



Innovations in Wood Processing

Rado Gazo

Indiana's Primary Industry

(logging, sawmills, veneer, plywood, etc.)

- 601 firms in the primary industry of Indiana
- 21,692 individuals are employed by the primary industry
- \$563 million dollars in wages were paid by the primary industry







Indiana's Secondary Industry

(furniture, fixtures, etc.)

- 509 firms comprise the secondary wood products manufacturing industry in Indiana
- 69 of the 300 largest U.S. furniture, cabinet, and millwork manufacturers have plants in Indiana
- 10 of the largest kitchen cabinet manufacturers have headquarters or plants in Indiana
- 26,150 individuals are employed by the secondary industry
- \$666 million in wages were paid by the secondary industry







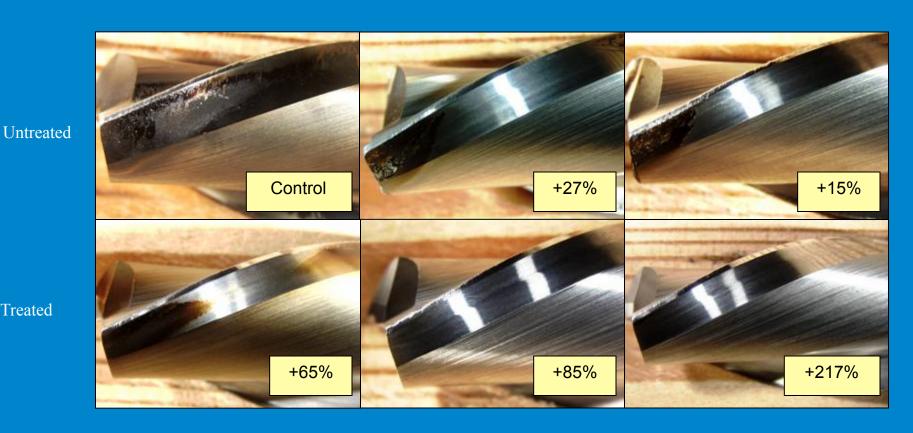


Secondary Wood Processing

Example: Cryogenic Treatment of Tools

The Effect Cryogenic Treatment on Tool Wear in Machining

70°F (21°C) 40°F (4.4°C) 20°F (-6.7°C)



Treated

Estimated increase in tool life

Primary Wood Processing

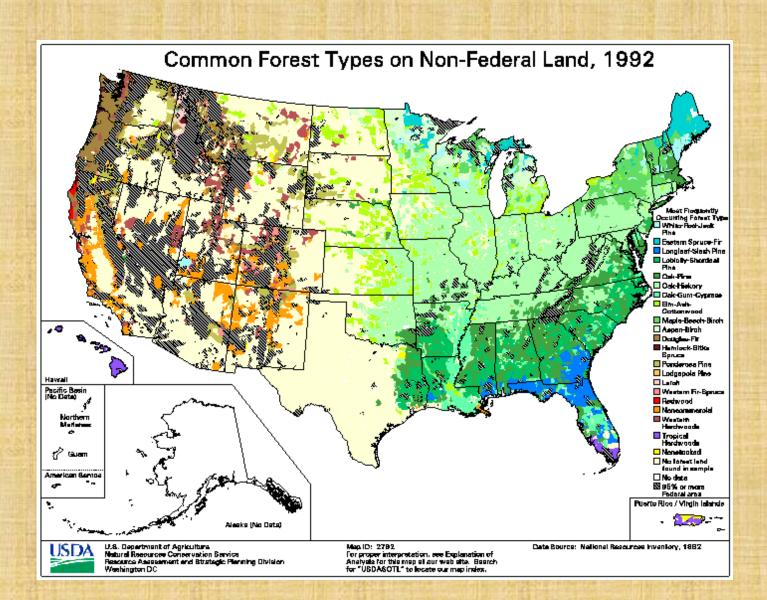
Example: CT Scanning of Logs

Past scanning studies

Numerous past research studies have examined log breakdown value improvements.

Year	Author	# of Logs	Species	% Improvement
1962	Peter	10	Southern Pine	3%
1967	Peter	50	Yellow Poplar	9%
1969	Tsolakides	6	Red Oak	21%
1975	Wagner and Taylor	10	Southern Pine	8%
1980	Richards et al.	320	Red Oak	11%
1989	Steele et al.	24	Red Oak	12%
1994	Steele et al.	6	Red Oak	10%
'94-'99	Chang and Guddanti	10	Red Oak	18% -28%

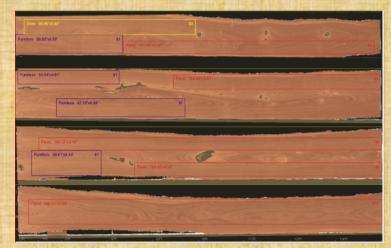
Softwood vs. Hardwood Log Processing



Softwood vs. Hardwood Log Processing

- Softwoods grading system is based on prediction of strength of lumber.
- Production process is more automated and much faster.

- Hardwoods grading system is based on appearance characteristics of lumber or sliced veneer.
- Production process relies
 heavily on experience and skill
 of operator (headrig, resaw,
 edger).



- Help in development of Hardwood Log CT scanner
- Develop optimization software
- Assist in industry adoption of CT scanning technology

Proof of Concept

- 60 Logs
- 5 Species (Black Cherry, Yellow Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak and Hard Maple)
- 3 Log Grades (Grade 1, 2 and 3)
- 4 Logs (2 pairs) per grade
- Pair is a close match in diameter, length, location within a tree and defects
- Logs were 10' to 16' long and up to 16" in diameter

Proof of Concept



Proof of Concept



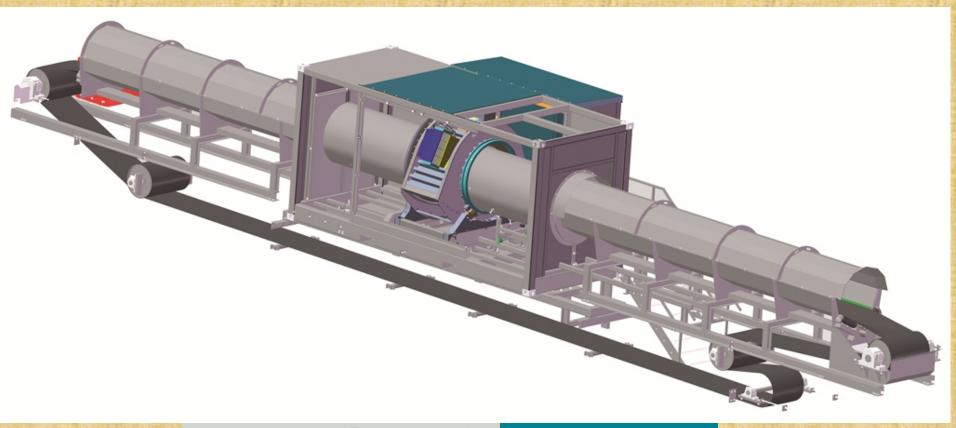
Gain (%)	Black Cherry	Hard Maple	Red Oak	White Oak	Yellow Poplar	Overall
All Grades	42	33	24	60	87	46

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Grade 2	45	34	22	42	99	47

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All Grades	42	33	24	60	87	46
Grade 1	20	21	8	83	23	27
Grade 2	45	34	22	42	99	47
Grade 3	194	75	67	46	221	97

CT Scanner Development Medical vs. Security





CT Scanner Development

Log Length: No limit

Max. Log Diameter: 700 mm

Gantry aperture: 1200 mm

Max Log speed: 60 m/min

X–Y resolution: approx. 1mm







Software Development

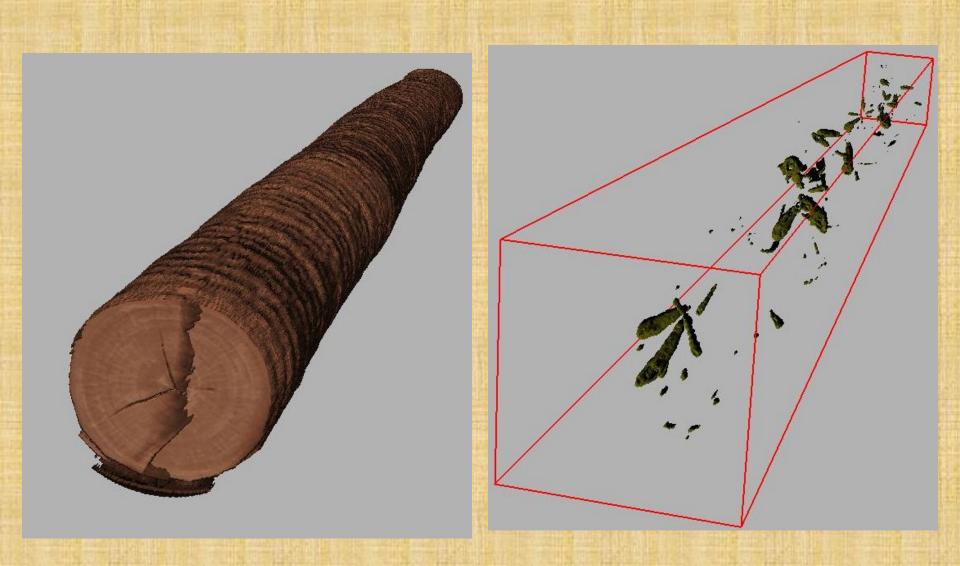
- LogView
 - Veneer (full optimization)
 - Sawmill (full optimization)

