ARBOR®
WOOD WALLCOVERINGS

DESIGN GUIDE

koroseal®

TRUST ARBOR WOOD WALLCOVERINGS

ARBOR DESIGN GUIDE

Arbor is a comprehensive line of wood wallcoverings and a popular choice for any high-quality interior, made from the highest AA architectural-grade wood veneer. When you need to make quick, first-pass decisions trust this ARBOR DESIGN GUIDE to help focus and narrow your wood veneer wallcovering choices. Then call us, we are here to help!

To view our complete line of Arbor products (species, color, and cuts) visit us at koroseal.com/arbor

CHOICES FOR DESIGNING WITH **ARBOR**

Your guide to understanding Arbor® Wood Veneer Wallcoverings

The use of veneer dates back nearly 4,000 years as early forms of it were found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs. Producing highly prized veneer entails slicing a thin layer of wood of uniform thickness from a log. Then the veneer is produced into sheets covering wall and ceiling surfaces.

With over 100 species of wood, colors and cuts, Arbor is easy to install and provides substantial cost savings compared to traditional millwork. With Arbor's patented process for slicing incredibly thin veneer, each log's yield increases by approximately 300%.

** Wood is a natural product, and accordingly, color, tone, and grain configuration may vary from the images shown in this brochure or sampling. Arbor wood wallcoverings are subject to availability.*

CHOOSE YOUR
CUT

FC: Flat or Plain Cut
QC: Quarter Cut
Rift Cut
RC: Rotary Cut
Figured
QC RT Figured
Recon

CHOOSE YOUR
COLOR

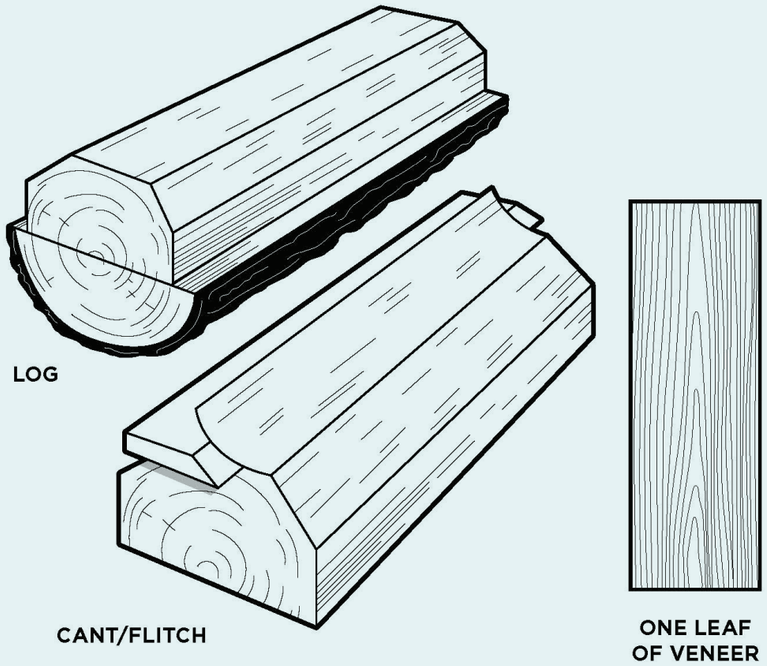
LIGHT

DARK

COLOR is one of the most customizable aspects of Arbor Wood Wallcoverings. **If you don't see a color/stain that matches your vision give us a call** - we can help!

CHOOSE YOUR
FACE MATCH

Book Match
Slip Match
Swing Match
Random Plank
more…



FLAT CUT OR PLAIN CUT (FC)

Flat or Plain Cut is cutting the veneer like boards from a log. A half log is mounted with the heart side flat against the flitch table of the slicer. The cut is then made with the blade parallel to the length of the log.

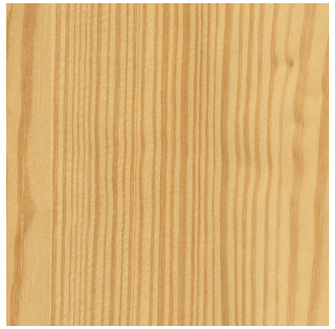
Results: *Slicing the log parallel to the center of the log creates veneer with "cathedral grain."*

