



White Maple

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 Quarter Cut

A series of stripes is produced. These stripes vary in width from species to species. A natural distribution of ray fleck (flake) is a characteristic of this cut in red and white oak.

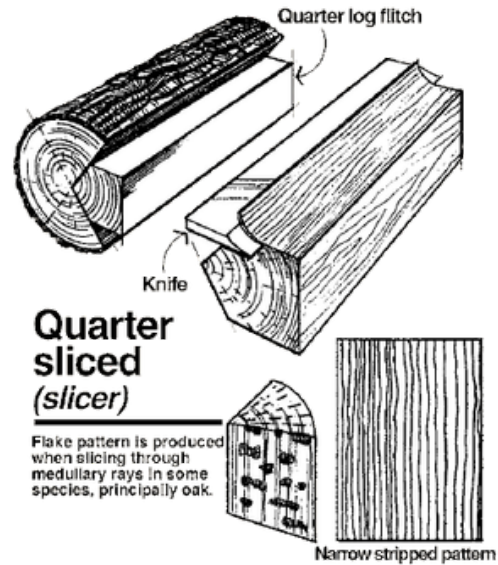
Species	Maple	NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Cut	Quarter Cut	Small conspicuous burls and pin knots – Combined average number	1 per 2.69 sq. ft. (0.25 sq. m)
Grade description	A	Conspicuous burls – Maximum size	3/8" (9.5 mm)
COLOR AND MATCHING (white)		Conspicuous pin knots – Average number	1 per 8 sq. ft. (0.74 sq. m)
Sapwood	Yes	Maximum size: dark part	1/8" (3 mm)
Heartwood	No	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 – Sound	No
Sharp color contrasts at joints	Yes	Maximum size – Repaired	No
TYPE OF MATCHING		Average number – Repaired	No
Book matched	Specify	Mineral Streaks	Slight
Continuous matched (transom)	Specify	Bark pockets	No
Slip matched	Yes	Worm tracks	Slight
Random matched	Specify	Vine Marks	Slight
Nominal minimum width of face components	Quarter 3" (76 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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Slip and running match

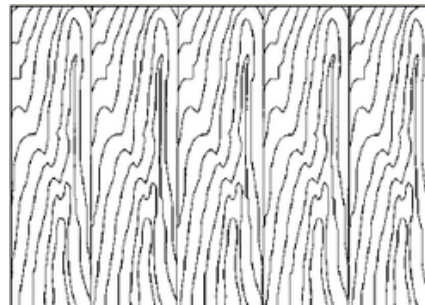
Quarter cut



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.



SLIP MATCH

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 mini-mize the barber pole effect.

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.

