

A4 PRESENTATION

# WELDED WOOD

Assessing Hot Pressure Welding as a Viable Alternative to  
Synthetic Adhesives in Engineered Wood Products

**HELENA STEVENS - 5523109**

why?

A4 PRESENTATION - HELENA STEVENS



Lund Humphries, 2022

**Wooden storehouse, Sweden, n.d.**  
by Unknown



Source: Rakauskaite, 2026

**SAWA, Rotterdam, 2025**  
by Mei architects and planners

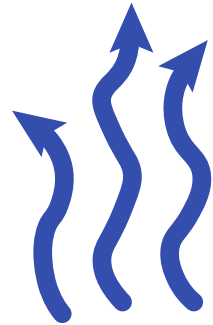
This **renaissance** of wood construction was only possible thanks to the addition of **synthetic adhesives**, creating **Engineered Wood Products (EWPs)**

## DISADVANTAGES OF SYNTHETIC ADHESIVES

### PEOPLE

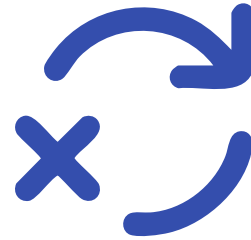


SICK BUILDING SYNDROME



VOCs EMISSIONS

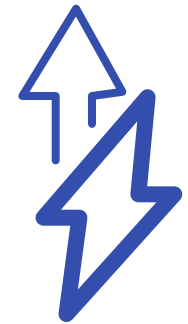
### PLANET



NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



HIGH ENERGY CONSUMPTIONS

what?

A4 PRESENTATION - HELENA STEVENS

# **Welded wood as a potential solution.**

A4 PRESENTATION

# WELDED WOOD

Assessing Hot Pressure Welding as a Viable Alternative to  
Synthetic Adhesives in Engineered Wood Products

**HELENA STEVENS - 5523109**

## DEFINITION

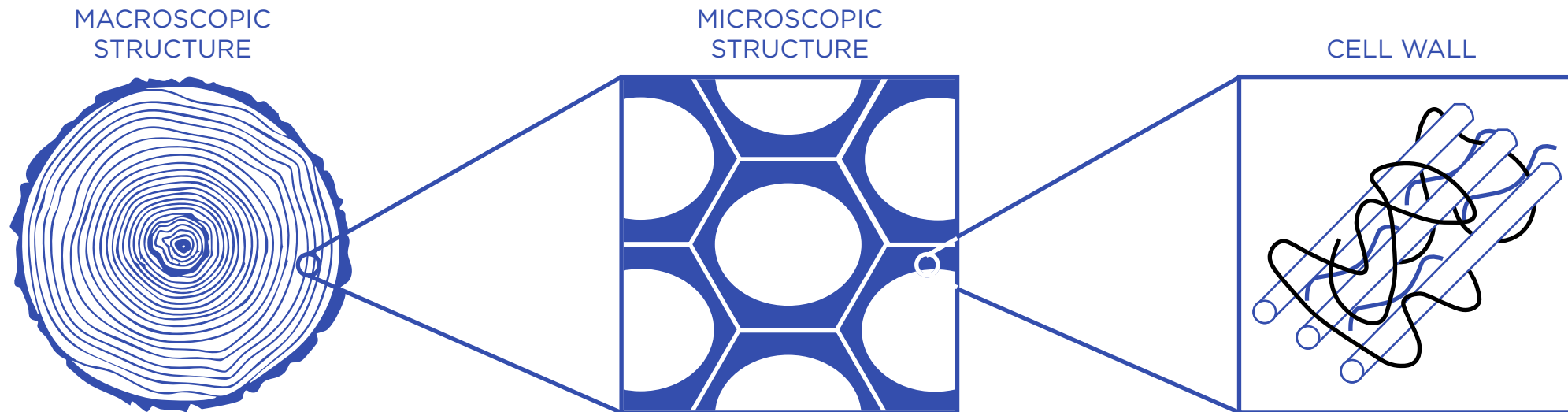
“**Welding** is a process where two or more surfaces are fused together, either with **time and heat, pressure** or all three.”

## DEFINITION

“**Welding** is a process where two or more surfaces are fused together, either with **time and heat, pressure** or all three.”

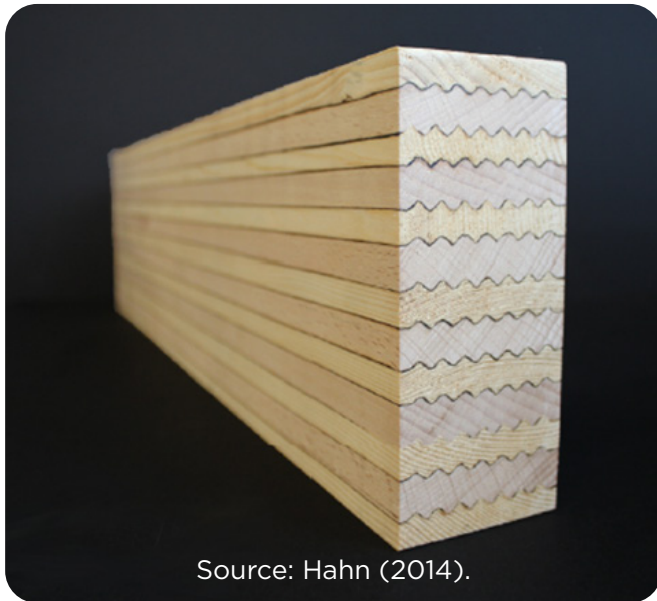
→ Mostly done on metals and thermoplastics,  
however **also possible on wood**

# Possible thanks to the **glass transition temperature** of **lignin and hemicellulose**.



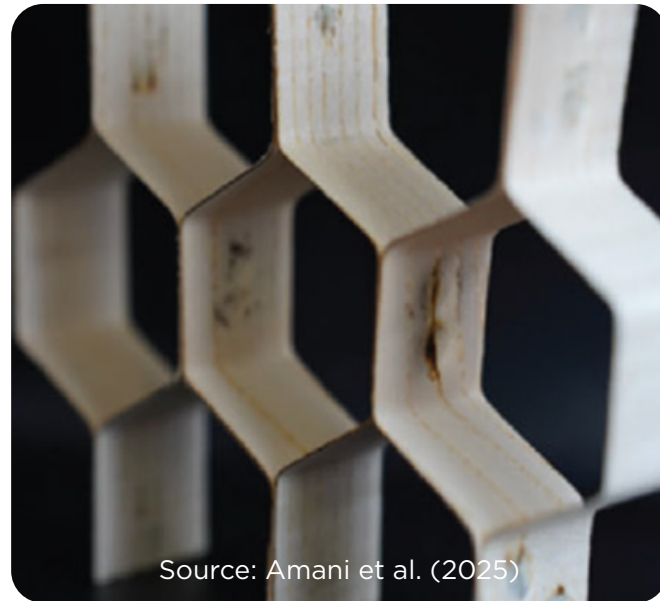
Based on Yuan, Z., Dai, W., Zhang, S., Wang, F., Jian, J., Zeng, J., & Zhou, H. (2022).