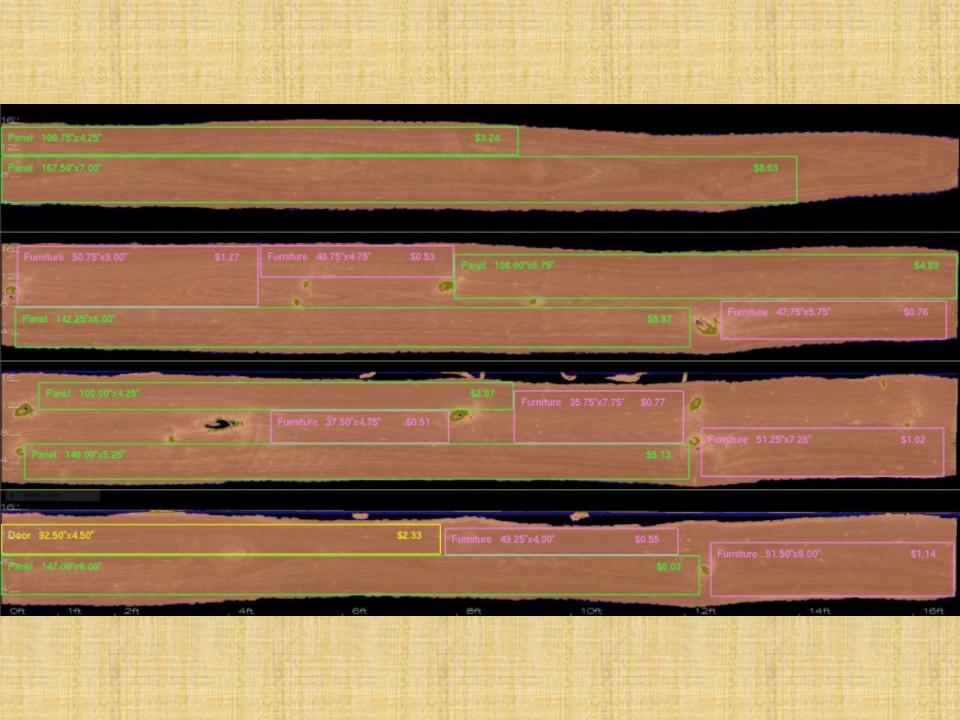
- Developed by Purdue University Hardwood Scanning Center
- Commercialized by LogView, LLC

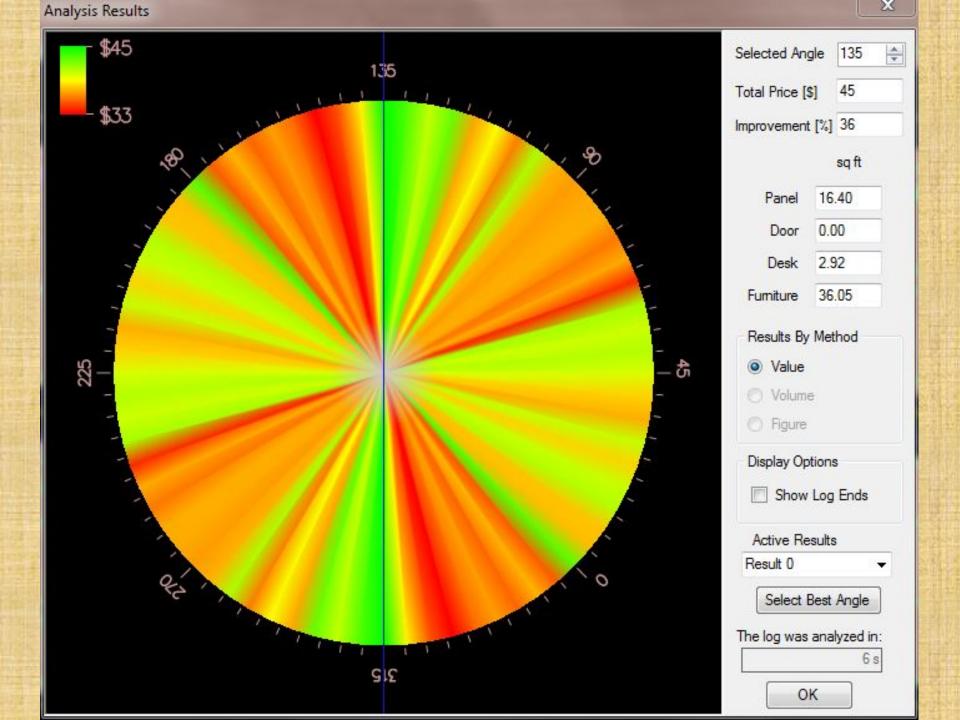
Industry Adoption

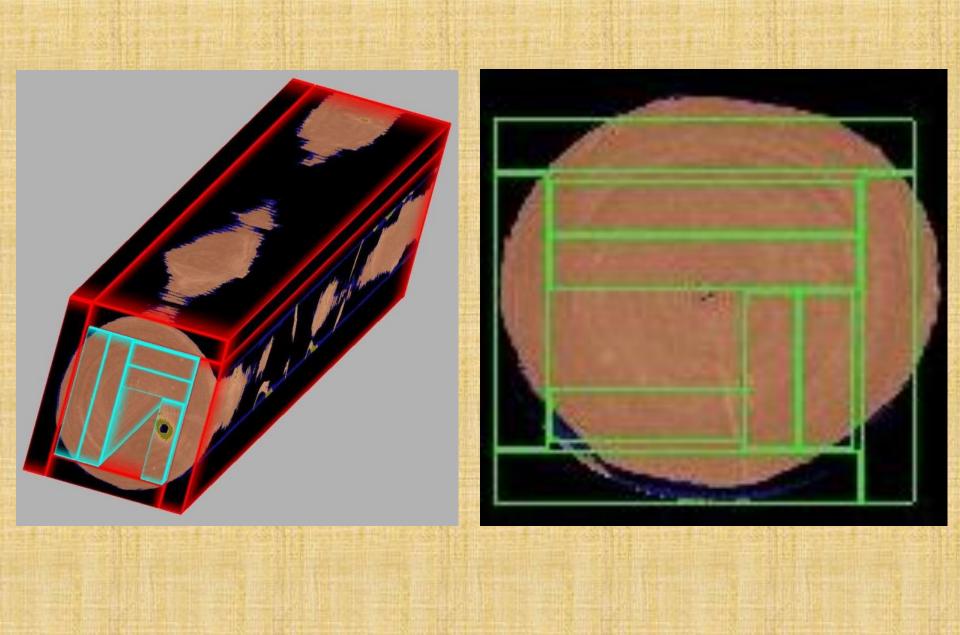
- Public test demonstration in selected mills
 - Veneer
 - Sawmill

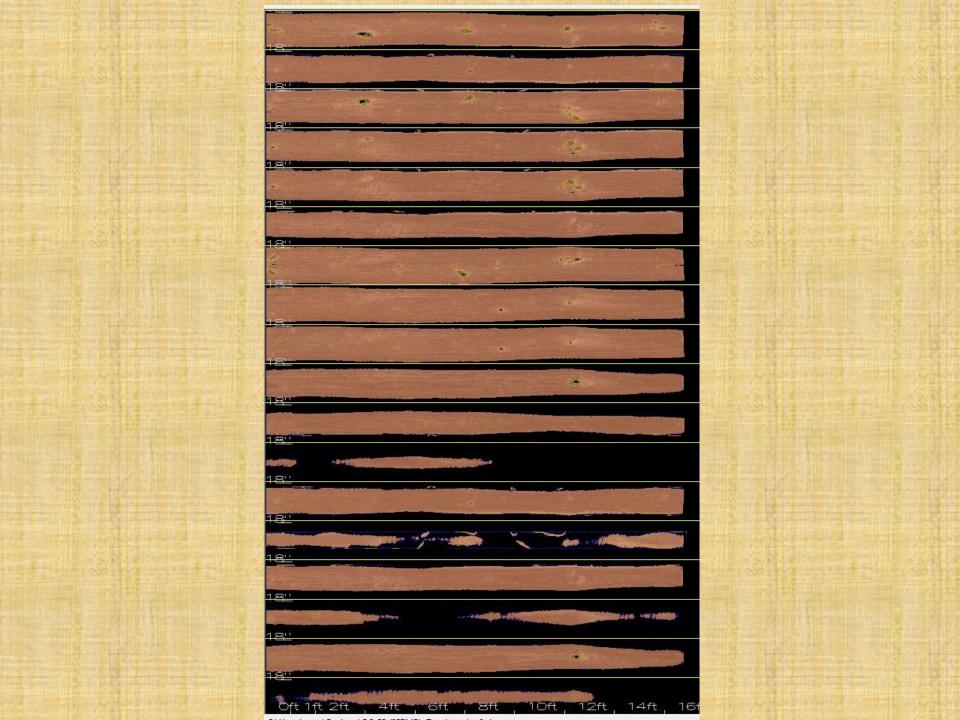












How and Where Can This Technology Be Applied?

