

## ABOUT & APPLICATIONS

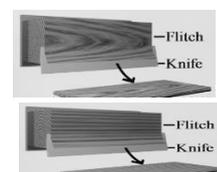
Made in Italy from the highest quality veneers and using special technology and UV-resistant dyes, Woodstock and ecoligna dyed real wood veneers have all the beauty, grain, depth, texture, warmth and uniqueness that can only come from using real wood, with the advantage of being available in a wider range of colours and being more colour consistent than undyed veneer. Some Woodstock veneers are available as FSC® certified to be from responsibly managed forests. **Note that Briggs Veneers supplies raw veneer, not veneer glued onto substrate: for supply and prices of veneer on substrate please contact us for your local Panel Layers.**

### Product description

These veneers are made from various wood species such as Ash, Oak, Tay and Birch etc., sliced into leaves of thickness 0.55mm +/-0.05mm. After slicing, the veneer leaves are dried, dyed, redried, joined into sheets, glued onto the substrate, fabricated into joinery or wall panels etc, and finished with a clear coating.

Slicing the log in different directions produces different patterns or “cuts”:

- Crown-cut - The veneer is sliced across the log - that is, on plane of the *secant* to the cylinder of the log. This produces a pattern that cuts across the growth rings of the log producing a “V- shaped” pattern. Crown-cut veneer leaves are generally wider than Quarter-cut veneer leaves.
- Quarter-cut - The veneer is sliced in the plane of the *radius* of the cylinder of the log producing a linear grain. Because trees do not grow perfectly straight and are tapered, there can be significant slope or swing (curve) in quarter-cut veneer.
- Rotary-cut peeling & Semi-rotary/Half-round slicing - The veneer is “peeled” around the log producing wide sheets of swirlygrained veneer. A variation of rotary-cut is “semi-rotary” or “half-round” slicing which uses the rotary method, but by slicing a selected section of a log. Birch veneer is commonly sliced in this way.



### Applications

These veneered panels are used in the same way as undyed veneers, suitable for use in interior, low-wear and dry applications, such as joinery, furniture, wall and ceiling panels. Veneer can be used on kitchen/bathroom- vanity doors if the room is properly ventilated and if the veneered panel is properly edge-banded and sealed. It can also be used in low-wear dry horizontal applications such as board-room tables and office work-stations. Use in areas with very bright light should be avoided, and these veneers/finished veneered panels should never be used or left exposed to direct sunlight. Veneers are generally not suitable for flooring, unless specially fabricated & coated, nor are they suitable for high wear, wet, steamy or very damp or high humidity applications such as kitchen counter/vanity tops, splash-backs or above stoves & dishwashers. Veneer should never be used in exterior applications even if under an awning.

### Consistency of appearance and selecting your veneer

Veneer may have natural features such as pin knots, gum, figure, mild-indentations, slanted/curved direction of grain, paling-fence-effect, different leaf widths, off-centred crowns etc., and manufacturing features such as join lines and knife-rub-marks. These are not defects but intrinsic features of natural wood veneer and its processing. Dyed veneers, whilst more consistent in colour than undyed natural veneer may vary in appearance between different logs, within logs, from samples to actual current stock and from the images on our website compared to samples or the veneer used on a project. The best way to control the appearance of veneers and to ensure best possible matching veneer between different packages is to calculate the (approximate) square metres and panel lengths in your project. Then make an appointment to inspect and reserve specific log(s)/crate(s) at our warehouse about four weeks prior to the veneer being required. Alternatively, contact us to have samples of a suitable current log posted to you. Also, for best possible consistency within a project, all veneer should be ordered at one time and the same coating should be used across the entire project.

### Change in appearance over time

Woodstock, ecoligna and Tabu veneers may change colour over time, and with exposure to natural/artificial/UV light, air and excessive heat, just as timber will. This is due to the intrinsic nature of lignin (which comprises about 30% of wood) undergoing natural oxidation. Also, the dyes may fade or discolour (like other dyed products).

### Minimising colour change and Coating recommendation

Colour change can be reduced (but not necessarily eliminated) by:

- Coating all panels immediately after sanding
- Not using these veneers in situations where there is very bright light
- Never placing or using veneer or using veneered panels in direct sunlight
- Using UV filter-film and curtains/blinds on all windows, especially north facing and/or large windows.
- **Finishing the veneered panel with high quality non-yellowing 2-pack acrylic urethane designed for use with wood veneer for sealer and top coats, with manufacturer approved UV inhibitors added in the maximum amount recommended by the coating manufacturer. Sealer and coating film thickness to be as recommended by the coating manufacturer.** Do not use water-based coatings
- Note that the wrong coating and/or sealer can cause rapid discolouration. Briggs Veneers takes no responsibility in cases where the wrong coating or sealers have been used.