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THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND USE OF CAROB  
(*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) WOOD<sup>1)</sup>

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Abstract

This study is on the some anatomical, physical and mechanical properties of the Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) grown naturally in the mediterranean region of Turkey.

The physical properties were: 1) oven dry density 0,81 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; 2) air dry density 0,86 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; 3) density value in volume 0,71 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; 4) radial shrinkage 4,39%; 5) tangential shrinkage 8,01%; 6) radial swelling 4,5%; 7) tangential swelling 8,84%; 8) maximum moisture content 73,38%; 9) percentage of cell wall 54,22%; 10) percentage of porosity 45,87% and 11) fiber saturation point 17,41% .

The mean values of the mechanical properties are given below. Bending strength 122,05 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, modulus of elasticity in bending 11458,35 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, impact bending 1,43 kpm/cm<sup>2</sup>, compression strength paralell to grain 66,63 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, tensile strength perpendicular to grain 5,192 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, cleavage strength (in radial direction) 1,207 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, janka hardness on cross section 109,83 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, radial section 91,5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, tangential section 85,18 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, static quality value 7,73 and dynamic quality value 2,18.

1. INTRODUCTION

Carob is a native species in Mediterranean Region. Its fruit, carob bean, has more economical value in Turkey than its wood. For this reason, by product of Carob is more important than its wood known as a main product. Carob bean has an important place in export of forest products. Consequently, it should be examined from the forest-public relations point of view.

Carob, where it grows, has been protected by culturing and inoculation, improved and extended. Especially these trees, were claimed to collect its fruits by persons living near village. Recently, Carob has especially been planted in private lands to produce its fruit (ONUR 1997).

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Carob can be planted on the calcerous lands with low moisture content. It has a very spread and grift root system. It has been used for planting activities in Israel. Carob develops its roots in the splits, to maintain its life. For this reason, this species must be taken into account especially for reforestation on the arid districts of the Southern Region in Turkey.

The roots placed in soil have large volume and prevents erosion. Additionally, the roots feed the soil with mineral and organic substances.

Technological properties of Carob have not been investigated before. Its heartwood is scarlet with attractive view. It may be used in furniture, as well as lathe and ornament goods manufacturing.

Carob belongs to Leguminosae family and grows naturally in Turkey. Being an evergreen species, it has multiple bodies and its height can reach up to 10-12 m. Carob has a wide top and short, horizontal branches. The bark is brown-grey and smooth on the young stems, dark grey and in pieces on the old stems. Carob can be found as small or big groups in scrub plants. Today, Carob trees have been grown generally in the Mediterranean countries such as Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Israel. Additionally in South Africa, Australia and California, it is planted. Native land of Carob is south Anatolia, Syria and Israel.

Carob tree grows in the vast areas from Izmir to Antalya in Turkey horizontally and from sea level to 650 m altitude. It has been generally found dense in the south Anatolia (Hatay, Adana, Mersin, Silifke, Antalya) and Muğla in Aegean region.

Carob resists drought and high temperature and can easily grow in the area with 275 mm/year rainfall. Stony and rocky site conditions do not cause problems for this tree species.

It prefers sunny slopes protected from north-eastern winds. Acidity of places where Carob grows ranges between pH 5,48-7,90. In the Carob's habitat in Turkey, there are five different zones that their acidity is lower than 7 (Kuşadası, Milas, Marmaris, Finike and Anamur). In the other sites pH is higher than 7. Thus, although this tree prefers basic soils, it can also grow on the acidic soils.

Sand percentage, silt percentage, clay content, salt content soluble in water at the same site quality and soil, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, phosphorus, potassium and least organic carbon content were measured in growing fields of Carob. According to the results of these measurements Carob can grow in wide areas and there is not any particular preference in terms of chemical substance. Additionally, there is not any limiting situation from the point of view of phosphorus (YAGAN 1997).

Male and female flowers are present on the separately trees. This affects negatively pollination and hence fruit (carob bean) yield. Normally while every trees with female flowers requires one tree with male flower, pollination and fruit production are affected negatively because trees with male flowers were cut since these trees do not bear fruits. While yield (carob bean) is mean 41 kg/tree the average in the trees grown naturally in Turkey, in some other countries yield from trees cultured is 125 kg/tree.

