



**Developing the industrial technology  
of color wood using small round wood**

**Developing the industrial technology  
of color natural wood**

**Developing the industrial technology  
of artificial flitching veneer**

1994

- : 1. 8
- 2. 1

1997 . 11 . .

:

: ( )

:

**1.**

.

**2.**

.

**3. 가**

.

“

”

1997 . 11 . .

:  
:  
:  
:  
:

.

.

가 , 가 , 가  
가 , 가 , 가

70%

가가

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

가가

가가

. . . . .

50,000-60,000 /m<sup>3</sup>

가

·

## 1. Color natural wood

가 (     ), (     )

·  
가.

·  
·     가  
·

## 2.

·  
가.

## 1. color natural wood

가.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)



7)

, , , , , , , ,  
 , .  
 . 가  
 가 ,  
 .  
 , , , , , , , ,  
 , .  
 가

1)

2)

3)

4)

1)

2) Neojapon

3)

가 , Neoj apon 가  
Blue .

**2.**

가.

가 > 가 >  
가 가 가  
가 가

가 , , , ,  
> > > >

1) 가 ,

2) 가 ,

4) 가 가

가 가

가

1)

3-4 ,

1 3 , 1 2 , 1 5 , 1 10

“U” 가 , 가 ,  
“V” 가 .

2)

( , ,

)

3-4

1 5 , 1 10 1 3 , 1 2 ,

(5mm 3-5cm )

가  
가



# Summary

## I. The title of research

Developing the industrial technology of color wood using small round wood

## II. The objectives of research and its importance

Currently, the technology of wood industry in Korea is quite high-leveled, but due to the rise of labor cost, the plywood industry has been declined and mostly we rely on exported products. Especially, since countries where the resources are abundant have limited exports business, the price of woods has increased, and this rise of price would continue. Unfortunately, however, more than 70 % of woods in Korea are small tree, and it is why it's hard to use because of high cost in lumbering. Meanwhile, the standard of living has risen, so demands of wood-products become high-leveled. One of methods to solve this problem is to raise the quality of domestic small round woods. So we have worked on how to make color woods.

The methods to color woods are producing color natural wood through transpiration method and coloring veneer artificially. Originally, considering the wood color and grains of woods, we produce wood products of a special purpose using *Zelkova serrata*(Thunb.) Makino, *Juniperus chinensis* Linnaeus, *Ginkgo biloba* Linnaeus, *Quercus*, *Fraxinus rhynchophylla* Hance, *Betula schmidtii* Regel, *Tilia amurensis* Ruprecht, *Kalopanax pictus*(Thunb.) Nakai, *Acer mono* Maximowicz, *Cornus controversa* Hemsley, *Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica* Planchon, *Carpinus laxiflora*(Sieb. et Zucc.) Blume, *Diospyros kaki* Thunberg, *Paulownia coreana* Uyeki, *Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus, *Stewartia koreana* Nakai, and etc., but due to lack in these resources it is difficult to produce high-quality wood products.

In this research, in order to get high quality out of small round

wood, we studied how to produce color natural woods. Lately, small round wood produced in Korea is used for pulp, particle board, fiber board, wrapping material, mine wood, chopsticks, farming equipments, charcoal and so on. However, competitiveness has decreased because of excessive supply of small round wood, decreased demand of domestic woods and rise of lumbering costs. In case of small round wood, the price is about 50,000 - 60,000 won per cubic meter.

As a plan to make domestic woods more useful, we have studied to develop industrial technology of color woods using small round wood.

### III. The contents and scope of research

#### 1. Developing industrial technology of color natural wood

It is the method to develop industrial technology of color natural wood using the transpiration method and topend method, and to combine the color of wood and dyes by letting dyes get penetrated through water flow path such as tracheids(gymnosperms) and vessels(angiosperms).

- a. Inquiry of water routes
- b. Inquiry of the coloring level of dyes for the each kind of species
- c. Coloring by means of topend method and topend vacuum method
- d. Investigating discoloration and pollution level

#### 2. Developing manufacturing technology of artificial flitching veneer

It is the method to develop manufacturing technology of artificial flitching veneer, by means of laminating a various kinds of color and design veneer or lumber by soaking, flitching and gluing, and then cutting with slicer.

- a. Inquiry of type of woods appropriate to this development plan
- b. Investigating semi-permanent dyes
- c. Studying the flitching method of veneer
- d. Studying the cutting degree

## IV. The results of research and the applications

### 1. Developing the industrial technology of color natural wood

#### a. Inquiry of water flow path

- 1) Water movement was done by sap wood, except for a few diffuse-porous wood.
- 2) Since there was few part of heart wood in *Acer palmatum* Thunberg, *Tilia amurensis* Ruprecht, *Styrax obassia* Siebold et Zuccarini, water movement was done at almost xylem
- 3) For gymnosperms, water movement was done through tracheid cells.
- 4) The water route between tracheid and tracheid cells was composed of bordered pits which was on tracheid cell wall.
- 5) The water moved to ray of conifers through cross field pits from tracheid, which is called capillary phenomenon.
- 6) For angiosperms, the water moved through vessel cells
- 7) Dyes penetrated through vessels were one that got spread out by wood fibers that were close by, and the other that did not get spread out by it.
- 8) The former ones were classified as following:  
one that got spread out completely for all types of wood fiber, and the other that got spread out only around vessels for certain types of wood fibers only.
- 9) There were the type of wood for which dyes get spread out through small vessels of latewood, the one for which dyes get spread out only through large vessels of early wood, the one for which dyes get spread throughout all vessels of early wood and late wood.
- 10) For the type where dyes got spread out only through vessels of early wood or of late wood, after dyes got penetrated there appeared a pattern of circles looking at cross section.
- 11) No coloring was done at multiseriate ray.
- 12) At uniseriate ray, coloring was done through vessel-ray pits, called capillary phenomenon
- 13) At bi-seriate ray and multiseriate ray, there were two types:

- the types for which coloring was possible were *Magnolia kobus* A. P. de Candolle, *Eucommia ulmoides* Oliver, *Crataegus pinnatifida* Bunge, *Prunus sargentii* Rehder, *Staphylea bumalda* De Candolle, *Tilia amurensis* Ruprecht, *Actinidia arguta* (S. et Z.) Planchon, *Cornus controversa* Hemsley, *Symplocos chinensis* for. *pilosa* (Nakai) Ohwi and etc., and the types for which coloring was not possible were *Lindera obtusiloba* Blume, *Morus bombycis* Koidzumi, *Acer ginnala* Maximowicz, *Acer mono* Maximowicz, *Acer negundo* Linnaeus, *Acer pseudo-sieboldianum* (Paxton) Komarov, *Tamarix chinensis* Loureiro, *Styrax obassia* Siebold et Zuccarini and etc.
- 14) The coloring was not done for compression wood of *Chamaecyparis pisifera* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Endlicher

B. Inquiry of the coloring level of each type of woods

- 1) Considering the level of penetration for conifers, acid dyes were generally high, alkaline dyes were middle-leveled and direct dyes were lowest-leveled.
- 2) But for *Pinus koraiensis* Siebold et Zuccarini and *Pinus densiflora* Siebold et Zuccarini, it was not obvious enough to be observed.
- 3) For angiospermae, the level of penetration was the same as gymnospermae.
- 4) Also, it was not obvious enough to be observed for *Quercus variabilis* Blume, *Albizia julibrissin* Durazzini, *Picrasma quassioides* (D. Don) Bennett, *Crylus heterophylla* Fischer et Trautvetter, *Eucommia ulmoides* Oliver, *Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus, *Staphylea bumalda* De Candolle, *Koelreuteria paniculata* Laxman, *Tamarix chinensis* Loureiro and *Styrax obassia* Siebold et Zuccarini.
- 5) After investigating the amount of penetrated dyes, for both gymnosperms and angiosperms, the amount of acid dyes was the highest, and alkaline and direct dyes came after in order.
- 6) But for *Castanea crenata* Siebold et Zuccarini, *Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica* Planchon, *Zelkova serrata* (Thunb.) Makino, *Celtis sinensis* Persoon, *Sophora japonica* Linnaeus, *Robinia pseudoacacia* Linnaeus, *Picrasma quassioides* (D. Don) Bennett,

*Phellodendron amurense* Ruprecht, *Rhus chinensis* Miller, *Paulownia tomentosa* Steudel, *Crylus heterophylla* Fischer et Trautvetter, *Magnolia kobus* A. P. de Candolle, *Lindera obtusiloba* Blume, *Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus, *Staphylea bumalda* De Candolle, *Acer mono* Maximowicz, *Acer pseudo-sieboldianum* (Paxton) Komarov, *Koelreuteria paniculata* Laxman, *Tilia amurensis* Ruprecht and *Tamarix chinensis* Loureiro, the penetrated amount of alkalic dyes was the highest.

- 7) Looking at cross section with naked eyes, the types for which dyes got spread out well *Magnolia kobus* A. P. de Candolle, *Eucommia ulmoides* Oliver, *Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus, *Crataegus pinnatifida* Bunge, *Acer ginnala* Maximowicz, *Acer mono* Maximowicz, *Acer pseudo-sieboldianum* (Paxton) Komarov, *Tilia amurensis* Ruprecht, *Styrax obassia* Siebold et Zuccarini.

c. Coloring by topend method and topend vacuum method

With topend method and topend vacuum method, comparing with transpiration method one could deal with large wood, and there was a merit to be able to penetrate various colors by differentiating ring sizes. In the research, it was done for *Alnus hirsuta* (Spach) Ruprecht, *Ginkgo biloba* Linnaeus, *Pinus densiflora* Siebold et Zuccarini, *Populus tomentiglandulosa* T. Lee, *Acer ginnala* Maximowicz, *Fraxinus rhynchophylla* Hance, *Pinus koraiensis* Siebold et Zuccarini and *Quercus aliena* Blume.

- 1) As a result of topend method for *Alnus hirsuta* (Spach) Ruprecht, one could make various colors.
- 2) In the case of *Ginkgo biloba* Linnaeus, ray led the penetration of dyes and then dyes moved to tracheids. As a result of topend vacuum method for *Pinus koraiensis* Siebold et Zuccarini, dyes got penetrated around ray and resin canals.
- 3) As a result of topend vacuum method which applied to *Quercus aliena* Blume, ring-porous wood of angiosperms, dyes got penetrated around large vessels and small vessels, and then spread out around near wood fibers. As a result of topend method for *Fraxinus rhynchophylla* Hance, after getting penetrated into large vessels, they spread out to the whole wood fibers and ray

cell.

- 4) As a result of topend method for *Populus tomentiglandulosa* T. Lee, dyes got penetrated into vessels, and then the dyes got diffused all of wood fibers and rays. As a result of topend method for *Acer ginnala* Maximowicz, dyes got penetrated into vessels.

d. Investigating discoloration and pollution

- 1) Discoloration and pollution by acid, alkalic and direct dyes

For acid dyes, in case of cutting before and after it gets dry, there was pollution at blade of knife and on surface of wood, and also it gets decolorized by water and alcohol. For alkalic and direct dyes, in case of cutting before it gets dry, there was pollution around blade of knife and surface of wood, and gets decolorized by alcohol.

- 2) Discoloration and pollution by Neojapon

In case of cutting before it gets dry, there was a little of pollution at blade of knife and on surface of wood, and it was decolorized by water and alcohol. After it gets dry in natural way, there was no pollution and was not decolorized either.

- 3) Investigating *Pinus densiflora* Siebold et Zuccarini after coloring dyes and pigment on slice veneer

The pattern of wood was not changed, and after getting dry there was no discoloration. In case of Neojapon before it gets dry, there was severe odor, but after getting dry there was none. Also, there was no change in colors. However, there was severe discoloration of acid blue.

## 2. Developing the industrial technology of artificial flitching veneer

### a. Inquiry of a proper type of woods for development

Considering the scope of coloring, it appeared as following: diffuse-porous wood > ring-porous wood > softwood, and diffuse-porous wood had higher level of coloring than ring-porous wood. As a result, in developing the technology of artificial flitching veneer, one

should classify the type of wood around diffuse-porous wood as a center. However, in case of ring-porous wood, if the original pattern of woods and the color painted were combined well, then the most beautiful color came out. Thus, the research on ring-porous wood was quite important.

Among the types of woods which live on their own in Korea, there are *Populus tomentiglandulosa* T. Lee, *Alnus hirsuta* (Spach) Ruprech, *Larix leptolepis* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Gordon, *Pinus koraiensis* Siebold et Zuccarini and *Quercus*. If one slices these types, then the result is following: *Populus tomentiglandulosa* T. Lee > *Pinus koraiensis* Siebold et Zuccarini > *Larix leptolepis* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Gordon > *Alnus hirsuta* (Spach) Ruprecht > *Quercus*

- 1) The annual rings of *Larix leptolepis* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Gordon and *Pinus koraiensis* Siebold et Zuccarini were arranged in an order, and the area of diffused resin canal in which they were abundant show light brown patterns. However, once it was colored this area became an obstacle.
- 2) *Populus tomentiglandulosa* T. Lee had mostly white color on surface, so it was easy to show any color. But around heart wood there was a low level of coloring. If one cuts sap wood, then one can color whatever he or she wants. *Alnus hirsuta* (Spach) Ruprecht had a gold color on surface, and thus if one color gold then the coloring level gets dropped.
- 3) In case of *Quercus*, there appeared an annual ring all over the slice veneer, and patterns by large vessels, and therefore one could use this as fancy wood.

b. Investigating the semi-permanent coloring dyes for wood

While the water soluble dye solution was tendency to get decolored, pigment solution didn't get decolored by sunlight or water. But, taking a test to see how *Pinus densiflora* Siebold et Zuccarini reacts to black pigment, there was tendency to get decolored into dark brown. When coloring the slice veneer rather than penetrating dyes using transpiration method, the coloring level was dropped. The coloring level of acid dyes is quite high, but after it gets dry there was severe decoloration. In case of alkalic and direct dyes that had lower

coloring level than acid ones, before it gets dry there was a little of decolorization and after that there was none.

c. Studying veneer-lamination method for artificial flitching veneer

For artificial flitching veneer, after coloring veneer when laminating little by little in the same direction as fiber, pressing down with pressure equipment, and then cutting slicing these laminating board again, laminating and flitching method changes as intended patterns.

1) Laminating method for fancy wood with triangular prominence and depression

After making a mold frame with triangular prominence and depression, laminating little by little in the same direction as fibers, and then pressing them with pressure equipment accompanied by 3 to 4 day-waiting period, one cut laminated board by slicer. In case of laminating, one has tested with different methods such as 3 pieces of non-colored slice veneer for 1 piece of colored slice veneer, 2 pieces for 1 piece, 5 pieces for 1 piece and 10 pieces for 1 piece. And also there was difference in height of triangular prominence and depression.

The reason why the pattern of fancy plywood changed was because of the degree of triangular prominence and depression and of cutting as well. When the degree of triangular prominence and depression was small and the degree of cutting is not given, then "u" pattern comes out. As the degree gets bigger and the cutting degree is given, "v" pattern comes out. The difference of pattern's width depends on the ratio of colored and non-colored slice veneer. In addition, the brightness and the color depend on the difference among wood color of slice veneer and the color of slice veneer used for laminating.

2) The laminating method of fancy wood in a mold of hemispherical form-prominence and depression

One differentiated the diameter and the distribution (opposite, alternate, the distance between hemispheres) of hemisphere for variety. After gathering laminated board, and pressing it for 3

to 4 days, one cut laminated board by slicer. In case of laminating, the ratio of the non-colored and colored slice veneer was 3 pieces per 1 piece, 2 pieces per 1 piece, 5 pieces per 1 piece and 10 pieces per 1 piece.

The reason why the pattern of artificial flitching veneer was the difference of diameter (5mm to 3-5 cm) and distribution of hemisphere. The distribution of circle patterns depended on the distribution of hemisphere. The difference of pattern width depended on the ratio of the non-colored and colored slice veneer, just as the triangular prominence and depression. Depending on the cutting degree, a circle pattern changed or an oval came out. The factors that cause these changes were the difference among wood color of slice veneer and the color of colored slice veneer used for laminating.

### 3) Studying cutting degree

One cut transpiration method, topend method, and the fancy wood of artificial flitching veneer by 3 to 45 degrees. If the cutting degree gets small after coloring by transpiration method and topend method, the patter similar to quarter sawed pattern, but if the degree gets bigger then the pattern of plain sawed came out. If the degree was small, then it was easy to cut, and as the degree gets bigger it gets hard to cut. Especially, this was obvious for ring-porous wood. As the cutting degree gets bigger, the intensity of veneer gets weaker, but the pattern come out in more various ways.

## CONTENTS

. Introduction .....	1
1. The objectives of research and its scope .....	1
. Developing the industrial technology of color natural wood .....	2
1. Inquiry of water flow path .....	2
2. Inquiry of the coloring level of each type of woods .....	6
3. Coloring by topend method and topend vacuum method .....	24
4. Investigating discoloration and pollution .....	25
. Developing the industrial technology of artificial flitching veneer .....	27
1. Inquiry of a proper type of woods for development .....	27
2. Investigating the semi-permanent coloring dyes for wood .....	28
3. Studying veneer-lamination method for artificial flitching veneer .....	31
4. Studying cutting degree .....	34

1	.....	1
1	.....	1
2	Color natural wood .....	2
1	.....	2
2	.....	6
3	가 .....	24
4	.....	25
3	.....	27
1	.....	27
2	.....	28
3	.....	31
4	.....	34

1

1

가

가

가

가

,

,

,

,

,

,

.

.

가

가

.

가

가

.

,

.

4.3%

.

가

.

가

가

가

.

70%

가가

.

가

.

.

가

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

,

.

가

.

## 2 Color natural wood

### 1

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

).

(

가

SLIDING

MICROTOM

2,

1.

(

( 1-14~

16, 2-1~3, 3-28~30, 4-42~44 ),

가

( 1-17~19, 2-4

~6, 3-31~33, 4-45~47 ).

( 1-14, 2-1, 3-28,

4-42 ).

4-42 ).

(

2.  
1)

,

( 5-94~96 ).

5-94 ).  
2)

(

( 6-122~124 ).

3)

가

( 7-143 145 ).

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

11)

9-56, 59~61 ).

12)

13) 가

가

14)

( 8-192 194 ).

(

( 10-213~215 ).

15)

16)

17)

( 11-352 354 ).

18)

19)

20)

21)

22)

23)

24)

25)

26)

12-258 260 ).

27)

28)

2

1%

54

0.3m

1m

1.

( 1, 2-1~3, 1 ).

320cm, 3cm

120cm,

200Mℓ

380cm,

2.9cm

110cm,

800

Mℓ

420cm,

3.6cm

30cm,

70Mℓ

가

( 1, 1, 55 ).

2.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 2 ). 448cm, 3. 4cm  
 130cm, 800M $\emptyset$  ,  
 509cm, 4. 3cm  
 509cm, 1, 500M $\emptyset$  , 554cm, 5cm  
 .  
 가 ,

,  
 ( 1, 2, 56 ).  
 , 가  
 ( 1,  
 1- 14 ~ 16, 3 ). 480cm, 5. 3cm  
 480cm, 2, 000M $\emptyset$  ,  
 580cm, 5. 7cm  
 150cm, 1, 000M $\emptyset$  , 450cm, 4. 5  
 cm 170cm,  
 350M $\emptyset$  . 가  
 , ( 1, 3, 57, 109,  
 113, 114 ).

, 가  
 , ( 1, 4 ). 240cm,  
 2. 4cm 125cm,  
 360M $\emptyset$  , 220cm, 2. 7cm  
 20cm, 150M $\emptyset$  ,  
 230cm, 2. 2cm  
 5cm, 30M $\emptyset$  .  
 가 ,

( 1, 4, 59 ).  
 ,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 3- 28 ~ 30, 5 ). 600cm,  
 4. 9cm

315cm, 2,000Mℓ, 590cm, 4.8cm  
 170Mℓ, 450cm, 4cm, 170cm,  
 30cm, 100Mℓ.  
 가 , ( 1, 5,  
 60, 109, 114 ).

3.

, ,  
 ( 1, 4-42~44, 6 ). 320cm,  
 4.5cm 320  
 cm, 750Mℓ, 220cm, 2.2cm  
 90cm, 250Mℓ,  
 240cm, 3.2cm  
 20cm, 40Mℓ.  
 가 , ,  
 ( 1, 6, 61 ).

4.

, ,  
 ( 1, 7 ). 420  
 cm, 3.2cm  
 420cm, 400Mℓ, 220cm, 3.1cm  
 80cm,  
 200Mℓ, 230cm, 1.3cm  
 120cm, 50Mℓ.  
 가 , ,  
 ( 1, 6,  
 58 ).

5.

, , ( 1,

8 ). 560cm, 5. 1cm  
 640cm, 2, 000Mℓ , 600cm,  
 5cm 600  
 cm, 2, 100Mℓ , 590cm, 4. 5cm  
 370cm, 250Mℓ  
 가  
 ( 1, 8, 62 ).

