulus keanjalan, mampatan ira selari dan ricih ira selari, Copper Chrome Arsenic (CCA), Phenol-resorcinol Formaldehyde (PRF)

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