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ວິທະຍານິພນ໌ນີ້ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງການສຶກນາຕາມអັກສູດຕະປະລຸງລູງວິທະຍາສາສົດຮມ່ານັ້ນທີ່

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**PARTICLEBOARD FROM RUBBER WOOD FLAKE WITH
POLYMERIC MDI BINDER**

MR. SOMKIT TONGBOON

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science in Petrochemistry and Polymer Science
Program of Petrochemistry and Polymer Science
Graduate School

Chulalongkorn University

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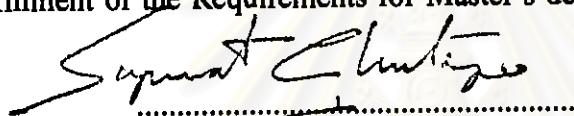
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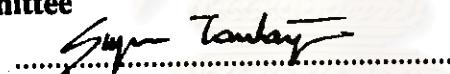
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พิมพ์ต้นฉบับบทด้วยวิทยานิพนธ์ภาษาไทยในกรอบสีเขียวเพื่อแผ่นเดียว

สมคิด ทองบุญ : แผ่นชีนไม้อัดจากเกล็ดไม้ยางพาราโดยใช้สารปิดพอดีเมอริกอีมีไอ (PARTICLEBOARD FROM RUBBER WOOD FLAKE WITH POLYMERIC MDI BINDER) อ.ที่ปรึกษา: ศ.ดร. กัทรพร พรม ประธานสารกิจ อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม: รศ.ดร. ศุภะ เกียรติกำจรวงศ์ และ นาย วรธรรม อุ่นจิตติชัย. 137 หน้า. ISBN 974-639-470-3

การวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษาการผลิตแผ่นชีนไม้อัดไม้ยางพารา (*Hevea brasiliensis*) โดยใช้สารปิดพอดีเมอริกอีมีไอไซไซเดนต์ (พีอีมีไอ) โดยศึกษาผลของวัสดุกันสารยึดเกาะติดแผ่นรองอัด ไอไซไซเดนต์อินเดกซ์ (ปริมาณของพอดีออด) ปริมาณของสารปิดที่ชั้นผิวชั้นใน อุณหภูมิในการเคลือบสารปิด ระยะเวลาในการเคลือบสารปิด และปริมาณความชื้นของเกล็ดไม้ ที่มีผลต่อสมบัติค่างๆ ของแผ่นชีนไม้อัดไม้ยางพาราโดยสารปิดพีอีมีไอ และเปรียบเทียบกับการใช้สารปิดพีนอล-ฟอร์มัลดีไซด์ จากผลการศึกษาพบว่า แผ่นชีนไม้อัดไม้ยางพาราที่ใช้สารปิดพีอีมีไอให้ชีนงานคุณภาพดี ทนทานต่อภาวะที่รุนแรง การดูดซึมน้ำ และการพองตัวเมื่อแช่น้ำที่ต่ำ ถ้าความด้านแรงดดด นอยดลัตซิคหลุ่นและถ้าความด้านแรงดึงดึงต่ำจากกับผิวน้ำที่สูง นอกจานี้สารปิดพีอีมีไอยังเคลือบได้เร็ว เคลือบได้ที่อุณหภูมิค่อนข้างต่ำ ปริมาณการใช้น้อยกว่า และสามารถใช้งานได้กับเกล็ดไม้ที่มีความชื้นสูง จากการศึกษาด้วยกล้องจุลทรรศน์อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ พบว่า สารปิดพีอีมีไอสามารถซึมน้ำได้ไปในเนื้อไม้และสามารถเผยแพร่องกไประบเวทที่ไม่มีสารปิดได้ แต่พบว่าสารปิดพีนอล-ฟอร์มัลดีไซด์ สามารถทำได้ ปรากฏการณ์ดังกล่าวขึ้นถึงประสิทธิภาพของสารปิดพีอีมีไอที่เหนือกว่าสารปิดพีนอลฟอร์มอลดีไซด์ จากการศึกษานี้แสดงให้เห็นว่า แผ่นชีนไม้อัดไม้ยางพาราโดยใช้สารปิดพีอีมีไออาจจะสามารถใช้ในงานโครงสร้างได้

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาควิชา
สาขาวิชา ปูนซีเมนต์และวิทยาศาสตร์เคมี
ปีการศึกษา 2541

ลายมือชื่อผู้ติดต่อ
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม
[Signatures]

พิมพ์ด้วยน้ำหมึกด้วยวิทยานิพนธ์ภาษาไทยในกรอบสีเขียวที่เพียงแผ่นเดียว

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SOMKIT TONGBOON : PARTICLEBOARD FROM RUBBER WOOD FLAKE
WITH POLYMERIC MDI BINDER. THESIS ADVISOR: PROF.

PATTARAPAN PRASASSARAKICH, Ph.D. THESIS CO-ADVISOR: ASSOC.
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The use of rubber wood (*Hevea brasiliensis*) flakes for particleboard with polymeric diisocyanate (pMDI) as binder was investigated. The effects of releasing agents, isocyanate index (polyol content), binder content in surface/core layers, cure temperature, cure time, and moisture content of the flakes on the properties of rubber wooden particleboards which contained pMDI as binder were studied. The properties of the particleboard also were compared with those of phenol-formaldehyde (PF) binder. The particleboard prepared from rubber wood flakes with pMDI binder gave the high quality particleboards which was durable under severe condition, low water absorption and thickness swelling, high modulus of rupture, modulus of elasticity, and internal bonding strength. Moreover, pMDI binder could be cured at low temperatures, within a short time, and the binder consumption was small. The scanning electron micrographs of the rubber wooden particleboard prepared from the high moisture content flakes showed the better packing characteristic than the flakes at low moisture content. The staining method (using Lofton-Merritt as staining agent) showed that the pMDI binder could penetrate into the wood matrix and diffuse to uncoated areas, while PF resin could not. This phenomena confirmed that pMDI binder has a better performance than the PF binder. The rubber wooden particleboards with pMDI binder demonstrated that it could be used for structural applications.

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาควิชา _____

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สาขาวิชา Petrochemistry and Polymer Science

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