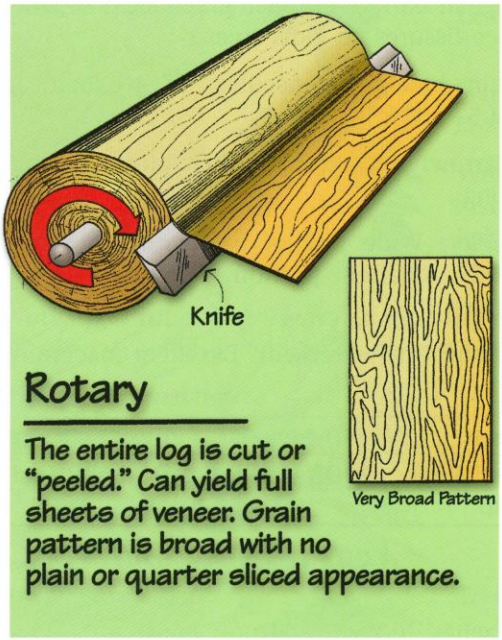
VENEER CUTTING METHODS

Helpful Hint

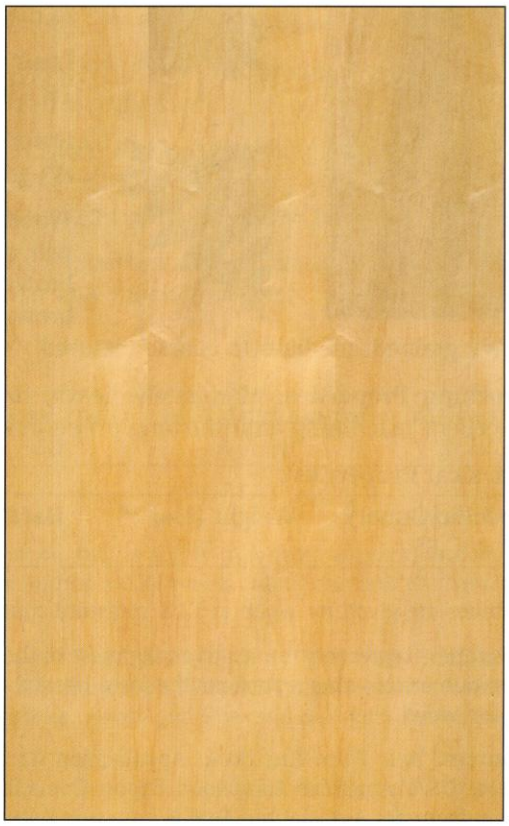
Rotary is the only cutting method that is capable of producing whole piece faces.

Rotary



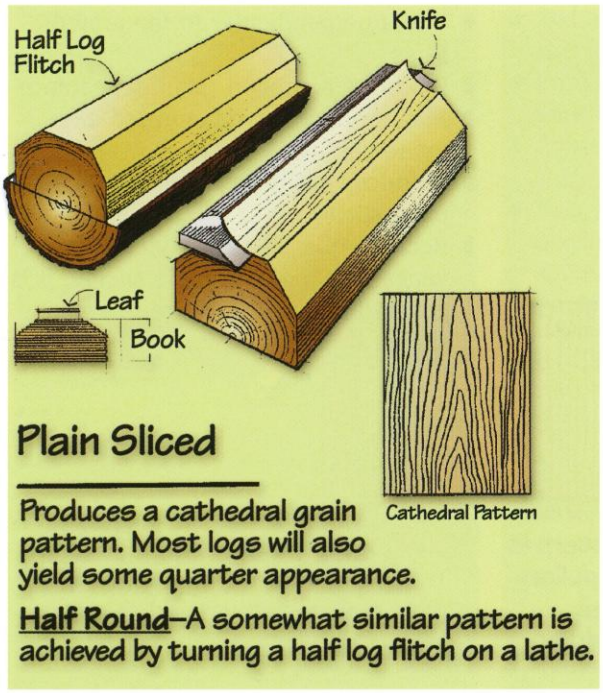
- Used in the majority of stock panels produced in North America
- Produces a broad, variegated pattern
- Yields the most veneer per log
- Can produce a limited amount of full-sized whole piece faces
- Generally, rotary cut veneer is less expensive than sliced veneer

