Plain Sliced Cherry

Cherry trees can reach a height of 100 feet with a diameter of four to five feet. Cherry is found in the Eastern half of the United States, with production centered in the Middle Atlantic States.

The sapwood of Cherry is light in color, while the heartwood darkens upon exposure to a deep reddish brown with a distinctive luster. It has fine, uniform texture and a generally straight grain.

Cherry is medium heavy, strong, and moderately hard with beautiful natural characteristics. Cherry is one of the most sought after hardwoods and turns splendidly darker with age.

Valued for its decorative appearance, Cherry is commonly used for furniture, architectural woodwork, and doors.

Plain Sliced Cherry veneer has a uniform texture and heartwood that varies from light to dark. The grain is straight, finely textured and closed with a gentle waving figure and cathedral pattern. Cherry lends itself well to stains and topcoats, resulting in a very even finish.

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Flat Cut Mahogany

Mahogany trees can grow to 150 feet in height and up to six feet in diameter. African Mahogany (Khaya exhibits similar characteristics to Honduras Mahogany and is typically an acceptable alternative. The Central and South American (Honduras Mahogany veneer supply is vanishing due to several factors including governmental logging regulations, pirating, and tighter security by Customs.

African Mahogany's heartwood is a light pink brown but darkens upon exposure to a deeper red-brown also exhibiting an optical phenomenon known as chatoyancy (changing in luster or color. It has a texture that ranges from medium to coarse and a grain that's straight to interlocked.

Mahogany produces a straight grain with open texture, although it can be found with an attractive figure. The density is very uniform due to the nearly continuous growing season of its range. The wood lends itself well to being cut into fine veneer.

Mahogany is used for fine furniture, cabinets, interior trim, musical instruments and doors.

Flat Cut Mahogany veneer exhibits subtle cathedral grain effect. The open grain of Mahogany is very receptive to stains and topcoats.

Due to the broad range of color variation from log to log and veneer face to veneer face, it is recommended that veneer be selected for color and grain in projects where a high degree of uniformity between doors is required. Darker stains on Mahogany will minimize this color variation. Contact customer service for special pricing if this degree of color and grain control is required.

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Plain Sliced White Maple

Maple trees grow to heights of 120 feet with a diameter of three feet. Approximately two-thirds of Maple lumber and veneer production originates from the Middle Atlantic and Lake States. Commercial species of Maple in the United States include Sugar Maple, Black Maple, Silver Maple, and Red Maple.

The wood of Sugar Maple and Black Maple is known as hard maple. The sapwood of Maple is commonly white with a slight reddish brown tinge. The heartwood is usually light reddish brown, but can be considerably darker.

Hard Maple is strong and has a fine, uniform texture; it is generally straight grained. Sugar Maple may also occur with "birds-eye", "curly", and "fiddleback" grain.

Maple is used primarily for lumber, veneer, and pulpwood. A large portion of Maple lumber and veneer is used for products like flooring, furniture, boxes, and doors.

Plain Sliced White Maple veneer has characteristics very similar to Select White Birch. The wood texture is smooth and fine with a lineal grain pattern. This tranquil pattern is complemented by the even coloration resulting from utilization of only sapwood veneer. The grain pattern and coloration may be amplified or masked by the color of stain chosen to finish the door face.

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Plain Sliced Red Oak

Oak trees can reach a height of 125 feet with large diameters. Most Red Oak comes from the Southern States, Southern Mountain Regions, Atlantic Coastal Plains, and Central States. The primary sources for Red Oak lumber and veneer are Northern Red Oak, Black Oak, and Southern Red Oak.

Red Oak sapwood is nearly white, usually only one to two inches thick, and found immediately under the bark. The heartwood is a warm brown with a tinge of red and is used for the production of Red Oak lumber and veneer.

The wood of Red Oak is heavy and strong with a distinctive open grain texture. Red Oak can reveal many pronounced grain designs depending on the sawing or veneer cutting method used in processing.

Red Oak is commonly cut into lumber, veneer, and fuel wood. The lumber is typically processed into flooring, furniture, and general millwork, while the veneer is often used for furniture, doors, and paneling.

Plain Sliced Red Oak veneer has a course, open grain texture and expresses a very strong cathedral grain effect. The pattern results from peaked bands of less dense early season growth and more dense late season growth. The open grain texture is very receptive to stains and topcoats.

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Plain Sliced White Oak

Oak trees can grow to a height of 125 feet with large diameters. White Oak timber comes primarily from the Southern States, South Atlantic States, and Central States. Principle species are White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Bur Oak, and Live Oak.

The sapwood of White Oak is nearly white, usually only one to two inches thick, and found directly beneath the bark. The heartwood is generally grayish brown and is used to produce White Oak lumber and veneer.

The wood of White Oak is heavy, even slightly heavier than Red Oak; it is strong with an open grain texture. White Oak can reveal many pronounced grain designs dependant on the sawing or veneer cutting method specified.