Carob generally bears the fruit after 7-10 years old. Fruits (carob bean) ripens at the end of the summer of successive year. Fruits is 10-30 cm in length, 2 cm in width and broad bean in shape. At first, fruits are soft and blackish brown violet. The fleshy part (mesocarp) of fruit is delighful. There are a lot of brown seeds like lentil (15 number) inside mesocarp. Fruits ripe in autumn. The bark of tree includes tannen. Bark is smooth in the young trees. (ONUR 1997)

Carob grows up slowly. Annual rings are narrow and homogeneous. Heartwood is reddish and can be polished well. Wood of Carob is hard and strength. Percentage of heartwood in the whole wood is very wide. Heat value of the wood is very much. Its wood can be used in furniture, parquet, flooring manufacturing as well as latheing (BOZKURT / YALTIRIK / ÖZDÖNMEZ 1982; YALTIRIK/EFE 1994).

Instead of destructive harvesting methods on the trees during collecting of ripe fruits, suitable harvesting methods must be used.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to ascertain some anatomical, physical and mechanical properties of the Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.). It was also aimed to determine fields of use and filling the literature deficiency in this subject.

## 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the described objectives above, the test materials, 15 experimental Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) trees were taken from the Mersin and Muğla forest districts. Tests samples were prepared from the stems, 1.5 m in height and 15-20 cm in diameter, which were cut from these trees.

Some anatomical measurements and observations were done on the cross section and tangential section prepared from the test materials. Vessel diameter, wall thickness of the vessel, fibre diameter, wall thickness of the fibre, and number of the vessel per square mm were measured on the cross section. Number of rays in axial direction and height in mm, number of ray in horizontal direction and width in mm, and number of rays per square mm were also measured on the tangential section.

The following tests were done on the specimens according to the standards presented.

Specific gravity	TS 2472/1976
Shrinkage and swelling	TS 4083, TS 4084/1983
Bending strength	TS 2474/1976
Tensile strength perpendicular to grain	TS 2476/1976
Impact bending	TS 2477/1976
Modulus of elasticity in bending	TS 2478/1976
Compression strength parallel to grain	TS 2595/1977
Cleavage strength	TS 7613/1989
Janka hardness	TS 2479/1976

In addition to the tests above, density value in volume, maximum moisture content, percentage of the cell wall, percentage of porosity, fiber saturation point, dynamic quality value, and static quality value were determined by using following formulas (BOZKURT/ GÖKER 1987; BERKEL 1970).

### 3.1 Density Value In Volume (R)

$$R = \frac{W_o}{V_T}$$

where;

R = density value in volume (g/cm<sup>3</sup> or kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$W_O$ =oven dry weight (g or kg)

$V_T$  =green volume (cm<sup>3</sup> or m<sup>3</sup>)

### 3.2 Percentage of the Cell Wall ( $V_C$ )

$$V_C = \frac{D_O}{D_C} \times 100$$

where;

$V_C$ = Percentage of the cell wall (%)

$D_O$ = Oven dry density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

$D_C$ = Oven dry density of the cell wall (1,5g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

### 3.3 Percentage of the Porosity ( $V_H$ )

$$V_H = 100 - V_C$$

### 3.4 Fiber Saturation Point ( $M_F$ )

$$M_F = \frac{\beta_V}{R} \quad (\%)$$

where;

$\beta_V$ =total volumetric shrinkage (%)

$R$  = density value in volume (g/cm<sup>3</sup> or kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$M_F$ =fiber saturation point (%)

### 3.5 Maximum Moisture Content ( $M_{max}$ )

$$M_{max} = (1/R) - 0.667 \quad (\%)$$

where,

$R$ = density value in volume (g/cm<sup>3</sup> or kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

### 3.6 Static Quality Value

$$I = \frac{Z_B}{100 \times D_{12}}$$

where,

$Z_B$ = compression strength parallel to grain in 12 % moisture content (N/mm<sup>2</sup>)

$D_{12}$ =air dry density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

### 3.7 Dynamic Quality Value ( $I_d$ )

$$I_d = \frac{a}{D_{12}^2}$$

where;

a= impact strength (kgm/cm<sup>2</sup>)

D<sub>12</sub>=air dry density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

#### 4. RESULTS

##### 4.1 Oven Dry Density, Air Dry Density and Density Value in Volume

Aritmetic mean, number of specimens, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the oven dry density, air dry density and density value in volume of Carob wood were given on the Table 1.

