



#### Complexity in veneering



The key challenges include:

- Slicing the hard vascular bundles without undue damage to the surrounding soft matrix.
  - To manage surface coarseness & reduce sheet damage.
- Recovering useful material from small diameter logs.
- Accommodating varying density across the log.

Controlled spindleless lathe approaches offered a possible solution.



# Conclusion on the best settings For the setting of discs to a temperature 80 °C for 1 hour. Cylindrical bar pressure Pressure sufficient for 10% veneer compression. The implementation on a production lathe requires a relatively large diameter, cylindrical nose bar in order to make the pressure more uniform.



#### Peeling trials - initial

Initial experimental peeling trial in Fiji

- Lathe performed well
- 23 logs (1.5 m3) processed, 249 veneer sheets produced.
- Around 60% recovery
- Supporting equipment problems: pretreatment chamber couldn't heat logs sufficiently!
- Veneer quality negatively impacted by:
  - Lack of log heating capacity.
  - Lack of opportunity to optimise lathe settings.

Advanced veneer and other product from coconut wood



# VTB commercial peeling trial





#### VTB commercial peeling trial





## Further peeling trials at TUD, Suva

Additional log heating capacity was installed.











Veneer grade recovery and quality through the log currently being assessed.





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### Peeling summary

The project has demonstrated that coconut palms can be rotary peeled using currently available spindle-less lathe technologies.

The project has identified:

- The recovered veneer has a wide range of qualities.
- To maximes its value:
  - Careful grading and segregation is needed to manage these.
  - Effective veneer grading systems need to be developed along the supply chain.



