

Acoustic-Lightboard® & Sordino Acoustic Ceiling Panels



Veneer Matching Selection Guide

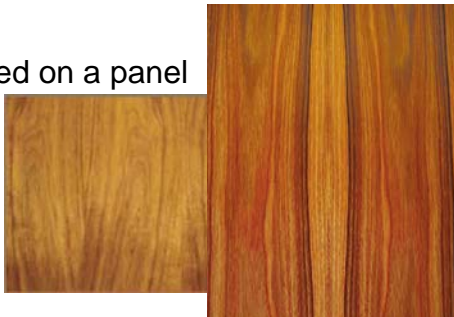
Acoustic-Lightboard® can also be utilized as fine wood veneered wall panels without perforations. This permits an architect and designer to specify a product that is 70% lighter in weight than other typical wall panel applications. It also reduces the requirements for heavy duty hardware and massive cabling systems for suspended installations.

Sordino Acoustic Ceiling Panels can also be specified without perforations to apply the same beauty of fine wood veneer ceiling panels also 70% lighter in weight.

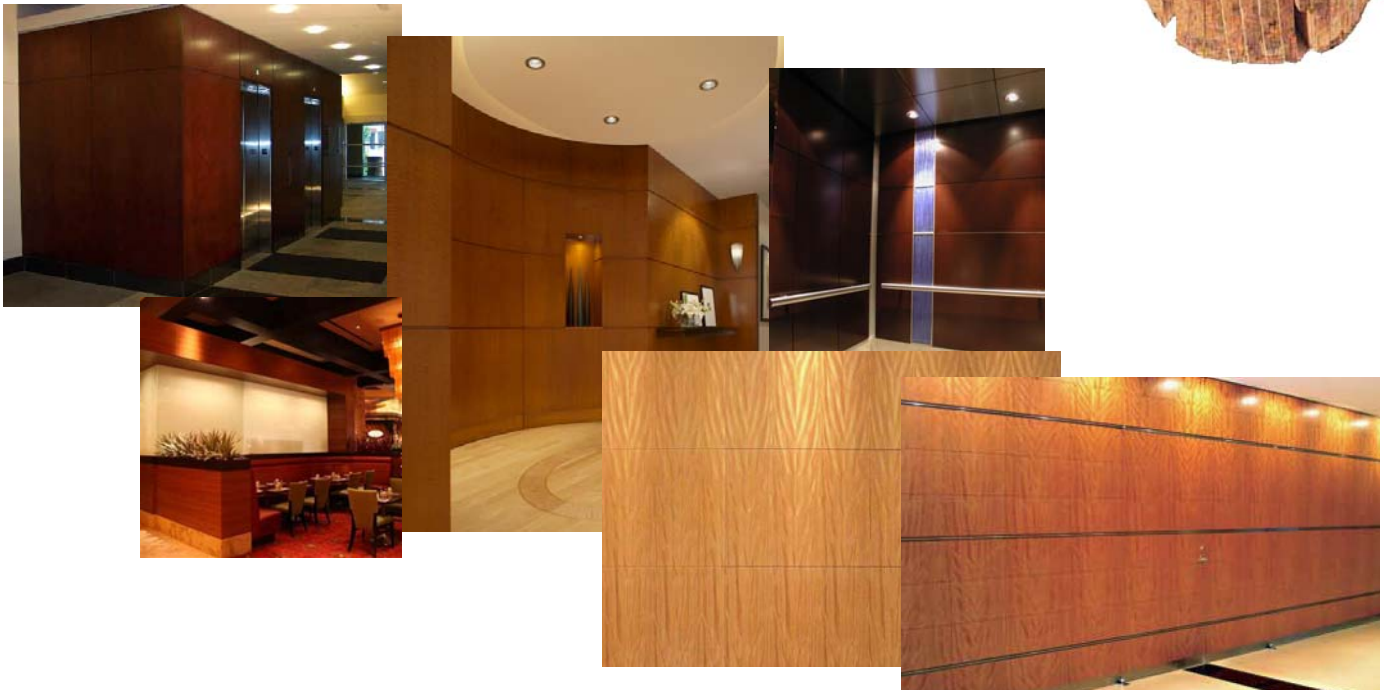
Acoustic-Lightboard® and Sordino Acoustic Ceiling Panels are both competitively priced for today's marketplace... sometimes at one half the cost of our nearest competitor.

This guide is to aid in the selection of how the wood veneer is originally cut,

how it is placed on a panel



and how to specify the relationships between panels.



