

**Finsa**  
Design



# Textured panels

Recommendations for use

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# 01/ General recommendations

## 1.1. STORAGE CONDITIONS

It should be stored in closed, ventilated and dry premises, protected from sun, rain, frost and chemical splashes, in compact piles.

The packages should be placed on a level and flat surface, **avoiding direct contact with the ground and water** and maintaining the distances between the battens supplied with the packaging so as to avoid swelling, bending and deformation.

When the packages are stacked, **vertical alignment of the supports** is recommended to avoid deformation. The boards should be kept packed in conditions similar to those of the original packaging in order to maintain their properties. **It is recommended that you retain these boxes to keep the engraved surface in good condition.**

Try to avoid subjecting the sides of the board to differing humidity and temperature conditions. It is advisable to pay special attention to dry and side impacts, and to handle the board with care to avoid damage.

## 1.2. HANDLING AND CUTTING

For the cutting and machining of the board, the tools normally used for other wood-based boards shall be used. For a good result, it is important to ensure correct sharpening and maintenance of the cutting tools as well as the elimination of vibrations in the machine, and to follow other good practices recommended in carpentry work. It is recommended that you consult your usual tool supplier for further information and advice.

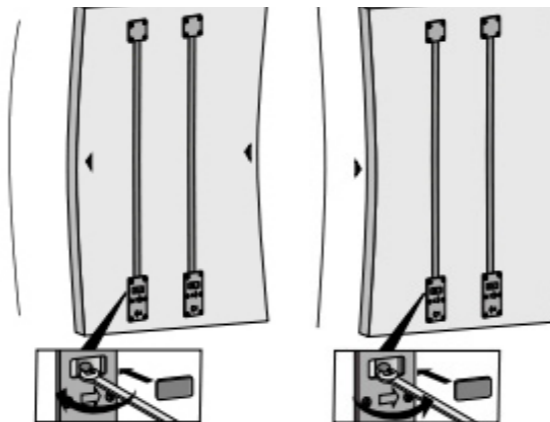
The product must be handled with due care, **avoiding intense friction between the faces that could cause damage to the decorative surface.** We recommend that you machine the edge of the board, avoiding straight edges.

## 1.3. FLATNESS CORRECTION

As it is an asymmetrical product, and stamped on one side only, we cannot guarantee warpage values.

Therefore, for door applications with large sections where the lengths exceed 1 m, and for thicknesses of less than 26 mm, vertical tensioners are recommended both for doors that are subsequently mounted in a sliding or folding system, and for hinged swing doors. This must always be done per door or front, with 2 straightening fittings.

For further details please consult your hardware manufacturer's recommendations.



## 1.4. CONDITIONING

Due to its hygroscopic properties, wood and any form of board derived from it will capture and release humidity from the surrounding environment, which may cause dimensional variations depending on the temperature and humidity conditions of that environment.

Pre-conditioning of the boards is recommended. Before processing, it is advisable to **acclimatise it to the environment for at least 2 days before use.** In the case of on-site installation (cladding, etc.), **they must be stabilised at the installation site** to achieve balance and minimise dimensional variations once installed.

## 1.5. CLEANING

Prior to finishing, the surfaces must be free of dust or dirt and sanding marks. **We recommend pre-sanding with a fine grit before the application of any surface treatment such as lacquer, varnish or oils.**

We do not recommend sanding the surface of the engraved face, as this may cause degradation of the texture relief. However, before finishing, you may wish to rub it lightly with Scotch-Brite or similar to remove any dirt that may result from the process. The back side of the Natural Textured Veneer board is supplied pre-sanded, requiring sanding with a finer grit prior to finishing.

## 1.6. INSTALLATION

Due to their hygroscopic behaviour, the boards may admit and pick up moisture from the surrounding air or nearby elements, which is why it is very important to **acclimatise them beforehand at the installation site** and to leave expansion joints around the perimeter of the board once they are installed on-site (in the case of panelled products.)

The method of installation and fastening is critical to ensure proper performance of the panels on-site.

## 02/ Fibracolour E-Z Tex

Mass-coloured boards, due to their manufacturing process, may present variations in tone with no guarantee of homogeneity of colour between boards; for this reason we would advise the following:

- It is best to use boards from the same production batch.
- Before use, conduct a comparison between boards of the same or different thicknesses to check their shade.

The colour must always comply with the range of colourimetry parameters specified in the technical data sheet.

When a surface treatment (varnish, oil, waxes, etc.) is to be applied, we recommend carrying out a preliminary test on a representative sample to check the compatibility of the coating with the board. It should be taken into account that transparent finishes can change the initial tone of the board, making it darker.

**We recommend the use of a sealing product before applying the surface treatment.**

**Edge sealing is recommended to guarantee the good behaviour of the board.** In the case of transparent pigmented finishes, there may be a slight variation in tone between the surface of the board and the edges due to greater absorption in the latter; the edge sealing mitigates this effect.

Highly resistant natural pigments are used in its manufacture, however **direct exposure to sunlight should be avoided to prevent colour changes.**

# 03/ Fibranatur E-Z Tex

## 3.1. APPEARANCE

Fibranatur EZ Tex is a veneered board with dimensional texture on one side. The back of the board is completely smooth, like a normal veneer.

The qualities of the veneers applied on both sides are different:

- The engraved surface (face): quality veneer (Finsa code 033) suitable for use in high decoration, furniture fronts, panelling, doors, etc. is used.
- The non-engraved surface (counterface): a lower quality veneer is used, but always of the same species as the veneer of the engraved surface.

As wood is a natural product, **there will be variations in colour and structure**. It is not possible to ensure uniformity of colour between different production for natural wood veneers. Therefore, a slight difference between boards cannot be considered a defect and is due to the nature of the wood itself, which varies from log to log and even within the same log.

### The installer is recommended:

- Use the same production batch (package) per room.
- Before use, conduct a comparison between boards of the same or different thicknesses to check their shade.

All types of timber are sensitive to light and will change colour to give small differences as a result of direct or indirect exposure to light. Changes in surface colour over time are a natural characteristic of the product, not a defect.

As a result of the embossing process, a slight colour difference may occur between the original sheet before and after texturing.

## 3.2. CUTTING AND EDGING

To obtain a quality finish, a main saw and a scoring saw should always be used. The embossed side facing upwards so that **the saw should always strike the visible side of the board**. Pre-adjust the height of the disc so that it protrudes by about 15 mm.

The type of tools and the number of teeth also play an important role. The more teeth the better the quality of the cut, achieving better results on discs with alternate teeth. **We recommend that you cut at low feed rates.**

Edging can be carried out with conventional machines, although an **excess of edge must be maintained at all times to allow a finer manual adjustment** with the help of a sanding block or pad. This result will be optimal when using a 1 mm sheet edge.

This manual adjustment shall be made parallel to the grain of the wood.



### 3.3. VARNISHING

Due to the embossing process, **textured surfaces consume less varnish than a normal veneer.**

A diluted first coat is recommended so that it penetrates into the pore and sufficiently impregnates the wood grain. Afterwards, lightly sand the bottom with a Scotch pad; it is not necessary to use a sandpaper as it may damage the texture.

Afterwards, it is important to blow the textured surface with plenty of air to remove any sanding dust that may remain embedded in the reliefs, thus preventing it from coming to the surface once finished, especially on dark veneers. Finally, finish with the same varnish.