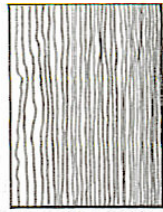


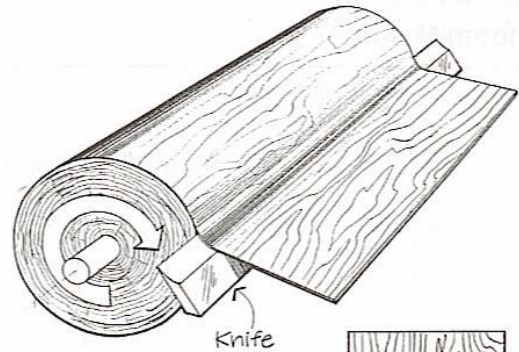
## Rift Cut (Lathe)

Angle of cut is 15° to the radial to minimize the ray flake effect in oak. Comb Grain is the portion which has VERY tight & straight grain.



Narrow Striped Pattern

Rift Cut Red and White Oak - Figure 1300-03



## Rotary (Lathe)

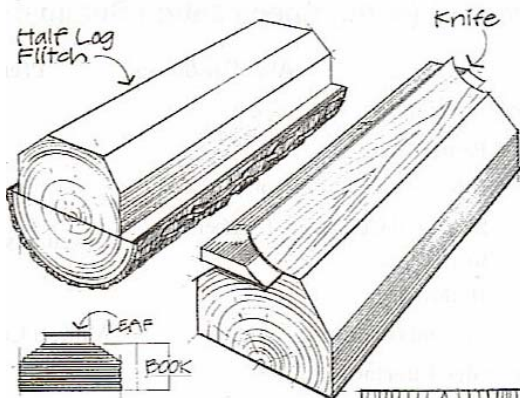
- Wide sheets
  - Broad Pattern
  - Difficult Matching
- Used primarily on Economy or Commercial grades.



Very Broad Pattern

Rotary Cut - Figure 1300-04

# FACE VENEER SPECIFICATIONS



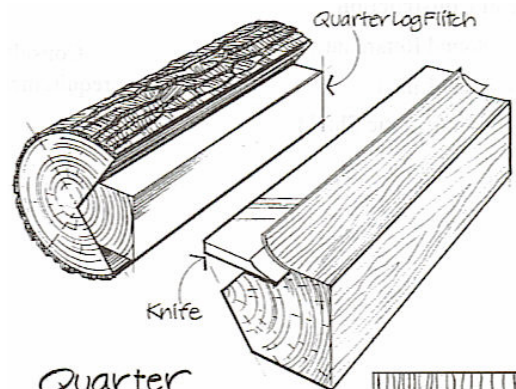
## Plain Sliced Or Flat Sliced (Slicer)

Leaf width depends on log size & placement in flitch.  
Half Round A somewhat similar pattern is achieved by turning a half log flitch on a lathe.



Cathedral Pattern

Flat Cut: Plain Sliced - Figure 1300-01



## Quarter Sliced (Slicer)

Flake pattern is produced when slicing through Medullary Rays in some species, principally oak.



Narrow Striped Pattern

Quarter Cut Red and White Oak - Figure 1300-02

# FACE VENEER APPEARANCE

## Veneer Cuts

The way in which a log is cut in relation to the annual 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.

These are representative drawings of real wood veneers. Involve your woodworker early in the design and selection process.

## Flat Cut (Plain Sliced)

Slicing is done parallel to a line through the center of the log. Cathedral and straight grain 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 Cut

A series of stripes is produced. These stripes vary in width from species to species. A natural distribution of Ray Fleck (flake) is a characteristic of this cut in red and white oak.

## 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.

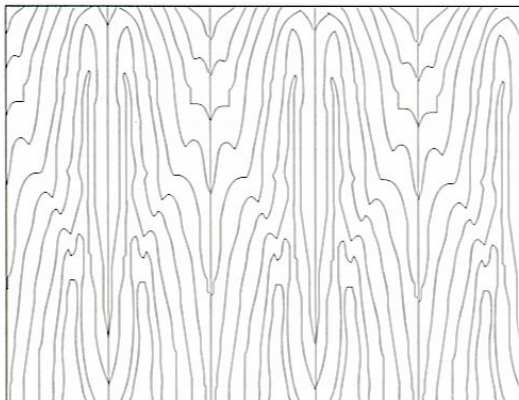
## Comb Grain

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.

## Rotary

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

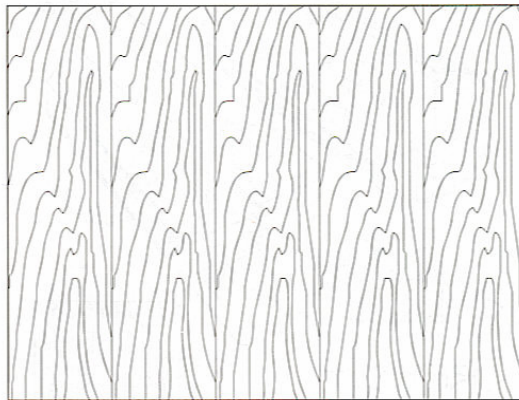
### Book Match



*Book Match - Figure 1300-05*

Every other piece of veneer is turned over so adjacent pages are opened like two adjacent pages in a book. The veneer joints match and create a mirrored image pattern at the joint line.

