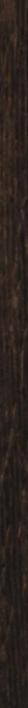




DESIGN AS UNIQUE YOUARE





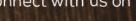
Greenpanel Industries Limited

3rd Floor, Plot No 68, Sector 44, Gurgaon 122003, Haryana Tel: 0124 4784600 | Fax: 0124 4784699 e-mail: info@greenpanel.com Toll Free No. 1800 102 2999 (Monday to Friday except holidays 10 am to 5 pm)

Regd. Office

Makum Road, Tinsukia 786125, Assam CIN U20100AS2017PLC018272

Connect with us on f 900



Scan the QR Code





Introducing Naturemax Decorative Veneers

from Greenpanel. These Veneers are made from exclusively hand-picked wood species from some of the most exotic forests from all over the world. Elegant and abstract in design these veneers are sure to lend a touch of class to your interiors and make them an object of envy for anyone and everyone.



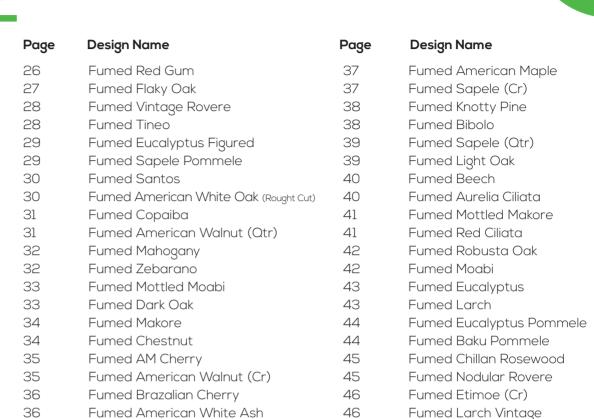
index

amazonian

| Page | Design Name | Page |
|--------|----------------------------------|------|
| . 5.55 | 2 00.5 | 30 |
| 2 | Chillan Rosewood | 14 |
| 3 | Santos | 14 |
| 3 | Vintage Rovere | 14 |
| 3 | Zericote | 15 |
| 3 | Mahogany Crotch | 15 |
| 4 | Bocote | 15 |
| 5 | Ebony | 15 |
| 6 | Lauro Preto | 16 |
| 6 | Lauro Walnut | 16 |
| 6 | Larch Vintage | 16 |
| 6 | Tineo | 16 |
| | American White Oak (Rough Cut) | 17 |
| 8 | Vintage Black Walnut (Rough Cut) | 17 |
| 8 | White Ebony | 17 |
| 8 | Bocote (Live Tree) | 17 |
| 8 | Olive Ash (Live Tree) | 18 |
| 9 | Baku Pommele | 18 |
| 9 | Sucupira | 18 |
| 9 | Figured Sycamore | 18 |
| 9 | Palado | 19 |
| 10 | Eucalyptus | 19 |
| 10 | Copaiba | 19 |
| 10 | Sapele Pommele | 19 |
| 10 | Wenge (Otr) | 20 |
| 11 | Red Gum | 20 |
| 11 | Vintage Teak | 20 |
| 11 | Makore | 20 |
| 11 | Am Cherry | 21 |
| 12 | Golden Teak | 21 |
| 12 | Sycamore | 21 |

| Page | Design Name |
|------|------------------------------|
| 14 | Anegre |
| 14 | Sapele (Qtr) |
| 14 | Figured Eucalyptus |
| 15 | Wenge (Cr) |
| 15 | lpe |
| 15 | Figured Anegre |
| 15 | Figured Ash |
| 16 | Angelim |
| 16 | Zebarano |
| 16 | Mottled Moabi |
| 16 | Chestnut |
| 17 | Bibolo |
| 17 | Olive Ash |
| 17 | White Beech |
| 17 | Steamed Beech |
| 18 | Golden Cedar |
| 18 | Mottled Makore |
| 18 | Southern Oak |
| 18 | Sapele (Cr) |
| 19 | American Red Oak |
| 19 | Mahogany |
| 19 | Red Elm |
| 19 | Crimson Ash |
| 20 | Larch |
| 20 | Eucalyptus Pommele |
| 20 | Mapa Burl |
| 20 | Etimoe |
| 21 | American Walnut (Cr) |
| 21 | American Walnut (Qtr) |
| 21 | American White Ash |
| 21 | American White Oak |
| 22 | Truffle Beech |
| 23 | American Walnut - Horizontal |
| 23 | American Walnut - Horizontal |
| 24 | American White Ash - Horizor |

grimm



hawaiian

Design Name Design Name Page Page 51 48 Dyed Speckled Koto Dyed Umber Ash Dyed Taup Oak 51 Dyed Cocoa Ash 49 Dyed Ashen Oak 51 Dyed Arctic Ash 51 49 Dyed Auburn Oak Dyed Buff Koto 49 Dyed Sand Sucupira Dyed Beam Koto Dyed Fawn Ash

