DRYING DEFECT OF OIL PALM LUMBER IN RELATION TO TREE PORTION AND LAYER USING QUICK DRYING TEST

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ABSTRACT

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Effort is being made to promote the use of Oil Palm residues, such as Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB), Oil Palm Trunk (OPT) and Oil Palm Front (OPF). Based on a report from the centre of Malaysian Energy in 2008, as much as 2,110 million ton fronds and trunk are generated from replanting activities. Oil Palm residues are raw material that is used for the production of pulp and paper, engineered panels, animal feed and furniture. The *Elaeis guineensis Jacq* tree use in this study was taken from replanting age which is 25 years old. It is taken from Oil Palm plantation at Felda Jengka 25 Pahang. This research conducted following the Quick Drying Test Method (QDT). The research conducted in this study was use of a significant of OPW in a number of different variable samplings, it was determined that, the L3 (outer) layer is fewer defect, followed by L2 (middle) and L1 (inner) is most defected. So the drying process should be made use of these finding.