BUFFER CAPACITY EFFECT OF MERANTI PA'ANG (Shorea bracteolata) AND SESENDUK (Endospermum diadenum) ON THE REACTIVITY OF UREA FORMALDEHYDE AND PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE ADHESIVE

By

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Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Furniture Technology in the Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA

JULY 2015
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ABSTRACT

BUFFER CAPACITY EFFECT OF MERANTI PA’ANG (Shorea bracteolata) AND SESENDUK (Endospermum diadenum) ON THE REACTIVITY OF UREA FORMALDEHYDE AND PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE ADHESIVE

Buffer capacity of Shorea bracteolata and Endospermum diadenum are expected to be different according to species, Shorea bracteolata and Endospermum diadenum contains different pH value that cause different result that leading to differing behaviour and cure properties for urea formaldehyde and phenol formaldehyde. So, to ensure good bonding quality between resin and substrate, different glue mix formulation is needed. Shorea bracteolata and Endospermum diadenum hot water extractives shows the effect of buffer capacity of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) toward the reactivity of urea formaldehyde and phenol formaldehyde. The data was collected by using buffer capacity test procedure and gelation time test procedure. From the study, Shorea bracteolata has highest buffer capacity toward sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and has the fastest gelation time for urea formaldehyde. Endospermum diadenum, it has the highest buffer capacity toward hydrochloric acid (HCl) and the fastest gelation time for phenol formaldehyde. For the wood shape, the study shows that, particle shape has the highest buffer capacity with hydrochloric acid (HCl) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH), while wood chip is the lowest. For the gelation time test, wood chip has the fastest gelation time with urea formaldehyde and phenol formaldehyde while particle shape is the slowest.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  
TABLE OF CONTENTS  
LIST OF TABLES  
LIST OF FIGURES  
LIST OF APPENDICES  
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS  
ABSTRACT  
ABSTRAK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>INTRODUCTION</th>
<th>LITERATURE REVIEW</th>
<th>MATERIALS AND METHODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1 Background of Study</td>
<td>2.1 <em>Shorea bracteolata</em></td>
<td>3.1 Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Problem Statements</td>
<td>2.2 <em>Endospermum diadenum</em></td>
<td>3.1.1 Wood specimen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 Justification of study</td>
<td>2.3 Urea Formaldehyde</td>
<td>3.1.2 The resin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 Scope of study</td>
<td>2.4 Phenol Formaldehyde</td>
<td>3.1.3 The chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 Objectives of Studies</td>
<td>2.5 Buffer capacity</td>
<td>3.2 Preparation of raw materials and samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Method of preparation of sample for buffer capacity and gel time

3.4 Buffer capacity test
   3.4.1 Titration with HCL for acid capacity
   3.4.2 Titration with NaOH for alkali capacity

3.5 Gel time reactivity test
   3.5.1 Gel time reactivity test by using phenol formaldehyde
   3.5.2 Gel time reactivity test by using urea formaldehyde

3.6 Analysing data
   3.6.1 Histogram
   3.6.2 ANNOVA

3.7 Experimental design

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
   4.1 ANNOVA analysis
   4.2 Effect of species on buffer capacity of HCl and NaOH and the gelation time of urea formaldehyde and phenol formaldehyde
      4.2.1 Buffer capacity of HCL
      4.2.2 Buffer capacity of NaOH
      4.2.3 Gelation time of UF
      4.2.4 Gelation time of PF

   4.3 Effect of particle shape on buffer capacity of HCl and NaOH and the gelation time of urea formaldehyde and phenol formaldehyde
      4.3.1 Buffer capacity of HCL
      4.3.2 Buffer capacity of NaOH
      4.3.3 Gelation time of UF
      4.3.4 Gelation time of PF

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
   5.1 Conclusion
   5.2 Recommendations

REFERENCES
APPENDICES
VITAE
PUBLICATION OF THE PROJECT UNDERTAKEN
PERMISSION FOR REFERENCES AND PHOTOCOPYING