

The Effect of Fiberboard Modification on Adhesion Strength to Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Sheets or Eastern Beech (*Fagus orientalis* L.) Veneers

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The adhesion strength was evaluated for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and Eastern beech (*Fagus orientalis* L.) veneers glued onto specially produced fiberboards using urea-formaldehyde (UF), polyvinyl acetate (PVAc), and polyurethane (PU) adhesives. Inorganic fillers including rock salt (NaCl), calcite (CaCO₃), borax pentahydrate (Na₂B₄O₇·5H₂O), or talc (3MgO·4SiO₂·H₂O) were incorporated into the fiberboards at levels of 3%, 6%, and 9%. The adhesion strength of the samples was determined in accordance to Turkish Standard TS EN 311 (2005). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was employed to determine the structural morphology at the bonding interface of the veneers and the modified fiberboards. The results of this study indicated that veneer adhesion strength was reduced by the addition of inorganic fillers to the fiberboard. The highest adhesion strength was obtained with Eastern beech veneer that was glued using UF adhesive on the control samples without inorganic fillers. It was concluded that UF and PVAc adhesives are not suitable for bonding PVC veneers onto fiberboard surfaces.

Keywords: Medium-density fiberboard (MDF); Inorganic fillers; Polyvinyl chloride (PVC); Wood veneer; Wood adhesives

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INTRODUCTION

Lignocellulosic materials may be described as the most promising class of natural, abundant, and renewable feedstocks available for the enhancement and maintenance of industrial societies and critical to the development of a sustainable global economy (Kumar *et al.* 2009). Large amounts of lignocellulosic materials are generated through agricultural practices mainly from timber operations, pulp and paper manufacture, and many agro-based processes (Pérez *et al.* 2002). Today, lignocellulosic materials have gained a special importance for product development because of their renewable nature (Asgher *et al.* 2013; Iqbal *et al.* 2013).

Owing to increasing environmental concerns and legislation by government authorities coupled with the demands of industrialists, the use of the synthetic polymers and structural composites is considered critical (Iqbal *et al.* 2013). This concern has led to the development of sustainable, industrially useful, ecologically green bio-composite materials (Awal *et al.* 2015; Bai *et al.* 2015; Vaisanen *et al.* 2016; Ahmad *et al.* 2017).

As a waste-reduction strategy, the valorization of the abundantly available lignocellulosic materials has been gaining elevated attention for the production of a wide range of applications (Arevalo-Gallegos *et al.* 2017; Bilal *et al.* 2017; Iqbal *et al.* 2013).

Such products include biochemicals, bio-fuels, animal feed, enzymes, and biocomposites (Asgher *et al.* 2017; Ahmad *et al.* 2017). The use of natural fibres and biopolymers has been of great research interest for the production of biocomposites and bioplastics (Bátori *et al.* 2018). However, the non-homogenous nature and the presence of lignin are the commonly perceived problems in the use of lignocellulosic-based biofibres. The interfacial adhesion between the fiber and the matrix can be improved by modifications of the fibers. Therefore, to obtain a good dispersion and distribution of fibers within a composite matrix, it is important to isolate and modify the fibers or the matrix for improved compatibility (Asgher *et al.* 2017).

The use of wood-based board products instead of solid wood materials has been necessitated in response to the decline of forests globally and reduced availability of solid wood material. These wood-based products may help in solving problems of the increasing consumption of forest products per capita along with rising prices (Akkılıç 2002; Güller 2001; Çamlıbel 2012). By exploring the use of forest wastes, non-wood plant fibers, and synthetic adhesives, material scientists have been able to fabricate wood-based boards bearing wood characteristics but not workable as wood. As a result, this has led to the production of engineered wood board products such as chipboard, fiberboard, oriented strand board (OSB) *etc.* (Berkel 1970; Güller 2001; Kılıç 2006).

In recent years, the use of agricultural wastes as raw materials in the production of engineered wood board has received increased attention (Youngquist *et al.* 1994; Rowell 1996; Youngquist *et al.* 1997, 1999; Ntalos and Grigoriou 2002; Batalla *et al.* 2005; Fowler *et al.* 2006; Çamlıbel 2012). However, agro-based fibers are not as technologically suitable as wood fibers in the production of fiberboard (Halvarsson *et al.* 2005; Lee *et al.* 2006). Hence, with the aim of reducing the amount of raw lignocellulosic material that is continually increasing, these agricultural wastes are currently being used along with inorganic materials in the production of engineered wood products. Generally, these inorganic materials include minerals such as kaolin, calcite, titanium dioxide, and talc, which are used as fillers and in coatings (Erkan and Malayoğlu 2001).

