

VENEER SELECTION QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

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.



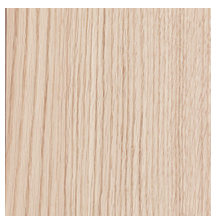
Flat Cut

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.



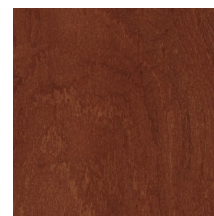
Quartered Cut

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 only species that is rift cut.



Rotary Cut

Rotary cut veneer is generally wider and produces bold variegated grain patterns.

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. The most common figures are shown below.



Beeswing



Birdseye



Blister



Broken Fiddle



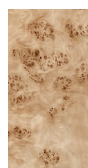
Broken Stripe



Burl



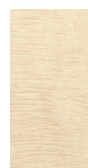
Cathedral



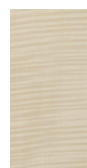
Cluster



Crotch



Curly



Fiddleback



Flake



Mottle



Peanut Shell



Pecky



Plain Stripe



Pommele



Quilted



Ribbon Stripe



Ropey



Rustic



Rusitic Knotty



Vintage



Wormy