

Flattening of Bamboo by Thermo-Mechanical Treatment♪



Park, Choong-Nyeon, Prof.
School of Materials Sci & Eng.
Chonnam N. University
cnpark@jnu.ac.kr

1. Background of research♪

❖ Need for development of environmental friendly natural materials ♪

- Sick House Syndrome
 - Atopic allergy from chemicals contained in the indoor materials of new house
- Deficiency of raw materials
 - Drastic increase of raw material cost
- Weak points of woods
 - Low strength - chemical coating

❖ Need for composites with high strength-to-weight ratios using natural(bamboo) fibers ♪

2. Advantages & disadvantages of bamboo♪

❖ Advantages

- Rapid growth(2 months) and utilization(after 2-3 years), unnecessary of planting except once, abundance in supply(Southeast Asia)
- Good mechanical strength, high thermal conductivity, natural elegant color, water resistance, unnecessary of chemical coating
- Natural fiber: fabrics, bamboo reinforced polymeric composites.
- Plentiful mineral elements

❖ Disadvantages

- Cylindrical shape
- Cracking easily upon drying (parallel to longitudinal direction)
- Getting musty easily when humid (due to plentiful organic nutritive elements)

👉 Bamboos have been used only for indoor materials and limited so much in their utilization. ♪

3. Flattening Methods of bamboo♪

Flattening of bamboo can overcome the cylindrical shape of bamboo, consequently diversifies a use of bamboo. ♪

❖ Cutting and gluing ♪

- Cutting into many small rectangular shape pieces → removal of the outer and the inner surface parts → gluing♪

❖ Grooving and gluing♪

- V-shape grooves at the surface of bamboo → gluing ♪
→ removal of the outer and the inner surface parts ♪
⇒ sacrifice of strength and water resistance of bamboo surface♪

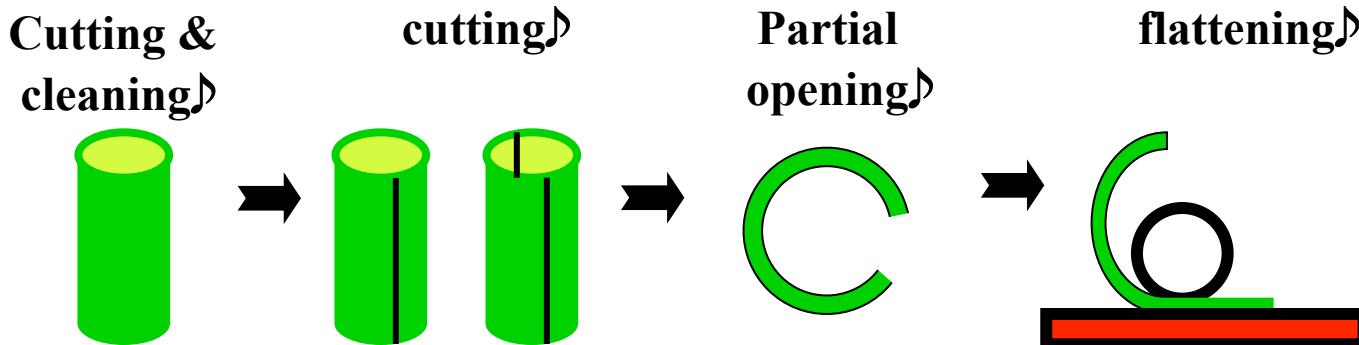
❖ Thermo mechanical treatment (this work)♪

- Flattening bamboo without cutting and gluing process♪
- Scratch and wear resistant due to original skin ♪

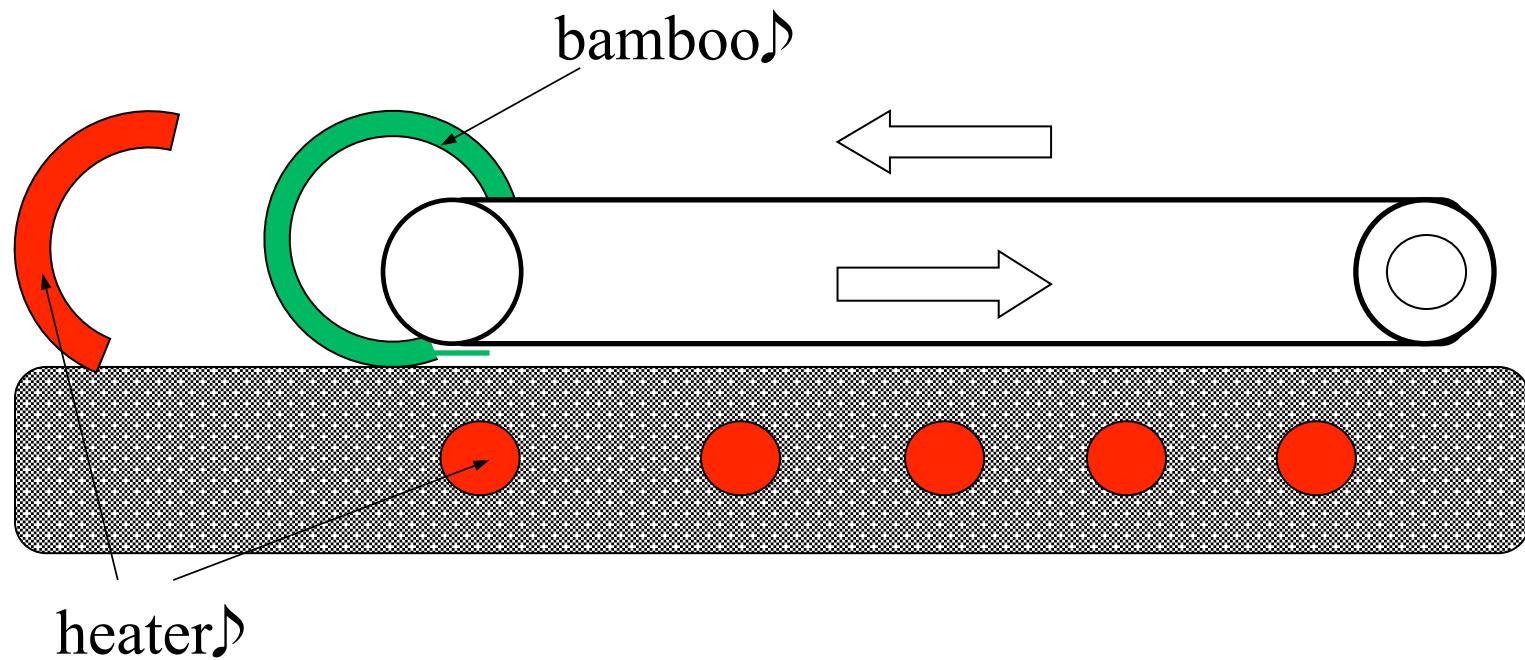
4. Flattening by thermo-mechanical treatment♪

