

Velleer

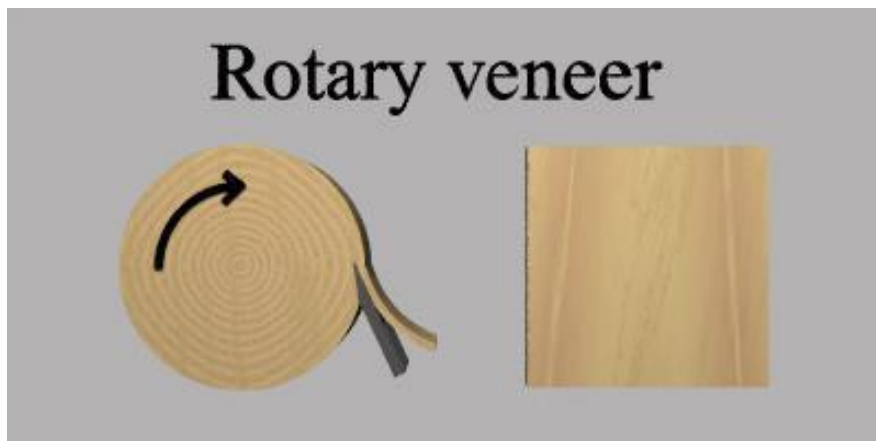
Manufacturing

Veneer Manufacturing

- Preparation
- Each log is first assessed as to which way it is going to be cut in order to get the highest yield from it.
- Logs are then steeped in hot water from 12 to 72 hours depending on the size and specie of the log.
- The logs are usually cut into veneers within an hour of their removal from the hot water. Thus ensuring that the veneers stay supple while they are being manufactured.
- Each veneer is dried straight after cutting before restacking into flitches.
- Hardwood logs are monitored throughout the process to ensure the the log stays together.

Veneer Manufacturing

- The way a log is cut determines the grain pattern and visual characteristics of the veneer.
- There are **Five** main methods used.
- **Rotary Peeling :**
- The log is mounted on the lathe and turned against a razor sharp blade. The veneer is peeled off in long continuous sheets. Mainly used for making manufactured boards.



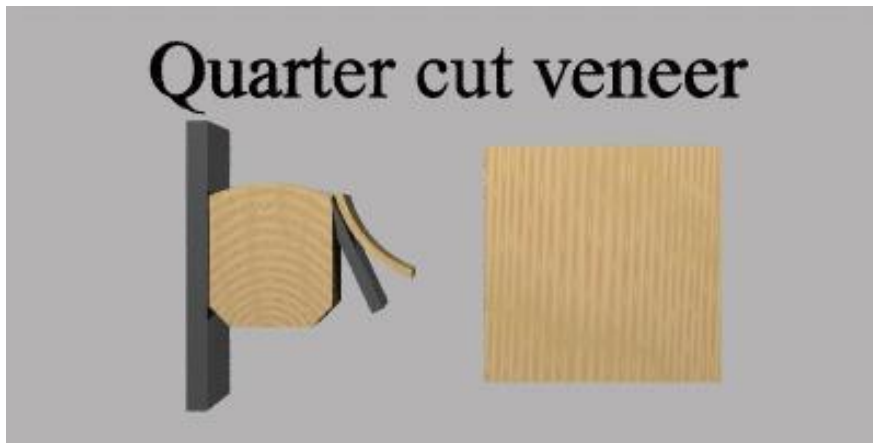
- **Flat Slicing / Crown Cut** : The half log or flitch is mounted with the heart against the plate. The result is a variegated figure.



- **Half – round slicing** : Flitches of logs are mounted off centre in the lathe. The result is a combination of rotary and plain sliced on each sheet of veneer.



- **Quarter Cut** : A quarter log is mounted on the guide plate so that knife cuts the growth rings at right angles giving a stripe figure.



- **Rift-Cut Slicing** :The rift or comb grain effect is obtained by cutting at an angle of 15 degrees off the quartered position to avoid the flake figure of the medullary rays

