

1300-G-12

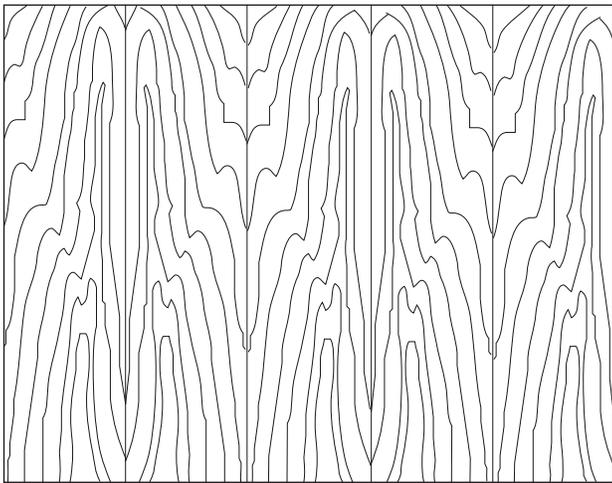
Matching Between Individual Pieces of Veneer

Leaf Matching

The way in which the individual cuts are placed next to each other during the fabrication of the veneer face is the next factor affecting the appearance of the doors. The type of match at the joint line must be specified.

Natural variations in the leaves and the progression of the grain pattern across the face are the hallmarks of real wood doors.

Book Match



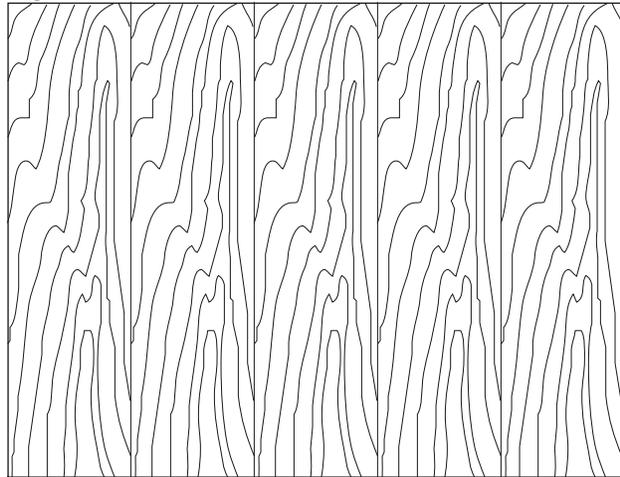
Book Match - Figure 1300-05

The most commonly used match in the industry. Every other piece of veneer is turned over so adjacent pieces are opened like two adjacent pages in a book. The veneer joints match and create a mirrored image pattern at the joint line, yielding a maximum continuity of grain. Book matching is used with plain sliced, and less often with other cuts of veneers.

Barber Pole Effect in Book Match

Because the “tight” and “loose” faces alternate in adjacent pieces of veneer, they may accept stain differently, and this may result in a noticeable color variation. Book matching also accentuates cell polarization, causing the perception of different colors. These natural characteristics are often called barber pole, and are not a manufacturing defect. It is possible, in some instances, to minimize this effect with special finishing techniques.

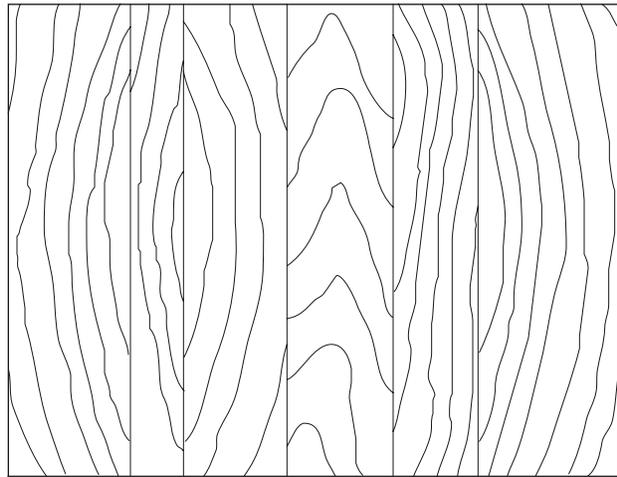
Slip Match



Slip Match - Figure 1300-06

Adjoining pieces of veneer are placed in sequence without turning over every other piece. The grain figure repeats, but joints won't show mirrored effect. Slip matching is often used in quarter cut, rift cut, and comb grain veneers to minimize the barber pole effect.

Random Match



Random Match - Figure 1300-07

A random selection of individual pieces of veneer from one or more logs. Produces a “board-like” appearance.

1300