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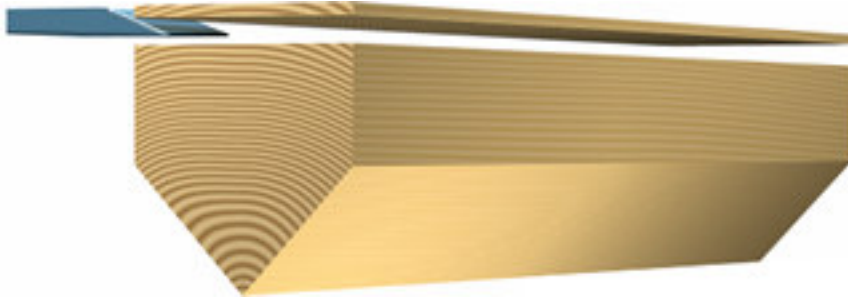
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Veneer Cut and Matching Guide

Types Of Veneer Cuts

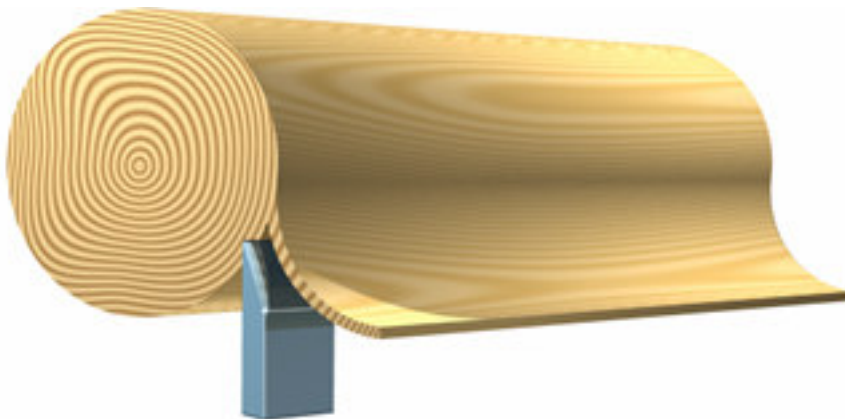
Plain Sliced Veneer

By slicing parallel to the center of the log, a raised "cathedral effect" is formed by the innermost growth rings.



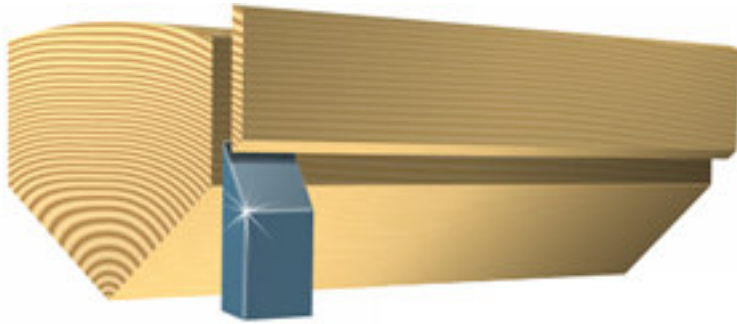
Rotary Cut Veneer

The log is centered on a lathe and turned against a broad cutting knife set into the log at a slight angle. This results in Very Broad Patterns and Wide Sheets.



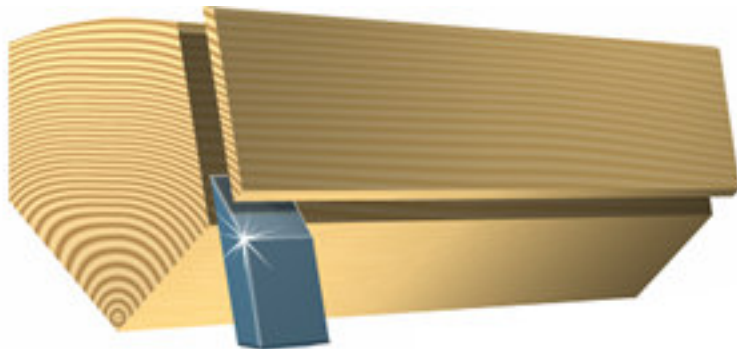
Quarter Sliced

The slicing is made perpendicular to the annual growth rings of the tree. This creates a straight grain appearance. Flake pattern is produced when slicing through Medullary Rays in some species, principally oak.



