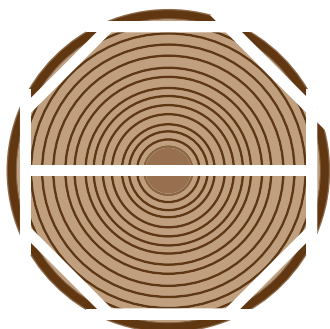
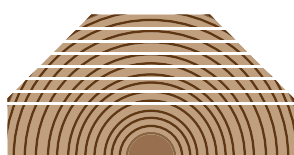


Crown Cut Veneer



The log is first cut into half.



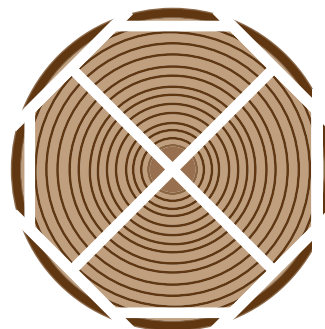
The halved log is sliced straight across. The cut runs parallel to a line through the centre of the log, and at a tangent to the growth rings.



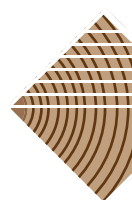
Veneers tend to have a strong grain pattern in their centre and a more linear effect at the edges.



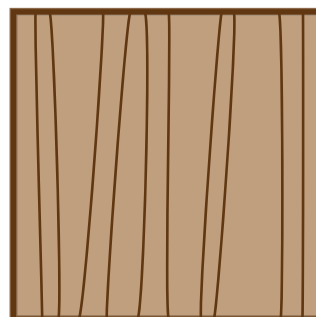
Quarter Cut Veneer



The log is first cut into quarters creating four flitches.



Each quarter flitch is then straight sliced, at roughly right angles to the growth rings.



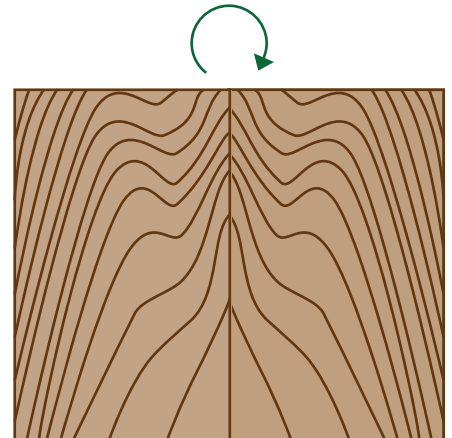
This produces a veneer with a uniform lined vertical grain.



Veneer Matching

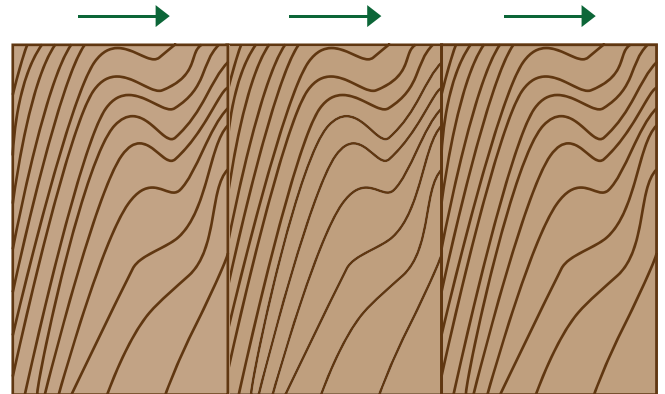
Book Matching

Like the centre pages of a book, each veneer is folded out with its mirror image. The adjoining veneers are from the same piece of wood, so they have almost identical pattern, but mirrored.



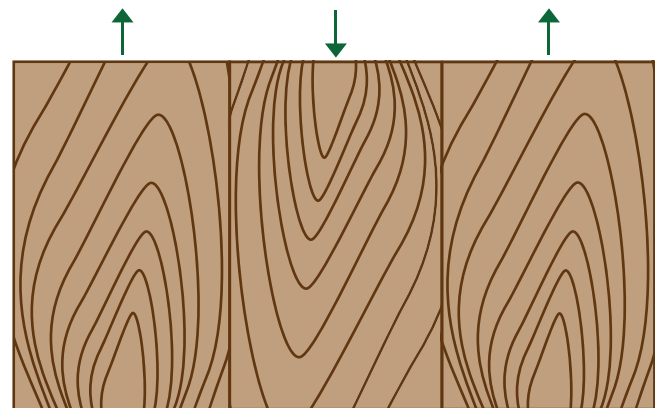
Slip Matching

The veneers are laid face up and side by side. The grain pattern is repeated at the width of each leaf. The grain repeats but joints do not match up.



Reverse Slip Matching

The veneers are laid out slip matched, then every other leaf is rotated 180 degrees. This balances the crowns of the grain.



Random Matching

Veneer leafs are placed in random order and orientation and randomly spliced edge to edge. This produces unique panels with a rustic look.