4.1 Flattening of cylindrical green bamboos without node♪

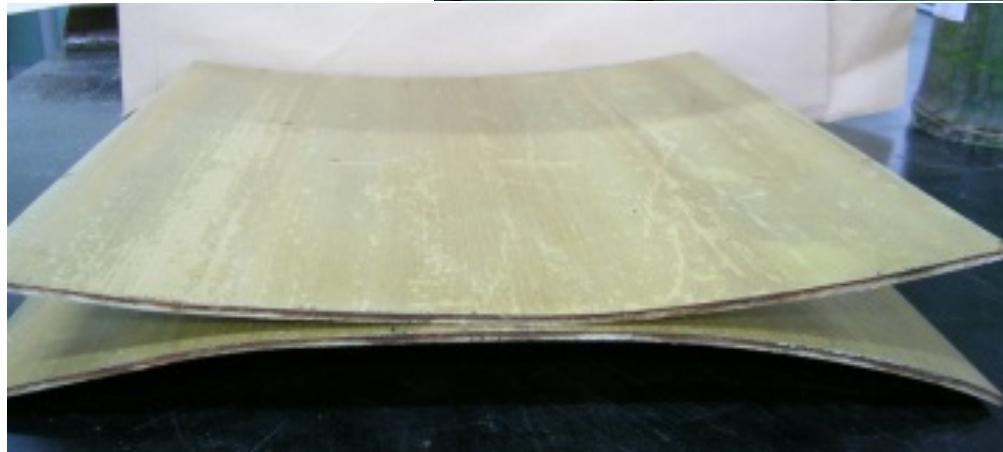
- Cylindrical green bamboos (Korean king bamboo, O.D: about 80–100 mm, L:250–400mm, t:5–7mm (cutting and cleaning)♪
- Then the bamboos were placed in an oven at the temperature of about 200 °C. (partial opening)♪
- After waiting for bamboo to be opened enough the bamboos were put into the flattening machine which could flatten bamboo gradually in transverse direction♪
- Temperature of flattening:150– 200 °C, Flattening speed:10–20 cm/min♪
⇒The rectangular–shape bamboo plates without crack.♪