Poplar FC AA6711

Birch, White FC AA0811

Ash, White Random Plank FC/QC - Sunbaked
AA0415RMSS

Ash, White FC AA0411



Pine, Yellow FC AA6611

Maple, White FC AA4811

Pine, Knotty Random Plank FC AA6611KN

Oak, Red FC AA5511

Oak, White FC AA5611

Sen, Japanese FC AA0511

Oak, White Block Plank FC/QC
AA5615BLOCK

Birch, Red FC AA0911

Oak, White Knotty Random Plank FC
AA5611KN

Pearwood, Swiss FC AA6311

Cherry, American FC AA2511

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Teak, Honey FC AA8011H

Padauk, Brazilian FC AA8211

Rosewood, Banzel FC AA8111

Koa, Acacia FC W3911

Oak, White Knotty Random Plank FC - Butternut AA5615KNSB

Walnut, American FC AA9011

Walnut, American Random Plank FC/QC AA90013

Teak FC AA8011

Sapele FC AA7811

Cherry, American FC - Dark Stain AA2511S

Oak, White Knotty Random Plank FC - Honey AA5615KNSH

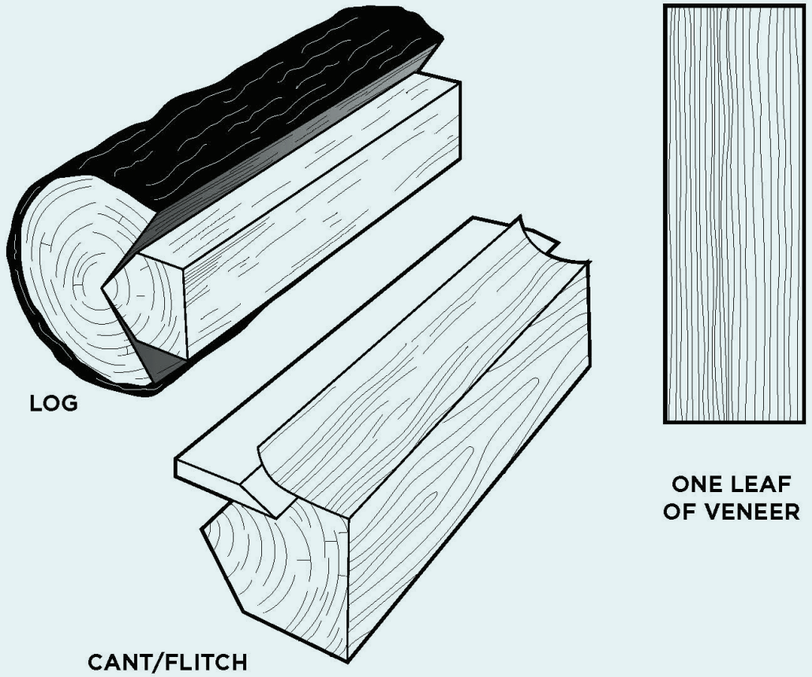
Rosewood, Mexican FC AA7511

** Wood is a natural product, and accordingly, color, tone, and grain configuration may vary. Arbor Wood Wallcoverings are subject to availability.*

Oak, White Knotty Random Plank FC - Smoked AA5611KNSM

Oak, White FC - True Black AA5615SB

Oak, White Knotty Random Plank FC



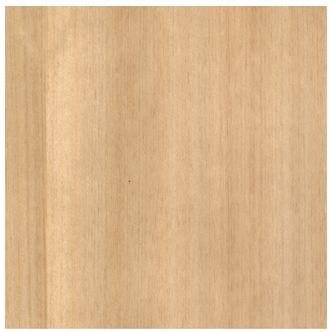
ONE LEAF
OF VENEER

QUARTER CUT (QC)

A quarter log is mounted on the flitch table so that the growth rings are perpendicular to the cutting blade, producing a series of stripes - straight in some woods and varied in others.

Results: *Quartering the log before slicing it into veneer and cutting it perpendicular to the growth rings results in straight grain.*