## DIFFERENT WOOD WELDING TECHNIQUES



Source: Hahn (2014).

FRICION WELDING



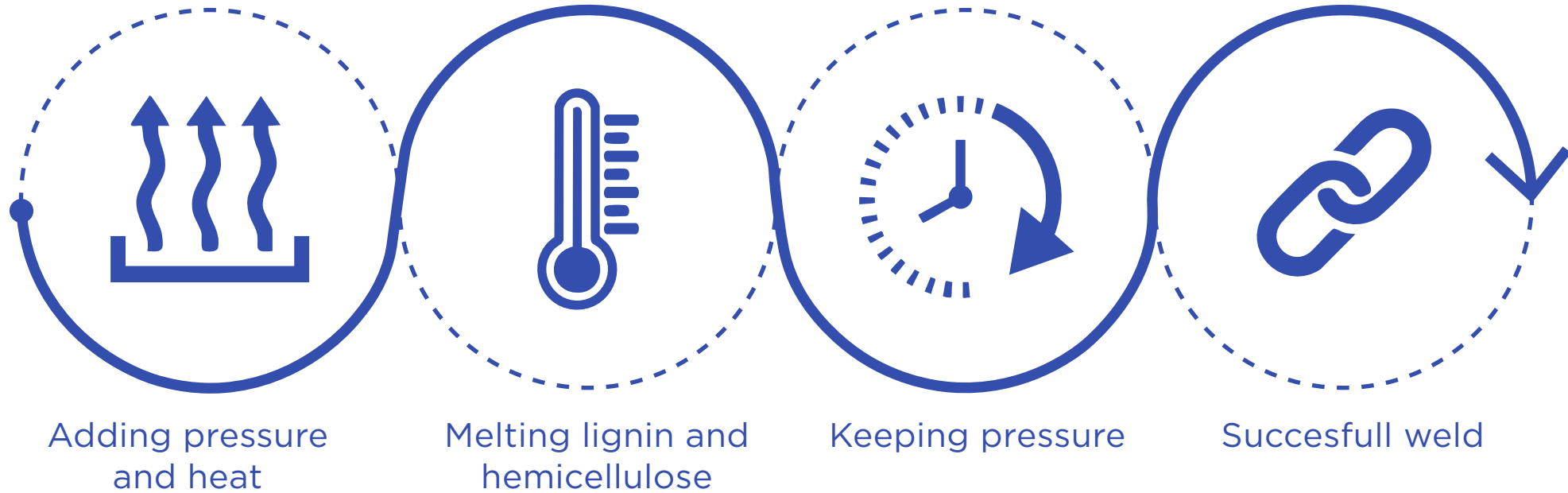
Source: Amani et al. (2025)

ULTRA-SONIC WELDING



HOT-PRESSURE WELDING

## HOT-PRESSURE WELDING PROCESS



MAIN RESEARCH QUESTION:

“Can **hot pressure welded wood** be an **alternative** to synthetic adhesives in **EWPs** that are used in the built environment?”

**Sub-question 1:**

“What is hot pressure welded wood?”

**Sub-question 2:**

“What are the performance requirements for EWP’s in the built environment?”

**Sub-question 3:**

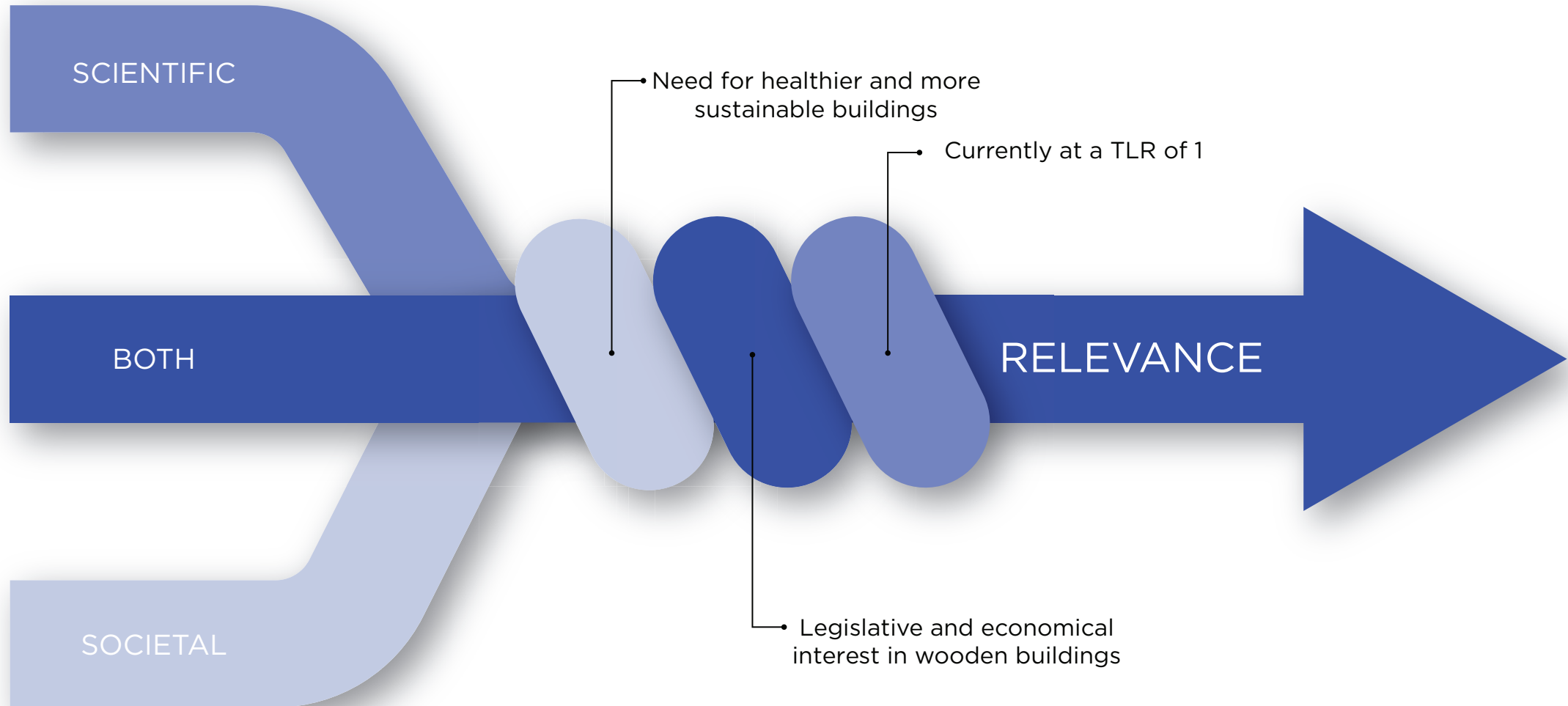
“Under which parameters can hot-pressure welded wood be manufactured?”

**Sub-question 4:**

“What is the performance of hot pressure welded wood?”

