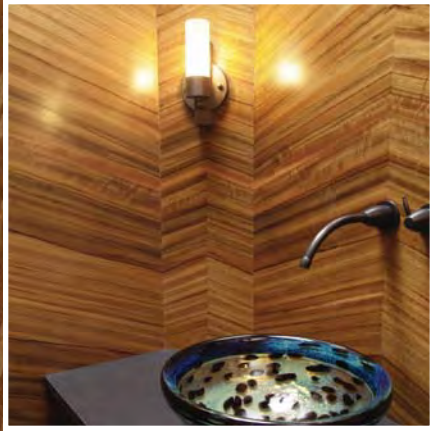


Lumber Melamine Hardwood Plywood Archite  
ctural Panels Colored Caulk Particle Board E  
xotic Lumber MDF Veneer Moulding Laminat  
es Hardware Edges and Adhesives Bendable  
Panels Lumber Melamine Hardwood Plywood

# ARCHITECTURAL PANELS & VENEERS



Panels Lumber Melamine Hardwood Plywood  
Architectural Panels Colored Caulk Particle



# Architectural Panels and Veneers

Our distribution centers offer architectural-grade veneer and panels for the most demanding applications. Whether your project requires one panel, a large sequenced-matched set, or a blueprint-matched set, our technical staff can assist you. It is our goal to do whatever we can to help you achieve great results with our veneer products. Our architectural grade product line-up includes:

- Ready-to-ship natural and reconstituted wood veneer sheets
- Ready-to-ship hardwood plywood on different cores and in different sizes
- Ready-to-ship architectural grade hardwood plywood
- Custom lay-up panels and veneer with short lead time
- Blueprint-matched veneers and panels with short lead time (custom lay-up)

## SUSTAINABLE PANELS AND VENEER

We're happy to share our knowledge. Many of these products can be manufactured to meet standards that qualify toward the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED™ green building program. We are also able to provide CARB-certified hardwood plywood.

For assistance with products which may help you meet LEED requirements, refer to the chart on page three or contact your Hardwoods Incorporated sales representative.

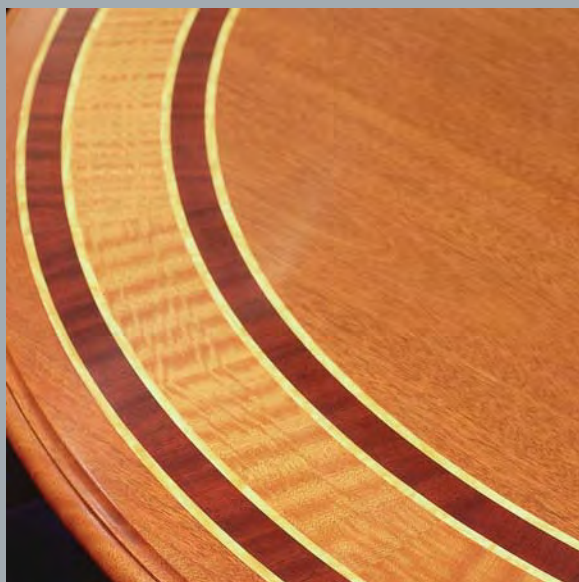
Our sales people and technical support staff are available to assist with your sustainable building requirements and other customized veneer needs. Call us for your next project or e-mail [veneer@hardwoodweb.com](mailto:veneer@hardwoodweb.com).



Forest Stewardship Council  
(FSC)-certified products  
available upon request.

SGSNA-COC-2185

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# ARCHITECTURAL PANELS & VENEERS

## TECHNICAL REFERENCE – A GUIDE TO SPECIFYING WOOD VENEER

This technical reference is provided as a quick guide to veneer grades, veneer cuts, veneer matching, veneer cores and veneer backers. For a more comprehensive guide, we invite you to read our publication “Veneer and Architectural Panels Technical Reference Guide,” which can be found on our Web site at [www.hardwoodweb.com](http://www.hardwoodweb.com). We also offer a binder that includes more than 70 samples of the finest veneers available. Our veneer binder may be viewed in one of our distribution center showrooms, or may be made available to architectural firms and other organizations by request.

## SOURCING AND SPECIFYING WOOD VENEER

Selecting a veneer can be based on countless design and functional issues. It is up to the design professional to weigh the species available against the intended use. Wood veneer is a natural material and a renewable resource. Veneer logs are available from more than 80 countries worldwide in both hardwood and softwood. Of the more than 70,000 different woods known to man, only about 200 species are available commercially as veneers.

Sampling is a very important part of the selection and specification process. Samples allow you to explore differences in color and appearance of veneers. While type samples (typically 8" x 11") are an excellent starting point, live flitch samples should be requested for large, complex jobs. Flitch samples are pulled in a way that, when reviewed, they represent the overall appearance of the veneer. It is highly recommended that flitch samples be requested before making the final decision when specifying for large projects. Proper sampling ensures that what you see is what you get!

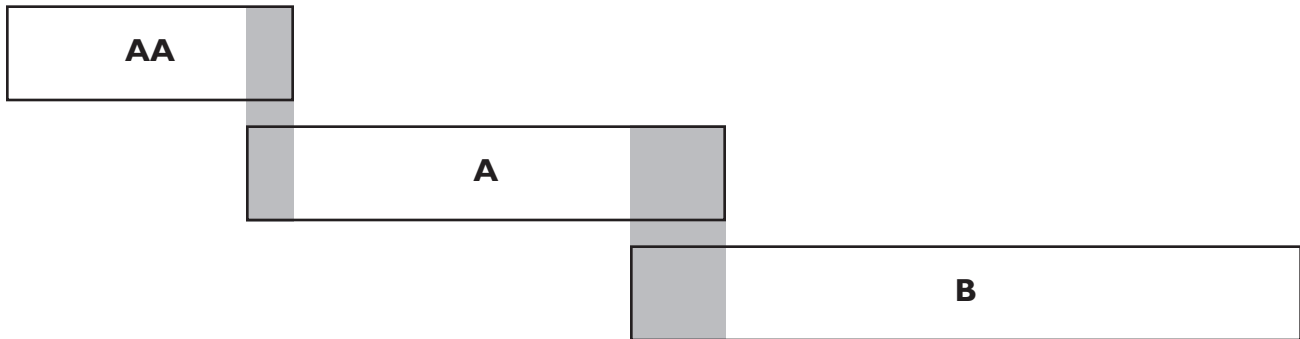
Specifying veneer and veneer panels requires knowledge about wood species, their veneer availabilities, and how to use those veneers correctly. In order to bring to life what was conceived in the beginning and guarantee customer satisfaction, the design professional must then be able to communicate ideas and intent correctly. Design intent is usually a combination of drawing and specifying. Together they provide the control criteria for quality and design.