4.2 Schematic diagram of the machine for flattening cylindrical bamboos without nodes♪

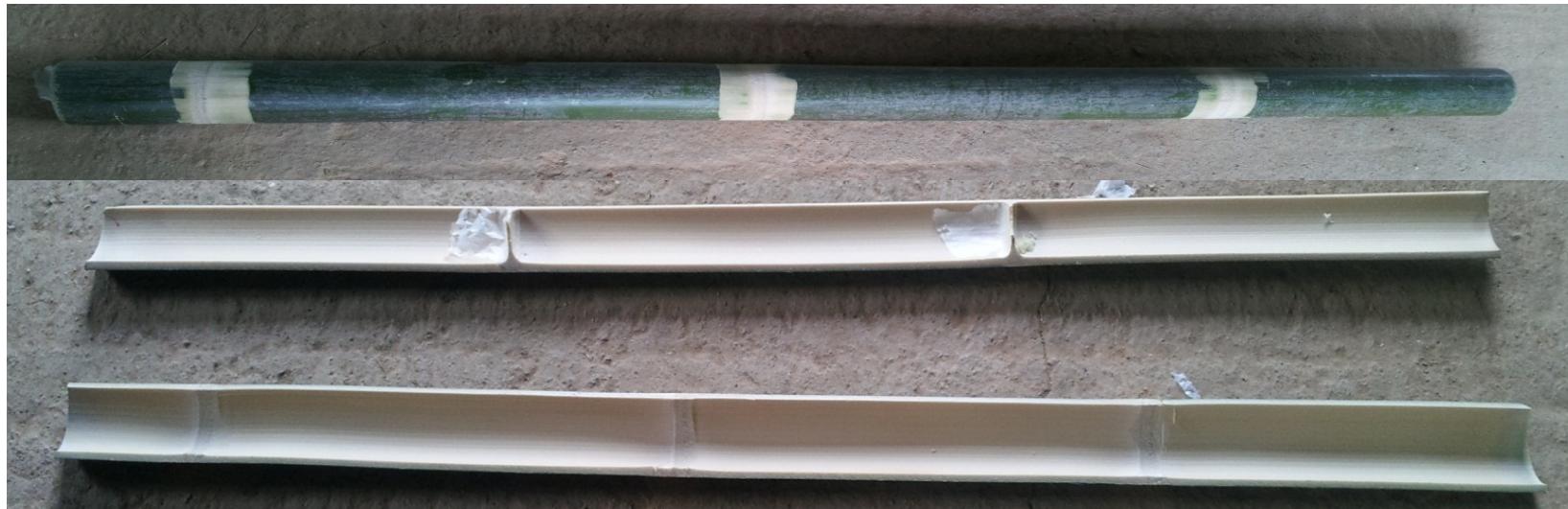


4.3 Flattened bamboos without node obtained by the thermo mechanical treatment

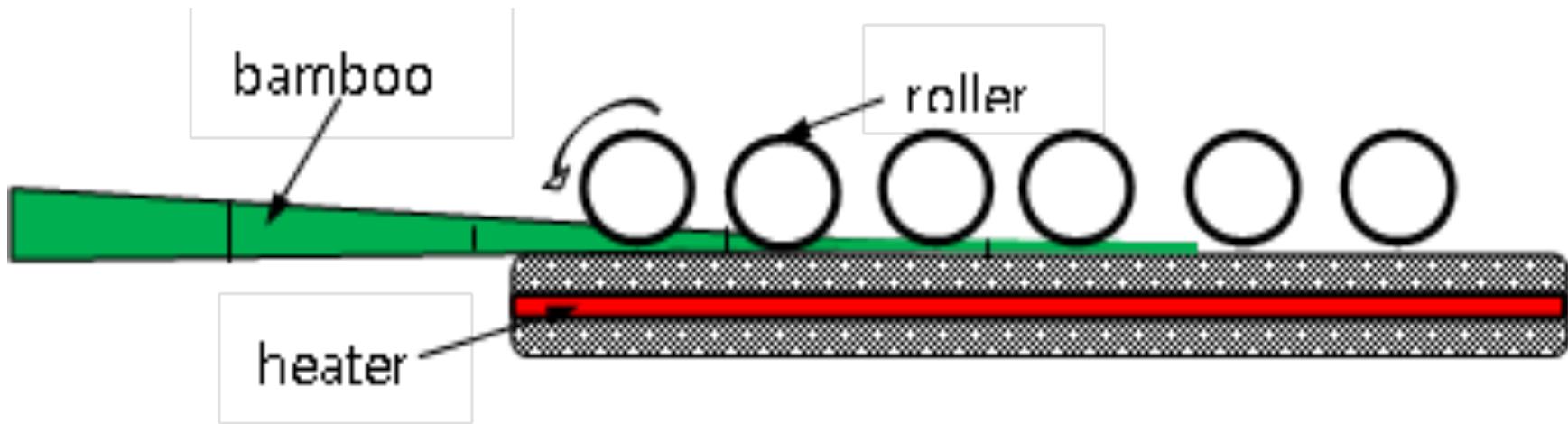


4.4 Flattening of cylindrical bamboos with no des ♫

- Cylindrical green bamboos (Korean king bamboo, O. D: about 80–100 mm, L:1250mm, t:5–7mm)♪
- Removal of extruding parts of node out side♪
- cutting into 2 pieces♪
- Removal of internally extruding parts of nodes♪
- Flattening by machine♪

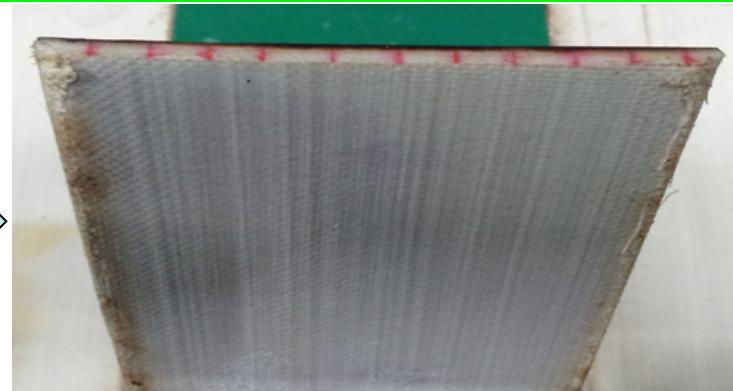
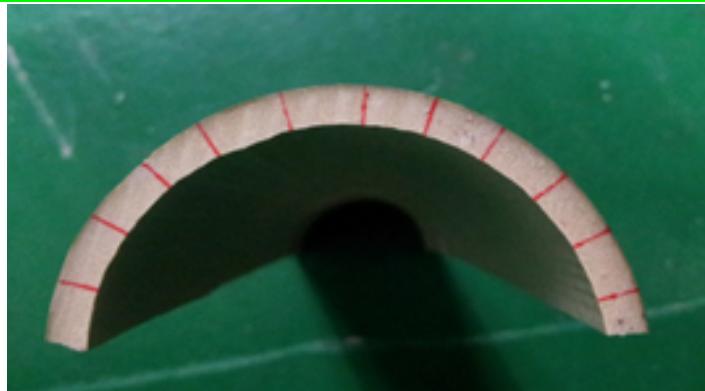


4.4 Schematic diagram of the machine for flattening hemi-cylindrical bamboos with nodes♪



- Temperature of flattening: 150– 200 °C♪
- Flattening speed: 30–100cm/min depending on the thickness, the moisture contained and the age of bamboo♪

