

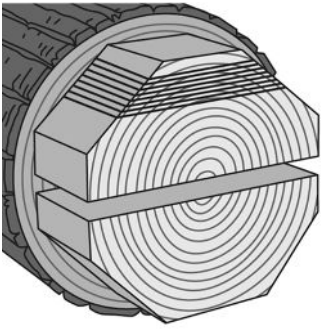
COLOR TONES

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.



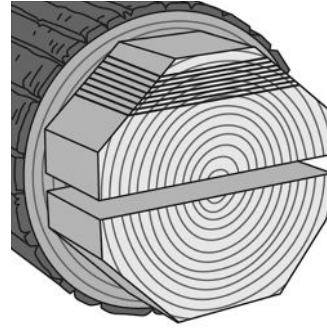
types of slicing (cut)

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.



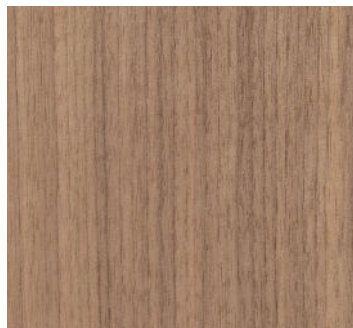
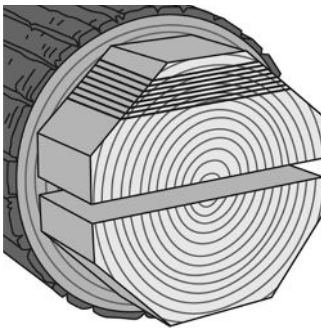
Flat Cut

This type of cut slices across the diameter- creating the 'cathedral' in the grain.



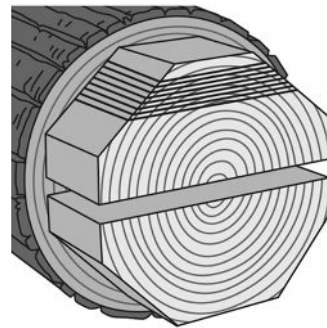
Rift Cut

Rift slicing is done on a rotary slicing machine, 15 degrees to the radius. It produces a narrow, linear grain.



Quartered Cut

Creates linear grain with no cathedrals.



Rotary Cut

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

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 vary from log to log.



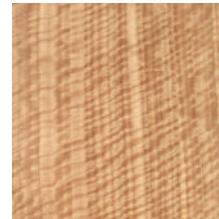
Bee's Wing



Birdseye



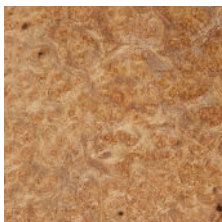
Blister



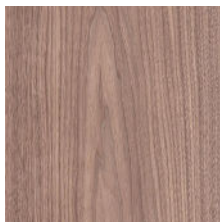
Broken Fiddle



Broken Stripe



Burl



Cathedral



Cluster



Crotch



Curly



Fiddleback



Flake



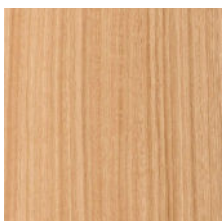
Mottle



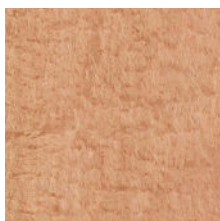
Peanut Shell



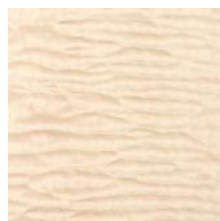
Pecky



Plain Stripe



Pommele



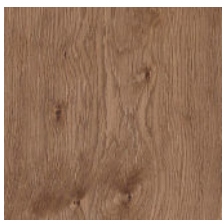
Quilted



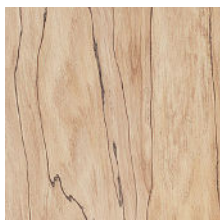
Ribbon Stripe



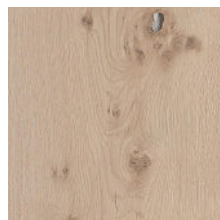
Ropey



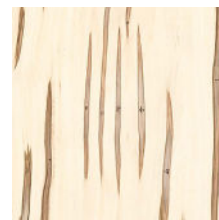
Rustic



Spalted



Vintage



Wormy