- Log merchandising and bucking
- Slicing vs. Peeling
- Hardwood Veneer Slicing Optimize splitting log into flitches (off-line or in-line)
- Hardwood Sawmills Optimize log "opening" at headrig to maximize yield of premium product (in-line between debarker and headrig)

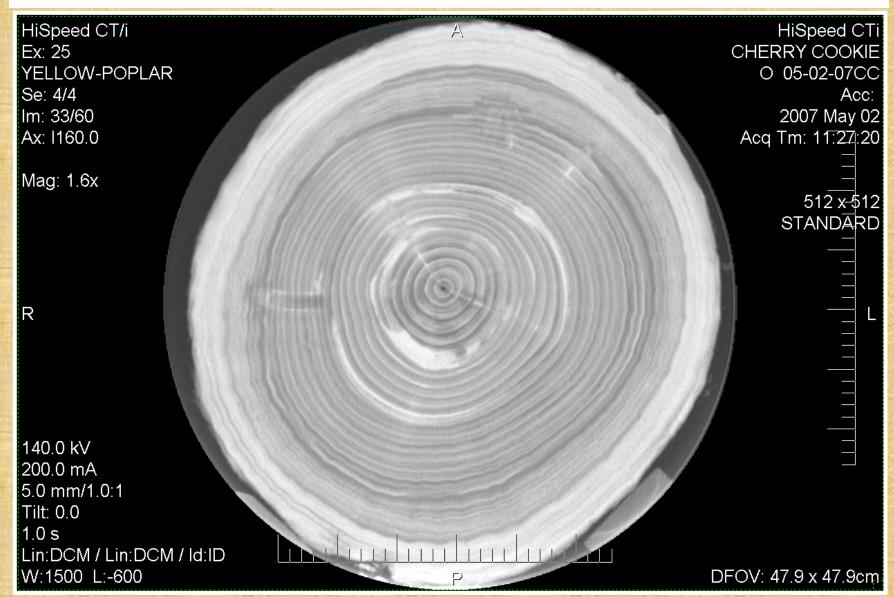
CT Log Scanning

Summary

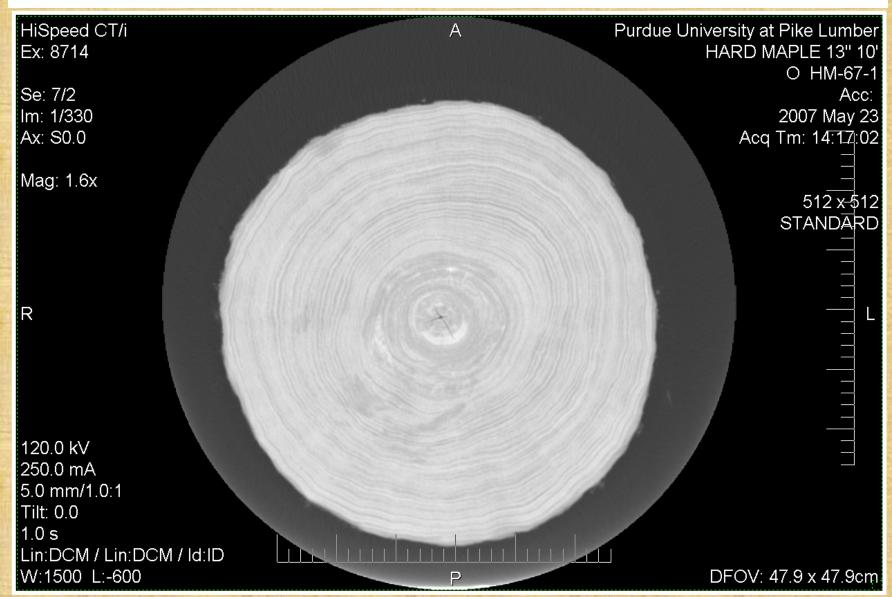
- CT Technology exists today to see inside a log
- CT Technology can be applied at various points in the process to satisfy multiple applications

