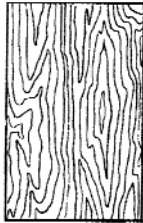


Veneer Cuts

The way in which a log is cut, in relation to the annual growth rings, determines the appearance of veneer. The beauty of veneer is in the natural variations of texture, grain, figure, color, and the way it is assembled on a door face.

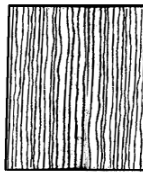
Faces will have the natural variations in grain inherent in the species and cut. Natural variations of veneer grain and pattern will vary from these illustrations.



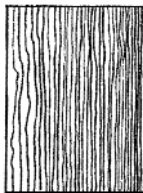
Rotary Cut



Flat Cut:
Plain Sliced



Quarter Cut:
Red & White Oak



Rift Cut:
Red & White Oak



Log Rotary Cut

Rotary

This cut follows the log's annual growth rings, providing a general bolt random appearance.



Half Log
Plain Sliced

Flat Cut (Plain Sliced)

Slicing is done parallel to a line through the center of the log. Cathedral and straight grained patterns result. The individual pieces of veneer are kept in the order they are sliced, permitting a natural grain progression when assembled as veneer faces.



Quarter Sliced

Quarter Cut

A series of stripes is produced. These stripes vary in width from species to species. Flake is a characteristic of this cut in Red and White Oak.



Quarter Log
Rift Cut

Rift Cut

The cut slices slightly across the medullary rays, accentuating the vertical grain and minimizing the "flake." Rift grain is restricted to Red and White Oak.



Quarter Log
Rift Cut

Comb Grain

Limited availability. This is a rift cut veneer distinguished by the tightness and straightness of the grain along the entire length of the veneer. Slight angle in the grain is allowed. Comb grain is restricted to Red and White Oak. There are occasional cross bars and flake is minimal.

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