( 1, 9 ). 686cm,  
 4. 5cm  
 686cm, 1, 500Mℓ , 623cm, 5. 2cm  
 623cm, 1, 000Mℓ  
 , 426cm, 3. 5cm  
 10cm, 50Mℓ .  
 가  
 ( 1, 9, 63 ).

( 1, 10 ). 510cm,  
 4. 6cm 510cm,  
 1, 850Mℓ , 714cm, 5cm  
 714cm, 1, 500Mℓ ,  
 678cm, 5cm  
 30cm, 150Mℓ .  
 가  
 ( 1, 10, 64 ).

( 1, 5-91 93,  
 11 ). 610cm, 5. 3cm  
 610cm, 700Mℓ , 380cm,  
 3. 1cm 250  
 cm, 500Mℓ , 430cm, 3. 8cm  
 70cm, 150Mℓ .

가 , ( 1, 11, 65 ).

4. 3cm ( 1, 12 ). 530cm, 530cm, 1, 000ℓ , 430cm, 3. 1cm 350cm, 600ℓ , 430cm, 5. 2cm 30cm, 150ℓ . 가 ( 1, 12, 66 )

cm ( 1, 13 ). 702cm, 5 702cm, 2, 000ℓ , 579cm, 3. 5cm 300cm, 1, 400ℓ , 738cm, 8cm 10cm, 50ℓ . 가 ( 1, 13, 67 )

6. , , ( 1, 14 ). 630cm, 5cm 630cm, 400ℓ , 650cm, 5. 5cm 650cm, 900ℓ , 770cm, 5cm 20cm, 120ℓ . 가 ( 1, 14, 68 )

,  
( 1, 6-119~121, 15 ). 480  
cm, 4.2cm  
480cm, 120M $\emptyset$ , 360cm, 3cm  
360cm, 200M $\emptyset$   
, 180cm, 2.6cm  
15cm, 150M $\emptyset$ .  
가  
( 1, 15, 69 ).

,  
( 1, 16 ).  
580cm, 4.5cm  
580cm, 800M $\emptyset$ , 560cm, 4.9cm  
650cm, 1,300M $\emptyset$   
, 550cm, 3.2cm  
60cm, 100M $\emptyset$ .  
가  
( 1, 16, 70 ).

7.

,  
(  
1, 17 ). 310cm, 3cm  
310cm, 250M $\emptyset$ , 290cm,  
2.6cm  
250cm, 400M $\emptyset$ , 170cm, 1.7cm  
15cm, 200M $\emptyset$   
가  
( 1, 17, 71 ).

1, 7- 140~ 142, 18 ). 430cm, 2. 6cm  
 430cm,  
 150Mℓ , 350cm, 3. 1cm  
 350cm, 1, 250Mℓ , 370  
 cm, 3. 2cm  
 30cm, 120Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 18, 72 ).

( 1, 19 ). 800cm, 5. 4  
 cm 800cm,  
 1, 500Mℓ , 670cm, 5. 2cm  
 670cm, 800Mℓ ,  
 700cm, 5. 3cm  
 250cm, 250Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 19, 73 ).

8.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 20 ). 380cm,  
 2. 8cm 380cm,  
 400Mℓ , 530cm, 3. 1cm  
 310cm, 150Mℓ ,  
 420cm, 2. 8cm  
 35cm, 30Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 20, 74 ).

9.

,  
 ( 1, 21 ).

550cm, 4. 4cm  
 520cm, 800ℓ, 610cm, 5cm  
 530cm, 500Mℓ  
 , 460cm, 4cm  
 15cm, 250Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 21, 75  
 ).

10.

,  
 ( 1,  
 22 ). 620cm, 5. 9cm  
 620cm, 200Mℓ, 420cm,  
 5cm  
 350cm, 500Mℓ, 470cm, 4. 3cm  
 20cm, 200Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1,  
 22, 76 ).

11.

,  
 ( 1, 23  
 ). 450cm, 3. 6cm  
 450cm, 400Mℓ, 420cm,  
 2. 5cm 230cm,  
 250Mℓ, 230cm, 2. 3cm  
 30cm, 50Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1,  
 23, 77 ).

12.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 24 ). 660cm, 6cm  
 660cm, 420M $\emptyset$   
 , 600cm, 4.7cm  
 480cm, 650M $\emptyset$  , 400cm,  
 3.5cm 15cm,  
 60M $\emptyset$  . 가  
 ,  
 ( 1, 24, 78 ).

13.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 8-189~191, 25  
 ). 610cm, 4.3cm  
 610cm, 600M $\emptyset$  , 600cm,  
 4.7cm  
 600cm, 300M $\emptyset$  , 510cm, 3.3cm  
 270cm, 100M $\emptyset$   
 . 가  
 ,  
 ( 1, 25, 79 ).

14.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 26 ). 350cm, 6.6cm  
 350cm, 50M $\emptyset$  ,  
 200cm, 2.9cm  
 80cm, 150M $\emptyset$  , 180cm, 2.2cm

. 80cm, 50Mℓ  
 가 ,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 26, 80 ).  
 15.  
 ,  
 , ( 1,  
 27 ). 640cm, 5.5cm  
 640cm, 500Mℓ , 550cm,  
 4cm  
 130cm, 450Mℓ , 600cm, 4.5cm  
 30cm, 70Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 27, 81 ).  
 ,  
 ( 1, 9-56~58, 28 ).  
 420cm, 3.9cm  
 420cm, 800Mℓ , 440cm, 4cm  
 40cm,  
 200Mℓ , 320cm, 3.4cm  
 15cm, 50Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 28,  
 82 ).  
 ,  
 ( 1, 29 ). 470cm, 3cm  
 470cm, 300Mℓ ,  
 460cm, 2.5cm  
 110cm, 650Mℓ , 630cm, 3.3  
 cm 50cm,  
 250Mℓ . 가

( 1, 29, 83 ).

16.

( 1, 30 ). 560cm, 4.7cm  
330cm, 350

Mℓ , 520cm, 5.6cm  
120cm, 300Mℓ , 470cm,  
4.8cm 30  
cm, 70Mℓ . 가

( 1, 30, 84 ).

( 1, 10-210~212, 31 ).  
640cm, 8.8cm

400cm, 2,000Mℓ , 640cm, 7.3cm  
220cm,  
250Mℓ , 680cm, 6.6cm  
70cm, 200Mℓ .  
가

( 1, 31, 85 ).

17. 가

가

( 1, 32 ). 450cm, 4.4cm 가

450cm, 400Mℓ , 330cm, 220  
4.1cm 가  
cm, 200Mℓ , 320cm, 2.4cm 가  
30cm, 80Mℓ .

가 , ( 1, 32, 86 ).

18.

, , ( 1, 33 ). 620cm, 4.6cm 620cm, 1,500ℓ , 570cm, 4.1cm 570cm, 1,200ℓ , 570cm, 3.2cm 250ℓ . 250cm, 가 ( 1, 33, 87 ).

19.

, , ( 1, 34 ). 310cm, 1.8cm 300cm, 100ℓ , 280cm, 2.1cm 20cm, 30ℓ , 250cm, 2.2cm 100cm, 10ℓ . 가 ( 1, 34, 88 ).

20.

, , ( 1, 35 ). 370cm, 3.8cm 370cm, 200ℓ , 340cm,

3cm  
 900Mℓ , 270cm, 3.5cm  
 40cm, 50Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 35, 89  
 ).

21.

, ,  
 ( 1, 36 ). 610cm, 3.5cm  
 300cm,  
 150Mℓ , 440cm, 3cm  
 120cm, 450Mℓ , 430cm,  
 3.4cm  
 5cm, 50Mℓ . 가  
 ,  
 ( 1, 36, 90 ).

22.

, .  
 , ( 1, 37  
 ). 420cm, 5.5cm  
 420cm, 1, 900Mℓ , 440cm, 3.7  
 cm 150cm,  
 1, 200Mℓ , 320cm, 1.6cm  
 30cm, 30Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 37,  
 91 ).

23.

( 1, 12- 258 260, 38 ). 410cm,  
 5. 9cm  
 410cm, 1, 200Mℓ , 450cm, 4. 9cm  
 130cm, 2, 300Mℓ  
 , 310cm, 2. 8cm  
 150cm, 450Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 38, 92  
 ).

24.

, .  
 ( 1, 39 ).  
 550cm, 3. 8cm  
 550cm, 1, 200Mℓ , 420cm, 3cm  
 100cm, 1, 150Mℓ  
 , 390cm, 2. 4cm  
 80cm, 250Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 39, 93 ).

( 1, 40 ). 685cm, 5cm  
 500cm,  
 2, 000Mℓ , 758cm, 5. 5cm  
 758cm, 2, 000Mℓ ,  
 654cm, 5cm  
 30cm, 250Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 ( 1, 40, 94 ).

( 1, 41 ). 380cm,  
 4. 5cm  
 380cm, 1, 800Mℓ , 320cm, 2. 6cm

230cm, 700Mℓ  
 , 270cm, 2.7cm  
 15cm, 170Mℓ .  
 가  
 , ( 1, 41, 95 ) .

25.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 42 ) . 1,000cm , 3.6cm  
 600cm , 950Mℓ ,  
 1,000cm , 3.1cm  
 600cm, 500Mℓ , 1,000cm  
 , 3.1cm  
 600cm , 250Mℓ .  
 , ( 1, 42, 96 ) .

26.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 43 ) . 420cm,  
 3.5cm  
 420cm, 1,100Mℓ , 470cm, 3.3cm  
 150cm, 1,150Mℓ  
 , 370cm, 3.3cm  
 150cm, 150Mℓ .  
 가 가  
 , ( 1, 43, 97 ) .

27.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 44 ) .  
 ) . 490cm, 4.6cm

490cm, 1, 400ℓ, 410cm,  
 3. 1cm 210cm,  
 400ℓ, 380cm, 2. 5cm  
 60cm, 100ℓ .  
 가 ,  
 가 , ( 1,  
 44, 98 ).  
 ,  
 , ( 1, 45 ).  
 700cm, 4. 7cm  
 700cm, 300ℓ, 720cm, 5. 8cm  
 720cm,  
 2, 500ℓ, 650cm, 3. 3cm  
 50cm, 150ℓ .  
 가  
 , 가 ,  
 ( 1, 45, 99 ).  
 ,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 46 ). 320cm, 2cm  
 210cm, 100ℓ  
 , 310cm, 2. 1cm  
 140cm, 70ℓ, 260cm,  
 2. 3cm 10  
 cm, 10ℓ .  
 가 , 가 ,  
 ( 1, 46, 100 ).  
 .  
 , ,  
 ( 1,  
 47 ). 510cm, 3. 2cm  
 510cm, 600ℓ, 500cm,  
 4. 6cm 210cm,  
 750ℓ, 480cm, 3. 4cm

30cm, 150Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 가 , ( 1,  
 47, 101 ).

28.

, , (   
 1, 48 ). 230cm, 4cm  
 160cm, 50Mℓ ( 1,  
 48, 102 ).

29.

. ,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 49  
 ). 720cm, 4.6cm  
 520cm, 800Mℓ , 580cm, 4.8cm  
 350cm,  
 2,500Mℓ , 430cm, 2.7cm  
 40cm, 150Mℓ .  
 가 ,  
 가 , ( 1, 49,  
 103 ).

30.

,  
 ,  
 ( 1, 50 ). 1,000cm ,  
 2.5cm 600  
 cm , 1,150Mℓ , 1,000cm , 2.7cm  
 600cm ,  
 950Mℓ , 1,000cm , 2.4cm  
 600cm , 550Mℓ .  
 ,  
 가 ( 1, 50, 104 ).

31.

, ( 1,  
51 ). 290cm, 2.7cm  
220cm, 400Mℓ ( 1, 51,  
105 ).

32.

,  
( 1, 12-352 354, 52 ). 400cm, 4.4  
cm 330cm,  
750Mℓ , 450cm, 2.4cm  
130cm, 250Mℓ ,  
350cm, 2.9cm  
15cm, 30Mℓ .  
가 , 가 ,  
( 1, 52, 106 ).

33.

,  
( 1, 53  
) . 500cm, 4.2cm  
500cm, 2,000Mℓ , 380cm,  
3.4cm 60  
cm, 400Mℓ , 410cm, 3.5cm  
40cm, 100Mℓ .  
가 ,  
( 1, 53, 107 ).

34.

,  
( 1,

54 ). 620cm, 5. 4cm  
620cm, 2, 000ℓ , 690cm,  
4. 8cm  
350cm, 2, 250ℓ , 600cm, 4. 5cm  
40cm, 130Mℓ  
가  
가  
( 1, 54, 108 ).

3 가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가

13 14 가  
13 14 가  
0 .

15-17  
15 가  
16-17

가  
가  
18  
19

20 21

22

23 24

가

25

가

4

1.

가

가

2. Neoj apon  
Neoj apon

3.

( Red BE 304, Red GE 306, Brown BE, Blue  
606 FLE, Black 820 GE, Green BE, Yellow 108 3BE, Yellow 120, Pink)  
( Blue, Red, Black) .

, Neoj apon 가  
가 .  
Blue .



가

가

가

가

가

,

)

(

,

,

,

(

)

가

2

12

가

가

(Neojapon)

M E. K.

가

1 2  
 3  
 1 2 blue green 2. 5%- 5%  
 "26 37 " M E. K. (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)  
 Neojapon

$$\text{Neojapon(g)} \times 100$$

$$\frac{\text{Neojapon(g)}}{\text{M.E.K.(M)} + \text{Neojapon(g)}} \times 100$$

1.  
 brown 0. 005% ( )  
 26 ) 가 .  
 가  
 ,  
 brown 0. 008% ( 27 )  
 가 가 ,  
 가 가 brown 0. 009%  
 ( 28 )  
 " 26"  
 .  
 .  
 pink 0. 01% orange 0. 007%  
 ( 29 ) orange , pink  
 pink 0. 018% orange 0. 007% ( 30 ) pink  
 0. 01% ( 31 ) pink 0. 025% orange  
 .  
 green 0. 009% ( 32 )  
 )  
 가 가 green  
 0. 012% ( 33 ) ,  
 가  
 blue 0. 2% pink 0. 12% ( )  
 34 ) blue pink . blue

blue 0.35% pink 0.35%  
( 35 )

blue 0.3% pink 0.3% ( 36 )  
, 0.35%

가  
“ 37”

2.

가.

pink 0.002% orange  
orange 0.007-0.009%  
가 가 가

가 Orange 가 tylosis가  
가 0.009%  
orange

black 가  
가 black  
violet 10 : 1 가  
가 가

가

. Black 0.02% violet 0.002% 가

sky blue

가

blue 0.02% . Dark

blue 가 blue 0.015%, red 0.05%, green 0.005%

가 가 dark

dark

Brown

가 . (0.1%)

brown

가

Gold

가 , gold 0.02% 가

Violet blue pink

가 . Violet pink

, blue pink blue

(0.006-0.01%)

3

1.

가.

(가 ; 17.8cm, ; 42.5cm, ; 3cm) ( ; 3cm,

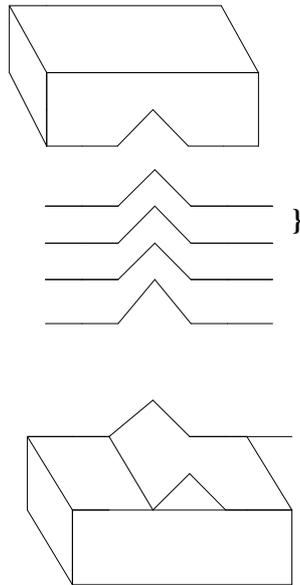
; 6cm)

3-4

1 3 , 1 2 , 1 5 , 1 10

U 가 , 가 ,  
V 가 .

가



4:1

, 10:1

( 38 )

1 5 ( 39)

“ 38”  
( 40 )

1 2-3  
가 .

( 41 )

2.  
가.

(가 ; 17.8cm, ; 42.5cm, ; 3cm) (5mm

3-5cm ) ( , , )

3-4

1 3 , 1 2 , 1 5 , 1

10

(5mm 3-5cm )

( , , )

가 .

가

( 42 )

(5cm) , 180c 가

( 43 )

5cm

( 44

)

가 .

( 45 )

.  
, , ,  
.

4

,  
.  
가  
가  
가  
가

( 46 )

3° 45°

가  
가  
가  
.

18°

3° 18°

. 0° 45°



1.

	(cn)	(cn)				(cn)	(nl)	( )							
								1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m		
	320	3	13	5	8	120	200	0-8							
	380	2.9	10	4	6	110	800	1-4							
	420	3.6	16	8	8	30	70							30cn	1-6
	448	3.4	9	5	4	130	800	0-4							
	509	4.3	11	5	6	509	1500	0-6	0-6	0-5	0-5				
	554	5	18	6	12	0	0								
	480	5.3	15	6	9	480	2000	0-9	0-6	0-5	0-3				
	580	5.7	16	8	8	150	1000	0-4							
	450	4.5	9	3	6	170	350	0-6						Black	Blue
	240	2.4	10	6	4	125	360	0-4 4-5							
	220	2.7	14	8	6	20	150							10cn	0-5
	230	2.2	13	5	8	5	30							5cn	0, 1
	600	4.9	16	6	10	315	2000	0-10	0-8						
	590	4.8	13	6	7	170	1100	0-7							
	450	4	13	7	6	30	100							30cn	0-5
	420	3.2	18	9	9	420	400	0-11	0-9	0-6					
	220	3.1	18	9	9	80	200							70cn	0-6
	230	1.3	13	8	5	120	50	0, 3-9							
	320	4.5	21	10	11	320	750	0-11	0-9						
	220	2.2	12	6	6	90	250							80cn	1-2, 2-3
	240	3.2	17	7	10	20	40							10cn	2, 4-5

	(сн)	(сн)				(сн)	(нл)	( )						
								1м	2м	3м	4м	5м	6м	
	560	5.1	12	9	3	640	2000	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-2		
	600	5	18	13	5	600	2100	0-5	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1		
	590	4.5	13	10	3	370	250	0-1	0-1	0-1				
	686	4.5	17	6	11	686	1500	0-12	0-12	0-9	0-7			
	623	5.2	17	7	10	623	1000	1-4	1-3	1				
	426	3.5	12	4	8	10	50							
	510	4.6	16	4	12	510	1850	0-15	0-12	0-6	0-5			
	714	5	15	8	7	714	1500	0-4	0	0				
	678	5	17	6	11	30	150						30сн	1
	610	5.3	13	6	7	610	700	0-7	0-7	0-3	0-3	0-3		
	380	3.1	13	6	7	250	500	0-3	0-1					
	430	3.8	12	4	8	70	150						70сн	0-1
	530	4.3	16	8	8	530	1000	0-8	0-8	0-6	0-5	0-3		
	430	3.1	15	8	7	350	600	1-2	1-2	1-2				
	430	5.2	17	6	11	30	150						30сн	0-1
	702	5	20	7	13	702	2000	0-13	0-13	0-13	0-11	0-10		
	579	3.5	15	5	10	300	1400	0-6	0-2	0-2				
	738	8	18	7	11	10	50						10сн	0( )
	630	5	17	8	9	630	400	0-7, 14-17	0-7	0-5				
	650	5.5	15	8	7	650	900	0-5	0-2	0-1	1			
	770	5	18	12	6	20	120						20сн	0, 8-12

	(сн)	(сн)				(сн)	(мл)	( )							
								1м	2м	3м	4м	5м	6м		
	480	4.2	29	14	15	480	120	0-13 15-16 16-27	0-12 12-14						
	360	3	25	11	14	360	200	0-2, 3, 4, 8, 11	0-1	0-1					
	180	2.6	13	7	6	15	150							10сн	2, 8
	580	4.5	30	11	19	580	800	0-19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	0-17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	0-11	0-5	0-3			
	560	4.9	28	12	16	560	1300	0-16	0-2	0-1	0-1				
	550	3.2	20	8	12	60	100							30сн	0-1
	310	3	18	13	5	310	250	0-5	0-3						
	290	2.6	8	5	3	250	400	1, 2	1						
	170	1.7	10	6	4	15	200							10сн	1
	430	2.6	6	3	3	430	150	0-1, 2	0-1, 2	0-1	0-1				
	350	3.1	9	6	3	350	1250	0-1	0-1	0-1					
	370	3.2	10	7	3	30	120							30сн	1
	800	5.4	23	19	4	800	1500	0-4	0-4	0-3	0-2	0-2	0-2		
	670	5.2	23	19	4	670	800	0-4	0-3	0-2	0-1	0-1	0-1		
	700	5.3	21	16	5	250	250							50сн	0
	380	2.8	6	3	3	380	400	0-1, 2, 3	0-1	0-1					
	530	3.1	9	6	3	310	150	0, 1	0, 1	0, 1					
	420	2.8	8	4	4	35	30							30сн	1
	550	4.4	24	7	17	520	800	0-19	0-14	0-13	0-11	0-8			
	610	5	28	8	20	530	500	0-1	1	1	1	1			
	460	4	26	8	18	15	250							10сн	0