Birch, Rotary, Whole Piece Face, C

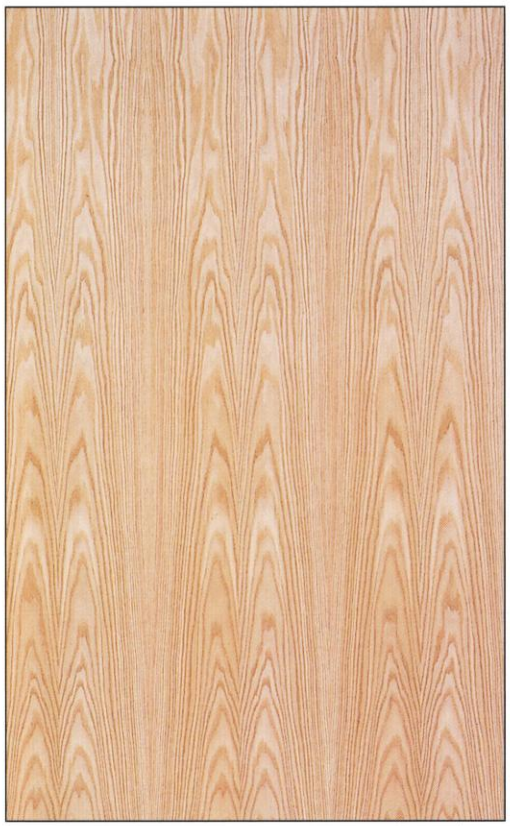


Maple, Rotary, Book Match, Balance Match, A

Plain Sliced



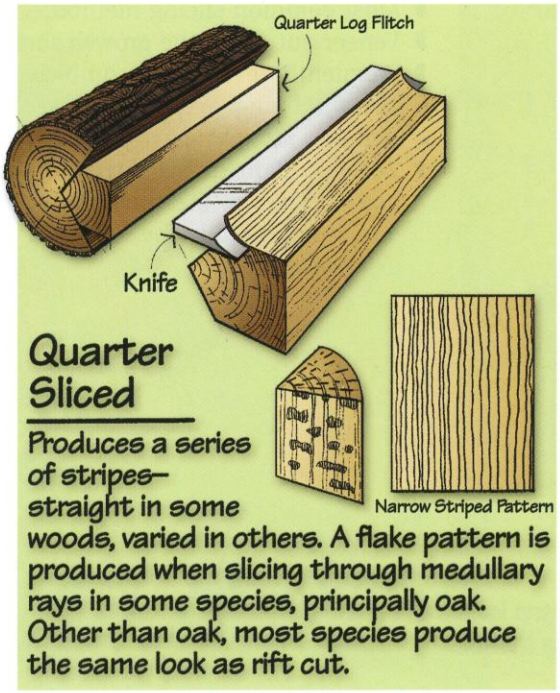
- Most common slicing method
- Veneer cut along the growth rings
- Frequently results in a combination of familiar "cathedral" pattern and straight grain patterns
- Because plain slicing offers the highest yield of the slicing methods, it is generally the least expensive



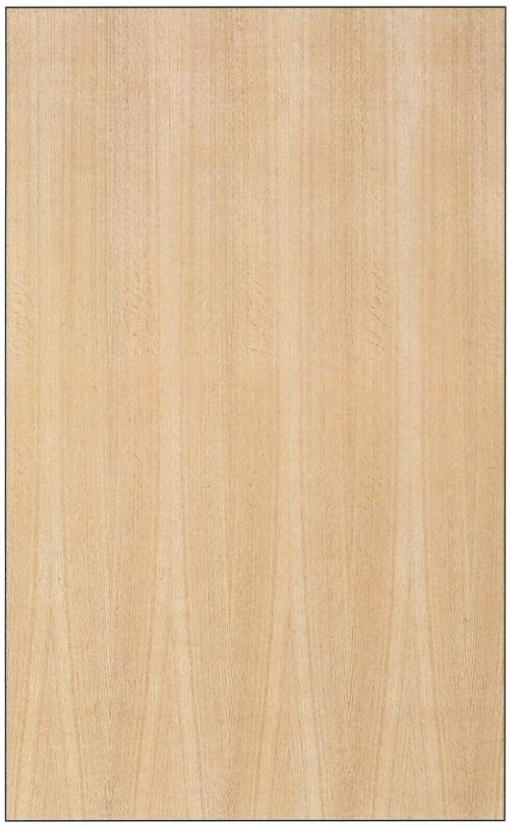
Red Oak, Plain Sliced, Book Match, Running Match, A