Silverwood

| Page | Design Name | Page | Design Name |
|------|--------------------------|------|------------------|
| 54 | Silver Arizona | 62 | Silver Philomena |
| 55 | Silver Twilight | 62 | Silver Hornbeam |
| 56 | Silver Sheen | 63 | Silver Sandune |
| 57 | Silver Truffle Chocolate | 63 | Silver Delight |
| 58 | Silver Diamonique | 64 | Silver Cypress |
| 59 | Silver Ingrid | 64 | Silver Starlit |
| 59 | Silver Luster | 65 | Silver Whirls |
| 60 | Silver Platanus | 65 | Silver Blaze |
| 60 | Silver Fraxinus | 66 | Silver Zingana |
| 61 | Silver Olmo | 66 | Silver Hamlock |
| 61 | Silver Arctic | | |





CHILLAN ROSEWOOD









SANTOS

VINTAGE ROVERE







BOCOTE

ZERICOTE

MAHOGANY CROTCH





EBONY



LAURO PRETO



LARCH VINTAGE



LAURO WALNUT



TINEO



AMERICAN WHITE OAK (ROUGH CUT)



VINTAGE BLACK WALNUT (ROUGH CUT)



BOCOTE (LIVE TREE)



WHITE EBONY



OLIVE ASH (LIVE TREE)

















FIGURED SYCAMORE

SAPELE POMMELE



















MAKORE

JATOBA



































FIGURED ANEGRE

MOTTLED MOABI



















STEAMED BEECH

SAPELE (CR)



















RED ELM CRIMSON ASH MAPA BURL ETIMOE





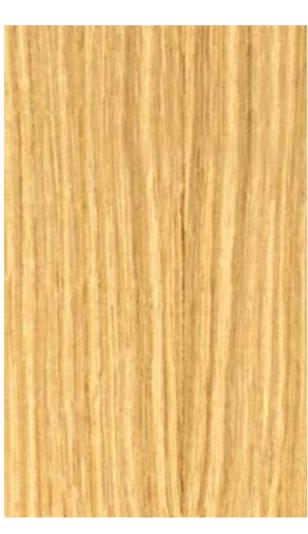
AMERICAN WALNUT (CR)



AMERICAN WALNUT (QTR)



AMERICAN WHITE ASH



AMERICAN WHITE OAK



TRUFFLE BEECH



Horizontal



AMERICAN WALNUT (CR)



AMERICAN WALNUT (QTR)

Horizontal



AMERICAN WHITE ASH



AMERICAN WHITE OAK





FUMED RED GUM









FUMED FLAKY OAK FUMED VINTAGE ROVERE FUMED TINEO













FUMED EUCALYPTUS FIGURED

FUMED SAPELE POMMELE

FUMED SANTOS FUMED AMERICAN WHITE OAK (ROUGH CUT)











FUMED COPAIBA FUMED AMERICAN WALNUT (QTR)

FUMED MAHOGANY FUMED ZEBARANO

31











FUMED MOTTLED MOABI FUMED DARK OAK FUMED MAKORE FUMED CHESTNUT











FUMED AM CHERRY FUMED AMERICAN WALNUT (CR)