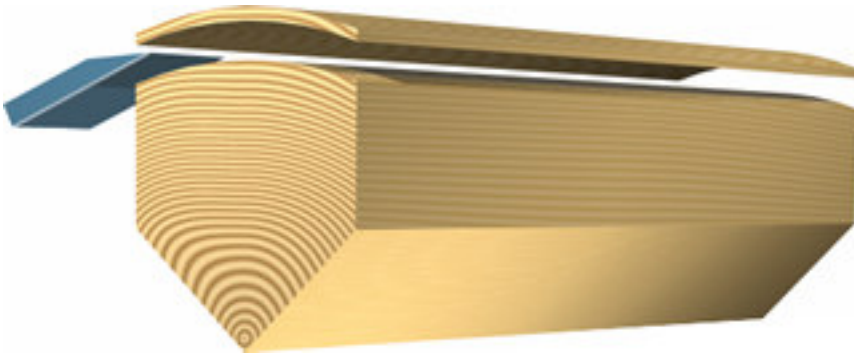
Rift Cut

This straight grain cut is derived by slicing red and white oak at a 15% angle to minimize the irregularities in the wood.



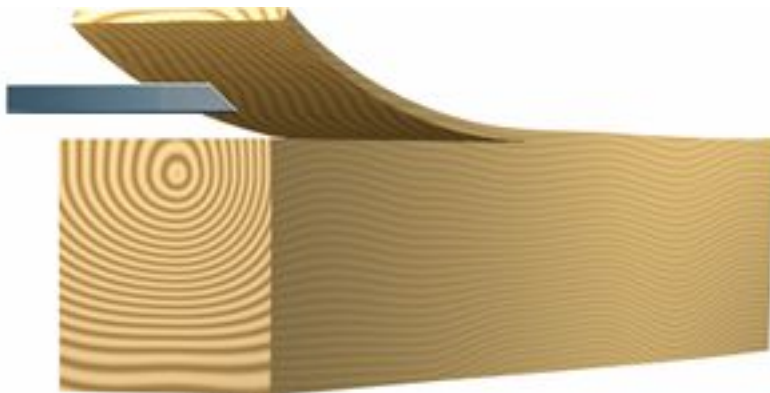
Half Round Slicing

Sliced on an arc parallel to the center of the log, this cut achieves a flat-cut veneer appearance.



Lengthwise Slicing

This is done from a board of flat sawn lumber rather than from a log. A variegated figure is created with this slice.



Types of Veneer Grain Matching For Panels

Book Matching

The most commonly used match in the industry is where every other leaf of veneer is turned over, like the pages of a book. Thus the grain is mirrored in each adjacent leaf. The visual effect created is that veneer joints match, creating a symmetrical pattern. This type of matching yields maximum continuity of grain. When sequenced panels are specified, prominent characteristics will "ascend" or "descend" across the match as the leaves progress from panel to panel.



Book matching may be used with plain, quarter or rift sliced veneers. Because the "tight" and "loose" faces alternate in adjacent leaves, they reflect light and accept stain differently, and this may yield a noticeable color variation in some species or flitches.



Slip Matching

Often used with quarter sliced and rift sliced veneers, this is the process in which a sequence of matching veneer leaves or consecutive sheets of veneer are slipped out one after the next, to form the face of a panel product. This results in all the same face sides being exposed. The visual effect shows a grain figure repeating, but joints do not show grain match.

