

# BRIGGS VENEERS

## **ABOUT & APPLICATIONS** **Special, Burl & Exotic Wood Veneers**

Special, Burl & Exotic wood veneers have all the beauty and warmth that can only come from using real wood. The unusual nature and unique features of these veneers, such as fiddle-back, quilted and curly figure, burls, stripes and other unusual patterns means that every project has its own special appeal.

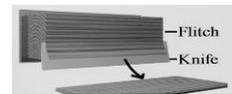
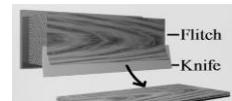
**Briggs Veneers supplies raw veneer not veneer glued onto substrate. For supply and prices of veneer “on substrate/MDF” please contact us for your local Panel Layers.**

### **Product Description**

Wood veneer is made by cutting logs into thin “leaves” on slicing machines or peeling the log into sheets on a rotary lathe. The thickness is usually 0.6mm thick (in the case of “decorative” sliced face veneers) or thicker in the case of rotary veneer (up to 3mm, usually for plywood). Depending on its size and length each log may produce from about 200m<sup>2</sup> to 2,000m<sup>2</sup> of sliced veneer. After slicing, the veneer leaves are dried, joined into sheets then 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 swirly grained 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**

Decorative wood veneered panels are 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. Veneer can also be used in low-wear dry horizontal applications such as board-room tables and office work-stations. High humidity and large fluctuations in humidity can be a problem to both veneer and substrate. Veneered panels are generally not suitable for flooring, unless specially fabricated and coated, nor is it suitable for high wear, wet, steamy or very damp applications such as kitchen counter/vanity tops, splash-backs or above stoves and dishwashers. Veneer should not be used in exterior applications even if under an awning. Instead, [appropriate species of solid timber](#) or Marine and Exterior plywood should be used. For plywood suppliers go to the [EWPA website](#).

### **Consistency of appearance and selecting your veneer**

Natural veneer may vary in appearance between different logs, within logs, from samples to actual current stock and from the images on our website to the actual veneer. Some species are more consistent than others – please check the specie details on this website or contact us. Note also that the width of veneer leaves will vary throughout the log. However, these leaves can all be joined to make the same width sheets.

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. Note that although we try to hold reserved veneer, that we cannot guarantee this unless a deposit has been paid. Also, for best possible consistency within a project, all veneer should be ordered at one time and go through the same panel layer. The same coating system should be used across the entire project, that is, across all packages. Note that project names are not usually identified to us when veneer is ordered and in the case of very large projects, it is best if several months' notice is given to Briggs Veneers.

Veneer surfaces, like all coloured materials and woods, may fade or discolour over time, particularly on exposure to strong light. The degree of colour change may depend on the veneer, species, the individual log, coating, the duration of exposure and the wavelength of light. Colour change such as yellowing and fading can be minimised or reduced, but not necessarily eliminated, by avoiding continuous exposure to bright light and using the correct type of coating such as a non-yellowing 2-pack acrylic-urethane with manufacturer approved UV inhibitors. We recommend that fabricators prepare test veneered panels to check the suitability of the coating system.

**Price** – For a comparative price indication, please go to [Product List Data Table Special.pdf](#)

[Download Timber Veneer Association Handbook](#)