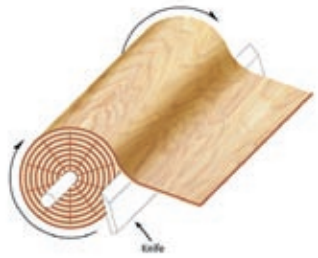
Types of Plywood Cuts:

Rotary

The log is centered in the lathe and turned against a knife blade at a slight angle following the log's annular growth rings, producing a multi-patterned grain veneer.



Ideal for: Large surface applications where a broad grain pattern will suffice. Rotary cut sheets are generally less expensive than sliced veneer and can yield whole piece face sheets.

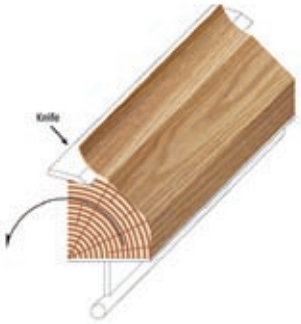
Quarter Slicing

Produces a narrow, striped grain veneer where the growth rings of the log strike the blade at approximately right angles. rome species will create a series of straight stripes, while others' stripes may be varied in angle and length. eed and white oak produce a pronounced flake pattern when quarter sliced, while mahogany creates a ribbon stripe pattern.

Ideal for: dission-style or other applications requiring a uniform appearance with generous ray flaking. dore cost-effective than rift-cutting.

Rift-Cut

Produces a rift or comb grain effect similar to that of quarter slicing, but generally is only used with red and white oak. This process minimizes ray flake as the log is cut at an angle of about 15 percentoffthequarteredposition.



Ideal for: An application calling for uniform white or red oak appearance without ray flake. Generally higher in cost due to low yields.

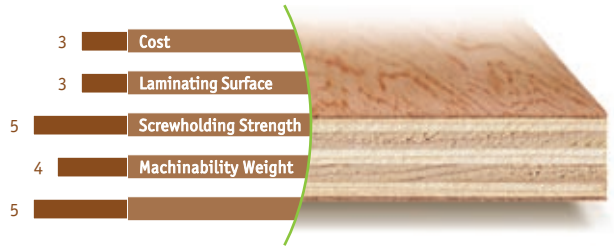
Flat or Plain Slicing

The most common slicing method that produces a distinct cathedral grain veneer. A half log, or flitch, is mounted so that the veneer is cut along the growth rings, parallel to a line through the center of the log.

Ideal for: Any application where an eye-catching pattern is desired at an affordable cost; of the slicing methods, flat slicing is the least expensive.

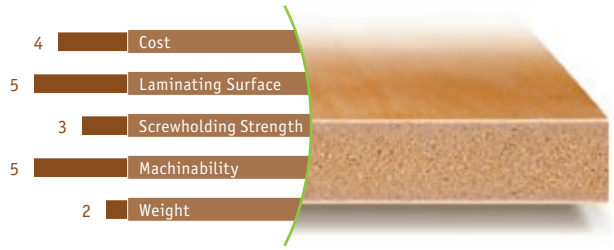
Types Of Plywood Cores

Veneer Core



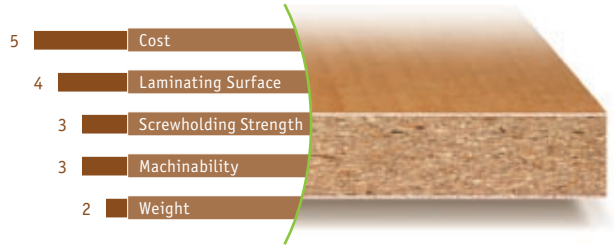
Medium-Density Fiberboard Core

Medium-density fiberboard core can be machined to the finest tolerances without chipping. It provides an exceptional laminating surface that is smooth, hard and consistent throughout the panel.



Particleboard Core

Particleboard core provides the perfect density on the face and back to accept laminates of all kinds, and a core that delivers physical properties to make it a workhorse for many applications.



1 = Poor, 2 = Below Average, 3 = Average, 4 = Above Average, 5 = Excellent