

## NAVENEER™

Reconstructed veneers offer greater consistency in grain & finish making them ideal for large scale projects. They are an eco-friendly choice, using more wood from each log. Each cut offers a unique visual appeal, allowing designers and architects to create captivating and personalized spaces using the beauty of timber veneers.

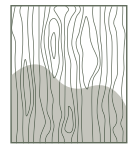
### Rotary Cutting:

The first step of creating a reconstructed timber veneer is using the rotary cutting technique to produce a thin veneer which forms the base of the product. This is done through an angled cut performed while the log is rotated on an axis.



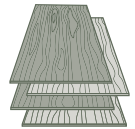
### Staining:

Dyeing is an important part of the process when producing reconstituted veneer. The strips of veneer we described in step 1 are stained in the desired colour. The veneer strips are submerged in a bath of water at a specific temperature and with the required dye concentrate. The dyeing process uses 100% water-based dyes. No heavy metals or other toxic substances are used to manufacture the Infinite Wood collection.



### Pattern Composition:

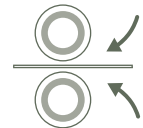
The stained veneers are then layered atop one another to create the desired pattern. This can result in a simple replication of a natural timber structure or it can result in artistic wood grains.



### Gluing:

Once the veneers are arranged into the desired pattern the individual sheets are put through a glue press which evenly applies glue to both sides of the veneer.

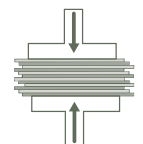
The glue also influences the colouring of the final veneers as staining components can also be added.



### Pressing:

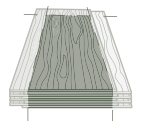
The block of veneer created during the gluing process is then placed in another pressing machine that will provide pressure for both above and below to hold the block together while the glue cures.

The press plates can be flat or have a certain shape. This also has an impact on the appearance. For example: using a wavy press plate can be used to obtain the appearance of a rotary veneer structure.



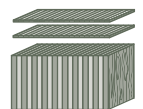
### Sawing:

After the glue has cured the uneven edges of the timber block are sawn away to create a perfect rectangle 'log'. The 'log' is then sanded and readied for further processing.



### Cutting:

The sanded 'log' is then sliced into 0.6mm thick reconstructed timber veneer layers.



### Final product:

The layers are then pressed onto an MDF substrate and sent out to joiners and builders.

