



R/C Birch

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.

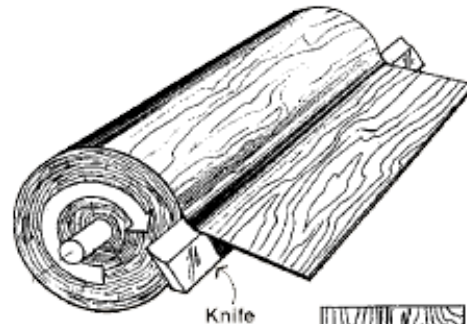
veneer summary table rotary

This cut follows the log’s annual growth rings, providing a generally bold random appearance.

Species	Birch	NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Cut	Plain sliced	Small conspicuous burls and pin knots – Combined average number	3 per 2.69 sq. ft. (0.25 sq. m)
COLOR AND MATCHING (white)		Conspicuous burls – Maximum size	1/2" (12.7 mm)
Sapwood	Slight	Conspicuous pin knots – Average number	3 per 8 sq. ft. (0.74 sq. m)
Heartwood	No	Maximum size: dark part	1/8" (3 mm)
Color streaks or spots	Slight	Maximum size: total	1/4" (6 mm)
Color variation	Slight	Scattered sound and repaired knots – Combined average number	No
Sharp color contrasts at joints	Slight	Maximum size – Sound	No
TYPE OF MATCHING		Maximum size – Repaired	No
Book matched	No	Average number – Repaired	No
Continuous matched (transom)	No	Mineral Streaks	Slight
Slip matched	Specify	Bark pockets	No
Pleasing matched	Yes	Worm tracks	Slight
Random matched	No	Vine Marks	Slight
Nominal minimum width of face components	Rotary 3.5" (89 mm)	Cross bars	Slight
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

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Quarter cut



Rotary (lathe)

- Wide sheets
 - Broad pattern
 - Difficult matching
- Used primarily on economy or commercial grades.*

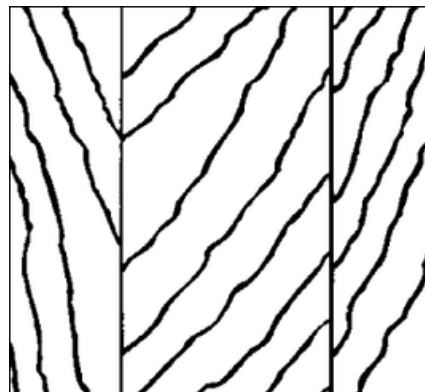


Very broad pattern

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.



PLEASING 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.

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.

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.