4.5 Flattened bamboos with nodes obtained by the thermo mechanical treatment♪



(natural surface)♪

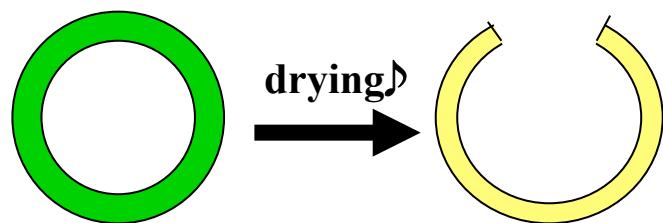


↔ 80mm

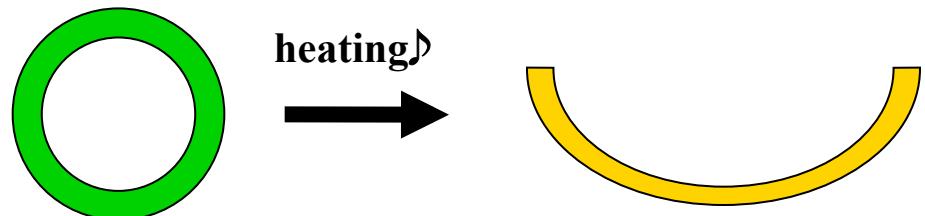


5. Flattening of bamboo at various conditions♪

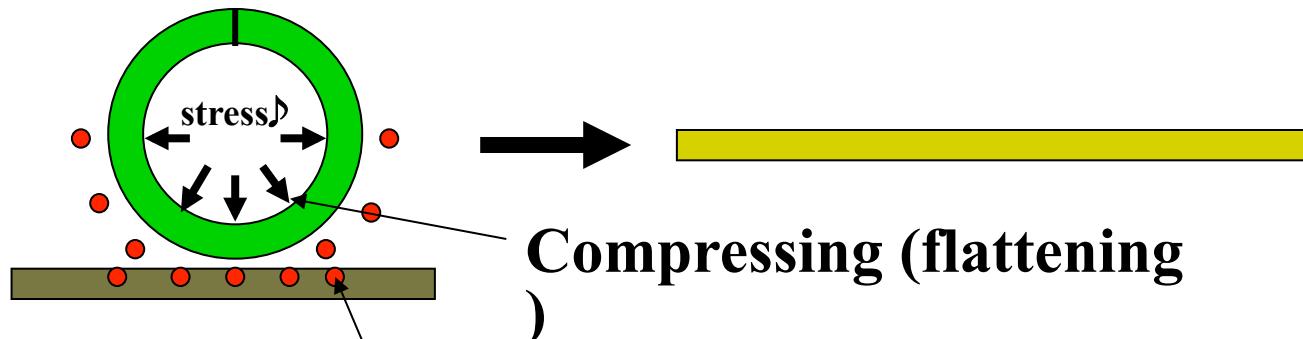
Flattening partially by natural drying♪



Flattening partially by heating♪



Flattening completely by thermo-mechanical treatment♪

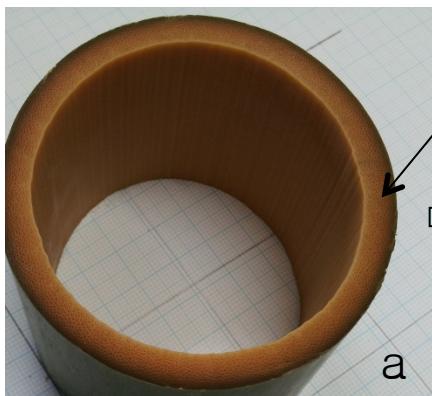


Compressing (flattening)

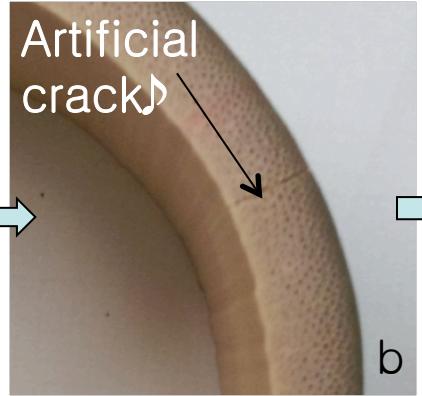
Heating (drying-contracting, toughness↑)

6. Mechanism of Partial Flattening by a Natural Drying

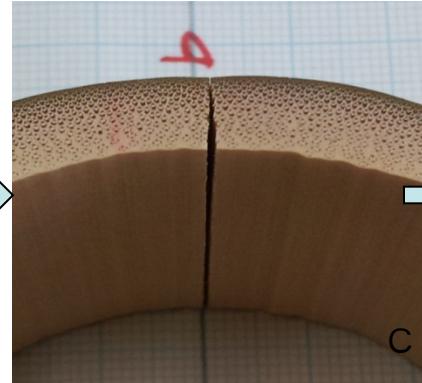
6.1 Shape Change of a crack in bamboo with drying at RT ↩