In the furniture and decoration industries, wood-based boards on their own are not suitable for furniture production from the esthetic point of view. To be used in this area, wood-based boards need to be covered with various veneers to strengthen the physical and mechanical properties of their surfaces and edges according to their intended usage. In addition, veneers reduce formaldehyde emissions from the boards and provide a decorative and natural appearance. For these reasons, wood-based board surfaces are covered with various materials, such as artificial resin laminate (*e.g.*, polyvinylchloride (PVC)), high-gloss acrylic, and wood veneers, the selection of which depend on the purpose and end-use (Budakçı 2008). These veneers are bonded to various engineered surfaces (*i.e.*, chipboard, fiberboard, plywood, *etc.*) using different adhesives. In all cases it is essential that the veneer bonds well to the surface onto which it is applied. However, sometimes unwanted adhesion failures (irregular adhesion, rippling, blistering, *etc.*) occur due to pressing and user errors, as well as structural differences in the materials and adhesives used (Budakçı 2010).

Previous investigations have determined that the adhesives used must be compatible with both the solid substrate and the veneer material. Depending on the area of use and production rate, polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) and hot melt adhesives can be utilized (Gillespie 1980). A number of factors are reportedly linked to the bonding of wood products using adhesives, including surface wetting ability, penetration, reaction, polymerization, porosity, pH, moisture level, extractive materials, chemical interactions,

free surface energy, and the surface area of the wood in contact with the adhesive (radial, tangential, and longitudinal) (Rowell 1996; Mahlberg *et al.* 1998; Winfield *et al.* 2001). By measuring the tensile strength perpendicular to the surface and the bond quality, it became clear that to increase the tensile strength perpendicular to the surface, the board surfaces need to be covered with veneers (Özdemir 1996). To achieve the high adhesion strength required for veneer applications, it has been recommended that: (1) contact adhesive should not be used when bonding veneers to fiberboard or plywood board surfaces unless absolutely necessary, (2) PVAc or urea-formaldehyde (UF) adhesives should be selected and (3) such adhesives should be applied sparingly (150 g/m^2) to reduce excess waste (Budakçı 2010). It was reported in different studies (Nemli 2000; Kılıç 2006) that the veneer type did not have any effect on the adhesion resistance. Examination of test samples where veneers had separated from the surface indicated that the rupture had generally occurred within their board layers.

Moving from this prospective, the purpose of this study was to produce modified fiberboards using different proportions (3, 6, and 9%) of inorganic fillers (calcite, rock salt, borax pentahydrate, and talc), and to apply PVC and Eastern beech (*Fagus orientalis* L.) veneers to fiberboards using UF, PVAc, and polyurethane (PU) adhesives. The morphology of the bonding interface between the fiberboards and the veneers was examined *via* cross-section images taken with a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials

Production of special fiberboard

In this study, 18-mm-thick fiberboards were produced via the method previously described by Çamlıbel (2012), which was modified to allow for different amounts of inorganic fillers to be added.

Eastern beech (*Fagus orientalis* L.), European oak (*Quercus robur* L.), and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) were procured from local forest enterprises (Bolu and Düzce), and used as the raw materials. First, the raw wood materials were packed in a chipper, and then a mixture of 70% deciduous and 30% coniferous wood chips were screened in a mechanical sieve. The pretreatment of the chips was performed in the refiner unit at 180°C under 7 to 7.5 bar steam pressure for 4 to 5 min. The pretreated chips were then defiberized in a defibrator (Asplund, Stockholm, Sweden). Prior to wood defiberization, liquid paraffin was added to the refined chips. Ammonium sulfate and urea-formaldehyde were added to the liberated fibers at the blow line of the defibrator. Filler minerals such as rock salt (NaCl), calcite (CaCO_3), borax pentahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) or talc ($3\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) were added at levels of 3%, 6%, and 9% in accordance to the fiberboard formulation. The listed ingredients were added to a separate tank with urea-formaldehyde. The inorganic filler was mixed with the urea-formaldehyde, which was added to the liberated wood fibers from the blow line of the defibrator. The fibers containing the inorganic filler with the mixture of chemicals and urea-formaldehyde entered the drying line above the blow line and were dried to 8% to 12% moisture content. The production formulations composed of the inorganic filler admixture solution mixed with the lignocellulosic materials are shown in Table 1, while Table 2 shows the additives that were used in the production formulations.

