CEDAN

Veneer Matching and Arrangement Types

Matching Methods

BOOK MATCH

- The most common matching type. Alternating leaves of veneer are turned over, so that adjacent leaves are opened like the pages of a book.
- Visual effect: Veneer joints match, creating a symmetrical pattern. Yields maximum continuity of grain. Prominent characteristics will ascend or descend across the face.

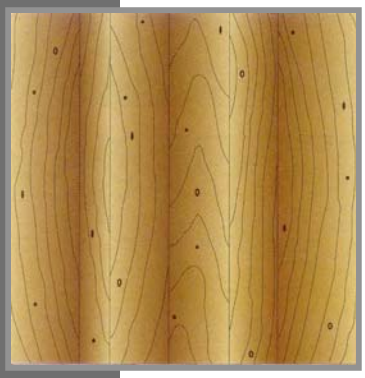
SLIP MATCH

- Adjoining veneer leaves are fed out in sequence (Without being turned) so that the same side of the veneer leaves is exposed.
- Visual effect: Figure repeats but grain does not match at joint.
- Enhances color uniformity because all faces have a similar light reflection. Joints may not be noticeable if grain is straight; vertical slant may occur if grain is not exactly vertical.

Matching Methods

RANDOM MATCH

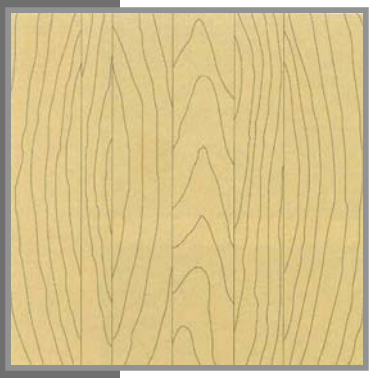
- Veneer leaves of the same species are selected and assembled without regard to color or grain, resulting in variation, contrasts, and patterns color and grain. Pleasing appearance is not required.
- Visual effect: No visual continuity across the face should be expected.



PLANK MATCH

- Dissimilar (in color, grain, or width) veneer leaves of the same species are specially selected and assembled in specific order to create a particular look.
- Plank matched faces are sometimes grooved at the joints between veneer leaves to simulate lumber planking.
- Visual effect: Casual or rustic effect.
- The components may be of different widths within the panel face.

Matching Methods



PLEASING MATCH

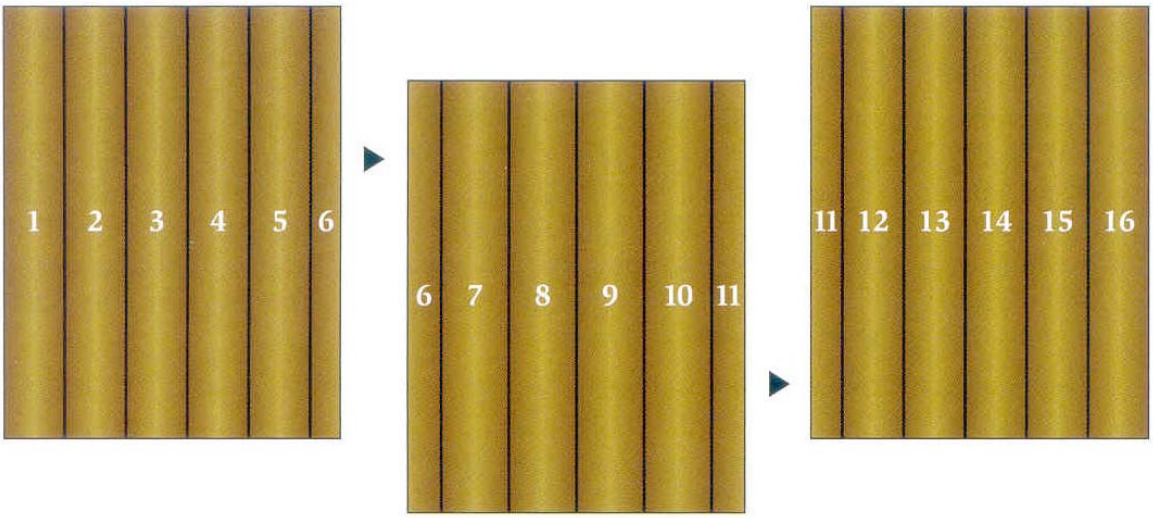
- Veneer leaves are matched by color similarity.
- Visual effect: Provides an overall pleasing appearance. No sharp color contrasts are allowed at the joints. Grain characteristics may not match.

SPECIAL MATCHING

- Matching techniques such as diamond (inverted or non-inverted), butterfly, oblique, narrow-heart, checkerboard, and sunbeam.
- Visual effect: Create rare mosaic effects.

Matching Arrangement

Running Match

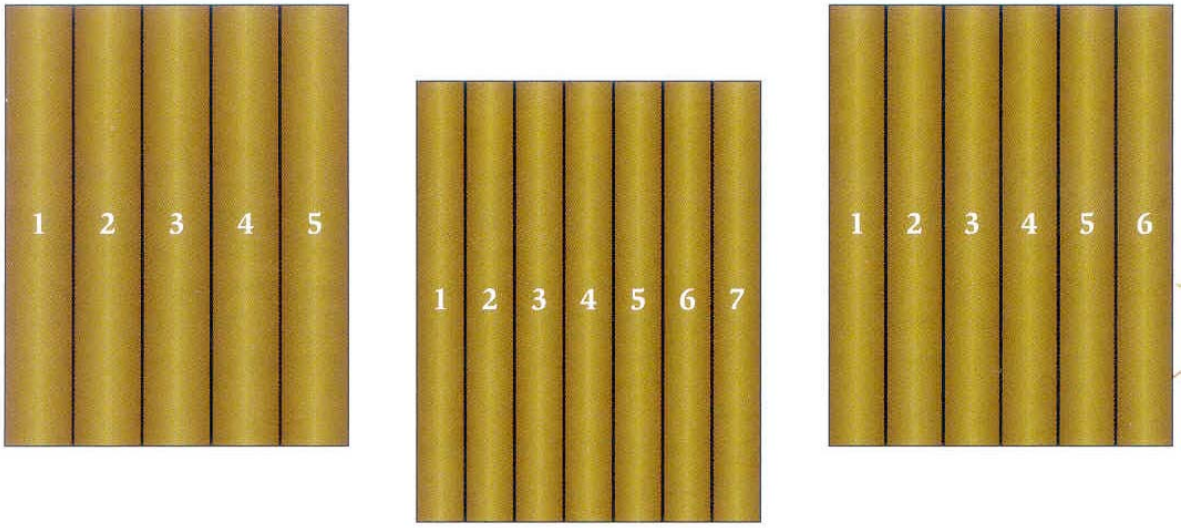


RUNNING MATCHED SHEET

The veneer leaves are fed continuously into the slicing machine, and the machine forms the individual faces by cutting the continuous ribbon of veneer at the pre-specified width without regard to the number of the components in any one face or width of those components. As a result, a veneer leaf may be split to form the end of one face and the beginning of the next sheet. The trimmed leaves are known as "remainders".

Matching Arrangement

Balance Match



BALANCE MATCHED SHEET

Each panel face is assembled from leaves of uniform width before edge trimming. This construction eliminates remainders and is usually more aesthetically pleasing than running match but come at a higher cost.

Matching Arrangement

Center Balance Match

CENTER BALANCE MATCHED SHEET

A special case of balance matching in which each panel is made from an even number of leaves. The use of an even number of leaves results in a veneer joint in the center of the panel. This construction is more expensive than balance matching.