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LOG LATHE SYSTEMS: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN AUTOMATIC VENEER PEELING LINES



Overview

Meinan history

Lathe comparison

Plywood composition

Advantages of the Meinan lathe

Features of the new Meinan peeling line manufactured for Swanson Group



Meinan History

- Founded in 1953 by Katsuji Hasegawa, an engineer formerly with the Taihei company
- Established as a research and development firm for veneer and plywood machinery
- Employee owned company, over 100 engineers, focused on innovation
- 130 U.S. patents, in addition to many Japan and worldwide patents





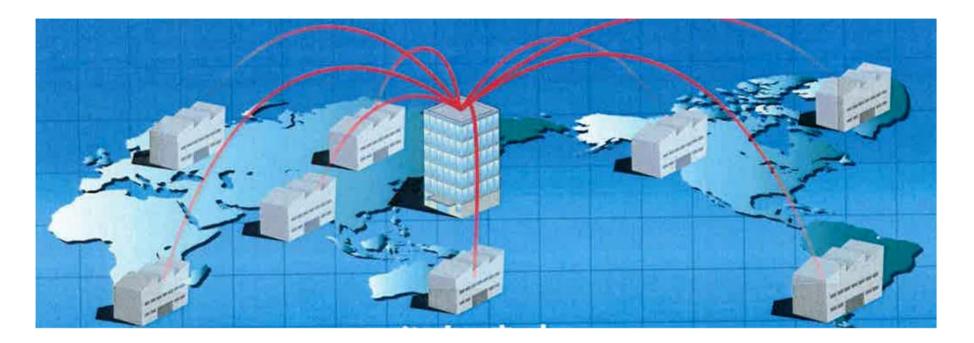
Meinan "firsts" related to plywood manufacturing

- 1950's Developed the wide belt sander, including the first wide belt wet sander
- 1970's Patented the first machine to join random dry veneer, a "composer"
- 1980's Patented the first circumferential-drive lathe
- 1990's Patented the automatic knife changer
- 2000's Patented the first composer to join random green veneer
- 2010's Patented 3-D vision scanning system for log charger



Meinan lathes are all over the world

Over 400 lathes sold: >175 Japan domestic market >250 Export market





Lathe Comparison

The technology and process of peeling veneer on the Meinan lathe line is completely different than what is being done on conventional lathe lines.

The Meinan concept focuses on recovery improvement to lower material costs, automation to lower labor costs, and technology to reduce glue and energy costs.

Manufacturers using Meinan peeling lines have reported substantial increases in recovery and improved veneer quality, giving Meinan's customers a competitive edge.



Mechanical comparison

Conventional Lathe

- Spindle drives the log during peeling
- Solid roller bar or nose bar
- Peeling force is greater than resistance force

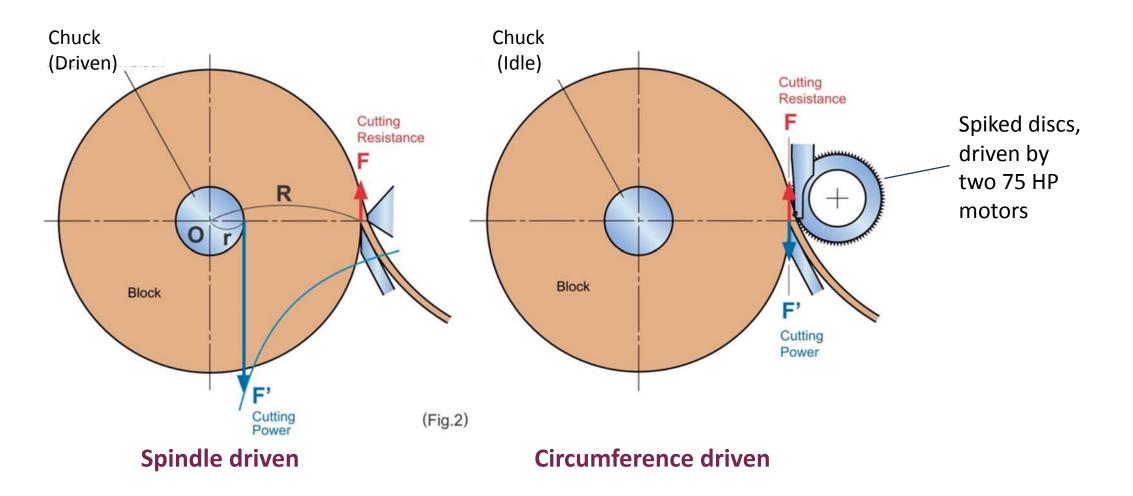
Meinan Lathe

- Spiked discs along log circumference provide the driving force
- Segmented nose bar
- Peeling force is equal to resistance force