**Sub-question 5:**

“Is the performance sufficient for use in the built environment and what applications are feasible?”



## METHODOLOGY

Due to the **underdevelopment** of hot pressure welded wood, the research is **explorative** by nature.

## EXPERIMENTS



MANUFACTURING  
TESTS

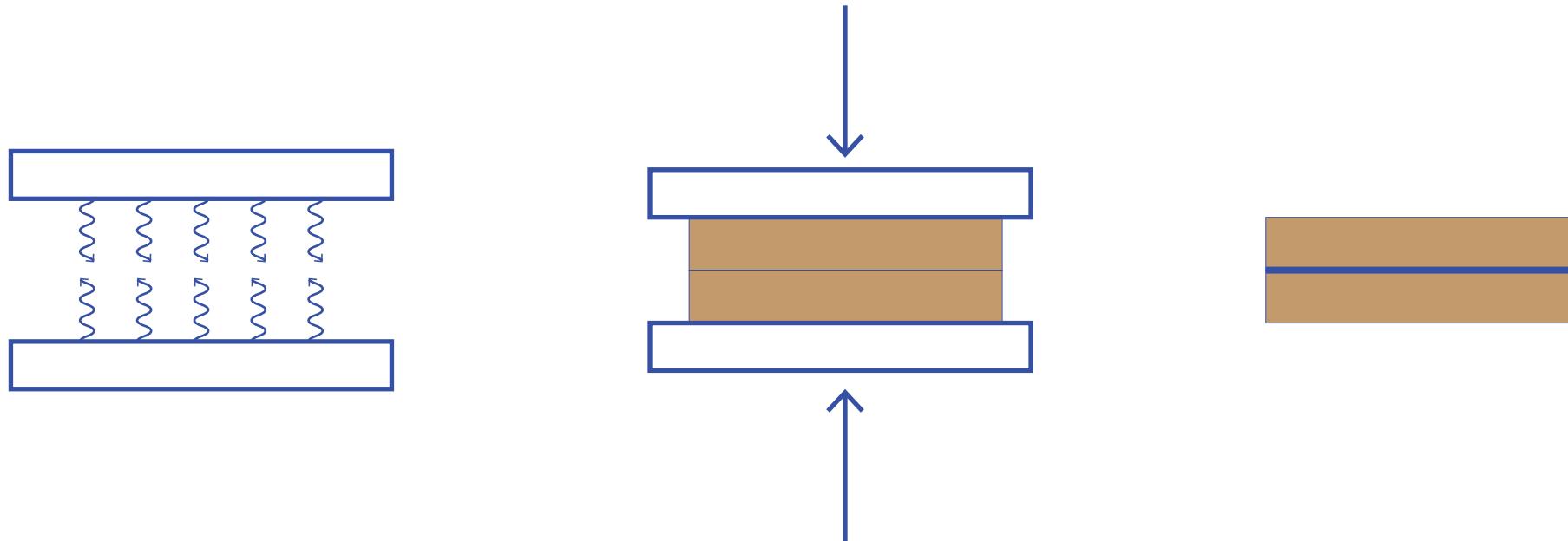


MOISTURE PERFORMANCE  
TESTS

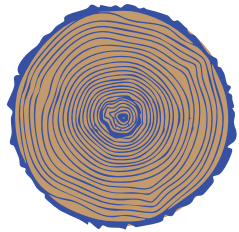
## MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

What are the parameters under which complete welds can be manufactured?

# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS SET-UP



# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS PARAMETERS



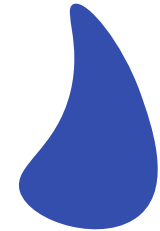
WOOD  
SPECIES



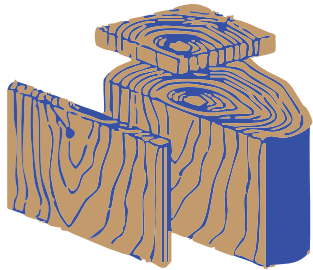
DIMENSIONS OF  
WOOD



NUMBER OF  
LAYERS



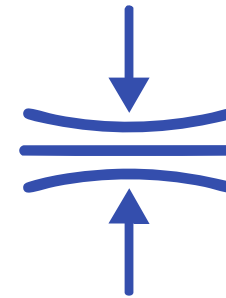
SURFACE  
TREATEMENT



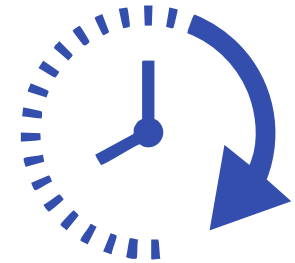
WOOD GRAIN  
ORIENTATION



TEMPERATURE  
MACHINERY

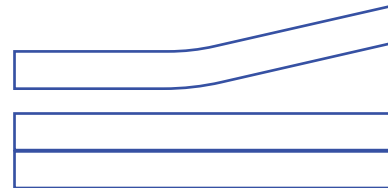


PRESSURE  
MACHINERY

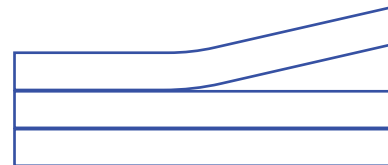


TIME

# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS ASSESSMENT



**1: COMPLETE  
DELAMINATION**



**2: PARTIAL  
DELAMINATION**



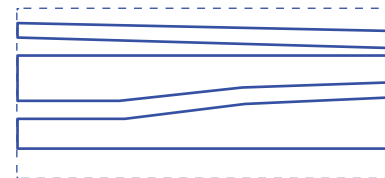
**3: NO DELAMINATION**



**1: NO SPLINTERING OR  
EXPANSION**

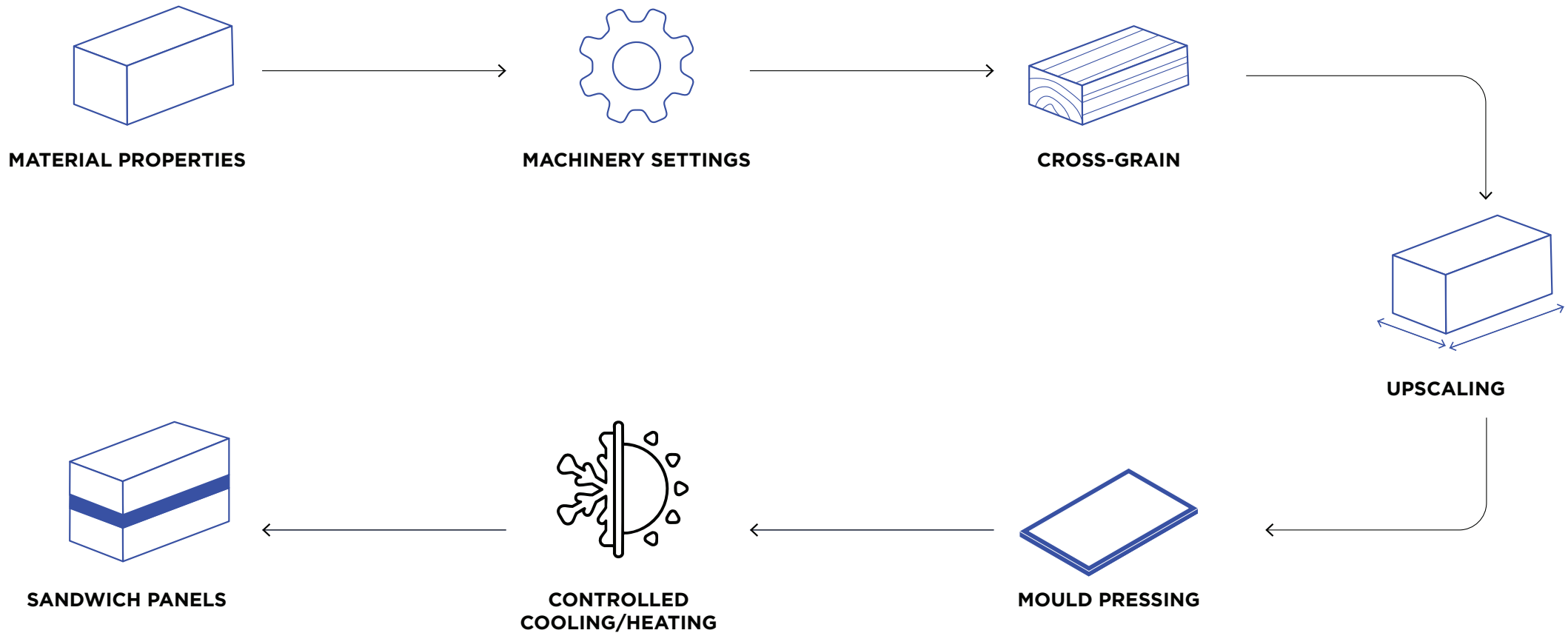


**2: LITTLE SPLINTERING OR  
EXPANSION**



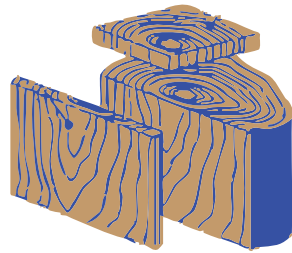
**3: COMPLETELY  
DETERIORATED SURFACE**

# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS PROCESS

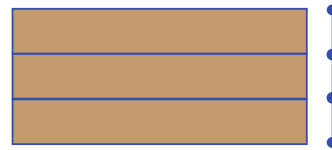


# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

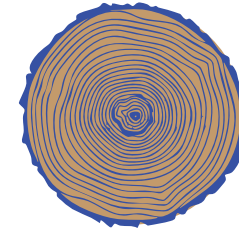
## MATERIAL PROPERTIES



The **end grain** samples yielded more **complete** welds than cross-grain samples.



The **thicker** samples had **more deterioration** at the edges.

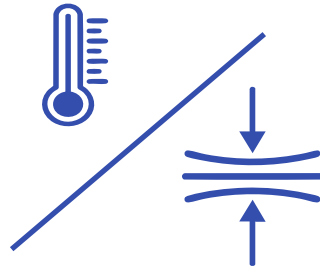


The **meranti** wood samples showed **more deterioration** than the pine wood.

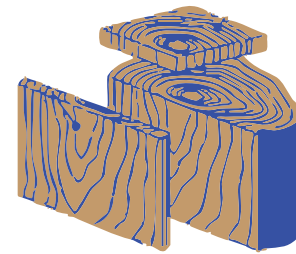


# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

## MACHINERY SETTINGS



The **balance** between **temperature and pressure**, otherwise deterioration or decoloration.



**Cross-grain** samples benefit from **higher temperature**.



The **middle layer** appears to soften and to be partially **absorbed**.



# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

## CROSS-GRAIN SAMPLES



The **addition of lignin** appeared to visually **improve** weld quality.



The incorporation of **ridges** in thicker sections **did not** contribute to stronger **weld** formation.

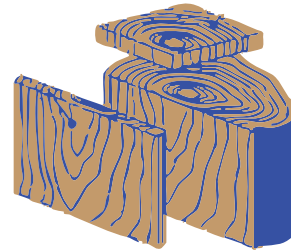


# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

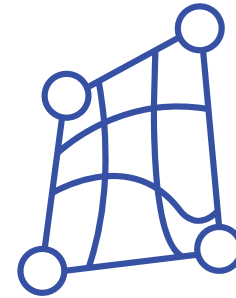
## UPSCALED SAMPLES



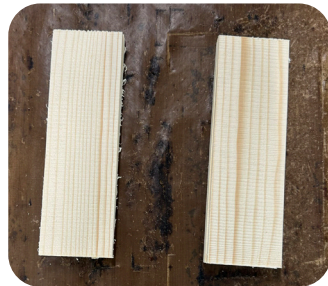
There is **little deterioration** at the edges of the bigger samples.



**End-grain** samples showed **complete** welds.

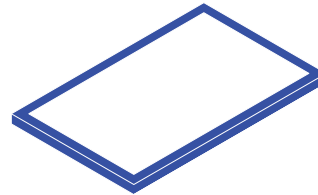


All samples got **warped** when taken out of the heat press.



# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

## MOULD PRESSING



The **mould** did **mitigate** the splintering at the edges.

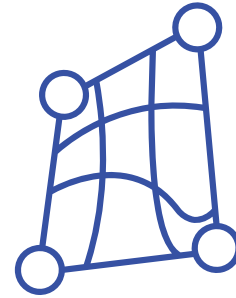


# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

## CONTROLLED HEATING AND COOLING



**No complete** welds occurred.

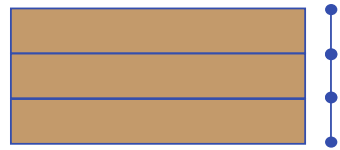


**No warping** was observed across all samples.



# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

## SANDWICH



**No complete welds** were achieved, even when thickness varied.



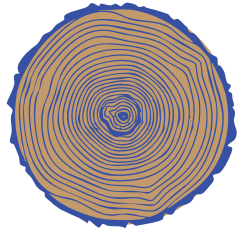
**Additional lignin** contributed to **better welds** between layers.



## MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS

What are the parameters under which complete welds can be manufactured?