Table 1. Inorganic Fillers Used in Medium-density Fiberboard (MDF) Production (Çamlıbel 2012)

Board Type	Product Type	Biomass	Glue	Hardener	Hydrophobic Substance	Inorganic Filler	Ratio (%)
1	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	None	0
2	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Rock salt	3
3	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Rock salt	6
4	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Rock salt	9
5	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Calcite	3
6	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Calcite	6
7	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Calcite	9
8	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Borax pentahydrate	3
9	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Borax pentahydrate	6
10	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Borax pentahydrate	9
11	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Talc	3
12	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Talc	6
13	MDF	Lignocellulosic	Urea-formaldehyde	Ammonium sulfate	Wax	Talc	9

Table 2. Fiberboard Formulations (Çamlıbel 2012)

Fiber-to-inorganic Filler Formulations					
Board (Rock Salt)	Board (Calcite)	Board (Talc)	Board (Borax)	Wood Fiber (%)	Filler (%)
R100N0	R100C0	R100T0	R100B0	100	0
R97N3	R97C3	R97T3	R97B3	97	3
R94N6	R94C6	R94T6	R94B6	94	6
R91N9	R91T9	R91T9	R91B9	91	9

Note: R: Wood (coniferous + non-coniferous) consumed per 1 m³ board;

N: Rock salt, C: Calcite, T: Talc, or B: Borax pentahydrate filler minerals consumed per 1 m³ board

The fibers with inorganic filler (0% to 9%) were spread out mechanically to dry in a homogeneous manner to form the fiber mat. The mats were formed into boards at 190 °C under 32 to 34 kg/cm² pressure for 275 s in a multi-layered press. After the sizing process, the boards were left to stand for five days to acclimate to the surrounding environment. At the end of this process, the upper and lower surfaces of the boards were sanded successively with 40, 80 and 120 grit sandpaper.

Veneers and PVC sheets

The veneers chosen for the fiberboards were milled 0.6-mm-thick for Eastern beech (*Fagus orientalis* L.). These were compared with 0.7-mm-thick sheets of PVC. Both types

of cover materials were produced in Duzce, Turkey and are widely used in the furniture and decoration industry.

Preparation of test samples

The modified fiberboards with inorganic fillers and the veneers or PVC sheets were cut to a size of 650 mm × 250 mm, and then conditioned in a chamber at 20 °C ± 2 °C and 65% ± 5% relative humidity until the mass stabilized in accordance to Turkish Test Standards (TS EN 311 2005). The conditioned fiberboards and surface veneers were then bonded in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations using Denlaks PVAc laminate adhesive (Denlaks, Istanbul, Turkey), Genfor 7055 UF (Gentaş, Istanbul, Turkey), and Kleiberit 706.1 Reactive-Hotmelt polyurethane PU (Kleiberit, Weingarten, Germany) adhesive. The bonding conditions of the samples and technical properties of the adhesives are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Adhesive Technical Properties and Process Conditions Used to Bond Veneers to MDF Substrates

Parameter	UF		PVAc		PU	
Adhesive	Genfor 7055		Denlaks laminate adhesive		Kleiberit 706.1 Reactive-Hotmelt	
Application method	Hot press		Hot press		Continuous press with pressure roller	
Veneer type	PVC	Beech	PVC	Beech	PVC	Beech
Pressing time (min)	10	2	10	5	continuous	continuous
Pressing temperature (°C)	60	110	60	110	130	130
Pressure (N/mm ²)	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.2	1.2
Glue applied (± 10 g/m ²)	150	150	150	150	80	80
Application viscosity (cP)	1880	1880	587	587	9000	9000
Application density (g/cm ³)	1.22	1.22	1.1 to 1.2	1.1 to 1.2	1.1	1.1
pH	5.55	5.55	6.73	6.73	-	-
Glue solid level (%)	52.58	52.58	46.48	46.48	100	100
Glue temperature (°C)	20	20	20	20	130	130

An appropriate amount of adhesive was applied (150 or 80 g/m²) in such a way as not to exceed the target by ± 10 g/m² by controlling its mass on an analytical balance (± 0.01 g precision). A different application device was used for each adhesive type. The UF was applied with a glue roller machine, whereas the PVAc was applied with hand-held glue rollers. The PU was applied in a glue line for flat lamination. The adhesives were applied only to the fiberboard surfaces. Multilayer hydraulic presses were used when the adhesive was PVAc or UF, whereas continuous presses were used when the adhesive was PU.

