

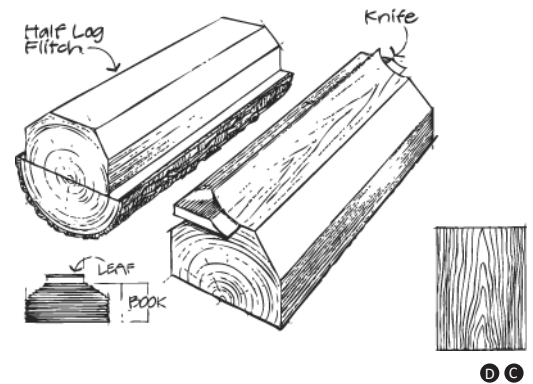


TYPES OF VENEER

Lumber is sawn. Veneer is sliced.

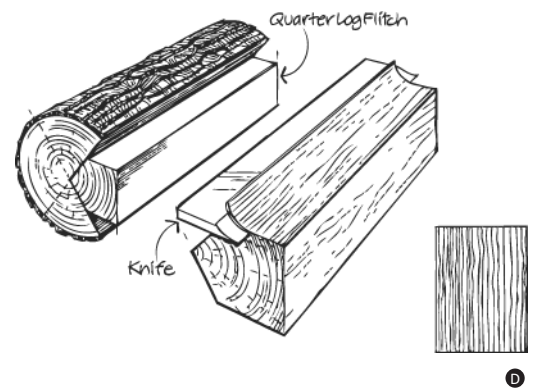
Plain Sliced Veneer

- Most often used to produce veneers for high quality architectural woodworking.
- The veneer leaves come off the half log parallel to a line through the center of the log.
- A combination of cathedral and straight grain patterns results, with a natural progression of pattern from leaf to leaf.



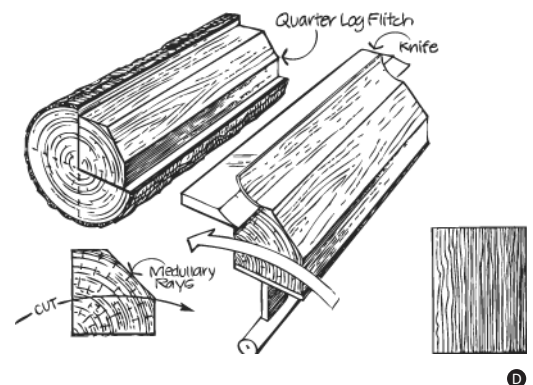
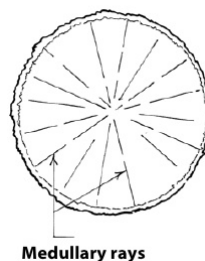
Quarter Sliced Veneer

- Simulates the quarter sawing process of solid lumber, roughly parallel to a radius line through the log segment.
- In many species, the individual leaves become more narrow.
- A series of stripes is produced, varying in density and thickness, from species to species. "Fleck" (sometimes called "flake") is a characteristic of this slicing method in red and white oak.



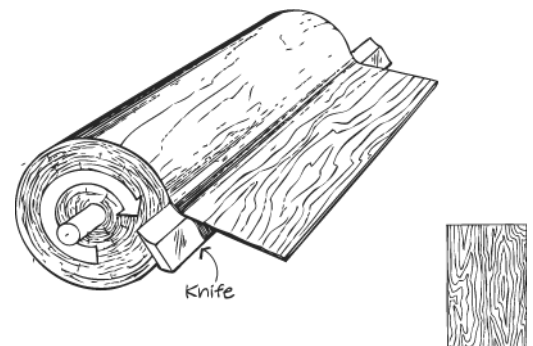
Rift Sliced Veneer

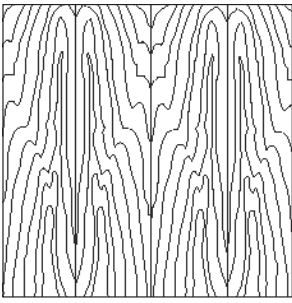
- Produced mainly in red and white oak, rarely in other species.
- The cutting is done slightly off the radius lines, thus minimizing the effect of the "fleck" associated with quarter slicing.
- Medullary rays extend radially from the pith of the log toward the circumference.
- Rays serve primarily to store food and transport it horizontally up the tree, hence they have a different cellular structure.
- When a log is quarter sawn, the rays reveal more of their surface area, which produces the flake in red oak and white oak because medullary rays reflect light differently.