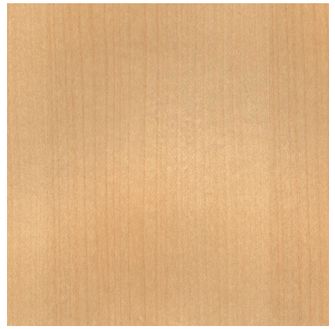
Poplar QC AA6731



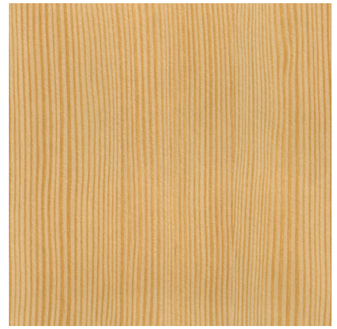
Cypress, American QC AA2831

Beech QC AA1431

Ash, White QC AA0431

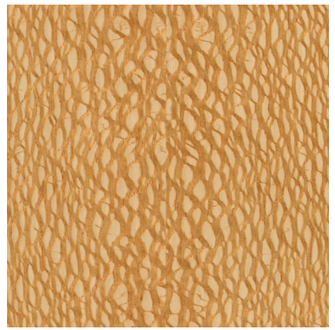


Maple, White QC AA4831



Fir, Douglas QC AA3631

Bamboo, Narrow - Natural AA0738NL

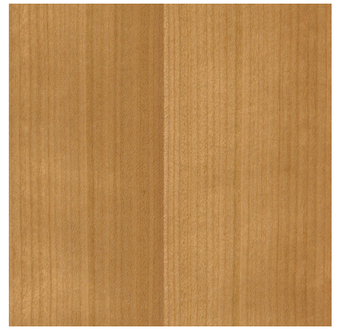


Lacewood QC - Bleached AABL3831

Zebrawood QC AA9231

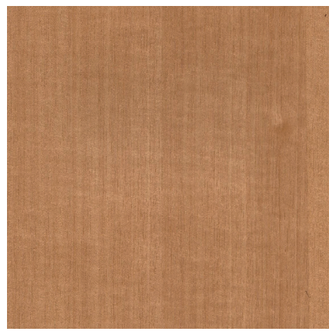
Oak, White QC with Flake AA5631

Sen, Japanese QC AA0531



Cherry, American QC AA2531

Cedar, Japanese QC AA1953



Anigre QC AA0201

Cedar, American QC AA1938

** Wood is a natural product, and accordingly, color, tone, and grain configuration may vary. Arbor Wood Wallcoverings are subject to availability.*

Paldao QC AA6231

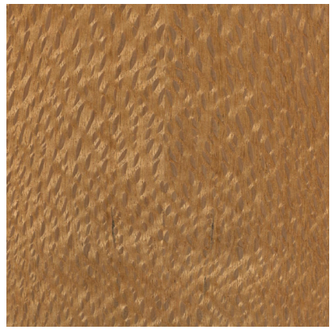
Eucalyptus QC AA3418

Walnut, American Satin QC with Sap AA9031S

Eucalyptus QC - Smoked AA3431FUM

Ebony Macassar QC AA3031

Wenge QC AA9331



Lacewood QC AA3831

Bamboo, Narrow - Caramel AA0738ND

Paulownia QC AA1631

Teak QC AA8031

TY Wood QC - Natural W9435

Moabi QC AA4433

Makore QC AA4731

Sapele QC AA7831

Walnut, American QC AA9031

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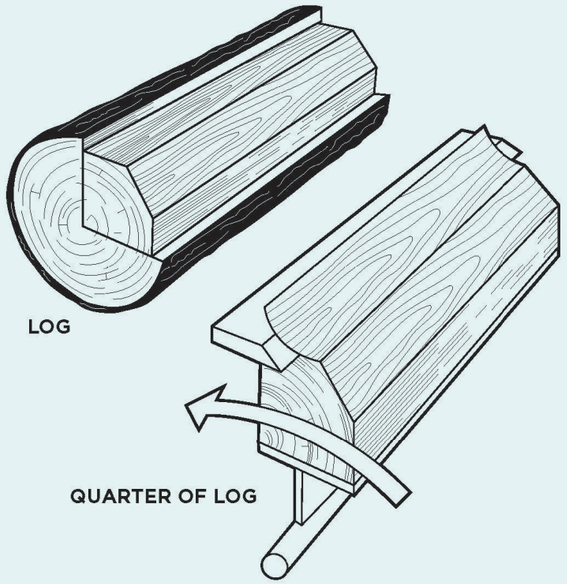
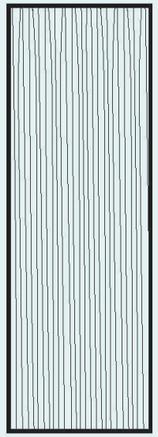
Walnut, American QC & Oak, White Rift Cut



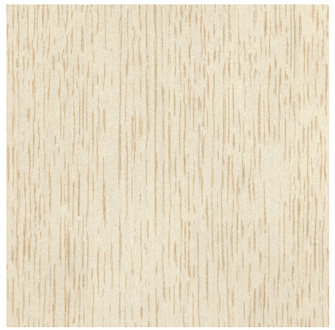


ONE LEAF
OF VENEER

RIFT CUT

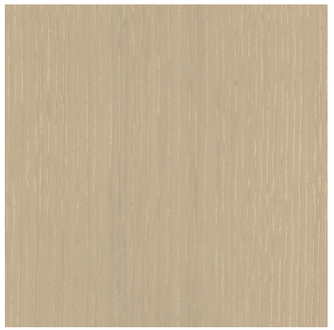
(AKA: COMB GRAIN, STRAIGHT GRAIN)
A quarter of the log is fixed to a plate on a turning stay log. As the flitch is rotated, the blade and angle can be varied so that the wood is cut exactly to produce the very straight rift grain. Rift slicing uses a "stay log lathe," which cuts with a rotary action. Rift slicing also achieves a straight grain pattern, but avoids the appearance of "flake" that occurs in some species when quarter sliced. Most often this method is used with oak and it is generally the straightest and free from cathedrals and variations in grain.