Red Oak, Plain Sliced, Slip Match, Running Match, A

Quarter Sliced



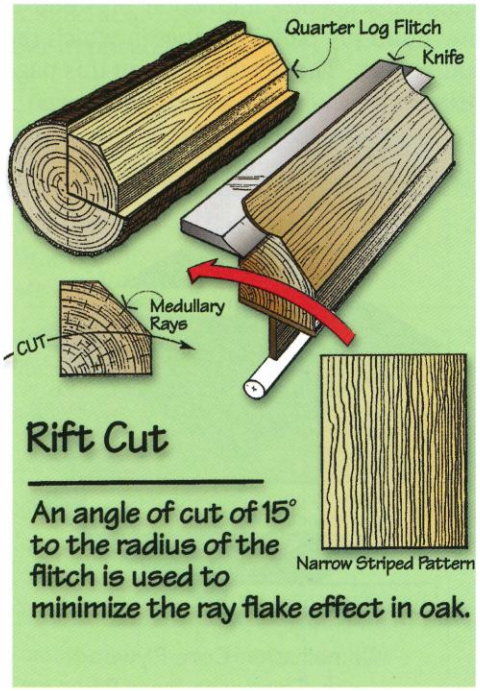
- Cut is perpendicular to the growth rings
- Produces a straight grain appearance
- May produce ray flake in red and white oak
- Produces narrower components than plain slicing
- Because quarter slicing yields less veneer per log than plain slicing, it is generally more expensive than plain slicing



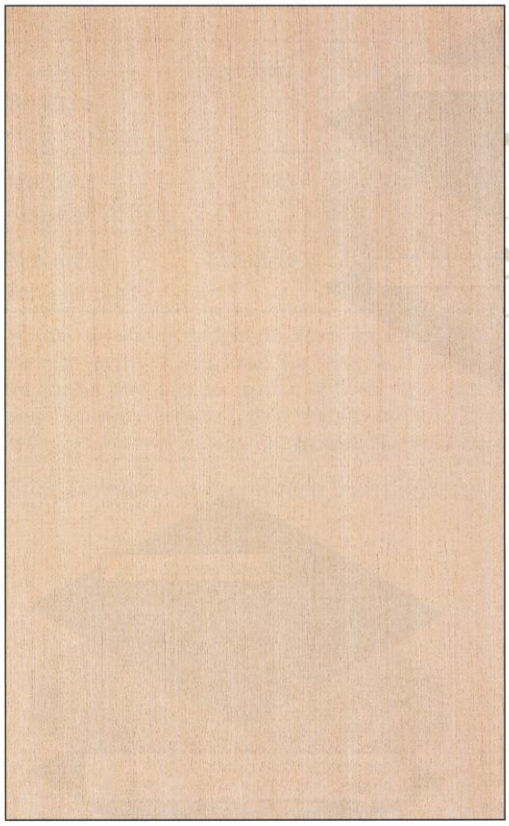
Red Oak, Quarter Sliced, Book Match, Running Match, A

