

ADHESIVES AND WOOD-BASED PANELS WITH MATERIALS FROM SUNFLOWERS

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BIOREF Project

Full title: Development of a biorefinery for the valorisation of biodiesel production residues to produce biodegradable polymers and high added-value products.

Project duration: 2011-2014

Financial support: Greek General Secretariat for Research and Technology, European Union

Partners:

- ARGO SA, Athens Greece – Packaging industry
- Pettas SA, Patra, Greece – Industrial plant for biodiesel production
- CHIMAR HELLAS S.A., Thessaloniki Greece – SME – K-H developer for the wood industry

Sub contractors:

- Agricultural University of Athens, Greece
- Institute of Chemical Engineering Sciences in Patra, Greece



BIOREF Project

The **main objective** of Bioref project is the development of novel biorefineries that convert residual biomass through integrated physical, (thermo)chemical and biological processes into bio-products suitable for various applications.

The project **focuses** on the exploitation of the residual streams resulted during the production of biodiesel from sunflower seeds.

The by-products produced are crude glycerol and sunflower cake (the protein-rich residue that remains after the extraction of oil from the sunflower seeds).

Crude glycerol is converted through microbial fermentations into **poly-hydroxy-alkanoates** (PHAs), **hydrogen** and **microbial lipids** (Single Cell Oils, SCOs), while sunflower cake is used for the production of **protein**. The Bioref bio-materials find application in food packaging, food additives and adhesives for the wood-industry.



The role of CHIMAR in Bioref

- Use of protein in the synthesis of phenol-formaldehyde (PF) polymers suitable for the production of plywood panels
- Use of sunflower cake as wood substitute in the production of particleboards



Sunflower meal
(seeds after oil extraction)



Protein – wood
adhesive



Husks – wood
substitute

Use of protein in PF polymers as additive

Initially, crude protein (produced by 2 different eluents) was used as additive in PF resins at the levels of 2.5 and 5%.

Results of plywood panels (3 layers)

Formula	1	2	3	4	5
Resin	PFstd	PFstd	PFstd	PFstd	PFstd
Sample No	-	1	1	2	2
Protein level, % s/s	-	2.5	5.0	2.5	5.0
EN314.1					
Pre-treatment 5.1.1	<i>Immersion in water of 20°C for 24h</i>				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1.04	1.04	1.18	1.09	1.21
Wood failure, %	83	93	84	89	73
Pre-treatment 5.1.3:	<i>4h in boiling water-16h drying at 60°C-4h in boiling water-1h in cool water</i>				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	0.88	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.93
Wood failure, %	91	96	92	85	87
Desiccator, mg/L	0.070	0.059	0.064	0.068	0.075

Sample 1: Eluent = sodium hydroxide NaOH

Sample 2: Eluent = sodium sulfite - Na₂SO₃

Results:

- *Sample 1 was the best performed*
- *2.5 % addition level was enough for performance improvement*

Comparison of crude and hydrolysed proteins

- Crude and hydrolysed proteins (appx. 35%) were evaluated as additives in PF resins at the levels of 2.5%.

Results of plywood panels (3 layers)

Formula	1	2	3	4
Resin	PFstd	PFstd	PFstd	PFstd
Protein sample No	-	1 (C)	2 (C)	3 (H)
Protein level, % s/s	-	2.5	2.5	2.5
EN314.1				
Pre-treatment 5.1.1:	Immersion in water of 20°C for 24h			
Shear strength, N/mm ²	0.74	1.00	0.75	1.64
Wood failure, %	95	85	90	90
Pre-treatment 5.1.3:	4h in boiling water-16h drying at 60°C-4h in boiling water-1h in cool water			
Shear strength, N/mm ²	0.73	0.91	0.70	1.21
Wood failure, %	90	85	90	75
Desiccator, mg/L	0.033	0.050	0.034	0.096

Sample 1: Eluent = sodium hydroxide NaOH

Sample 2: Eluent = sodium sulfite -Na₂SO₃

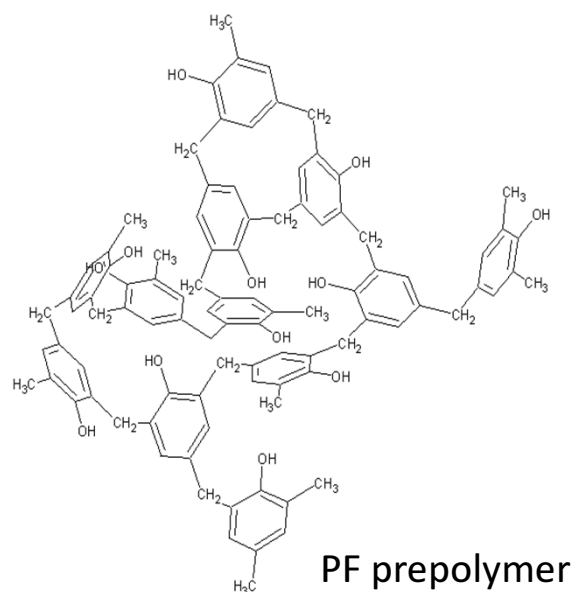
Sample 3: Hydrolysed protein

Results:

- All protein samples have comparable if not advantageous performance to the control resin.
- Hydrolysed protein has better performance than the crude proteins

Evaluation of hydrolysed proteins

Proteins were hydrolysed at the levels of 30 and 40% and were tested both as additives and as phenol substitute during the synthesis of the resin at the level of 5%.