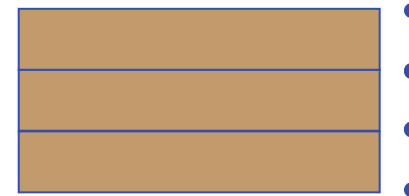
# MANUFACTURING EXPERIMENTS RESULTS



WOOD SPECIES  
**PINE**



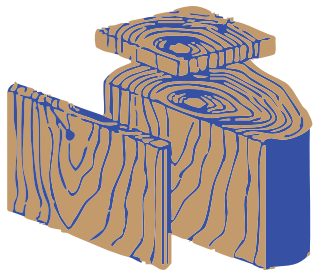
DIMENSIONS OF WOOD  
**THIN VENEERS**



NUMBER OF LAYERS  
**3-5 LAYERS**



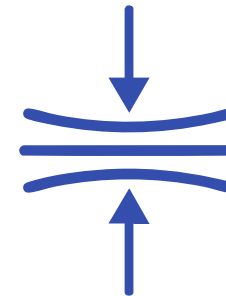
SURFACE TREATMENT  
**ADDITIONAL LIGNIN**



WOOD GRAIN ORIENTATION  
**CROSS/END**



TEMPERATURE MACHINERY  
**125 °C**



PRESSURE MACHINERY  
**50 bar**

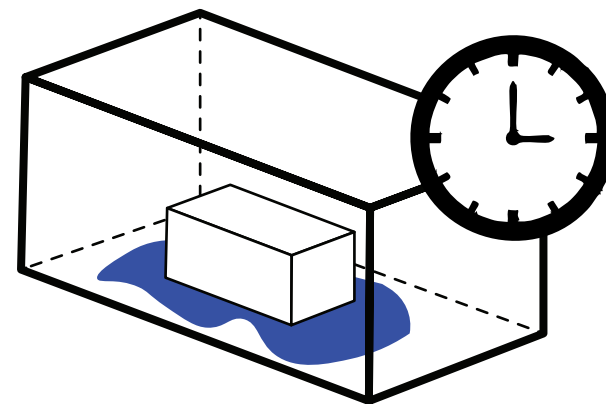
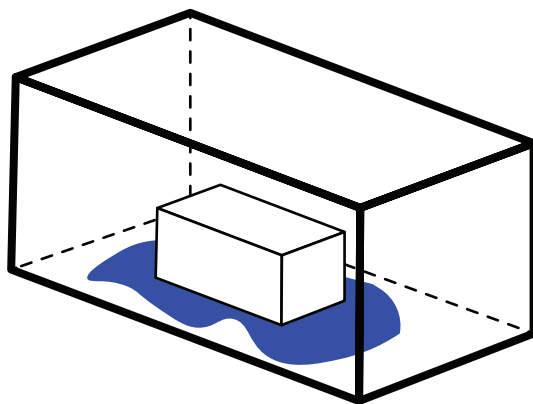
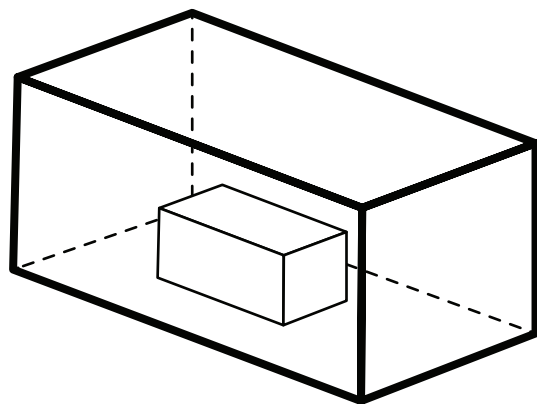


TIME  
**15 MINUTES,  
CONTROLLED COOLING**

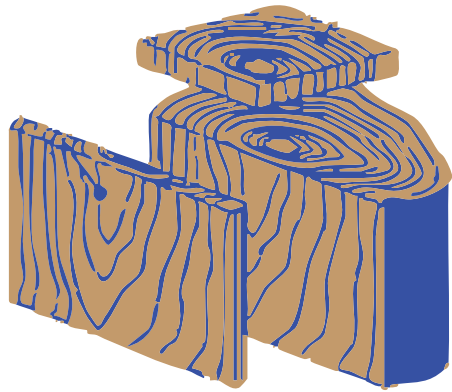
## PERFORMANCE TESTS

What is the performance of hot-pressure welded wood?

## MOISTURE PERFORMANCE SET-UP



## MOISTURE PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS



WOOD GRAIN  
ORIENTATION

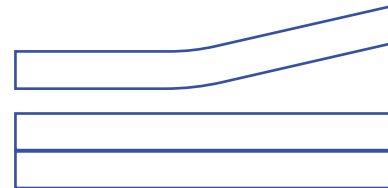


CONNECTION  
METHOD (GLUE OR  
WELD)

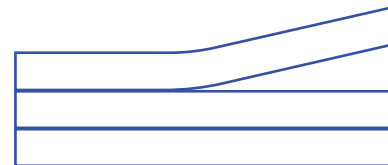


TIME

# MOISTURE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT



**1: COMPLETE  
DELAMINATION**



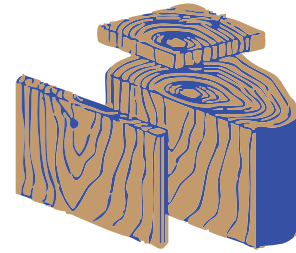
**2: PARTIAL  
DELAMINATION**



**3: NO DELAMINATION**

# MOISTURE PERFORMANCE

## After 0 hours



**End-grain** samples showed **immediate delamination** after being exposed.

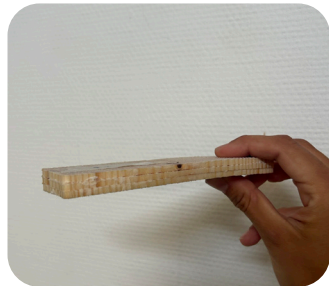


# MOISTURE PERFORMANCE

After 24 hours, 72 hours and 10 days



**Glued samples** showed **no delamination** or deterioration.



Sample with **additional lignin** showed less delamination.



**Welded samples** **delaminated completely** and **deteriorated**.



## VALIDATION

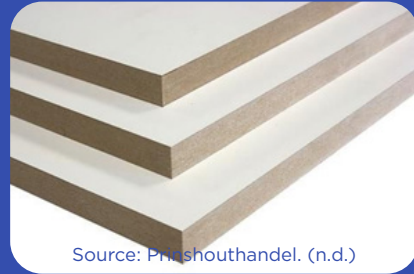
Is the performance sufficient for use in the built environment and what applications are feasible?