## VENEER GRADES

### Panel Front Face

Grading to an aesthetic standard by humans cannot be accomplished without some level of subjectivity. For this reason, there is almost always some degree of “overlap” in appearance between the bottom end of one grade and the top end of the next grade down. Due to the wide variation in color, grain, and other natural characteristics, each grade has a range of appearance, from very desirable to barely acceptable, within that grade.



Voluntary grading standards have been adopted within the hardwood veneer industry. The industry grades for face veneers as established by the Hardwood Plywood and Veneer Association (HPVA), and, in general, are accepted industry-wide by organizations such as Architectural Woodwork Institute (AWI). The three top veneer face grades, as described by HPVA, are utilized in high quality architectural woodwork.

Front Face Grade	
AA	Architectural grade. The best quality face grade for high-end uses, such as architectural paneling, doors and cabinets, case goods and quality furniture. Generally available by special order.
A	Where AA is not required, but excellent appearance is very important, as in cabinets and furniture. Select grade veneer for quality and color. A select veneer is composed of entirely heartwood or sapwood and is matched for both grain pattern and color. If spliced, leaves must be spliced and book-matched for a pleasing effect of color and grain. Minor infrequent burls, pin knots and inconspicuous small patches are allowed. Frequency of defects depends on species.
B	Where the natural characteristics and appearance of the species are desirable. B grade is composed entirely of heartwood or sapwood, but is matched for color only. Similar to A grade, but allows more numerous and larger burls, pin knots and color streaks.

Please turn to page 14 for a description of all grades.

## Panel Back Face

Back grades are designated by numbers: 1, 2, 3 and 4. Requirements of grade 1 are most restrictive, with grades 2, 3, and 4 being progressively less restrictive. For wall panel application, the back grade is not as critical. It is necessary only to balance the panel. For two-sided panels, i.e. doors, the veneer will be visible, and in this case, a 1 grade is recommended.

Back Face Grade	
1	Allows color variation, no large sound knots, tight knots cannot exceed 3/8" in diameter. Core laps are not permitted. Worm holes and splits are required to be filled.
2	Color is not a consideration. Sound knots cannot exceed 3/4" in diameter. Repaired core laps and repaired knots permitted.
3	Knot holes of 1" in diameter are permitted.
4	Reject back grade not sound. Allows many open defects.



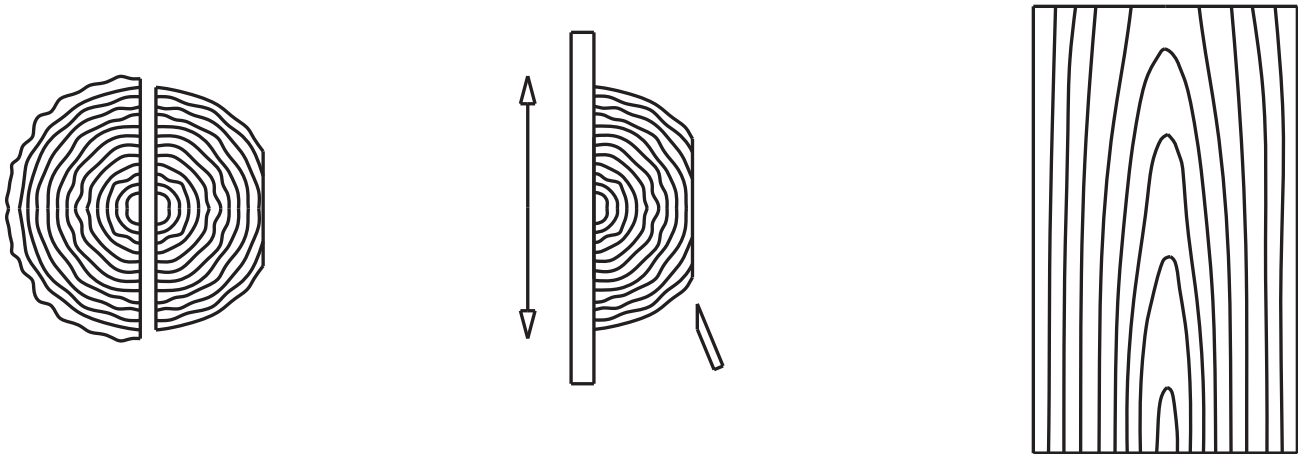


## VENEER SLICING (CUTS)

There are two main methods used to slice veneers; rotary cut and slicing. Rotary cutting produces wide sheets (normally a full face 50" wide) with a wild, variegated grain pattern. Slicing a log produces narrow leaves with a more pronounced, repeating grain pattern, which makes it more desirable for use in higher quality cabinets, store fixtures, wall panels, and furniture. In fact, most architectural jobs specify flat-cut or quarter-cut veneers. Certain cuts and figures are only available in select veneers.

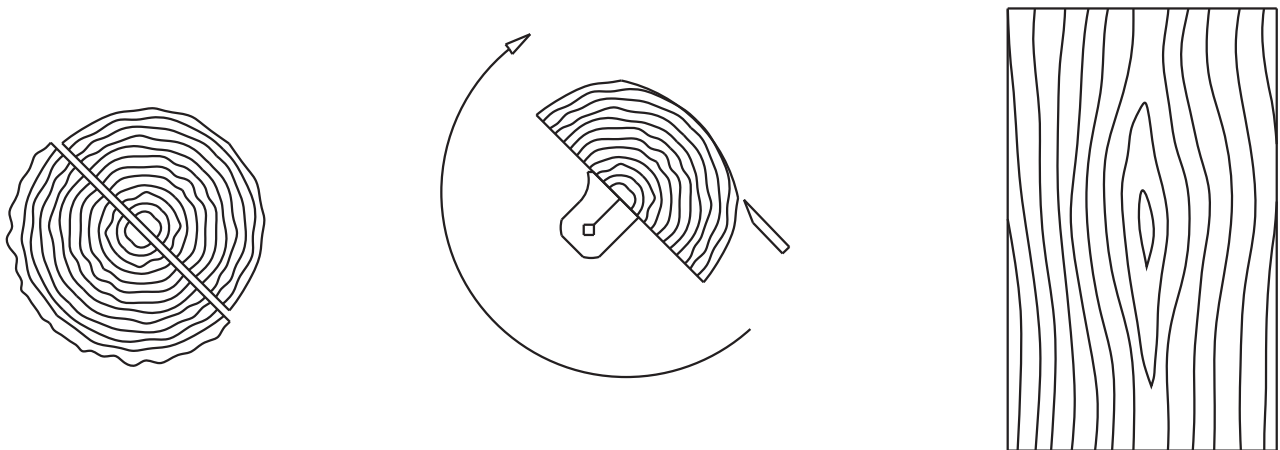
### Plain Sliced (PS) / Flat Cut (FC)

This is the slicing method used most often to produce veneers for high-quality architectural woodworking. Slicing is done parallel to a line through the center of the log. Plain slicing typically produces cathedral patterns at the heart and straight patterns at the edges with a natural progression of pattern from leaf to leaf.