The Species

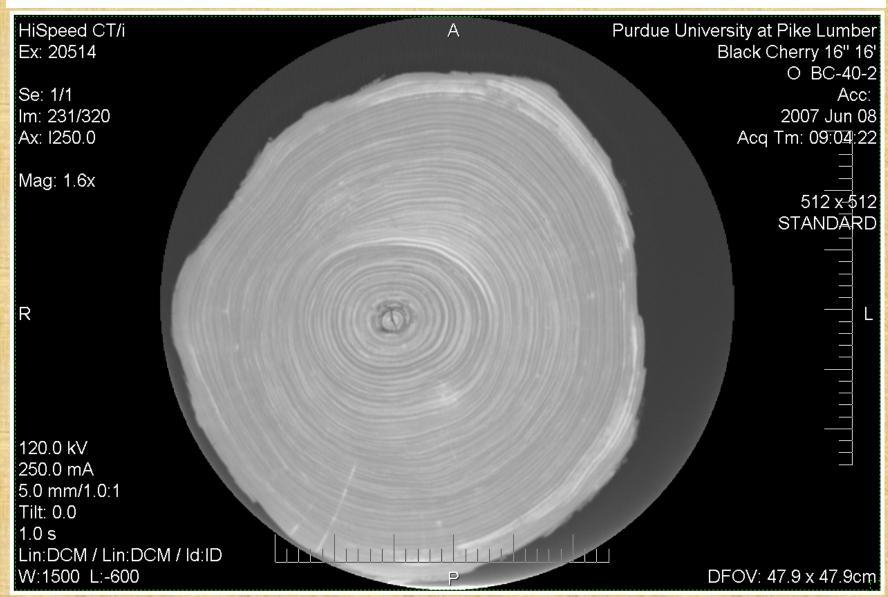




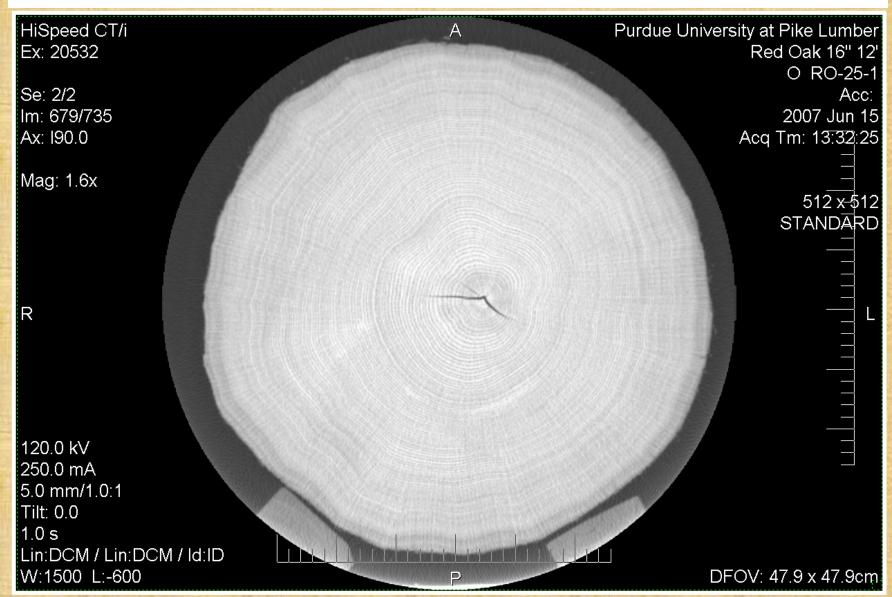




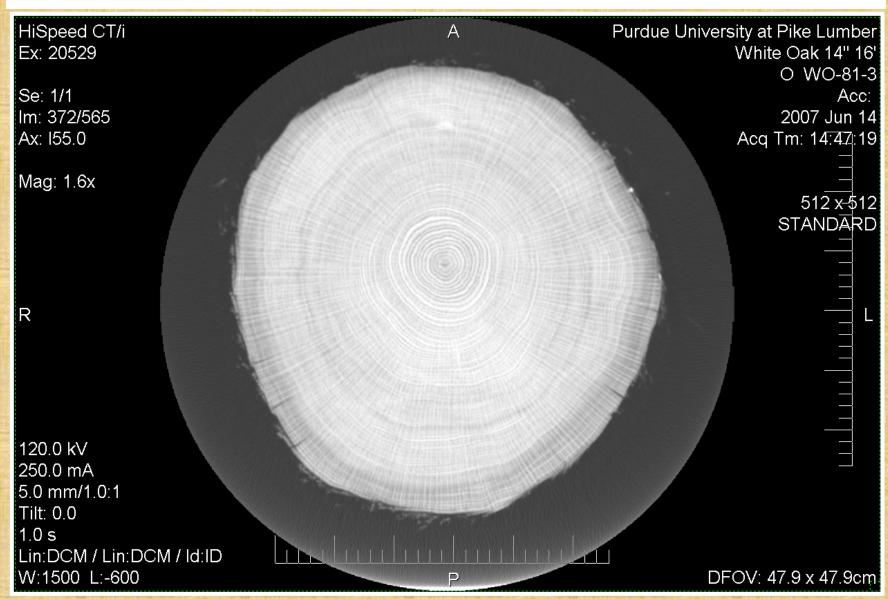












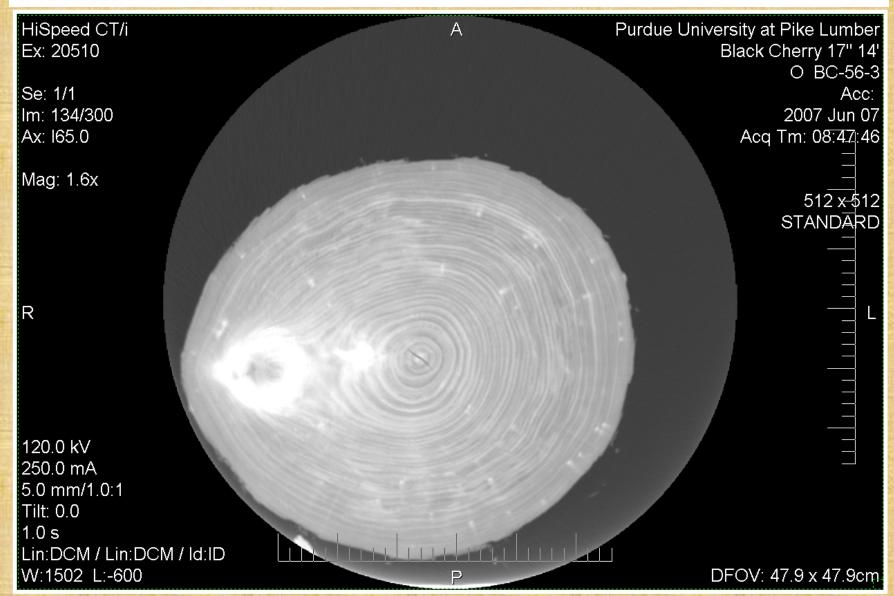
What can we see in wood?



Knots & Voids

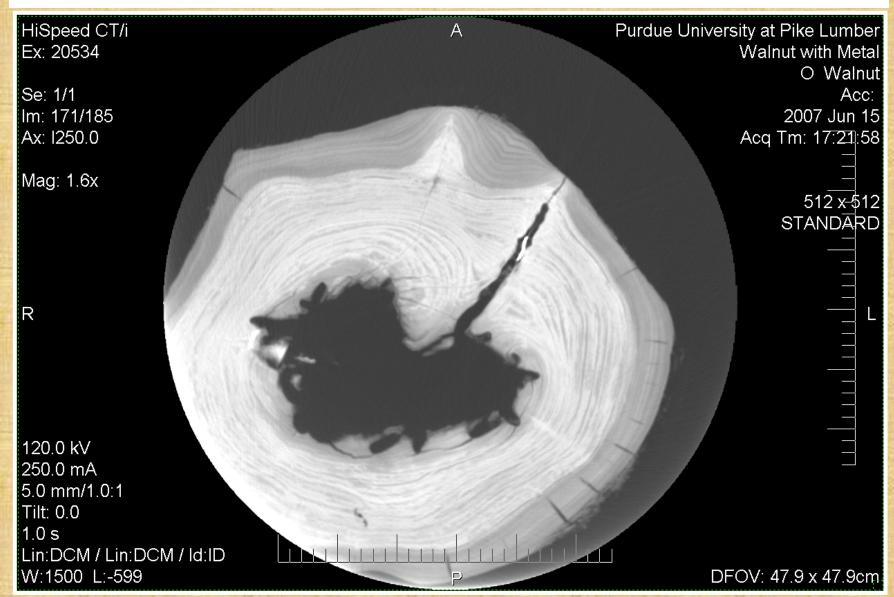
We can see...