Results: *Cutting the veneer at a slight angle will produce straight grain, but without the flake.*



Oak, White Rift Cut - Chiffon W5625CH

Oak, White Rift Cut - Blonde AA5625SB



Oak, White Rift Cut - Vintage
W5625SWWV

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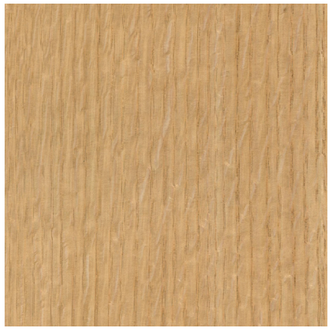
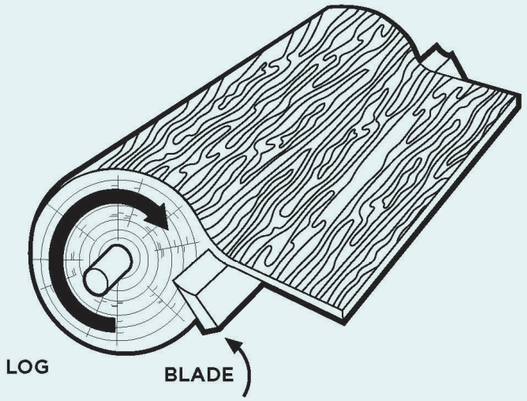
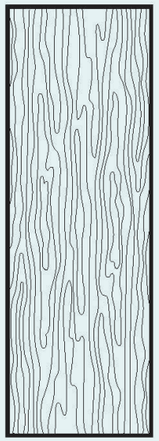
Oak, White Rift Cut AA5621



Oak, Red Rift Cut AA5521

Oak, White Rift Cut





ONE LEAF
OF VENEER

ROTARY CUT (RC)

(AKA: PEELING, HALF ROUND)
Rotary Cut is the most common and economical method of producing veneer, resulting in the highest yield. A whole log is turned in a circular motion against a knife, peeling off a continuous thin sheet of wood veneer (like unrolling wrapping paper). This produces an unbroken length of wide veneer. The grain is inconsistent with swirly pattern, which makes the leaves more difficult to match.

Results: *Since the cut follows the log's annual growth rings, a multi-patterned grain marking is produced.*

Maple, White Curly RC AA4891

Birch, White RC AA0841

Maple, White RC AA5011

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Walnut, American RC AA90527

Walnut tree

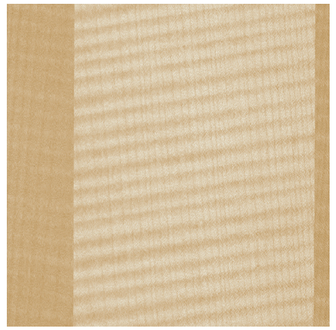
FIGURED

The pattern produced in a wood surface by annual growth rings, rays, knots, and deviations from natural grain such as interlocked and wavy grain, and irregular coloration.

Results: *Figure appears across the face of the grain. Block mottle and fiddleback are often called cross figure.*

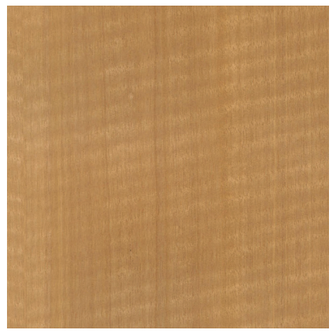
Anigre QC Figured - Bleached AABL0231

Maple, White Birdseye AA5071



Sycamore, English QC Figured AA7981

Eucalyptus QC Figured AA3438



Anigre QC Figured AA0231

Cherry, American FC Figured AA2591

Paldao QC Figured AA6291

Makore QC Figured AA4761

Makore QC Figured - Block Mottle AA4791

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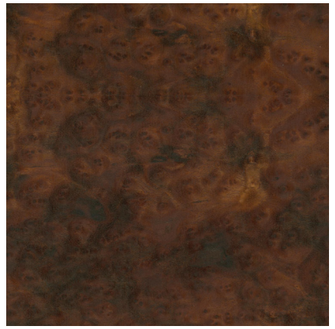
Sapele Pommele AA7841



