



Cherry

It is as difficult to adequately describe the natural beauty and character of wood as it is to describe an original painting in oil. In fact, this is more than a passing comparison. A tree and a painting are both originals, and each is the only one of its kind.

veneer summary table flat cut (plain sliced)

Slicing is done parallel to a line through the center of the log. Cathedral and straight grained patterns result. The individual pieces of veneer are kept in the order they are sliced, permitting a natural grain progression when assembled as veneer faces.

Species	Cherry	NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Cut	Plain sliced	Small conspicuous burls and pin knots – Combined average number	1 per 1.33 sq. ft. (0.13 sq. m)
Grade description	A	Conspicuous burls – Maximum size	3/8" (9.5 mm)
COLOR AND MATCHING (white)		Conspicuous pin knots – Average number	1 per 1.8 sq. ft. (0.17 sq. m)
Sapwood	Yes/No*	Maximum size: dark part	1/8" (3 mm)
Heartwood	Yes	Maximum size: total	1/4" (6 mm)
Color streaks or spots	Slight	Scattered sound and repaired knots – Combined average number	No
Color variation	Slight	Maximum size – dark part	No
Sharp color contrasts at joints	No	Maximum size – repaired	No
TYPE OF MATCHING		Average number – Repaired	No
Book matched	Yes	Mineral Streaks	Slight
Continuous matched (transom)	Specify	Bark pockets	No
Slip matched	Specify	Worm tracks	No
Random matched	Specify	Vine Marks	Occasional
Nominal minimum width of face components	Plain sliced 4" (102 mm)	Cross bars	Occasional
ADAPTED FROM HPVA LATEST EDITION.		MANUFACTURING CHARACTERISTICS	
		Rough cut	No
		Blended repaired tapering hairline splits	Two 1/16" x 6" (1.6 mm x 152 mm)
		Repairs	Small Blending
		SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
		Gum spots	Occasional

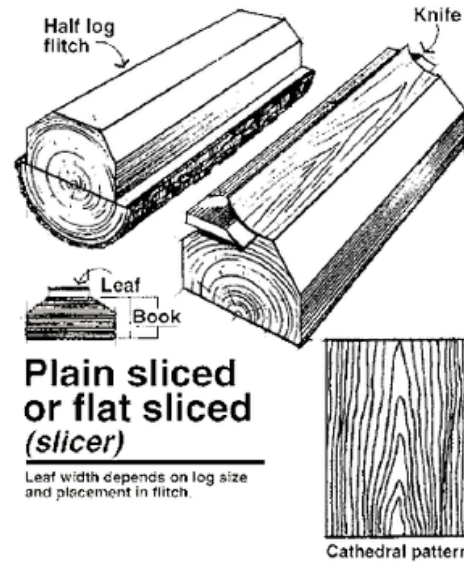
* Percentage of sapwood may be permitted in this grade.



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Book and running match

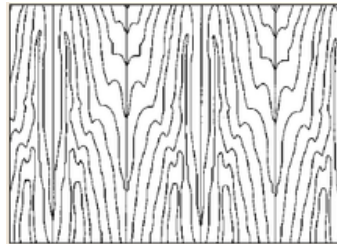
Plain sliced



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

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 rotary, plain sliced, quarter, rift cut or comb grain 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 called barber poling.

ASSEMBLY OF SPLICED VENEER ON A FACE

The type of "assembly match" must be specified to obtain a desired appearance. Any sequence matching from opening to opening must be specified.

RUNNING MATCH

Non-symmetrical appearance in any single door face. Veneer pieces of unequal width. Each face is assembled from as many veneer pieces as necessary.