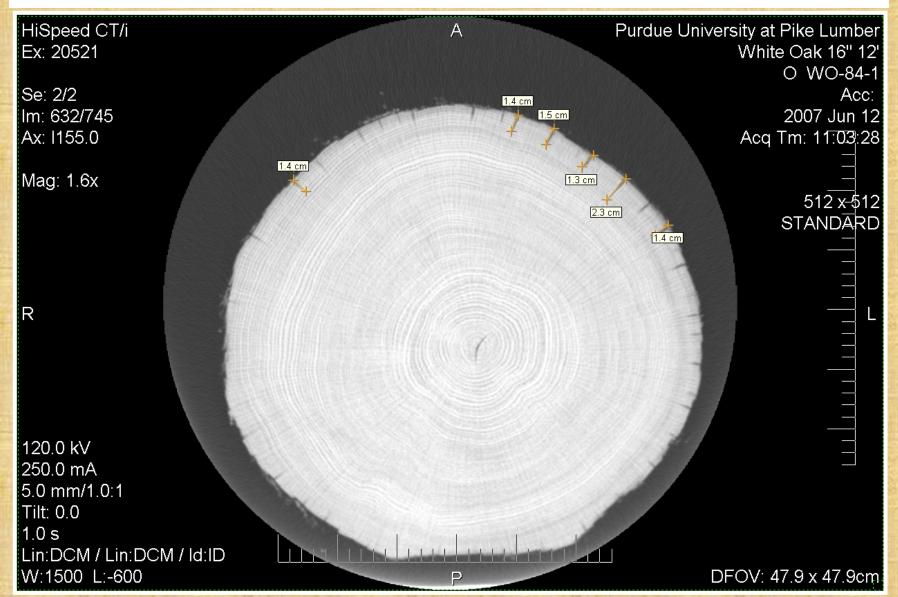


Sound Knot in Black Cherry

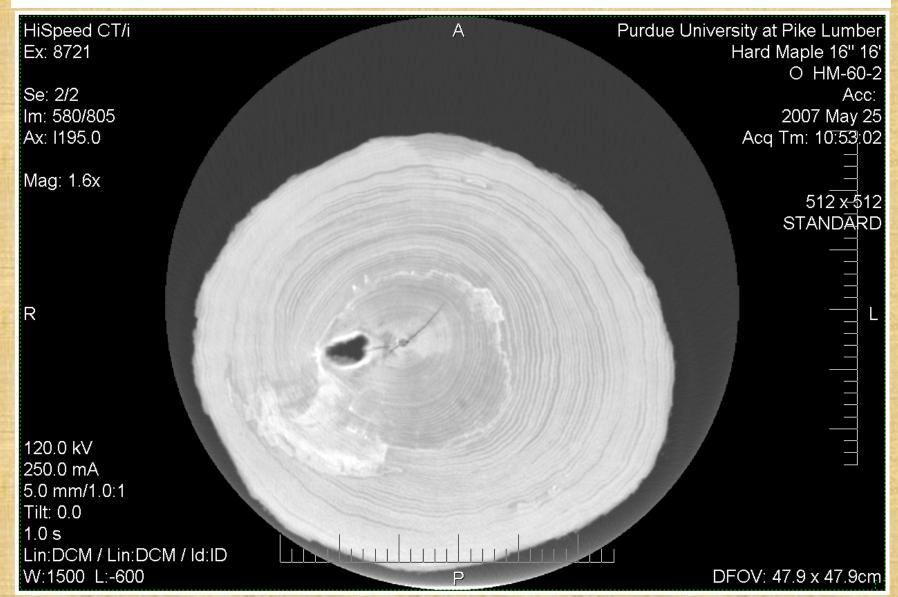




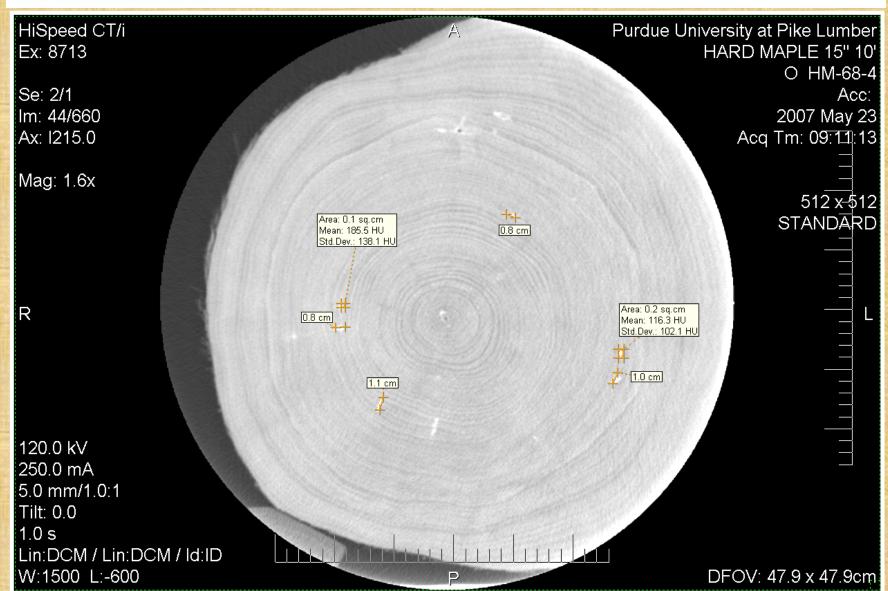








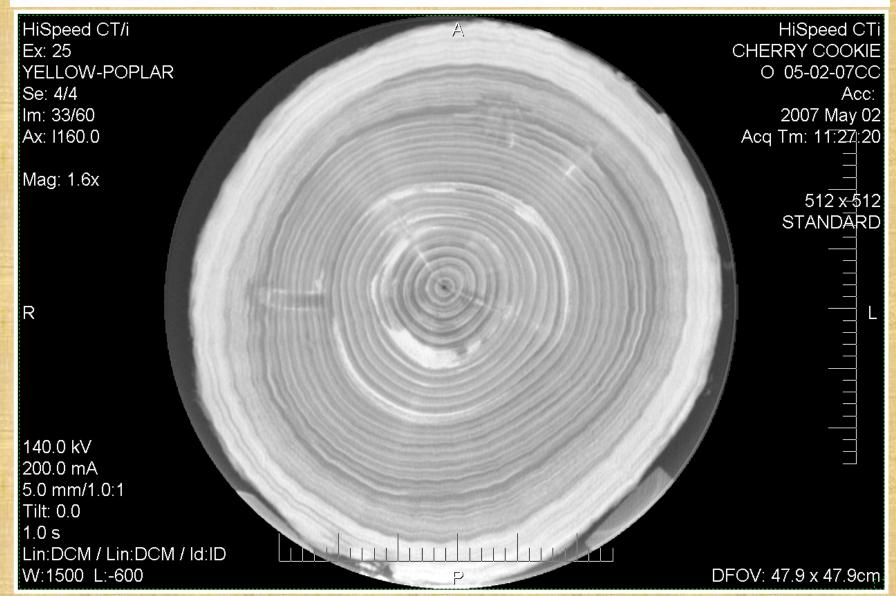




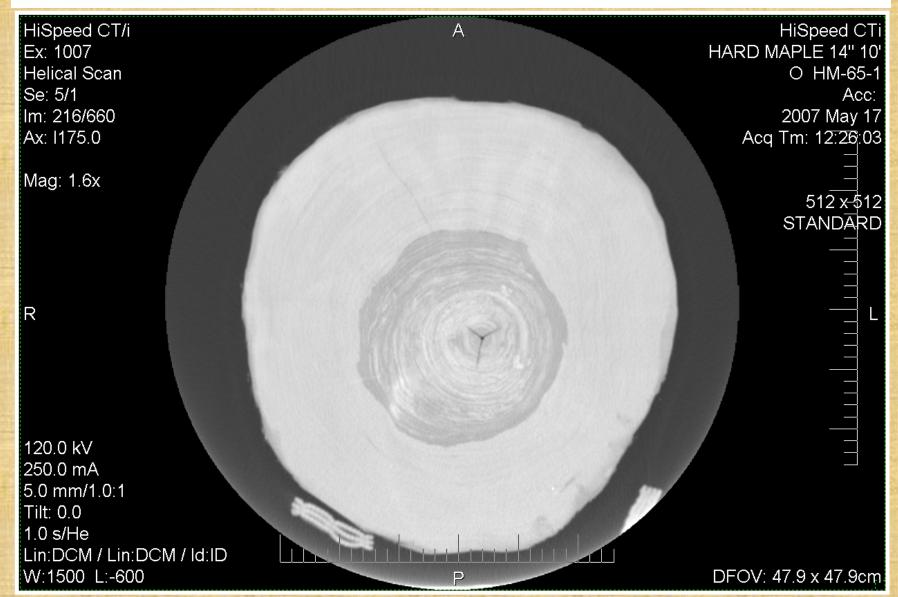
We can see...