Camphorwood Burl AA1351

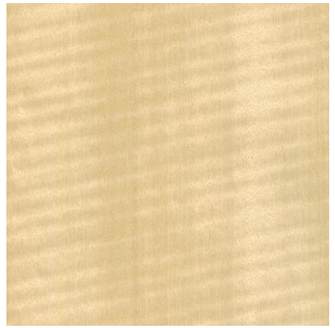
Walnut, American Burl AA9051

Walnut, American Burl; TY Wood QC - Natural

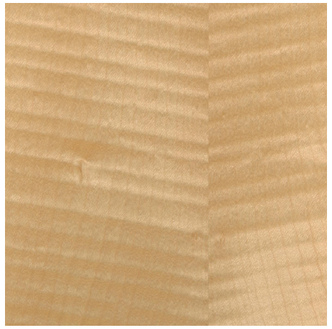
QC RT FIGURED

A strong, even, ripple figure as frequently seen on the backs of violins or fiddles. The figure is found principally in Anigre, Maple, Makore, and English Sycamore, but occurs sometimes in other woods species, but not in all wood species. (Engineered fiddleback figure in the Arbor Wood Wallcovering is designated with QC RT.)

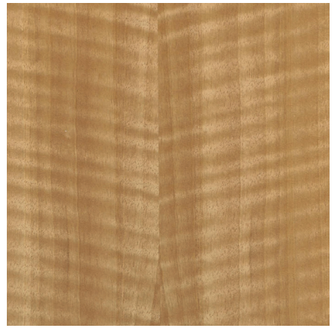
Results: *The veneer is QC sliced, however, the grain is then engineered through a unique manufacturing process that creates a fiddleback grain pattern which is consistent from leaf to leaf as well as sheet to sheet. QC RT allows us to create large, sequenced sheets of uniform fiddleback veneer.*



Anigre QC RT Figured - Bleached
AARTBL0231



Maple, White QC RT Figured AART4831



Anigre QC RT Figured AART0231

Sapele QC RT Figured AART7831

Makore QC RT Figured AART4731

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Anigre QC RT Figured

RECON

Recon is not a “cut” as much as it is a “process” that results in a very specific design aesthetic. Logs from natural, more rapidly growing wood species (many are plantation grown) are sliced, stained, and glued back together to create a new “man-made” Recon log. The logs are then re-sliced to create Recon veneer sheets. With this technically enhanced process we can achieve the desired look and consistency of color and pattern. Sequencing is up to 1,000 sheets from one flitch or dye-lot.

Process:

1. Cut
2. Stain or Dye
3. Glue back into a “log” or block
4. Re-Slice (FC, QC, or Planks)

Primary Benefits of Arbor Recon:

1. Consistent grain and color
2. Real wood - Class A Fire Rated
3. Large matching runs - Prefinished
4. FSC available on most patterns

Recon Ash FC AA0415R

Recon Ash QC AA0431R

Recon Ash Tamo Burl Figured AA0551

Recon Streamside Plank - Enchanted W5615CUM

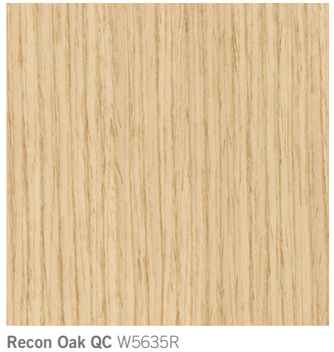
Recon Muna QC AA5615MAL

Recon Tuscan QC AA5615CHI

Recon Frosted Oak Plank - Whitewashed AA5615FRSWW

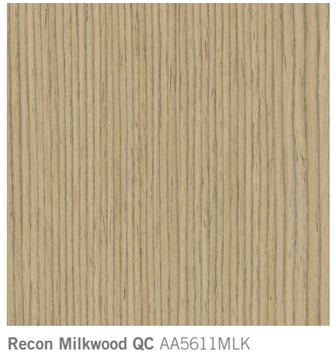
Recon Frosted Oak Plank - Basswood AA5615FRSB

