



Aesthetic beauty of nature to your personal space



VENEER CATALOGUE







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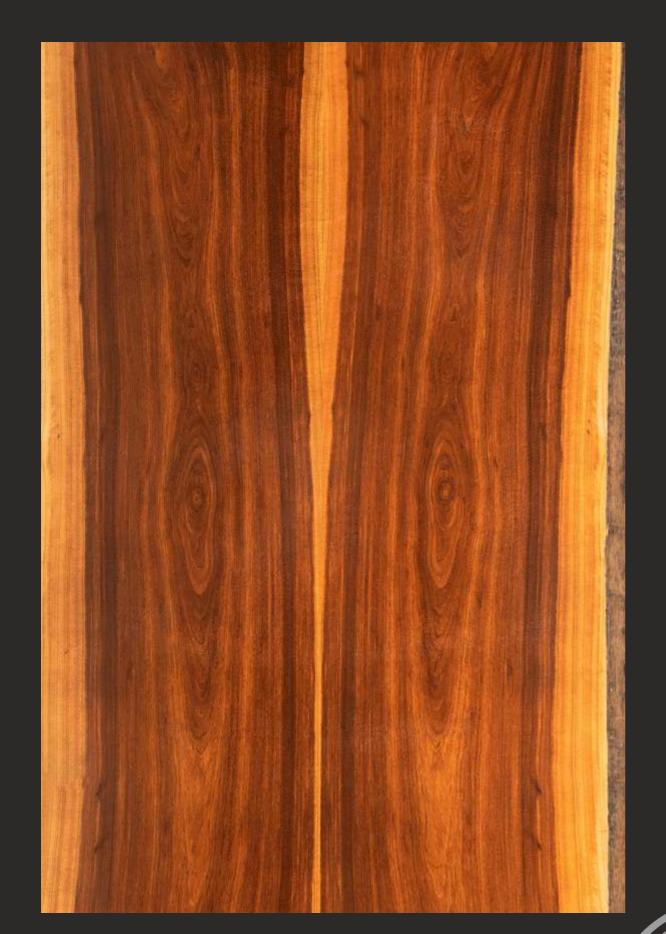




AMERICAN WALNUT



AMERICAN WALNUT HORIZONTAL

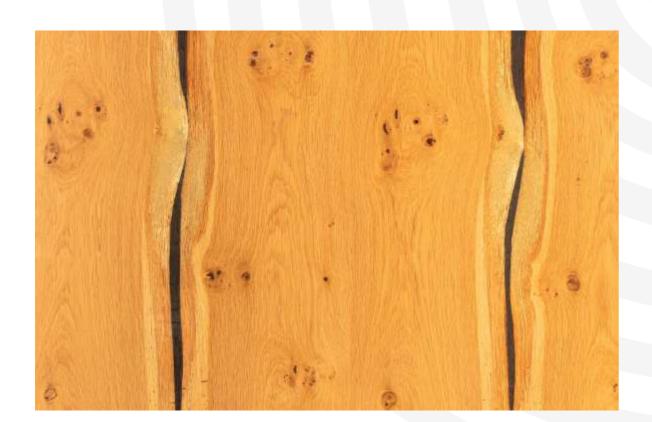


LIFE TREE



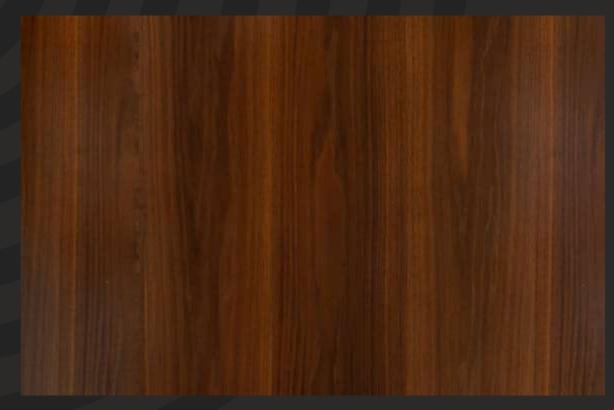


ANTIQUE OAK



OAK TREE





SMOKE OAK CROWN HORIZONTAL









DYED OAK CROWN

DYED VINTAGE OAK

DYED VINTAGE OAK DARK

DYED VINTAGE OAK HZ









WHITE OAK CROWN [10' X 4']