Rotary Sliced Veneer:

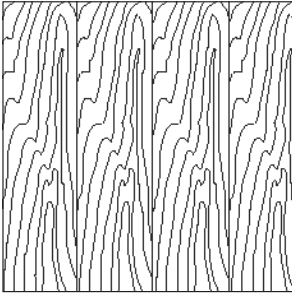
- The least expensive of the various veneer cuts, produced by peeling the log. This is similar to unwinding a roll of paper, only in much larger sections.
- Except for a specific design effect, rotary veneers are the least useful in fine architectural woodwork.
- "Matching" between components may not be possible.
- Upstate Door does not use this type of veneer.





Book Matched Veneer D C

- Book matching is the most common form used to match veneer leaves in the industry.
- Every other piece of veneer is turned over so that adjacent pieces (leaves) are opened like pages of a book.
- This is highly desirable when the emphasis of the grain and the symmetrical look of the veneer leaves are sought.



Slip Matched Veneer D C

- Slip matching is most often used with quarter sliced and rift sliced veneers.
- Adjoining leaves are place (slipped out) in sequence without turning, resulting in all the same face sides being exposed.
- This is a desirable look when one is seeking color consistency across the panel face.



Crotch veneer is cut from the junction of the trunk and branches.

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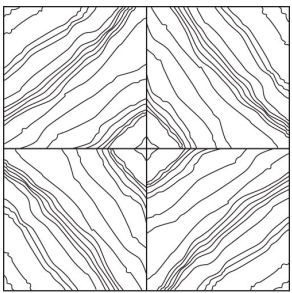
Burl veneers are end grain type growths with a circling, wavy, knotty pattern. Burls are lumps formed by new thick, twisted, fibrous cellular growth on a tree to heal an injury.

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Ask us about custom veneer designs!

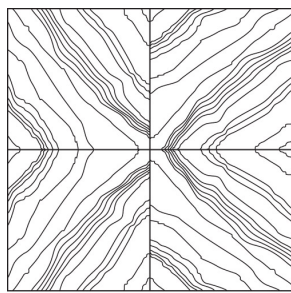


Other Custom Layouts



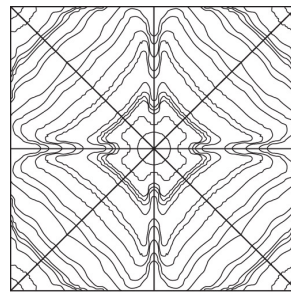
Diamond

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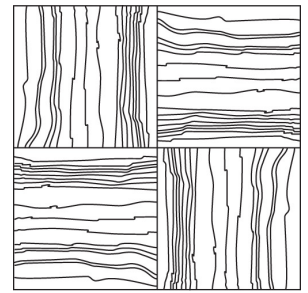
Reverse Diamond

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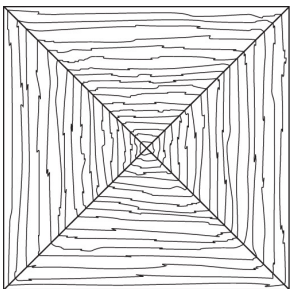
Sunburst

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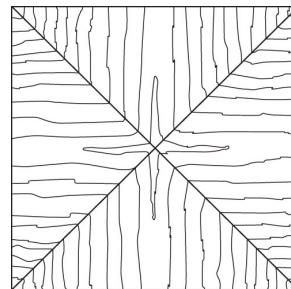
Parquet Match

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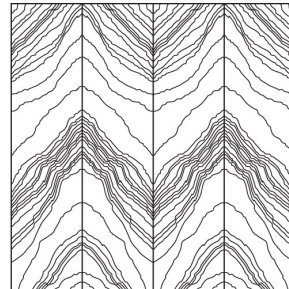
Box

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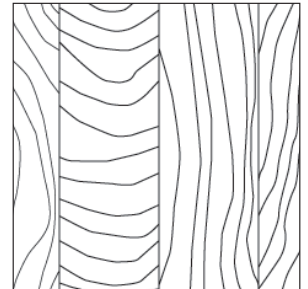
Reverse Box

D



Herringbone

D



Random

D

D Available Under Distinctive Line

C Available Under Classics Line