The pressed fiberboard slabs were left to stand for three weeks under laboratory conditions while out of direct sunlight and air circulation. Subsequently, the cut parts were grouped and measured as 120 mm × 120 mm with ± 0.1 mm tolerances according to TS EN 311 (2005). According to a 5 × 3 × 2 × 3 × 5 statistical test design, 450 specimens were prepared as five board types, three inorganic filler levels, two veneer types, and three different types of adhesives. To obtain homogeneous adhesion between the surfaces, the veneer surface was sanded with 80-grit sandpaper, which was followed by 120-grit

sandpaper. Before the test, the dust was cleaned from the sanded surfaces with a soft bristle brush and high-pressure air. Afterwards, the samples were conditioned at $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $65\% \pm 5\%$ relative humidity in a chamber until reaching constant mass according to TS EN 311 (2005).

An epoxy adhesive ($150 \pm 10\text{ g/m}^2$) was applied to the bottom surface of a 35.7-mm diameter test cylinder; the cylinder was fixed to the center of the samples using a mold. When attaching the test cylinder, care was taken that an average pressure of 0.15 N/mm^2 was applied perpendicular to the surface of the board. The specimens were left in this mold for at least 24 h (Budakçı 2008; TS EN 311 2005). The specimens with the affixed cylinders were removed from the clamping die, which were then cut around the test cylinder through the thickness of the veneer (to the carrier surface) with the aid of a circular hole cutter (Budakçı 2008; TS EN 311 2005).

Methods

Adhesion strength test

Adhesion strength tests of the samples prepared in accordance with TS EN 311 (2005) were carried out at the Duzce University Wood Products Industrial Engineering Laboratory using a UTEST 7012 model 50 kN universal test machine (Utest, Ankara, Turkey). The test specimens were placed on the test device with a 1 m/min cross-head speed with a constant speed for $60 + 30\text{ s}$ (TS EN 311 2005).

The veneer adhesion strength was calculated from the measured force at failure from the experiments by the equation (TS EN 311 2005),

$$SS = F/A \quad (\text{N/mm}^2) \quad (1)$$

where SS is the adhesion strength (N/mm^2), F is the force (N) applied when tensile failure occurred, and A is the area of bond surface (1000 mm^2).

Scanning electron microscopy

To determine the effects of board type, inorganic filler level, veneer type, and adhesive type on the adhesion performance, SEM images were taken of the fiberboard, and veneer interface and measurements were made on the dry adhesive film layer. To obtain clearer images for this purpose, $5\text{ mm} \times 5\text{ mm} \times 5\text{ mm}$ samples in groups of twelve were coated with gold metal using the Denton Vacuum Desk V (Denton, Moorestown, New Jersey, USA). The coated specimens were placed on the FEI Quanta FEG 250 SEM (FEI Company, Hillsboro, OR, USA) in such a way that measurements were taken from the section edge. Microscopic images were taken using the high-vacuum method.

Statistical analysis

The MSTAT-C 2.1 package program (Michigan State University, Lansing, USA) was used for statistical evaluation. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests revealed the effects of board type, inorganic filler level, veneer type, and adhesive type factors on adhesion strength, as well as their interactions. Comparisons were made using the Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) and least significant difference (LSD) critical values and the factors causing the difference were examined.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ANOVA results of the adhesion strengths of glued veneers on fiberboards modified with inorganic fillers are given in Table 4.

Table 4. ANOVA Results for Adhesion Strength of Glued Veneers on Modified Fiberboards