Red Oak, Quarter Sliced, Book Match, Running Match, A

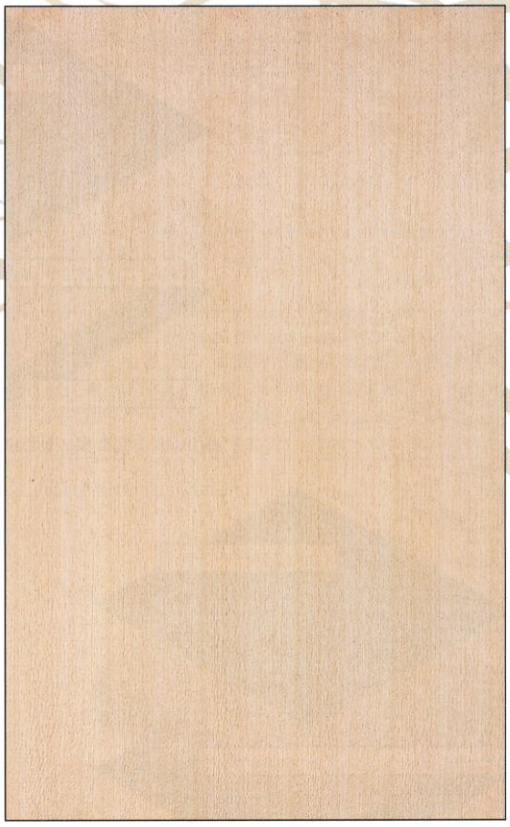
Rift Cut



- Red and white oak are generally the only species that are rift cut
- Produces straight grain appearance in oak with minimal flake
- Produces the narrowest components of the slicing methods
- Because rift cutting yields the least veneer per log, it is generally the most expensive slicing method



Red Oak, Rift Cut, Book Match, Running Match, A



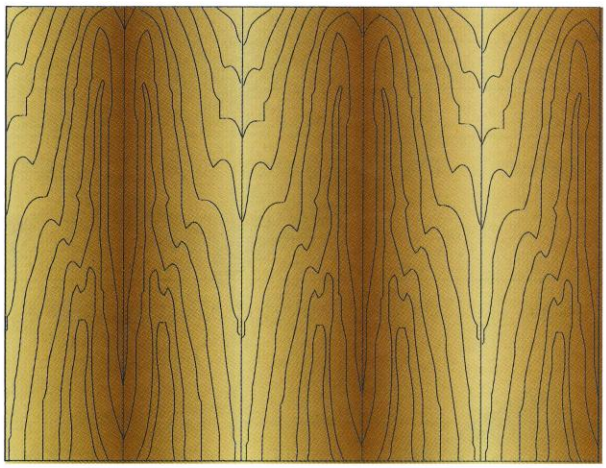
Red Oak, Rift Cut, Book Match, Running Match, A

MATCHING BETWEEN TWO ADJACENT VENEER LEAVES (MATCHING TYPE)

All spliced plywood faces are created by splicing multiple leaves of veneer together to form the plywood face. The most commonly used matching types are book, slip, random (or mismatch), pleasing, and plank match. Each type of matching produces a specific pattern, visual effect, and finished appearance. In some cases, the Standard specifies the match for a particular species and grade. **If another type of matching is required, it must be specified at the time the order is placed.**

Helpful Hint

The barber pole effect: The alternating leaves in book matched faces may reflect light and accept stain differently, creating a noticeable color variation. This effect can be minimized through the use of proper finishing techniques.

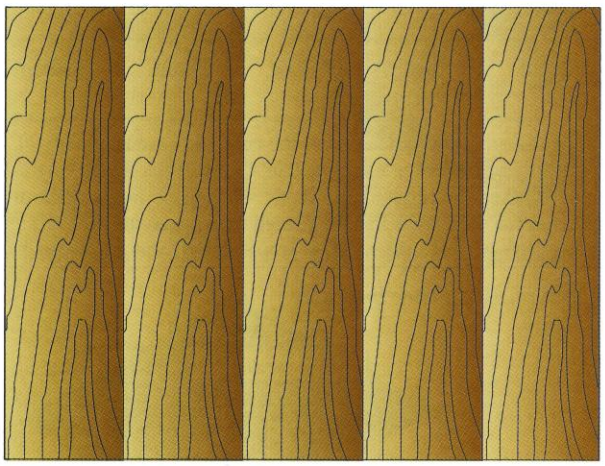


Book Match – The most common matching type. Alternating leaves of veneer are turned over, so that adjacent leaves are opened like the pages of a book.

- Visual effect: Veneer joints match, creating a symmetrical pattern. Yields maximum continuity of grain. Prominent characteristics will ascend or descend across the face.