	(cm)	(cm)				(cm)	(nl)	( )						
								1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	
	640	5.5	11	5	6	640	500	0-11	0-9	0-7	0-6			
	550	4	10	6	4	130	450	0, 8-10						
	600	4.5	10	8	2	30	70						30cm	0-6
	420	3.9	9	5	4	420	800	0-6	0-6	0-5	0-2, 3, 4			
	440	4	8	5	3	40	200						40cm	0-7
	320	3.4	10	6	4	15	50						15cm	0-9
	470	3	13	6	7	470	300	0-11	0-11	0-10				
	460	2.5	14	5	9	110	650	0-7						
	630	3.3	12	5	7	50	250						50cm	11
	560	4.7	14	8	6	330	350	0-10	0-10	3-4, 7-8				
	520	5.6	10	5	5	120	300	1-4, 6-7						
	470	4.8	7	4	3	30	70						20cm	0-1, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6
	640	8.8	12	4	8	400	2000	0-8	0-8	2-5	3-5			
	640	7.3	10	4	6	220	250	1-6	1-3					
	680	6.6	8	4	4	70	200						70cm	0-1
가	450	4.4	12	6	6	450	400	0-4	0-4	0-4	0-3			
	330	4.1	11	5	6	220	200	5-6	5-6					
	320	2.4	9	4	5	30	80						20cm	1-2, 2-3, 3-4
	620	4.6	20	14	6	620	1500	0-6	0-4	0-4	0-4	0-3	0-2	
	570	4.1	25	10	15	570	1200	0-5	0-5	0-4	0-1, 3	0-1		
	570	3.2	22	10	12	250	250						40cm	0-1

	(сн)	(сн)				(сн)	(мл)	( )						
								1м	2м	3м	4м	5м	6м	
	310	1.8	9	4	5	300	100	0-7	0-5	0-2				10сн 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
	280	2.1	11	6	3	20	30							
	250	2.2	8	4	4	100	10	0-6						
	370	3.8	12	5	7	370	200	0-10	0-6	0-4				
	340	3	12	5	7	230	900	0-11	0-8					
	270	3.5	13	7	6	40	50							
	610	3.5	15	5	10	300	150	0-11	0-8	0-2				
	440	3	11	4	7	120	450	1-4						
	430	3.4	14	5	9	5	50						50сн 0-1	
	420	5.5	9	4	5	420	1900	0-5, 6, 7	0-5	0-4	0-2			
	440	3.7	7	3	4	150	1200	0-4						
	320	1.6	4	2	2	30	30						30сн 0-2	
	410	5.9	19	8	11	410	1200	0-17	0-12	0-10				
	450	4.9	19	12	7	130	2300	0-1						
	310	2.8	15	9	6	150	450	0-11						
	550	3.8	12	6	6	550	1200	0-12	1-10	1-8	1-6, 8	1-5		
	420	3	9	3	6	100	1150	1-3, 5-6						
	390	2.4	6	2	4	80	250						50сн 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
	685	5	16	8	8	500	2000	0-8	0-2, 5-8	0				
	758	5.5	12	5	7	758	2000	0-8	0-7	0-7				
	654	5	17	7	10	30	250						10сн 8-10	



	(сн)	(сн)				(сн)	(мл)	( )						
								1м	2м	3м	4м	5м	6м	
	230	4	24	14	10	160	50	0-1						
	720	4.6	12	2	10	520	800	0-9, 10-11	0-8,9	0-6,7	0-5	0-3		
	580	4.8	13	6	7	350	2500	0-10	0-6	0-3				
	430	2.7	8	4	4	40	150						30сн	2-3
	1000	2.5	9	1	8	600	1150	0-9	0-8	0-7	0-7	0-7	0-7	
	1000	2.7	10	2	8	600	950	0-8	0-5					
	1000	2.4	9	2	7	600	550	0-7	0-7	0-6				
	290	2.7	15	7	8	220	400	0-3	1, 2, 3					
	400	4.4	9	3	6	330	750	0-6	0-3	0-1				
	450	2.4	8	3	5	130	250	1, 2, 3						
	350	2.9	6	3	3	15	30						10сн	1, 2
	500	4.2	7	2	5	500	2000	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5			
	380	3.4	14	6	8	60	400	0-1, 7-8						
	410	3.5	10	4	6	40	100						30сн	2-3, 5-6
	620	5.4	20	8	12	620	2000	0-18	0-14	0-12	0-9	0-7		
	690	4.8	20	7	13	350	2250	0-18	0-3, 8-12	2-3, 8-12				
	600	4.5	19	7	12	40	130						40сн	0-16

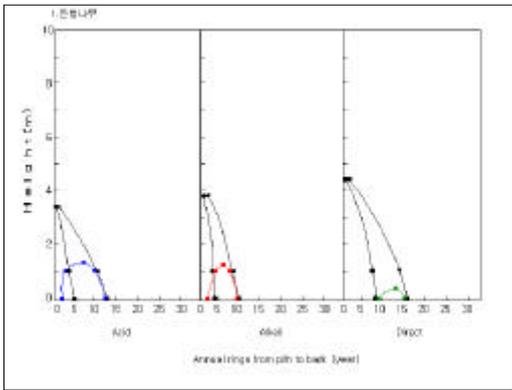
- ( )

-

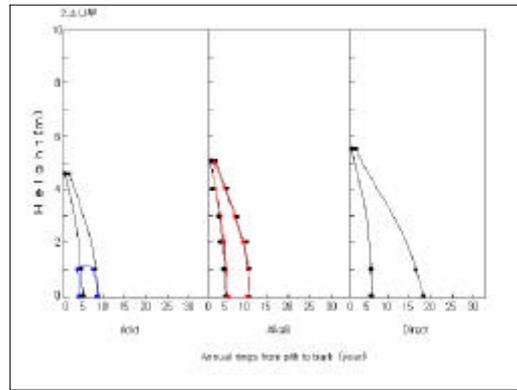
- 가

- 가

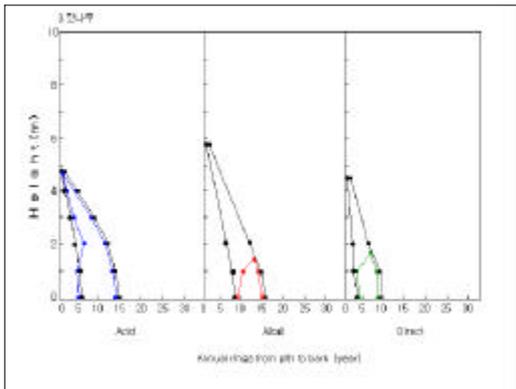
- 가



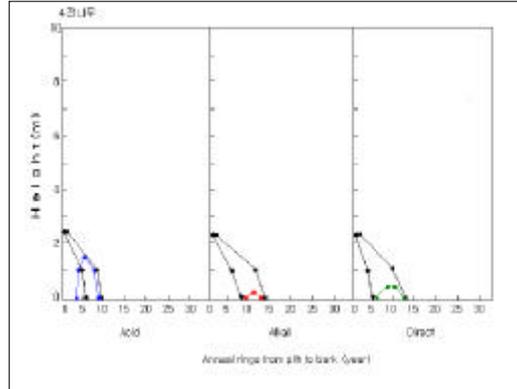
1.



2.



3.



4.