FUMED BRAZALIAN CHERRY

FUMED AMERICAN WHITE ASH











FUMED AMERICAN MAPLE FUMED SAPELE (CR) FUMED KNOTTY PINE FUMED BIBOLO











FUMED SAPELE (QTR) FUMED LIGHT OAK FUMED BEECH FUMED AURELIA CILIATA

39











FUMED MOTTLED MAKORE FUMED RED CILIATA FUMED ROBUSTA OAK FUMED MOABI

41











FUMED EUCALYPTUS FUMED LARCH FUMED EUCALYPTUS POMMELE

FUMED BAKU POMMELE

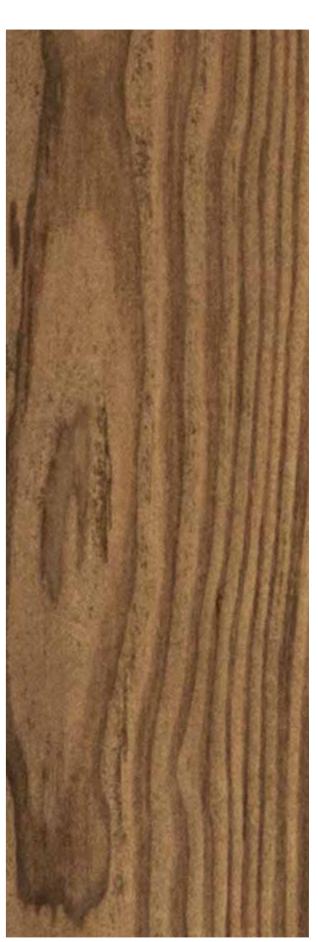












FUMED CHILLAN ROSEWOOD

FUMED NODULAR ROVERE

FUMED ETIMOE (CR)