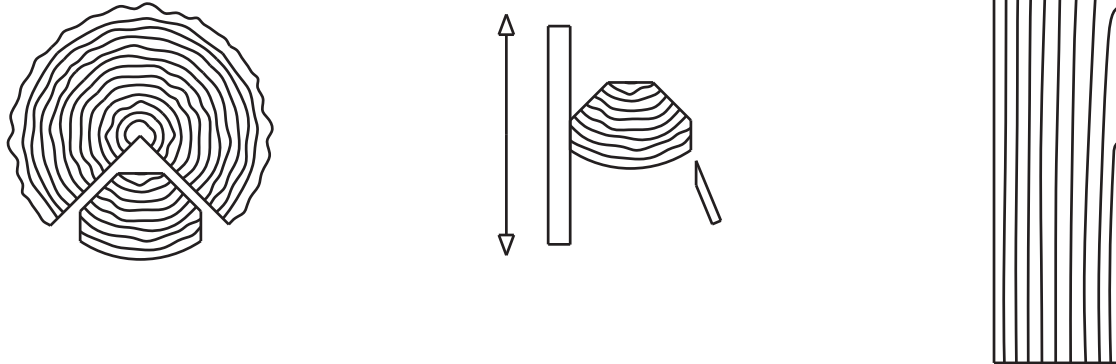
### Half-Round Slicing

Half-round slicing is used primarily to accentuate the grain in various woods, such as in burls or bird's-eye maple, or to gain a wider width on a cathedral on a small dimension log.



### Quarter Cut (QTR)

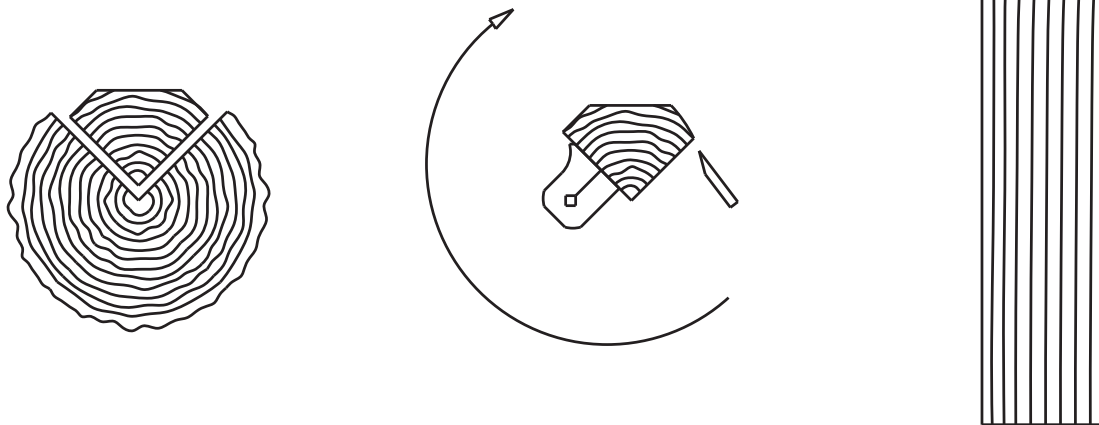
Quarter slicing simulates the quarter sawing process of solid lumber, roughly parallel to a radius line through the log segment. In many species, the individual leaves are narrow as a result. A series of stripes is produced, varying in density and thickness from species to species. Flake is a characteristic of this slicing method in red and white oak. Quarter-cut veneer can be easily sequenced and matched.



### Rift Cut

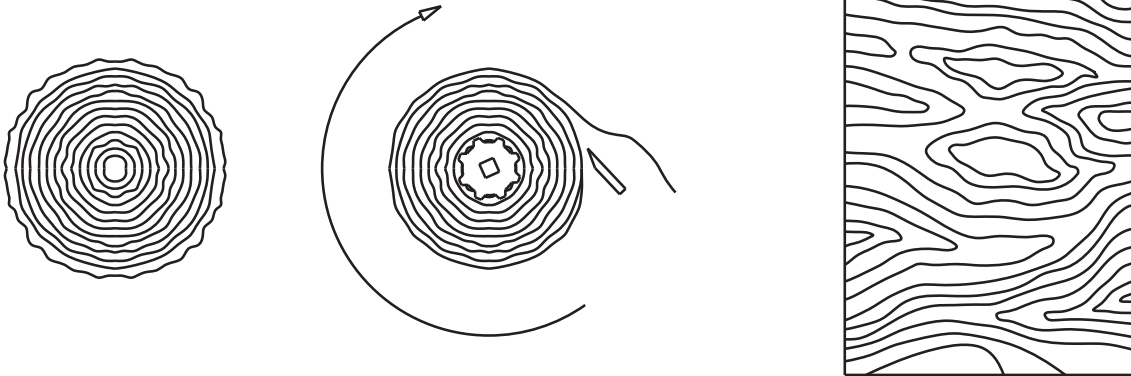
Rift veneers are produced most often in red and white oak, rarely in other species. Though rift-cut maple, walnut and cherry are often spoken of, these are actually the straighter grain portions of plain-sliced or quarter-sliced logs. Note that rift veneers and rift-sawn solid lumber are produced so differently that a “match” between rift veneers and rift-sawn solid lumber is highly unlikely. In both cases the cutting is done slightly off the radius lines minimizing the “flake” (sometimes called flake) associated with quarter slicing. Rift slicing produces straight grain free from cathedrals and variations in grain. Rift-sliced veneer is easily sequenced and matched.

*Comb Grain.* Limited in availability, comb grain is a select product of the rift process distinguished by tight, straight grain along the entire length of the veneer. A slight angle is allowed in the grain. Comb grain is restricted to red and white oak veneers.



## Rotary Cut (RC)

Rotary-cut veneers appear bold and random. Matching at veneer joints is extremely difficult. Most all softwood veneers are cut this way. Except to create a specific design effect, rotary-cut hardwood veneers are rarely used in fine architectural woodwork. Whole-piece faces are available only in rotary cut.



## Reconstituted Wood Veneer Cuts

The different slicing methods mentioned in this section are not applicable when discussing **reconstituted wood** veneers. The wood to be used in **reconstituted wood** veneers is harvested from fast-growing African trees. The logs are peeled into rotary veneer, then clipped, dyed and glued together to form a laminated block. The way in which the reconstituted wood veneers are glued together and re-sliced determines the grain and figures. The result gives the appearance of these slicing methods, i.e. quarter-cut ash.

