

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 261 PART 1: 1991**

**SRI LANKA STANDARD  
PLYWOOD FOR GENERAL PURPOSES  
PART 1: TERMINOLOGY  
(FIRST REVISION)**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

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**SLS 261 PART 1: 1991**

**Gr. 5**

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~~XXXX~~ Sri Lanka Standard

## PLYWOOD FOR GENERAL PURPOSES (FIRST REVISION)

### Part 1 : Terminology

#### FOREWORD

This standard was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 9/10/79, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Plywood, had been approved by the Civil Engineering Divisional Committee.

Sri Lanka Standard specification for plywood for general purposes SLS 261 : 1974, provided for three grades of plywood on the type of adhesive used, three classes of plywood based on species of timber and six types of plywood depending upon the visual features of the face and back. SLS 261 : 1974 is now revised as Sri Lanka Standard Plywood for General Purposes, in three parts as follows :

- Part 1 Terminology;
- Part 2 Specification for manufacture; and
- Part 3 Methods of tests.

In this revision there are (a) four grades of plywood based on the types of adhesive; (b) ten types of plywood based on appearance of face and back; (c) two classes based on durability; and (d) two categories based on species of timber.

This part of the standard (Part 1 ) deals with terminology applicable to plywood. Part 2 of this standard deals with requirements for manufacture and specifies grades, types, classes, materials, manufacture, dimensions and tolerances, workmanship and finish, sampling and criteria for conformity, tests, a method of marking and delivery. Part 3 of this standard specifies test methods related to plywood.

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution gratefully acknowledges the use of relevant publications of the American Society for Testing and Materials, British Standards Institution, Bureau of Indian Standards and the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research, in the preparation of this standard.

## 1 SCOPE

This Part of the standard deals with terminology applicable to plywood used for general purposes.

## 2 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply to the terms used in this standard :

### 2.1 Composition and preparation of elements

2.1.1 veneer : A thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness not exceeding 5 mm obtained by slicing or rotary cutting.

#### 2.1.2 side of a veneer

2.1.2.1 loose side (slack side) : The side of the peeled or sliced veneer that is in contact with the knife as the veneer is being cut and which undergoes an elongation often producing cutting checks.

2.1.2.2 tight side : The side of the veneer opposite to the loose side.

2.1.3 ply : Each of the layers of wood in plywood.

NOTE - Wood here refers to veneers only.

2.1.3.1 outer ply : Outer layer of plywood formed either of a single even veneer or several veneers jointed or placed tightly, edge to edge.

2.1.3.2 inner ply : Inner layer of plywood formed either of a single veneer or several veneers jointed or placed tightly, edge to edge.

2.1.3.3 central ply : The middle ply on either side of which the other plies are placed symmetrically. This may sometimes be composed of two veneers (or plies) with parallel grain glued to each other.

2.1.3.4 core : The central layer of plywood, generally thicker than the other plies. It may sometimes be composed of veneers placed edge to edge which may or may not be glued together.

2.1.4 trimmed veneer : Veneer, at least one edge of which has been cut straight and perpendicular to the surface of the veneer.

2.1.5 joint : The junction of two adjacent pieces of veneer.

2.1.5.1 jointed veneer : Two or more trimmed veneers placed edge to edge in the same direction of the grain and bonded together.

2.1.5.2 edge joint : Joint between the trimmed edges of two veneers so that the joint is practically parallel to the grain of these two veneers.