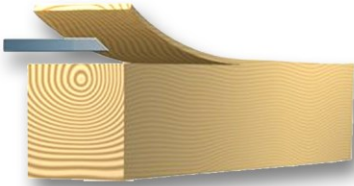


VENEER CUTS

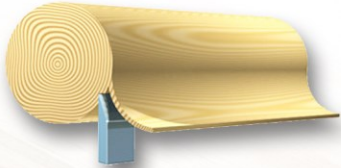
Flat Cut / Plain Slicing

This is the most common method of veneer manufacturing, producing a grain pattern known as cathedral. Because each leaf in the flitch is similar, a consistent and even matching pattern is possible. Flat cut veneer is ideally suited for wall panels and furniture.



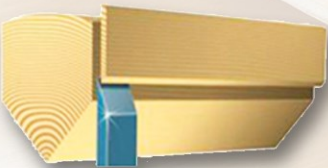
Rotary Slicing

The log is turned in a circular motion against a knife, peeling off a continuous thin sheet of wood veneer (like unrolling wrapping paper). It is the most economical method of producing veneer, resulting in the highest yield. The grain is inconsistent and leaves are most difficult to match. This type of veneer is best suited for paint grade or utility surfaces.



Quarter Sawing/ Slicing

is a process in which logs are cut (or veneer is sliced) into quarters and then the boards (or veneer) are sawn (or sliced) at an angle away from the center of the log. This causes the growth rings, or grains, to pass through the boards at a more perfect 90 degree angle.



Rift Cutting/ Rift Sawing

Produced by cutting at a slight angle to the radial to produce a quartered appearance without excessive ray flake. The rift cut method, commonly used for Oak, can only be used on sizable logs. Rift cut veneer can easily be sequenced and matched. This also produces lumber of great stability. However, since this produces a great deal of waste, (in the form of wedge-shaped scraps from between the boards), rift-sawing is much less-commonly used than flat sawing and quarter sawing.