Helpful Hint

Slip matching eliminates the barber pole effect, but may reduce yield and increase cost.

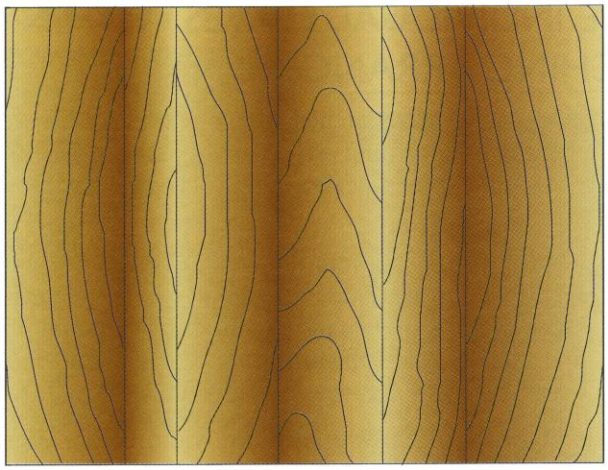


Slip Match – Adjoining veneer leaves are fed out in sequence (without being turned) so that the same side of the veneer leaves is exposed.

- Visual effect: Figure repeats but grain does not match at joints. Enhances color uniformity because all faces have a similar light reflection. Joints may not be noticeable if grain is straight; vertical slant may occur if grain is not exactly vertical.

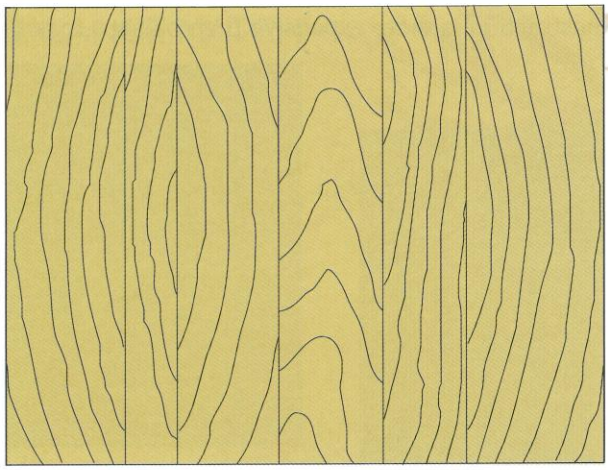
Helpful Hint

Availability of slip matched faces may be limited due to the general preference for book matched faces.



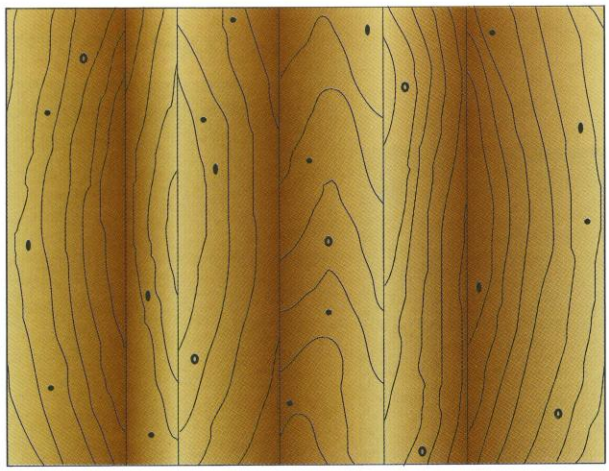
Random Match (Mismatch) – Veneer leaves of the same species are selected and assembled without regard to color or grain, resulting in variations, contrasts, and patterns of color and grain. Pleasing appearance is not required.

- Visual effect: No visual continuity across the face should be expected.



Pleasing Match – Veneer leaves are matched by color similarity.

- Visual effect: Provides an overall pleasing appearance. No sharp color contrasts are allowed at the joints. Grain characteristics may not match



Plank Match – Dissimilar (in color, grain, or width) veneer leaves of the same species are specially selected and assembled in a specific order to create a particular look. Plank matched faces are sometimes grooved at the joints between veneer leaves to simulate lumber planking.

- Visual effect: Casual or rustic effect. The components may be of different widths within the panel face.