Sapwood vs. Heartwood



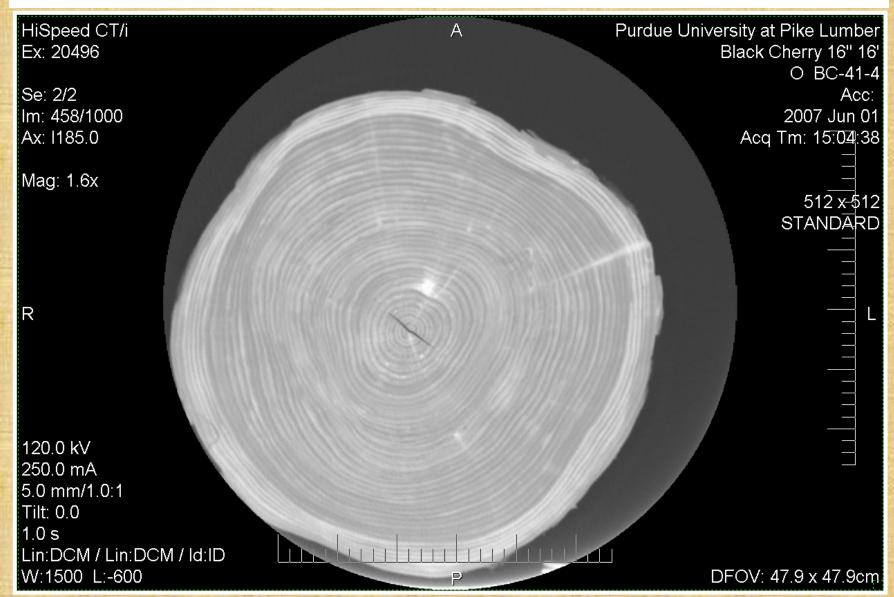






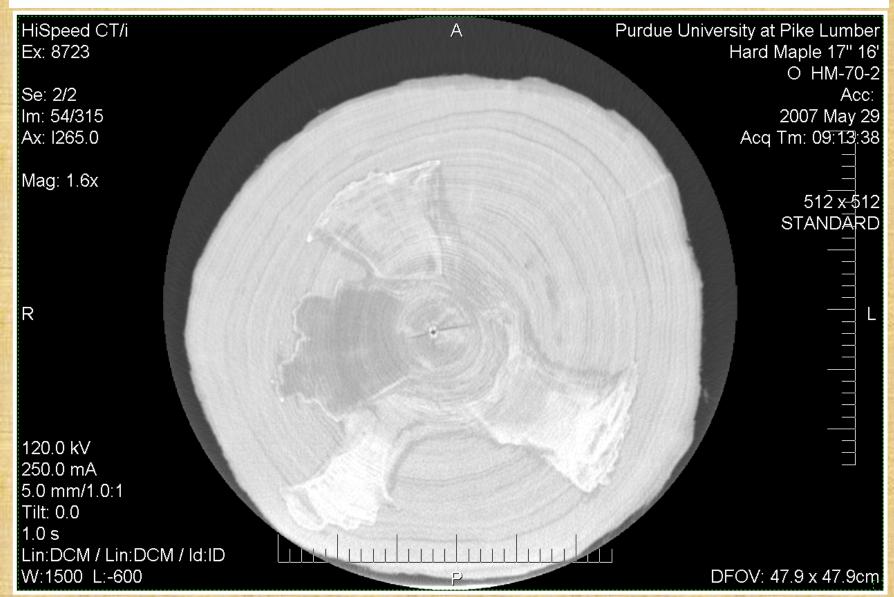
Sap vs. Heart in Hard Maple



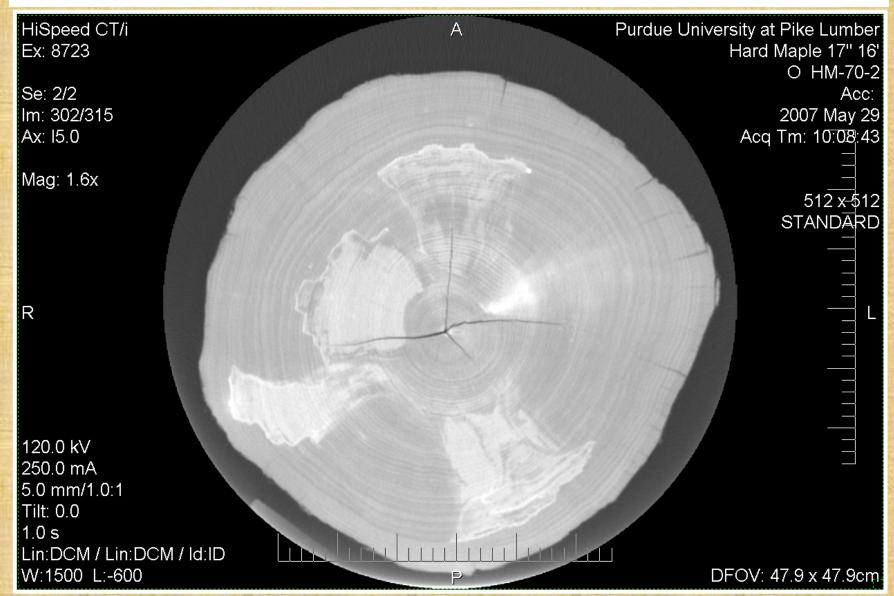


Sap vs. Heart in Black Cherry

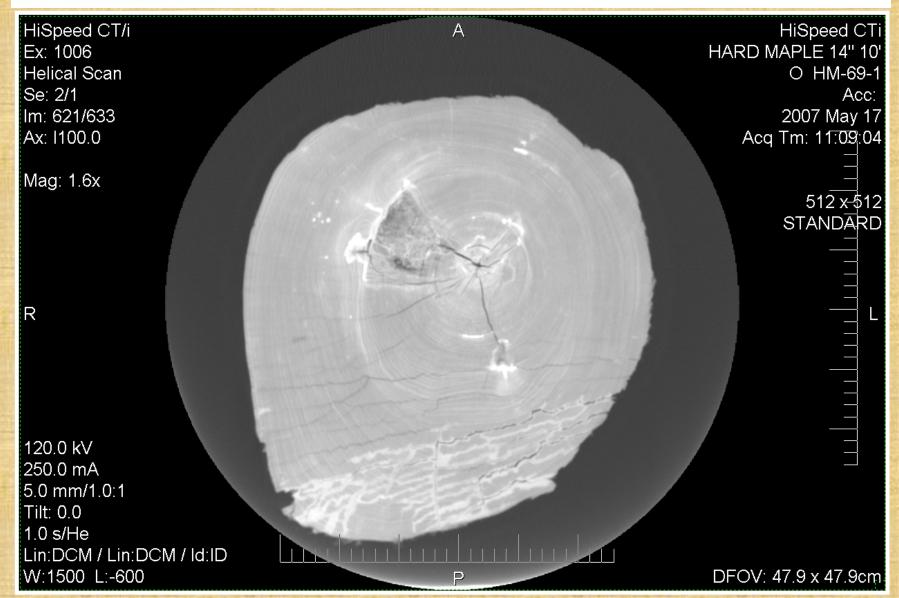






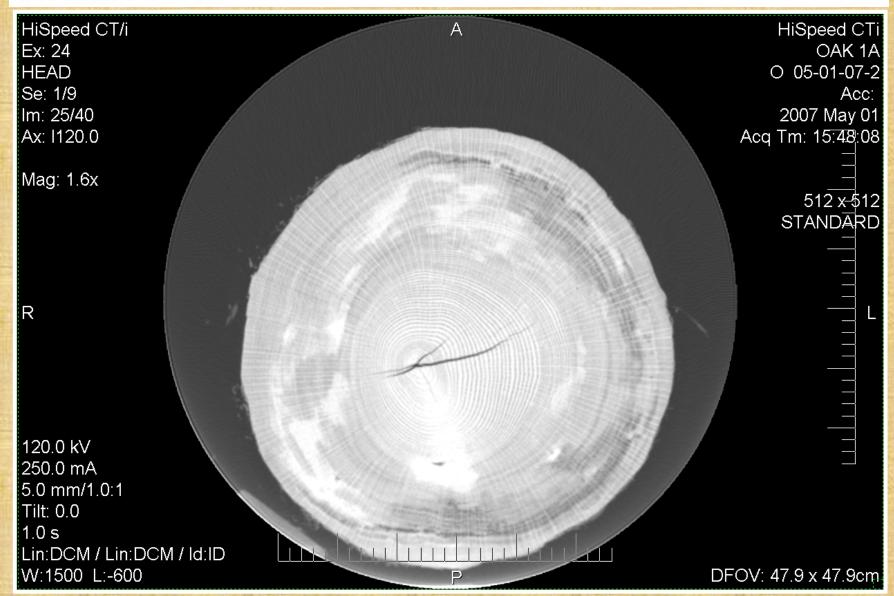






Stain in Hard Maple



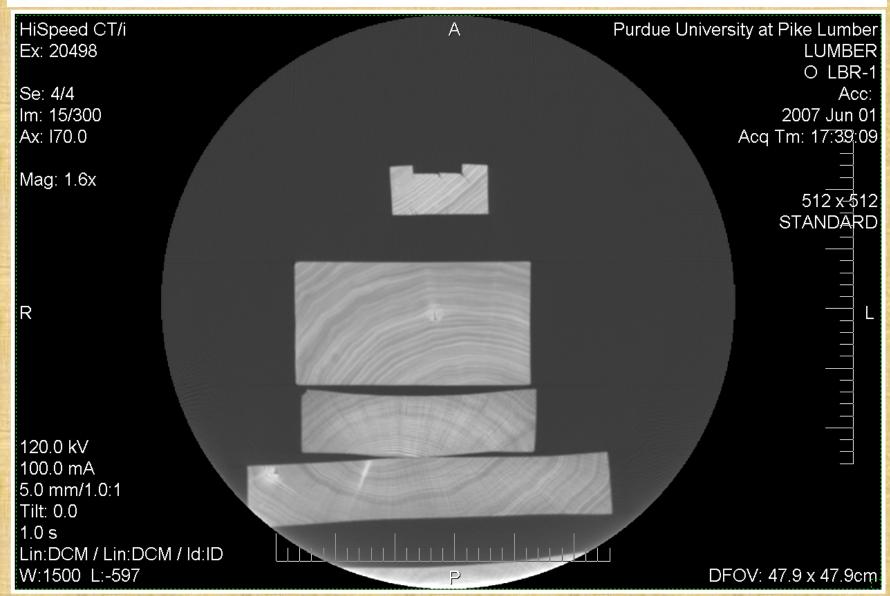


Stain in Red Oak

We can see...