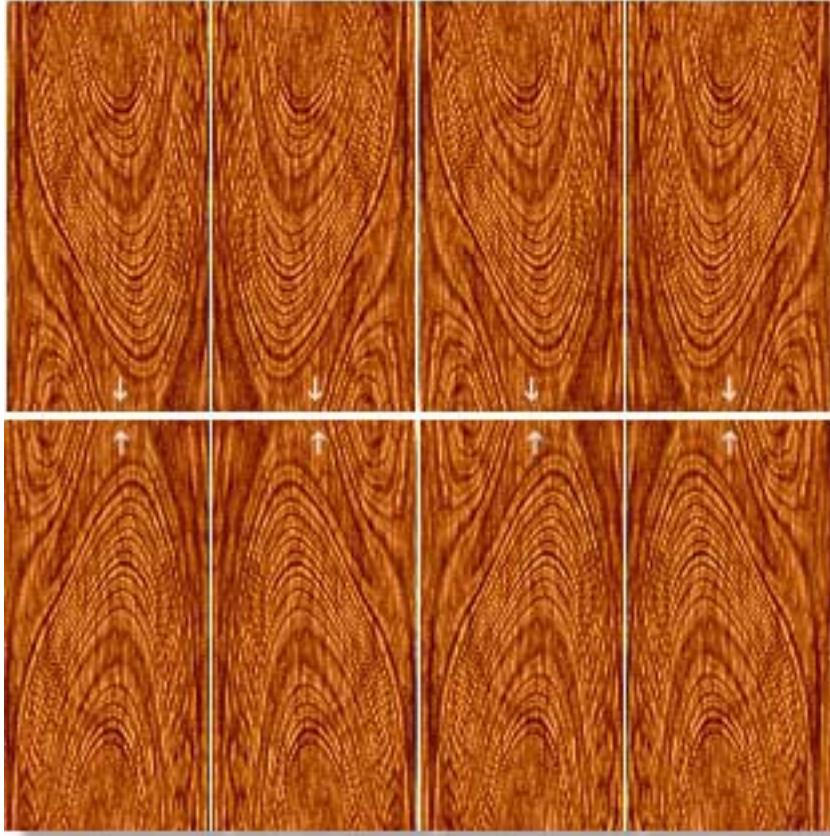


The lack of grain match at the joints with slip matching can be desirable. The relatively straight grain patterns of quartered and rift veneer generally produce pleasing results and a uniformity of color because all faces have the same light refraction. This is in contrast to book matching where alternating leaves are turned over.



End or Butt Matching

One leaf is spliced end to end with another leaf to create a longer panel or piece of veneer. End matching is often used to extend the apparent length of available veneers for high wall panels and long conference tables. End matching occurs in two types:



Architectural end matching, where leaves are individually book (or slip) matched, first end-to-end and then side-to-side, alternating end and side. This produces the best continuous grain patterns for length as well as width. The second end match is Panel End Match, where leaves are book or slip matched on panel subassemblies, with sequenced sub-assemblies end matched, resulting in some modest cost savings on projects where applicable. For most species, Panel End Match yields pleasing blended appearance and grain continuity

Random Matching

Veneer leaves are placed next to each other in a random order and orientation and randomly spliced edge to edge, producing a "board-by-board" effect in many species. This produces a



casual or rustic appearance, as though individual boards from a random pile were applied to the product. Conscious effort is made to mismatch grain at joints. Degrees of contrast and variation may change from panel to panel. This match is more difficult to obtain than Book or Slip Match, and must be clearly specified and detailed.

Pleasing Match

Veneer is matched by color but not by grain pattern.



Balance Match

Each panel face is assembled from veneer leaves of uniform width before edge trimming.

Panels may contain an even or odd number of leaves, and distribution may change from panel to panel within a sequenced set.



Balance and Center Match

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

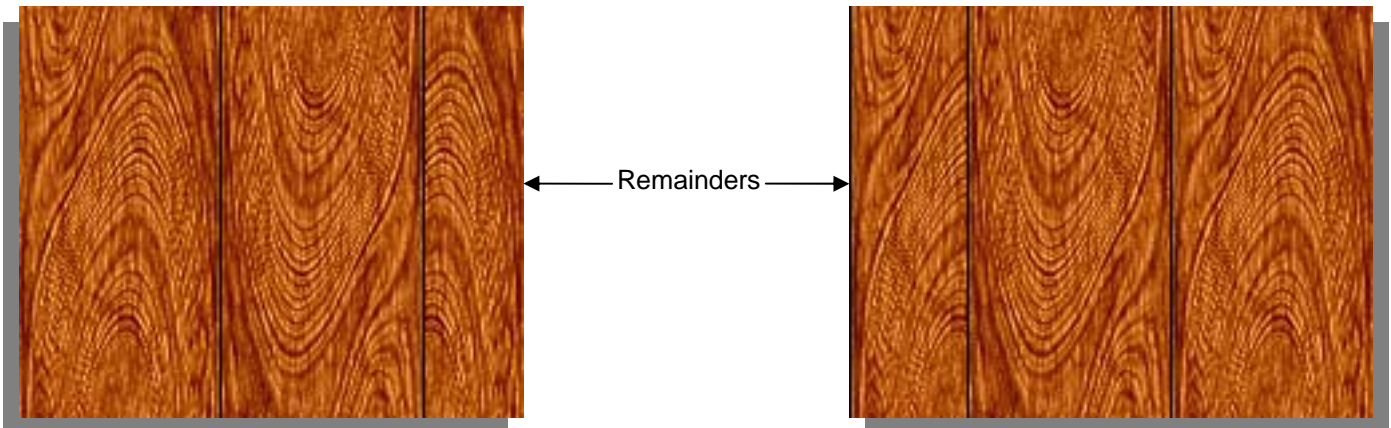


edge trimming. Thus, there is a veneer joint in the center of the panel, producing horizontal symmetry.



Running Match

Each panel face is assembled from as many veneer leaves as necessary. This often results in a non-symmetrical appearance, with some veneer leaves of unequal width.