## VENEER MATCHING

Veneer matching is a fine craft that, with skill, vision and experience, truly can be a form of art. It allows people to express what they imagine. The possibilities of patterns that can be created are virtually endless. There are three areas of matching in specifying panel products:

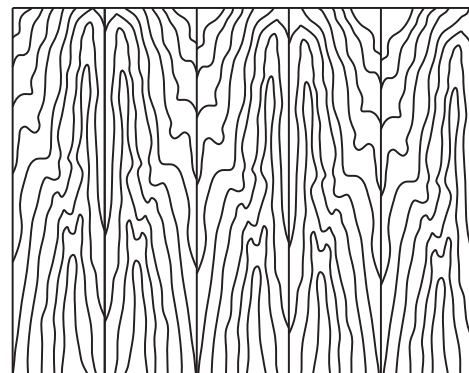
- Matching Between Veneer Leaves
- Matching Within a Face
- Matching Between Panels

## Matching Between Veneer Leaves

### Book Match (BM)

Every other leaf of veneer is turned over like the pages of a book. This creates a symmetrical pattern and a series of pairs. Book matching is the most commonly used match and may be used with plain-, quarter-, or rift-sliced veneers.

Barber Pole Effect – The alternating leaves in book-matched veneers may reflect the light and accept stain differently, and this may result in a noticeable color variation. Book matching also accentuates cell polarization, causing the perception of different colors. These natural characteristics are often called barber pole, and are not a manufacturing defect.

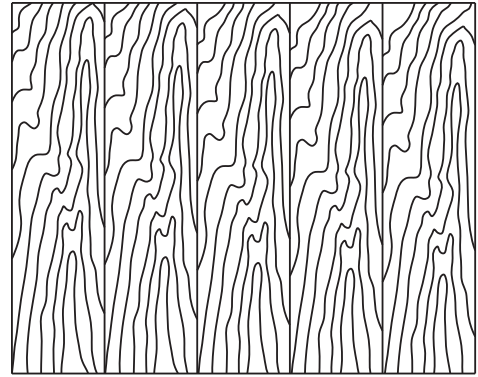


1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5



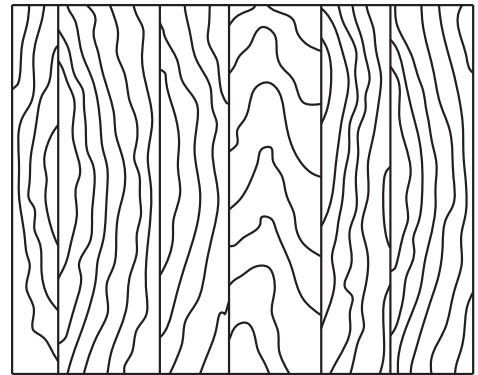
### Slip Match (SM)

Adjoining leaves are placed (slipped out) in sequence without turning, resulting in all the same face sides being exposed. The joint may not be noticeable if grain is straight. Slip-matching is often used with quarter-sliced and rift-sliced veneers.



### Random Match / Plank Match (PM)

Veneer leaves of different widths and cuts coming from different logs are placed next to each other in a random order and orientation. This produces a “board-by-board” effect in many species. Degrees of contrast and variations may change from panel to panel.

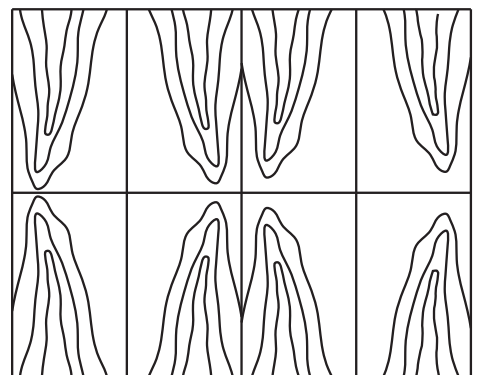


### Pleasing Match

Veneer leaves are matched by color similarity, not necessarily grain characteristics.

### End or Butt Match

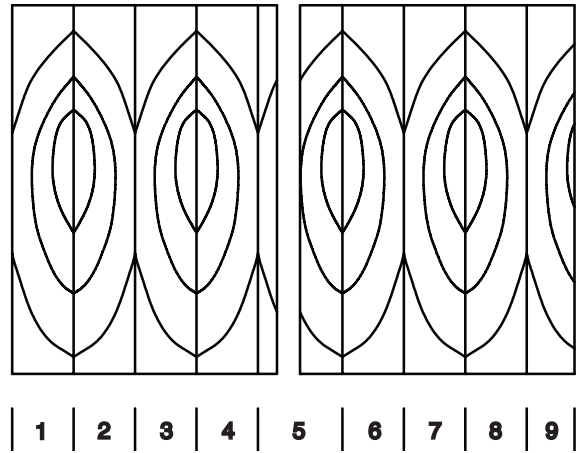
This matching style is often used to extend the apparent length of available veneers for wall panels and long conference tables. Leaves are individually book- or slip-matched, first end-to-end and then side-to-side, alternating end and side.



## Matching Within a Face

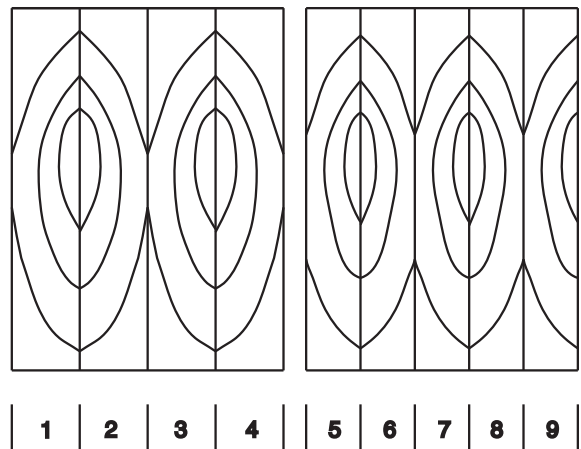
### Running Match

Each panel face is assembled from as many leaves as necessary. Any portion left over from the last leaf may be used as the start of the next panel. Running matches are seldom “sequenced and numbered” for use as adjacent panels. Horizontal grain “match” or sequence cannot be expected.



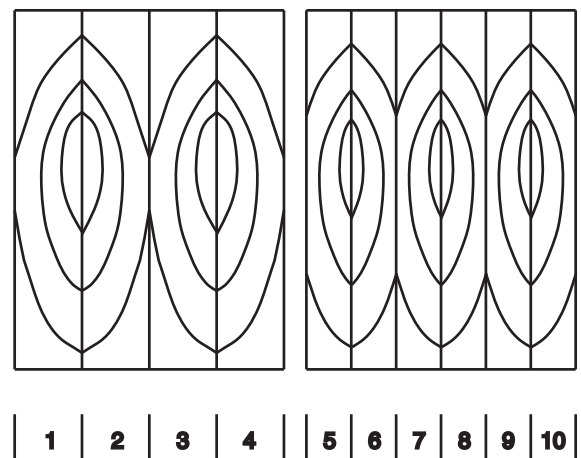
### Balance Match

Each panel face is assembled from veneer leaves of uniform width. (When edge-trimmed, the end leaves may be slightly smaller.) Panels may contain an even or odd number of leaves and distribution may change from panel to panel within a sequenced set.