**Table 1: Oven Dry Density, Air Dry Density And Density Value In Volume**

Tablo 1: Tamkuru Yoğunluk, Hava Kuru Yoğunluk ve Hacim Ağırlık Değeri

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Oven dry density Tamkuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Air dry density Havakuru Yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Density value in volume Hacim ağırlık değeri (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	100	100	100
Aritmetical mean (g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	0,81	0,86	0,71
Standard deviation Standard sapma	0,04	0,04	0,08
Variance-Varyans	0,0018	0,0021	0,0065
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	5,29	5,38	11,35

It was determined that the maximum moisture content is 73,58%, while percentage of the cell wall is 54,12%, and percentage of porosity is 45,87%.

##### 4.2 Shrinkage and Swelling

Aritmetical mean, number of specimens, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation concerning the percentage of shrinkage and swelling of Carob wood were given on the Table 2.

**Table 2: Shrinkage and Swelling**

Tablo 2: Daralma ve Genişleme

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Shrinkage-Daralma		Swelling-Genişleme	
	Radial Radyal	Tangential Teğet	Radial Radyal	Tangential Teğet
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	32	32	32	32
Aritmetical mean (%) Aritmetik ortalama	4,39	8,01	4,51	8,84
Standard deviation Standard sapma	0,47	0,78	0,59	0,94
Variance – Varyans	0,22	0,61	0,35	0,89
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	10,77	9,76	13,11	10,71

Fiber saturation point was found as 17,41%.

### 4.3 Bending Strength

Aritmetic mean, number of specimens, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the bending strength of Carob wood were given on the Table 3.

**Table 3: Results of the Bending Strength**

Tablo 3: Eğilme Direnci Sonuçları

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Bending strength Eğilme direnci
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	30
Aritmetical mean (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	122,05
Standard deviation Standard sapma	17,719
Variance Varyans	313,9774
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	14,51

### 4.4 Modulus of Elasticity in Bending

Aritmetic mean, number of specimens, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the modulus of elasticity in bending of Carob wood were given on the Table 4.

**Table 4: Results of The Modulus of Elasticity in Bending**

Tablo 4: Eğilmede Elastikiyet Modülü Sonuçları

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Modulus of elasticity in bending Eğilmede elastikiyet modülü
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	30
Aritmetical mean (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	11458,35
Standard deviation Standard sapma	2092,580
Variance Varyans	4378893,39
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	18,26

### 4.5 Impact Bending Strength

Aritmetic mean, number of specimens, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the impact bending strength of Carob wood were given on the Table 5.

**Table 5: Results of the Impact Bending Strength**  
 Tablo 5: Şok Direnci Sonuçları

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Impact bending strength Dinamik eğilme direnci
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	30
Aritmetical mean (kpm/cm <sup>2</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	1,43
Standard deviation Standard sapma	0,34
Variance Varyans	0,12
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	24,31

Dynamic quality value of Carob wood was found as 2,18.

#### 4.6 Compression Strength Parallel to Grain

Aritmetic mean, number of specimen, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the compression strength parallel to grain of Carob wood were given on the Table 6.

**Table 6: Results of The Compression Strength Parallel to Grain**  
 Tablo 6: Liflere Paralel Basınç Direnci Sonuçları

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Compression strength parallel to grain Liflere paralel basınç direnci
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	50
Aritmetical mean (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	66,63
Standard deviation Standard sapma	2,959
Variance Varyans	8,7570
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	4,44

Static quality value of Carob wood was found as 7,73.

#### 4.7. Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Grain

Aritmetic mean, number of specimens, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the tensile strength perpendicular to grain of Carob wood were given on the Table 7.



#### 4.8 Cleavage Strength (in radial direction)

Aritmetic mean, number of specimens, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the cleavage strength in radial direction of Carob wood were given on the Table 8.

**Table 7: Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Grain (in Tangential Direction)**

Tablo 7: Liflere Dik Çekme Direnci (Teğet Yönde)

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Tensile strength perpendicular to grain Liflere dik çekme direnci
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	30
Aritmetical mean (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	5,19
Standard deviation Standard sapma	0,717
Variance Varyans	0,5146
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	13,81

**Table 8: Cleavage Strength (in Radial Direction)**

Tablo 8: Yarılma Direnci (Radyal Yönde)

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Cleavage strength Yarılma direnci
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	50
Aritmetical mean (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	1,207
Standard deviation Standard sapma	0,1
Variance Varyans	0,01
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	8,29

#### 4.9 Janka Hardness

Aritmetic mean, number of specimen, variance, coefficient of variation and standard deviation in connection with the Janka Hardness of Carob wood were given on the Table 9.