Matching Between Panels

After determining the matching method between leaves and the match within the face, it must be determined how the panels are to match in any given sequence within an area such as a room.

Random Matching Between Panels

The least expensive of paneling methods is random matching between panels. Thus one panel may have a ten piece face, an adjacent panel a four piece face, and an adjacent panel a six piece face.

Correctly matching panels within a room or other area requires close coordination and understanding between the design professional and the panel manufacturer. It is necessary to sit down with a complete floor plan to determine how the panels should be matched to each other.

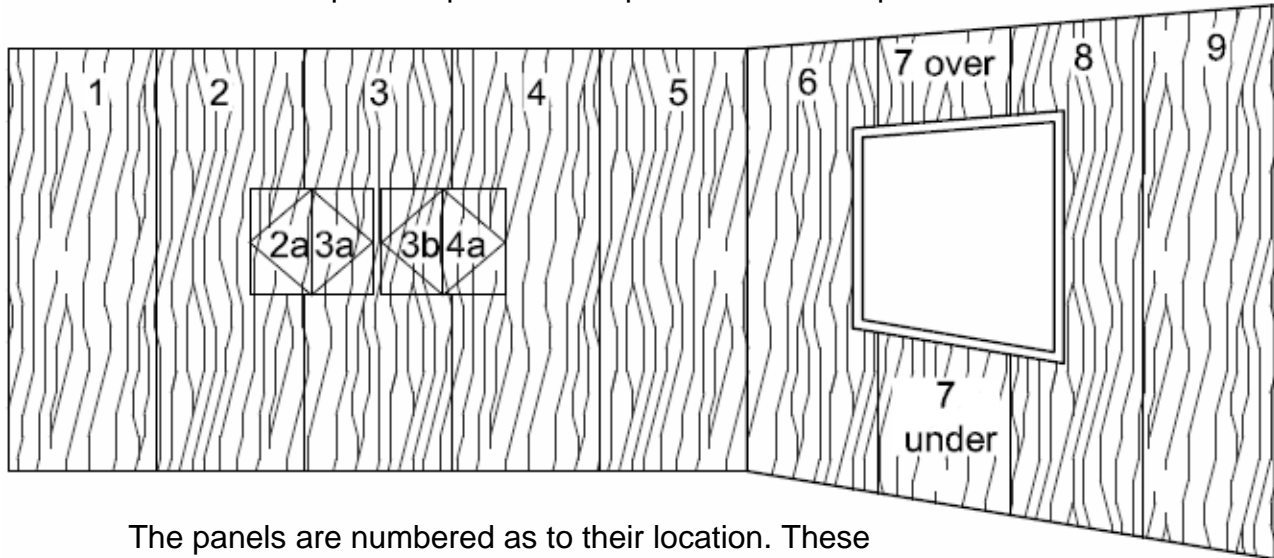
Sequence Matched and Numbered Panels

There are four common methods of matching panels to each other using sequence matched and numbered sets:

- 1. Pre-manufactured sets.** These are usually made in sequenced sets. They don't allow for matching of doors or components, and if additional sets of panels are required from different flitches the change may be noticeable. Pre-manufactured sets are the least expensive and perhaps least appealing type of custom paneling project. Moreover, some loss of grain pattern at every joint and corner can be expected.
- 2. Pre-manufactured sets, selectively reduced in width.** In this instance panels are usually selected in sequenced sets. They are often selected for continuity, re-cut into modular widths, and numbered to achieve the appearance of greater symmetry. Again, however, if more than one set from a single flitch is required, matching between sets cannot be expected.
- 3. Sequence matched uniform size sets.** These are sets manufactured for a specific installation to a uniform panel width and height. If more than one flitch is required, similar flitches will be used. Specifying sequence matched and numbered panels will generally produce a better job than pre-manufactured sets. However, there will still be some breaks in the pattern at joints and corners, and doors and components within the wall cannot usually be matched to the panels.
- 4. Blueprint matched panels and components.** Specifying blueprint matched panels and components will achieve the maximum grain continuity since all panels, doors, and other veneered components will be manufactured to the exact sizes required and in 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. Blueprint jobs

have a longer lead time, due to the fact that all measurements must be verified in the field before the fabrication of the panel products. Although more expensive than other methods of matching within an area, blueprint matched panels and components produce the most impressive and aesthetically pleasing final veneer appearance.

Here is a small example Blueprint and sequenced matched panels



The panels are numbered as to their location. These panels are not sequence matched uniform sized sets. Here the sequence matching is for exact placement. Accurate field dimensions are required.

