

Hand veneering

- Pearl, Animal, or Hide glue : This glue is almost the oldest glue known to man. It's made, from boiled animal offal.
- The glue is heated in a glue pot until it can be applied with a brush.
- The glue is applied to the groundwork.
- Put the veneer down and start to work the hammer in a zig zag motion, from the middle out, bearing down as hard as you can across the veneer. This will squeeze out the excess glue out to the edge of your job.
- The glue sets as soon as it cools.
- This application is also known as the Hammer method



Hot & Cold Press

- Hot & Cold veneer presses have flat metal plates. The presses both use pressure to flatten the veneer onto the groundwork.
- The application of heat speeds up the setting time.
- The Veneers are tapered together and laid as one piece.
- Glue is applied to ground work.
- If too much glue is used the excess is forced up through the grain of the veneer and this is called show through.
- Paper is used to prevent excess glue from sticking veneer to the press.



Rubber bag veneering

- Rubber bag veneering, Vacuum press :
- With this method the ground work and veneer are placed inside a rubber bag
- The bag is sealed and the air is sucked out, forcing the veneer onto the groundwork.
- The vacuum is kept until the glue has set and the veneer is stuck.
- Irregular and curved work can be veneered this way.
- Curved laminations can be made using this method also.



Air Press

- When the pump is turned on air is sucked out from within the Air Press bag and as the vacuum is produced, the atmospheric pressure bears down to give a force so uniform, that components of any size or shape can be pressed with absolute consistency.
- This also means you can laminate shaped components using only a one piece former.
- It allows you to veneer both flat panels and soft form mouldings (round edges etc) without the need for large, expensive machinery.