White Oak is commonly used for lumber, veneer, and fuel wood, with the veneer being popular for use in the manufacture of doors.

Plain Sliced White Oak veneer displays a course, open grain texture and expresses a very strong cathedral grain effect. The pattern results from peaked bands of less dense early season growth and more dense late season growth. The open grain texture is very receptive to stains and topcoats.

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Rift Red Oak

Oak trees can reach a height of 125 feet with large diameters. Most Red Oak comes from the Southern States, Southern Mountain Regions, Atlantic Coastal Plains, and Central States. The primary sources for Red Oak lumber and veneer are Northern Red Oak, Black Oak, and Southern Red Oak.

Red Oak sapwood is nearly white, usually only one to two inches thick, and found immediately under the bark. The heartwood is a warm brown with a tinge of red and is used for the production of Red Oak lumber and veneer.

The wood of Red Oak is heavy and strong with a distinctive open grain texture. Red Oak can reveal many pronounced grain designs depending on the sawing or veneer cutting method used in processing.

Red Oak is commonly cut into lumber, veneer, and fuel wood. The lumber is typically processed into flooring, furniture, and general millwork, while the veneer is often used for furniture, doors, and paneling.

Rift Red Oak veneer produces a very straight grain pattern that deviates very little from top to bottom. This nearly lineal pattern equalizes the exposure of the less dense early growth and the more dense late growth wood structures. The open grain texture readily accepts stain and topcoats.

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Plain Sliced Select White Birch

Birch trees can reach a height of 70 feet, with a diameter of more than two feet. Most Birch veneer comes from Yellow Birch and Sweet Birch. These types of Birch trees grow principally in the Northeastern States, Lake States, and along the Appalachian Mountains to Northern Georgia.

Yellow Birch has white sapwood and light reddish-brown heartwood, while Sweet Birch has a light-colored sapwood and dark brown heartwood tinged with red. The wood is heavy and strong with a fine, uniform grain.

Birch veneer is classified by coloration into three basic groups: Natural, Select White, and Select Dark. Natural Birch veneer contains both heartwood and sapwood, in varying amounts. Select White Birch veneer contains only sapwood. Likewise, Select Dark Birch veneer contains only red or brown heartwood.

Yellow and Sweet Birch lumber and veneer are mostly used for the manufacture of furniture, baskets, interior trim, and doors.

Plain Sliced Select White Birch veneer bears fine wood texture combined with lineal grain features. By plain slicing the wood, a combination of cathedral and straight grain patterns result, although muted by the sole use of sapwood, exhibiting a consistent fresh coloration throughout the door face veneer. Finishing the door face can amplify or mask the grain pattern depending on what stain color is selected.

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Rotary Natural Birch

Birch trees can reach a height of 70 feet, with a diameter of more than two feet. Most Birch veneer comes from Yellow Birch and Sweet Birch. These types of Birch trees grow principally in the Northeastern States, Lake States, and along the Appalachian Mountains to Northern Georgia.

Yellow Birch has white sapwood and light reddish-brown heartwood, while Sweet Birch has a light-colored sapwood and dark brown heartwood tinged with red. The wood is heavy and strong with a fine, uniform grain.

Birch veneer is classified by coloration into three basic groups: Natural, Select White, and Select Dark. Natural Birch veneer contains both heartwood and sapwood, in varying amounts. Select White Birch veneer contains only sapwood. Likewise, Select Dark Birch veneer contains only red or brown heartwood.

Yellow and Sweet Birch lumber and veneer are mostly used for the manufacture of furniture, baskets, interior trim, and doors.

Rotary Natural Birch veneer displays fine wood texture and a very irregular grain pattern that is accentuated by the presence of light colored sapwood permeated by much darker heartwood. The extreme difference in coloration may be highlighted or subdued when the door face veneer is finished and should, therefore, be considered before specifying Natural Birch.

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Birch trees can reach a height of 70 feet, with a diameter of more than two feet. Most Birch veneer comes from Yellow Birch and Sweet Birch. These types of Birch trees grow principally in the Northeastern States, Lake States, and along the Appalachian Mountains to Northern Georgia.

Yellow Birch has white sapwood and light reddish-brown heartwood, while Sweet Birch has a light-colored sapwood and dark brown heartwood tinged with red. The wood is heavy and strong with a fine, uniform grain.

Birch veneer is classified by coloration into three basic groups: Natural, Select White, and Select Dark. Natural Birch veneer contains both heartwood and sapwood, in varying amounts. Select White Birch veneer contains only sapwood. Likewise, Select Dark Birch veneer contains only red or brown heartwood.

Yellow and Sweet Birch lumber and veneer are mostly used for the manufacture of furniture, baskets, interior trim, and doors.

Rotary Select White Birch veneer exhibits smooth texture and a very subtle irregular grain pattern due to the sole use of sapwood. This presents a creamy coloration throughout the door face. The grain pattern may be muted or highlighted by the color of stain chosen to finish the door face veneer.

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