

สำหรับโอเอสแอลที่เรียงมุมตามที่ได้ออกแบบไว้มีความผิดพลาดเฉลี่ย 30% ต่ำกว่าค่าที่ได้จากการทดลอง การกระจายความหนาแน่นตลอดความหนาที่ไม่ได้ตรวจวัดและโมดูลัสเฉือนที่เป็นค่าสมมติตามไม้จริงอาจเป็นสาเหตุให้เปบบจำลองมีความผิดพลาด โอเอสแอลที่ทำขึ้นในงานวิจัยนี้มีความแข็งแรงน้อยกว่าไม้ยางพาราจริงแต่สามารถพัฒนาให้มีความแข็งแรงเพิ่มขึ้นได้อีกถ้าใช้แถบไม้ที่มีความยาวมากขึ้นและความหนาน้อยลงเพื่อลดขนาดช่องว่างที่เกิดขึ้นในเนื้อโอเอสแอล แต่ทั้งนี้การพัฒนาโอเอสแอลในระดับอุตสาหกรรมยังต้องคำนึงถึงปัจจัยอื่นๆ อีกเช่น การควบคุมความดันอัดร้อน อุณหภูมิอัดร้อน กาวที่ใช้ เป็นต้น

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Abstract

Oriented strand lumber, OSL, is a structural composite lumber developed from oriented strand lumber, OSB, It is usually made from strands with nominal size of 75 mm × 10 mm × 1 mm, joined by a waterproof adhesive, usually 5% by weight. Mechanical properties of OSL depend on several factors. This study specifically considered the influence of strand size and orientation on the strength of OSL made from rubberwood (*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg.) strands of 150 mm, 100 mm, and 50 mm long. The OSL were modeled according to Tsai-Hill criterion and maximum stress criterion with different strand orientation in each layer optimized for maximum static bending load. Sensitivity analysis was applied on the model. Mechanical properties, such as compressive strength, shear strength, modulus of elasticity parallel to grain and shear modulus affected on the strength of OSL, meanwhile strand angle oriented about neutral axis did not. The strengths of OSL from experiments were compared with the predicted values. The results reveal that the strand length has significant influenced on the strength of OSL; longer strand make OSL with higher strength. The strengths and moduli of OSL with 0° alignment (of all layers) were well described by modified Hankinson formula (Barnes' equation). Slenderness ratio (strand per thickness) and mechanical properties of rubberwood were employed on the strength prediction. It was also found that OSL with 0° alignment was the strongest even when compared with the optimized angle OSL. However, when the properties of the OSL were implement in the formula, the prediction on the effect of the angle agree well with the experiment. By average, the model predicted the strength about 30% lower than the experimental results. The model is precise in describing the strength of OSL with 0° alignment. In general, the strength of OSL was lower than of rubberwood. However, the strength can be improved if large voids can

be reduced into small voids by using longer and thinner strands. In addition, to produce OSL on the large scale, other factors also have influence and should be considered, such as the pressure and the temperature in the process, the amount and type of adhesives.