### **Laminex** Timber Veneer

THE COLLECTION



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### 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.





## CT Timber Veneer









Quarter Cut | Full sheet 2440 x 1220mm





Quarter Cut | Full sheet 2440 x 1220mm









Island Cabinetry – Laminex Timber Veneer Reconstituted Smoked Greige, Planked, Clear Satin Finish; Back Wall and shelving – Laminex Timber Veneer Reconstituted Chalked Ash, Crown Cut, Clear Satin Finish; Benchtop – Caesarstone, Bianco Drift; Splashback – Laminam Bianco Assoluto.





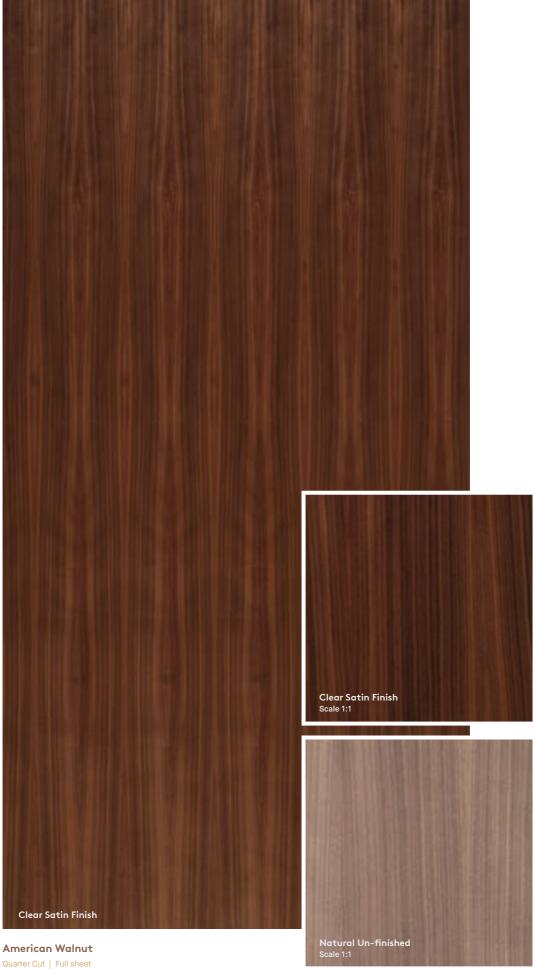
Full sheet 2440 x 1220mm





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

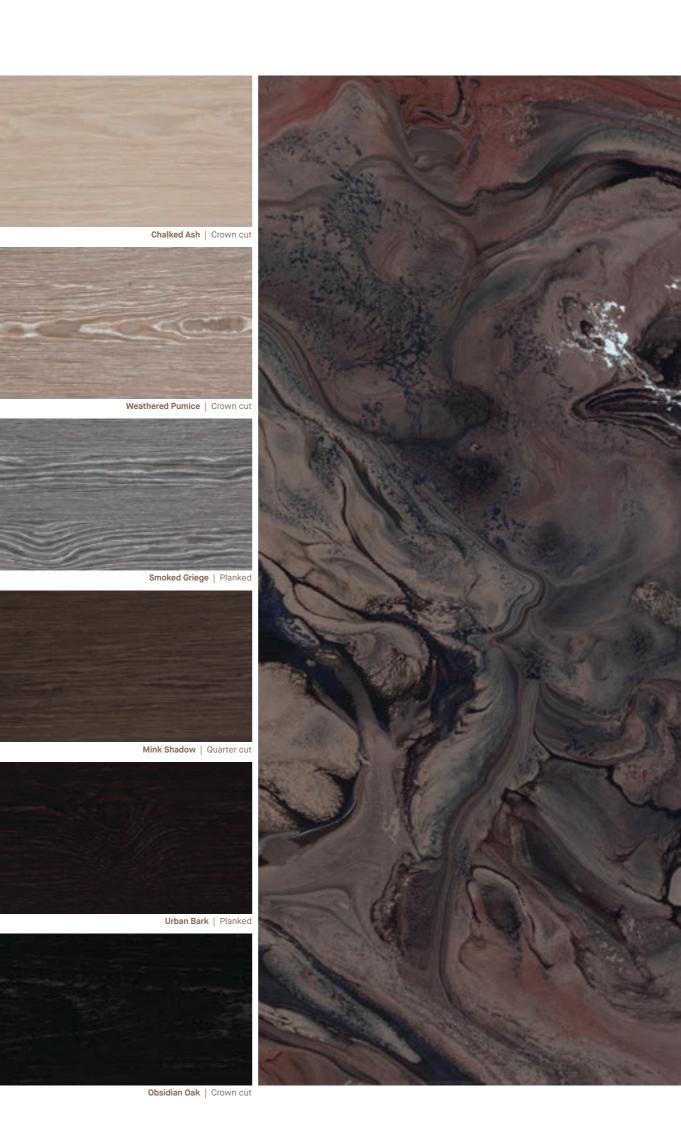


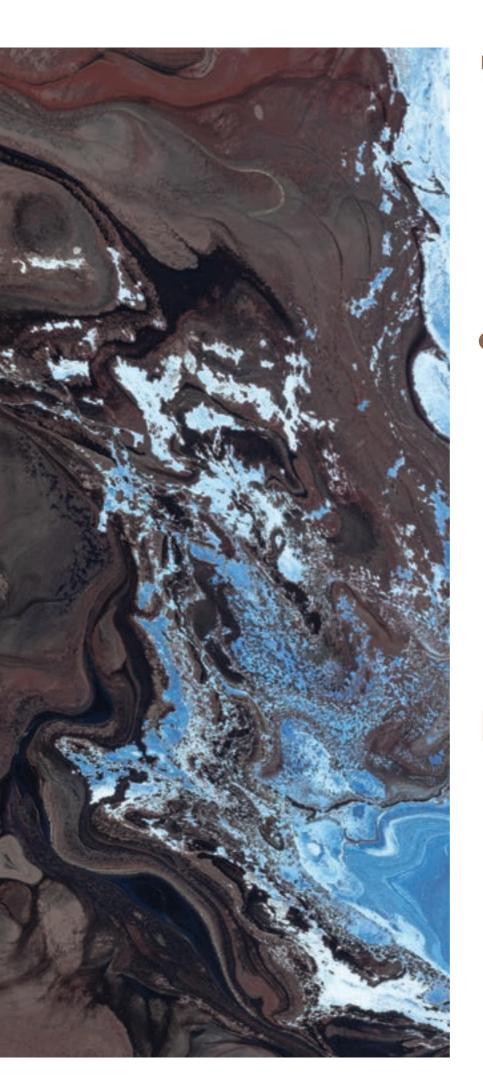


Quarter Cut | Full sheet 2440 x 1220mm









# Reconstituted Timber Veneer





Crown Cut | Full sheet 2440 x 1220mm



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





Planked | Full sheet 2440 x 1220mm



Quater 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



American White Oak | Quarter cut



Rimu Heart



Rimu Coloured



Sapele | Crown cut



American Walnut | Crown cut



American Walnut | Quarter cut

# Reconstituted

Timber Veneer



Chalked Ash | Crown cut



Weathered Pumice | Crown cut



Smoked Griege | Planked



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

# How to specify / The Collection

# How to Specify

# **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

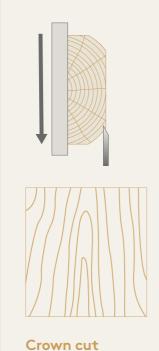