Factors	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Average Square	F Value	Level of Significance ($p \leq 0.05$)
Board Type (A)	4	26.549	6.637	671.3899	0.0000*
Inorganic filler level (B)	2	2.114	1.057	106.9417	0.0000*
Interaction (AB)	8	5.344	0.668	67.5772	0.0000*
Veneer Type (C)	1	72.842	72.842	7368.4114	0.0000*
Interaction (AC)	4	5.124	1.281	129.5855	0.0000*
Interaction (BC)	2	0.622	0.311	31.4585	0.0000*
Interaction (ABC)	8	2.382	0.298	30.1156	0.0000*
Adhesive Type (D)	2	38.565	19.282	1950.5397	0.0000*
Interaction (AD)	8	3.395	0.424	42.9266	0.0000*
Interaction (BD)	4	1.124	0.281	28.4257	0.0000*
Interaction (ABD)	16	1.565	0.098	9.8933	0.0000*
Interaction (CD)	2	111.066	55.533	5617.5200	0.0000*
Interaction (ACD)	8	25.714	3.214	325.1414	0.0000*
Interaction (BCD)	4	1.155	0.289	29.2178	0.0000*
Interaction (ABCD)	16	1.475	0.092	9.3279	0.0000*
Error	360	3.559	0.010		
Total	449	302.596			

* Significant at 95% confidence level

The interactions among the factors such as board type, inorganic filler level, veneer type and adhesive type were significant ($p \leq 0.05$) relative to the adhesion strength. The DMRT results for the board types using the LSD critical value are given in Table 5; SEM images of related samples are shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

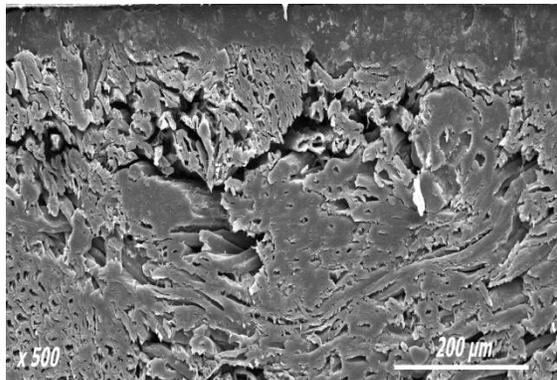


Fig. 3. Control (no additive) sample

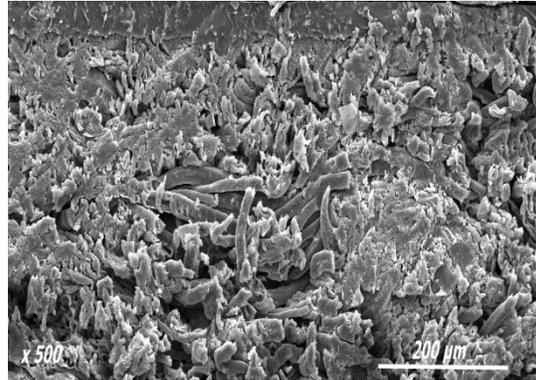


Fig. 4. Sample with rock salt added

According to Table 5, the highest adhesion strength was observed with the control samples (0% inorganic filler), and the lowest adhesion strength was observed with the rock salt filler. In this study, inorganic filler levels in the modified fiberboards lowered the veneer adhesion strength *versus* the control. This may have been due to the fact that the inorganic minerals serving as fillers in the board composition caused a reduction in board cohesion. In previous studies, internal cohesion resistances of the carrier surfaces and the veneer adhesive surfaces have been reported in tests performed to determine the adhesion performance of veneers. In adhesion tests, it has been reported that failures usually occur not in the adhesion layer, but from within the inner layers of the fiberboards (Nemli 2000; Kılıç 2006).

Table 5. The DMRT Comparison Results for the Fiberboard Types (N/mm²)

Board Type									
Rock Salt		Calcite		Borax Pentahydrate		Talc		Control	
\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG
0.722	E	1.031	B	0.772	D	0.8626	C	1.394	A*
LSD \pm 0.02932									

\bar{x} : Arithmetic mean; HG: Homogeneity group; * Highest adhesion strength value

The DMRT results for the inorganic filler levels are given in Table 6; SEM images of related samples are shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

Table 6. The DMRT Comparison Results for the Inorganic Filler Levels in Fiberboards (N/mm²)

Inorganic Filler Level					
3%		6%		9%	
\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG
1.052	A*	0.923	B	0.894	C
LSD \pm 0.02271					

\bar{x} : Arithmetic mean; HG: Homogeneity group; * Highest adhesion strength value

