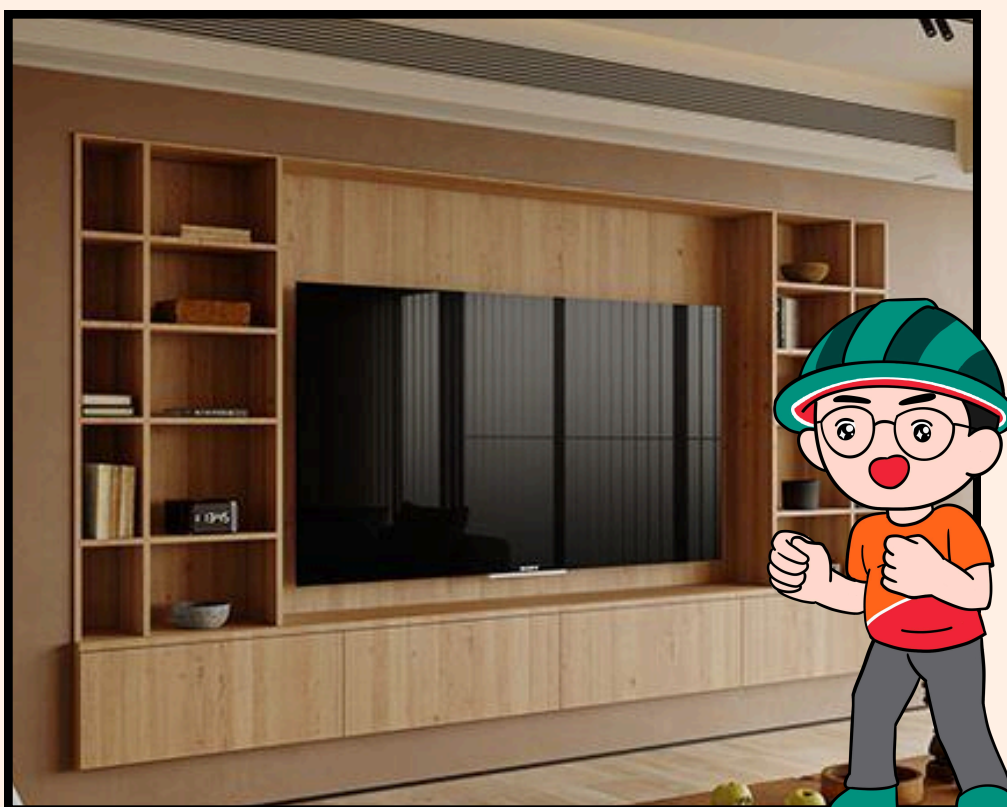




Insights into Carpentry Works



DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLYWOOD

Plywood serves as the primary framework in carpentry, available in various thickness to accommodate different carpentry sizes. Carpenters select the appropriate thickness based on the purpose of the plywood, whether it's the backing, door or the main carcass.



STANDARD PLYWOOD

This particular plywood variant is an engineered wood product crafted from thin layers of wood stacked together to form a panel.

Key Characteristics:

It is cost-effective, has good strength and stability, and is available in various thickness - 3mm, 15mm, 18mm.



MDF BOARD

MDF, or Medium Density Fiberboard, is a type of engineered wood product comprising wood fibers, wax, and resin. Recognized for its smooth surface, uniform density, and consistent composition.

Key Characteristics:

It has a smooth and even surface, making it ideal for applications such as painting. However, it is not suitable for wet areas as it's not moisture-resistant.



MARINE PLYWOOD

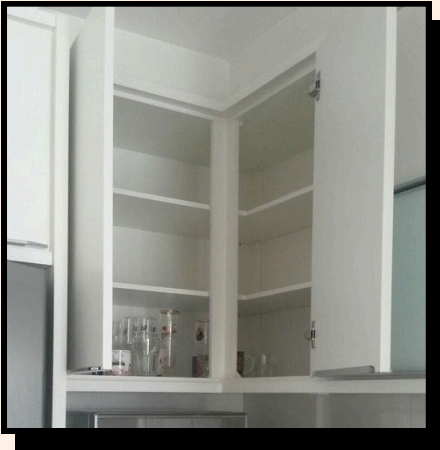
Marine plywood is a plywood variant designed to withstand exposure to moisture, humidity, or water. Crafted with premium materials and adhesive formulations, it boasts superior durability and resilience against water-related concerns.

Key Characteristics:

On top of being water resistant, it can resist boiling water. It is strong and stable due to its high number of layers. However, they're more expensive compared to other plywood as it is made of high-quality materials and manufacturing processes.

INTERNAL PVC

PVC edge banding or tape is frequently used in carpentry and cabinet fabrication to encase and safeguard the exposed edges of plywood or particleboard. This not only improves the cabinet's aesthetic appeal by providing a polished and seamless edge but also shields it from moisture damage.



