Laminex™ Timber Veneer

THE COLLECTION

Contents

Timber Veneer

Bringing the warmth and depth of nature inside.

A natural resource; giving you the ability to design in collaboration with nature.

Produced by slicing or peeling selected logs, joined together to create naturally beautiful and unique faces, which can then be laminated to the desired wood based substrate. One cubic metre of log produces around 1000 square meters of veneer.

Laminex Timber Veneer is sourced responsibly from sustainably well-managed forests under stringent controls. Whether you are creating joinery, high quality furniture, feature walls or kitchen cabinetry, you can achieve natural organic warmth in any space.

Green by Design

Sustainable, Reusable and Renewable.

Laminex New Zealand is committed to a sustainable future and source Timber Veneers from responsibly managed forests monitored under stringent controls.

Veneering is also a highly efficient use of wood. Adhering thin slices of timber to stable substrates yields a material with the feel and look of solid timber, while maximising our most beautiful resources.

Our veneer boards contribute to obtaining points for building ratings within the New Zealand Green Building Council for both Homestar and Greenstar. These rating systems ensure that New Zealand buildings go beyond the building code and provide us with warm and healthy places to live and work.

The Collection

Rich in colour, character and warmth, no two veneers are identical providing you with the opportunity to create your own unique landscape on every project.

Our collection covers a high quality selection of colours, patterns and grains. We have hand picked a range of Timber Veneer to help with your selection, however there are many options available in New Zealand, so if you are looking for something specific, we can help with any veneer enquiry.

Natural

Timber Veneer

Sliced based on your cut requirements, Laminex Natural Timber Veneer is sourced from both local and international suppliers. These premium cuts range from the bright, crisp White Ash's, through to the velvety depths of American Walnut.

Reconstituted

Timber Veneer

Reconstituted Timber Veneer is made using a slightly different process which allows a more consistent finish across the panels. This can be ideal for larger commercial projects or any design where uniformity is important.

Natural

Timber Veneer

American White Ash | Crown cut

American White Ash | Quarter cut

Eucalypt | Quarter cut

American White Oak | Crown cut

American White Oak | Quarter cut

Rimu Heart

Rimu Coloured

Sapele | Crown cut

American Walnut | Crown cut

American Walnut | Quarter cut

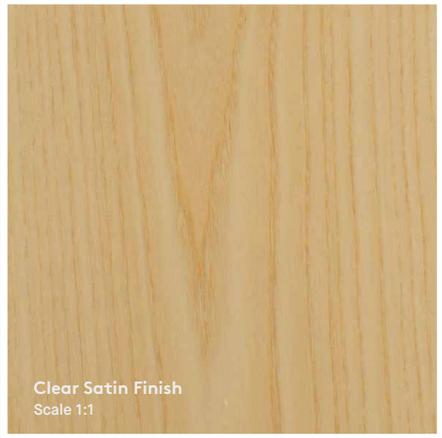
Back Wall – Laminex Timber Veneer Natural American White Oak, Clear Satin Finish, Crown Cut; **Flooring** – Laminam I Naturali Pietra di Savoia Perla Bocciardata; **RHS Wall** – Laminam I Naturali Pietra di Savoia Grigia Bocciardata; **Counter** – Laminam I Naturali Pietra di Savoia Perla Bocciardata and Laminex Acrylic Panel Pitch Black.

