



MANUFACTURED BOARD

DESCRIPTION: A man made board that has consistent quality, strength and workability. Available in a range of thicknesses and sizes.

MDF		A material composed of fine wood dust & resin pressed into a board.
Hard-board		Made from wood fibres that have been pulped and then pressed.
Ply-wood		Made from thin layers of wood, glued at right angles to each other.
Chip-board		Small chips of wood glued together with resin and pressed into sheets.

Materials & Properties

fragile	rigid
strong	flexible

What are material properties?

Hard 	Soluble 	Transparent 	Conductor
Soft 	Insoluble 	Opaque 	Insulators

THERMOPLASTICS

These plastics possess a common property, they soften when heated. Usually, when heated and formed into a shape - if reheated they return to their original shape.

THERMOSETS

Once 'set' these plastics cannot be reheated to soften, shape and mould.



Tools & Equipment

	Coping Saw Coping saws are used for cutting a range of timber materials and are very useful for cutting unusual shapes or curves.
	File Hand files are used to smooth rough edges. They can be used to smooth a range of materials including metals such as brass and steel to timber-based materials such as MDF.
	Wood Vice A wood vice can be used to hold timber-based materials securely whilst working them. They can also be used to clamp materials, or to hold a bench hook securely.
	Glass paper To finally prepare natural wood and most boards for a suitable finish, different grades of glass paper are used, to produce a blemish free and smooth finish.

Line Bending

<p>1. EDGES SMOOTHED</p> <p>Hand files are used to smooth the edges. Wet and dry paper may also be used.</p>	<p>2. MARKING OUT</p> <p>The position of the fold is marked with a china-graph pencil. With this type of pencil the line can be removed easily later.</p>	<p>3. PLACE PLASTIC ON SUPPORTS</p> <p>The plastic is placed across the rests, above the heating element.</p>
<p>4. HEAT PLASTIC</p> <p>The strip heater is turned on and the plastic is turned over every 30 seconds - one minute. This stops the plastic from burning.</p>	<p>5. USE FORMER/JIG</p> <p>Fit plastic 'jig'. The jig is made to the correct angle, in the example - 90 degrees. Plastic is held in position as it cools.</p>	<p>6. QUALITY CONTROL</p> <p>The quality of the formed plastic is checked.</p>