Results of plywood panels - 1

Results of Plywood panels' evaluation produced with resins where hydrolysed proteins were used as additive at the level of 5%

PW structure	O/P/O	O/P/O	O/P/O	O/P/O	O/P/O
Resin - 5% addition	PF std	P30 in resin	P40 in resin	P30 in GM	P40 in GM
EN314.1	Dry				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1,95	2,31	2,29	1.97	1.97
Wood failure, %	85	58	77	65	59
Pre-treatment 5.1.1:	Immersion in water of 20°C for 24h				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1,36	1,50	1,61	1.07	0.98
Wood failure, %	54	58	49	77	51
Pre-treatment 5.1.3:	4h in boiling water-16h drying at 60°C-4h in boiling water-1h in cool water				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1,24	1,43	1,31	1.27	1.24
Wood failure, %	47	61	31	59	48
Desiccator, mg/L	0,205	0,236	0,160	0.214	0.211

O/P/O = Okume/Poplar/Olume
GM = Glue mixture (resin, water, flour)

Results:

- The samples performed better when used as additives in the resin.
- The **30% hydrolysed protein** performed better than the one with 40% hydrolysis



Mean shear strength f_v , N/mm ²	Mean apparent cohesive wood failure w , %
$0.2 \leq f_v < 0.4$	≥ 80
$0.4 \leq f_v < 0.6$	≥ 60
$0.6 \leq f_v < 1.0$	≥ 40
$1.0 \leq f_v$	no requirement



Shear strength testing



Wood failure evaluation

Chimar Hellas S.A.



Results of plywood panels - 2

Results of Plywood panels' evaluation produced with resins where proteins were hydrolysed at the levels of 10 and 30% and were used as phenol substitute at the level of 5%. A resin with crude protein and a conventional PF resin were also included in the test for comparison reasons.

Resin	PF std	PF-5P non hydrolysed	PF-5P10	PF-5P30
Dry				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	2.25	1.86	1.80	2.00
Wood failure, %	40	70	90	40
EN314.1				
Pre-treatment 5.1.1: Immersion in water of 20°C for 24h (24h test)				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1.52	1.46	1.67	1.63
Wood failure, %	72	59	49	60
Pre-treatment 5.1.3: 4h in boiling water-16h drying at 60°C-4h in boiling water-1h in cool water (cyclic test)				
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1.26	1.30	1.27	1.35
Wood failure, %	85	86	78	79
ISO 12460				
Desiccator, mg/L	0.280	0.159	0.201	0.149

Results:

- *In all cases the panels with experimental resins have reduced free formaldehyde emissions.*
- *The 30% hydrolysed protein performed overall slightly better than the other samples.*

Results of plywood panels - 3

Results of Plywood panels' evaluation produced with resins where proteins were hydrolysed at the levels of 30 and 40% and were used as phenol substitute at the level of 5%.

PW structure	S	S	S
Resin	PF std	PF-5P30	PF-5P40
5% addition	-	P30 in resin	P40 in resin
EN314.1	Dry		
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1.52	2.07	1.76
Wood failure, %	66	40	39
Pre-treatment 5.1.1:	Immersion in water of 20°C for 24h		
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1.00	1.11	1.16
Wood failure, %	61	24	36
Pre-treatment 5.1.3:	4h in boiling water-16h drying at 60°C-4h in boiling water-1h in cool water		
Shear strength, N/mm ²	1.06	1.11	1.15
Wood failure, %	66	28	33
Desiccator, mg/L	0.245	0.475	0.267

S= spruce

Results:

- The 40% hydrolysed protein performs better than the 30% hydrolysed protein.*

Future work

Resins with higher substitution levels of phenol.



S= spruce

Particleboards with sunflower cake

Sunflower cake (after the oil was removed) was used as wood substitute at the level of 20% for the production of particleboards.

Formula No		1	2
Resin:		PF std	PF std
<i>Wood sub.</i>		-	20%
Internal Bond, ave (EN 319)	N/mm ²	0.22	0.33
<i>STD</i>		<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Thickness Swelling 24h, 20°C, ave (EN 317)	%	19.89	19.75
<i>STD</i>		<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.84</i>
Modulus of rupture, ave. (EN 310)	N/mm ²	18.38	13.61
Modulus of rupture-A, ave	N/mm ²	9.51	7.83
Perforator value (EN 120)	mg/100g	4.54	3.52
Formaldehyde content at 6.5% MC	mg/100g	3.94	3.16

Result:
Improved
internal bond –
all other
properties
practically the
same

CHIMAR Activities in Brief

- ✓ Developer and supplier of industrial technology and services in the field of adhesive systems for wood based panels.
- ✓ Focus on safe, environmentally friendly products and technologies. Technology for bio-based adhesive systems.
- ✓ Pioneer in the reduction of formaldehyde emission from wood panels (technology for emission at the level of natural wood).

Acting globally and helping locally



- ✓ Engineering & equipment procurement services for formaldehyde/UFC/resin/chemical additives plants
- ✓ Versatility of services: R&D for third parties, Testing and evaluation, Technical support for field industries (remotely and on-site), Consulting and Training, Chemicals production on demand, Accredited formaldehyde testing (EN ISO/IEC 17025), Patent services, Industrial Equipment Representation.



37 Years Expertise in 40 Countries

Indicative references



Hadjilucas



Sapemus



Kronospan
Bulgaria



Flakeboard



Duraplay



Alto Parana



GPC Química



Wood Chemicals
P.G. Bison



Karpatismoly



Borg
Group



Finsa



Tableros de Aglomerado



UPM



Forestal



Borisov

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