



Cutting Guide for ArmourPanel & ArmourCab

Ensure your Armour Floor and Armour Panel installations are flawless by following these expert cutting guidelines. Proper cutting techniques prevent bad cuts, splintering, and ensure a perfect fit every time.

Avoiding Common Cutting Mistakes:

- **Inadequate Blade Size:** Using a blade diameter that's too small can lead to poor cuts.
- **Incorrect Blade Specification:** Ensure the blade is suitable for Armour Panel materials.
- **Cutting Too Quickly:** Slow and steady wins the race for a clean cut.
- **Dry Veneer:** A face that's too dry may increase the risk of splintering.
- **Improper Blade Type:** Avoid triple chip blades; they're not suitable for cross-grain cuts on ArmourPanel.

Guidelines for Perfect Cuts:

Ideal Cutting Conditions:

- Use the largest diameter saw available for the job.
- Always start with a new, sharp blade to minimize splintering.
- Opt for an alternate bevel saw blade over a triple chip for clean cuts across the grain.
- Select a blade with the maximum number of teeth for its diameter and the thinnest kerf possible.
- Cut more slowly than you would with standard materials.

Specific Techniques:

- For docking or drop saw use, a compound slide saw is recommended to gently score the face before cutting through on the second pass.
- Applying one coat of finish to the panel significantly reduces splintering risks.

Sawing Recommendations:

- When using a beamsaw, always cut with the face down. The scoring saw will scribe the face ahead of the main cut, virtually eliminating splintering.
- For best practice, continue to use alternate bevel saws even when the face is down.

For Spotted Gum and Blackbutt ArmourPanel:

- Use a CNC with a 2 flute downward spiral cutter at 15,000-16,000 RPM and a feed speed of 6 meters/minute for optimal results. Tungsten carbide (WC) tools are preferred for their longevity and clean cutting.

Panel Saw Cutting:

- Use an alternate bevel saw with a negative rake for best results. The more teeth, the better.
- Cut speed should be slow to avoid chipping or splintering, especially with Blackbutt.

Additional Tips:

- If taping the cutting line, remove the tape perpendicular to the direction of the cut to avoid lifting or splintering the veneer.
- **On-Site Cutting Best Practice:** Many wall lining trades report the best results when cutting on-site with a rail or track plunge saw paired with a detail/fine tooth saw blade. This method allows for precise, controlled cuts, reducing the chance of splintering and ensuring a high-quality finish.

Material Handling and Storage Guide

Armour Panel is a multi-layer hardwood plywood panel, how you store and handle this material will affect its performance and appearance in its final application. Please follow the following advice.

Armour Panel is for internal use only and is manufactured using a B bond adhesive.

The top sheet of your pack is turned upside down to protect the face of the sheet, before installation or treatment, please ensure face side up.

Do not store panels in a standing position (either vertically or horizontally). Plywood should be stored flat (as delivered) with a minimum of three supporting bearers as shown below. Failure to do so may cause bowing or twisting and will not be seen as a product fault.



Armour Panel is a raw board, some sanding and filling maybe required before coating. Many coating options are available, ensure you follow procedure as if you were coating traditional timber. Primer or sealer coats are recommended before application of water-based coatings to prevent absorption.

Please following the fixing schedule detailed in the Armour Panel data sheets, for floor or wall finishes it is highly recommended the sheets are grooved to a minimum of two sides and a tongue supplied to ensure even edges prior to sanding.