

## **Abstrak**

Dalam industri kayu gergajian dihasilkan limbah yang belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Oleh sebab itu, perlu dikembangkan limbah kayu sebagai produk laminasi agar mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan limbah kayu. Batang laminasi bisa kita kembangkan dengan sistem komposit yaitu dua macam bahan dimana material yang lebih kuat berada di bagian luar, sedangkan yang lebih lemah berada di bagian dalam (inti). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perilaku mekanik tekan batang komposit kayu sengon bambu petung laminasi dengan sistem sisip (*sandwich*) terhadap beban kritis. Pengujian mekanik yang dilakukan adalah kuat tekan sejajar serat. Adapun sampel benda uji yang dibuat dengan ukuran 5 x 5 cm dengan variasi panjang 20 cm, 40 cm, 60 cm, 80 cm. Batang komposit *sandwich* dibuat dengan tebal kayu sengon laminasi 3 cm dan tebal bambu petung laminasi 1 cm. Hasil uji fisik didapatkan nilai kadar air batang komposit *sandwich* 13,054 %; berat jenis 0,436 gram/cm<sup>3</sup> termasuk dalam kelas kuat III. Dari hasil pengujian mekanik (uji tekan) diperoleh nilai beban kritis (Pcr) rata – rata untuk benda uji batang laminasi kayu sengon dengan tinggi 20 cm, 40 cm, 60 cm, 80 cm sebesar 54,85 KN; 45,95 KN; 33,8 KN; 24,3 KN. Sedangkan untuk benda uji batang komposit *sandwich* sebesar 78,05 KN; 75,5 KN; 56,95 KN; 59,1 KN. Rasio kelangsungan yang terjadi pada benda uji batang laminasi kayu sengon sebesar 13,265; 26,514; 40,296; 54,917. Sedangkan untuk batang komposit *sandwich* sebesar 16,248; 33,202; 49,121; 64,372. Berdasarkan hasil pengujian mekanik tekan semakin tinggi variasi benda uji maka semakin kecil nilai beban kritis (Pcr) dan semakin besar nilai kelangsungan.

Kata kunci : Batang laminasi, *sandwich*, kayu sengon, bambu petung, beban kritis.

## *Abstract*

In the sawn timber industry waste is produced which has not been utilized optimally. Therefore, it is necessary to develop wood waste as a laminate product in order to optimize the utilization of wood waste. We can develop laminated rods with composite systems, namely two kinds of materials where the stronger material is on the outside, while the weaker one is on the inside (core). This study aims to determine the mechanical behavior of compressed laminated bamboo sengon wood composite rods with a sandwich system against critical loads. Mechanical testing carried out is compressive strength parallel to the fiber. The sample specimens made with a size of 5 x 5 cm with variations in length of 20 cm, 40 cm, 60 cm, 80 cm. Sandwich composite rods are made with thick laminated sengon timber 3 cm and 1 cm of petung bamboo. Physical test results obtained the value of sandwich composite water content 13,054%; specific gravity 0.436 gram / cm<sup>3</sup> is included in the strong class III. From the results of mechanical testing (compressive test) the value of the critical load (Pcr) is obtained for the average test specimen for sengon wood with a height of 20 cm, 40 cm, 60 cm, 80 cm for 54.85 KN; 45.95 KN; 33.8 KN; 24.3 KN. Whereas for sandwich composite test specimens amounted to 78.05 KN; 75.5 KN; 56.95 KN; 59.1 KN. The slenderness ratio that occurs in the test specimen of sengon timber is 13,265; 26,514; 40,296; 54,917. While for composite sandwich rods amounting to 16,248; 33,202; 49,121; 64,372. Based on the results of mechanical press testing the higher the variation of the object, the smaller the critical load value (Pcr) and the greater the slenderness value.

Key words: Glued laminated timber, sandwich, sengon timber, petung bamboo, critical loads.