**Table 9: Results of Janka Hardness**

Tablo 9: Janka Sertlik Sonuçları

Statistical values İstatistik değerler	Cross section Enine kesit	Radial section Radyal kesit	Tangential section Teğet kesit
Number of specimen Örnek sayısı	50	50	50
Aritmetical mean (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) Aritmetik ortalama	109,83	91,5	85,18
Standard deviation Standard sapma	9,025	11,00	11,510
Variance Varyans	81,4658	121,0085	132,4975
Coefficient of variation (%) Varyasyon katsayısı	8,21	12,02	13,51

#### 4.10 Microscopical Properties

Results of the microscopical measurements were given on the Table 10.

**Table 10: Results of The Microscopical Measurements**

Tablo 10: Mikroskopik Ölçme Sonuçları

Diameter of vessel (micrometer) Trahe çapı (mikrometre)	106,29
Thickness of cell wall (micrometer) Çeper kalınlığı (mikrometre)	13,31
Height of ray (as number of cell) Öz ışınları yüksekliği (hücre sayısı olarak)	min. 2, max. 40, mean 20
Height of ray (micrometer) Öz ışınları yüksekliği (mikrometre)	403,94
Width of ray (as number of cell) Öz ışınları genişliği (hücre sayısı olarak)	min. 1, max. 5, mean 3
Width of ray (micrometer) Öz ışınları genişliği (mikrometre)	2,66
Diameter of fibre (micrometer) Lif çapı (mikrometre)	17,62
Thickness of fibre wall (micrometer) Lif çeper (tek) kalınlığı (mikrometre)	8,09
Number of vessel per square mm mm <sup>2</sup> deki trahe sayısı	5
Number of ray per square mm mm <sup>2</sup> deki öz ışını sayısı	6

## 5. DISCUSSION

Oven dry density, air dry density and weight in volume of Carob were given on the Table 11 as comparison with some similar hardwoods.

**Table 11: Oven Dry Density, Air Dry Density And Density Value İn Volume Of Carob And Other Hardwoods**

Tablo 11: Harnup ve Benzer Türlerin Tamkuru ve Hava Kuru Yoğunluk ile Hacim Ağırlık Değerleri

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tam kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Air dry density Hava kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Density value in volume Hacim ağırlık değeri (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0.81	0.86	0.71
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	0.72	0.76	0.65
<i>Juglans regia</i>	0.64	0,68	-
<i>Fagus orientalis</i>	0.63	0.66	0.53
<i>Quercus dschorochensis</i>	0.68	0,73	-
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	0.85	0,88	-
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	0.79	0,83	0.64

As shown Table 11 above, Carob has quite high density because of high percentage of cell wall and high extractive content. Density closely correlates with physical, mechanical, hardness, transportation, heat value of wood, abrasion resistance, machining, electrical, acoustical and drying properties. Machining of high density wood is relatively difficult. Increasing the wood density reduces the porosity, increases the ratio of cell wall (percentage of cell wall 54.12 %, and percentage of porosity 45.87 %). Consequently, maximum moisture content was found 75.58 % which can be considered as a low value.

Radial and tangential shrinkage of Carob were given on the Table 12 in comparison with various species below.

**Table 12: Results Of Radial And Tangential Shrinkage Of Carob And Other Species**

Tablo 12: Harnup Ve Diğer Bazı Türlerin Radyal Ve Teğet Daralma Değerleri

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tamkuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Shrinkage-Daralma (%)	
		Radial Radyal	Tangential Teğet
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0.81	4,39	8,01
<i>Ostria carpinifolia</i>	0.87	7,8	10,9
<i>Fagus orientalis</i>	0.63	5,0	10,5
<i>Quercus dschorochensis</i>	0.68	7,3	10
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	0.79	6,8	11,5
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	0.72	4,7	6,9
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	0.85	6,2	9,9
<i>Juglans regia</i>	0.64	5,4	7,5

In spite of the high density of Carob, radial and tangential shrinkage and swelling were found lower than that of similar species. Carob resembles Acacia in low working characteristic. In general, the higher the density of wood, the greater the shrinkage and swelling. But, this is not valid for Carob. This property provides very important advantage in different use of fields as parquet. The reason for low working is that Carob has wide heartwood and contains relatively more extractive substances. Formation of tyloses in Carob heartwood reduces the water absorption and desorption, hence, wood works lower.

