

# BRIGGS VENEERS

## **“PEEL AND STICK” VENEER**

Briggs “Peel and Stick” adhesive veneer sheets are the perfect choice for cabinet refacing, furniture repair, column wraps, for professional woodworkers and home crafts. It is available ex stock in American White Oak, American Walnut, Rock Maple and Plantation Oak, with other species being available by special order/with longer lead times.

### **Storage and Preparation**

It is best to store “Peel and Stick” in a climate controlled environment, at a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and 35% to 50% relative humidity. Avoid exposure to sunlight. Shelf life is 18 months. To prepare/acclimatize “Peel and Stick” veneer, lay it flat between two sheets of MDF or plywood on the jobsite where it will be applied. “Peel and Stick” will not successfully adhere at temperatures below 10°C or above 38°C. Ideal temperatures for application are from 21°C to 27°C. The ideal relative humidity is 35% to 50%.

### **Testing**

To determine whether the product works with your substrate and whether the product is suitable for your particular purpose and operating conditions, testing prior to application and prior to full scale production is essential. It is not recommended to cover surfaces greater than 600mm wide due to the possibility of natural movement of the veneer after application. If you wish to apply “Peel and Stick” veneer to surfaces wider than this, please carry out thorough testing.

### **Substrates**

Substrate surfaces must be clean, dry and smooth and free of grease, dust, wood-fibres and wax. Thoroughly clean all surfaces using denatured ethyl alcohol (methylated spirits). Then uniformly scuff the finished surface with a 100-150 grit no-fill sandpaper, and use a clean dry rag to wipe the surface free of dust. Then re-wipe using denatured ethyl alcohol.

Briggs’ “Peel & Stick” veneer will stick to lacquered or varnished surfaces that are not flaking and peeling. It will stick to clean stainless steel and perspex. It will not stick to rough or un-sanded wood/plywood/MDF, plasterboard/“Gyprock”, melamine or other plastics. It should not be used on solid timber. For best adhesion to wood based panel substrates such as plywood or MDF, the surface should be as smooth and wood-fibre free as possible. This can be achieved by sanding the substrate surface to a smooth finish, and coating it with a sealer or lacquer. Then allow enough time for the coating to thoroughly cure/dry before applying the “Peel and Stick” veneer.

### **Application**

Trim the veneer sheet leaving it 12mm oversized to allow for a final trim after the sheet is stuck on the substrate. Apply the “Peel and Stick” veneer by peeling back a small section of the backer, and then press the veneer down lightly. Check alignment (applying centreline of sheet to centreline of substrate) and correct alignment if required.

Continue removing the backer and pressing down the veneer. Use a veneer scraper or the straight edge of a piece of MDF/plywood to apply pressure tightly and in the direction of the grain, eliminating all bubbles and trapped air that can result in installation failure. Do not use a roller, and especially - do not use a “J” roller. To prevent bowing unfixed veneered panels, make sure that your construction is balanced by using a balancing veneer back on the substrate.

### **Finishing**

Trim off the veneer over-hang using a sharp Stanley knife, scissors or router. For proper adhesion and cure, allow at least 48 hours before finishing - then to protect from moisture, promptly seal and finish the surface using normal veneer coating methods/products. Before coating, carry out tests to ensure that any solvent in the coating doesn’t weaken the adhesive.

### **Colour and Grain Appearance**

Veneer is a natural product and variation in appearance can be expected from sheet to sheet and from samples to sheet.

### **Technical Specifications**

Thickness: 0.6mm plus or minus 0.15mm

Sheet size: 2440mm x 1220mm

Weight: 1.5kg – 2.5kg/sheet

(Bending Radius) Flexibility: Approximately 80mm along the grain, 130mm across the grain (varies with species)