

# Plaswood

## tooling and fixing guidelines



### Sawing

Circular blades with crossed teeth have been found to be most suitable. We suggest a saw speed between 2,000 and 4,000 rpm. Sawing is best done from the presentation face (the side that will be seen) and cut through to the back face of the profile.



### Drilling

Twist drills are most efficient but standard spiral bits can also be used. Drills with speeds of 400 - 900 rpm are better than high-speed drills. Holes are best placed 10mm plus from the profile edge. Remove waste material and pause occasionally to allow the bit to cool.



### Jointing

A joint may incorporate more than one method of fixing. Finger type and mortice and tenon or birdsmouth type joints can be made using standard wood working machinery with the appropriate cutters.



### Fixing

Twin flight, parallel thread, coarse pitch screws, similar to those used with wooden particle boards or hi-low screws, have been found to be more reliable than conventional taper thread wood screws.



### Stapling

Due to compact surface it is more difficult to penetrate Plaswood than wood. Stapling has been found to be an effective method for applications such as wire mesh fencing fixing. We recommend pneumatically powered guns for use on these types of fixings.



### Planing

Standard industrial timber planing tools can be used. The finish depends on the condition of the blade, feed rate, cutting speed, clearance and cutting angle.