Recon Cashmere Plank AA5615CAS



Recon Oak QC W5635R

Recon Frosted Oak Plank AA5611FRO



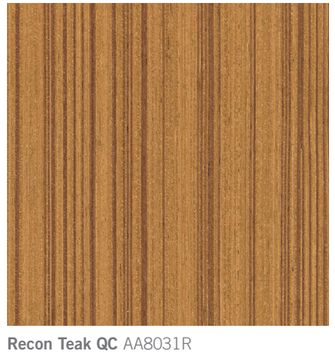
Recon Milkwood QC AA5611MLK

Recon Angora Plank AA5615ANG

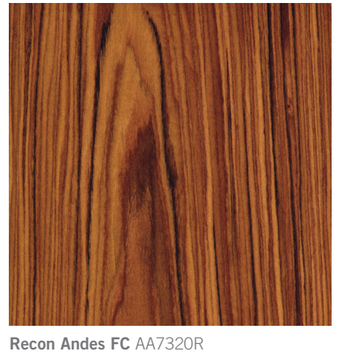
Recon Frosted Oak Plank - Provençal AA5615FRSP

Recon Frosted Oak Plank - Rustic AA5615FRSR

Recon Zebrawood QC AA9232R



Recon Teak QC AA8031R



Recon Andes FC AA7320R

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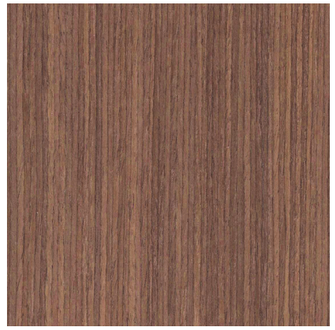
Recon Chestnut QC AA5615SPW



Recon Walnut QC AA9033R

Recon Andes FC - Cinnamon AA7340RCS

Recon Umber Plank AA5611UMB

Recon Cosmopolitan QC AA5615MID

Recon Wenge QC AA9331R

Recon Chesapeake QC - Aged W5615RIS

Recon Rosewood Indian FC AA7111R

Recon Ebony QC - Red Stain AA3031RSR

Recon Andes FC - Olive Walnut AA7340ROS

Recon Rosewood Indian QC AA7131R

Recon Ebony QC - Dark Stain AA3031RSD

Recon Ebony QC AA3031R

Recon Flint QC AA5615URB

Recon Urban Wood QC - Greige W5615MET

Recon Ravenna Plank AA5611RAV

Recon Havana Plank AA5611HAV

Recon Charred Plank AA5615CHA

Recon Tavern Wood QC - Smoked W5615ANI

Recon Flint QC

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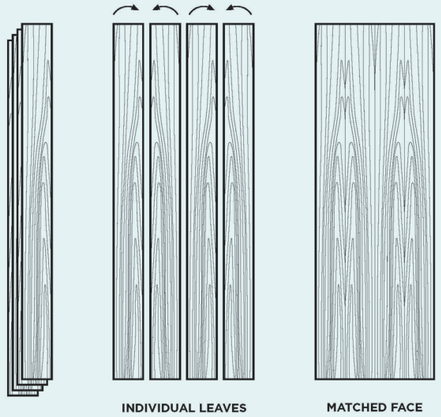
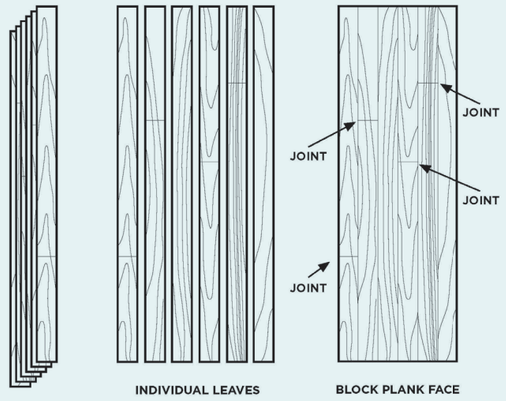
FACE TYPES

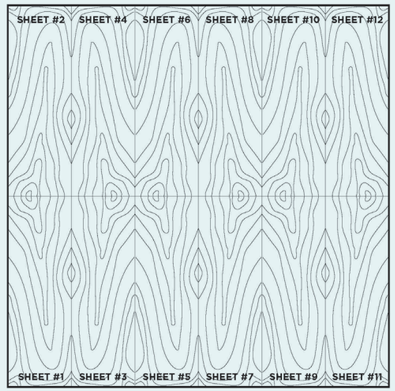
The Face Type or Face Name is the way the flitches or leaves are laid on the face to produce the desired appearance of the face (sheet).



BOOK MATCH: The most commonly used veneer match in the industry. Every other piece of veneer is turned over (flipped), like two facing pages in a book. The veneer joints match and create a mirrored image pattern at the joint line, yeilding a maximum continuity of grain. Book Matching is used with flat, quarter, rift, or rotary cuts.

