



FSC® & PEFC™ Certified Wood Veneers

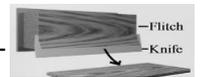
ABOUT & APPLICATIONS

eco-cert® FSC® & PEFC™ wood veneers are independently certified to be from responsibly managed forests & controlled sources. They have all the beauty and warmth that can only come from using real wood - the uniqueness of each log means that every project has its own special appeal. At the same time, the FSC® and PEFC™ certification gives the certainty that trees are being responsibly regrown to give a continuing supply in perpetuity, with the Briggs FSC® & PEFC™ Chain of Custody certificates ensuring supply chain integrity from forest to market. Note that not all Briggs natural veneers are available as FSC® or PEFC™ certified: please refer to individual veneer listings on our website & to confirm current availability please contact us. 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.

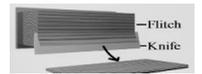
Product Description

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 around 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 200m² to 2,000m² 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 for 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. It should always be kept out of direct sunlight.

Appearance of veneer 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. 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.

Veneer surfaces, like all coloured materials and woods, may fade or discolour over time, particularly on exposure to strong direct or indirect light, heat and air. The degree of colour change may depend on the veneer, species, the individual log, the coating, the duration of exposure and the wavelength of light. Colour change such as yellowing and fading can be minimised or reduced, but not eliminated, by avoiding continuous exposure to bright light, coating the panel immediately after sanding and using the correct type of coating such as a non-yellowing 2-pack acrylic-urethane with manufacturer approved UV inhibitors for sealer and top coats. Note that the appearance of different logs of veneer may age differently to other logs of the same species.

As it is not possible to cover all associated manufacturing materials, conditions, products and methods, the end-user is responsible for carrying out the necessary tests and trials to check that the veneer, coating type, fabrication methods, associated materials and cleaning products/methods are suitable for the application.