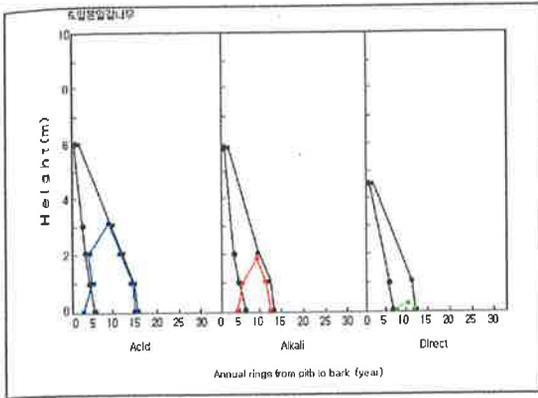


그림5. 일본잎갈나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

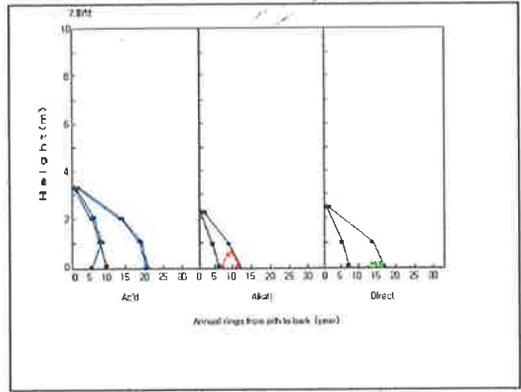


그림6. 화백 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

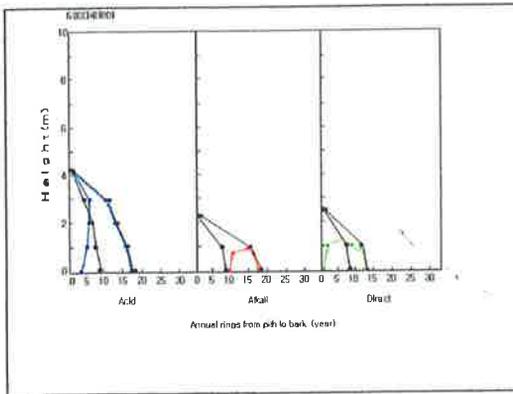


그림7. 메타세쿼이아 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

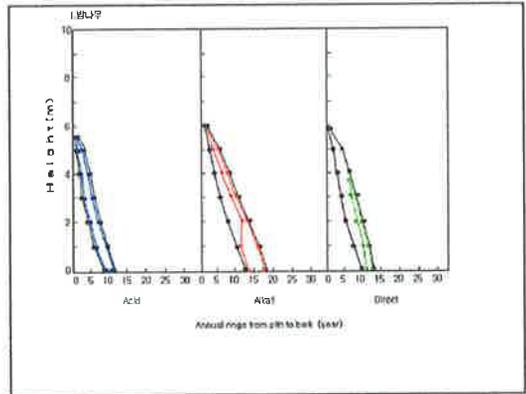


그림8. 밤나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

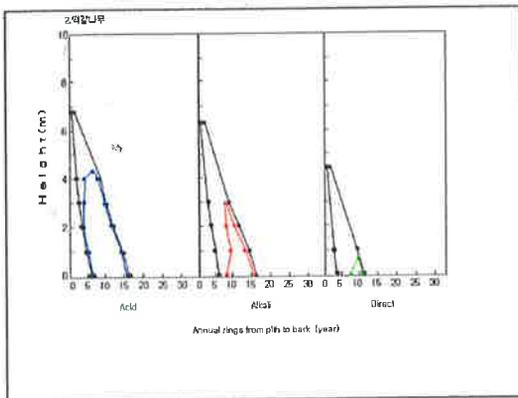


그림9. 떡갈나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

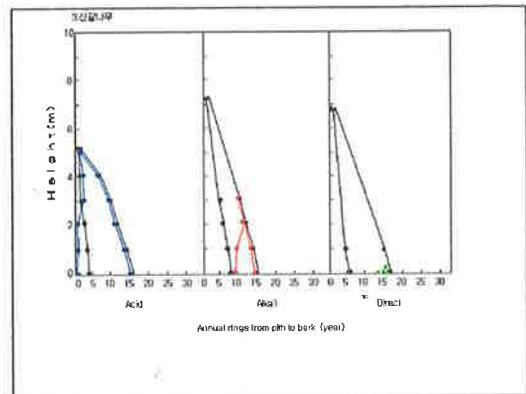


그림10. 신갈나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

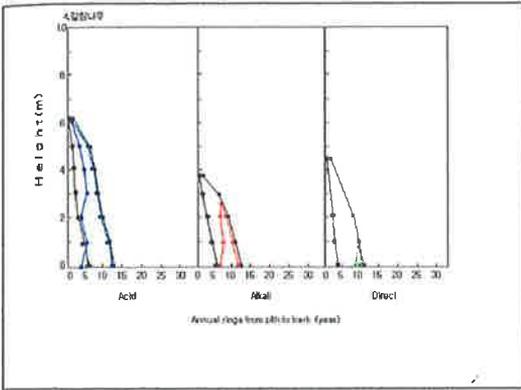


그림 11. 갈참나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

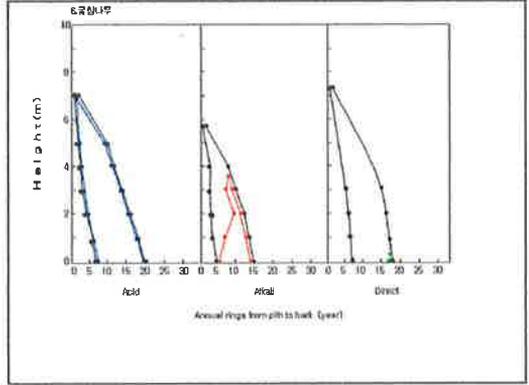


그림 12. 졸참나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

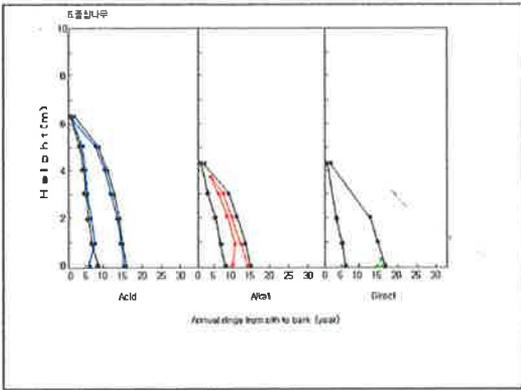


그림 13. 굴참나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

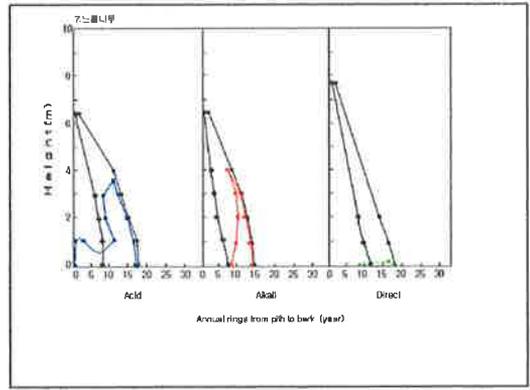


그림 14. 느릅나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

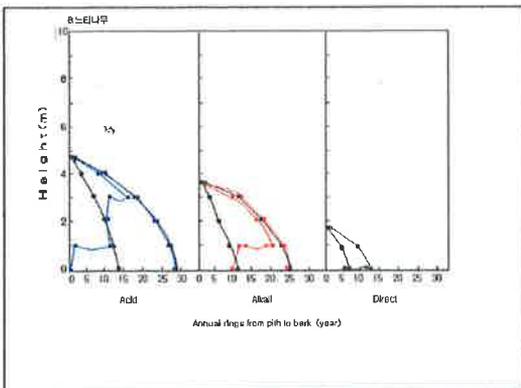


그림 15. 느티나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

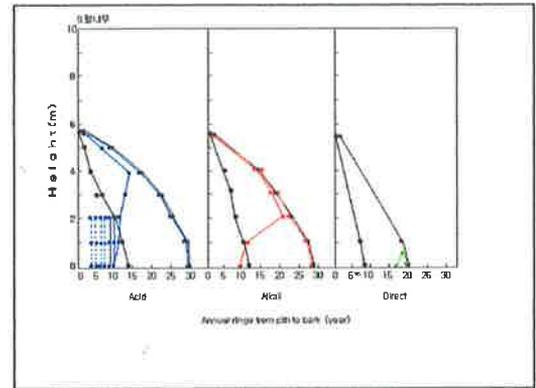


그림 16. 팽나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

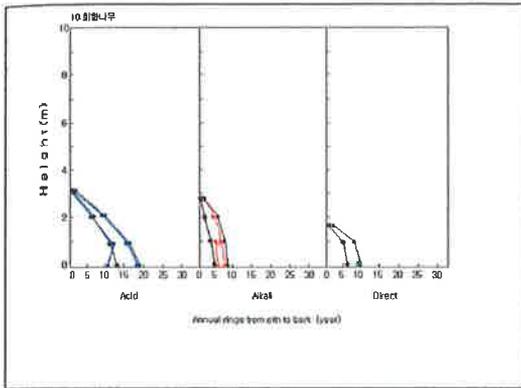


그림17. 회화나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

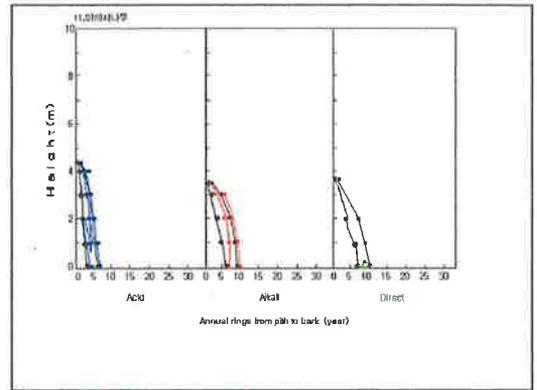


그림18. 아까시나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

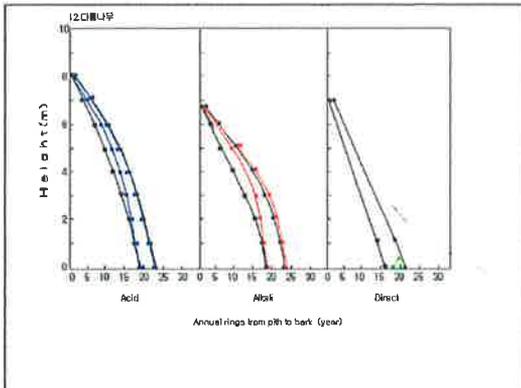


그림19. 다릅나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

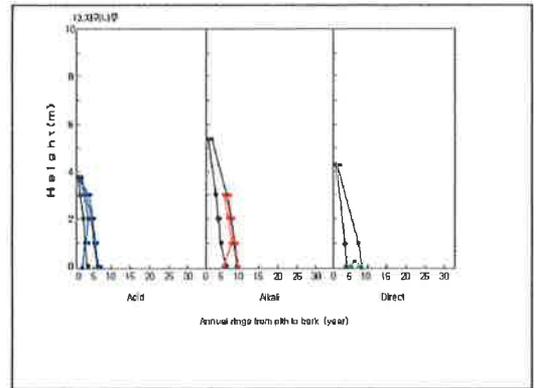


그림20. 자귀나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

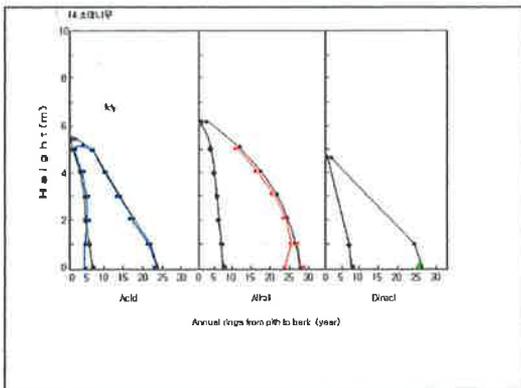


그림21. 소태나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

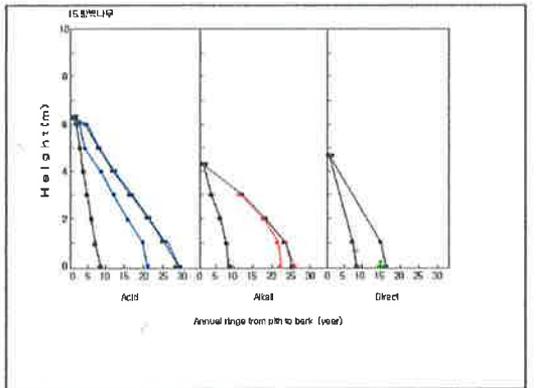


그림22. 황벽나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

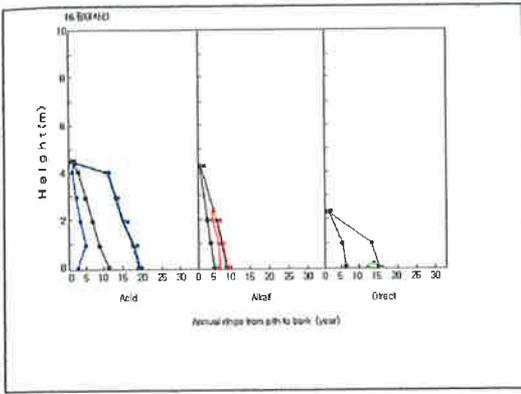


그림23. 팥대싸리 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

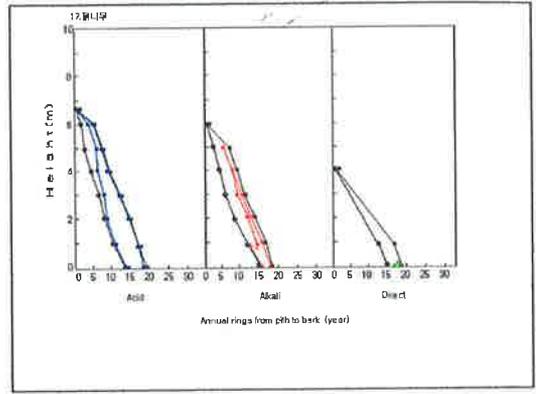


그림24. 붉나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

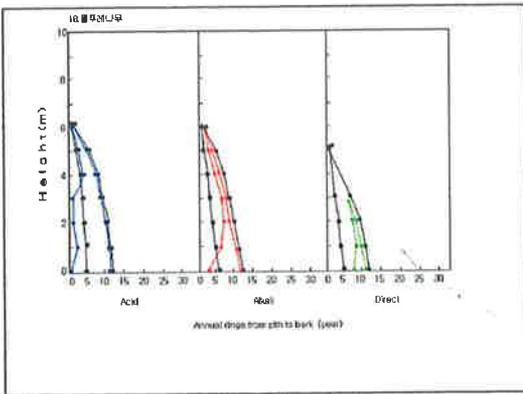


그림25. 물푸레나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

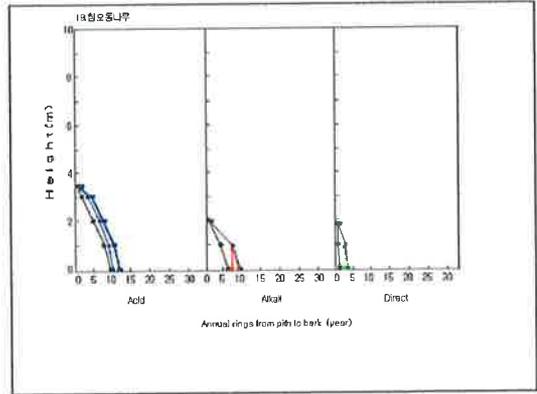


그림26. 참오동 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

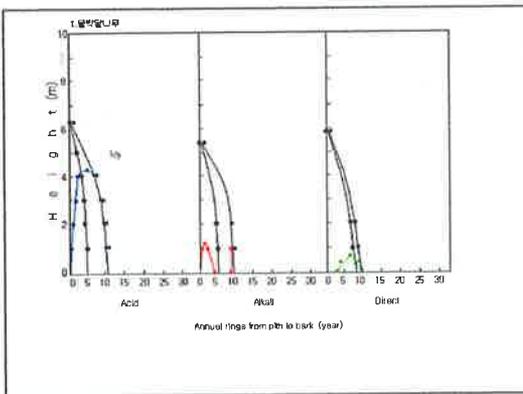


그림27. 물박달나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

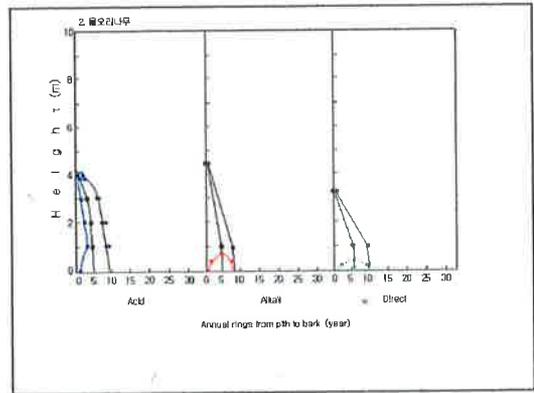


그림28. 물오리나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

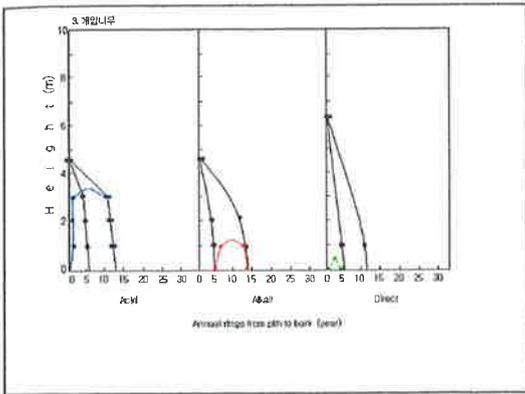


그림29. 개암나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

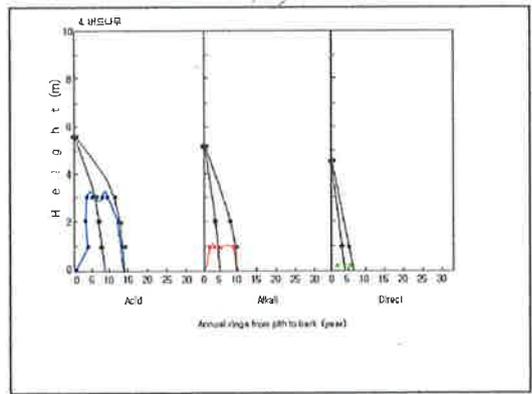


그림30. 버드나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

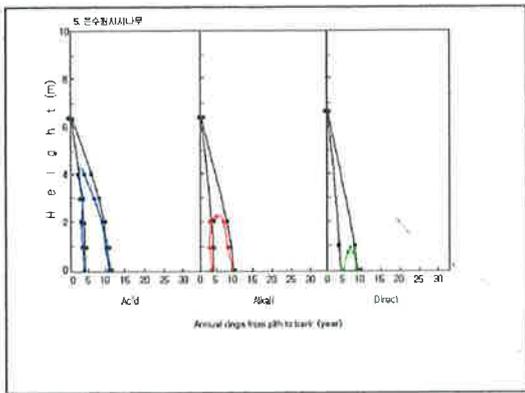


그림31. 은수원사시목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

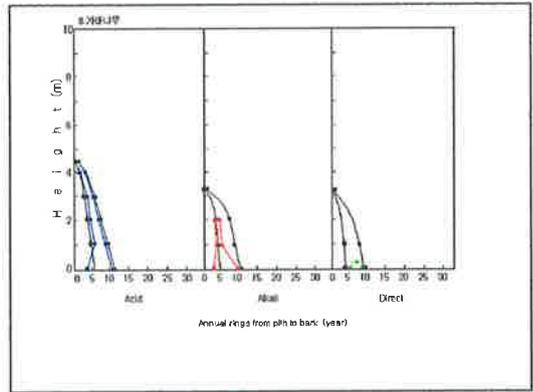


그림32. 가래나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

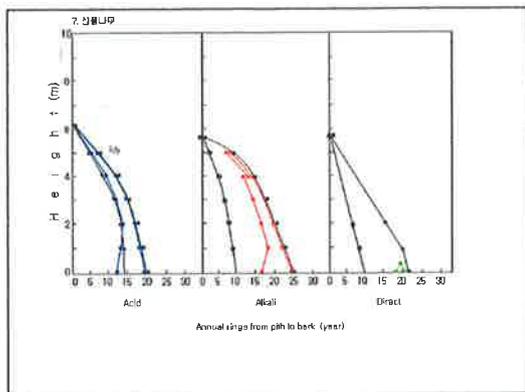


그림33. 산뽕나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

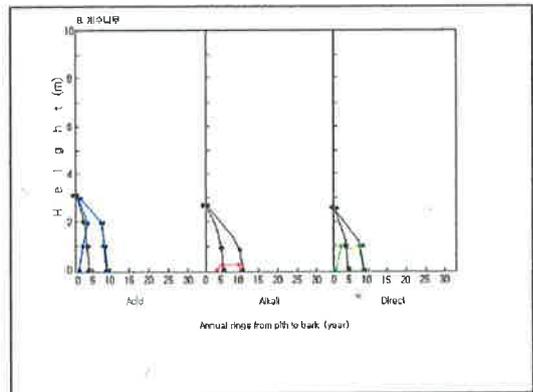


그림34. 계수나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

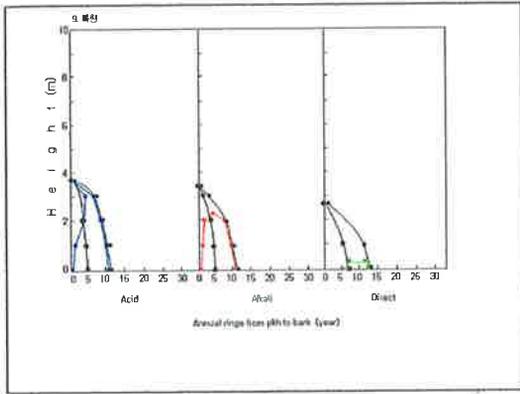


그림35. 목련 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

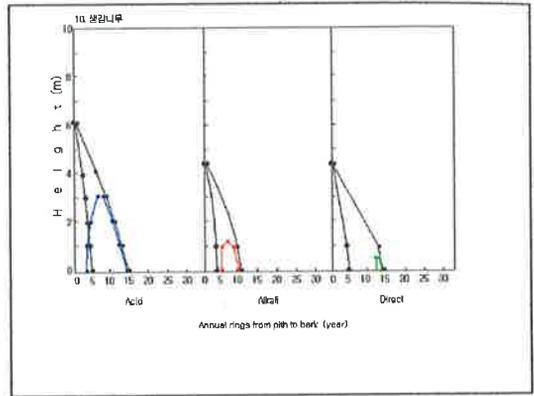


그림36. 생강나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

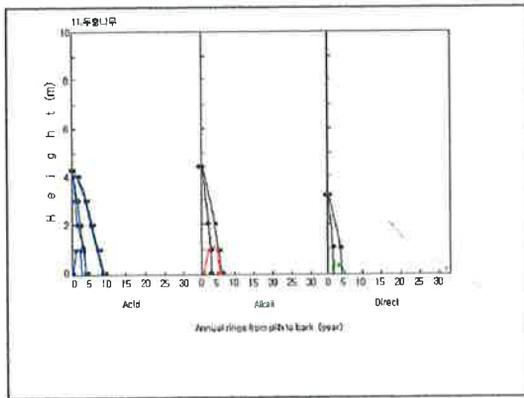


그림37. 두충 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

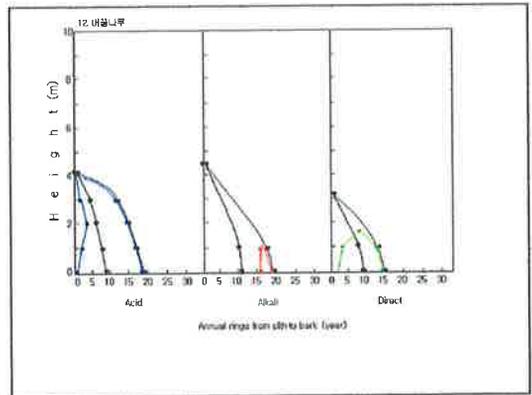


그림38. 버즘나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

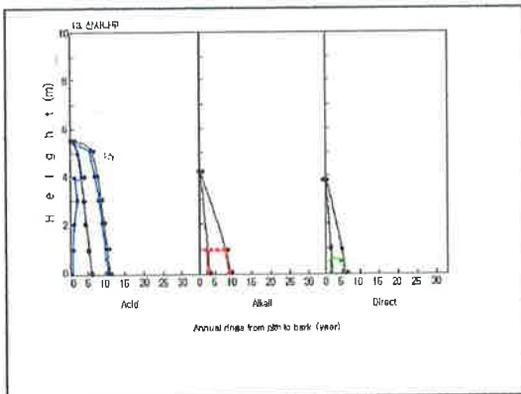


그림39. 산사 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

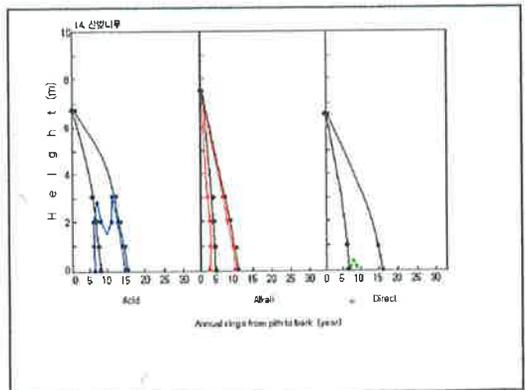


그림40. 산벚나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

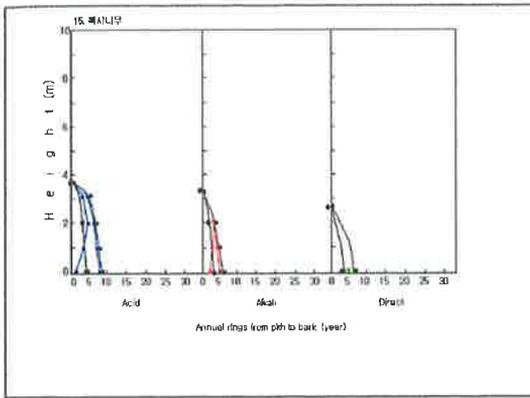


그림41. 잣나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

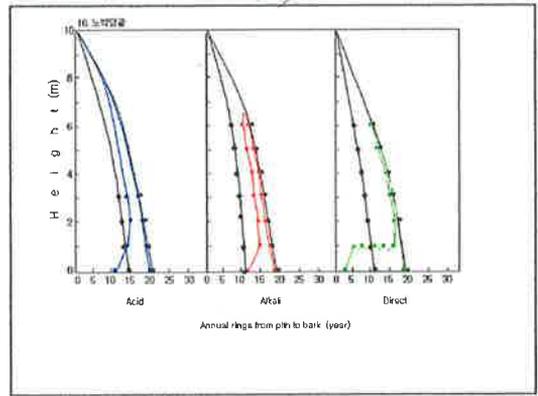


그림42. 노박덩굴 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

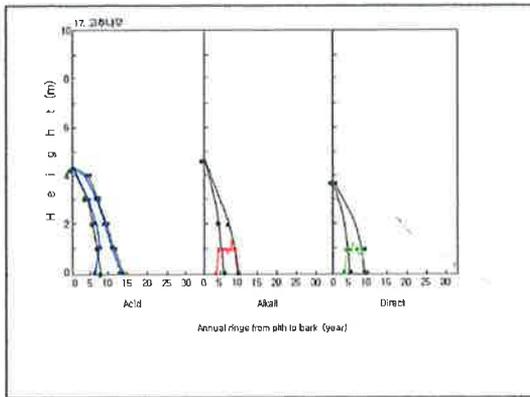


그림43. 고추나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

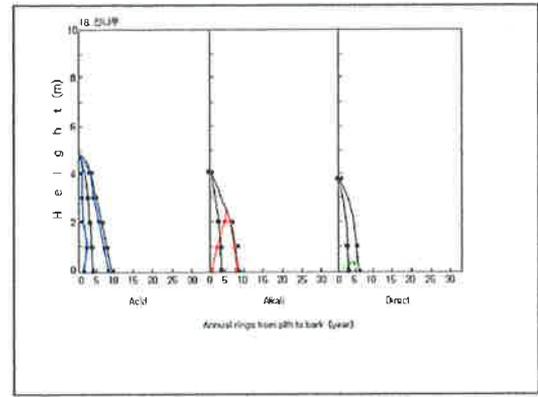


그림44. 신나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

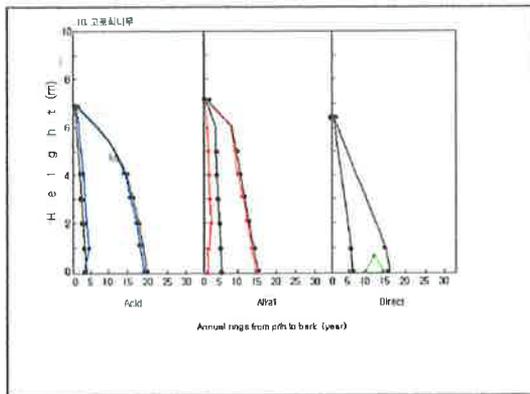


그림45. 고로쇠나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

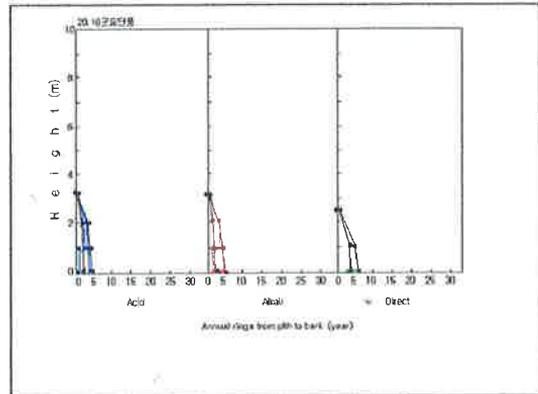


그림46. 네군도단풍 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

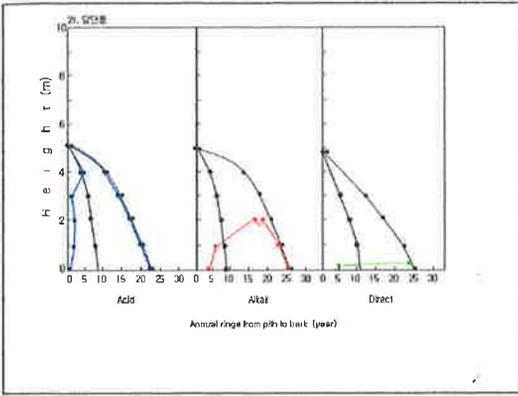


그림47. 당단풍 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

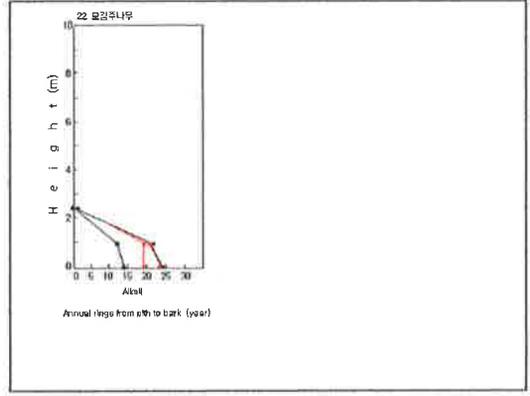


그림48. 모감주나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

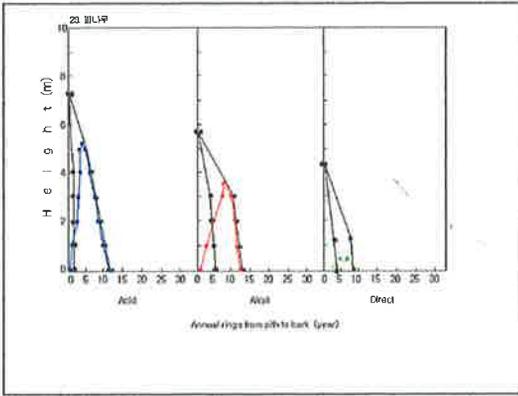


그림49. 피나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

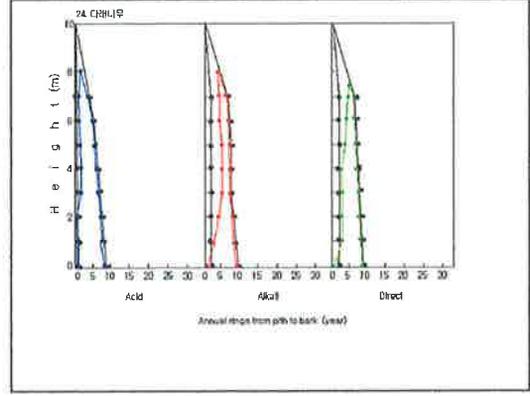


그림50. 다래 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

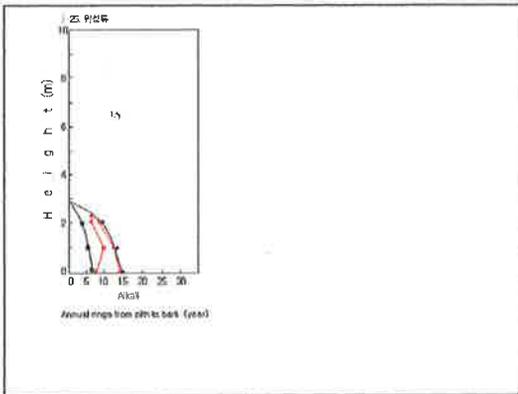


그림51. 위성류 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

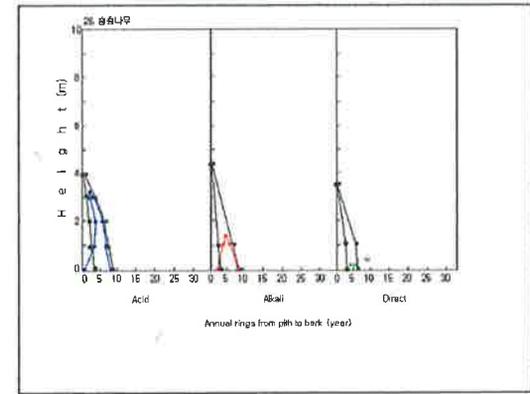


그림52. 충춘나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

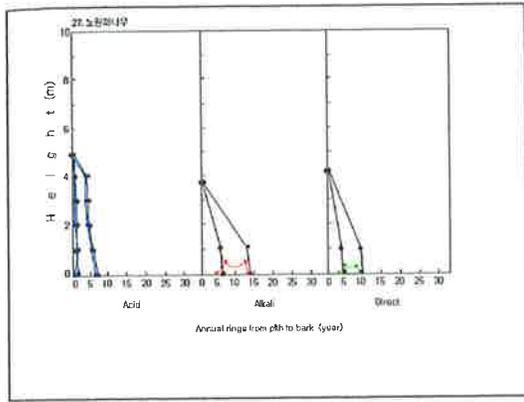


그림53. 노린재나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

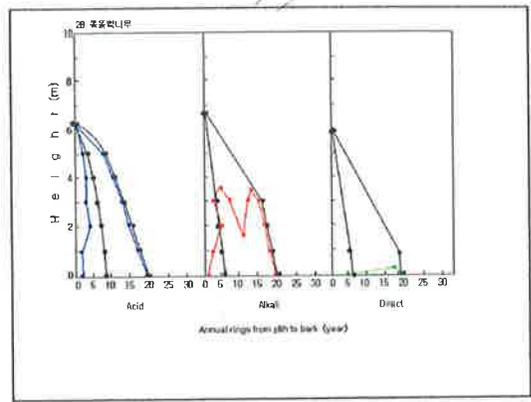


그림54. 쪽동백나무 목부의 염료 착색도 그래프

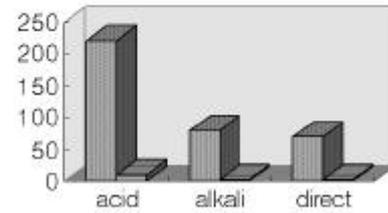
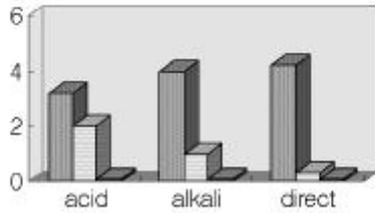
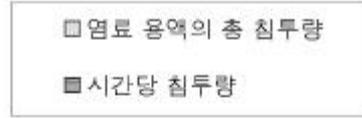
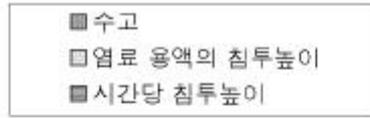