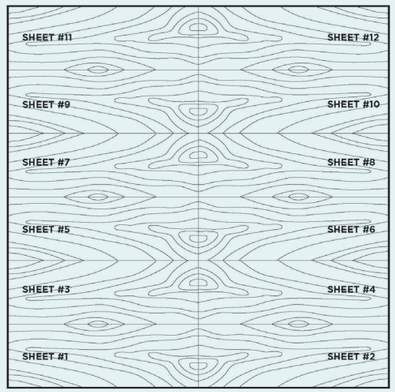


BLOCK PLANKING: Leaves with varying lengths from different logs of the same species are arranged in deliberate mismatched manner to achieve a natural lumber effect, with end joints on the face.



END MATCH: End Match is used to extend the apparent length of available veneer for high wall and ceiling installations. Sheets are produced Book Match as per the drawing. The top sheets are flipped to match the grain (not perfectly) from the previous sheet.

**When End Matching or stacking greater than two sheets in length, this should be clearly defined in the specification and on the order.*



RAILROAD & END MATCH: The horizontal application of wallcovering is also known as railroading. Sheets are produced as Book Match, but Railroading sheets can create a different visual effect. The sheets can either be End Matched, Stack Matched, or offset to accomplish this. Railroading and End Matching are typically used in very large areas with long walls.

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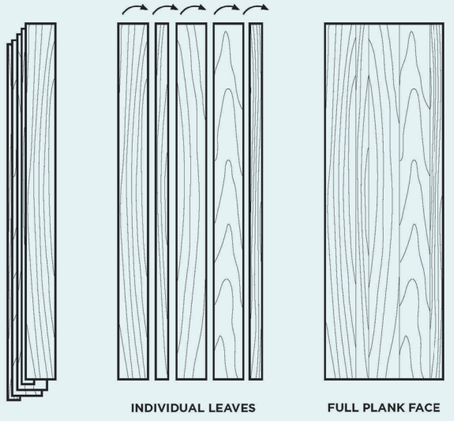
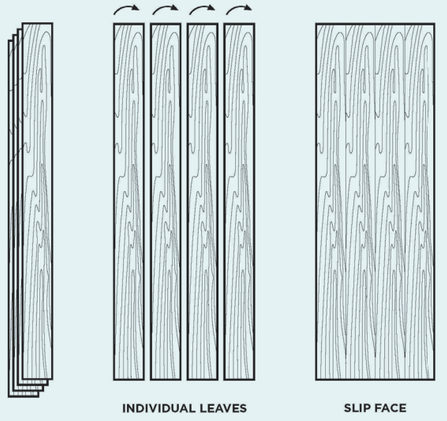


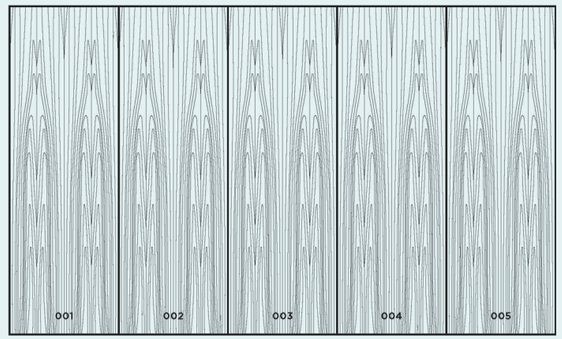
RANDOM MATCH FULL LENGTH PLANK: Random Matching is just what it sounds like. Leaves are placed next to each other in a random order and orientation, producing a board-by-board effect. This can be specified as FC and QC or just one cut can be utilized in the production of this face match and it can be specified as all one width or random width.

STACK MATCHING: Sheets are stacked on top of each other (not reversed as we would do with End Matching). The leaf widths are the same in most cases. There is no expectation that the grain will match. We also call this a Pleasing Match. Most Recons are installed in this fashion.

**When End Matching or stacking greater than two sheets in length, this should be clearly defined in the specification and on the order.*



SLIP MATCH: Often used with Quarter Cut and Rift Cut veneers. This is the process in which a sequence of matching veneer leaves are slipped out (not flipped over) one after the next. It is easier to achieve a uniform color with Slip Matching because all the leaves have the same light refraction.



SEQUENCE MATCHING: The sheets have been produced in order from the same log. For ease of installation, the sheets are numbered on the bottom of the sheet and they are installed left to right in ascending order. The number of sheets per sequence can be limited by species, cut, grain-orientation, and yield.

