

## *Wrightline* Manufacturing process

*Wrightline* combines non-tropical raw materials with state of the art manufacturing technologies, to produce high quality veneers for the use as decorative surfaces. Either Poplar or Ayus logs are utilized, their light natural colour and soft grain definition makes them well suited for this product.

### **Log Selection**

The process of converting timber into Veneers starts with the selection of logs, following which they are brought to the mill for processing. The timber is trimmed, sawn to length and debarked. The logs are now ready to be peeled.



### **Peeling of the Logs**

The logs are mounted onto a giant lathe. Within minutes the logs are peeled into rotary veneers. This is achieved by pressing a rotating log towards a large blade, thinly peeling a continuous sheet of veneer off the log. The veneer is dried, stacked and then graded.



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### Dyeing

*Wrightline* can be dyed to a consistent colour to suit the market requirement. The raw veneer leaves are stacked into a stainless steel cage. Once completely loaded, the stainless steel cage is immersed into a pressurized, heated vat that is filled with water soluble dye. This system ensures that each leaf is given the correct amount of time to allow the dye to completely penetrate each individual leaf of veneer. Once the desired colour has been achieved, the leaves are unloaded from the vat, dried and given a final inspection before going to the gluing stage.



### Drying

During the Dyeing process, moisture content of the wood reaches 100%. The veneers are passed through a drier which uses hot air to eliminate the excess moisture. After drying, the veneers undergo another quality inspection process.



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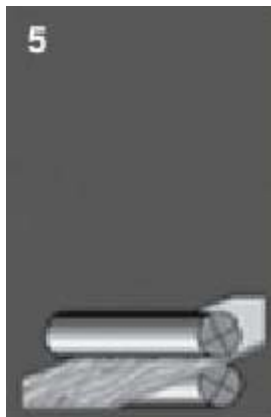
### Composition

According to the selected design, the dyed veneers are mixed and superimposed with the same fibre direction and they are then ready for gluing.



### Gluing

The gluing process is critical for the performance of the finished product. A layer of glue goes between each leaf of veneer, to bond each leaf of veneer together. Once the stacks have been laid up, it is then put into a high pressure press to bond the leaves together, creating a large rectangular block.



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### Pressing

The block of glued sheets is put into a flat press with particular moulds according to the design to be obtained. The different moulds determine the crown or  $\frac{1}{4}$  designs. At the end of this stage we are left with a 'block'



### Slicing

The block is now ready to be sliced into veneer leaves. Once the block has been produced, it is turned through 90 degrees, to present the end grain, then mounted to the slicing unit. The blade now runs across the end grain of the block, slicing thickness controlled leaves of veneer.



### Final Control

Every sheet is passed over a light table and undergoes accurate quality controls.