그림 55. 은행나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

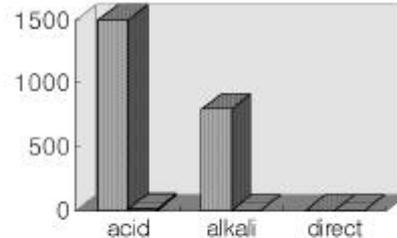
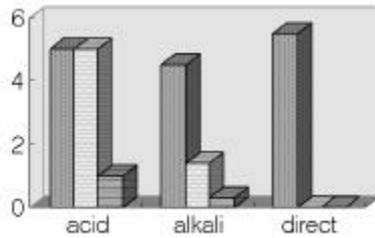


그림 56. 소나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

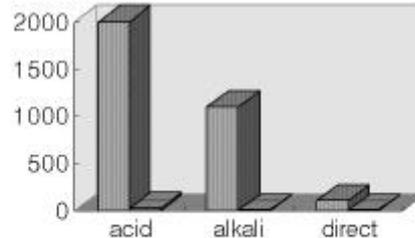
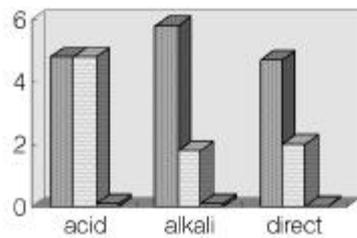


그림 57. 잣나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

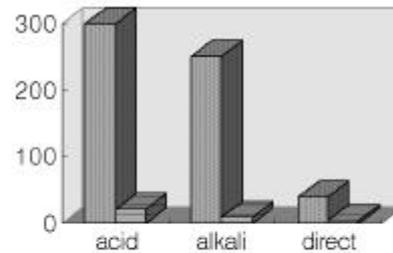
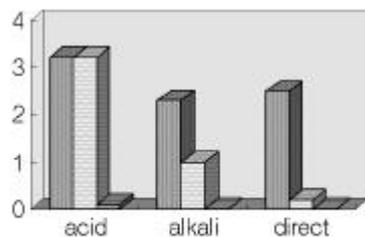


그림 58. 메타세쿼이아의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

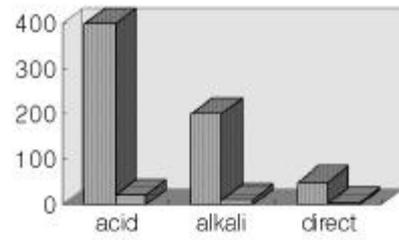
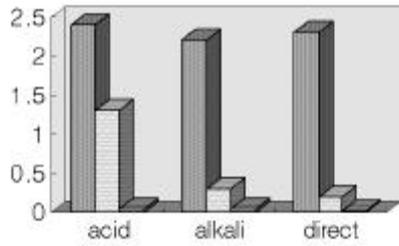


그림 59. 전나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

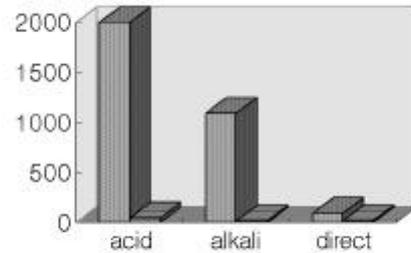
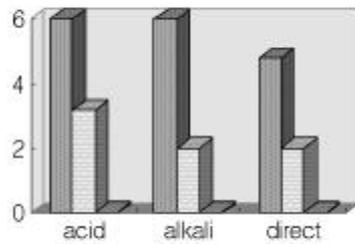


그림 60. 일본잎갈나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

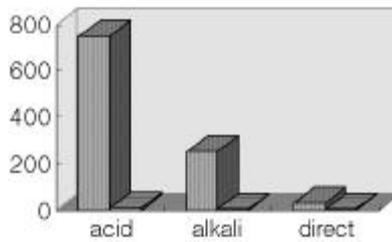
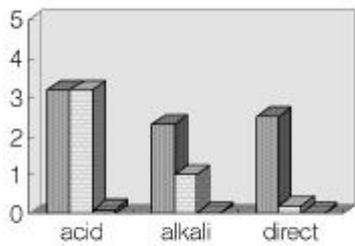


그림 61. 화백의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

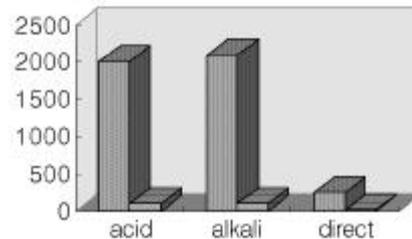
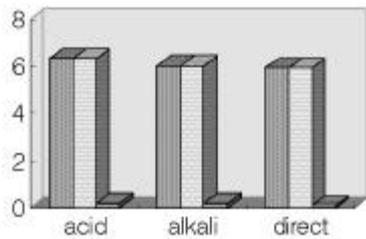


그림 62. 밤나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

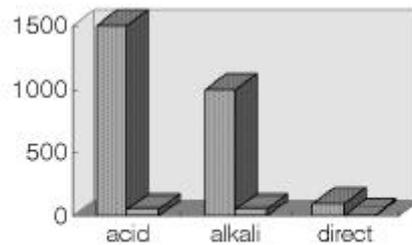
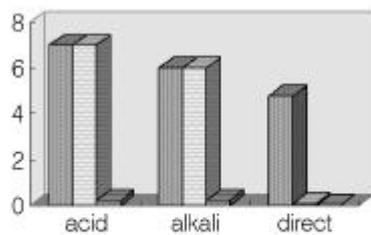


그림 63. 떡갈나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

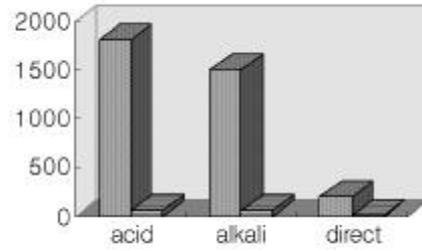
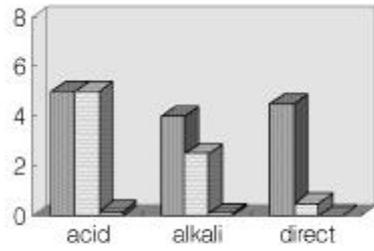


그림 64. 신갈나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

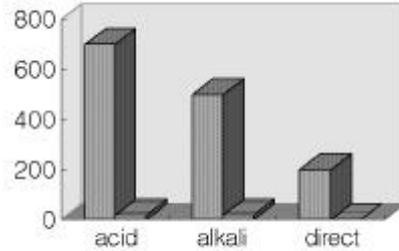
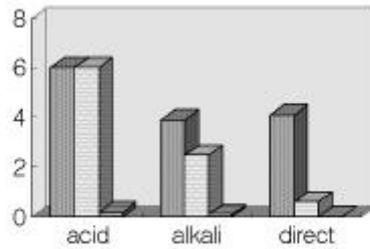


그림 65. 갈참나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

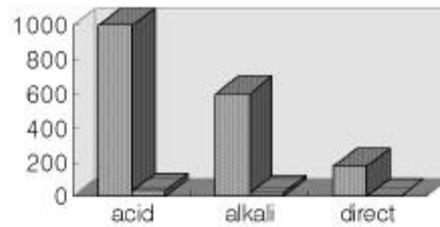
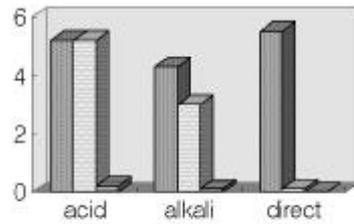


그림 66. 졸참나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

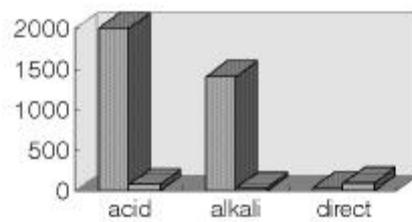
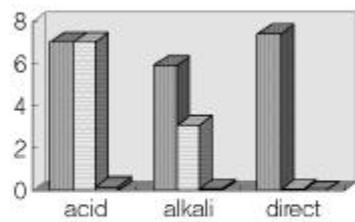


그림 67. 굴참나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

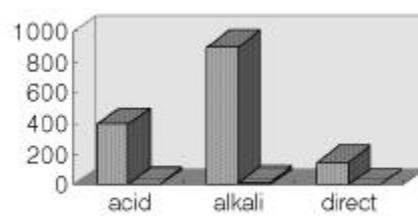
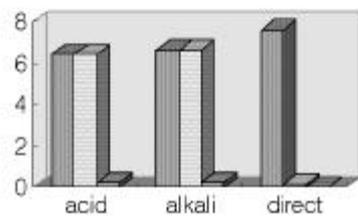


그림 68. 느릅나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

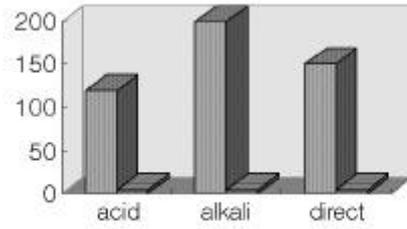
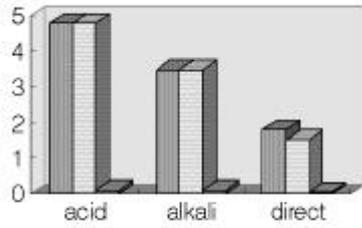


그림 69. 느티나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

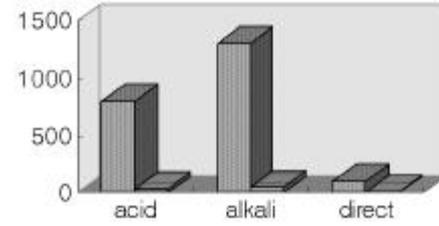
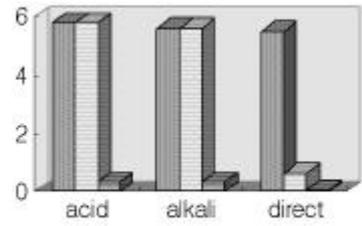


그림 70. 팽나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

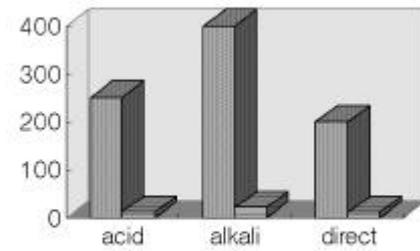
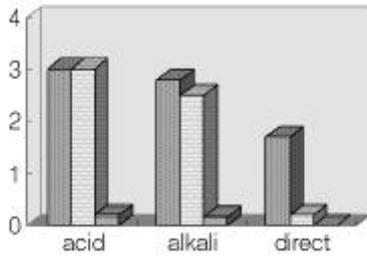


그림 71. 회화나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

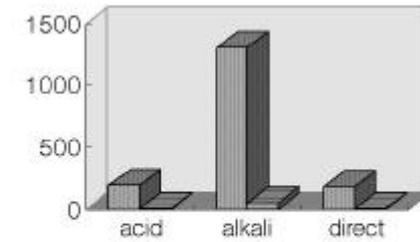
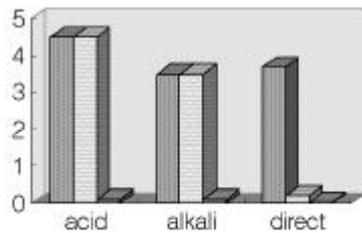


그림 72. 아까시나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

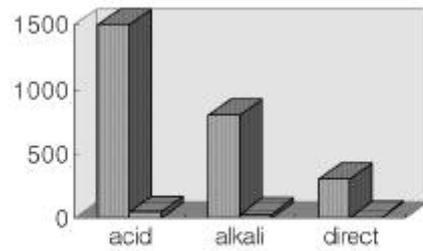
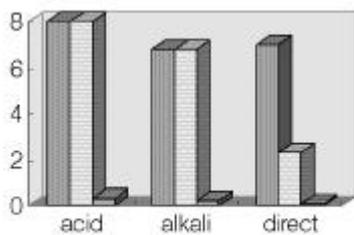


그림 73. 다릅나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

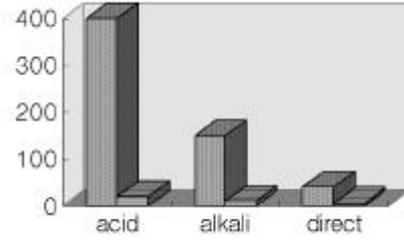
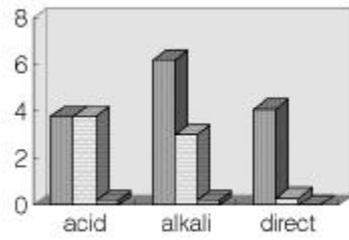


그림 74. 자귀나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

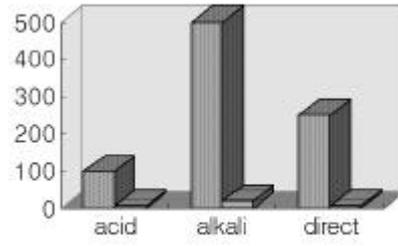
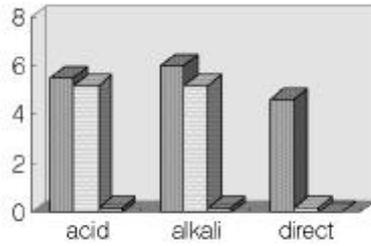


그림 75. 소태나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

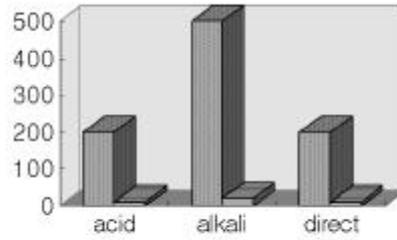
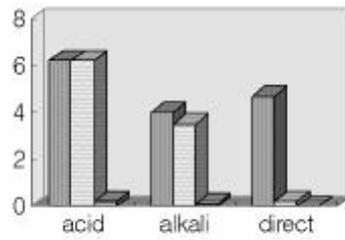


그림 76. 황벽나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

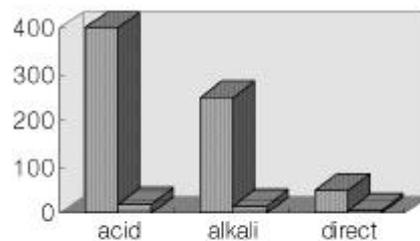
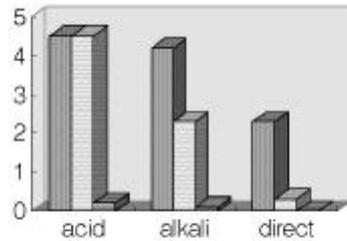


그림 77. 광대싸리의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

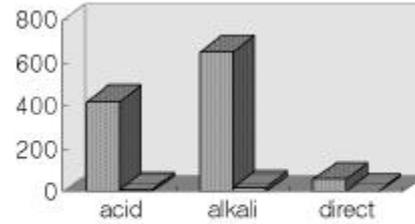
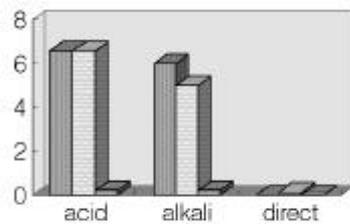


그림 78. 붉나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

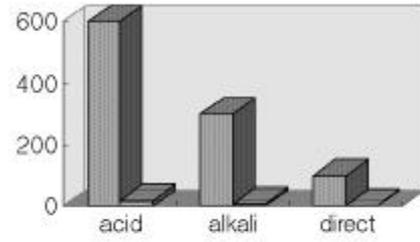
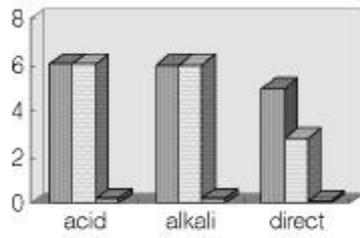


그림 79. 물푸레나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

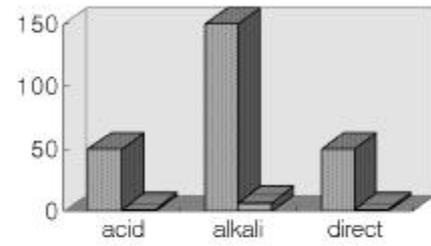
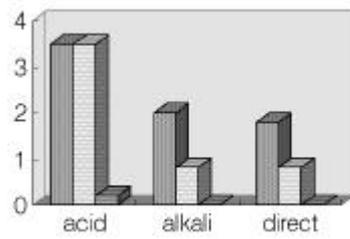


그림 80. 참오동의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

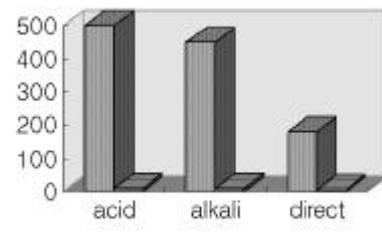
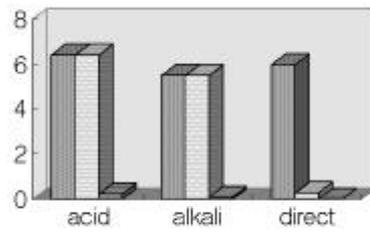


그림 81. 물박달나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

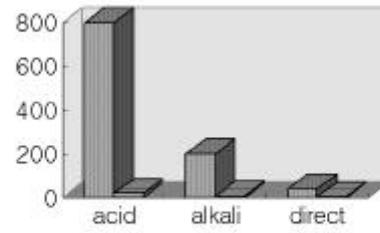
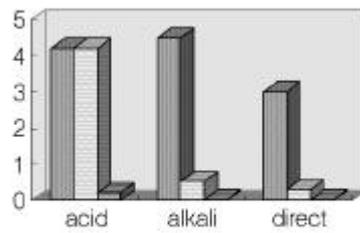


그림 82. 물오리나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

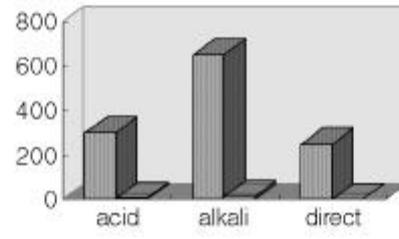
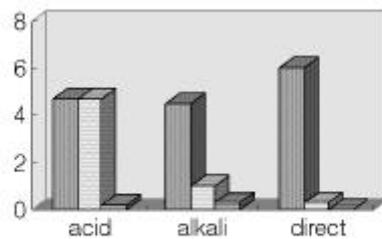


