DURABILITY

Durability of any wood finish product has a lot to do with the location of the installation and the type of maintenance that is in place at the facility. Harsh cleaners and abrasive cleaning tools should never be used on

our Wood Veneer. Special care should be given, as if the veneer surface were fine furniture. As with any natural wood product or fine veneered furniture, the face of the veneer can be abused and will show wear and tear if attention is not paid to the surface of the product. Installations located in low-traffic, low-impact areas will last longer than installations in high-traffic, high-impact areas.

The cleaning and maintenance program suggests cleaning with Murphy's Oil Soap once per year, and not more than twice per year. This cleaning process removes excess dust, dirt, and other impurities that have attached to the surface, plus adds moisture back to the wood pores.

Our Wood Veneer can be replaced as a method of repair, unlike architectural veneered plywood panels, which cannot easily be replaced. Attic stock is recommended for future repairs. The veneer should be left on-site with building maintenance or ownership, and can easily be used if repairs are required. A 10% overage of the amount ordered, or a two-sheet minimum, is recommended for attic stock for maintenance.

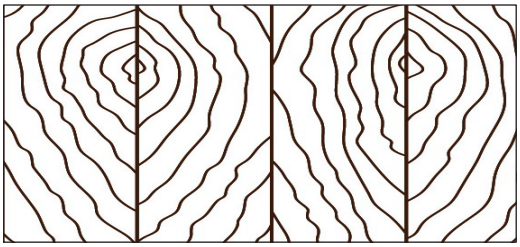
When installed using the correct methods, our Wood Veneer should stay beautiful and pleasing for a period of 12 years or longer with only the recommended maintenance.

BOOK VS. SLIP MATCH

Barber poling refers to the variation in color seen between leaves of book-matched veneer. It occurs because slicing the veneer creates a "tight" side and a "loose" side, where the knife distorts the wood cells. These sides absorb stain and reflect light differently, resulting in a striped appearance. Barber poling is not a defect, but depending on design preferences, it may be considered undesirable. It is most noticeable in quarter-cut and rift-cut veneers, especially in species like Cherry, Sapele, Maple, Walnut, and White Oak.

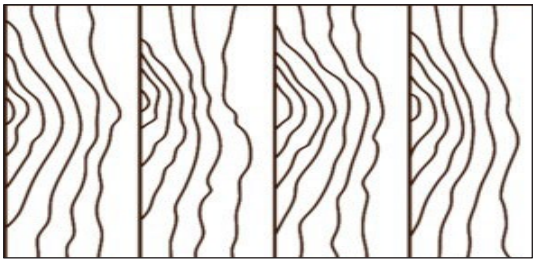
The effect can be minimized by specifying slip matching, where all tight or all loose faces are aligned. However, slip matching prevents side-to-side and end-to-end grain matching. Only book-matched veneers can be end-matched, which is important for installations exceeding 10 feet in height. Barber poling can vary in appearance depending on the wood species and cutting method.

BOOK MATCH



Consecutive leaves of veneer are opened like a book, creating a mirror image itself.

SLIP MATCH

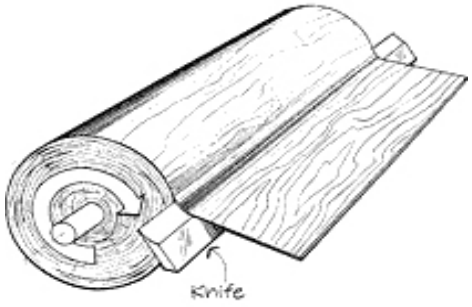


Consecutive leaves of veneer are slid or "slipped" across each other side by side to create faces that have a repetitive grain pattern and no grain match at the joint.

VENEER CUTTING METHODS

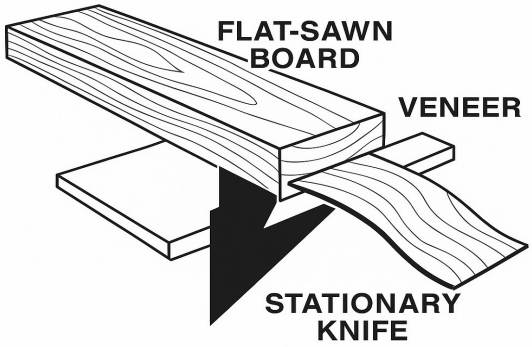
ROTARY CUT VENEER

The log is turned in a circular motion against a stationary knife, peeling off a continuous, thin sheet of wood veneer. This method follows the natural growth rings, producing a broad, bold grain pattern. It is the most economical way to create veneer and is commonly used with birch, maple, and oak to achieve attractive and cost-effective results.



LENGTHWISE SLICED VENEER

A flat-swan board is passed over a stationary knife, slicing a thin sheet of veneer from the bottom. This process produces a variegated figure with a natural, flowing grain pattern.



FLAT CUT VENEER

A grain pattern formed when slicing or sawing through the center of a log, resulting in an oval or loop grain effect at the center of the flitch, with straighter grain along the edges. This is the most widely used method of wood slicing, where a half log is advanced against a stationary knife in an up-and-down motion. The resulting cut is characterized by straight grain intermixed with cathedral patterns. This method is moderately priced and is available for most wood species.

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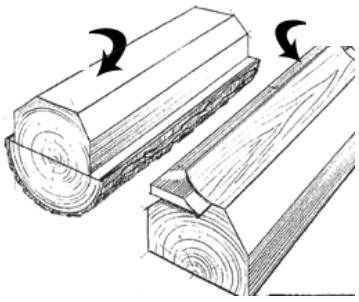
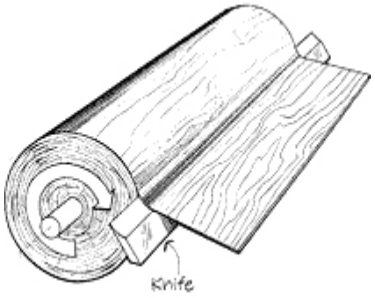


ROTARY CUT VENEER

A variation of rotary cutting. Segments or flitches of the log are mounted off center on the lathe. This results in a cut slightly across the annular growth rings, and visually shows modified characteristics of both rotary and plain sliced veneer.

MAPLE ROTARY CUT



QUARTER CUT VENEER

Using the same cutting method as plain sliced veneer, this technique first cuts the log into quarters before slicing. By bisecting the annual growth rings, it produces a straight grain or ribbon-striped appearance, commonly seen in woods like mahogany. Because this method yields less material from each log, the resulting veneer is typically more expensive. It is most often used with walnut, mahogany, oak, and teak.

ANIGRE FIG. QC

RIFT CUT VENEER

Uses various species of oak. The rift, or comb-grain effect, is obtained by slicing slightly across the medullar rays. This accentuates the vertical grain and minimized the flake. Rift-cut veneers are more expensive due to lower yield from the log.

WHITE OAK RIFT