## POSSIBLE EWP APPLICATION

PARTICLEBOARD



MDF/HDF



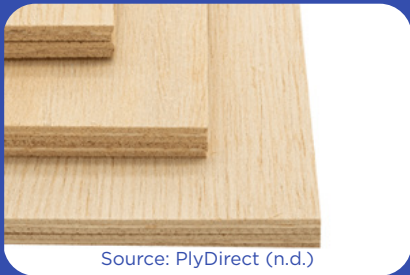
OSB



LVL



PLYWOOD



GLULAM



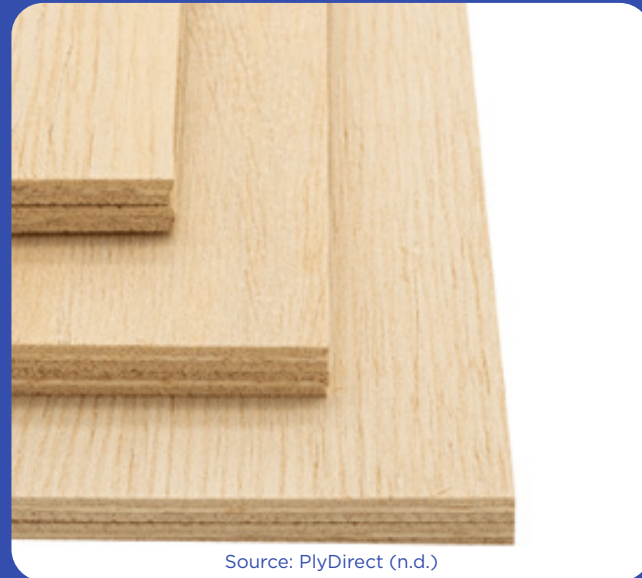
CLT





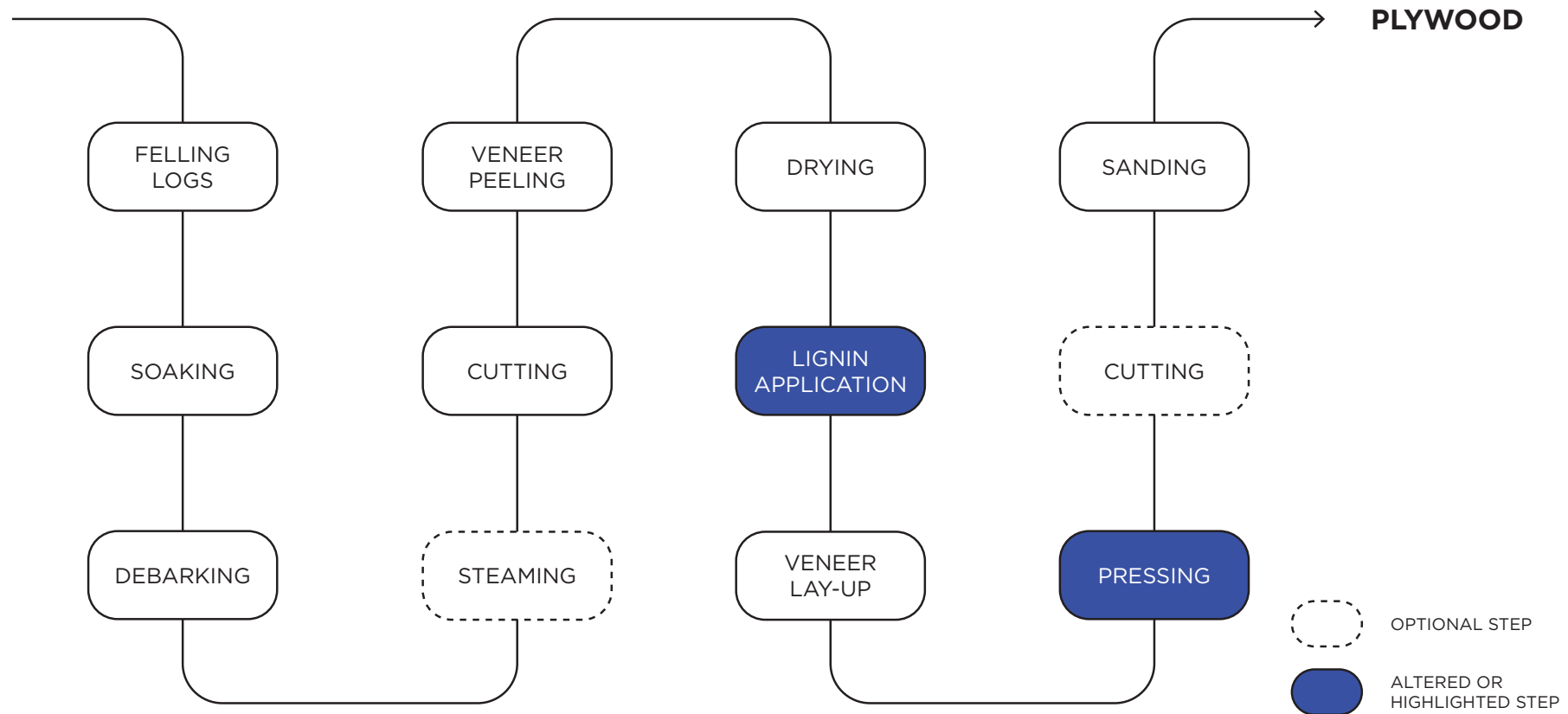
## POSSIBLE EWP APPLICATION MINIMUM VIABLE PRODUCT

PLYWOOD

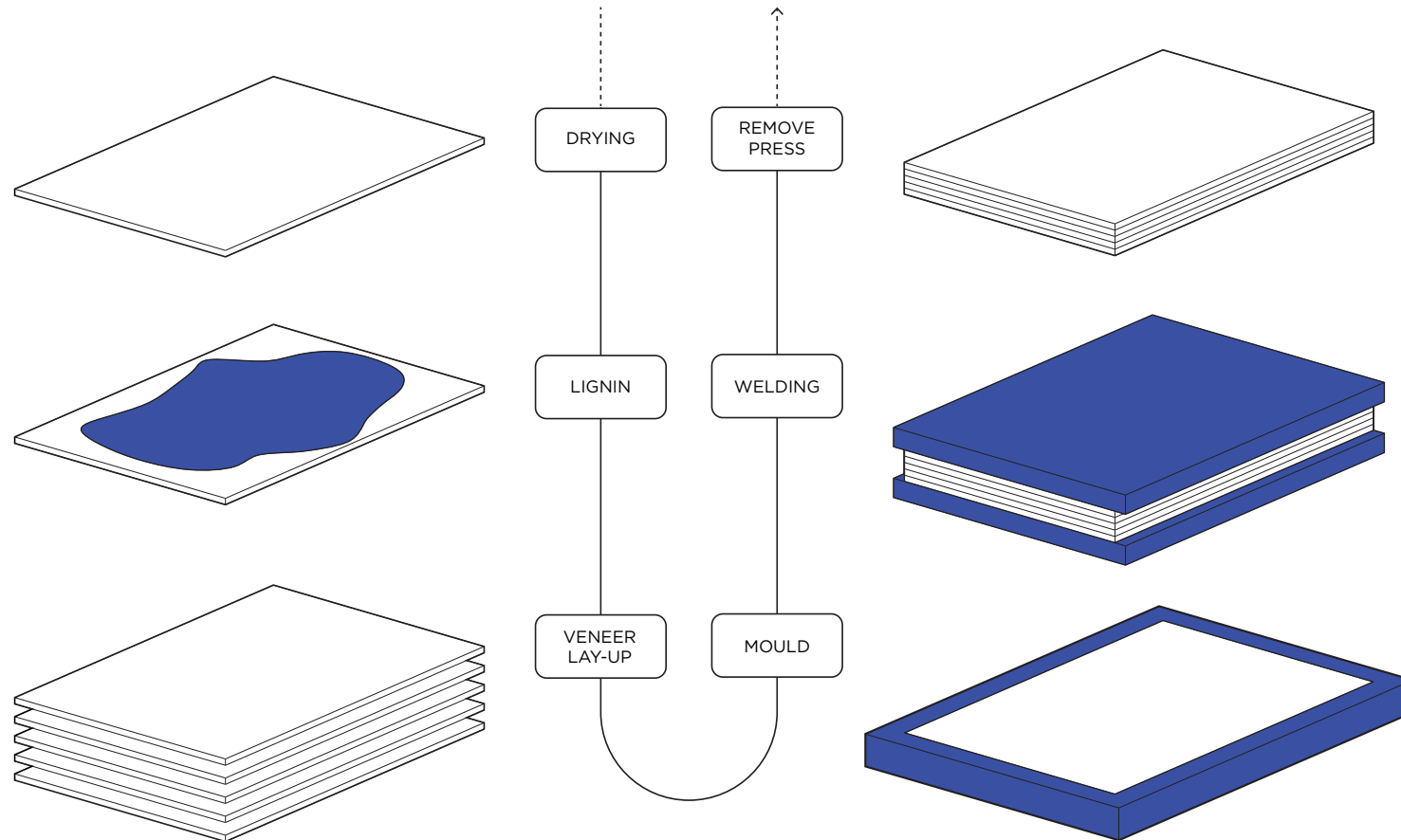


Source: PlyDirect (n.d.)

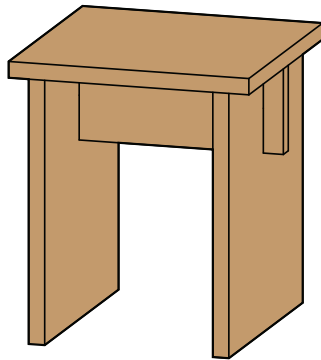
# POSSIBLE EWP APPLICATION MANUFACTURING



# POSSIBLE EWP APPLICATION MANUFACTURING

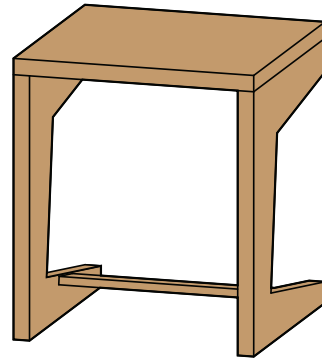


## PROOF-OF-CONCEPT CHAIR



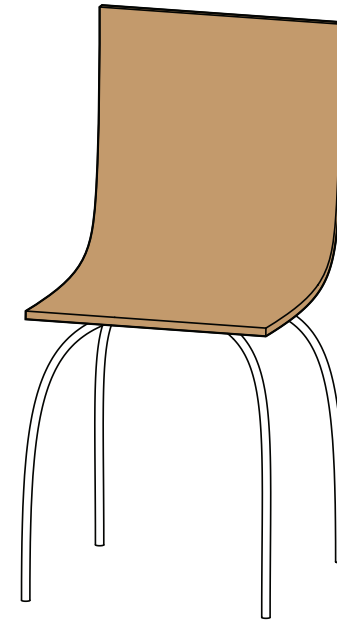
### PLATED CHAIR

WELDED WOOD AS  
AN EWP



### CANTILEVER CHAIR

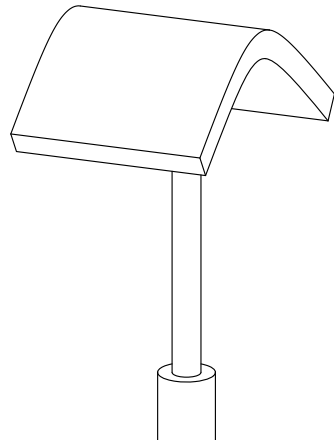
WELDED WOOD WITH HIGH  
PERFORMANCE



