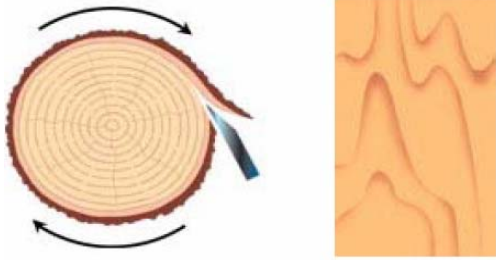
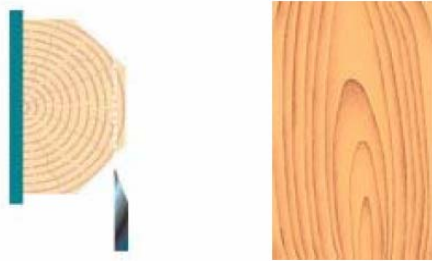


Wood Veneer Cuts



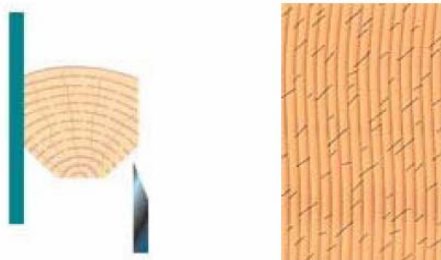
Rotary cut

The log is centered on the lathe and turned against the knife which produces the veneer in a thin sheet, as if unrolling a roll of paper. The cut follows the logs annual growth rings producing a coarse-grained pattern. This is the most economical cutting method, and usually only used on Birch.



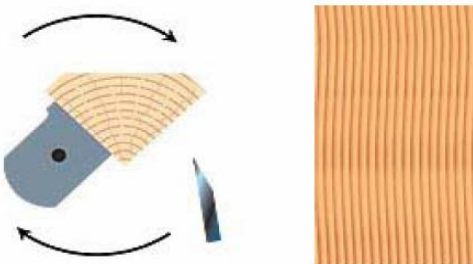
Plain slice (Flat cut)

Slicing is parallel to a line through the center of the log. This results in a combination of "cathedral" and "straight" grain patterns. This is the most common slicing method. Used mostly on Oak, Maple, Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut.



Quarter slice

The cut on this log is perpendicular to the growth rings. This allows for a vertically straight grain appearance. When used on red or white Oak, it produces a straight grain, but "flake" or "hash" mark pattern (as shown above) which is a result of slicing through the Medullary Ray which only occurs in Oak trees.



Rift Cut

This type of cut is mainly used only on Oak species to prevent the "flaking" that the quartered cut has. Because rift cutting yields the least veneer per log, it is generally the most expensive slicing method.