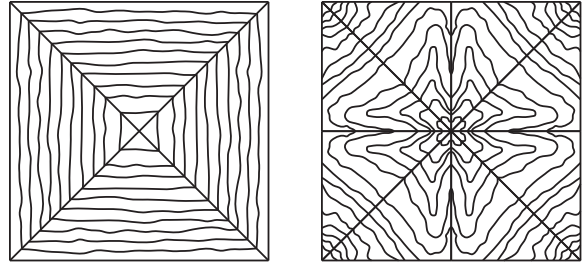
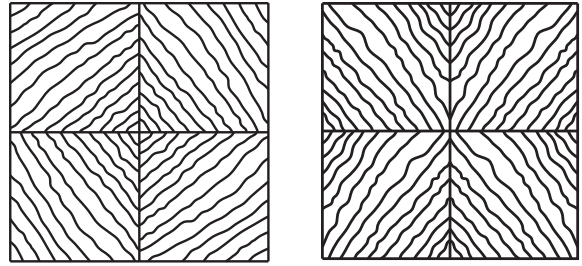
### Center-Balance Match

Each panel face is assembled from an even number of veneer leaves of uniform width. Thus, there is a veneer joint in the center of the panel, producing horizontal symmetry.



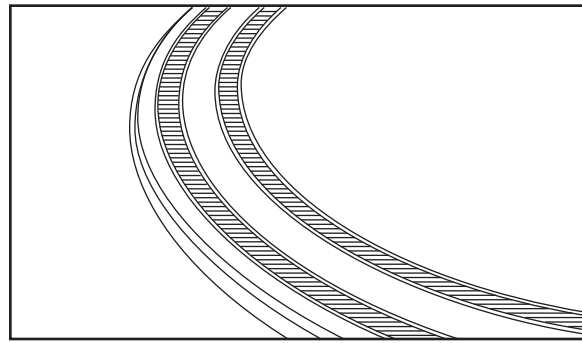
### Special Matches

Special matches can include names such as box, diamond, basket weave, sunburst and reverse diamond, reverse box and checkerboard match. Because there are no standardized names for these matches, it is strongly recommended that the design professional include both names and drawings for the match to ensure the desired match is achieved.



### Matching of Sketch Faces

In this procedure, the layout of veneer follows a particular sketch or design. These include inlays of various woods, borders, frames, imitations of stiles and rails, and curved inlay shapes. The design professional should work closely with the woodworker and veneer supplier to make sure design intentions are realized. Most all sketch faces are laser cut for accuracy.



### Matching Between Panels

Veneer panels used in casework, or paneling in the same area, may be matched to each other. Correctly matching panels within a room or an area requires close coordination and understanding between the design professional and the woodworker or veneer supplier. It is necessary to sit down with a complete floor plan to determine how panels should be matched to each other. To meet your needs for architectural panels, we partner with a select number of custom architectural lay-up houses, all offering short lead times and the highest quality workmanship. Our distribution centers also offer custom-run hardwood mouldings to match the wood specie of most plywood panels. Please see the moulding section on page 49, or call your sales rep for further details.

### Pre-Manufactured Sets, Full Width

These are one step above stock plywood panels, usually made and warehoused in 4' x 8' or 4' x 10' sheets in sequenced sets. They may be produced from a single flitch or a part of a flitch, usually varying in number from 6 to 12 panels. If more than one set is required, matching between the sets cannot be expected. Similarly, doors or components often cannot be fabricated from the same flitch materials, resulting in noticeable mismatch. This is often the most economical type of special panel products.

### Pre-Manufactured Sets, Selectively Reduced in Width

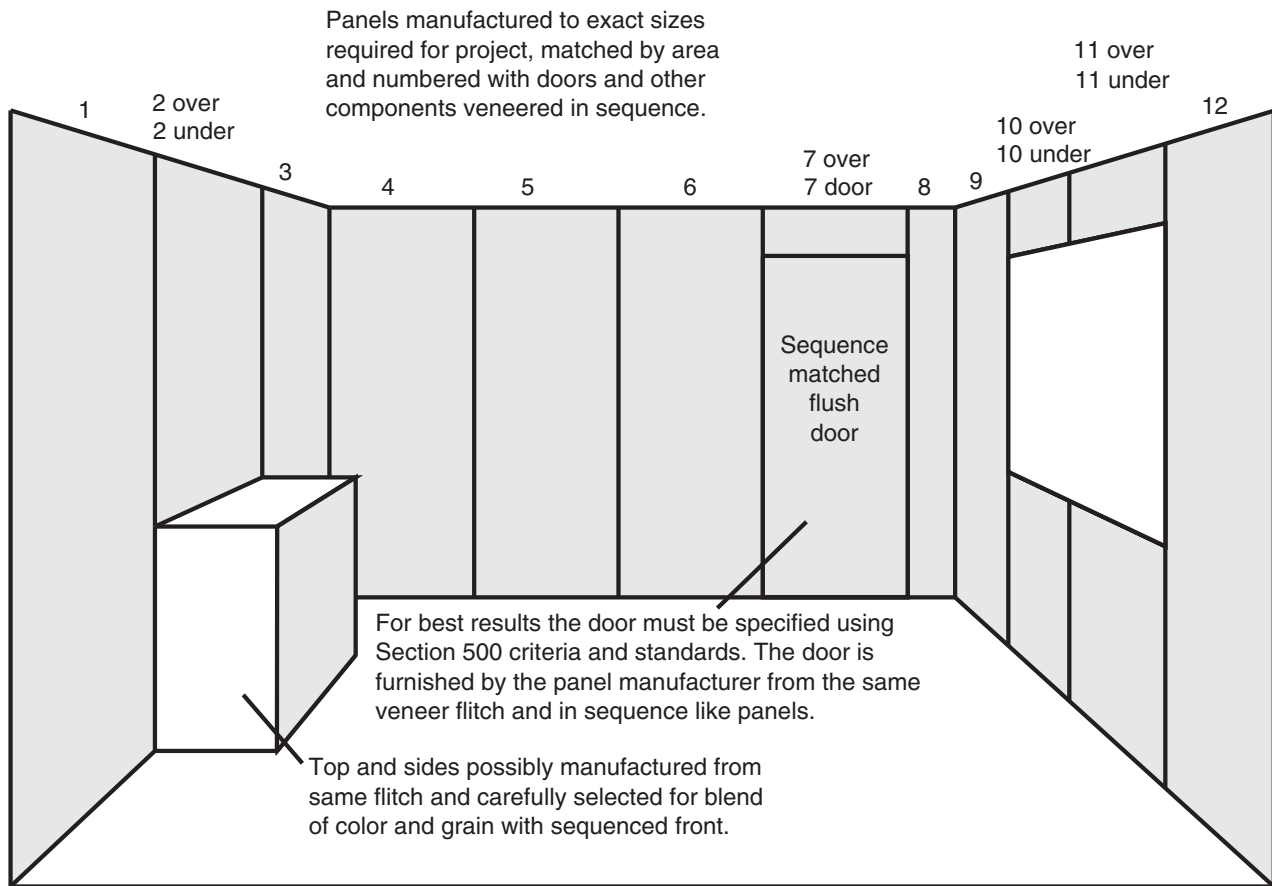
These are panels just like those in the previous section, usually made and warehoused in 4' x 8' or 4' x 10' sheets in sequenced sets. They are often selected for continuity, re-cut into modular widths, and numbered to achieve the appearance of greater symmetry. If more than one set is required, matching between the sets cannot be expected. Similarly, doors or components often cannot be fabricated from the same flitch materials, resulting in noticeable mismatch.