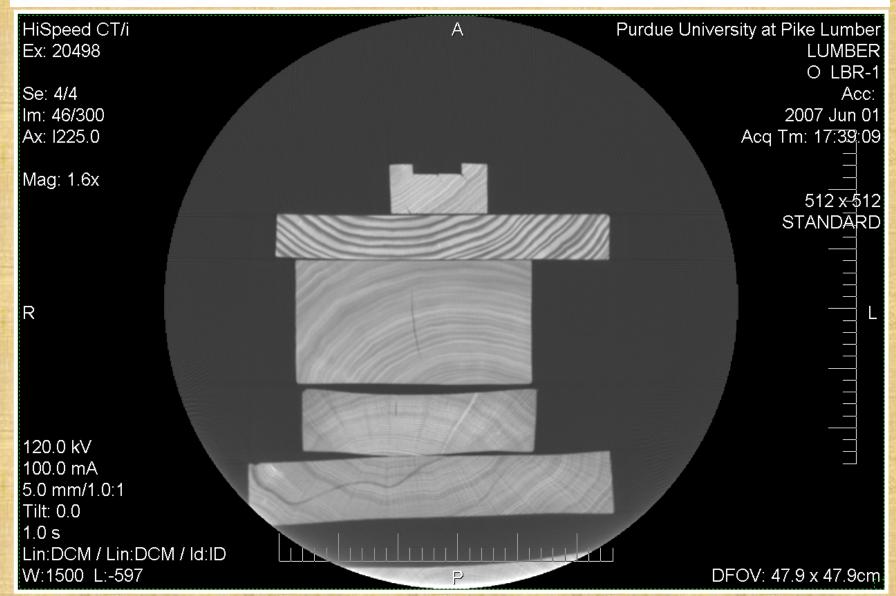
Lumber Defects



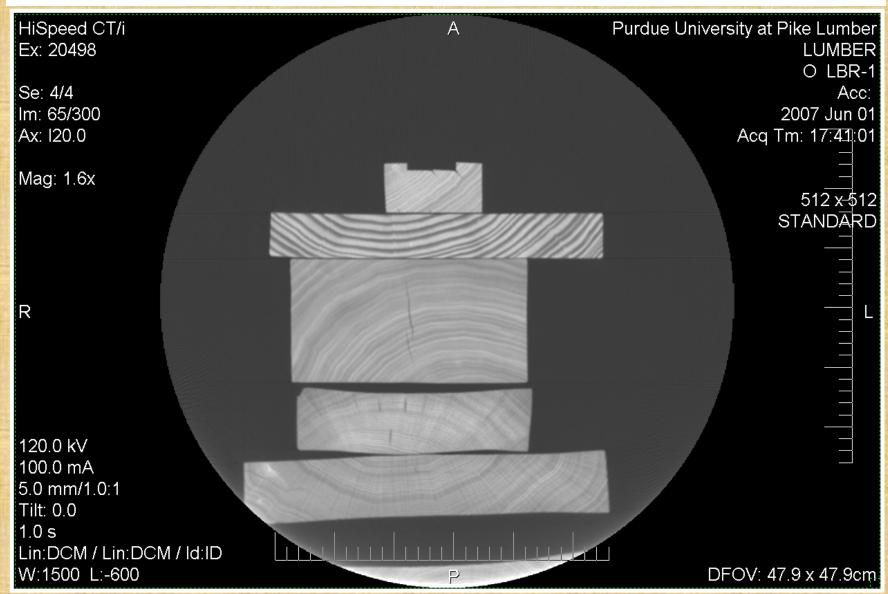


Pin Knot in Black Walnut Lumber





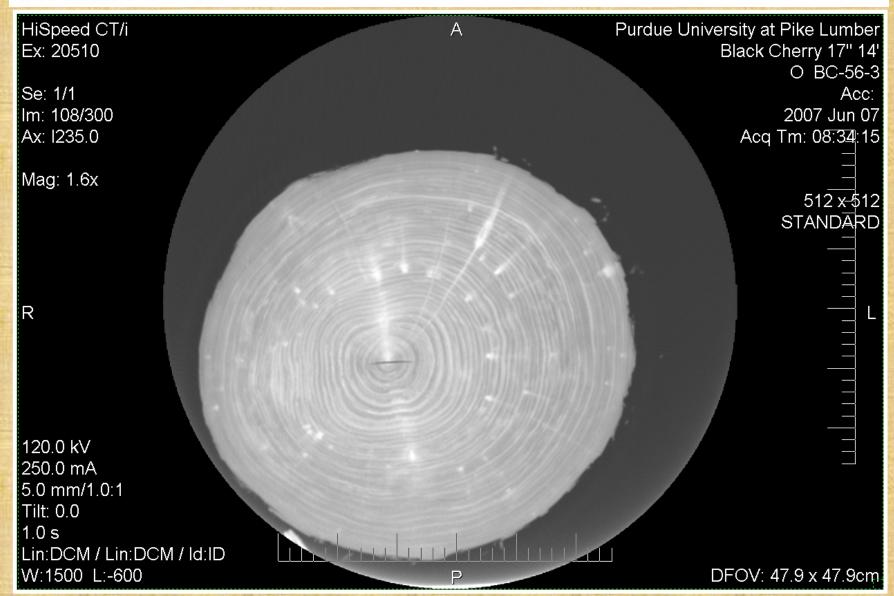




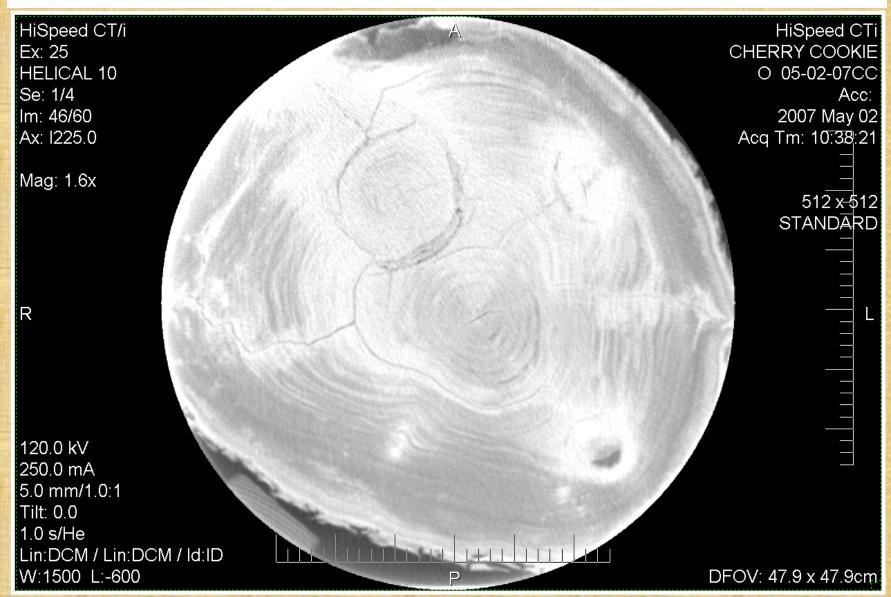
We can see...