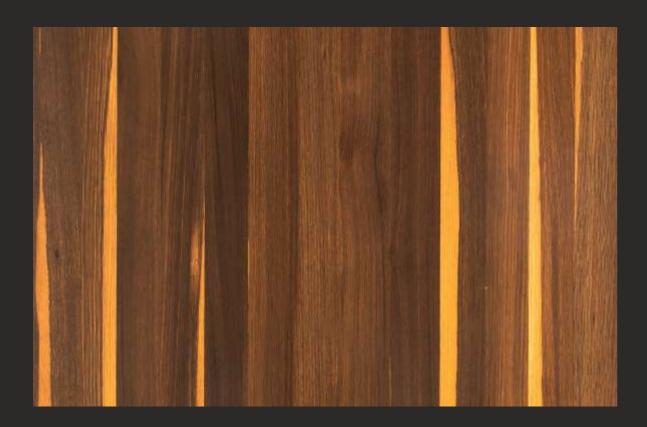


WEATHER WHITE D-VINTAGE OAK

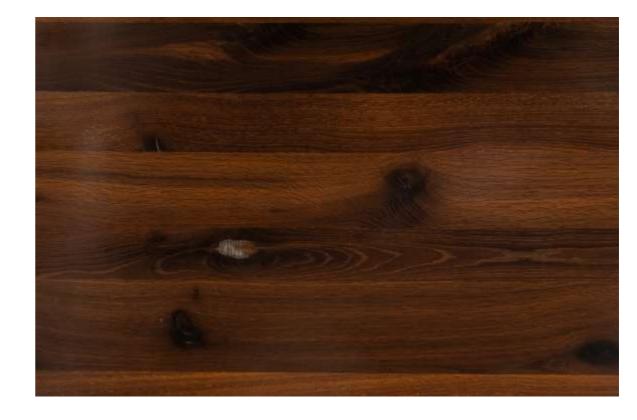


WEATHER WHITE D-VINTAGE OAK HZ





SMOKE OAK QUARTER CUT



SMOKE VINTAGE OAK HORIZONTAL



SMOKE OAK CROWN VR [10' X 4']