### Sequenced-Matched Uniform Size Set

These sets are manufactured for a specific installation to a uniform panel width and height. If more than one flitch is required to produce the required number of panels, similar flitches will be used. This type of panel matching is best used when panel layout is uninterrupted, and when the design permits the use of equal-width panels. Some sequence will be lost if trimming is required to meet field conditions. Doors and components within the wall cannot usually be matched to the panels. Moderate in cost, sequenced uniform panels offer a good compromise between price and esthetics.

### Blueprint-Matched Panels and Components

This method of panel matching achieves maximum grain continuity since all panels, doors, and other veneered components are made to the exact sizes required and in the exact veneer sequence. If possible, flitches should be selected that will yield sufficient veneer to complete a prescribed area or room. If more than one flitch is needed, flitch transition should be accomplished at the least noticeable, predetermined location. This method requires careful site coordination and relatively long lead times. Panels cannot be manufactured until site conditions can be accurately measured and detailed. This panel matching method is more expensive and showcases veneering in its most impressive manner.





## PANEL CORE (SUBSTRATE)

Hardwood plywood is composed of at least three elements: a face, a back, and a core. Holding these pieces together is the glue line or glue. Each type of core has a specific use and represents a better value or better product for the specific use. Consideration should be given to special requirements, such as fire resistance, water resistance, weight, flatness, rigidity and strength required. FSC-certified and / or CARB-certified cores are available, as well as cores that are formaldehyde free. There are a large number of different cores offered through our distribution centers, including:

### Medium-Density Fiberboard (MDF) Core

To form fiberboard, wood particles are reduced to fibers in a moderate-pressure steam vessel, combined with a resin, and bonded together under heat and pressure. Medium-density fiberboard (MDF) is one of the most widely used composite board products. The surface is flat, smooth, uniform, dense, and free of knots or grain patterns. It makes a superb substrate for veneers and can be enhanced to a fire-retardant, moisture-resistant or bendable core. (See below.)

### Particleboard (PB) Core

Particleboard is produced from wood particles of various sizes that are bonded together with a synthetic resin or binder under heat and pressure. This product is commercially classified by “density,” which is measured by the weight per cubic foot of the panel product. Medium-density industrial particleboard is used in the broadest applications of architectural woodwork.. It is especially well suited as a core (substrate) for high-quality veneers and decorative laminates. It can be enhanced to a fire-retardant, moisture-resistant or bendable core. (See below.)

### Veneer Core (VC)

To form veneer core, three or more layers (plies) of wood veneers are pressed and glued into a single sheet. Layers of veneer are pressed together in alternating perpendicular layers balanced on either side of a central core layer. This type of plywood is more prone to surface irregularities and defects, but exhibits greater strength in bending and in stress than other core types. High-quality, calibrated veneer core – with as many as 13 plies – is recommended for architectural veneer panels. This virtually eliminates surface irregularities and defects. Please turn to page 16 for further information on veneer core grades.

### Combination Core

Particleboard or fiberboard is combined in a balanced blend with veneer layers to form combination core.

### Fire-Retardant Core

Particleboard and MDF cores can be treated during manufacturing to carry a UL stamp for Class I fire rating (flame spread 20; smoke developed 25).

### Moisture-Resistant Core

Particleboard and MDF cores both are available with special resins that resist swelling when exposed to moisture.

### Bendable Core

Kerfed particleboard and MDF cores are available for radius projects. Depending on the veneer (and veneer backer), a radius of 16 inches should be obtainable when applying a veneer prior to bending. Certain cores are capable of bending to five inches or less before applying the veneer face. For additional information on bending panels, please see page 47.

The information for this section was compiled from a variety of resources, including “Veneer Solutions,” which is published by the Architectural Woodwork Institute. The publication may be purchased at [www.awinet.org/store](http://www.awinet.org/store).

## VENEER BACKER

Raw veneer may be difficult to handle and tends to split easily. The addition of a backer makes the veneer easier to handle. Application can be made easier and a better result achieved when the best backer for the veneer is specified. There are a large number of backers available both for natural veneers and reconstituted wood veneers.

### Paper Backers

This is a veneer backed with a single layer of paper. The paper layer greatly reduces the potential for splitting during cutting and application. A selection of 10-, 20- and 30-mil paper-backed veneer is available with or without a pressure-sensitive adhesive.

### Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Backers

This is a veneer backed with a single layer of paper treated with pressure-sensitive adhesive. Veneers can be applied easily by peeling away a sheet that protects the adhesive. Once the adhesive is exposed, it is simple to position the veneer and apply pressure. Platen and bag presses work best, but a fiber knife or veneer scraper carefully worked in the direction of the grain will yield good results.



### Wood Backers

A decorative wood veneer face with a utility grade wood backer applied at an opposing direction to the face veneer. Wood backers are also referred to as wood-on-wood.

### Phenolic Backers

Veneers backed with an impregnated phenolic resin paper, similar to the backing on high-pressure laminate (e.g. Arborite, or Wilsonart). This surprisingly flexible product is ideal for use by installers already familiar with handling high-pressure laminates. It is installed using the same tools and procedures.

### Polybak®

Polybak® is a single-ply sheet which can be used as a backer sheet for veneer. It is extremely flexible and up to two-and-a-half times stronger than other backers. The sheet is comprised of kraft paper impregnated with a proprietary polymer system that contains no formaldehyde, which is unique when compared to other commercial backers. It provides exceptional moisture resistance and high tensile strength. Polybak is a stable product with a virtually unlimited shelf-life.