FUMED LARCH VINTAGE





DYED SPECKLED KOTO

hawaiian









DYED ASHEN OAK







DYED FAWN ASH

hawaiian









DYED COCOA ASH



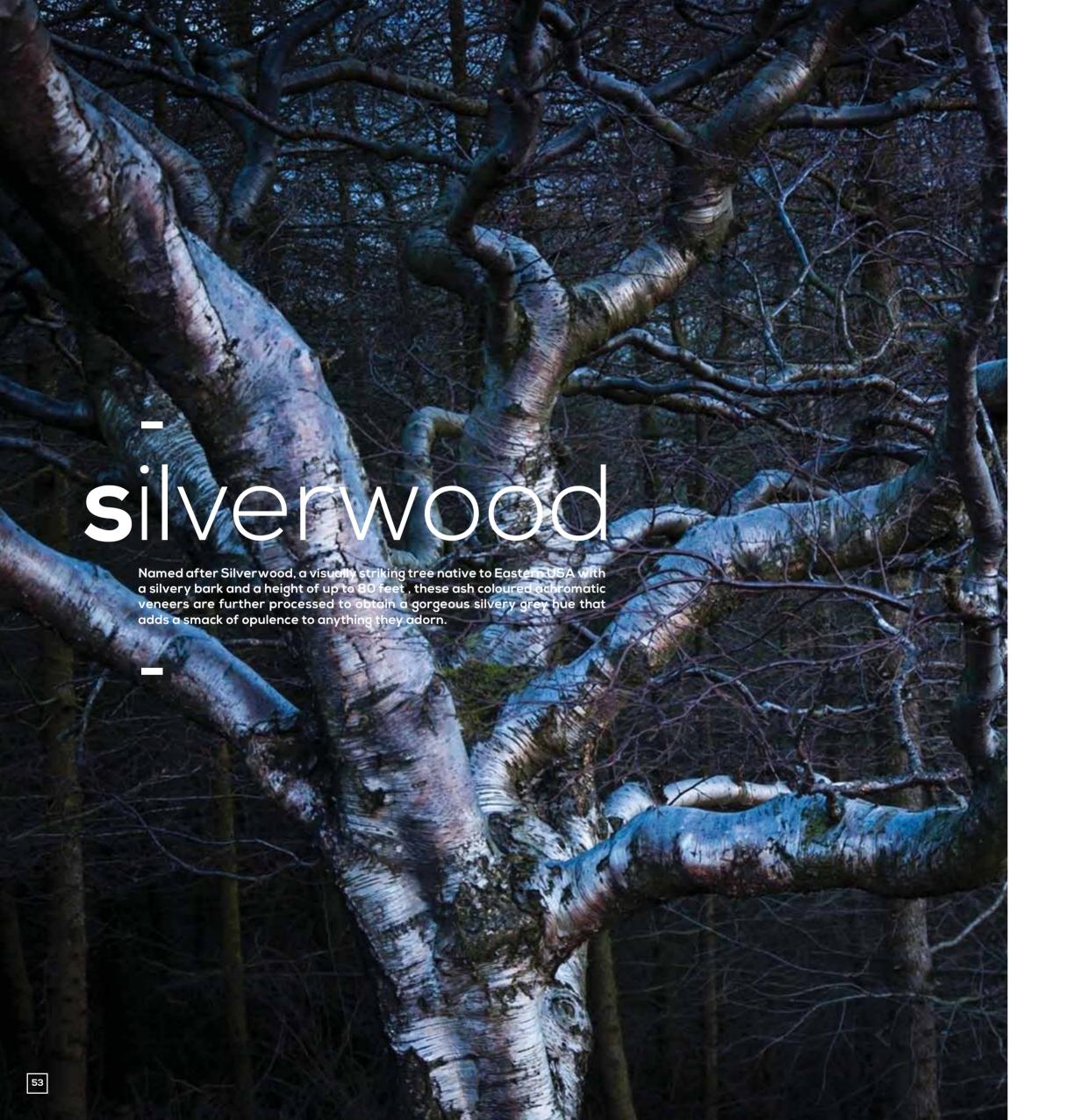
DYED ARCTIC ASH



DYED BUFF KOTO



DYED BEAM KOTO





SILVER ARIZONA







SILVER TWILIGHT SILVER SHEEN







SILVER TRUFFLE CHOCOLATE SILVER DIAMONIQUE











SILVER INGRID SILVER LUSTER SILVER PLATANUS SILVER FRAXINUS

silverwood











SILVER OLMO SILVER ARCTIC SILVER PHILOMENA SILVER HORNBEAM











SILVER SANDUNE SILVER DELIGHT SILVER CYPRESS SILVER STARLIT











SILVER WHIRLS SILVER BLAZE SILVER ZINGANA SILVER HAMLOCK





general **i**nformation

| Cuts | 69 |
|----------------|----|
| Figures | 70 |
| Matching | 71 |
| Raw Material | 73 |
| Process Usp | 74 |
| Specifications | 76 |
| Finishes | 77 |

veneer cuts

veneer figures

Different patterned veneers are produced depending on how the tree trunk (log) is cut during processing. There are different ways to slice a veneer and each method presents a unique pattern of the grain.

Figure is the wavy texture across the face of the veneers, which gives an impression of uneven surface. The effect is due to reflection of light on the uneven arrangement of the fibres.



CROWN

Sliced veneer cut tangentially to the grain which results in an attractive figure of bold sweeping curves and ovals along the length the centre of the leaf, with striped grain near the edges.

QUARTER

The quarter log or flitch is mounted on a metal frame, so that the growth rings of the flitch strike at approximately right angles, against the slicing knife producing a series of stripes, straight in some timbers and varied in others.

ROTARY

The log is mounted centrally on a lathe and rotated against a knife, where the continuous tangential cut results in a distinctive watery pattern or variegated figure.

RIFT

The rift, or comb-grain effect, is obtained by slicing slightly across the medullar rays. This accentuates the vertical grain and minimizes the flake.



POMMELE

Pommele, a small to medium sized blister figure, is usually found in very large trees of African species like Sapele, Bubinga and Makore.

BURLS

Burls give the appearance of tight clusters of dormant bud each with dark pith caused by stunted growth. They are large and Natural and highly valued in veneers.

CROTCH

Crotch formed from the intersection of the main branch and the trunk of the tree, is usually found in medium sized species like Mahogony and Walnut.

MOTTLED

Mottled, an irregular form of figure, runs across the surface of the veneer & is identified by its spiral like grain. Mahogony, Sapele and Bubinga have a tendency to be mottled.

veneer matching

veneer matching

Veneer Matching is the method by which individual leaves are jointed edge to edge into a lay-on, and determines the final appearance of the panel. There are a number of veneer matching techniques providing an excellent range of visual effects. The degree of figure (grain, colour and natural characteristics) in the timber species chosen, the method of veneer production, together with the desired effect, determine the best matching method.









BOOK

Based on the mirror image principle, successive veneer leaves in a flitch are turned over like pages in a book, and edge joined, resulting in a series of pairs. Generally used for quarter or rift cut veneers.

SLIP

Successive veneer leaves in a flitch are placed one alongside the other and edge joined, resulting in a series of grain repeats.



RANDOM

HORIZONTAL







REVERSE SLIP

The Method is generally used in crown cut veneers to balance out the crowns, where veneer leaves are slip matched & every second leaf is turned end to end.

RANDOM

Individual veneers are random matched with the intention of dispersing characteristics such as knots more evenly across the sheet.