그림 83. 개암나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

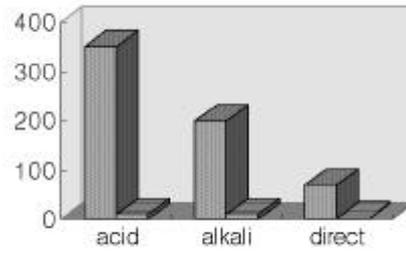
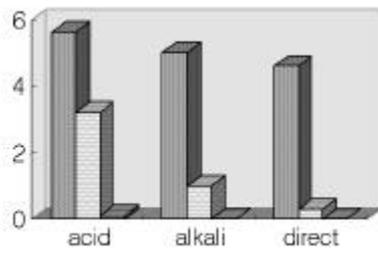


그림 84. 버드나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

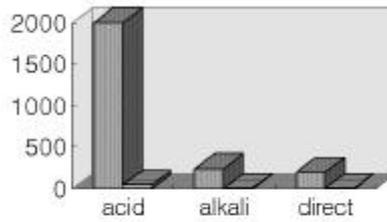
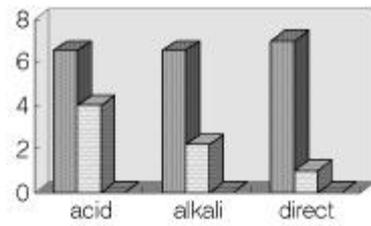


그림 85. 은수원사시의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

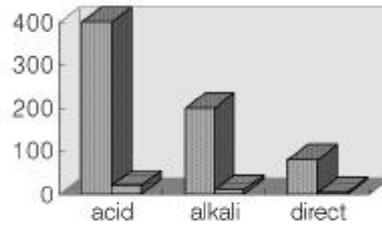
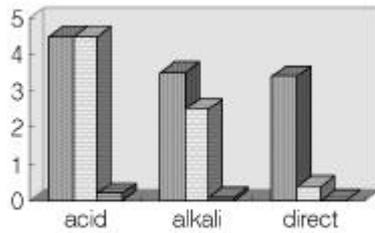


그림 86. 가래나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

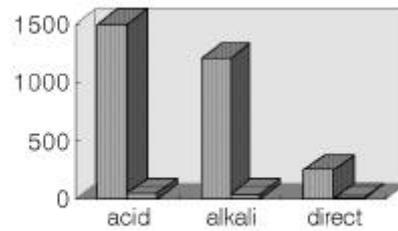
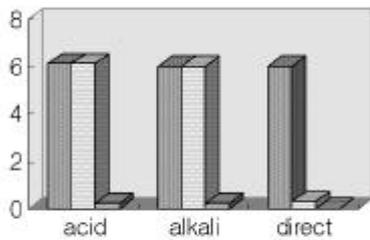


그림 87. 산뽕나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

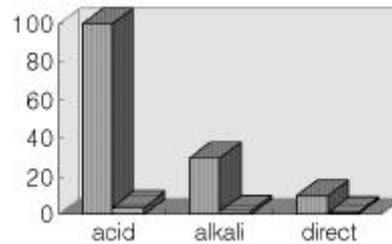
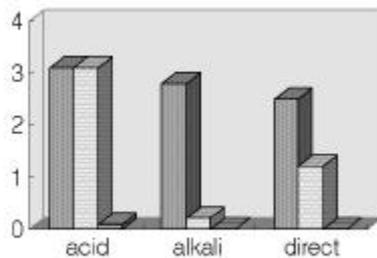


그림 88. 계수나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

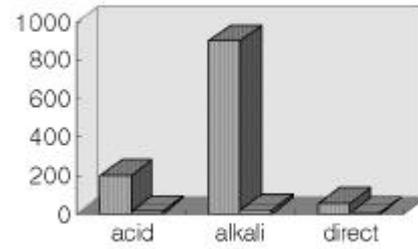
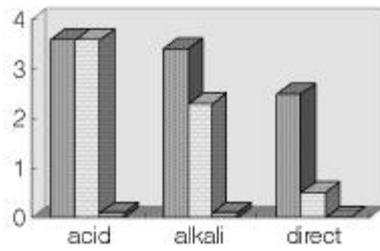


그림 89. 목련의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

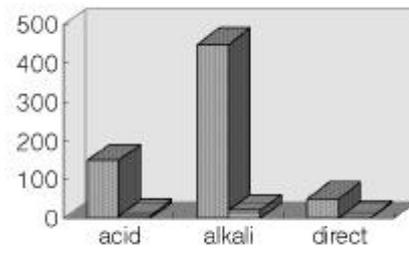
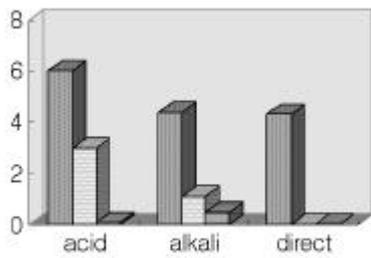


그림 90. 생강나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

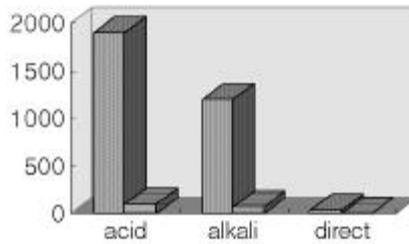
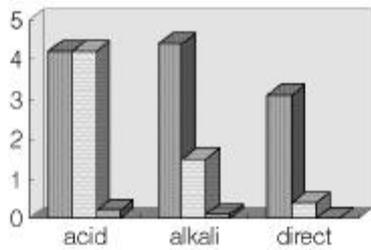


그림 91. 두층의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

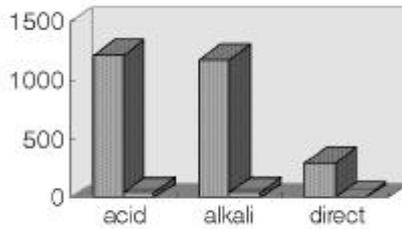
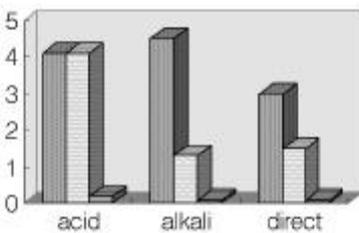


그림 92. 버즘나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

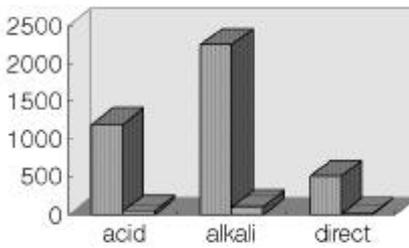
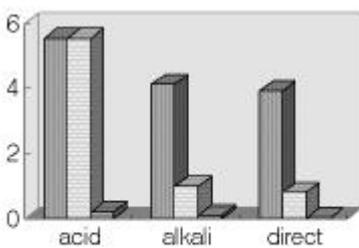


그림 93. 산사의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

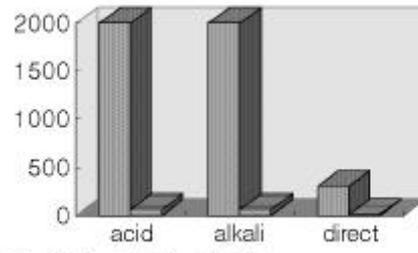
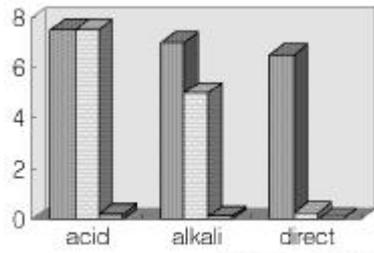


그림 94. 산벚나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

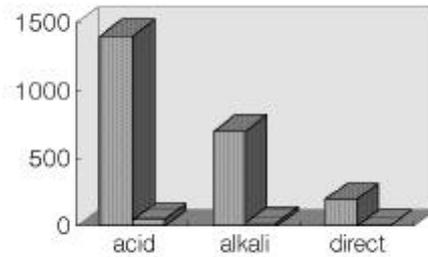
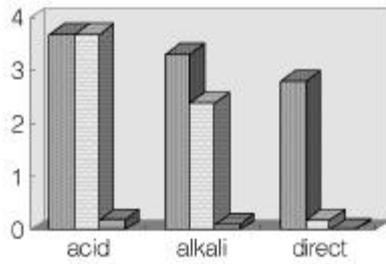


그림 95. 복사나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

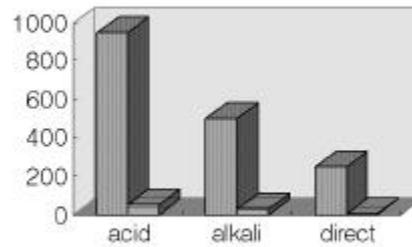
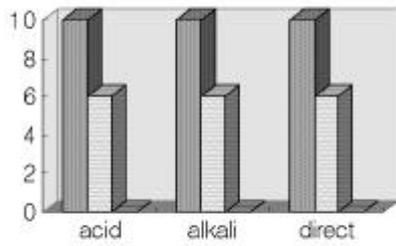


그림 96. 노박덩굴의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

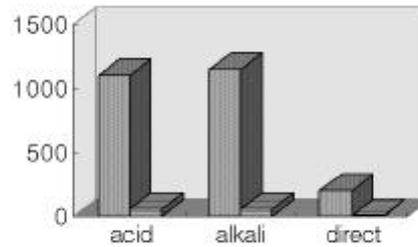
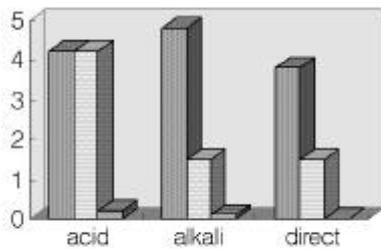


그림 97. 고추나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

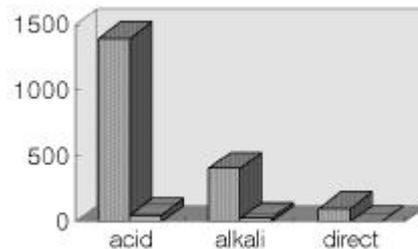
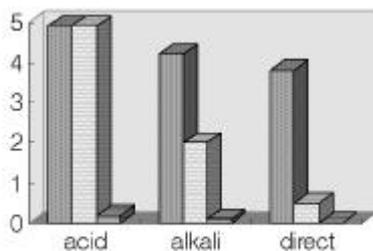


그림 98. 신나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

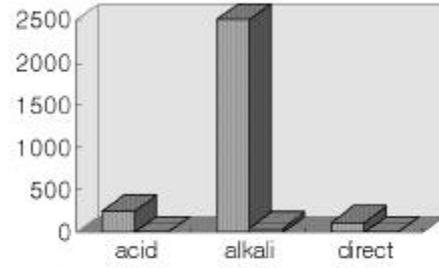
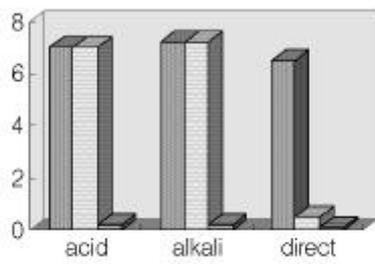


그림 99. 고로쇠나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

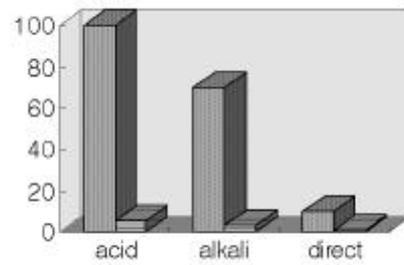
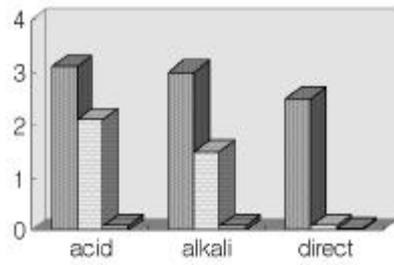


그림 100. 네균도단풍의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

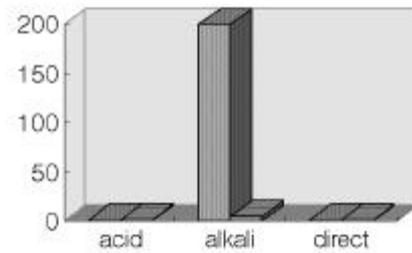
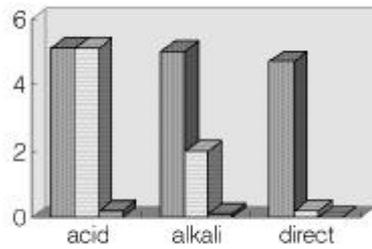


그림 101. 당단풍의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

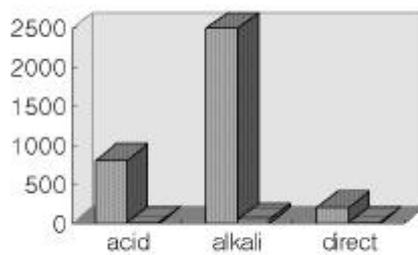
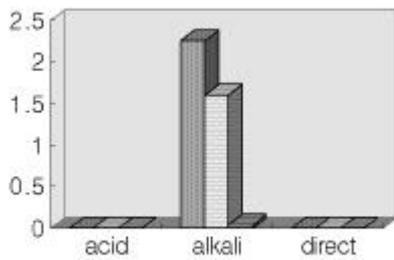


그림 102. 모감주나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

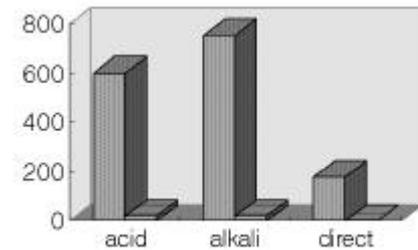
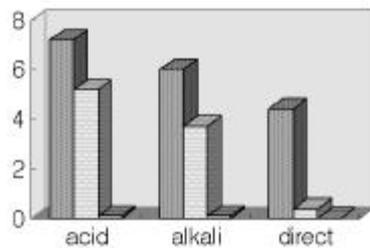


그림 103. 피나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

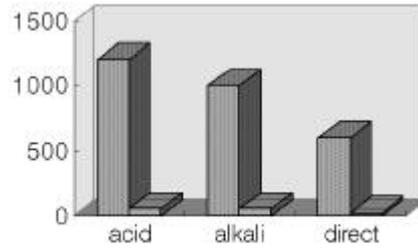
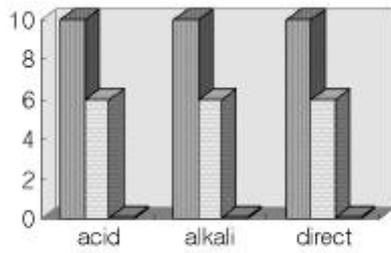


그림 104. 다래의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

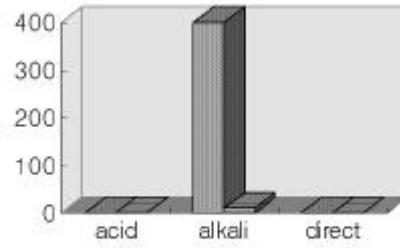
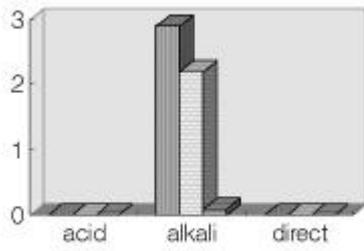


그림 105. 위성류의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

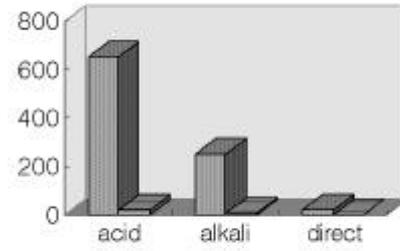
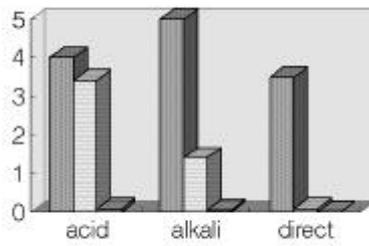


그림 106. 층층나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

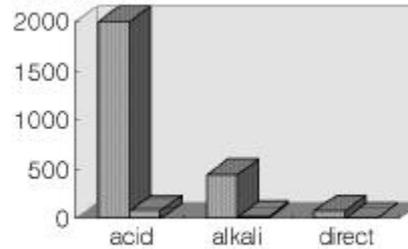
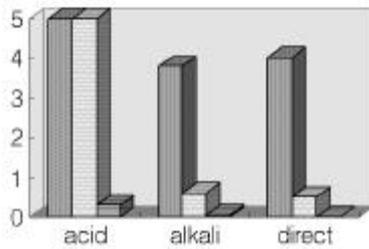