$t=0, \sigma_c < 0$ ↩



$t=0.7\text{hrs}, \sigma_c < 0$ ↩



b

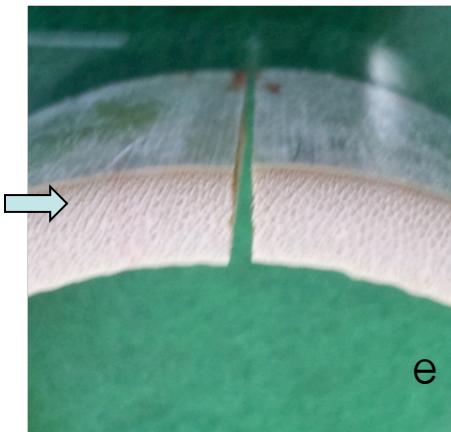
$t=16.5\text{hrs}, \sigma_c < 0$ ↩



d

$t=2\text{days}, \sigma_c < 0$ ↩

Cf: Tempered Glass ↩

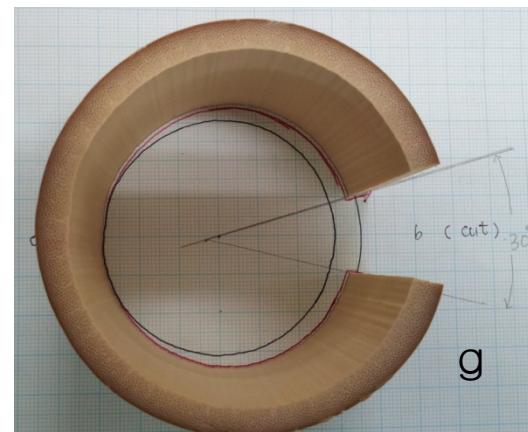


$t=7.7\text{days}, \sigma_c = 0$ ↩



f

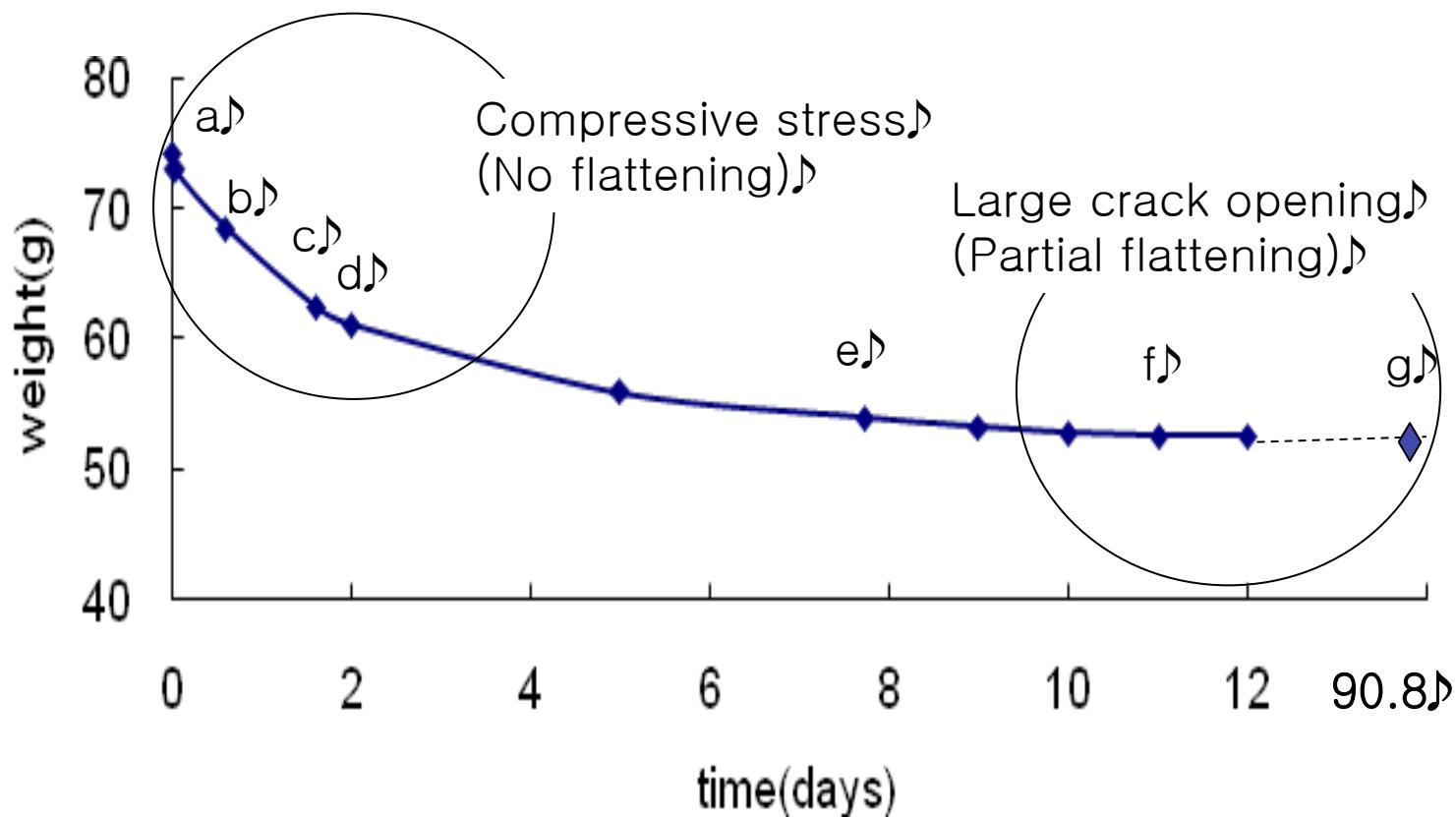
$t=11\text{days}$ ↩



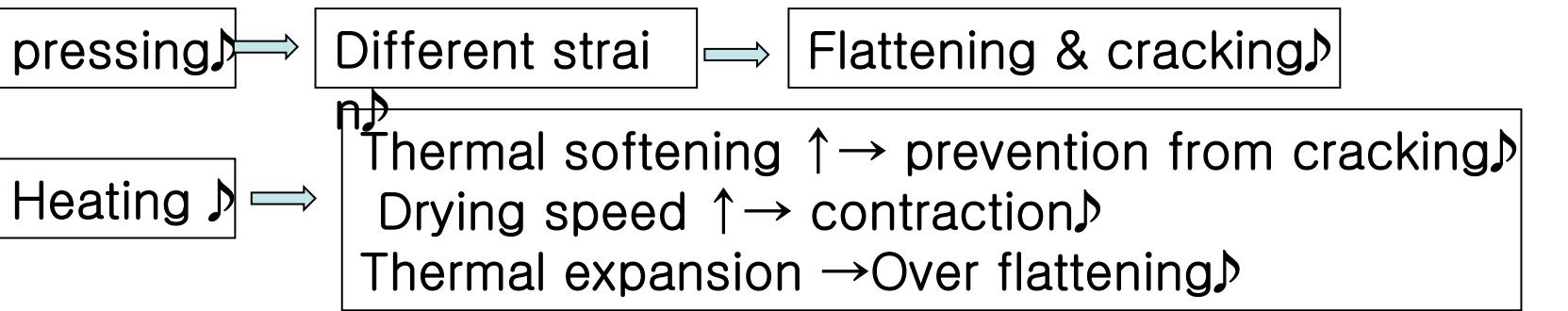
g

$t=90.8\text{days}$ ↩

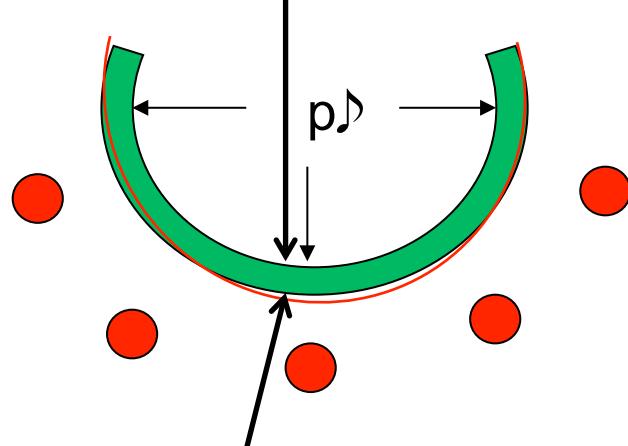
6. 2 The weight changes of a green bamboo♪ during drying at 25°C♪



6.3 Flattening Mechanism of a Green Bamboo by Thermo-Mechanical Treatment♪



Tensile stress(strain)♪
Low temp.: slow drying, smaller comp. strain ♪ ⇒ smaller contr action♪