American White Oak

Crown Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

American White Oak

Quarter Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm



American White Ash

Crown Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

American White Ash

Quarter Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Eucalypt

Quarter Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Sapele

Crown Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

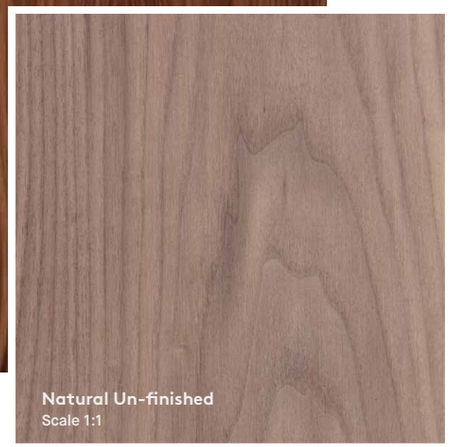
Rimu Heart

Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Rimu Coloured

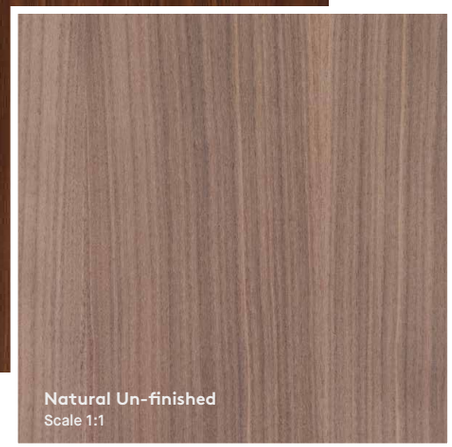
Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Vertical Surfaces – Laminex Timber Veneer Natural, Coloured Rimu, Clear Satin Finish; **Table Tops** – Melteca Blackened Legno; **Flooring** – Laminam I Naturali / Bianco Statuario Venato.



American Walnut

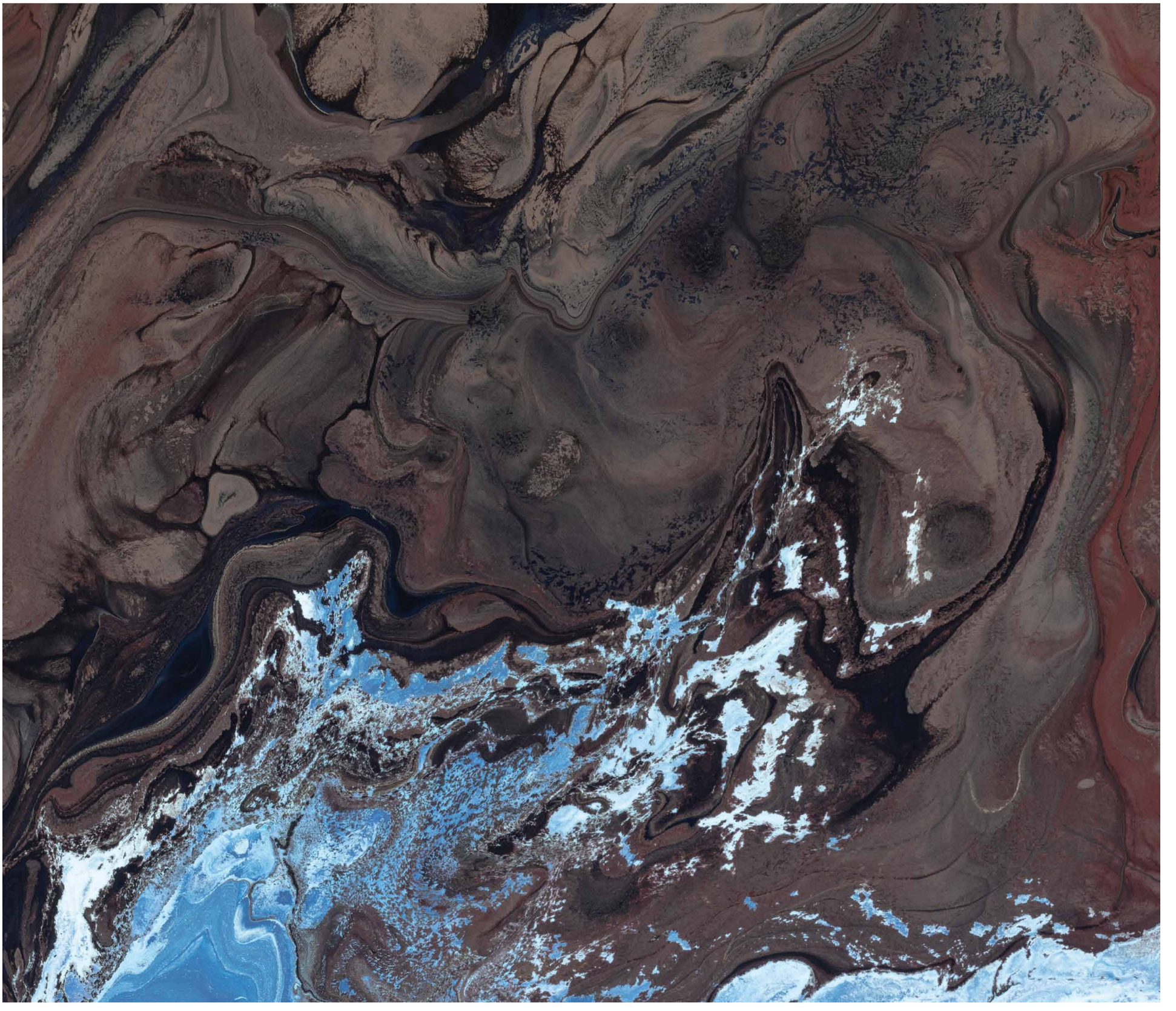
Crown Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm



American Walnut

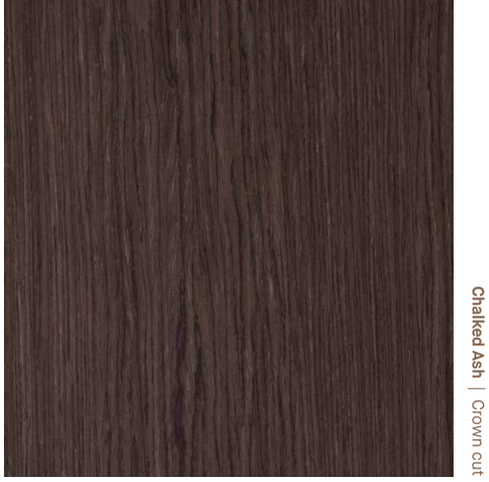
Quarter Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Wardrobe LHS Wall and Cupboards on Back Wall – Laminex Timber Veneer Natural American Walnut, Crown Cut, Clear Satin Finish; **RHS Wall and Flooring** – Laminam Blend Nero; **Bedroom Sliding Doors** – Laminex Timber Veneer Natural American Walnut, Crown Cut, Clear Satin Finish.



Obsidian Oak | Crown cut

Urban Bark | Planked



Mink Shadow | Quarter cut

Chalked Ash | Crown cut

Reconstituted

Timber Veneer

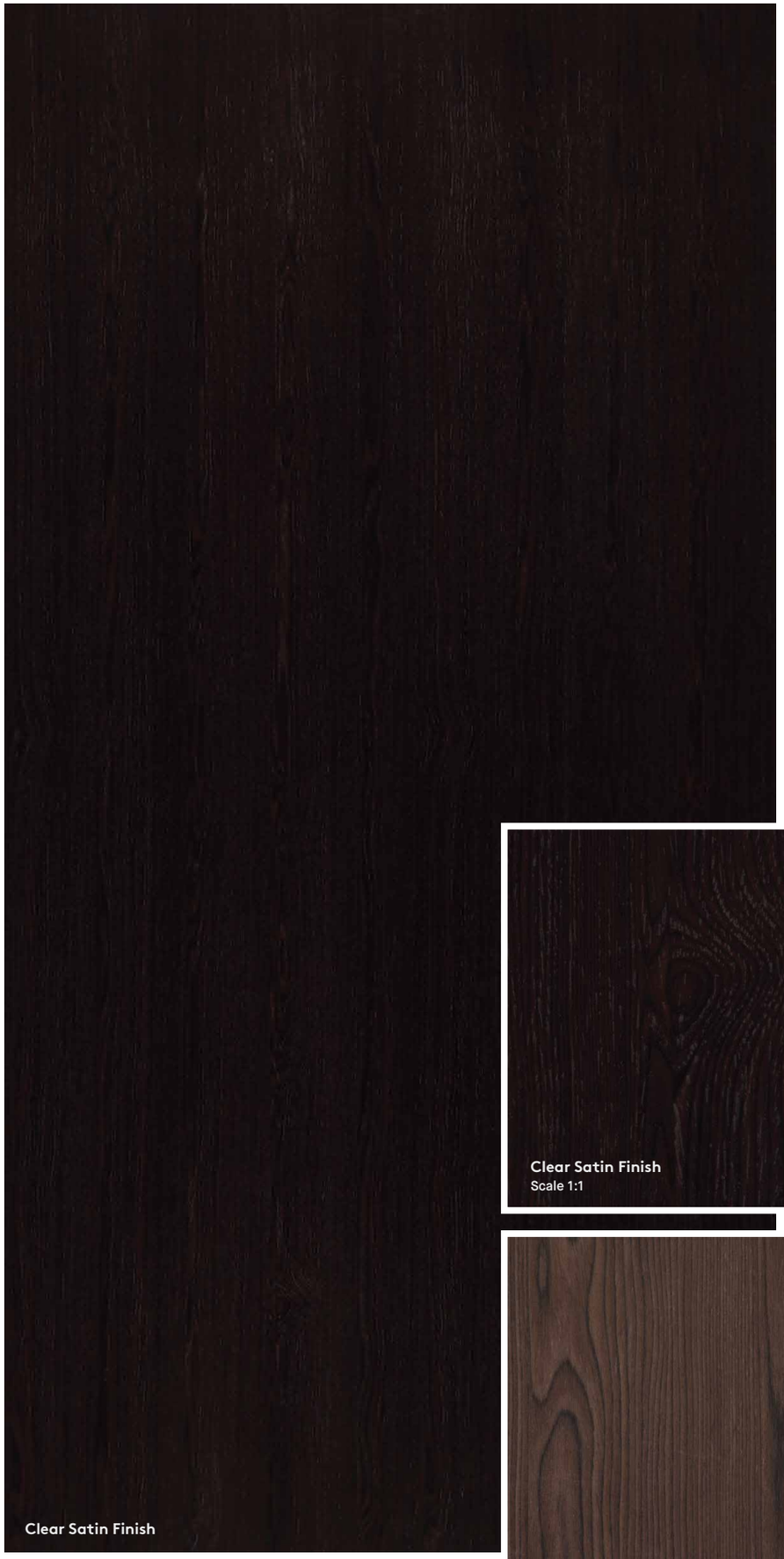
Chalked Ash

Crown Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Mink Shadow

Quater Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Vertical Surfaces – Laminex Timber Veneer Reconstituted Chalked Ash, Crown Cut, Clear Satin Finish;
Benchtop – Laminex Formica Laminate Neo Cloud.



Urban Bark

Planked | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Obsidian Oak