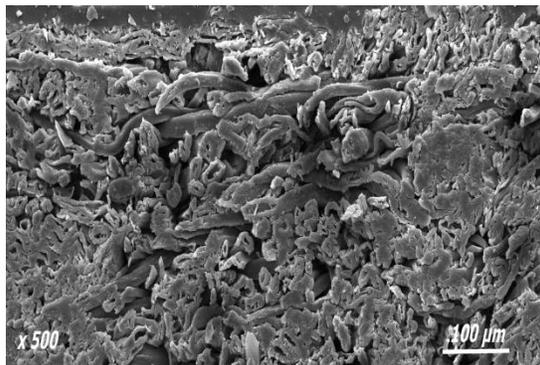


Fig. 5. Sample with 3% inorganic filler

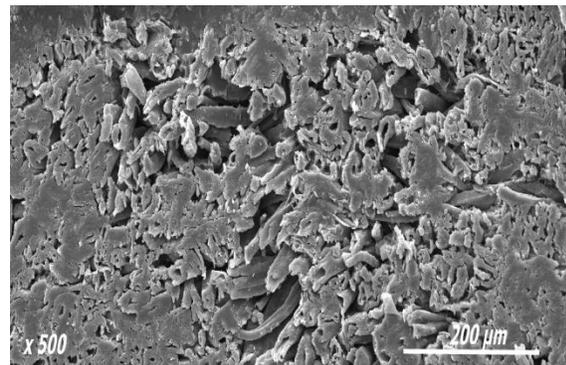


Fig. 6. Sample with 9% inorganic filler

According to Table 6, the highest adhesion strength was observed at the 3% inorganic filler level and the lowest at the 9% inorganic filler level. Depending on the inorganic filler level, the adhesion resistance decreased in parallel with the reduction of the internal cohesion of the inorganic fillers used in the modification of the fiberboards. It has

been reported in the literature that inorganic fillers used at the 3% level have minor effects on the inter-fiber bonds between the fibers (Çamlıbel 2012); therefore, the experimental results at the 3% level were close to those of the control fiberboard (0% filler). When the SEM images of the fiberboards with the low inorganic filler level are examined, the adhesive is visible between the board fibers, thus creating mechanical adhesion. An increase in the proportion of fillers prevented the formation of mechanical adhesion, and thus reduced the adhesion of the veneer.

The DMRT results for the comparison of the veneer types are given in Table 7; SEM images of related samples are shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

Table 7. The DMRT Comparison Results of Veneer Type (N/mm²)

Veneer Type			
Beech		PVC	
\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG
1.359	A*	0.554	B
LSD \pm 0.01854			

\bar{x} : Arithmetic mean; HG: Homogeneity group; * Highest adhesion strength value

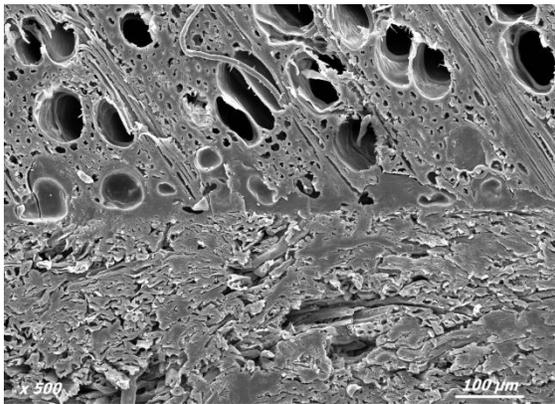


Fig. 7. Sample with beech veneer

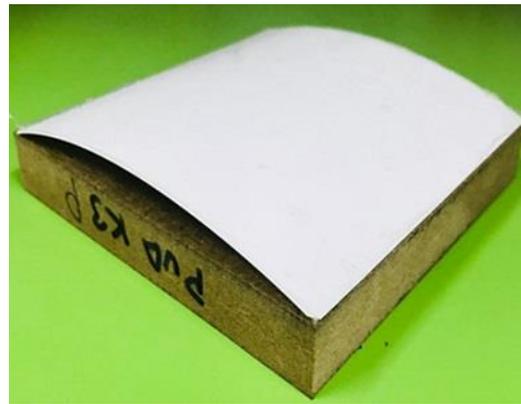


Fig. 8. Sample with PVC veneer

According to Table 7, the adhesion strength was highest with the beech veneer, and the lowest with the PVC sheet covering. It may have been that the high adhesion strength of the beech veneer was due to its porous structure. The adhesives presumably filled these voids, thereby forming strong mechanical adhesion. In previous studies it was reported that the bonding of wood material with glue varies because of differences in surface wettability, penetration, reactivity, polymerization, porosity, pH, moisture levels, extractive substances, chemical interactions, free surface energies, surface area, and adhesive contact with the wood surface (Rowell 1996; Mahlberg *et al.* 1998; Winfield *et al.* 2001).