Fibre saturation point in Carob was also determined to be a very low value (17.1 %). Having a wide heartwood causes a low fibre saturation point. This property is important for kiln drying characteristic.

The bending strength and modulus of elasticity in bending of Carob were given at the table 13 in comparative with similar species below.

**Table 13: The Bending Strength And Modulus Of Elasticity İn Bending Of Carob And Other Similar Species**

Tablo 13: Harnup Ve Diğer Benzer Türlerde Eğilme Direnci Ve Eğilmede Elastikiyet Modülü

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tamkuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Bending strength Eğilme direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Modulus of elasticity Elastikiyet modülü (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0,81	122	11458,3
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	0,72	136	11270
<i>Fagus orientalis</i>	0,63	105,2	12500
<i>Quercus dschorochensis</i>	0,68	127,8	-
<i>Juglas regia</i>	0,64	147	13000

As presented on the Table 13, while modulus of elasticity of Carob was slightly lower than that of the Beech (*Fagus orientalis*), the bending strength of Carob was higher than that of Beech. In spite of the high density of Carob, lower modulus of elasticity is interesting property and is probably due to its anatomical structure and chemical composition.

The impact bending strength of Carob was given on the Table 14 in comparison with similar species below.

**Table 14: The İmpact Bending Strengths Of Carob And Other Similar Species**

Tablo 14: Harnup Ve Diğer Benzer Türlerde Şok Direnci Değerleri

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tam kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Impact Bending strength Dinamik eğilme direnci (kpm/cm <sup>2</sup> )
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0,81	1,43
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	0,72	1,35
<i>Juglas regia</i>	0,64	1,40
<i>Fagus orientalis</i>	0,63	0,45
<i>Quercus dschorochensis</i>	0,68	0,65

Wood materials of aircrafts, sporting goods, tool handles as well as elements in building construction are exposed to more the influence of impact stresses than static loadings. Impact bending strength of Carob was higher than that of the species given on Table 14. In terms of dynamic quality value, Carob has a medium quality. It resists to the impact stresses and can be used under the impact stresses.

The compression strength parallel to grain of Carob was given on the Table 15 in comparison with similar species below

**Table 15: The Compression Strengths Parallel To Grain Of Carob And Other Similar Species**

Tablo 15: Harnup Ve Diğer Benzer Türlerde Liflere Paralel Basınç Direnci Değerleri

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tam kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Compression strength parallel to grain Liflere paralel basınç direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0,81	66,6
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	0,72	73
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	0,79	82
<i>Juglas regia</i>	0,64	72,5
<i>Fagus orientalis</i>	0,58	76,3
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	0,85	67

Although density of Carob is higher than those of other species, compression strength parallel to grain of Carob was lower than those of other species. Carob has a good quality class from the point of view of static quality value.

The cleavage strength in radial direction of Carob was given at the table 16 in comparison with similar species.

**Table 16: The Cleavage Strength In Radial Direction Of Carob And Similar Species**

Tablo 16: Harnup Ve Benzer Türlerde Radyal Doğrultuda Yarılma Direnci Değerleri

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tam kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Cleavage strength in radial direction Radyal doğrultuda yarılma direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0,81	1,207
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	0,7	0,8
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	0,79	0,6
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	0,59	1
<i>Quercus dschorochensis</i>	0,68	1,17

As presented on the Table 16, cleavage strength in radial direction of Carob is higher than that of other species. Because, density of Carob is higher. The tensile strength perpendicular to grain of Carob is found to be higher than that of other species to be compared (Table 17).

**Table 17: The Tensile Strengths Perpendicular To Grain Of Carob And Similar Species**

Table 17: Harnup Ve Benzer Türlerde Liflere Dik Çekme Direnci Değerleri

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tam kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Tensile strength Perpendicular to grain Liflere dik çekme direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0,81	5,192
<i>Quercus robur</i>	0,65	4
<i>Ulmus campestris</i>	0,64	4
<i>Juglans regia</i>	0,64	3,5
<i>Quercus dschorochensis</i>	0,68	4,5

Rays affect significantly the cleavage strength and tensile strength perpendicular to grain of wood. Increasing the amount of rays in wood decreases the these strengths. These strengths are also affected by the density of wood.