### Polybak Inventory

Size	Thickness	Color	Weight (lbs. per sq. ft.)
49 x 97 ( 4 x 8)	.02	Brown	0.12

## ARCHITECTURAL GRADE PLYWOOD INVENTORY

Our distribution centers stock a variety of architectural grade hardwood panels all sequenced-matched and numbered. Don't find what you are looking for – call us for quotes on custom lay-up panels.

### Architectural Grade Hardwood Plywood Inventory

Species	Size	Grade	Core	Cut	Match
Anigre, Figured	3/4 x 49 x 97	AA-I	MDF	QTR	SM & N
	3/4 x 49 x 121	AA-I	MDF	QTR	SM & N
Cherry	3/4 x 49 x 97	A-I	MDF	PS	SM & N
	3/4 x 49 x 121	A-I	MDF	PS	SM & N
Mahogany, African	3/4 x 49 x 97	A-I	MDF	PS	SM & N
	3/4 x 49 x 121	A-I	MDF	PS	SM & N
Maple, White	3/4 x 49 x 97	A-I	MDF	PS	SM & N
	3/4 x 49 x 121	A-I	MDF	PS	SM & N
Walnut	3/4 49 x 97	A-I	MDF	PS	SM & N

QTR = Quarter Cut

PS = Plain Sliced

RC = Rotary Cut

SM & N = Sequence Matched and Numbered

## VENEER SHEETS

Our distribution centers stock a large inventory of natural wood veneer and reconstituted wood veneer sheets, from the most exclusive “AA” grade, such as SanPly from Jacaranda and Nature’s Palette from Brookside, to “A” and “B” grade veneers from various domestic vendors. Most veneer sheets are stocked backed with paper, wood or phenolic. Raw (un-backed) veneers, or other backer options, such as peel-and-stick, are also available. Call your local sales or spec rep for samples or quotes that satisfy your custom requirements.

**Available Sizes:** Most veneers are available as 4' x 8' with a limited number of species available as 2' x 8', 4' x 10', 5' x 8', and 5' x 10' sizes.

**Available Backers:** Most veneers are available with 10 mil and 20 mil paper backs, wood backs, phenolic backs and Polybak. Sheets with phenolic backs are available as 4' x 8' size sheets only. See page 32.

Many of our natural wood veneers are available as FSC-certified products or as controlled woods. Custom panels may be produced with veneers and core materials that qualify for points toward LEED certification. The most commonly requested veneers are included in the charts on pages 34, 35 and 36. Other veneer products are available upon request. Please talk with your sales representative for assistance with materials that meet standards for your next LEED project.

## Available Natural Wood Veneers

Veneer Species	Color	Cut
Afromosia	Medium	QTR
Alder, Red	Medium	PM
Alder	Medium	PM
Anigre, Figured	Medium	QTR
Ash, Brown	Medium	QTR
Ash, European Figured	Light	QTR
Ash Burl, Olive	Light	RC
Ash, Tamo	Light	RC
Ash, White	Light	PS, QTR
Ash Burl, White	Light	RC
Avodire	Light	QTR
Avodire, Figured	Light	PS, QTR
Bamboo	Dark	QTR
Bamboo	Light	QTR
Beech, European Steamed	Light	PS, QTR
Beech, Figured European Steamed	Light	PS
Birch, Red	Medium	RC WPF, RC SF
Birch, White	Light	PS, QTR, RC WPF
Bubinga	Dark	QTR
Butternut	Medium	PS
Cedar, Aromatic Red	Dark	PS
Cedar, Spanish	Medium	PS
Cherry	Medium	PS, QTR
Cherry, Curly Figured	Medium	PS, QTR
Cherry, Quilted	Medium	PS
Cypress	Light	PS
Ebony, Macassar	Dark	PS, QTR
Elm Burl, Carpathian	Burl	RC
Elm, Red	Medium	PS
Etimoe	Dark	PS
Eucalyptus Pommele	Burl	QTR
Eucalyptus, Figured	Burl	QTR
Figueroa, Figured	Medium	QTR
Douglas Fir, Vertical Grain	Light	QTR
Hickory	Medium	PS

PS = Plain Sliced    QTR = Quarter Cut    PM = Plank Match    RC = Rotary Cut    WPF = Whole-Piece Face    SF = Spliced Face



## Available Natural Wood Veneers

Veneer Species	Color	Cut
Jatoba (Brazilian Cherry)	Dark	PS, QTR
Koa, Hawaiian	Dark	PS, QTR
Lacewood, Bleached	Light	QTR
Lacewood	Medium	QTR
Laurel, East Indian	Dark	PS
Limba, Black	Dark	QTR
Louro Preto	Dark	RC
Madrone Burl	Dark	RC
Mahogany, African	Medium	PS, QTR
Mahogany, African Broken Stripe	Medium	QTR
Mahogany, Crotch	Dark	PS
Mahogany, African Ribbon	Medium	QTR
Makore	Dark	QTR
Makore, Block Mottled	Dark	QTR
Makore Fiddleback	Dark	QTR
Maple	Light	PS, QTR, RC WPF, RC SF
Maple, Bird's-eye	Light	PS, RC
Maple, Curly	Light	PS, QTR
Maple, Figured	Light	QTR
Maple, Quilt	Light	PS
Mappa Burl	Light	RC
Mozambique	Dark	PS
Mozambique, Figured	Figure	QTR
Myrtle Burl	Medium	RC
Oak, English Brown	Dark	PS, QTR
Oak, Red	Medium	PS, QTR, RC, Rift
Oak, Red Heavy Flake	Medium	QTR
Oak, White	Medium	PS, QTR, RC, Rift
Oak, White Heavy Flake	Medium	QTR
Okoume	Medium	RC WPF
Orientalwood, Figured	Dark	QTR
Padauk	Dark	PS, QTR
Pearwood, Swiss	Medium	PS, QTR
Pine, Knotty	Light	PS PM
Pine, White	Light	PS, QTR

PS = Plain Sliced    QTR = Quarter Cut    PM = Plank Match    RC = Rotary Cut    WPF = Whole-Piece Face    SF = Spliced Face

## Available Natural Wood Veneers

Veneer Species	Color	Cut
Pine, Yellow	Light	PS, QTR
Poplar, White	Light	RC WPF
Prima Vera	Medium	PS, QTR
Purpleheart	Dark	PS, QTR
Redwood Burl	Dark	RC
Rosewood, African	Dark	PS
Rosewood, East Indian	Dark	PS
Rosewood, South American	Dark	PS
Sapele	Dark	PS, QTR
Sapele Pommele	Dark	QTR
Satinwood	Medium	QTR
Sycamore, Figured	Light	PS, QTR
Sycamore, English Figured	Light	PS, QTR
Teak	Medium	PS, QTR
Walnut	Dark	PS, QTR
Walnut Burl	Dark	RC
Walnut Crotch	Dark	PS
Wenge	Dark	PS, QTR
Zebrawood	Medium	PS, QTR

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## RECONSTITUTED WOOD VENEERS

Reconstituted wood veneers are slices of blocks or “flitches” made from pre-dyed veneer which has been laminated, and in some cases, deformed, to produce a special grain and color characteristic. Crafted exclusively from fast-growing hardwood trees from managed forests in Africa, reconstituted wood veneers offer a unique opportunity to preserve the environment.