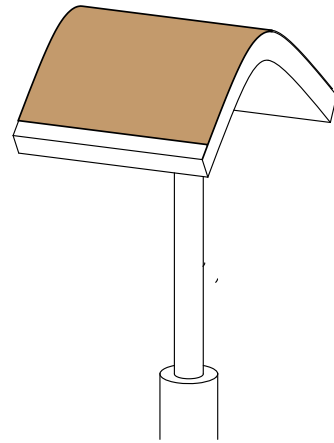
### CURVED CHAIR

WELDED WOOD WITH UNIQUE  
MANUFACTURING PROCESS

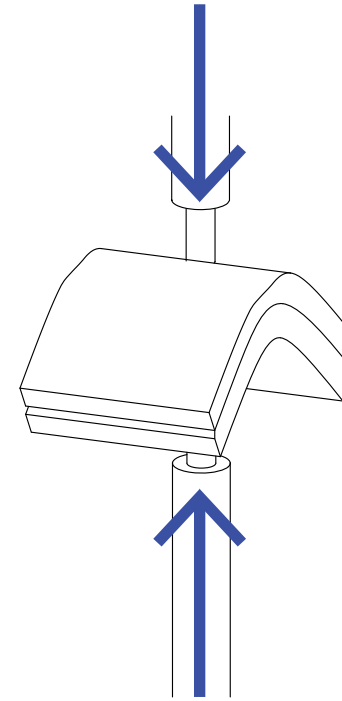
# PROOF-OF-CONCEPT MANUFACTURING



**HEATED MOULD**



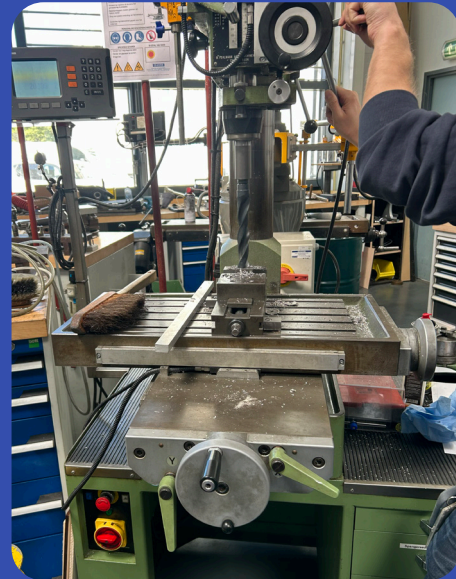
**ADD VENEERS**



**PRESS WITH HEATED  
TOP MOULD**

# PROOF-OF-CONCEPT MANUFACTURING

MOULD MANUFACTURING



DETAIL MANUFACTURING



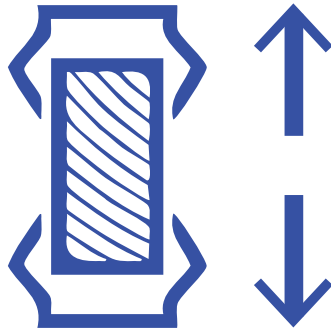
MAIN RESEARCH QUESTION:

“Can **hot pressure welded wood** be an **alternative** to synthetic adhesives in **EWPs** that are used in the built environment?”

## CONCLUSIONS

At the **current TRL, hot-pressure welding is not a viable alternative** to replace synthetic adhesives in EWPs. More development and research is needed.