SANTOSH



SANTOSH TREE VERTICAL



SANTOSH TREE



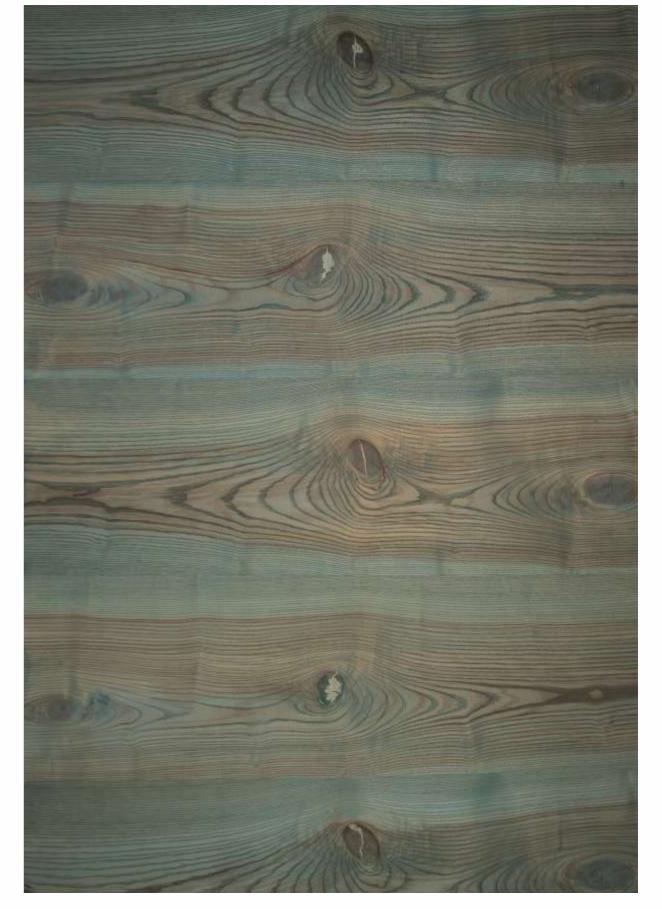


WEATHER ROSEWOOD SMK CHESNUT VR [10X4]



