PRODUCT DATA

Dimensions

Thickness 0.6mm (+/- 0.05mm).

Length (ie *along* the grain): Most species are available in lengths 2500mm and 2800mm, producing trimmed veneered panels 2400mm and 2700mm long. Some species are only available in 2500mm (panel length 2400mm), and others are available at 3100mm (panel length 3000mm) and up to 3600mm long. However, most veneering equipment cannot handle sheets longer than 3000mm. Please check the available lengths by contacting Briggs Veneers.

Width (ie *across* the grain): The width of the veneer leaves in each flitch is dependent on the diameter of the original log and because logs are not square leaf widths will vary throughout the log. Typical widths range from about 120mm to 250mm. The leaves from each flitch are joined to each other ("spliced") to make veneer sheets ("layons") generally 1250mm wide, which trim back to a 1200mm veneered panel. Narrower sheets can be made, and some veneer presses can use wider layons to make panels widths of 1500mm.

The common cuts of veneer

Slicing the log in different directions produces different patterns or "cuts": Crown-cut, Quarter-cut and Rotary or Semi- rotary-cut.

Matching

The veneer leaves produced from slicing a log need to be joined to make full width sheets. They can be arranged/joined ("matched") in various ways:

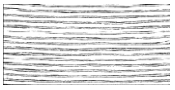
Book-matching: the "traditional" method of matching veneer. Every second leaf is turned over just like the pages of a book – creating a "mirror-image" around each join line.

Slip-matching: In this, veneer leaves are joined side by side ("slipped" alongside one another), conveying a sense of repeated grain. It is done to avoid the striped "paling-fence" or "barber-pole" effect that can occur with Book-matching.

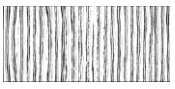
Random-mismatching/Colour-blending: Individual leaves from different logs or different parts of logs are joined together in a random way but so that the colour blends as best possible. Ideal for large wall or ceiling areas.

Reverse Slip-matching: The veneer leaves are slip-matched, but every second leaf is turned end for end. This balances the crowns so that all they do not appear all at one end.

Grain direction



Long-banding - The direction of the veneer grain is usually along the panel length, this iscalled long-banding



Cross-banding - The direction of the veneer grain can also be run across the panel. This is called cross-banding, and is more expensive & results in shorter log-run lengths than long-banding

Solids & edging

Some species are available in solid timber, please contact your nearest specialty timber merchant or contact us for merchants in your area. Note that solid timber may not look the same as veneer of the same species. Rolls of 0.6mm raw veneer edging are available in most species, made to order, from edge-band manufacturers. (Note that Briggs Veneers does not usually stock natural wood veneer edging – we only stock edging for *TrueGrain, Woodstock, ecoligna, Oberflex* and *Innato*.)

Density and other physical properties of individual species

See https://www.woodsolutions.com.au/Wood-Species/ and https://www.wood-database.com/

Formaldehyde emissions: E0

Fire Certification

- All sustainable natural real wood veneers reach Fire Hazard Group 3 on Standard MDF
- All sustainable natural real wood veneers with a density less than or equal to 755kg/m3 reach Fire Hazard Group 2 on Briggs Flameblock FRMDF.
- For Fire Reports please go the individual veneer or to the Fire Compliance tab at https://www.briggs.com.au/resources-downloads

Please note that availability of species, cuts, lengths, edging etc may change from time to time & may be subject to stockrunouts, please contact us to check current stock availability before finalising designs. 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.