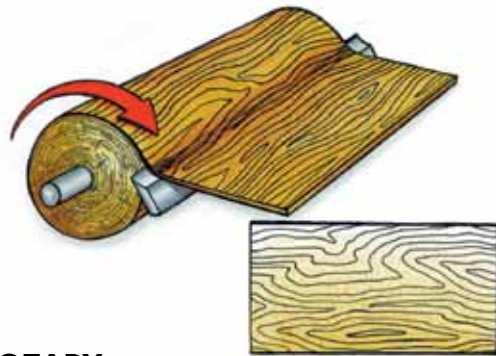


# Slicing Options

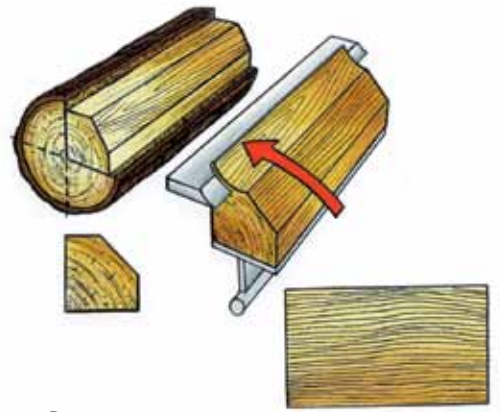
## TYPES OF VENEER CUTS

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.



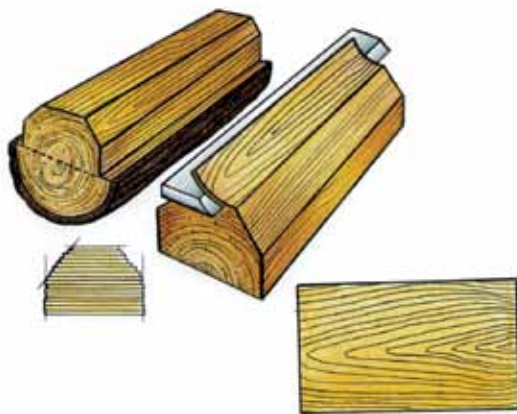
### ROTARY

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.



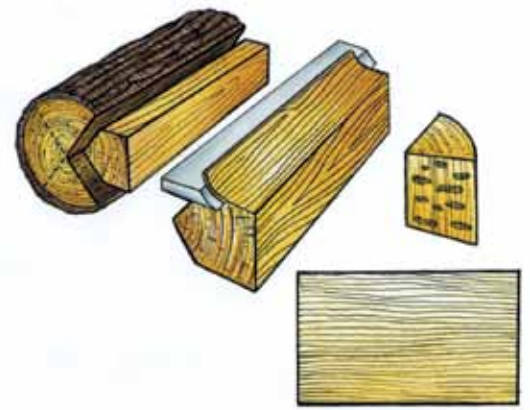
### RIFT CUT

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.

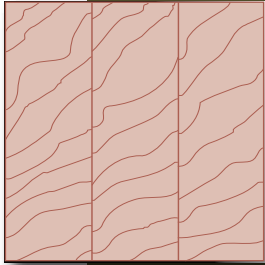


### QUARTER SLICING

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.

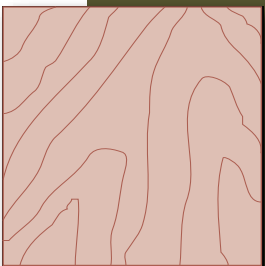
# VENEER MATCHING

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



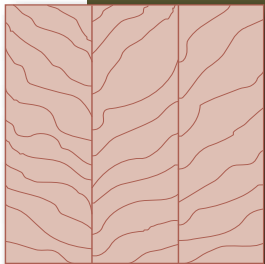
## SLIP MATCH

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.



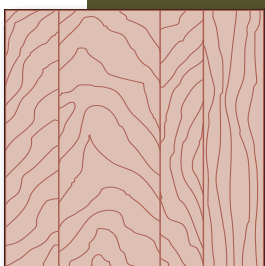
## PLEASING MATCH

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.