
Overview

This standard addresses the competence required to lay standard veneers and inlays for use in making furniture. This involves:

- 1 laying standard veneers
- 2 hand fitting inlays to groundwork
- 3 working in ways which maintain your own and others' safety

**Performance
criteria**

- You must be able to:
- P1 make sure that the groundwork is secure, clean, free of debris and damage that could affect the veneering process and at the required temperature for the adhesive type to be used
 - P2 position the veneers accurately on the specified surface
 - P3 follow the specified veneering method, using safe and effective technique
 - P4 work within the relevant regulations, ensure adhesives are mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
 - P5 work within the optimum time, ensure adhesive is applied evenly across the ground work
 - P6 apply even and appropriate pressure to the veneer according to the veneer type and surface
 - P7 handle the veneers in ways that avoid damaging them
 - P8 handle adhesives safely and apply them effectively to groundwork
 - P9 deal safely and promptly with adhesive spillages and splashes
 - P10 use the correct personal protective equipment (PPE) for the adhesives and equipment being used
 - P11 deal promptly and effectively with any faults that arise
 - P12 store the veneers in appropriate conditions to keep them in the required state for working
 - P13 dispose of unwanted adhesives safely in the designated location and in accordance with regulations
 - P14 check and confirm that the inlay design and type matches the specification
 - P15 determine the best sequence to follow to achieve the specified result
 - P16 make sure that the groundwork is secure, clean, free of debris and damage that could affect the fitting process and at the required temperature for the adhesive type to be used
 - P17 make sure that the inlay fits the groundwork laterally and vertically
 - P18 clean the surface so that it is free of any excess adhesives
 - P19 key the surface using appropriate tools and techniques, so that the finish meets the specification
 - P20 follow the specified fitting method, using safe and effective technique

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- P21 handle the inlays in ways which avoid damaging them
 - P22 handle adhesives safely and apply them effectively to groundwork
 - P23 deal safely and promptly with adhesive spillages and splashes
 - P24 store the inlays in appropriate conditions to keep them in the required state for application

Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- K1 the meaning of terms used in technical specifications for veneers
- K2 the kinds of handling damage which can occur with veneers and how to avoid them
- K3 the kinds of faults can occur with veneering and how to deal with them
- K4 how atmospheric conditions can affect the veneering process
- K5 why veneers may need to be flattened and damped during storage and the implications of not doing this
- K6 when and why different veneering methods are used
- K7 the open times, shelf life and setting times of adhesives and the implications of these for the way you work
- K8 the different types of adhesives, their absorption capabilities through inlays and veneers and their compatibility with veneers of different types
- K9 problems associated with adhesives and how to overcome them
- K10 the uses and benefits of different ways of pressing
- K11 the consequences of inaccurate positioning
- K12 where, when and how to use different types of adhesives
- K13 why preparation is so important to the quality of the work
- K14 the implications for your work of the relevant regulations, including where to find out about relevant risk assessment details and control methods that have been set by your organisation
- K15 how to dispose of waste in accordance with current legislation
- K16 the meaning of terms used in technical specifications for inlays
- K17 the purpose of different tools and equipment used in fitting inlays
- K18 the differences between veneered and stringing inlays and the depth of inlay required for each
- K19 kinds of handling damage that can occur with inlays and how to avoid it
- K20 kinds of faults that can occur with inlay fitting and how to deal with them
- K21 how atmospheric conditions can affect the fitting process
- K22 how inlays should be stored and why
- K23 when and why different fitting methods are used
- K24 the open times, shelf life and setting times of adhesives and the implications of

these for the way you work

- K25 the different types of adhesives, their absorption capabilities through inlays and veneers and their compatibility with inlays of different types
- K26 problems associated with adhesives and how to overcome them
- K27 the uses and benefits of different ways of pressing
- K28 the consequences of inaccurate positioning
- K29 why preparation is so important to the quality of the work

Additional information

Scope

Adhesives

Commercially available glues used in making furniture. These include polyvinyl acetate, urea or phenol formaldehyde, animal based glues, and resorcinol.

Conditions

The conditions under which veneers and inlays require to be kept includes flattening and damping them to ensure that they remain in a suitable state for working. The environmental conditions needed for effective working relate to temperature, humidity and ventilation.

Faults

Veneer laying faults can arise as a result of misalignment, discolouration, marking or blistering of the veneer or glue penetration. The person carrying out this role is responsible for identifying and making minor repairs where these can be achieved without affecting the quality of the work. Problems which cannot be resolved in that way would be reported to a senior crafts person using the correct workplace procedures.

Inlays

The types of inlays covered by this standard are veneered and stringing. They are made of wood, other natural material or man-made materials.

Surface

The surfaces to which veneers are applied in the context of this standard cover top, edge, back and underneath positions, as well as curved and flat surfaces.

Tools and equipment

The tools and equipment used within hand-crafted furniture production environments for laying veneers and fitting inlays covers veneering hammers, heated and unheated presses, heated cauls, adhesive rollers, edge clamps, veneer pins, adhesive pots, brushes and glue sticks, flat irons and sand bags.

Veneers

Veneers used in making furniture are made of natural timber. Typical timbers would include walnut, oak, mahogany, cherry and maple.

Veneering methods

The veneering methods covered by this standard are hand laying and manually operated pressing. Inlay fitting methods are dry fitting, pressing and the use of

adhesives.

Work specification

The set of instructions which describe the work to be carried out, including details of the surfaces to be veneers and inlays to be used, the methods to be applied and the adhesives to use. The specification will also detail the storage condition requirements for the veneers.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Ear, eye and respiratory protection as well as protective gloves and footwear.

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