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An Investigation of Effects of Moisture Content and High of Tree on Degree and Depth of Penetration of Preservative Celcure (A.C.C.) in Poplar Wood

H. R. Naji¹ D. Parsapajouh² A. N. Karimi³

Abstract

The objective in this study was to determine Celcure(A.C.C.) of concentration retention and penetration in 10×10 cm specimens possessing moisture contents of 10%, 20% and 30% and taken from the lower, middle and upper (below the crown) portion of poplar stem (*Populus nigra var. horizontalis*). Impregnation was performed using a modified Ruping Process in that the process was applied three times but the main pressure stage being reduced to one hour. The results are as follows:

Retention means at 10% moisture content were 10%, 15%, and 20% from collar to the crown, respectively. At 20% moisture content these values were 15%, 20%, and 25%, while at 30% moisture content they were 20%, 25%, and 30%, respectively. Analysis of variance showed that there were a significant differences among retention means at different heights as well as different moisture contents at a 5% level of confidence.

Penetration increased with increase in retention as well as height. At 10% moisture content, maximum penetration depths were 10%, 15%, and 20% cm, at 20% moisture content: 15%, 20%, and 25% and at 30% moisture content: 20%, 25%, and 30% cm at the three above mentioned heights, respectively.

It was also found that dry density increased with retention of preservative at any moisture content as well as any height, this increase being dependent on the amount of retention. Analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the dry densities at the three moisture contents but this was not the case for different heights. The cross sectional preservative distribution area wasn't uniform in most samples. This can be attributed to the presence of wet spots which counteracted the proper penetration of preservative.

Keywords: Treatability, Poplar, Celcure(A.C.C), Ruping Process.

¹-Senior Expert of Wood and Paper science and Technology and Scientific Member of Illam University.

²-Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran (E-mail: Parsa@nrf.ut.ac.ir)

³-Associate Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran

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