그림 107. 노린재나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량

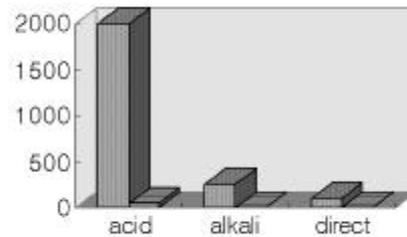
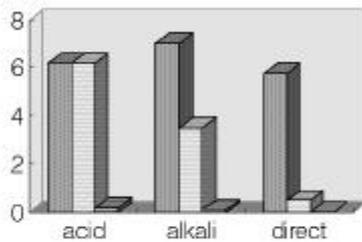
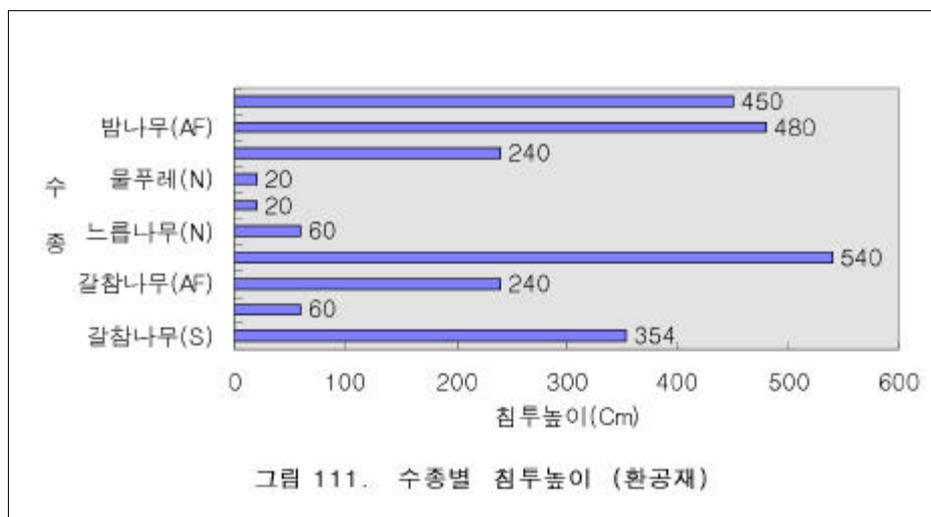
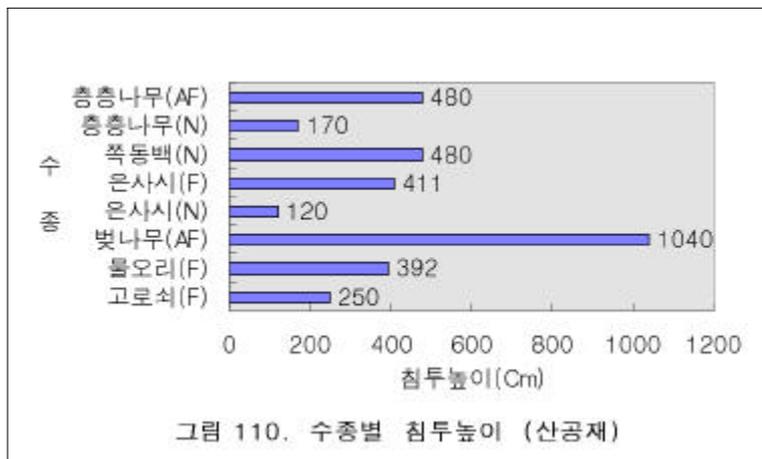
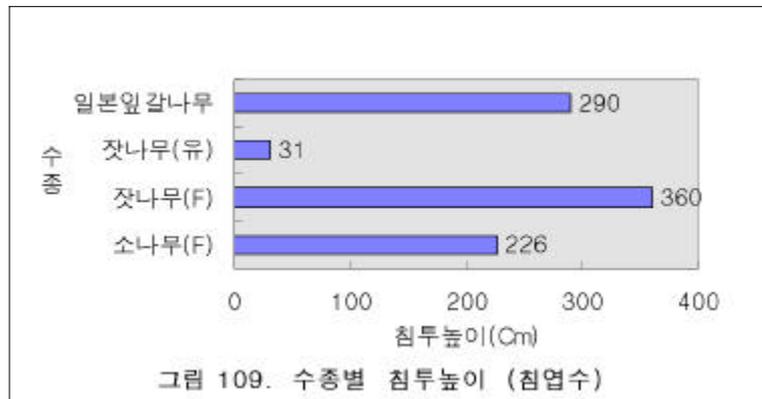
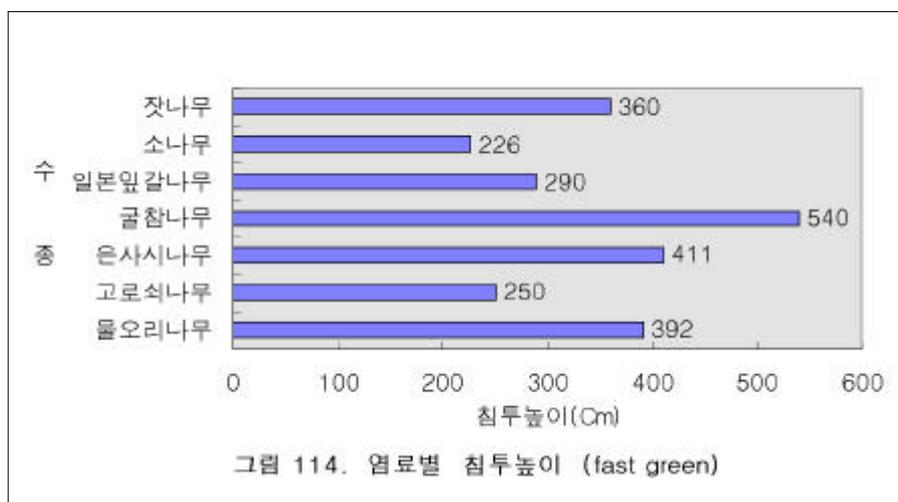
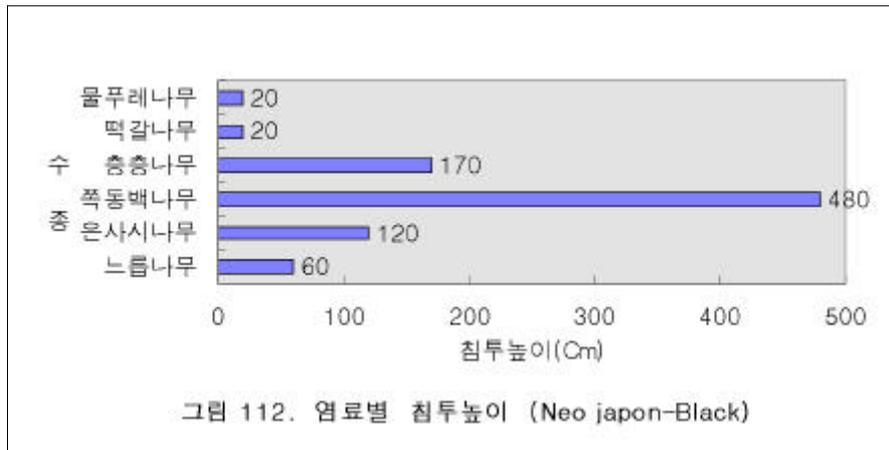
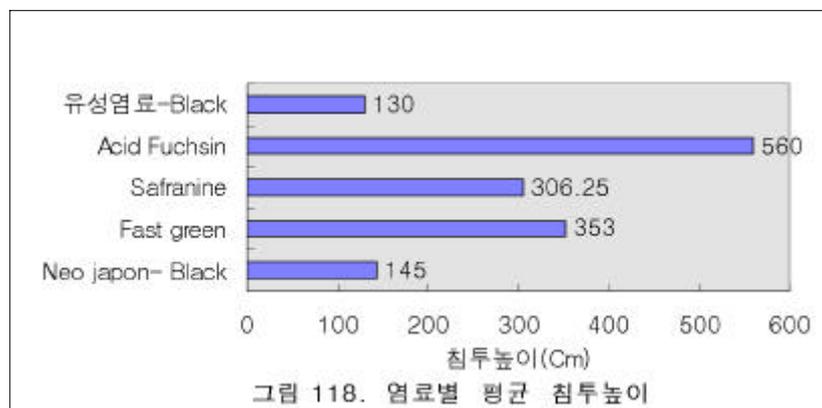
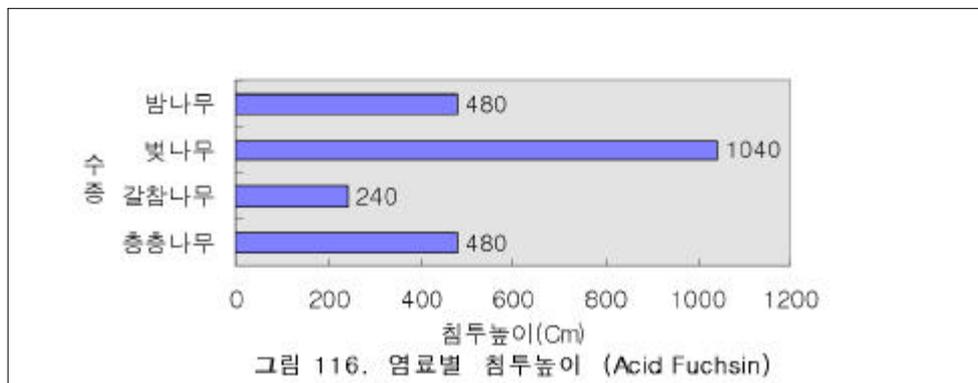
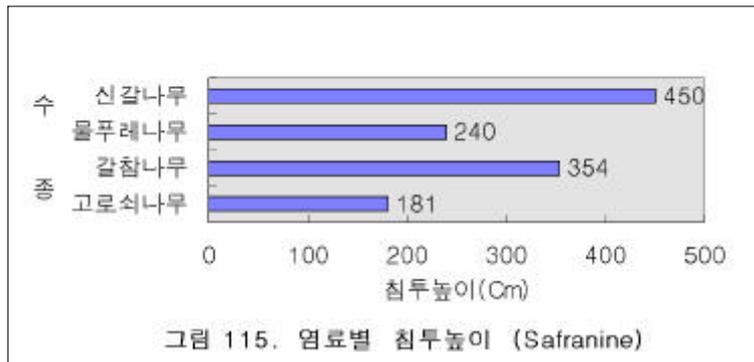


그림 108. 쪽동백나무의 염료 침투높이 및 침투량







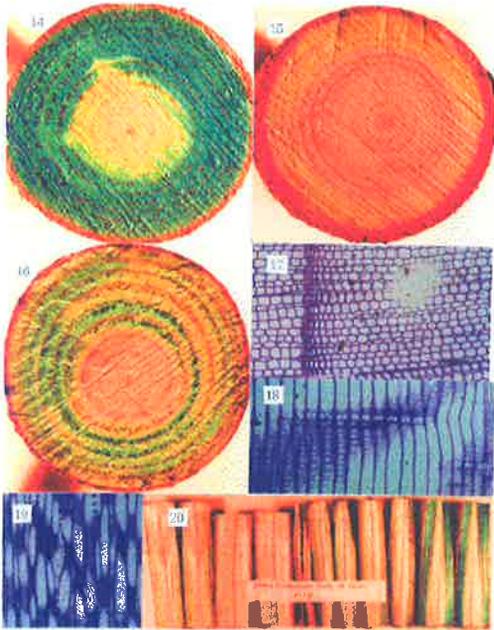


사진 1. 잣나무의 증산법 처리 결과

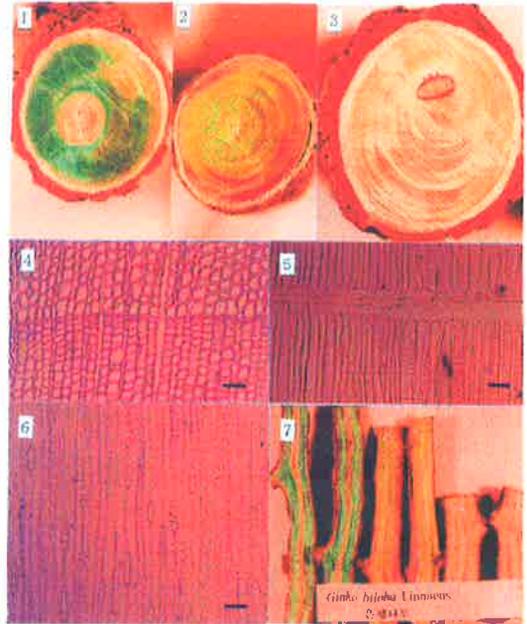


사진 2. 은행나무의 증산법 처리 결과

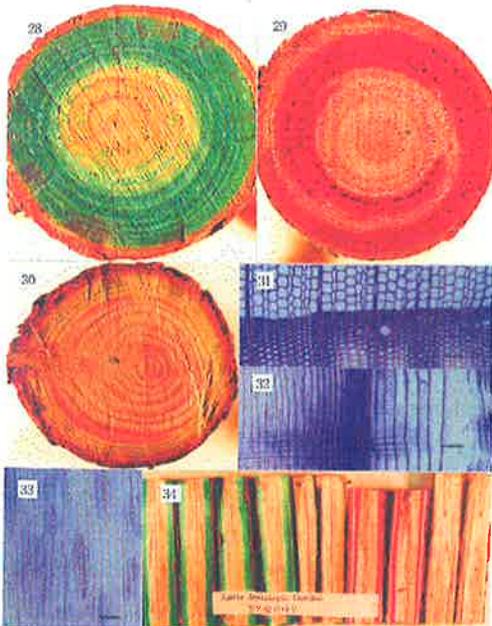


사진 3. 일본잎갈나무의 증산법 처리 결과

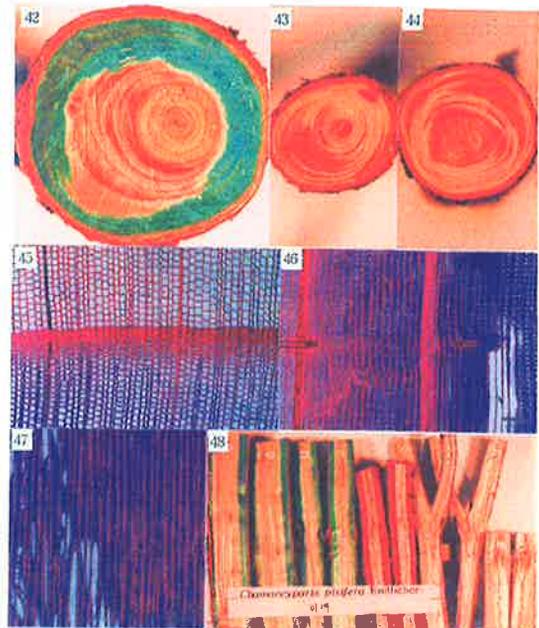


사진 4. 화백의 증산법 처리 결과

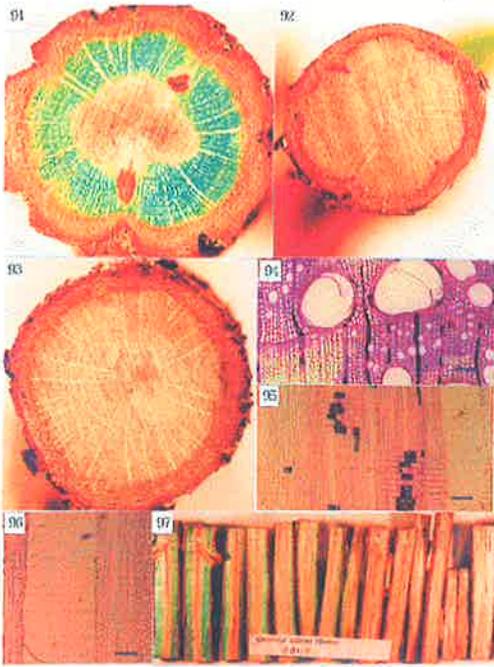


사진 5. 갈참나무의 증산법 처리 결과

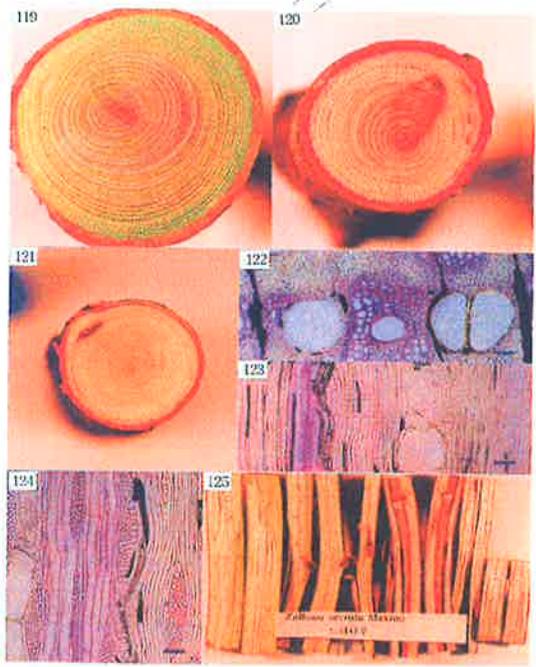


사진 6. 느티나무의 증산법 처리 결과

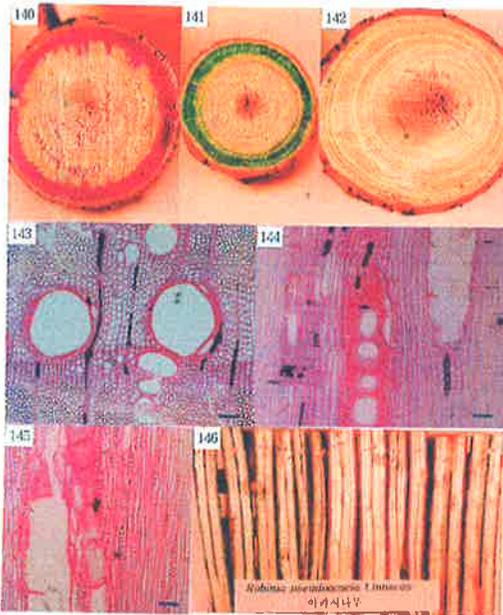


사진 7. 아까시나무의 증산법 처리 결과

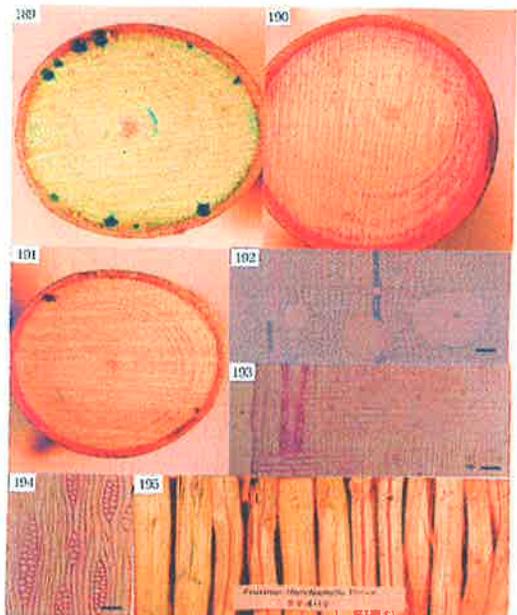


사진 8. 불푸레나무의 증산법 처리 결과

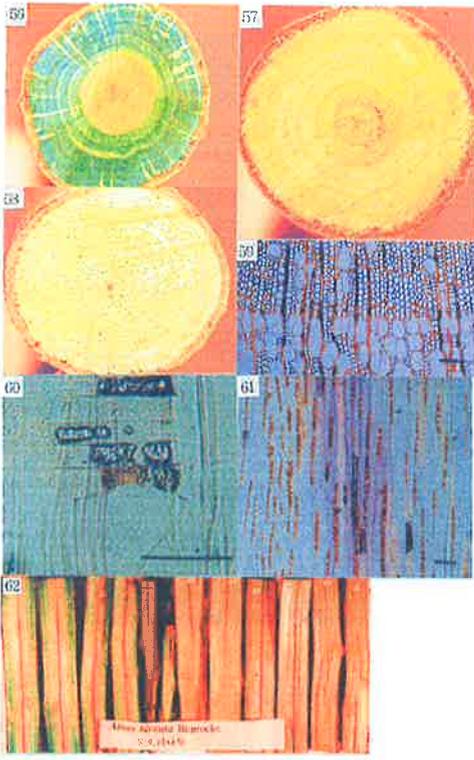


사진 9. 물오리나무의 증산법 처리 결과

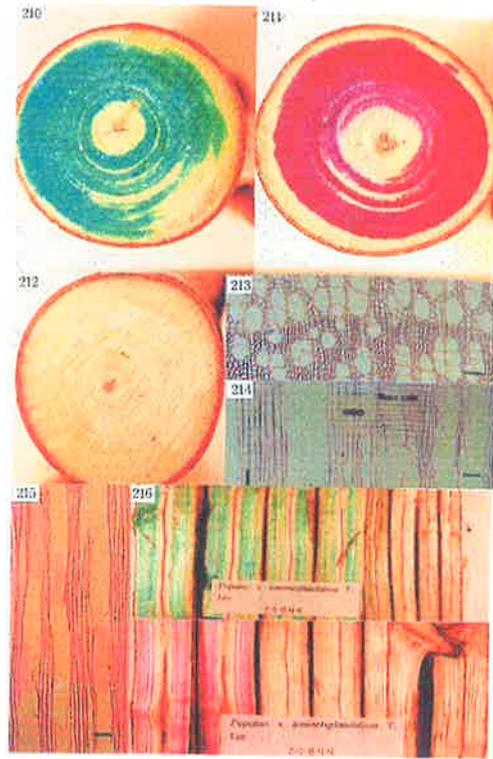


사진 10. 은수원사시의 증산법 처리 결과

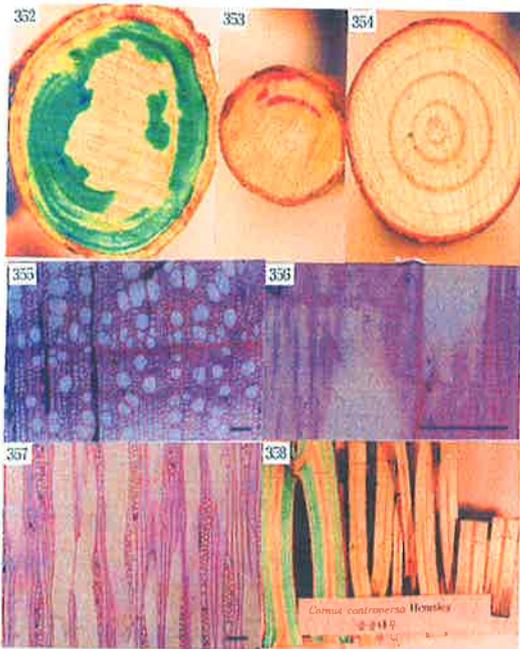


사진 11. 흥흥나무의 증산법 처리 결과

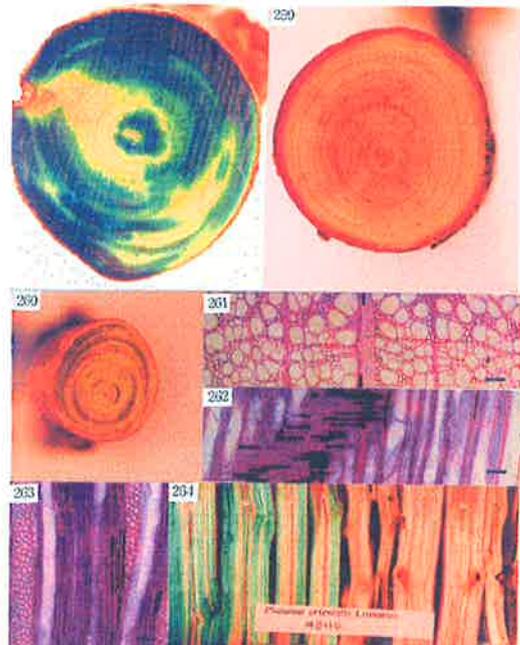


사진 12. 버즘나무의 증산법 처리 결과



사진 13. 물오리나무를 링  
말구법으로 처리한 결과



사진 14. 물오리나무를 링  
말구법으로 처리한 결과



사진 15. 은행나무 말구법의  
광학현미경 사진(횡단면, 20x)