WEATHER COPPER INK DYED ASH HORIZONTAL





WEATHER GREEN BLUE ASH HZ





WEATHER COPPER SMK VINTAGE CHESHNUT





WEATHER COPPER INK D-ASH HZ









SMOKE EUCLYPTUS



SMOKE LARCH QUARTER



SMOKE RUSTIC HICKORY



SMOKE FIGURED EURO WALNUT

SMOKE RUSTIC HICKORY



SMOKE MANGOLIAN CHESTNUT













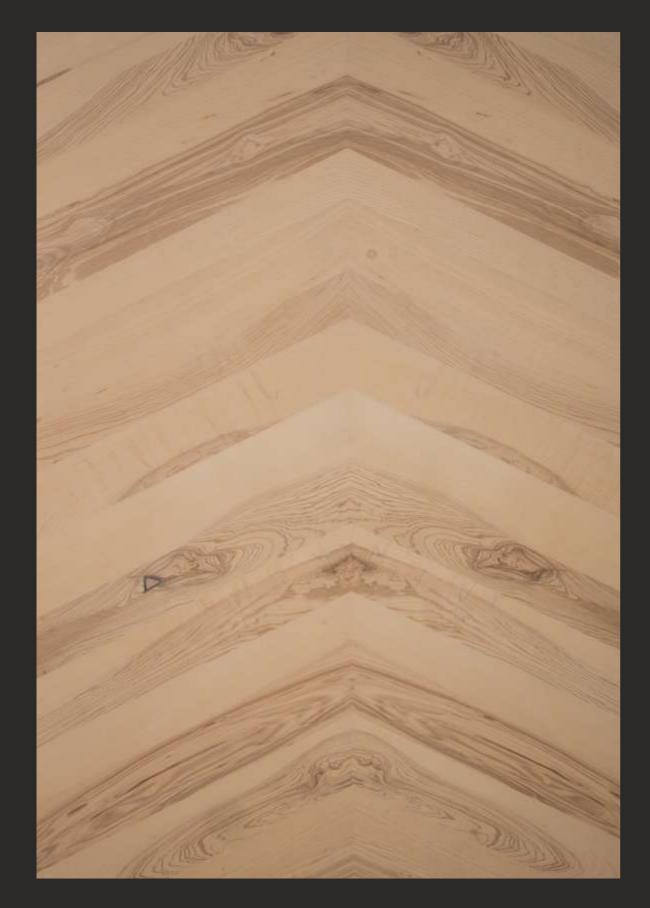


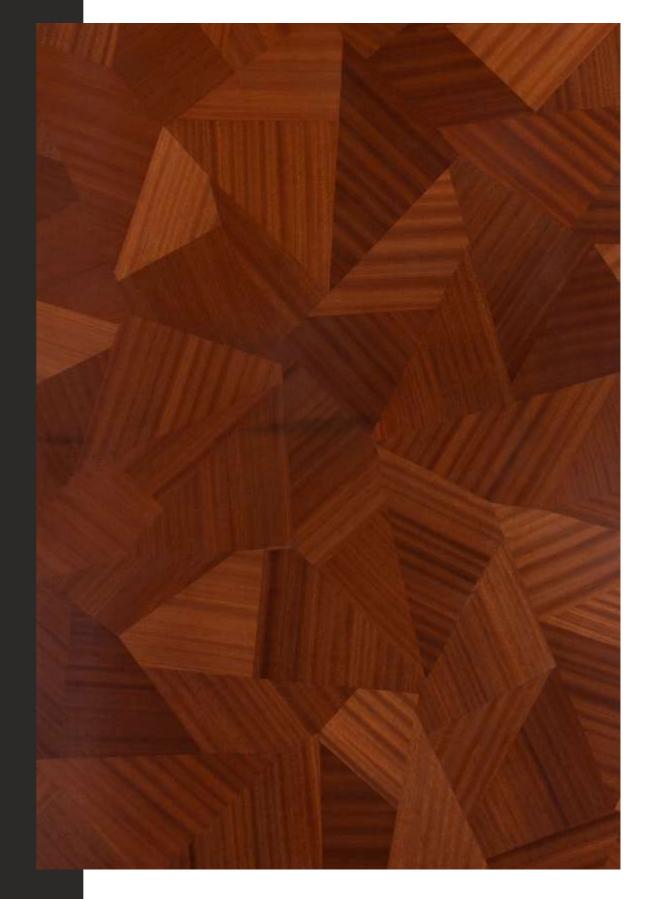
METALLIC MAPA BURL

METALLIC MAPA BURL









ASH CROSS DESGINER DESIGNER PANEL





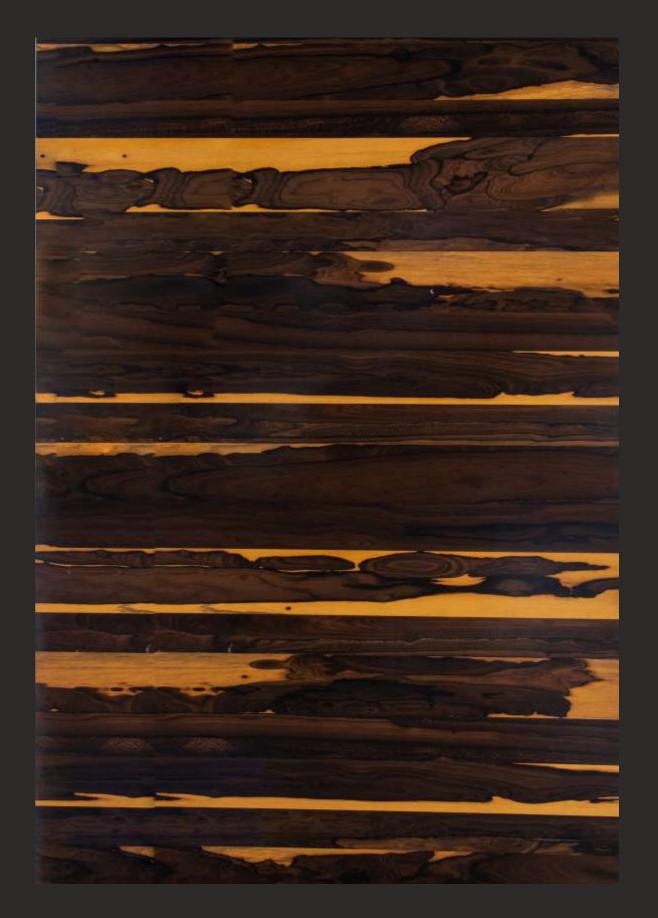


WHITE EBONY

BURMA TEAK



WHITE ASH CROWN VR



ZERICOTE HORIZONTAL

DYED ASH CROWN

DYED ASH CROWN VR [10' X 4']

CARE & MAINTENANCE



GENERAL CARE OF VENEERED SURFACES

The on-going care of finished veneered surfaces depends largely on the type and quality of coating applied. In general, veneer surfaces should not be left wet/damp or with wet staining materials on them, such as dark fruit juice/wine. They should not be cleaned with harsh cleaners or chemicals that affect the surface finish. Sharp edges are potential problem zones for breaks or cracks in the coating.