The Unpredictable



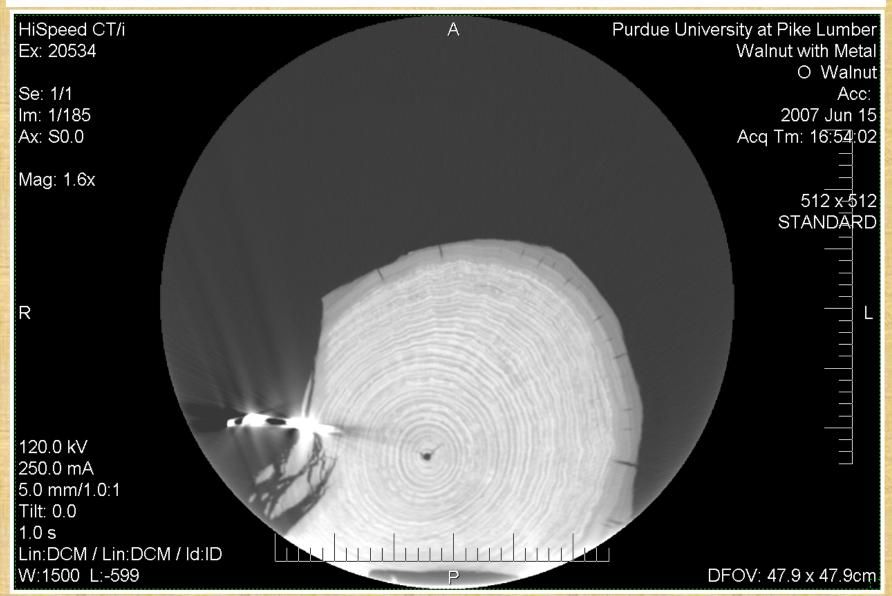




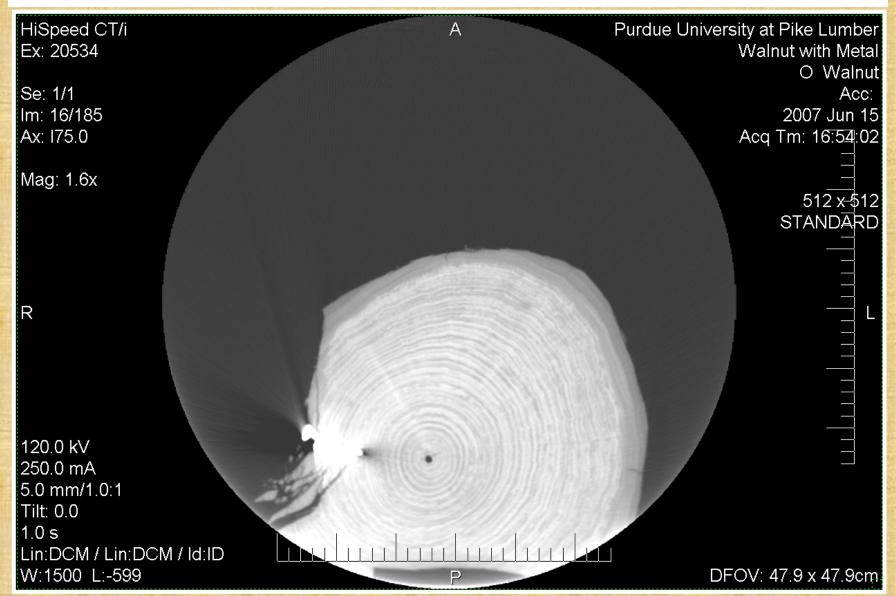


Bark Inclusion in Hard Maple

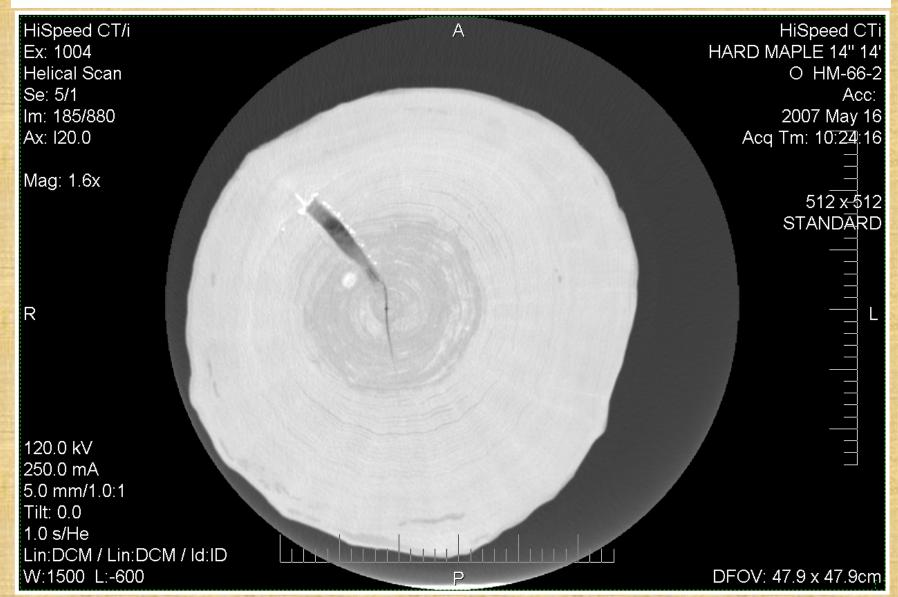




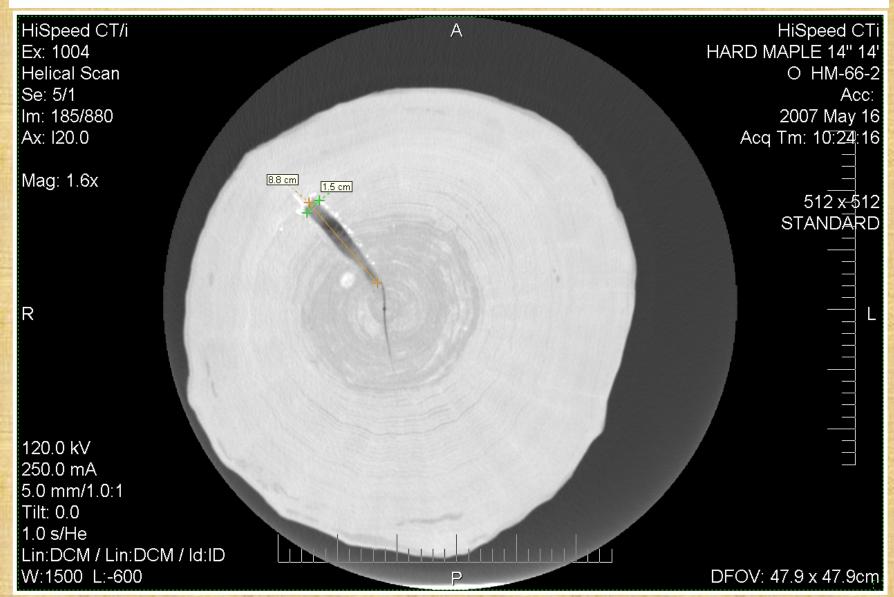




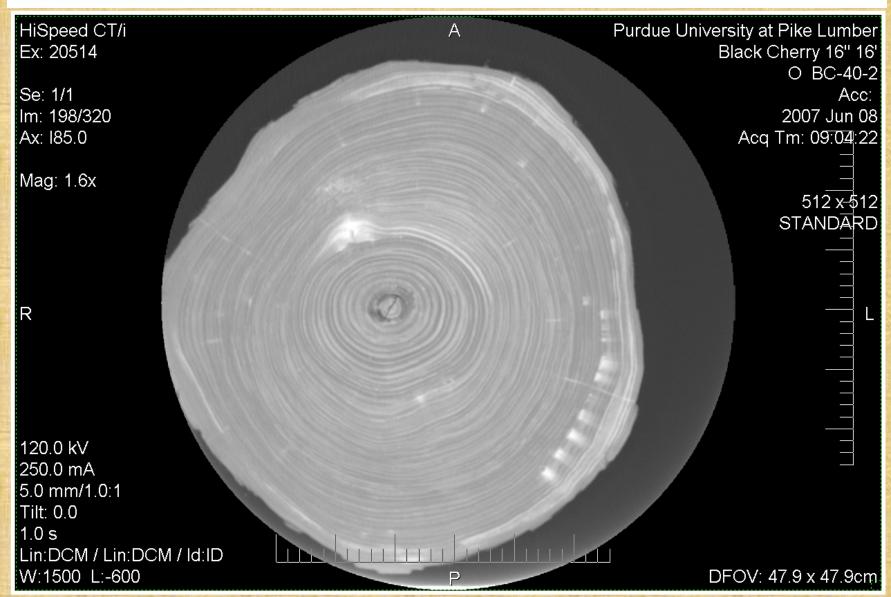




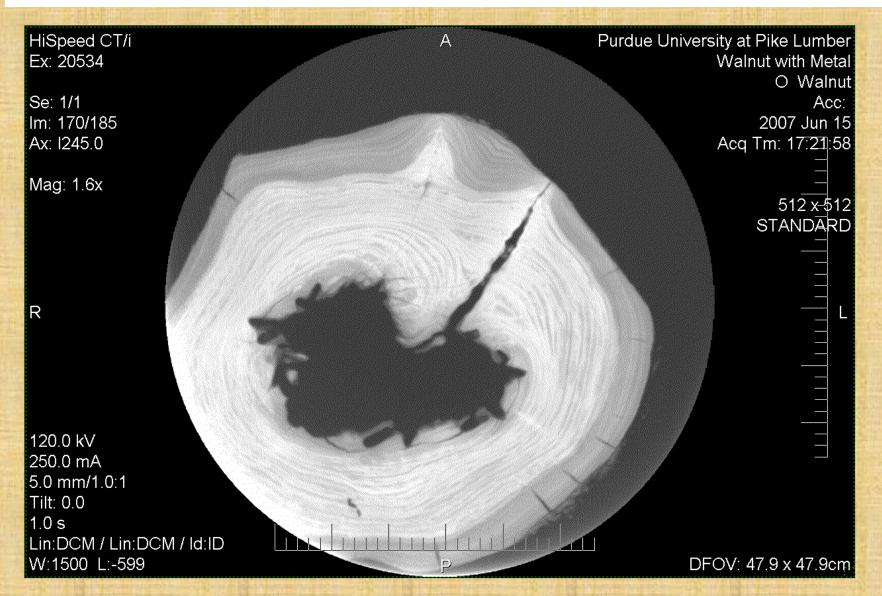




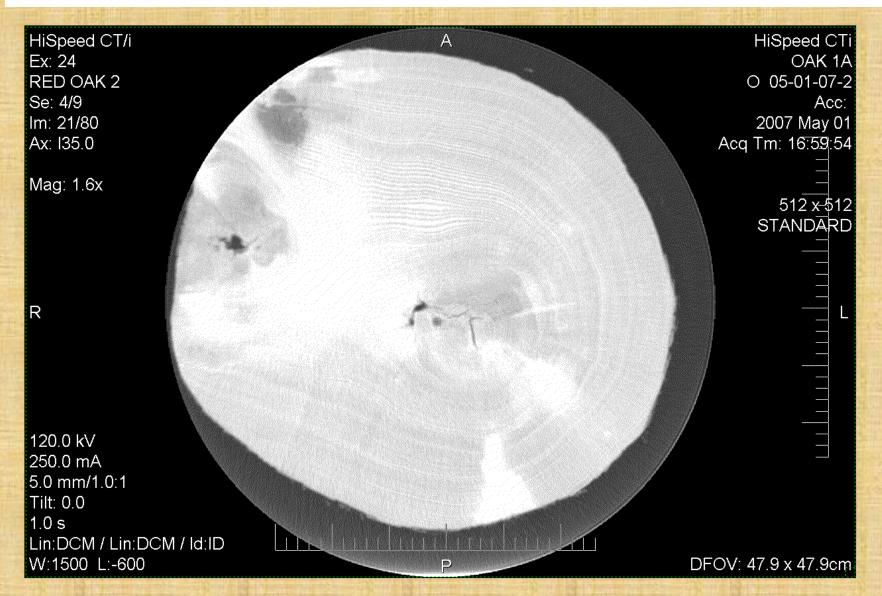






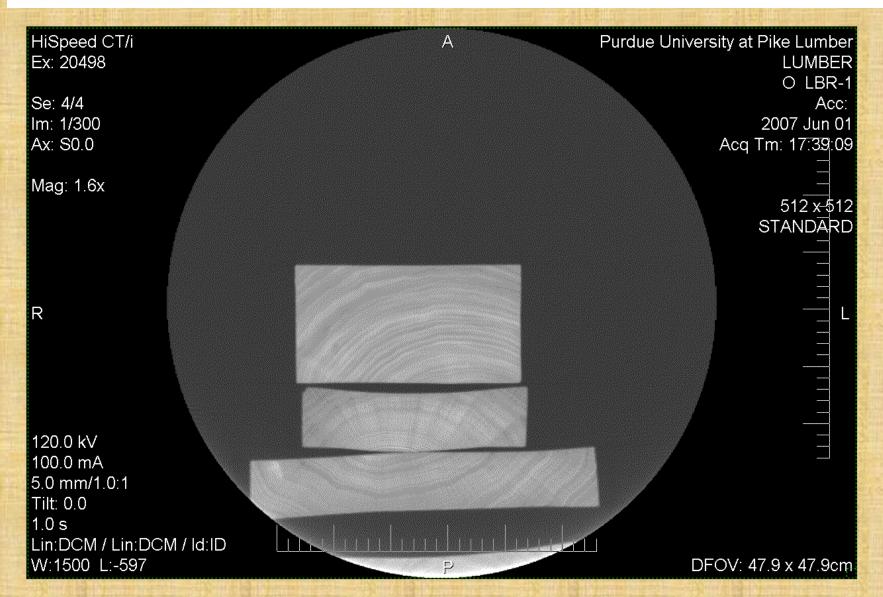






The Full Extent of Grubs in Red Oak





Lumber

Random