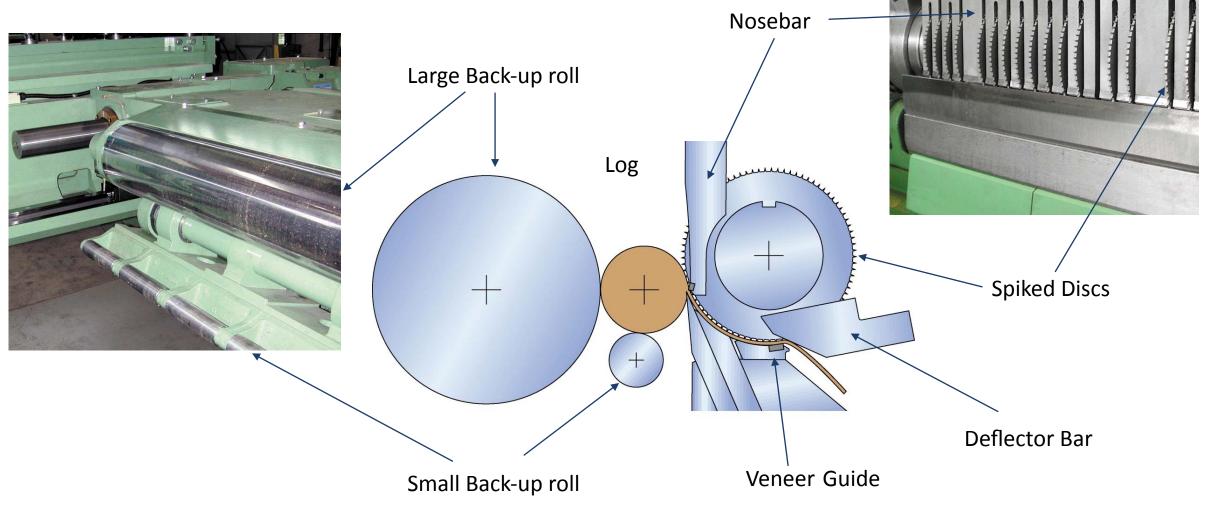
Conventional Lathe

Meinan Lathe





Sectional nosebar = smooth veneer





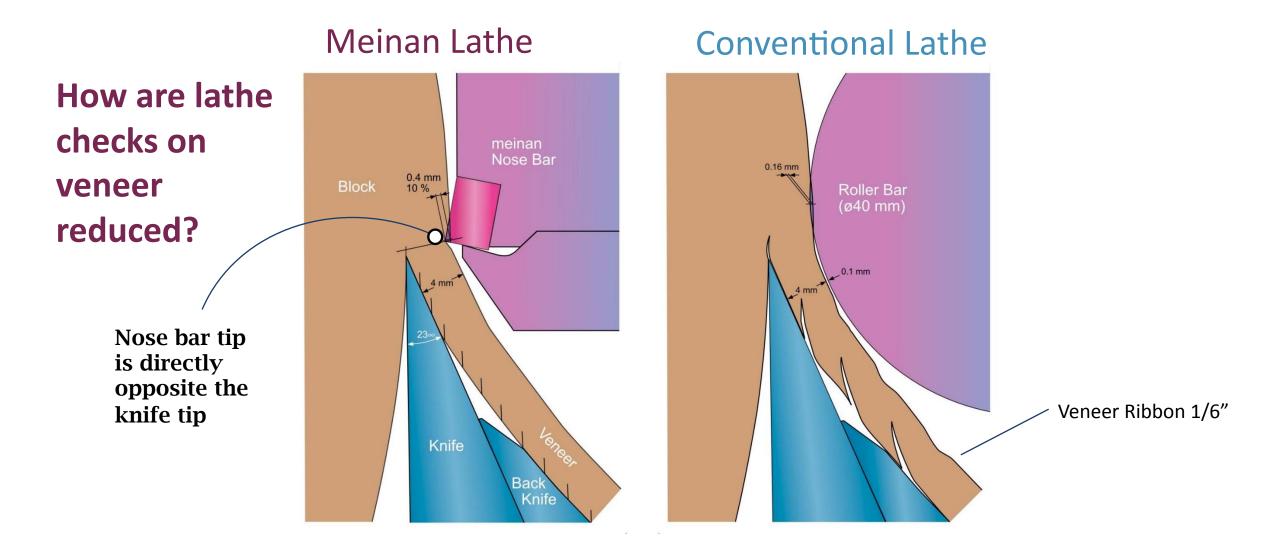


Heavy duty ball bearing feedscrews

Single 30 HP AC servo motor – knife carriage









Core veneers – grain direction of each

layer is at 90° to adjacent layer

Plywood composition

Why is veneer quality and thickness tolerance important?

