



ECONOMY ♦ EXCELLENCE ♦ ETHICS

# Laminature

MERINO LAMINATURE

TECHNICAL GUIDE

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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Merino Laminature are High Pressure Laminates that have been specially crafted with a finish that is perfectly synchronized with the design. This seamlessly synchronized texture looks indistinguishable from solid woods and veneers and provides an incredibly natural tactile feel.

As decorative laminates, they are classified as HGS or VGS grade as per EN438 standards and require some care during fabrication and commissioning. Please follow the technical guide for more details on fabrication and handling.

# 2 PRE-FABRICATION

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## 2.1 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & HANDLING

All transport, storage and handling guidelines for Merino's standard grade, decorative laminates are also applicable to Merino Laminature. Key points to consider-

- **TRANSPORT**

Laminature sheets can be transported rolled up or laid flat.

When rolled up, the decorative surface must remain on the inside. For laminates that are being transported in rolls, ensure that the rolled-up cylinder is at least 550 mm in diameter.

Merino recommends that laminate sheets over 1 mm are transported flat, instead of being rolled up.

- **HANDLING**

Laminate sheets should be handled carefully to avoid damage to the product- especially the surface and the edges. Decorative faces may get damaged on sliding over other surfaces, including other laminate sheets. Therefore, sliding the sheets IS NOT recommended, the sheets need to be lifted instead.

Merino recommends the use of 2 workmen to lift the sheet, especially if the sheets are sized over 3.5 feet. Always ensure the workmen walk at a steady pace, holding the sheet with limited slack, as excessive bowing can strain the surface of the laminate.

Never allow the laminates to touch the ground or the walls while they are being carried.

If forklifts and similar mechanized vehicles are used to load or unload a vehicle, ensure that the pallets are clean and structurally sound.

- **STORAGE**

Laminature sheets should be gently stacked over each other in a horizontal manner, in a back-to-back configuration. The sheet at the bottom of the stack must have the decorative face downwards, with a flat, protective layer.

A board with similar size may be placed over the topmost sheet of the stack, to maintain a uniform pressure on the underlying sheets and prevent any warpage in bulk stock. In case such a board is not readily available, the topmost sheet may be placed with the sanded side upwards instead.

## 2.2 PRECONDITIONING & THE ENVIRONMENT

Preconditioning is one of the most important considerations for achieving a quality product installation.

Follow the preconditioning guidelines as laid down in the document for standard grade High Pressure Laminates. The best approach is to make sure both sides of the laminate panel as well as the substrate experience the exact same conditions. In most cases the recommended conditions are storing the entire stock (liner, backer, adhesives, substrate) at 24C temperature and 55% relative humidity for 48 hours. These numbers may vary slightly depending on general environment conditions in the geographical area.

Stored stock of laminate should be rotated such that older sheets are used first. The place of storage should be well ventilated and protected from moisture. Laminates should never be in direct contact with the floor or outside walls.

All preconditioning should be performed at the fabrication site.

## 2.3 SUBSTRATES & ADHESIVES GUIDANCE

Most substrates that are recommended for standard grade decorative laminate can also be used for Laminature. The choice of the substrate mostly depends on the chosen application area and any resulting limitations.

Choose a suitable adhesive for bonding, and always follow the adhesive manufacturer's guidelines and documentation.

In addition, care should be taken to ensure proper balancing of the final panel by opting for a high pressure balancing or high-pressure phenolic laminate known as Backer, on the other side of the substrate.

## 3 FABRICATION

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Proper fabrication of Laminature is essential to maintain its premium look and aesthetics. Please follow the fabrication guidelines closely.

### 3.1 CUTTING

Merino Laminature sheets can be cut with cutting tools recommended for Merino's HGS grade laminates. Most woodworking equipment can be used, keeping in account the slightly higher hardness of laminates.

Some guidelines to get best results and prolong tool life-

- Circular saws are recommended for cutting laminate sheets. High tools speeds and low feed speeds are preferred. Use sharp, TCT blades. High tool speeds and low feed speeds are recommended.
- As far as possible, the tools should remain stationary while worktops are allowed to move. In case the worktop is fixed, take care to prevent laminates and substrate from sliding while being processed.
- When cutting the laminate to size using a stationary or table saw, ensure the sheet is flat on the saw table. The decorative face should face up, and the material should be aligned in same running direction. Use a sacrificial board and add a guide to serve as a fence, this helps reduce flutter during movement of the sheet through the saw blade. Always ensure that the blade cuts cleanly through the surface, and that the blade doesn't become too hot.
- The use of a scoring blade in a climb cut configuration can help improve the quality of the cut and reduce the possibility of damage to the laminate. Such a scoring blade is smaller in size than the main blade, cuts to limited depth and rotates in opposite direction (along the direction of the feed) to that of the main blade. Care must be taken to prevent kickback or backlash.