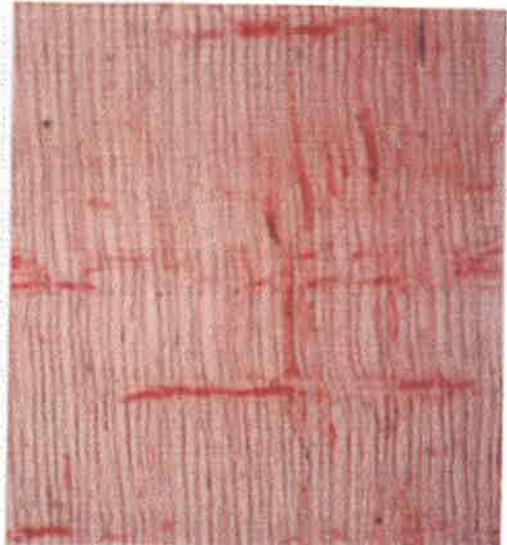


사진 16. 은행나무 말구법의  
광학현미경 사진(방사단면, 20x)

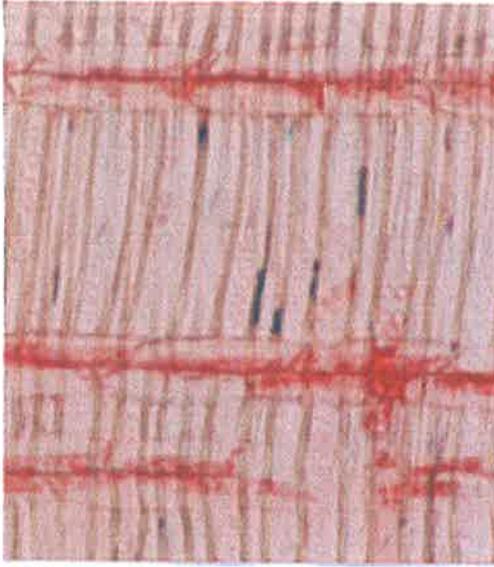


사진 17. 은행나무 말구벌의  
광학현미경 사진(방사단면, 50x)



사진 18. 소나무 말구벌의  
광학현미경 사진(방사단면, 25x)



사진 19. 은사시나무 말구벌의  
광학현미경 사진(방사단면, 100x)

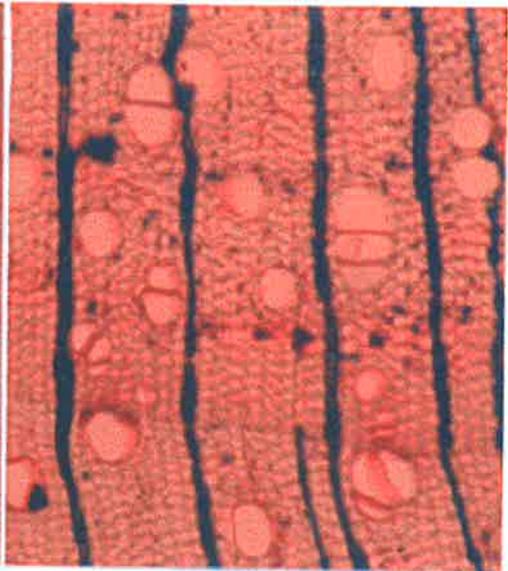


사진 20. 신나무 말구벌의  
광학현미경 사진(횡단면, 50x)

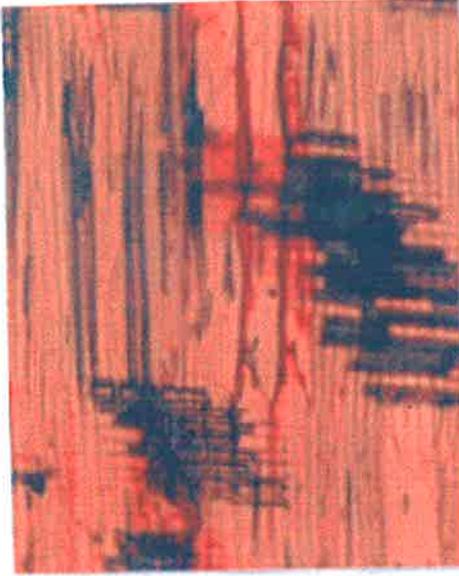


사진 21. 신나무 말구범의  
광학현미경 사진(방사단면, 50x)

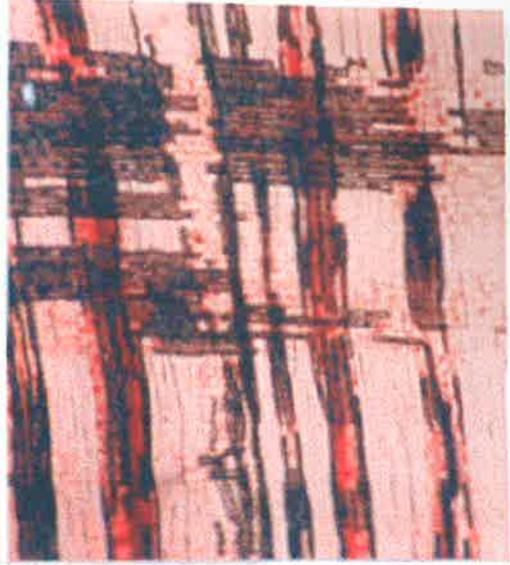


사진 22. 물푸레나무 말구범  
광학현미경 사진(방사단면, 25x)

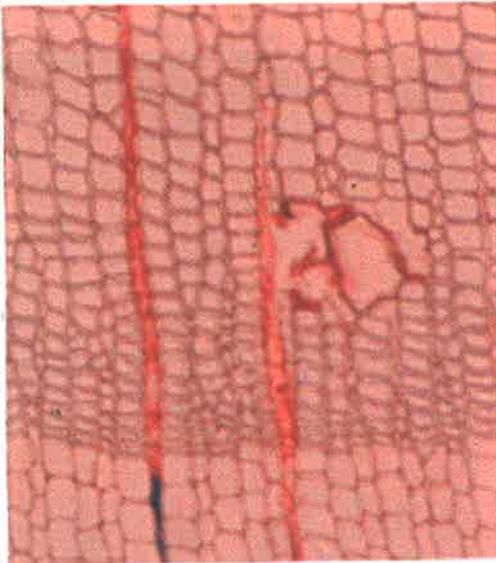


사진 23. 갓나무 말구가압범의  
광학현미경 사진(횡단면, 50x)



사진 24. 갓나무 말구가압범의  
광학현미경 사진(방사단면, 50x)



사진 25. 갈참나무 말구가압법의  
광학현미경 사진(횡단면, 20x)

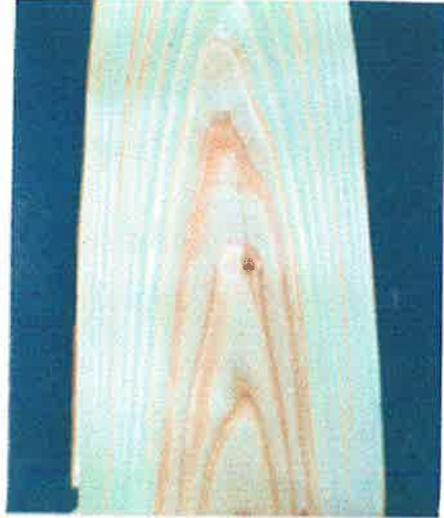


사진 26. 일본잎갈나무 슬라이스  
단판의 brown 0.005% 착색 결과

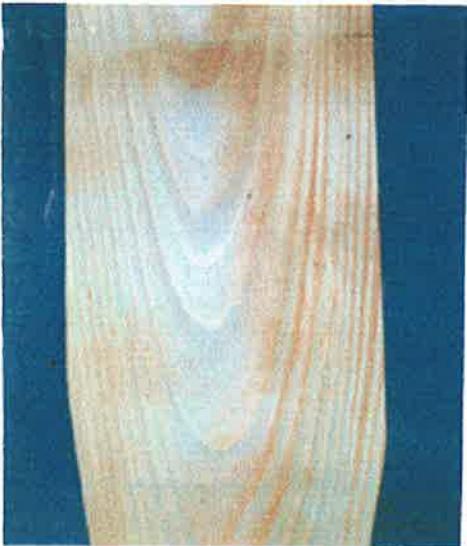


사진 27. 잣나무 슬라이스 단판의  
brown 0.008% 착색 결과

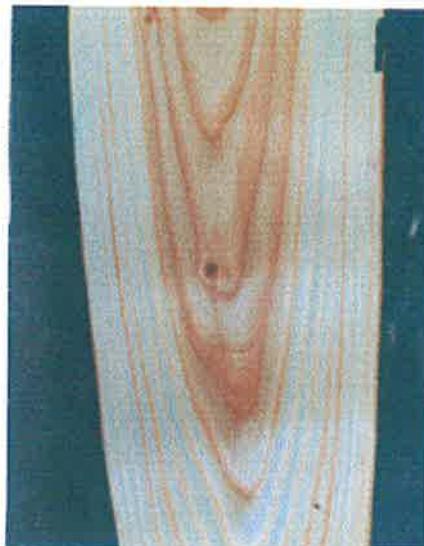


사진 28. 일본잎갈나무 슬라이스  
단판의 brown 0.009% 착색 결과



사진 29. 갈참나무 슬라이스 단판의  
pink 0.01%와 orange 0.007% 착색 결과

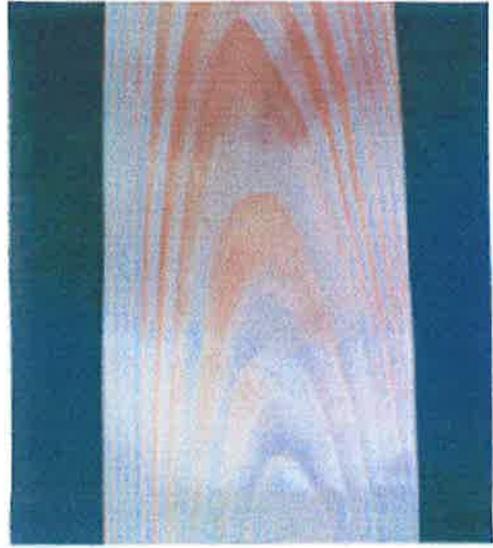


사진 30. 잣나무 슬라이스 단판의  
pink 0.018%와 orange 0.007% 착색 결과

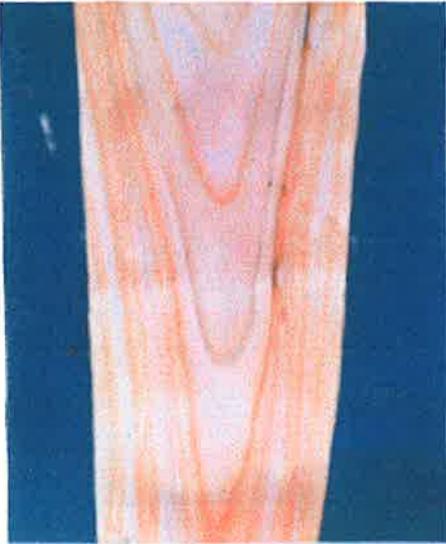


사진 31. 물오리나무 슬라이스 단판의  
pink 0.025%와 orange 0.01% 착색 결과

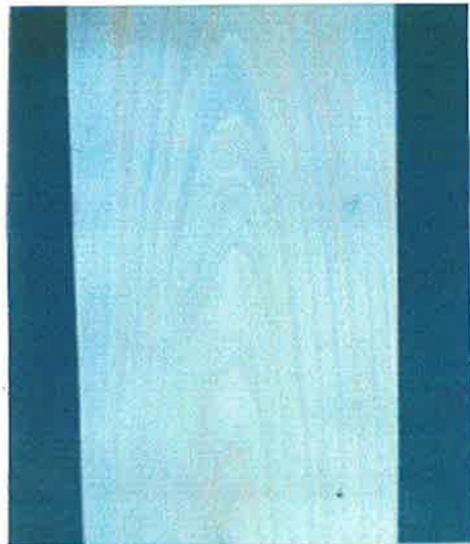


사진 32, 잣나무 슬라이스 단판의  
green 0.009% 착색 결과

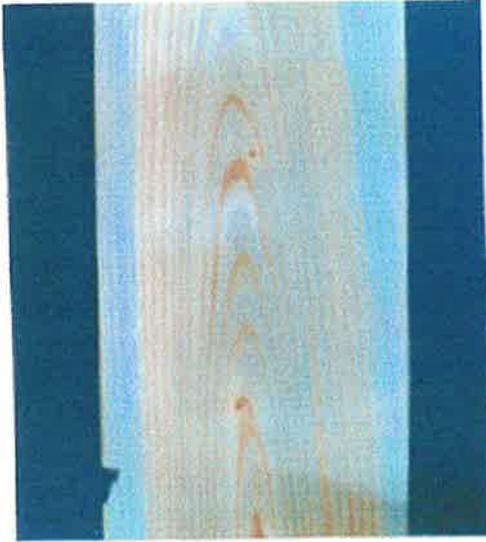


사진 33. 일본잎갈나무 슬라이스 단판의 green 0.012% 착색 결과

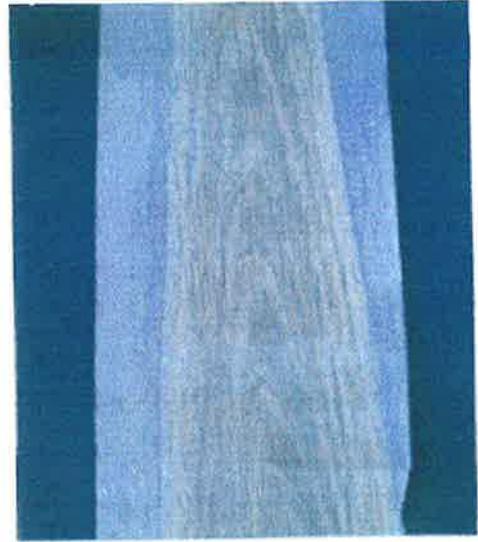


사진 34. 참나무 슬라이스 단판의 blue 0.2% 와 pink 0.12% 착색 결과

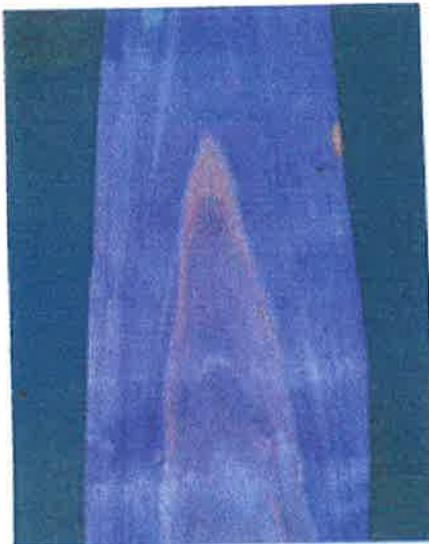


사진 35. 은사시나무 슬라이스 단판의 pink 0.35% 와 blue 0.35% 착색 결과

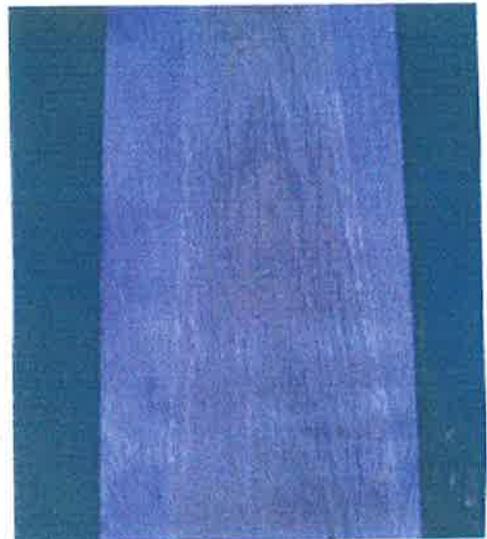


사진 36. 참나무 슬라이스 단판의 pink 0.3% 와 blue 0.3% 착색 결과



사진 37. 슬라이스 단판의 착색 결과



사진 38. 삼각요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(I)



사진 39 삼각요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(II)



사진 40. 삼각요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(Ⅲ)



사진 41. 삼각요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(Ⅳ)



사진 42. 반구요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(Ⅰ)

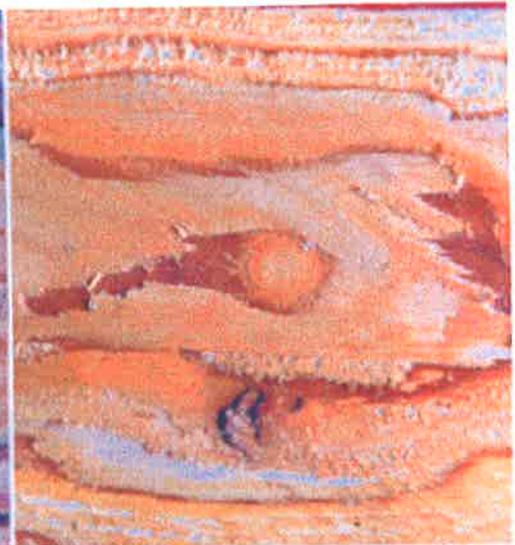


사진 43. 반구요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(Ⅱ)

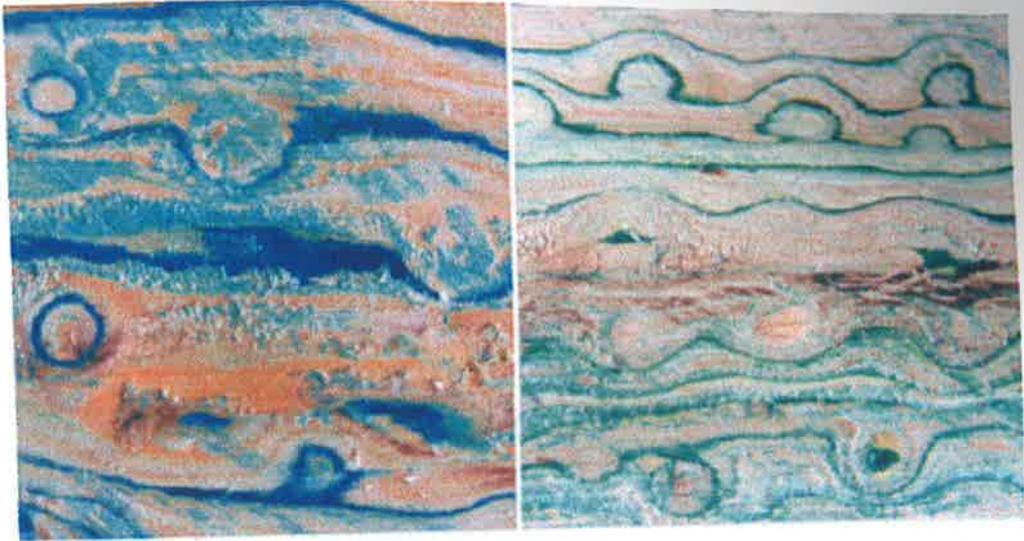


사진 44. 반구요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(Ⅲ)

사진 45. 반구요철 주형판에 의한  
인공목화장단판 제작(Ⅳ)



사진 46. 반구요철 주형판에 의한 인공목화장단판 제작(Ⅴ)

( )

( )	46,300					46,300	
	1996. 12. 1 1997. 11. 30. ( 1 )						

29 1

: 1. 1

1997 10

( )

:



1. ( )

( : )

1)	14,718,000	14,718,000		
2)	7,472,000	7,472,000		
3)	2,120,000	2,120,000		
4)	7,550,000	7,550,000		
5)	7,146,000	7,146,000		
6)				
7)				
8)	3,394,000	3,394,000		
9)	3,900,000	3,900,000		
10)				
	46,300,000	46,300,000	( )	

	( )		
	( ) PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE FOR COLOR WOOD USING SMALL ROUND WOOD		
			( )
			( )
(46,300 )		46,300	1996.12. 1997.11. (1 )
		46,300	
			12
			3
			9
<p>○</p> <p>1. Color natural wood</p> <p>0</p> <p>가 .</p> <p>0</p> <p>2.</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>가 .</p>			

○

1. Color natural wood

0

5 ° 45 °

0

2.

0

가

0

3 ° 20 °

3 °

, 20 °

가

○

( )

가 ,

,

			( )
	1994.12. 1997.11. ( 3 )		136,168
		( )	136,168

○ , .

( "0" )									
				2					
		( )							
	0					0			
( )					( )				
○ :						1999	2000	2001	2002
○ ( ) :					( )	50	70	100	150
					( %)	6.4	9	12.8	19.2
○ :					( )			30	50
- :						450	630	900	1,350
- :					( )				
○					가	1	2	3	3
- ( 0 )					( %)				
- ( )						1	2	3	3
- ( )					( %)				
- ( 0 )						1	2	3	3
- :					( %)				

( , , , )			
1.		95.5.16.	
2.		95.7. 3.	
3.	가	95.5. 9.	
			( )
가	1995 Vol.6(1,2):77- 84.	가	( )
1.	1994		( )
2.	1995		( )
3.	1995		( )
4.	1995		( )
5.	1996		( )
	1		
(16)			