

veneer MATCHING TECHNIQUES

Book Matching

Alternating pieces of veneer are flipped over so the two adjoining surfaces mirror each other, giving the appearance of an open book. This is the most common type of matching. Because the "tight" and "loose" faces alternate in adjacent leaves, they reflect light and accept stain differently, which may produce a noticeable color variation in some species or flitches.

Butt or End Matching

Veneer leaves are spliced end to end to create a longer panel or piece of veneer. There are two types of end matching: Architectural end matching – where leaves are first book or slip matched end-to-end and then side-to-side, alternating end and side.

Center Matching

Each panel face is made with an even number of flitch sheets with a center line appearing at the midpoint of the panel and an equal number of veneer sheets on each side of the center line. The number of leaves on the face is always even, but the widths are not necessarily the same.

Pleising Match

Veneer is matched by color but not by grain pattern.

Random Matching / Planked

Veneer are placed next to each other to purposefully mismatch grain, color, size, and pattern. This often produces a casual or rustic appearance as it is trying to simulate lumber planking.

Reverse Slip Matching

Veneer leaves are slipped out from under each other and every other leaf is flipped end to end. This technique is used to balance the character of the veneer in the panel face.

Running Match

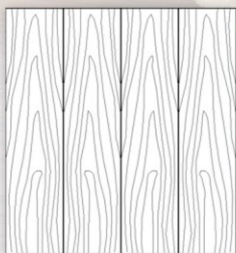
The panel face is made from components running through the flitch consecutively. Any portion of a component or leaf in starting the next panel.

Sequence Matching

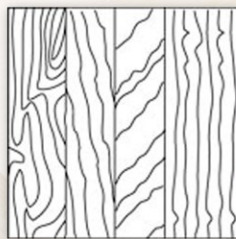
A method of arranging veneer faces such that each face is in order relative to its original position the tree and, therefore, contains features of grain and figures similar to adjacent faces.

Slip Matching

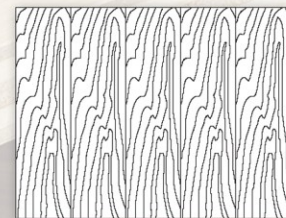
Means that veneer leaves in a flitch are "slipped." Successive veneer leaves in a flitch are "slipped" one alongside the other and edge-glued in this manner. The result is a series of grain repeats, but no pairs. The danger with this method derives from the fact that grain patterns are rarely perfectly straight. Sometimes a grain pattern "runs off" the edge of the leaf. A series of leaves with this condition could usually make a panel look like it is leaning. In the book matching the pairs balance each other. However, since all faces have the same light refraction, there will be a uniformity of color, unlike book matching.



BOOK MATCH



PLANK MATCH



SLIP MATCH