

Veneer Selection Reference 1 of 2

Veneer Color Tones

Veneer color tone can vary greatly by species and within the species depending on its cut, preparation and the natural growth process. The spectrum below gives a general visual of this variance and can be used to assist in the veneer search.



Veneer Cuts

The way a veneer is cut is an important factor in providing a variety of visual effects. There are several methods of cutting veneer and the most popular are shown below to assist in searching for the right look for your project.



Flat Cut

Flat cutting produces a cathedral or loop grain effect in the center of the leaf and straighter grain along the edges.

Half Round

Half round cutting produces a moderate combination of rotary and flat cut effects.

Quartered Cut

Quartered cutting yields a striped effect – straight in some species and varied in others.

Rift Cut

Rift cutting produces a combed grain effect that eliminates flake. Oak is the main species used but other species are produced this way.

Rotary Cut

Rotary cut veneers generally produce wide sheets and bold, variegated and swirl grain patterns.

Veneer Selection Reference 2 of 2

Veneer Figure

Figure is the surface effect of grain and color patterns produced by the natural patterns of growth or biological “defects” in the tree. Not all species produce figured wood, and the effects are variable from log to log.



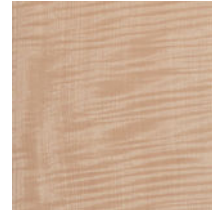
Bee's Wing



Birdseye



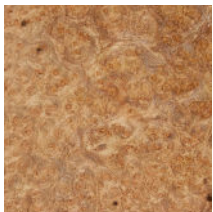
Blister



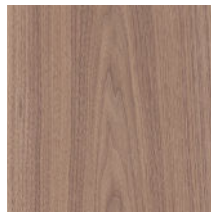
Broken Fiddle



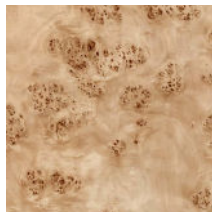
Broken Stripe



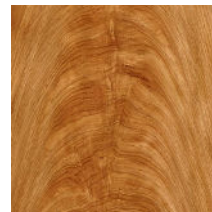
Burl



Cathedral



Cluster



Crotch



Curly



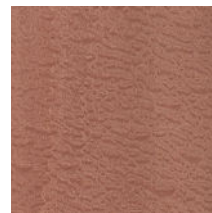
Fiddleback



Flake



Mottle



Peanut Shell



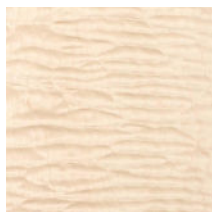
Pecky



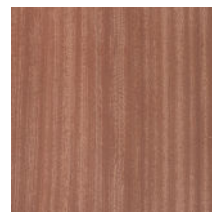
Plain Stripe



Pommele



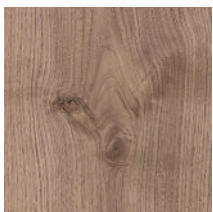
Quilted



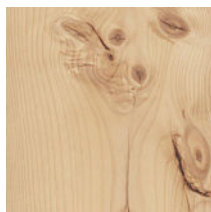
Ribbon Stripe



Ropey



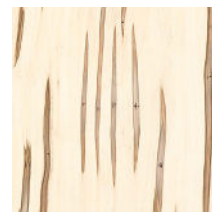
Rustic



Rusitc Knotty



Vintage



Wormy