HORIZONTAL

Veneer leaves jointed edge to edge along the horizontal axis, usually in book or slip, to create an unconventional but interesting visual effect.

raw materials

Veneers Hi quality A grade veneers of 0.6 mm thickness are sourced directly from manufacturers. To ensure superior quality and variety, species are sourced directly from native/ countries of origin. By directly going to the source we are able to procure the best grade of veneers. In many species, the procurement happens at the logs stage itself where slicing of veneers is also done as per our defined parameters. Well established producers are only selected to ensure slicing is done on high quality European machines so that the grain structure remains as close to its natural state as possible. The sourced veneers are properly dried and treated to ensure the character stability, so that the veneers arrive at our facility in a perfect state.





Base Ply The base ply in Naturemax Natural Decorative Veneers, is made of only hardwood species and is 100% sourced from Myanmar (Burma) / Indonesia. The core and the face layers are of same species which ensures perfect assembly and bonding during the ply manufacturing process. Single piece composed core is used to ensure zero core over lap or core gap. Commercial face veneer of 0.6 mm is used on both sides of the ply to ensure a perfectly smooth surface for the application of the Natural veneer. The base ply is very accurately calibrated with minimal thickness tolerance & variation. Further, only phenolic resins are used to make the plywood waterproof.



INTEGRATED, CUTTING GLUING & SPLICING LINES In the production of Naturemax Natural Decorative Veneers, integrated processing lines from Fischer + Ruckle, Switzerland have been deployed for the cutting, gluing and splicing of sliced Natural Decorative Veneers. The jointing machine ensures high cutting quality and perfect squared-edge cuts of the veneer bundles. Automatic glue application happens within the jointing machine on the perfectly cut edge to ensure an absolute even glue application along the edges.

The bundle then passes through a fanning machine that seperates the edges and allows the glue to settle and achieve viscosity. The splicing machine, one of its kind in India, is used for hi speed crossfeed splicing of veneer, which ensures perfect joints for high and consistent end product quality. Unlike the conventional method of assembling veneers where a zig zag thread is used on top of the joint between the two pieces of veneer, the edge gluing method followed for Naturemax, ensures a perfect and seamless joint between two pieces with no gaps at all.

Also, in the zig zag thread method, only the portion where the thread crosses over from one piece of veneer to the other piece is where the bonding takes place. In the edge gluing method, since the entire edge is applied with glue between the two pieces, the bonding of the veneers happens over the entire length and hence is far superior and stronger. The process allows us to make seamless Natural panels with small pieces of veneer, and replicate the closest natural look of the species over a wider surface area.



HIGH QUALITY VACUUM CHAMBERS FOR FUMING Fumed veneers are a result of exposing the veneer sheets to heat and vacuum with the use of certain chemicals and salts. The presence of tannin in the wood allows the veneers to absorb the heat and chemical treatment. Veneers are fumed in large, thermal and vacuum controlled chambers in a process that takes about 3-4 weeks. Fully automated PLC controlled treatment chambers sourced from Denmark enables total control of the outcome of the fuming process.

Unlike staining which is only a treatment of the surface, the fuming process allows the treatment to deeply penetrate into the veneer producing a rich, permanent color that varies by species. After the shade has been achieved, the veneers are dried in an absolute oxygen free atmosphere. The fuming process is completely energy friendly and adheres to the company's environmental compliances. The use of advanced technical infrastructure allows us to produce the widest range of fumed veneers with consistent results, prompt delivery and wide flexibility.

Size Availability
(Height x Width x Thickness)
2440 mm x 1220 mm X 4 mm

Face Veneer Thickness
0.55 mm

Base Ply Thickness
3.5 mm

BIS standards
IS: 1328

Protection from Borer/Termite

Borer Proof, Termite Resistant

Density 680 Kg/CBM

Flexi Veneers (Availablity)

Horizontal Veneers (Availablity)
Yes

veneer finishes

Finishing is necessary and important to protect and restore the shine and naturalness of Natural Decorative Veneer. Different types of polishes are used to give different finish and vary on general durability, heat, moisture and solvent resistance.

MELAMINE

Good transparency & gloss obtainable

Average physical & chemical resistance

Can be polished after 24 hours

High on VOC

Cost effective

POLYURETHANE

Excellent clarity & gloss retention

Limited shrinkage

Good physical & chemical resistance

Low on VOC

ACRYLIC

Excellent transparency and ideal for pale or

light coloured veneers

Good physical and chemical resistance

Quick Drying

Low on VOC

POLYESTER

Excellent transparency & gloss

No shrinkage

Quick Drying

Excellent physical & chemical resistance

Very low on VOC

MATT