Table 8. The DMRT Comparison Results for Adhesive Types (N/mm²)

Adhesive Type					
UF		PVAc		PU	
\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG
0.809	B	0.694	C	1.365	A*
LSD \pm 0.02271					

\bar{x} : Arithmetic mean; HG: Homogeneity group; * Highest adhesion strength value

The DMRT comparison results for adhesive type are shown in Table 8; SEM images of related samples are shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

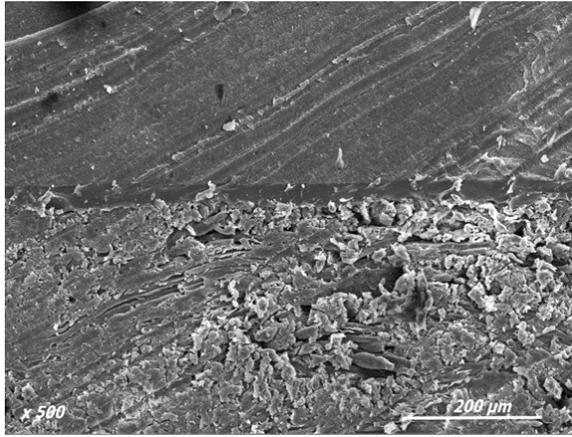


Fig. 9. Sample bonded with PU adhesive

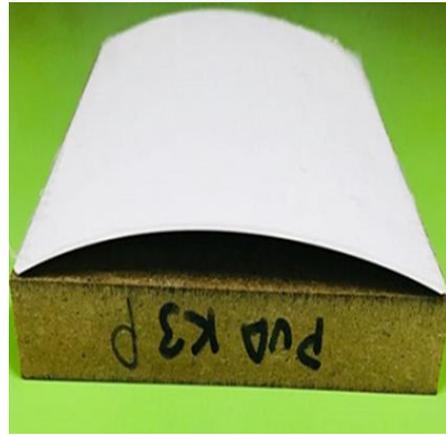


Fig. 10. Sample bonded with PVAc adhesive

According to Table 8, the highest adhesion strength was observed with PU and the lowest was with PVAc adhesive. In previous studies it has been reported that the glues used for attaching veneers should be compatible with both the substrate (*i.e.*, board) and the veneer (Johns and Gillespie 1980). The PU adhesives were compatible with the various modified fiberboards and the veneers used in the study, whereas the PVAc and UF were incompatible with the PVC veneer.

The results of the DMRT to determine the interactions of the independent factors with each other, are given in Table 9; related SEM images are shown in Figs. 11 and 12

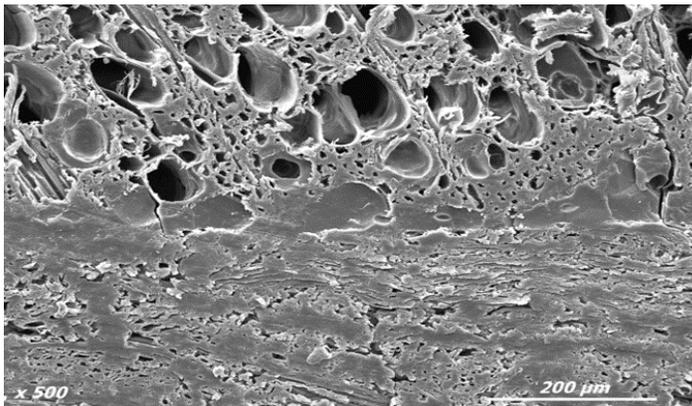


Fig. 11. Control sample: beech veneer bonded with UF adhesive



Fig. 12. Control sample: PCV veneer bonded with PVAc adhesive

According to Table 9, the highest adhesion strength was observed with the control samples (0% inorganic filler) that were covered with beech veneer using UF adhesive. The lowest adhesion strength was noted in the PVC sheet fiberboards using UF and PVAc adhesives. In this study, the desired adhesion strength was not obtained with all PVC sheet fiberboards, especially those glued with UF and PVAc adhesives. This was possibly due to the incompatibility of the adhesives with PVC. It has been reported in different studies that in terms of adhesion resistance, the UF and PVAc stand out for use in the bonding of

veneers (Vick 1999; Budakçı 2010). However, in this study, PU adhesive gave better results in the bonding of the veneers to fiberboards modified with inorganic fillers.