Crown Cut | Full sheet
2440 x 1220mm

Cabinetry – Laminex Timber Veneer Reconstituted Urban Bark, Planked, Clear Satin Finish; **Benchtop** – Laminam, Ossido, Nero.

Natural
Timber Veneer

American White Ash | Crown cut

American White Ash | Quarter cut

Eucalypt | Quarter cut

American White Oak | Crown cut

Rimu Coloured

American Walnut | Quarter cut

American White Oak | Quarter cut

Sapele | Crown cut

Rimu Heart

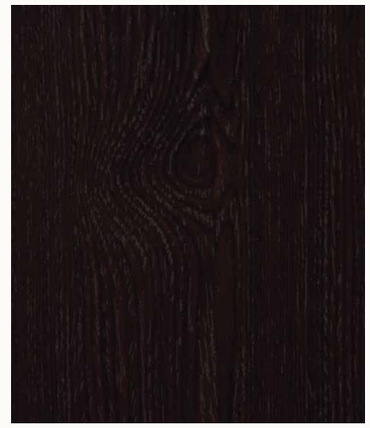
American Walnut | Crown cut

Note: All samples shown in satin stained finish.

Reconstituted
Timber Veneer

Chalked Ash | Crown cut

Mink Shadow | Quarter cut



Urban Bark | Planked

Obsidian Oak | Crown cut

These are just a few examples we have hand picked to help you on your selection journey, however the Timber Veneer options available are vast, so if you require more ideas and samples, please contact your Laminex specification or sales representative.