POINTERS TO HELP YOU TAKE CARE OF YOUR VENEERS

Dusting: Use only a soft dry cloth or feather duster.

Polishing: Use a high-quality furniture polish and a soft dry cloth. It is recommended the polish used does not contain any silicone as this may cause re-coating or refurbishment problems at a later date. Abrasive polishes should be avoided.

Extreme Temperature Changes: The expansion or contraction of the timber due to extreme temperature changes may cause damage to the surface coating. Care should be taken in an air-conditioned or heated environment to keep the temperature fluctuations within reasonable limits. Use heat-resistant placemats under hot food and beverages to avoid heat damage.

Spillages: All spillages should be cleaned with a damp cloth as soon as possible. Moisture may cause damage to the coating. High humidity, steam and excessive water contact with the coating may cause the coating to crack. However, if it gets under the coating, it causes white marks on the surface of the veneer. Any chemical substances and alcohol should be removed immediately if spilled on a veneered surface.

Dirty or Greasy Marks: First wipe it clean with a dry cloth, then use a lightly dampened cloth with a mixture of water and a high-quality furniture polish. Persistent dirty or greasy marks may be removed by mild, non-abrasive proprietary cleaners appropriate to the type of surface finish. The appropriateness of the cleaner should be sought from the surface coating or cleaner manufacturer. The effect of the cleaner on the surface should be tested on a hidden or a less conspicuous section on the finished veneer surface.

Direct Sunlight: Direct sunlight should be avoided on all internal veneered surfaces as fading, bleaching or colour changes of the surface coating and of the veneer may occur. Excessive sunshine may dry the veneer surface more quickly than the veneer substrate thereby causing small surface checks parallel to the grain to appear and possibly damage the surface coating.

POLISHING PROCESS

Stage 1 Surface cleaning
Stage 2 Sealer application
Stage 3 Smoothing with higher grit sanding paper*
Stage 4 Desired polish application

Types of Polish

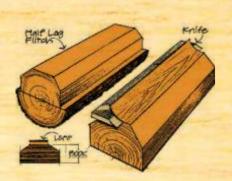
• Lacquer

• Melamine

• Polyurethane (PU)

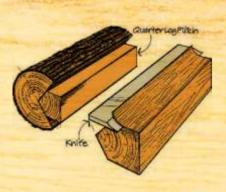
• Polycoat

*Except in the veneers where specified.



FLAT / CROWN CUT: Often referred to colloquially as a 'Flowery Pattern', this design is obtained by slicing the block parallel to the centre of the log. This results in a raised cathedral or flower effect by the innermost growth rings.

Flat Cut Red Oak



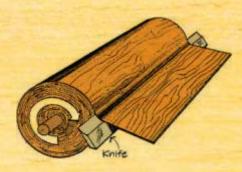
QUARTER CUT: To obtain this design, a log is first cut into four quarter blocks. Then each block is sliced perpendicular to the annual growth rings of the tree. This results in a straight grain appearance on the veneer.

Quarter Cut Red Oak



RIFT CUT: This method is generally used with Red Oak and White Oak to minimize the appearance of flakes in the final design. This is derived by slicing the block at a slight angle by cutting slightly against the modular rays. This also results in a straight line design.

Rift Cut Red Oak



ROTARY CUT: For this method of cutting, the log is centred on a lathe and turned against a broad cutting knife set into the log at a slight angle so that a continuous cut is made around the log. This results in a wild, varied design.

Rotary Cut Red Oak

CUTTING METHODS

The types of cut determine the design pattern on the veneer. The size of the log, the wood species, the grain pattern desired and other factors determine which type of cut will be made to create the veneer.







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UV PLYLAM EXCLUSIVE SHOWROOM

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