Table 9. The DMRT Comparison Results for Fiberboard Type, Inorganic Filler Level, Veneer Type, and Adhesive Type Interactions

Factor ABCD**		Beech						PVC					
		UF		PVAc		PU		UF		PVAc		PU	
		\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	HG	\bar{x}	H	\bar{x}	H	\bar{x}	HG
Rock Salt	3%	1.806	DE	1.352	LM	1.446	IJKL	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.869	D
	6%	0.803	Y	0.769	Y	0.599	Z	0.000	/	0.000	/	0.828	XY
	9%	0.943	UVWY	0.826	XY	0.846	WXY	0.000	/	0.000	/	0.873	VWX
Calcite	3%	1.738	DEF	1.146	PQR	1.385	JKLM	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.814	DE
	6%	1.456	IJKL	1.285	MNO	1.250	MNOP	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.880	D
	9%	1.798	DE	1.502	HIJK	1.701	EFG	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.612	FGH
Borax Pentahydrate	3%	1.001	TUV	0.953	UVW	0.878	VWXY	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.836	DE
	6%	1.145	PQRS	1.246	MNO	0.368	[0.000	/	0.000	/	1.525	HIJ
	9%	1.296	MNO	1.368	KLM	1.101	RST	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.189	OPQ
Talc	3%	1.465	IJKL	1.551	HI	1.361	KLM	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.591	GHI
	6%	1.201	NOPQ	1.284	MNO	1.336	LMN	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.454	IJKL
	9%	1.140	PQRS	1.026	STU	0.991	TUVW	0.000	/	0.000	/	1.126	QRS
Control		2.828	A*	2.171	C	0.919	UVWX	0.000	/	0.000	/	2.447	B
LSD \pm 0.1244													

\bar{x} : Arithmetic mean (N/mm²); HG: Homogeneity group; * Highest adhesion strength value;

** A: Board type, B: Inorganic filler level, C: Veneer type, D: Adhesive type

The adhesion of beech veneer bonded with PU was weaker than the one bonded with the UF. This was possibly due to the inadequate amount of PU adhesive applied per square meter (80 g/m²). The SEM images showed that the beech veneer and fiberboard surfaces absorbed the PU adhesive bilaterally to such an extent that a sufficient adhesive layer could not be formed at the interfaces; this may have reduced the adhesion performance. It has been reported that if the adhesive completely fills the pores of the wood material such that a strong adhesive layer does not form between the interfaces, then the adhesion phenomenon is weakened (Kızılırmak 2004). Examination of the SEM images indicated that the porous structure of the beech veneer had increased the adhesion surface area, thus enabling good penetration by the UF and formation of a mechanical bond. In addition, the fiberboard control samples (0% inorganic filler) allowed the UF adhesive to form a perfect adhesive layer between the fiberboard and the veneer interfaces.

The SEM images of the fiberboards with a low inorganic filler level showed that the adhesive had seeped between the fibers in the board and created a mechanical adhesion bond. Increasing the proportion of inorganic fillers reduced the adhesion strength of the

bonded veneer as it prevented the adhesive from seeping between the board fibers to form mechanical adhesion.

CONCLUSIONS

1. It was determined that fiberboard type (*i.e.*, inorganic filler type), inorganic filler level, adhesive type, and veneer type affected the bonding of modified fiberboards with inorganic fillers to beech veneers and PVC sheet cover layers using polyurethane (PU), poly(vinylacetate) (PVAc), and urea-formaldehyde (UF) adhesives. Inorganics fillers in the fiberboard reduced veneer adhesion strength. Moreover, as the amount of inorganic filler increased, the veneer adhesion strength to the fiberboard decreased linearly.
2. Successful results were obtained when the surfaces of the modified fiberboard with inorganic fillers were attached to beech veneer with various adhesives, whereas PVAc and UF adhesives were incompatible with PVC sheeting. In this context, the use of PU adhesive on fiberboard surfaces to attach a PVC sheet is recommended.
3. It is also recommended that rock salt not be used as an inorganic filler for fiberboard that is to be bonded to various veneers; in addition, it is not recommended that more than 3% calcite or talc be used as fiberboard filler. If high adhesion strength is required for bonded veneer surfaces, then it is advised to use UF adhesive for attaching natural wood veneers; UF adhesive is economical and easily applied, whereas PU adhesive is recommended for the bonding of PVC sheeting.

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