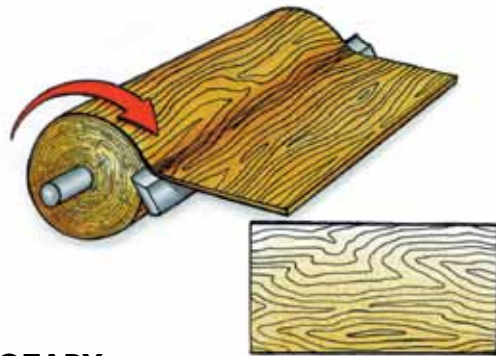


Slicing Options

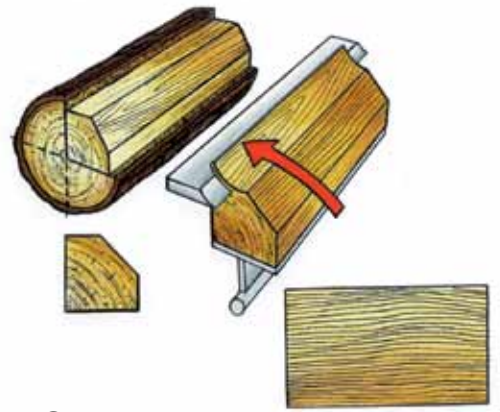
TYPES OF VENEER CUTS

Depending on the manner in which a log is cut, strikingly different visual effects can be achieved with the wood's grain and characteristics. Two logs of the same species, cut in different ways, produce distinctive, individual veneers.



ROTARY

The entire log is cut or "peeled." It can yield full sheets of veneer with broad grain pattern and no plain or quarter-sliced appearance.



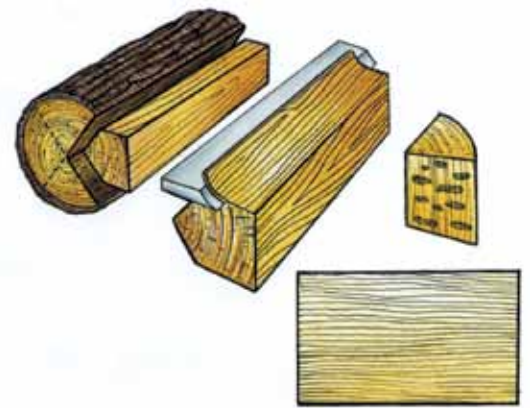
RIFT CUT

A cut angle of 15 degrees to the radius of the flitch is used to minimize the ray flake affect in oak.



PLAIN SLICING

The half log, or flitch, is mounted with the heart side flat against the flitch table of the slicer. The slicing is done parallel to a line through the center of the log to produce a distinct figure.

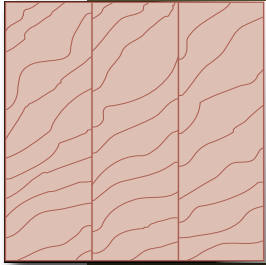


QUARTER SLICING

This method produces a series of stripes —straight in some woods, varied in others. A flake pattern is produced when slicing through medullary rays in some species, principally oak. Most species produce the same look as rift cut.

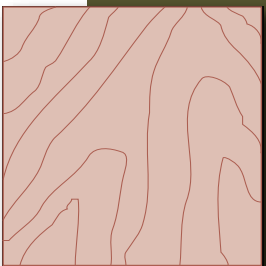
VENEER MATCHING

Natural coloration and arrangement of veneer, comprising the panel face, determine the resulting visual effect. Different matching techniques are used for specific panel applications.



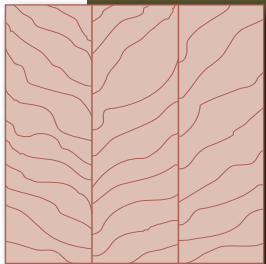
SLIP MATCH

Adjacent veneer sheets are joined side by side, same sides up, for a uniform grain pattern.



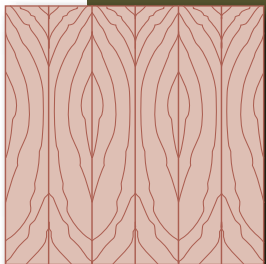
WHOLE PIECE

One single piece of veneer is used, with continuous grain characteristics running across the sheet.



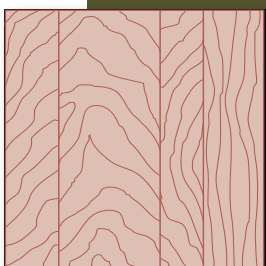
PLEASING MATCH

Veneers are matched by color or similarity, not necessarily by grain characteristics.



BOOK MATCH

Every other piece of adjacent veneer is turned over, resulting in identical, but opposing patterns.



RANDOM MATCH

Veneers intentionally do not match at the joints, providing a casual effect.