Laminex™ Timber Veneer

Note: All samples shown in satin stained finish.

How to Specify
Timber Veneer

Natural
Timber Veneer

The Natural Timber Veneer range is a raw, pressed panel ready to be stained and/or coated allowing flexibility in the design process for colouring and finishing options. Matching raw veneer edging is available for all species.

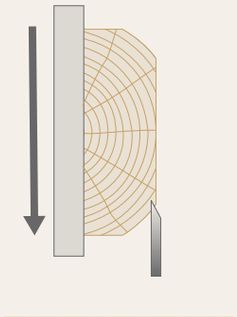
Crown cut

Quarter cut

Rotary cut

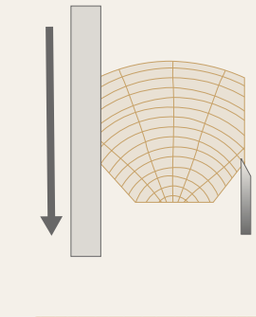
Cuts
Details and specifications

How the log is cut or sliced will greatly influence the appearance of your Timber Veneer.



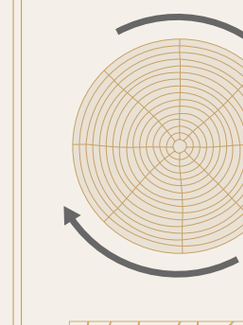
Crown cut

Crown or Flat cut Veneer is one of the most popular cuts. Produced when a half log is placed flat against the slicer with the blade parallel to the length of the log. This produces a rich, characterful look with 'cathedral' peaks.



Quarter cut

Quarter cut is produced when a log is cut into quarters, it is then sliced with the blade perpendicular to the growth rings. This produces a very linear grain pattern.



Rotary cut

Rotary cut is produced when a log is turned against the blade, following the annual growth rings and the veneer is peeled off the outer circumference of the log. This produces a bold variegated grain as seen in plywood sheets.

Reconstituted
Timber Veneer

Reconstituted Veneer is made from readily available timbers such as Poplar, Obeche or Bamboo.

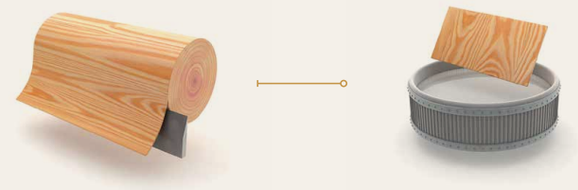
The logs are rotary peeled into veneers, dyed all the way through, and then dried. Layers of variously coloured veneers are then laminated together in moulds in a controlled pattern to form 'grain' patterns which are then re-sliced into veneers.

The way the layers of the veneers are sliced and then are arranged depends on the desired pattern.

Reconstituted timber veneer gives consistent colour and grain to a project. There are a wide range of patterns and colours available. Reconstituted veneer is only available in a face grade.

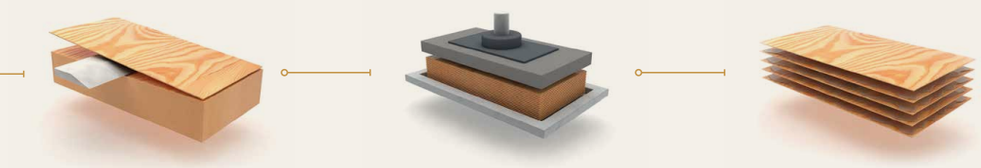
Furniture
Reconstituted
Timber Veneer

Production Process
Reconstituted Timber Veneer



01
Veneers are rotary-peeled from logs providing maximum yield.

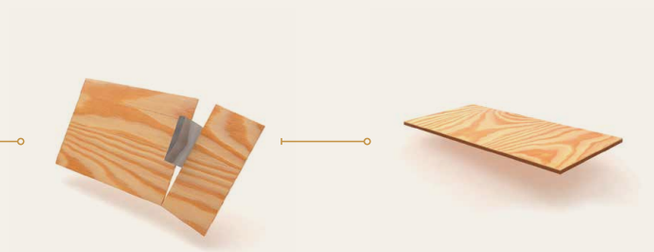
02
Veneers are vat-dyed in non-toxic water-based solution.



