

WORLDWIDE
TIMBER TRADERS

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VENEER
HANDBOOK



VENEERS

Types of Veneer

Natural Veneer:

Natural timber veneer is cut from selected logs in a pattern according to the desired appearance. The species used will help determine the appearance and characteristics of the veneers. Keep in mind that timber is a natural product and variations in colour and grain will occur.

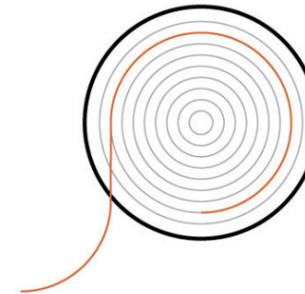
Reconstructed Veneer:

Reconstructed veneers are usually produced from widely available plantation grown timbers. Veneers are dyed into various colours and arranged for slicing into consistent patterns.

Pre-Finished:

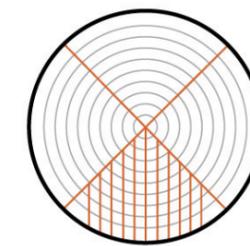
Finished with a clear coating such as a UV cured coating, melamine film, acrylics or polyurethane, providing a ready to use surface that gives confidence in how the end product will look. Also great for working on curved surfaces.

Types of Cuts



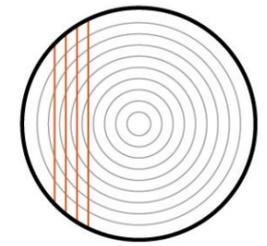
ROTARY CUT

Following the growth rings, rotary cut veneer is used in the production of plywood.



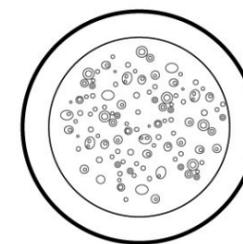
QUARTER CUT

Sliced at right angles to the growth rings. The result is a striped grain pattern.



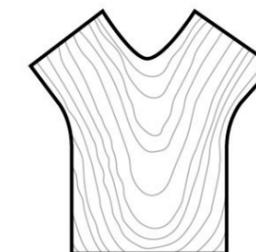
CROWN CUT

Sliced parallel to the growth rings. The result is a crown figure with a straight grain.



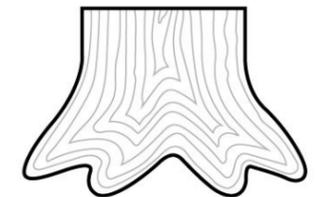
BURL / BURR CUT

Unique and highly valued, burl cuts are produced from growths on some trees.



CROTCH / CURL

The junction where the trunk and branches meet is called the crotch.



BUTT

Butt veneers are cut from the base of the tree when the trunk meets the root system.

ASSEMBLING VENEERS

Assembling Methods

Book Matching:

Book matching is the most commonly used method. A series of “pairs” is created as the veneers leaves are turned like the pages in a book, producing a mirror image effect.

Slip Matching:

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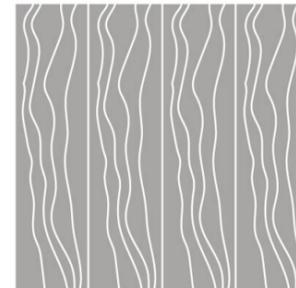
Mismatched:

A “plank” effect is created as mismatched veneer leaves are randomly matched, great for separating knots in the grain. There are other special matching techniques used to complete veneer projects. Most of these are made by hand, have more veneer wastage and can be labour intensive, therefore they come at a higher price.

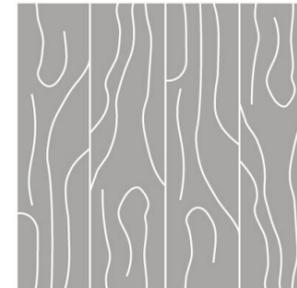
Sequence Matching

Veneers are manufactured for a specific installation to a uniform panel width and height. Where more than one flitch is required, similar flitches will be used. Specifying sequence matched and numbered panels will generally produce a better job than pre-manufactured sets, but be aware of some breaks in the pattern at joints and corners. Doors and components within the wall cannot always be matched to the panels.