> Any imperfection in the core can telegraph through to the face veneer

As the sheet is pressed, each layer will conform to defects in the adjacent layer, as well as introducing its own defects

Face veneer

IMAGE COURTESY OF POPULAR WOODWORKING

Back veneer



Advantages of the Meinan lathe

- Better veneer quality
- Lower Labor Costs
- Higher recovery
- Consistent peel thickness tolerance
- Increased dryer capacity
- Energy savings due to less log conditioning



Better veneer quality



Very flat stacked veneer



Very smooth surface with small lathe checks



Lower Labor Costs

Automatic Operation:

1 lathe operator and 1 assistant

Fast knife changes:5 minutes for lathe,3 minutes for rotaryclipper





Higher Recovery

2" log cores (5 cm)





Consistent Peel Thickness Tolerance

Spiked disks driven by two 75 HP motors





Cart is included for fast changeover





Features of the new Meinan peeling line

Meinan high-tech peeling line to be installed at Swanson Group Manufacturing plant in Springfield, Oregon:

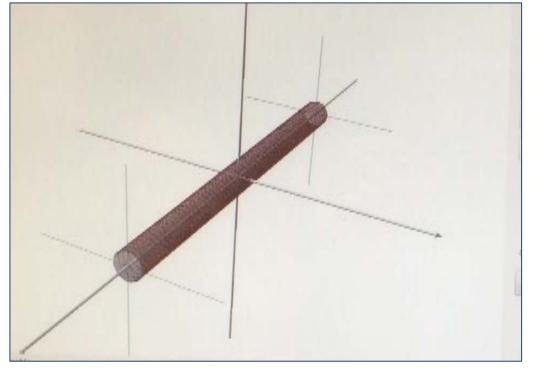
First plant in the world with fully automated green end

- Charger: 3-D Vision scanning with PC optimization
- Lathe: Constant peel speed for high productivity
- Automatic knife changer
- Full sheet stacking by moisture sort
- Automated random veneer clipping with in-line green veneer composing



Charger: 3-D Vision scanning

- Light Stripe scanning method projects laser line onto log surface
- Mulitple laser line projections for more data points
- 32 images per second, rotation in 1 second for all calculations
- Scanning points every 2.5mm
- Powerful lasers and camera perform accurately in harsh conditions
- Works with all wood species
- Increased recovery due to greater accuracy in determining optimum spin axis
- Reduced peel to peel time due to greater accuracy in determining max. log radius





Scanning simulation

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Full sheets (solid ribbon)
Sent to composers
Left or Right side defect bin
Trash



Charger Optimization

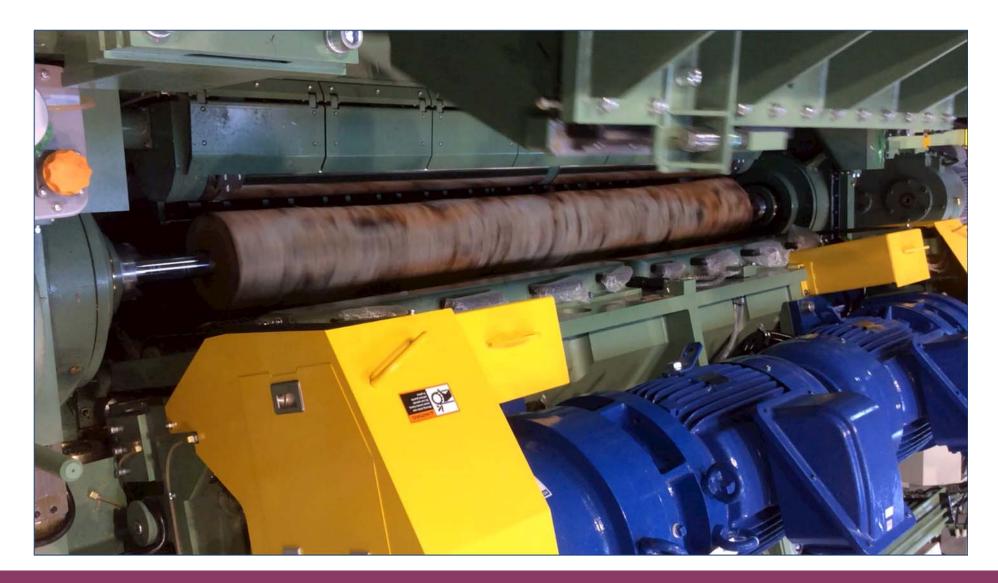
Veneer ribbon is split until an allowable percentage of defects are detected on the left or right side of the sheet

Parameters can be set for minimum and maximum size random strips to be composed





Lathe





Automatic knife changer





Automatic separation of fishtails, random veneer and waste



Random veneer clipper



Needle belt stacking

Veneer sheets are transported to the stackers by needle belts





Automatic full sheet stacking by moisture sort





Green Veneer Composers In-Line









Samples of veneer, plywood and LVL manufactured on the Meinan lathe are available at Meinan Booth #618 in the outer hall area.





Special thanks to **Steve Swanson** and his team