### Slip Match

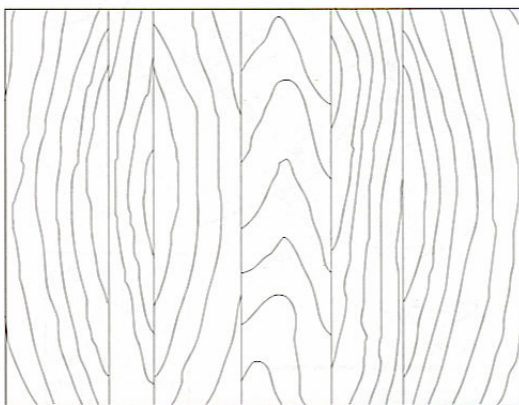


*Slip Match - Figure 1300-06*

Adjoining pieces of veneer are placed in sequence without turning over every other piece. The grain figure repeats, but joints won't show mirror effect.

## MATCHING OF VENEER PIECES

### Random Match



*Random Match - Figure 1300-07*

A random selection of individual pieces of veneer from one or more logs produce a "board like" appearance.



**Book Matching  
From Flitch to Spliced Face**



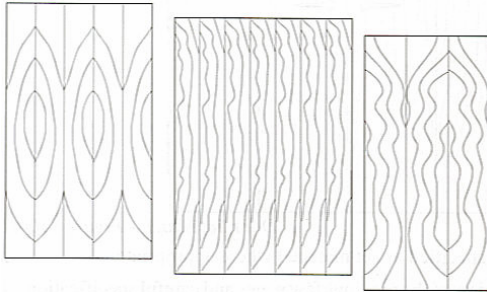
**Slip Matching  
From Flitch to Spliced Face**

The examples above show the difference between book matching and slip matching, from flitch to spliced face.



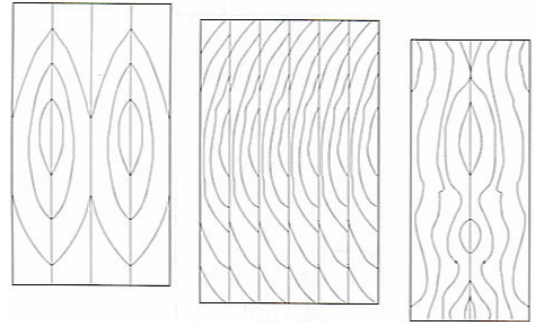
# ASSEMBLY OF VENEER ON FACES

## Balance Match



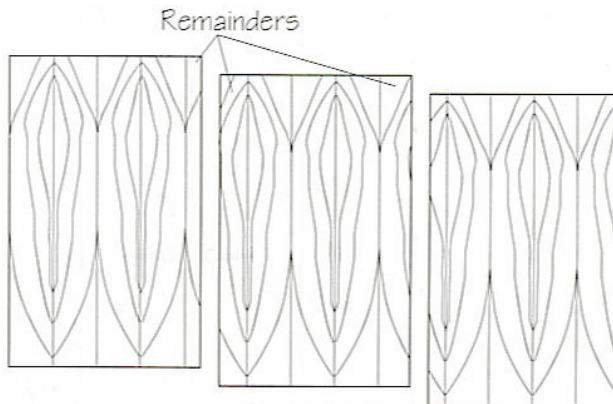
Each face is assembled from an even or odd number of pieces of uniform width before trimming.

## Center Match



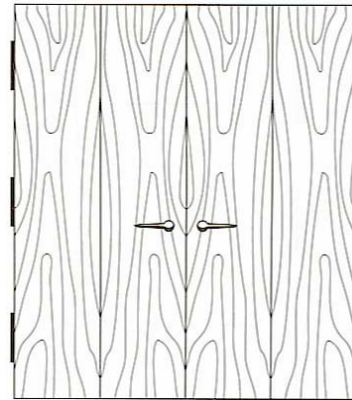
Each face is assembled from an even number of veneer pieces of uniform width before trimming. Thus, there is a veneer joint in the center of the panel.

## Running Match



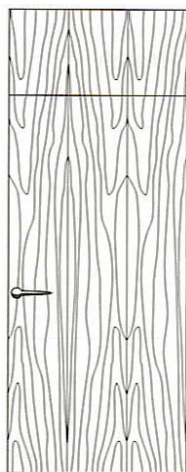
Veneer pieces of unequal width. Each face is assembled from as many veneer pieces as necessary.

## Pair Match



Doors may be specified as pair matched, for color, grain pattern or both.

## Continuous Match



A single piece of veneer extends from top of the transom to the bottom of the door. Veneer length may limit this option.

## End Match



A single piece of veneer extends from the bottom to the top of the door with a mirror image at the transom.