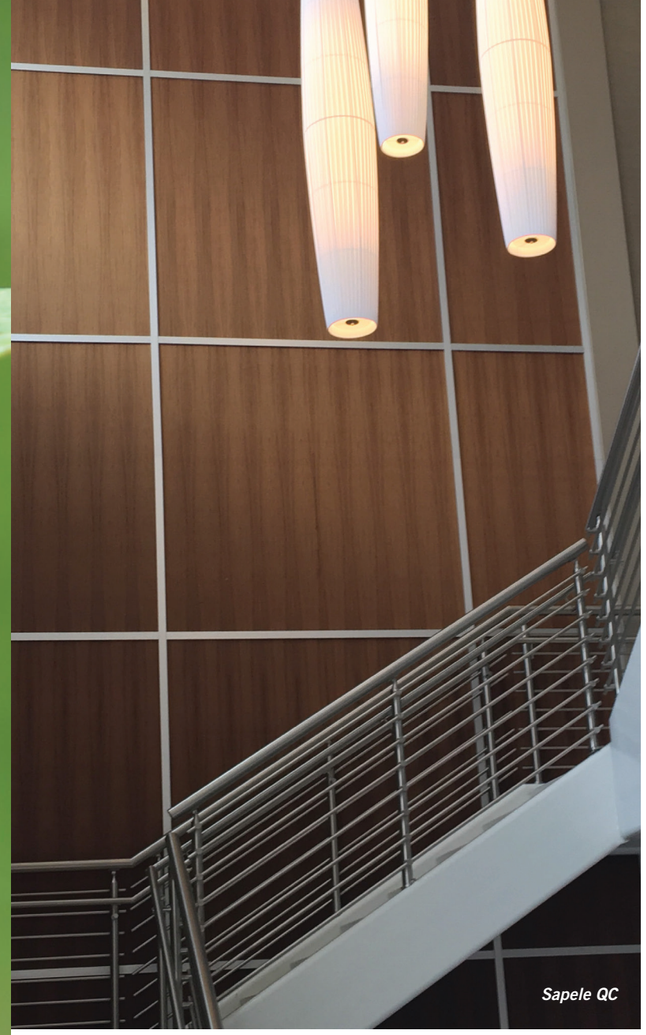
ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE

Arbor selects tree species that provide a maximum yield of the highest quality veneer with minimum environmental impact. With Arbor's patented process for slicing incredibly thin veneer, each log's yield increases by approximately 300%.
The same volume of veneer that once came from three trees now requires only one.

Safe to your environment:

- contains no added urea formaldehydes
- meets California Indoor Air Quality Specification 01350 as low-emitting wallcoverings
- Class A Fire Rated

A selection of ARBOR Wood Wallcoverings are FSC and Responsible Forestry Certified to meet your environmental standards.



Sapele QC

Paldao QC

Random Walnut Plank

Anigre QC

Recon Muna QC

KEY FEATURES OF ARBOR

- **Prefinished** and ready to install. No staining or finishing required on the jobsite.
- **AA architectural-grade** veneer.
- **Ease of installation**; installs like contract wallcoverings.
- Manufactured to provide stability for **minimal expansion and contraction** caused by seasonal humidity.
- Efficient veneer processes offer exceptional yields. **Fewer hardwood resources** are required compared to solid millwork.
- **ULTRA finish available** for increased durability and abrasion resistance for high traffic areas.
- Multiple **face matching** options available.
- **Custom capabilities** include: digital printing, acoustical panels, stains, inlays, sizes, cross graining, end-matching, ceruse/white wash effects, planking, and ULTRA finish for durability and abrasion resistance in high traffic areas.

To view our complete line of Arbor products (species, color, and cuts) visit us at koroseal.com/arbor *or contact your local sales representative.*

Environmentally Responsible:
- Trees selected for maximum yield, highest quality, and minimum impact
- Patented slicing process increases log yield by approximately 300%
- Contains no added urea formaldehydes
- Meets California Indoor Air Quality Specification 01350 as low-emitting wallcoverings
- Class A fire rated
- Select Arbor species are available as FSC® and Responsible Forestry Certified

Fire Rating:
- ASTM E84: (Flame Spread: 10 / Smoke Developed: 25)
- NFPA Corner Burn Test: Meets requirements for flamespread, smoke developed and flashover
- Class A fire rated: Standard and Ultra Finish Products

Finish:
- Standard: 2 coat urethane finish with 30% sheen
- Ultra 30: 3 coat urethane finish with 30% sheen (used in high-traffic areas)
- Ultra 70: 3 coat urethane finish with 70% sheen (used in high-traffic areas)

Size:
- 3'x9' and 3'x10' standard sheets
- Custom sizes available. Inquire with your local sales representative

** Wood is a natural product, and accordingly, color, tone, and grain configuration may vary from the images shown in this brochure or sampling. Arbor wood wallcoverings are subject to availability.*

ARBOR®
WOOD WALLCOVERINGS

koroseal®

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