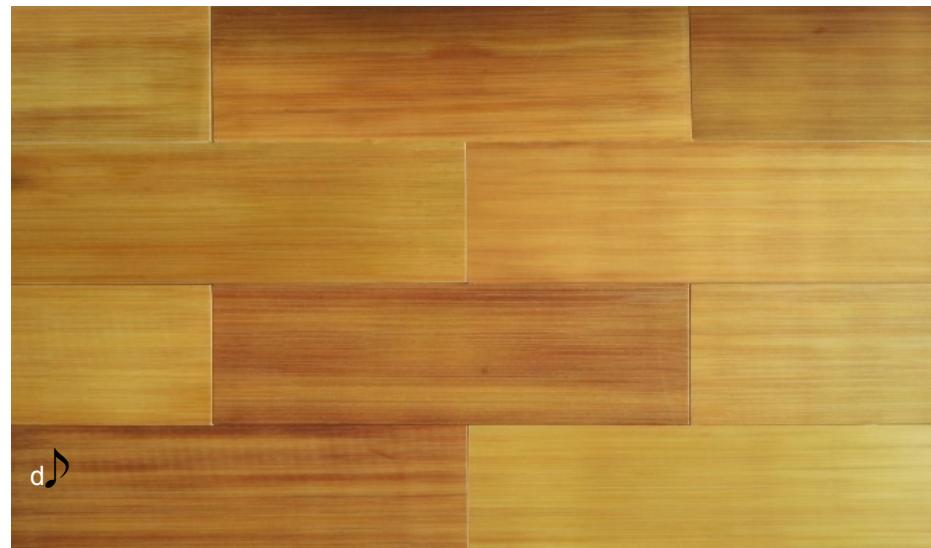


Comp. stress(strain)♪
High temp.: Fast drying, larger comp. strai
n♪

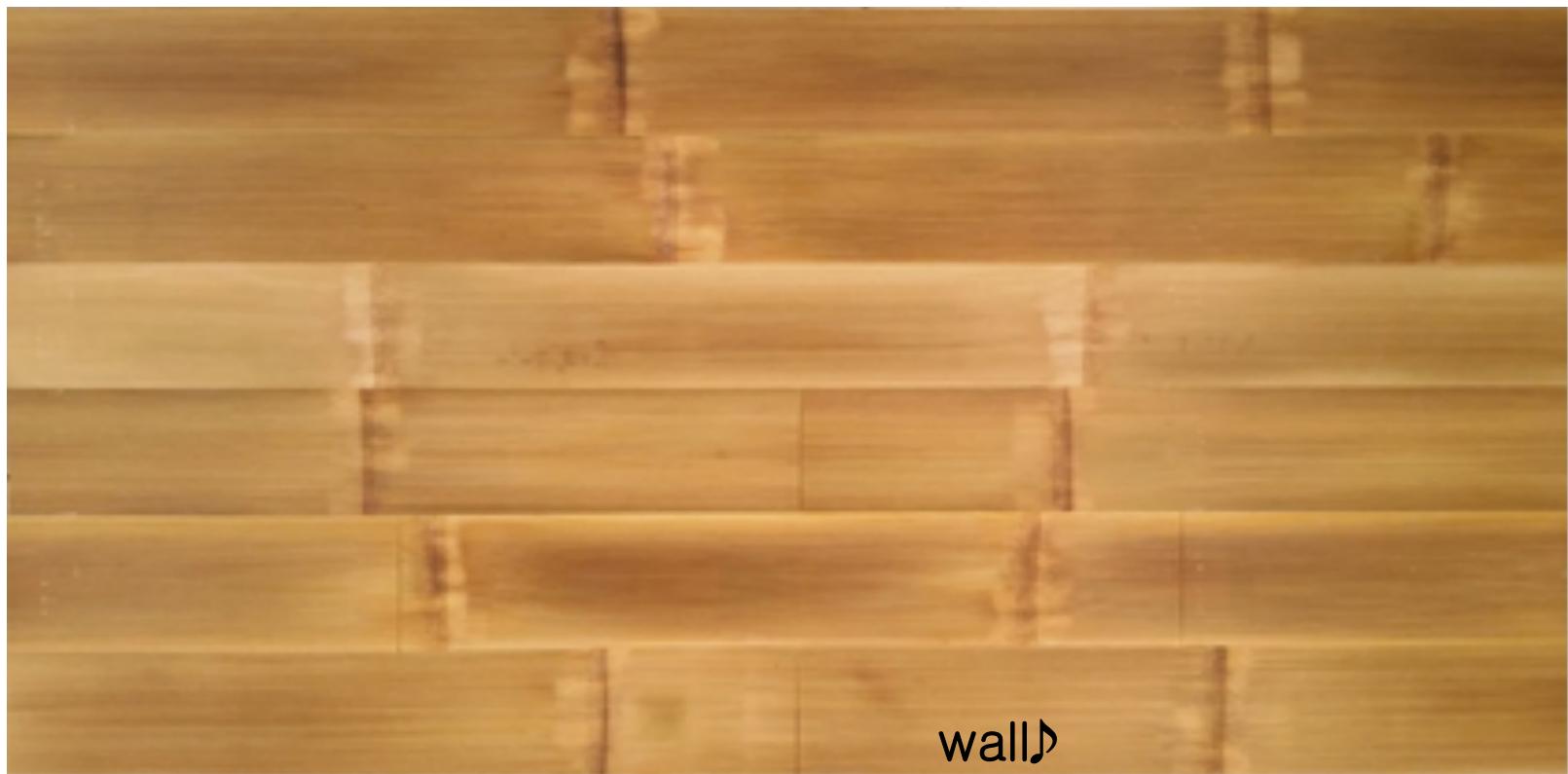
Flattening♪

larger contra
ction♪

7. Applications of flattened bamboos♪



Floor and Wall♪