A selection of reconstituted wood veneers is currently available as FSC-certified veneer products. Please check the charts of stocked products on pages 37, 38 and 29 for FSC-certified products. As additional certified reconstituted veneer products become available, we will make them available through our distribution centers. Call your sales representative for product updates and availability.

Our distribution centers offer the exclusive line of Brookside™ reconstituted wood veneers. For FSC-certified reconstituted wood veneer products, see chart on pages 37 and 38. The product offering from Brookside includes:

### Brookline® Veneer

Brookline is produced from a solid laminated block of dyed veneer. When sliced, each block yields 25" x 11'3" or 25" x 8'3" sheets of veneer, depending on the pattern. We recommend using a hot or cold press to bond Brookline to the proper substrate. (Custom sizes available.)

### Brookline® Paperback Veneers

Bonded through heat and pressure to a variety of backings, the backed veneers are stress-relieved, sanded and trimmed. The resulting product is an extremely flexible veneer that is ideal for laminating to curved or flat surfaces.

### Braewood®

Braewood is created from two leaves of Brookline veneer which are spliced together and laminated to a paper impregnated with phenolic resin. The resulting product can be fabricated with the ease of a decorative laminate and requires only light sanding before finishing. The actual size of the finished face – 48" x 132" or 48" x 96" – is determined by the grain pattern.

### Braewood® Pre-finished

This line of Braewood is finished with a specially designed matte polyurethane coating. The process yields a durable, transparent coating which is resistant to water and heat. Each sheet is post-formable and available with a protective peel sheet.

### Other Products

Also available by special order: Brookline lumber, edgbanding, and melamine-finished Braewood. Ask for details!

Veneer Species	Color	Cut/Figure	Part Number	Available FSC
American Cherry, Quartered	Dark	QTR	891/X	
Antique Cherry	Dark		5017	
Ash	Light	QTR	2-323/XV	
Bamboo	Medium		939	
Bamboo	Medium		AW.26	
Birdseye Maple	Light	Bird's-eye	AW.22	
Brown Ash	Medium		300/3HS	
Carmine Birdseye	Dark	Bird's-eye	5109	
Carmine Birdseye Maple	Dark	Bird's-eye	AW.23	
Carpathian Burl	Medium	Burl	1240	
Ceylon Rosewood, Quartered	Dark	QTR	474/00/Y12	
Cherry	Dark		AW.17	
Cherry	Dark		8-913/MER	
Cherry	Medium	PS	2-921/CA2	
Cherry	Medium	QTR	2-921/Y17	
Cherry	Medium	PS	901/3HS	
Cherry Burl	Medium	Burl	5131	
Cherry, Quartered	Dark	QTR	AW.06	
Classic Mahogany	Dark	QTR	844/00/Y17	
Douglas Fir	Medium	QTR	926/V	
Ebony	Dark	QTR	633/Y17	

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## Available Reconstituted Wood Veneers by Brookside Veneer

Veneer Species	Color	Cut/Figure	Part Number	Available FSC
Elm	Medium		AW.16	
English Mahogany, Quartered	Dark	QTR	AW.12	
European Cherry	Medium		AW.09	
Figured Cherry	Medium		AW.25	
Figured Maple	Light		1265	
Figured Maple	Light		AW.24	
French Oak	Light		AW.10	
Birdseye Brandied Peach	Medium	Bird's-eye	FSC1117	X
Butternut	Light		FSC1100	X
Ebony	Dark		FSC607/00/Y12	X
Oak	Light		FSC2-230/00/Y17	X
Prima Birdseye	Light	Bird's-eye	FSC1261	X
Teak	Medium		FSC760/00/Y17	X
Gold Teak	Medium	QTR	740/00/Y32	
Golden Maple	Medium		5113	
Honey Oak, F/C	Medium	PS	260/00/F3-A-20	
Honey Teak, F/C	Medium	PS	706/F2-30	
Indian Rosewood	Dark		5023	
Italian Yew	Dark		5121	
Karelian Birch	Light		AW.27	
Light Chestnut	Light		AW.14	
Limba	Light	QTR	AW.02	
Macassar Ebony	Dark	QTR	603/00/XV	
Mahogany	Dark	QTR	813/V	
Makassar Ebony, Quartered	Dark	QTR	AW.20	
Maple	Light	PS	913/CAB-3	
Maple, Quartered	Light	QTR	2-380/X	
Maple, Quartered	Light	QTR	AW.04	
Medium Brown Oak	Dark	QTR	255/XV	
Oak, Quartered	Light	QTR	AW.08	
Old English Mahogany	Dark		5021	
Olive Ash, Burl	Medium	Burl	RRO	
Pear Wood	Medium		AW.15	
Plank Teak	Medium		5019	
Regatta Blue Birdseye	Dark	Bird's-eye	5107	

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## Available Reconstituted Wood Veneers by Brookside Veneer

Veneer Species	Color	Cut/Figure	Part Number	Available FSC
Rift Oak	Light		112/00/Y17	
Rosewood	Dark		450/3HS	
Sapele Pommele	Dark		1302	
Swiss Pear, Quartered	Medium	QTR	AW.05	
Sycamore	Light		AW.13	
Sycamore, Quartered	Light	QTR	AW.01	
Teak	Medium	PS	702/3HS	
Teak, Quartered	Dark	QTR	720/V	
Thailand Teak, Quartered	Medium	QTR	AW.19	
Tundra Concept	Medium		AW.28	
Walnut	Dark		AW.11	
Walnut	Medium	PS	509/3HS	
Walnut Burl	Dark	Burl	1215	
Walnut PF	Dark	PS	579/FNZ3	
Walnut, Quartered	Dark	QTR	AW.07	
Walnut, Quartered	Medium	QTR	2-580/X	
Wenge PF	Dark	QTR	947/Y32	
Wenge, Quartered	Dark	QTR	AW.03	
Zebrano, Quartered	Medium	QTR	AW.18	
Zebrawood	Medium	QTR	650/00/Y17	

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Some reconstituted wood veneer species are available pre-finished. Please call your sales rep for further information or to order samples. You can also visit Brookside Veneers, LTD., at [www.veneers.com/composite.htm](http://www.veneers.com/composite.htm) to view the entire line of reconstituted wood veneers.

## VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS!

Come and view our selection of architectural panels and veneer at our Atlanta and Birmingham showrooms. Our sales representatives and technical support staff are available to assist you with your next customized veneer project.