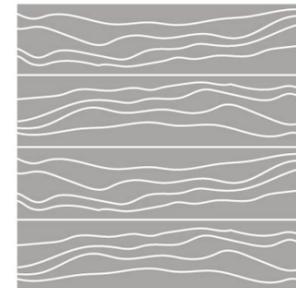
***If sequence matching is required please advise runs required, provide drawings etc.**



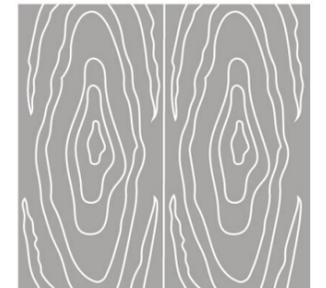
SLIP MATCHING



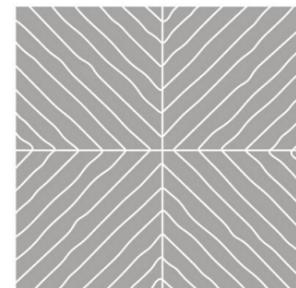
MIS-MATCHED



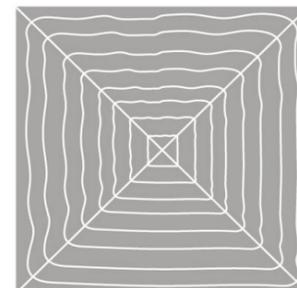
REVERSE SLIP MATCH



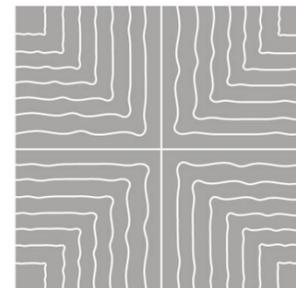
BOOK MATCHING



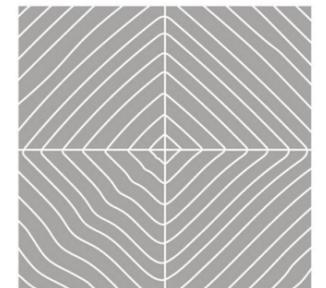
REVERSE DIAMOND



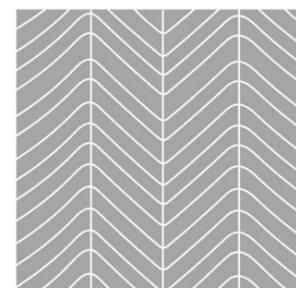
BOX MATCH



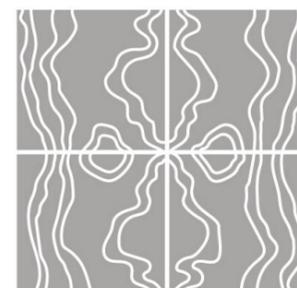
REVERSE BOX MATCH



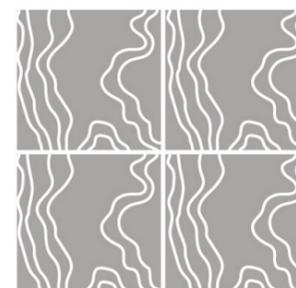
DIAMOND



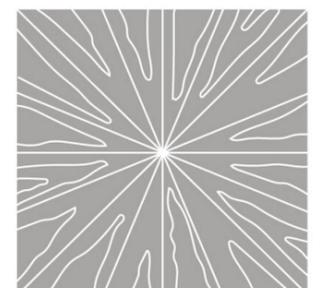
HERRING BONE



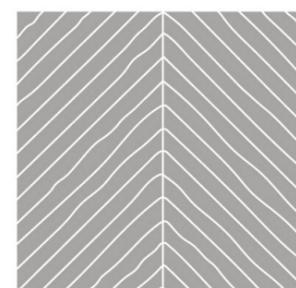
FOUR WAY MATCHING



END / BUTT JOINING



SUNBURST



“V” MATCH

SPECIFYING VENEERS

Specifying Veneers

Veneer name / species:

Natural timber veneer will often be named of a certain species while Re-Constructed and Pre-Finished veneers may have a unique name according to their appearance.

Type of cut:

What type of veneer cut are you looking for? Crown cut, quarter cut, burl etc.

Direction of the grain:

Long-band or cross-band? Long-band has the timber grain running parallel with the longest length of the veneer sheet, while cross-band runs parallel with the shortest length of the sheet.

Matching type:

How would you like to match the veneers? Book match, mis-match, slip match etc. (see assembling veneers).

Veneer grade:

Good two sides (G2S) or Face two sides (F2S). Good one side / downgrade back (G1S/ DGB). Back at manufacturers discretion (BAMO). Good one side, back white or black liner.