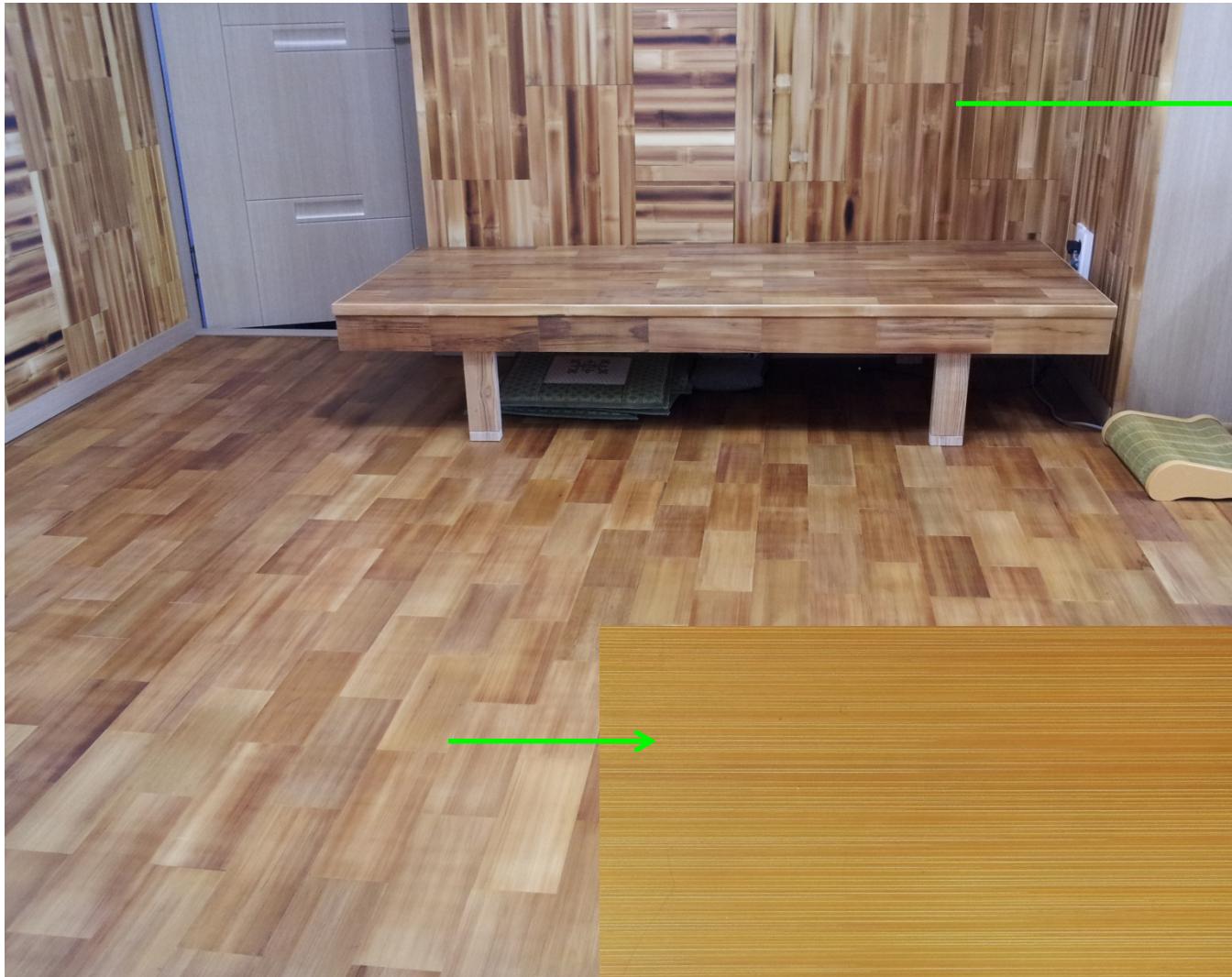


wall♪



skate board♪

Bamboo floor, wall and tea table with ground skin



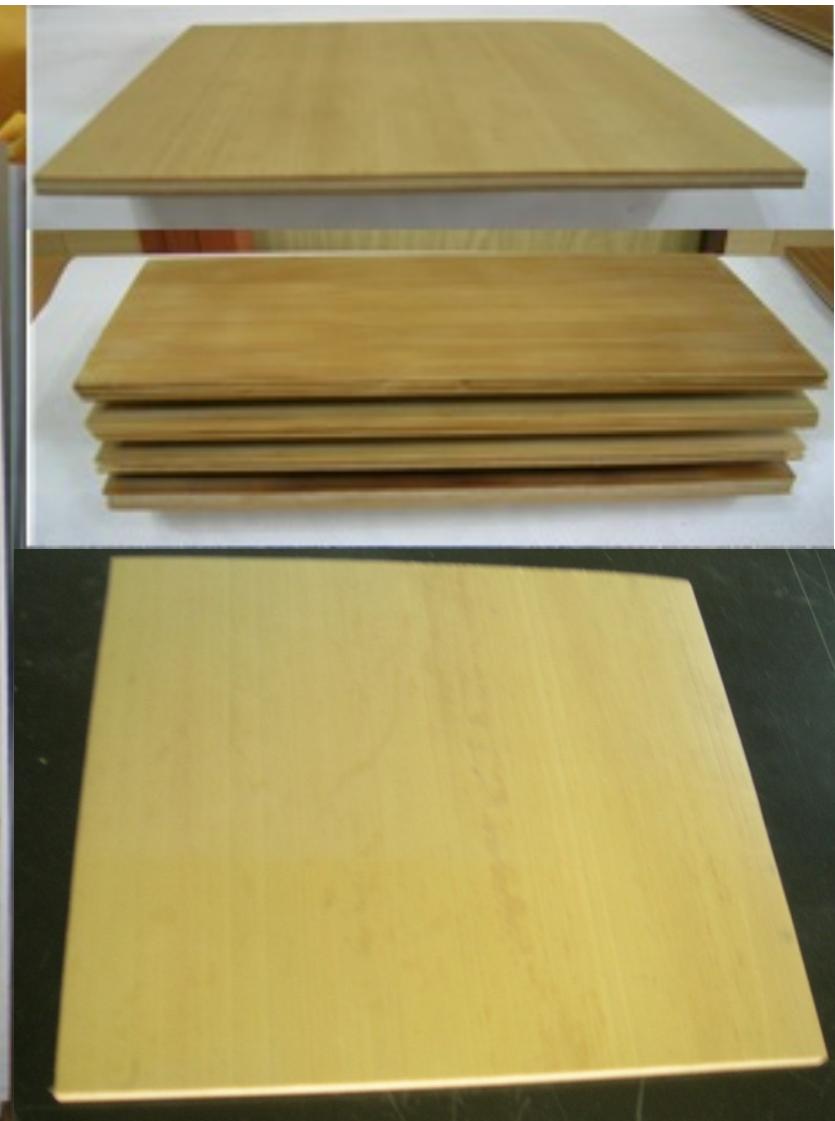
Bamboo floor with ground skin♪



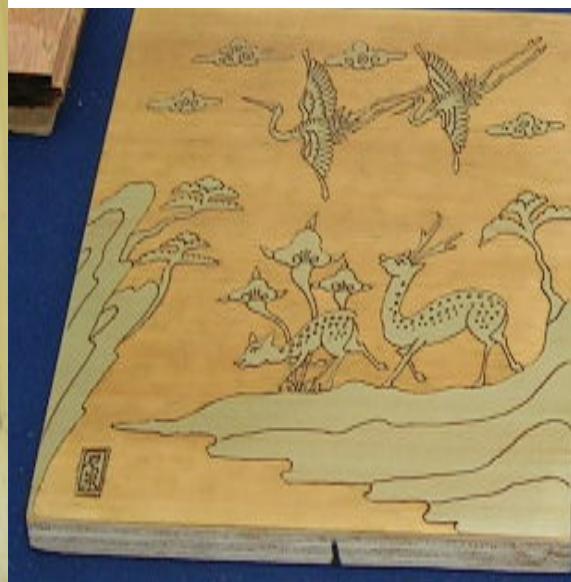
