Rough Lumber and Veneer Allowances

Solid lumber allowances for single parts

- Add 1" to the finished length
- Add 1/4" to the finished width or 1/2" for very long parts or where additional shaper work is required
- Multiple length parts must allow 1/4" per part for crosscutting
- Rough length parts must be long enough to be planed. (appr. 15" in our shop)

Parts per blank are the number of individual parts that can be cut from the rough size.

Board foot per blank is the volumetric measure of the rough size regardless of the quantity of parts that the blank yields.

Thin Parts

For thin parts such as drawer sides, lumber can be **RESAWN.**

- 4/4 stock provides two pieces 1/4" finished thickness
- 5/4 stock provides two pieces 3/8" finished thickness
- 6/4 stock provides two pieces 1/2" finished thickness

Thick Parts

Lumber should be glued for thick parts to assist in structural integrity.

- 2 pcs. of 4/4 provides 1 1/2" finish thickness
- 2 pcs. of 5/4 provides 2" finish thickness
- 2 pcs. of 6/4 provides 2 1/2" finish thickness
- 3 pcs. of 5/4 provides 3" finish thickness
- 2 pcs. of 8/4 provides 3 1/2" finish thickness

Panel stock

- Panel stock such as drawer bottoms, case backs etc, should be cut to their finished dimension with no allowances.

Waste Factors

- #1 common Lumber: add 60% w.f. (X 1.6)
- Sheet Stock: add 20% w.f. (X 1.2)
- Standard Veneer Matches: add 100% w.f. (X 2)
- Special Veneer Matches add 300% w.f. (X 4)

Rough Lumber and Veneer Allowances continued....2)

In Woodworking it is sometimes appropriate to cut single parts from panels. This process helps to optimize the material with little waste. Panels are glued up from random widths of "falloffs" and do not usually exceed 3" in width nor are less than 3/4" in width. Panels are also laminated with opposing annular rings to minimize warpage.

Veneered and solid panels for MULTIPLE PARTS

- add 1" to the finished length
- add 1" to the finished width
- allow 1/4" for each saw kerf in both the length and width

Multiple length parts should only be used for parts that cannot be machined in short lengths or would benefit from reduced handling due to similar subsequent machining processes.