### 3.2 BONDING AND TRIMMING ADVICE

Before bonding the laminate to the substrate, follow the Prefabrication checklist to ensure the right selection of substrate and adhesives for the project.

Some key points for bonding-

- Use dowels or separators to line up coated surfaces before allowing them to bond together.
- In case plywood is used as a substrate for laminates, check to see if the first coat of adhesives has been mostly absorbed by the plywood. In such a scenario, apply a second coat.
- If using a liquid adhesive, ensure that the adhesive is homogenous. Always apply an even layer of adhesive, using a roller or brush. In case a spray adhesive is used, ensure an even spray all over the surface in a controlled fashion.
- When using contact adhesive, don't allow the coated surfaces to touch until both the surfaces have dried.
- Always lay the laminate onto the substrate with even pressure. Applying too much pressure may damage the surface or the bond.
- Complete the bond by using a J roller to force any air bubbles from between the two surfaces.

If adhesives come in contact with the decorative surface, remove them carefully using adhesive removers or hexane (only for contact adhesive). Use of thinner is not recommended.

Once bonding of the panel assembly is complete, trimming is needed to remove the oversized edges of the assembled panel. Follow the trimming advice of standard, decorative HPL.

Always trim the edges flush with the laminate surface. The tools used for trimming must be sharp and well maintained.

Routers are commonly used to trim the edges, though a hand trimer such as a bevel cutter can also be used. Generous bevels and radii up to 2.5 mm may be produced at the arrises, but it should be remembered that such large bevels and radii require more finishing to blend with the surrounding surface.

Following the trimming process, edges must be routed smooth.

### 3.3 CUT-OUTS, HOLES AND ADDING FASTENERS

Do not use square-cut inside corners. All internal corners and cut-outs should be rounded as far as possible. A radius of 3 mm (1/8") or larger in the corners is recommended to minimize stress cracking. For larger sized cuts, the radius must also be increased.

The use of non-rigid, elastomeric adhesives such as contact adhesives may cause stress cracking. When contact adhesives are used, the minimum radius for inside corners must be 5mm.

All cut-outs should be routed or filed to ensure smooth edges.

All attachments that are damaged or prone to damage/accelerated wear can be detrimental to the user and the laminate as well. Ensure that only high-quality fasteners and attachments are used.

### 3.4 DRILLING

- When it comes to tool selection, an electric drill with HSS bits is the tool of choice for most kinds of drilling applications. Another important selection to be made is the type of bits used in the drill. While TCT bits may prove to be economical due to their long life, Rectified HSS bits are sharper. Longer tool life helps improve reproducibility while sharper blades improve the quality of the cuts.
- In case of non-stationary drills, it is important to ensure the appropriate pressure is applied. Pressure should be scaled up and down in a gradual manner, especially during entering and exiting the laminate. By controlling the feed speed of the drill, the panel is less likely to be damaged.
- At least 1.5mm of material should be left while blind drilling. When drilling into the edge, at least 3mm clearance should remain on all sides of the hole.
- Screws and bolts should be slightly countersunk. Use a lower rotational speed to make countersunk holes. Drill oversize holes (at least 0.5 mm or 0.02" larger in diameter) for screws and bolts. This allows the screw to adjust with the slight dimensional movements of both the laminate and the screw, preventing cracks around the hole.
- When drilling through-holes, ensure a hardwood panel is placed at the exit face. This prevents any splintering or shocks to the material surface when the drill exits the material.

- Edges of the hole should be smooth and cleaned after drilling. Otherwise stress cracking may occur.

### 3.5 EDGE PROFILING & FINISHING

An exposed, unprotected edge reveals the substrate and is not very aesthetic. Unfinished edges can quickly become a source of nicks, cracks and chips for the laminate. If the edge is sharp, it can lead to an unergonomic design, especially in a common application area such as kid's rooms.

Therefore, the edges should be first filed smooth using a hand file or sandpaper. This prevents stress cracks and reduced chances of chips. Merino recommends using a single cut-teeth file, with a smooth cut pattern or better. Double cut files remove too much material, and also require heavier pressure. Always file towards the substrate, removing any burrs.

It is also possible to use some form of edge protection, such as banding tape, end caps, or profiling the edge using a router.

## 4 POST FABRICATION

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Once the fabrication of Laminature is completed, it is safe to remove the protective film. Please ensure the film doesn't stay on the surface beyond a few months as it may leave a residue on the surface that can become hard to remove with time.

## 5 MAINTENANCE & CARE

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Merino Laminature requires the same level of Maintenance & Care as Merino's standard grade Decorative Laminates.

- Care

Protect the surface from any heat sources. Do not use sharp objects on the decorative surface.

- Cleaning

In case of ordinary stains, Merino recommends cleaning the surface gently with a clean, damp, soft cloth. For persistent stains like coffee or tea, use a mild cleaner/detergent followed by wiping with a clean cloth. Do not use brushes or scourers at any time.