Veneered Wood Lineair Ceiling & Wall Panels
Ceilings and walls are essential for achieving acoustic comfort and set the tone for a room. Veneered Wood Linear Panels meet these requirements. Various panel widths and thicknesses can be combined in a single system, resulting in a dynamic ceiling or wall solution.

The core of the panel consists of MDF engineered solid wood (ESW) with a decorative top layer of a high quality natural wood veneer. The dimensional stability of ESW ensures that there is plenty of freedom in the widths and thicknesses of the slats.

Special fixing clips make installation in a T-24 grid or on a wooden substructure extremely quick and straightforward. It is also possible to remove panels individually and gain access to the plenum.
Great design freedom

Veneered Wood Linear Panels provide architects with design freedom while maintaining the acoustics:

- Top layer: a choice of over 40 veneer types
- Various panel and joint widths, to be combined in a single system
- Finish: gloss / matte UV varnish or RAL color
- Available as a ceiling and wall solution.

Dimensions

Straightforward installation coupled with the ability to remove panels individually together with their acoustic performance make Veneered Wood Linear Panels the ideal ceiling and/or wall solution.

The minimum panel width is 65 mm and the maximum is 290 mm. The ideal length of the panels depends on the scheme, with panels available in lengths up to 2780 mm.

The intermediate space of the slats is determined by metal clips which are used for installation. This makes it possible to create intermediate spaces of 1 to 30 mm. The intermediate spaces can be filled with an acoustic black strip or veneer strip.

There is also the possibility of supplying the panels in completely removable cassettes.

Acoustics

A fire-retardant, sound-permeable connecting strip or cloth is fitted between the panels to ensure the absorption of sound energy. In addition to the acoustics, these elements also ensure that the void is concealed and prevent dust falling through from above.

Sound energy is absorbed through the open area between the slats, thereby ensuring acoustic comfort.

It is necessary to have sufficient open space for sound absorption. The open space can be increased by:

- adaptation of the width of the panel and the intermediate gap
- creation of additional open area via round perforations in the panel.