# CONCLUSIONS LIMITATIONS



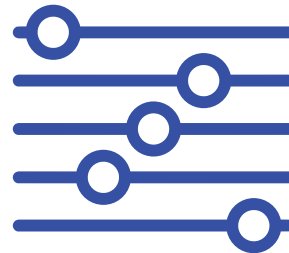
NO MECHANICAL TESTING



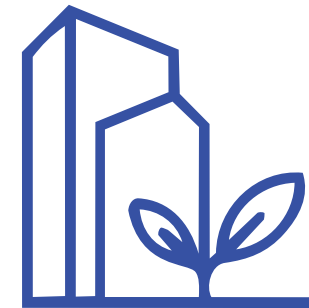
TOO FEW SAMPLES



UNPROVEN EXPLANATIONS

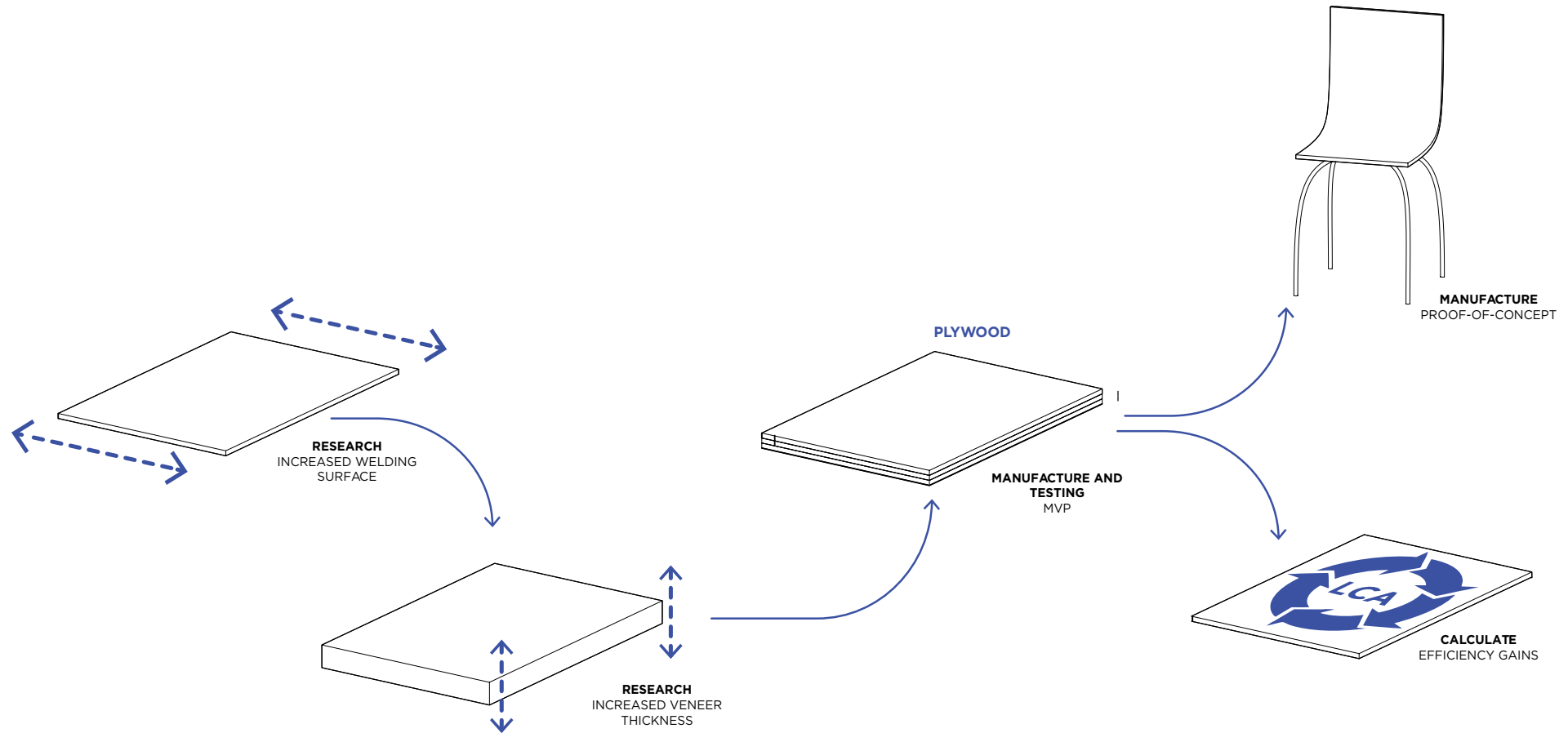


UNDEFINED PARAMETERS



UNCLEAR ENVIRONMENTAL  
AND HEALTH IMPACTS

# CONCLUSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS



## REFERENCES IMAGES

### SLIDE 2:

Rakauskaite, A. (2026, March 9). Sawa residential building in Rotterdam [Photograph]. DETAIL. [https://www.detail.de/de\\_en/wohngebaude-sawa-in-rotterdam-von-mei-architects-planners](https://www.detail.de/de_en/wohngebaude-sawa-in-rotterdam-von-mei-architects-planners)

Lund Humphries. (2022, May 20). A bent-pole cot (left) and wooden storehouse (right) at Ankarede church village, Sweden [Photograph]. In *The Wooden Architecture of Northern Europe - An Extract*. <https://www.lundhumphries.com/blogs/features/the-wooden-architecture-of-northern-europe-an-extract>

### SLIDE 8:

Yuan, Z., Dai, W., Zhang, S., Wang, F., Jian, J., Zeng, J., & Zhou, H. (2022). Heterogeneous strategies for selective conversion of lignocellulosic polysaccharides. *Cellulose*, 29(6), 3059-3077. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10570-022-04434-8>

### SLIDE 10:

Hahn, B. (2014). Upscaling of friction welding of wood for structural applications. *Thèse No. 6442*. École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne.

Amani, M., Weiland, K., Ablonczy, M., Guevara, Sotelo, N. S., Zygouris, I., van Stuyvesant Meijen, J., & Masania, K. (2025). Enhancing the Ultrasonic Welding of Wood Using 3D Printed Lignin Energy Directors. *Advanced Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/advs.202507055>

### SLIDE 40:

Bord (Bord Australia). (n.d.). Particleboard product image [Photograph]. <https://www.bord.com.au/products/hmr-particleboard?srsltid=AfmBOoot-ZMq88YI2FsUmVApJ4YHqYvjgvt-D47B3grmuzZH9pKPoQG1>

Prinshouthandel. (n.d.). MDF sheet material photograph [Photograph]. <https://prinshouthandel.nl/product/mdf-plaatmateriaal-wit-gegrond/>

Eco-Logisch. (n.d.). OSB board - Chipwood Sterling [Photograph]. <https://www.eco-logisch.nl/Chipwood-Sterling-OSB---Formaldehyde-vrij---rechte-kanten---Ongeschuurd-9mm-813-813>

Pollmeier. (n.d.). Spruce LVL product photograph [Photograph]. <https://www.pollmeier.com/spruce-lvl-us/>

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