

**ELTON**GROUP

# AgedVeneer™



**ALPI**

**AgedVeneer™— Natural European Oak and Eucalyptus veneers that have undergone an accelerated ageing process.**

**The subtle shades of grey and brown result from a manufacturing technique similar to the natural process that creates bog oaks. In that preservation process, fossilised oak lies submerged in a bog for millennia. Over the years, the tannic acid in the wood lying in the acidic, anaerobic wetlands reacts with the marsh gases to create colours ranging from caramel to black and grey.**

**Our process mimics the lengthy ageing process of wood in a fraction of the time and just like the natural process, our method is gentle and environmentally friendly. The change in colour is natural and complete and the structure and stability of the wood is preserved.**

**AgedVeneer™ is sourced from mainly quarter cut veneers. We supply AgedVeneer™ in a mismatched or 'planked' pattern as standard, however book-matched or slip-matched patterns can be requested subject to quantity.**

## ADVANTAGES

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Supplied on board in standard sheet sizes.

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Planked pattern creates an homogenous mix of colour and pattern providing a level of consistency in a natural veneer whilst maintaining the variations of a natural product.

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Suitable for small and large projects.

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Grey and brown tones achieved through natural processes.

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Matching timber edging.

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## TECHNICAL

### Dimensions

3000mm / 2700mm / 2400mm x 1200mm

### Pattern

Planked

### Botanical Name

Quercus Petraea

### Origin

Europe

### Colour

Grey colouring in timber is usually caused by natural weathering. Our innovative manufacturing technique mimics the lengthy ageing process of wood to yield these subtle grey colours. Just like the natural process colour will vary from log to log.

### Colour Consistency

As a natural timber product, it is not possible to guarantee an absolute consistency in colour between one log and another, due to natural variations in the timbers, the tannins present in the wood and their absorption characteristics. Different polishing systems can also change the finished colour of the veneer. In large or lengthy projects it is important to manage the integration of a new log into the fit-out to avoid noticeable variations, e.g. do not use veneer from 2 different logs in the same section of wall panelling.

### Reaction to Light

All timbers change colour over time when subjected to direct and indirect light, both natural and artificial. In addition, heat and humidity will accelerate the ageing process and finished colour may also be affected by such things as staining, polish, excessive heat and reaction to glues and other chemicals. To minimise this change we recommend the use of a toner in the finishing system as well as sufficient amounts of UV inhibitor in each coat of polish at a percentage recommended by your qualified polisher. However, we stress that no timber products or finishes will withstand prolonged exposure to light without exhibiting some change over time, other chemicals.

### Usage

Suitable for use on interior wall panelling, joinery, furniture, doors, floors, etc.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

### Quantities

If your project requires large quantities of veneer please contact us so that we can work with you to ensure stock availability.

### Backing Veneer

To prevent veneered panels from warping or bowing, they are backed with a balancing timber veneer of similar thickness and strength. If both surfaces will be visible the backing veneer should be face grade, ie the same veneer as the face, also known as, Good Two Sides (G2S). If the surface is sometimes seen, eg, the back of a cupboard door you may specify a downgrade or colour matched back, also known as Good One Side (G1S) with downgrade back. For surfaces that will not be seen any veneer may be used, ie, back at manufacturer's option (BAMO), also known as Good One Side (G1S) with BAMO back.

### Edging

Matching veneer edging is available in 0.5mm thickness.

### Finishing

Veneered surfaces require finishing to protect them from marking and the effects of humidity and light. There are many finishes available from Oils and Waxes through to Acid Catalysed, Polyurethane, Acrylic Modified Polyurethane, and Polyester. The finish you use will generally be determined by the appearance and/or hardness required. Your cabinet maker or polish supplier should be consulted on the product most suitable for your application. Some important points to discuss with your polisher.

### ISOLATOR LAYER

We recommend the application of a polyurethane isolator layer to separate the salts and tannins in the timber from any chemical reactions with the polish.

### CHOKING

AgedVeneer™ can be finished to achieve either an open grain or closed grain (fully choked) look.

### GLOSS LEVEL

As a general guide: matt = 0 – 10%, low sheen = 10 – 25%, satin = 25 – 50%, semi-gloss = 50 – 80% and high gloss = 80 – 100% gloss level. (Source: Master Painters Institute)

### YELLOWING

Some polishes are more yellow than others and may also become more yellow with age. To minimise this, we recommend the use of non-yellowing finishes. To date, the clearest finish available is acrylic modified polyurethane.

### UV PROTECTION

It is recommended that AgedVeneer™ be finished with a polish that includes suitable quantities of UV inhibitors or absorbers in each coat of polish.

### APPEARANCE

It is important to note that the colour of the timber will be changed by the application of a finish. The best way to determine the potential colour change on a piece of raw veneer is to moisten the surface with a damp cloth.

### STAINING/TONING

The colour of AgedVeneer™ can be changed to achieve a specific colour and/or enhance its light fastness. For larger changes in colour, staining is the preferred method. After sanding, an oil-based, wiping or penetrating stain is applied by hand, prior to polishing. For small changes in colour, toning may be used. Toning is achieved by adding colour to the first (closest to the timber) coats of polish.

Finally, it is important for you to arrange for a polished sample of the veneer specified, indicative of the final finish, to be provided by the cabinet maker responsible for the project. It is recommended that you also run fabrication tests to determine the potential for colour change.

## SPECIFYING NOTES

### Timber Veneer AgedVeneer™

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#### Contact

Elton Group  
1 – 5 Brough Street Springvale 3171  
Victoria Australia  
T 1300 133 481 F 1300 733 681  
www.eltongroup.com

#### Grain direction

As indicated on the drawings

#### Substrate

Substrate to be

**MDF / PARTICLEBOARD / PLYWOOD / OTHER\***  
in thickness \_\_\_\_\_ mm

#### Backing

Back with a balancing veneer

**FACE GRADE (G2S) / DOWNGRADE (G1S) /  
BAMO (BACK AT MANUFACTURER'S OPTION) (G1S)\***

#### Edges

**0.5MM / OTHER\*** matching veneer edging

#### Finishing

Veneer is to be finished using isolator, sealer and top coating products engineered for wood finishing (**INSERT FINISH INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE POLISH MANUFACTURER**) Finish must include UV inhibitors in each coat. All materials must be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. *Note—Protect unfinished veneer from UV & water exposure.*

#### Gloss Level

Insert **GLOSS LEVEL** \_\_\_\_\_%

**OPEN GRAIN / FULLY CHOKED\***

*\*delete as applicable*

## SAMPLES

To help with your selection and to keep your binder in good order, Elton Group offers raw or polished samples of AgedVeneer™. To order your samples please visit **eltongroup.com/aged-veneer** or call us on **1300 133 481**  
*Note—Samples are sent by Australia Post regular mail service.*

Polished samples of AgedVeneer™ are not warranted as representative of the finished article. Elton Group recommends that the customer arrange for a polished sample of the veneer specified indicative of the finished product be provided by the cabinet maker responsible for the project.

## TERMS & CONDITIONS

Please visit **eltongroup.com**