**Quarter cut** 

**Rotary cut** 

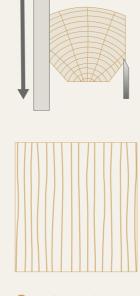
# Cuts

### Details and specifications

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

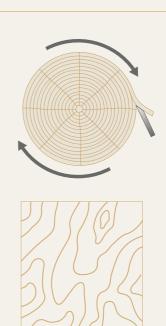


Crown or Flat cut Veneer is one of the most popular cuts. Produced when a half log is placed flat against the slicer with the blade parallel to the length of the log. This produces a rich, characterful look with 'cathedral' peaks.



### 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 resliced into veneers.

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

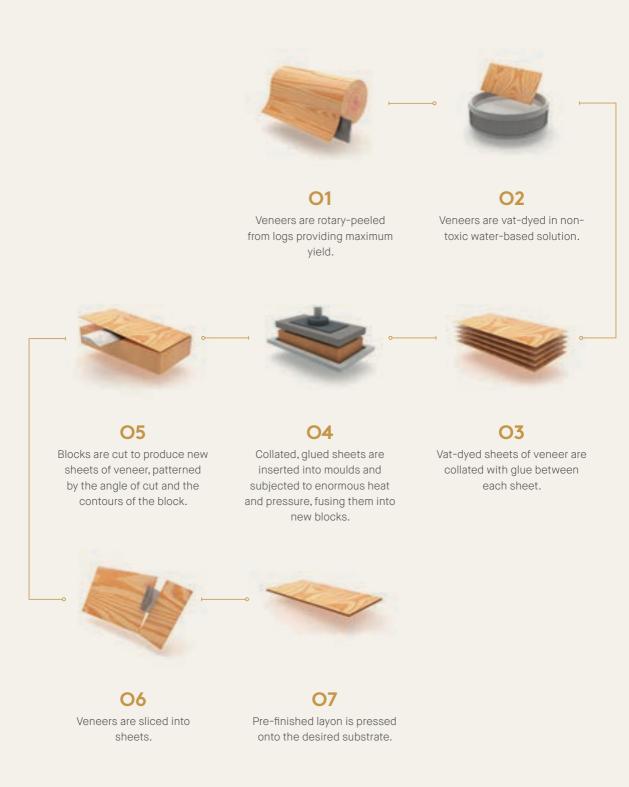
Reconstituted timber veneer gives consistent colour and grain to a project. There are a wide range of patterns and colours available. Reconstituted veneer is only available in a face grade.



**Furniture**Reconstituted
Timber Veneer

# **Production Process**

### Reconstituted Timber Veneer



# **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	EO		•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•
		2745 x 1220	EO		•	•	•	•		•	•				•	•
		3060 x 1220	EO					•		•	•				•	•
	Moisture Resistant	2440 x 1220	EO								•					
		2745 x 1220	EO								•					
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





# **Laminex**™ Timber Veneer

Visit us laminex.co.nz

Call us **0800 303 606** 

Samples
quickchip.co.nz
or 0800 999 939

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