Choose panel size and thickness:

What size will your panels be, and how thick should the material be? Depending on veneer and substrate availability, sheet sizes are generally 2400 x 1200, 2700 x 1200, 3000 x 1200. However, with our new press we can now press up to 3600 x 1200mm panels.

Choose the substrate:

Substrates may include but not limited to, MDF, particle board, plywood, balsa, fire rated MDF and particle board.

Substrates

MDF (STD & MR):

MDF is a popular choice as a substrate for timber veneers, especially with the rise of fire retardant MDF. Medium Density Fibreboard is also a good option when it is desirable for the edges to be moulded and exposed. Fire rated MDF is available where those projects require a level of fire protection. Available in Black and Natural.

Particleboard (STD & HMR):

Particleboard is used for its strength and stability. It is also inexpensive, making it an excellent substrate for timber veneers.

Plywood:

Constructed from layers of bonded veneers, plywood is often used as a backing substrate for face veneers for special applications. Our plywoods include; BS Marine, BB/BB, Hoop Pine, Birch. Fire rated Plywood is available where those projects require a level of fire protection.

Gen-Eco Balsa:

The panel's core material is produced from certified kiln-dried balsa wood in an 'end-grain' configuration. It is compatible with a variety of manufacturing processes and is resistant to temperature changes, or exposure to fire, and some chemicals.

Lightweight MDF:

A popular choice as a substrate for timber veneers, especially with the rise of fire retardant MDF. Medium Density Fibreboard is also a good option when it is desirable for the edges to be moulded and exposed.

TECHNICAL DATA FOR VENEERS

Standard Dimensions:

2500 - 3100 x 640 approx. Special dimensions can be supplied.

Tolerances:

Sheets can occasionally be supplied approx, 20mm longer and 10mm wider.

Nominal Thickness:

Approximately between 0.55 - 0.6mm

Glues:

Urea glues have been used in the manufacturing process and therefore contain formaldehyde emissions which are less than 2.5mg/m² per hour according to EN 717/2. This has been tested and certified by an outside laboratory body called CATAS. In the production of birds-eye and burr patterns, the emission is more than 3.5mg/m² per hour due to more glue being used. Worldwide Timber Traders suggests that normal OH&S Timber Veneer use practices are followed when using this product.

Finish / Polish:

Veneers, like most timbers used in furniture, joinery and fit-out, require a protective coating or lacquer to protect them from the rigours of day to day usage. It is important that the selection of finish is suitable for the end use application of the finished piece of furniture, etc. For example, a highly decorative jewellery box doesn't need the same durable coating as a kitchen cabinet, or even a laboratory fitment does.

Treatments vary markedly with desired finishes and products, and it is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully. Please use a water-based polish as acid based polishes will react with Urea glues.

UV Light:

Natural Veneers will fade when subject to ultra violet light and engineered Veneers can discolour. To minimise this change, Worldwide Timber Traders' recommends the use of toner in the finishing system, as well as sufficient amounts of an UV inhibitor at a percentage recommended by your qualified polisher.

Please note that greys, reds and blues are more prone to colour change due to the effects of UV light, and the finished colour may be affected by such things as staining, polish choice, exposure to light, excessive heat in panel production, and reaction to glues and other chemicals. WWTT recommends the use of non-yellowing finishes and does not recommend the use of its Veneers in areas subject to high light exposure. It is also recommended that the customer runs fabrication tests to determine the potential for colour change.

Colour:

As Veneers are dyed, slight colour variations can occur between different block lots, due to natural variations in the timbers and their absorption of the dyes and different dye batches. This is the equivalent to the variations of colour experienced in fabrics, carpets, etc. To achieve a consistent finish, all Veneer required for a project should be ordered from the same dye batch and the same coating systems and processes should be utilised and applied to that veneer.

Samples:

Polished samples are not warranted as representative of the finished article. WWTT recommends customers to arrange for a polished sample of the Veneer specified, indicative of the finished product, be provided by the cabinet maker responsible for the project.

Pressing Veneer:

When pressing Veneers to any substrate, the tight (or smooth) side of the Veneer should be towards the glue line.

Limit Of Liability:

Worldwide Timber Traders product range is warranted from defects in materials and workmanship. Any such defects must be reported to us within ten (10) days of date of delivery. During this warranty period WWTT will repair, or at our discretion, replace free of charge, should such product be proved as defective. This warranty does not apply to damage resulting from accident, alteration, misuse, tampering, negligence or abuse. Incidental and consequential damages are specifically disclaimed. All other warranties (including any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose) are hereby excluded. The foregoing shall constitute the sole remedy of the customer.