03
Vat-dyed sheets of veneer are collated with glue between each sheet.

04
Collated, glued sheets are inserted into moulds and subjected to enormous heat and pressure, fusing them into new blocks.

05
Blocks are cut to produce new sheets of veneer, patterned by the angle of cut and the contours of the block.



06
Veneers are sliced into sheets.

07
Pre-finished layon is pressed onto the desired substrate.

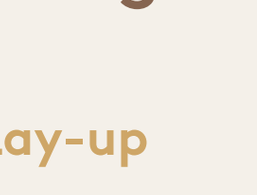
Design Considerations

Lay-up

After slicing the veneer leaves are joined to create a lay-on which becomes the face of the veneer sheet. How the leaves are layed up will contribute to the overall look of a project and there are several options to consider.

There are situations where extra matching is required. Colour and grain matching within an area. Side matching of consecutive sheets or end matching where sheets meet end on end. These requests can be accommodated as best as nature will allow.

Matching



Book matching

Book matching is the most common method. The veneer leaves are joined in such a way that successive leaves are turned over like pages in a book creating a stunning mirror image. This results in a series of pairs across the face.

Slip matching

Slip matching is often chosen for quarter cut veneers. Each leaf is 'slipped' alongside the other resulting in a series of grain repeats. Having the same side of the leaf facing up across a face will reduce the 'picket fence' effect when staining.

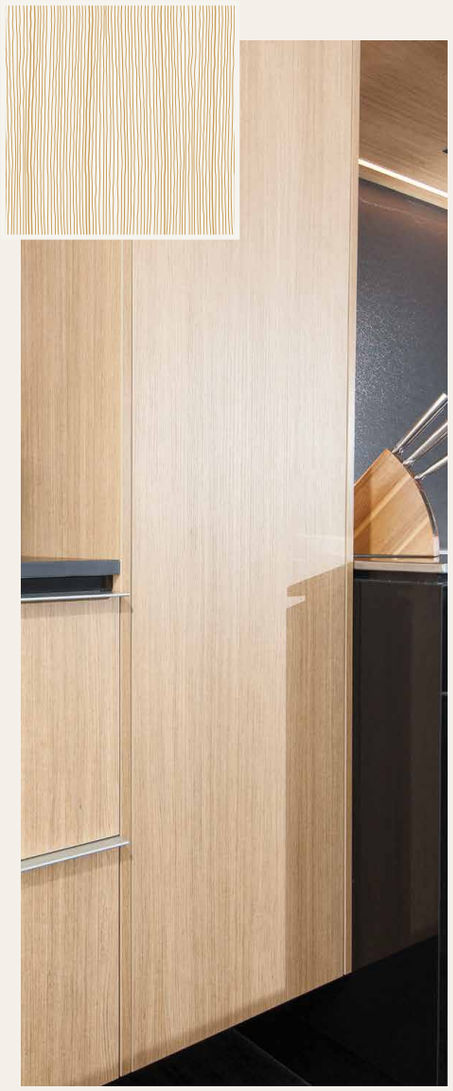
Missmatched

Also referred to as Random matched or Planked, this method of joining brings together leaves in a random way dispersing grain patterns and characteristics over the face resulting in the appearance of timber planks.

Grain direction

It is normal practice to specify dimensions of veneered panels 'length by width by thickness'. The first nominated dimension specifies the direction the veneer grain runs eg. 2400mm x1200mm the veneer length is 2400mm long and can be referred to as long grain. 1200mm x 2400mm has the grain running parallel to the 1200mm length, this is referred to as cross grain.

Direction



Long grain

Cross grain

Veneer Grade

The next thing to be decided is the grade of veneer required for each side of the substrate. This decision can be made based on the usage of the veneer. All sheets require veneer on both sides of the panel to avoid any bowing, but the grade of veneer for both sides depends on design aesthetics.