WHITE PVC



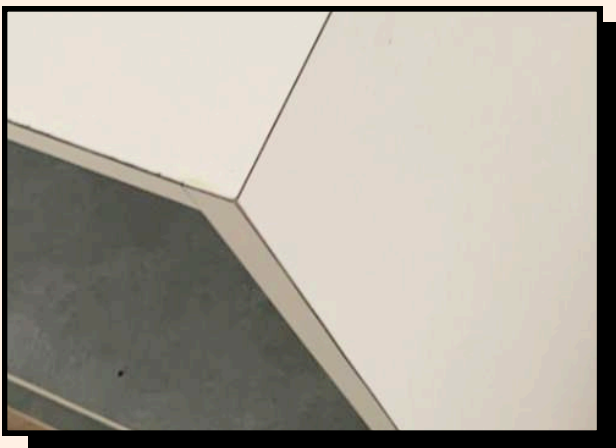
COLOUR PVC

It's recommended to use colour PVC as it is more visually appealing and will not yellow overtime compared to white PVC

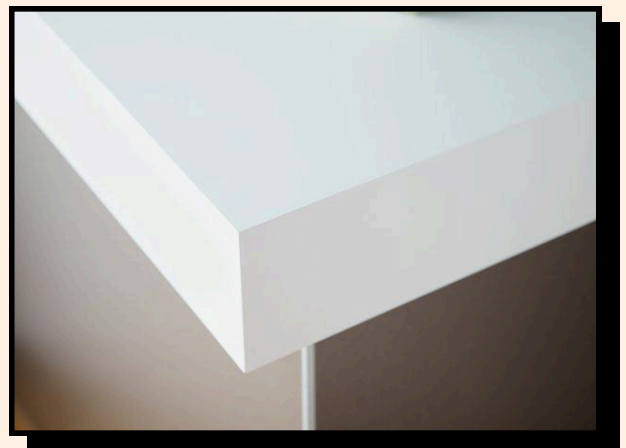


LAMINATES AND JOINT LINES

Laminates serve as the finishing surface for carpentry, providing ease of cleaning, durability, and a variety of versatile design options. However, it's important to note that as it is produced in limited sizes, joint lines may become visible when applied to larger carpentry surfaces. To minimise this effect, you can choose to use laminate colour core, in which the base has a matching colour with the laminate. With this, the edges of carpentry can seamlessly blend with the chosen laminate design.



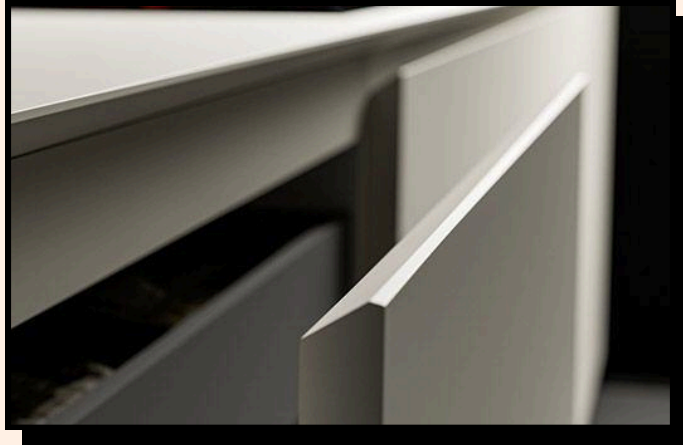
NORMAL LAMINATE



COLOUR CORE LAMINATE

ABS TRIMMING

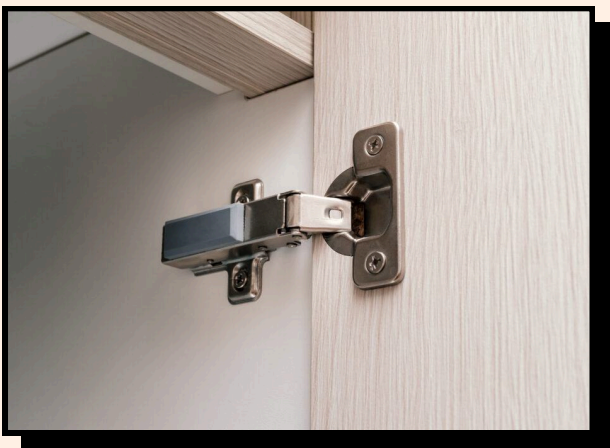
ABS Trimming is the chosen material for edge trim in carpentry, known for its durability, impact resistance, and versatility. Commonly utilised to finish and safeguard the exposed edges of panels, it provides a durable and impact-resistant solution for carpentry applications.



HINGES & TRACKS

Within carpentry, hinges and drawer tracks play pivotal roles, enhancing the functionality and adaptability of diverse wooden constructions. They facilitate seamless opening and closing movements, ensuring smooth operation.

Currently, using soft-closing hinges and drawer tracks has become the norm in the industry. These fixtures feature hydraulic mechanisms that regulate closing speeds, guaranteeing gradual and gentle closures. Additionally, they mitigate the risk of finger entrapment during rapid door closures.



SOFT-CLOSING HINGES



SOFT-CLOSING DRAWER TRACKS