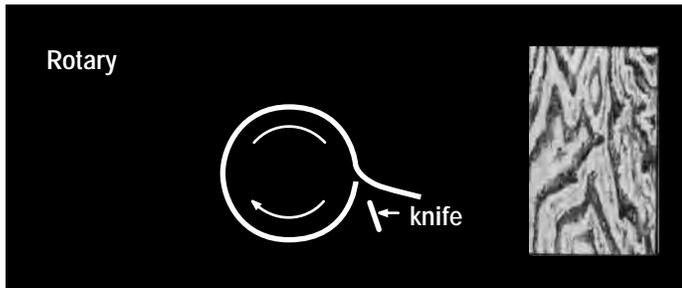
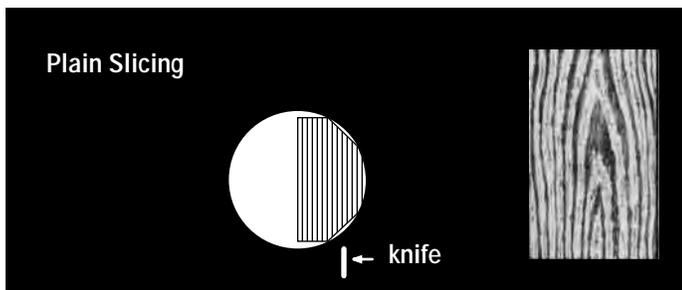


Types of Veneer Cuts

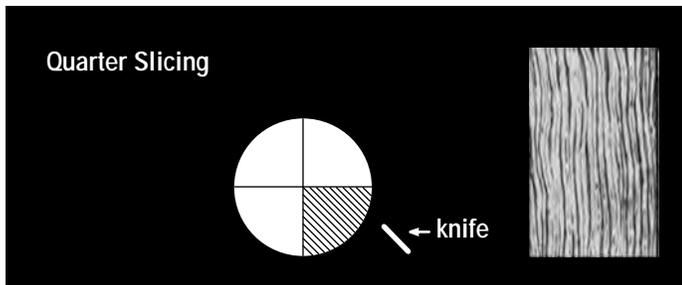
The manner in which veneers are cut is an important factor in producing the various visual effects obtained. The same species cut differently will have entirely different visual character and will vary in color as well. There are four principal methods of cutting veneer. The veneer slicer and veneer lathe are the primary equipment employed.



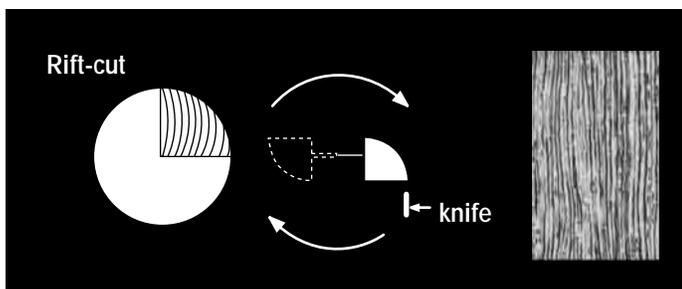
Rotary cut veneer is exceptionally wide and matching at veneer joints is relatively difficult. Almost all softwood plywood is cut this way. Lengths in all hardwoods are limited to 10'.



Plain slicing (or flat slicing). The half log, or flitch, is mounted with the heart side flat against the guide plate of the slicer and the slicing is done parallel to a line through the center of the log. This produces a figure similar to that of plain sawn lumber.



Quarter slicing. The quarter log, or flitch, is mounted on the guide plate so that the growth rings of the log strike the knife at approximately right angles, producing a series of stripes, straight in some woods, varied in others. In red and white oak, the knife will tend to cut along the medullary rays in the log, which provides flake in the veneer.



Rift-cut. Rift-cut veneer is produced in the various species of oak. Oak has medullary ray cells which radiate from the center of the log like the spokes of a wheel. The rift is obtained by slicing slightly across these medullary rays. This accentuates the vertical grain and minimizes the "flake." **Comb grain** is a selection from rift-cut material that is distinguished by the tightness and straightness of its grain.