Timber Veneer Faces

F2S.

Face two sides

2 premium panels both side. Ideal when both sides of the veneer are visible.

This has face grade veneers of the same species on both sides of the substrate. It would be specified where a panel is seen from both sides such as open shelving. Usually applied to room dividers and shelving units centralised in rooms.

1F1B.

One face, one back

Ideal for cabinetry

This has a face grade veneer on one side and on the reverse side a veneer of the same species of a backing grade which allows for natural blemishes, possible mismatching and minor faults which do not impair the integrity of the veneer. A common use would be on cabinet doors.

1FAB.

One face, any back

Ideal for wall panelling

This panel has a face grade veneer of the selected species on the face and on the reverse side a backing grade of any species serving as a balancer to minimise any movement of the substrate. This would be an option where the panel is only ever seen from the face side as in wall panelling.

Finishing

Laminex Timber Veneer is supplied as a raw product, so it will need to be sanded and coated after manufacture. It is recommended a coating system that is non- yellowing and includes a UV inhibitor is used. Any finishing system selected should be done in consultation with a coating specialist to ensure the appropriate finish for end use is selected.

American Oak
Natural

American Oak
Clear Satin Finish

American Oak
Black stained

American Oak
Warm brown stained

American Oak
White wash

American Oak
Painted Oak veneer

Fire Performance Compliance

Surface Linings Group Classification Number: 2S.

For the purposes of determination of the Group Classification in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code Verification Method C/VM2 Appendix A. Laminex Timber Natural Veneer (uncoated/raw) when pressed to a MDF FR substrate has been tested in accordance with the test procedure described in ISO 9705 – Full Scale Room Test for Surface Products.

A rating may change based on the finished coating treatments, please contact your coating specialist for more detail.

Substrates

Laminex Timber Veneer can be pressed on to MDF E0, MDF MR, MDF FR natural or black and a variety of plywood substrates including European Birch or a BS1088 Marine ply where an exposed edge is required or a lightweight ply where overall weight of a panel is a consideration.

Edging

Real Timber Veneer edging is available in 0.6mm, 2mm, 3mm and 5mm unglued and preglued.

Cabinetry
Reconstituted
Timber Veneer

Board Thicknesses

Panel Size (mm)			E	4	4.75	6	9	12	15	16	18	19	21	24	25	30
MDF	Standard	2440 x 1220	E0		•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•
		2745 x 1220	E0		•	•	•	•		•	•				•	•
		3060 x 1220	E0					•		•	•				•	•
	Moisture Resistant	2440 x 1220	E0								•					
		2745 x 1220	E0								•					
MDF FR	Natural MDF FR	2440 x 1220	E1					•	•		•					
		2745 x 1220	E1					•								
		3050 x 1220	E1					•								
	Black MDF FR	2440 x 1220	E1					•			•					
		2745 x 1220	E1					•			•					
Plywood	Birch BB/BB	2440 x 1220	E1			•	•	•			•				•	•
		3050 x 1220	E1													
	BS1088 Marine Ply	2440 x 1220	E1	•		•	•	•			•				•	
		3050 x 1220	E1	•		•	•	•			•					

E0/E1 – Formaldehyde emission level

Veneer is a unique and natural product

Laminex Timber Veneer is made from naturally sourced timber and as such can change when exposed to light. A change in colour or tones is therefore considered a natural characteristic, not a defect.

Laminex Timber Veneer is not suitable for exterior applications or areas with excessive moisture and prolonged exposure to light. We also suggest you work closely with your coating specialist when finishing the panels to ensure appropriate UV coatings are used when treating the panels.

Additionally, due to the genuine nature of the veneer, there will be inconsistencies in colour, pattern and batches. Please treat any samples as an indication of the species only and if you require closer control when ordering sheets or have questions in general, please contact your Laminex Sales Representative, who can also provide the support of our technical specifications team.

Visit **laminex.co.nz**

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Timber Veneer

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