Janka hardness value of the Carob was given on the Table 18 below in comparison with different species.

**Table 18: Janka Hardness Values Of Carob And Similar Species**

Table 18: Harnup Ve Benzer Türlerde Janka Sertlik Değerleri

Species Türler	Oven dry density Tam kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Janka hardness-Janka sertlik (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	
		Cross section Enine kesit	Edge Kenar
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	0,81	109,8	88,3
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	0,59	67	52
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	0,79	89	75
<i>Juglans regia</i>	0,64	72	54
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	0,65	76	-

Being considered among technological properties Janka hardness, in the Carob was very higher than that of other species because of the high density of Carob. Therefore, Carob can be used in fields where hardness and abrasion are important.

## HARNUP (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) ODUNUNUN TEKNOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ VE KULLANIMI

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### Kı s a Ö z e t

Bu araştırma, Türkiye’de Akdeniz bölgesinde doğal olarak yetişen Harnup (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.)’un bazı anatomik, fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleriyle ilgilidir.

Fiziksel özelliklerden tam kuru yoğunluk  $0,81 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , hava kurusu yoğunluk  $0,86 \text{ g/cm}^3$  hacim ağırlık değeri  $0,71 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , daralma yüzdeleri radyal yönde %4.39, teğet yönde %8.01, genişleme yüzdeleri radyal %4.51 teğet %8.84 olarak bulunmuştur. Maksimum su miktarı %73.58, hücre çeperi hacmi %54.12, hava boşluğu oram %45.87 ve lif doygunluğu noktası %17,41 olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Mekanik özelliklere ait ortalama değerler şunlardır: Eğilme direnci  $122,05 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , E-modülü  $11458,35 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , dinamik eğilme direnci  $1,43 \text{ kpm/cm}^2$ , liflere paralel basınç direnci  $66,63 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , liflere dik çekme direnci  $5,192 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , yarıma direnci (radyal yönde)  $1,207 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , janka sertlik değeri enine kesitte  $109,83 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , radyal yüzeyde  $91,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , teğet yüzeyde  $85,18 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , statik kalite değeri 7,73 ve dinamik kalite değeri 2,18’dir.

### 1 GİRİŞ

Harnup, Akdeniz yöremizde doğal olarak yetişen bir bitki türümüzdür. Yurdumuzda Keçi-boynuzu adı verilen meyvesinin parasal getirisi odunundan daha fazladır. Böylece Keçi-boynuzu olarak isimlendirilen yan ürünün Aslı ürün olan odunundan daha önemlidir. Harnup meyveleri orman yan ürünleri ihracatımızda çok önemli bir yer tutmakta olup, ilginç kullanım yerlerine sahiptir. Bu nedenle Orman-Halk ilişkileri bakımından üzerinde durulması gerekir. Toprak içinde geniş bir yayılış gösteren kökleri erozyonu önleyici etki yapmakta, ayrıca toprağı mineral ve organik maddelerle besleyebilmektedir. Mobilya ve Tornacılıkta, süs eşyaları üretiminde kullanılabilceğı düşünölmektedir. Bugün Dünya üzerinde Türkiye, Kıbrıs, Yunanistan, İtalya, İspanya, Portekiz, Fas, Tunus, Cezayir, Libya, Mısır, Suriye ve İsrail gibi Akdeniz ölkelerinde, başkaca Amerika’da Kali-

forniya'da, Avusturalya'da, Güney Afrika'da geniş oranda yetiştirilmektedir. Anavatanı Güney Anadolu, Suriye ve İsrail'dir. Yurdumuzda İzmir'den Antalya'ya kadar uzanır ve deniz seviyesinden 650 m. yüksekliğe kadar çıkararak, yaklaşık 1750 km'lik kıyı şeridinde doğal olarak yetişir. Yoğun olarak bulunduğu yerler Güney Anadolu, Hatay, Adana, Mersin, Silifke, Antalya (Gülnar-Anamur) dolayları ve Ege bölgesinde Muğla çevresidir.

Bu çalışmada Akdeniz ülkelerinin doğal ağacı olan Harnup odununun bazı fiziksel ve mekanik özelliklerinin saptanması ve söz konusu olabilecek en uygun kullanım yerlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca gerek ülkemizin ve gerekse bu türün yetiştiği diğer ülkelerde (Dolayısı ile Dünyada ) bu konuda mevcut olan bir literatür boşluğunu doldurmak diğer bir amaçtır.