Bamboo tables♪



Bamboo plates and veneer boards♪



Printed patterns on flattened bamboo plates ♪



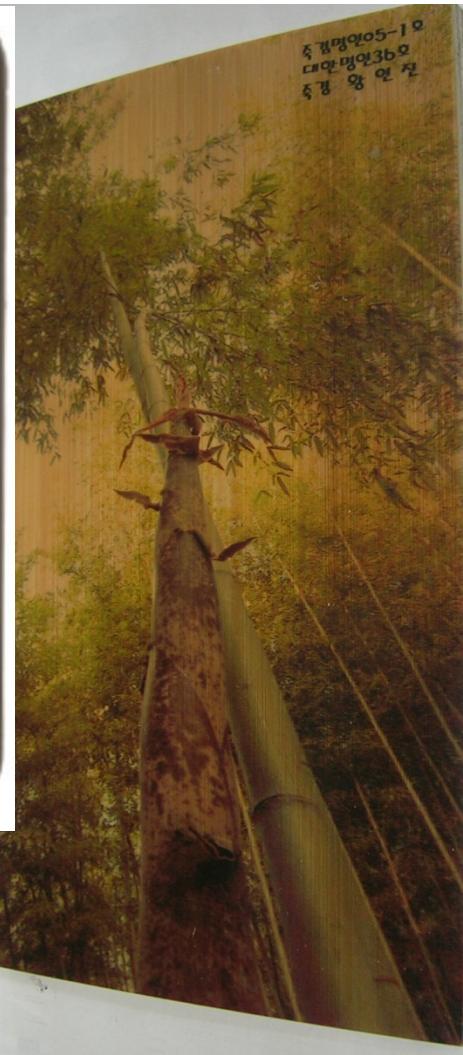
Flattened bamboo plates with printed patterns♪



Name card case♪



Cellphone
cover♪



Ink printing♪