## 2. MATERYAL VE METOD

Harnup (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) odununun bazı anatomik, fiziksel, mekanik ve teknolojik özelliklerini saptamak için Mersin ve Muğla Orman Bölge Müdürlüğü mntıklarından alınan 1.5 metre uzunlukta ve 15-20 cm çaplarında 15 adet gövde odunu deneme materyali olarak kullanılmıştır.

Harnup örneklerinden alınan enine ve teğet kesitler üzerinde mikroskopik ölçme ve gözlemler yapılmıştır. Enine kesitlerde trahe çapı, trahe çeper kalınlığı, lif çapı, lif çeper kalınlığı, mm<sup>2</sup>'deki trahe sayısı, teğet kesitte öz ışınlarının hücre sayısı ve mikrometre olarak yüksekliği, öz ışınlarının hücre sayısı ve mikrometre olarak genişliği ve mm'deki öz ışını sayısı bulunmuştur.

Deneme materyali üzerinde ilgili Türk standartlarına göre Birim Hacim Ağırlığı, Daralma ve Genişleme, Eğilme Direnci, Liflere Dik Çekme Direnci, Dinamik Eğilme Direnci, Eğilmede Elastikiyet Modülü, Liflere Paralel Basınç Direnci, Yarıma Direnci, Janka Sertlik denemeleri yapılmıştır. Ayrıca hacim ağırlık değeri, odunun içine alabileceği maksimum su miktarı, hücre çeperi hacmi, hava boşluğu oranı, lif doygunluğu noktası, dinamik kalite değeri ve statik kalite değeri belirlenmiştir

## 3. BULGULAR

Fiziksel ve Mekanik özelliklere ait ortalama değerler aşağıdaki tabloda toplu halde verilmiştir.

**Tablo 19: Fiziksel Ve Mekanik Özelliklere Ait Ortalama Değerler**

Ozellikler	Ortalama değerler	
Tam kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0,81	
Hava kuru yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0,86	
Hacim ağırlık değeri (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0,71	
Daralma oranı (%)	Radyal yönde	4,39
	Teğet yönde	8,01
Genişleme oranı (%)	Radyal yönde	4,51
	Teğet yönde	8,84
Dinamik eğilme direnci (kpm/cm <sup>2</sup> )	1,43	
Radyal yönde yarıma direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1,207	
Teğet yönde liflere dik çekme direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	5,19	
Liflere paralel basınç direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	66,63	
Eğilme direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	122,05	
Eğilmede elastikiyet modülü (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	11458,35	
Janka sertlik (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Enine yüzey	109,83
	Radyal yüzey	91,5
	Teğet yüzey	85,18



Odunun içine alabileceği maksimum su miktarı % 73,58, Hücre çeperi hacmi % 54,12, hava boşluğu oranı % 45,87 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Ayrıca yapılan mikroskopik ölçümler sonucunda ortalama trahe çapı 106,29 µm, hücre çeper kalınlığı 13,31 µm, öz ışınları ortalama yüksekliği ve genişliği hücre sayısı olarak sırasıyla 20 ve 3 hücre, mikrometre olarak 403,94 µm ve 2,66 µm, ortalama lif çapı 17,62 µm, ortalama lif çeper kalınlığı 8,09 µm, mm<sup>2</sup>'deki trahe ve öz ışını sayıları sırasıyla 5 ve 6 adet olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Harnup odunu yüksek olan yoğunluğunu ve içerdiği silisli maddeler nedeniyle nispeten zor işlenir. Ayrıca, bu ağaç türünün düzgün ve kalın çaplı gövdeler yapmaması diğer bir işlenme güçlüğünü oluşturmaktadır. Yoğunluğu yüksek olmasına karşılık çalışma değerleri düşük bulunmuştur. Yani odununun kullanım yerindeki stabilitesi iyidir. Bu da kullanım değeri açısından önemli bir avantaj teşkil eder. Harnup odunu yüksek dinamik eğilme direncine sahiptir. Buna bağlı olarak alet sapları ve spor aletlerinin yapımında değerlendirilebilir. Genel olarak tornacılık, mobilyacılık parke ve yer döşemesi yapımında değerlendirilebilir.

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