

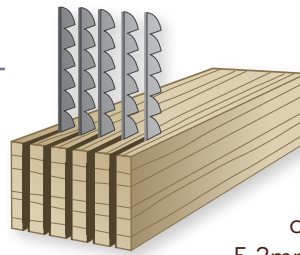
Why Sawn-Cut Veneer makes a difference.

There are 3 ways to cut veneers that go into the production of engineered flooring. Though each technique has strengths and weaknesses, we believe the **sawn-cut method is superior** not only in the **natural beauty of the product** but also from the aspect of **environmental stewardship**.

Sawn-cut veneers can be cut thick enough to allow for sanding and refinishing multiple times lengthening the lifetime of the flooring in your home. Although less material may be used initially in thinly sliced or peeled veneers, they are generally too thin for any repair or refinishing, meaning once damaged there is no way to revive the floor.

The sawn-cut technique produces the finest veneer for flooring applications both in the look of the veneer and the stability and durability of the final product. This method shows the full scope of the natural characteristics of the lumber and provides a thick enough wear layer to refinish multiple times giving the floor a lifetime of use.

The 3 techniques are outlined here.

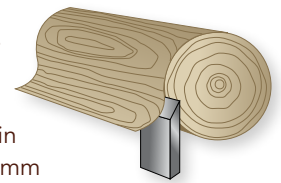


Sawn-Cut Veneer

The sawn-cut technique involves taking lumber and sawing through it in the same fashion as a traditional solid wood floor. The only difference is the thickness of the cut. We cut our veneers at 5.2mm thick in order to give the floor a lifetime of use. These thick veneers if damaged can be re-sanded and finished multiple times. Sawn-cut lumber will thus have the same natural variation in both color and character marks as a solid wood floor. This technique yields a naturally beautiful product that can be cut thick enough to give the floor a lifetime of use while being more dimensionally stable than a traditional solid wood floor.

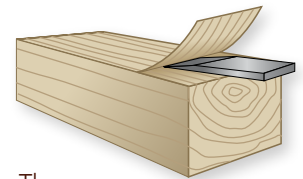
Rotary Peeled Veneer

To make rotary peeled veneer logs are positioned on a large lathe and spun against a sharp blade peeling the veneers off the log. The veneers vary in thickness but are generally very thin (.3mm to 2.5mm) as the goal of this technique is efficiency. This technique can produce veneer that is prone to lathe checks or small stress points in the wood that can crack in dry humidity and cause the surface of the finish to fracture. Rotary peeled veneers produce a grain pattern entirely different than a traditional wood floor. The knife peels the veneer off in a circular direction which will produce grain patterns that can often look very busy with unnatural looking stripes or zig zag patterns. Although rotary peeling is an efficient way to saw veneer the product is neither naturally beautiful or thick enough to withstand a lifetime of wear and tear in your home.



Sliced Veneer

The sliced technique involves taking logs and cutting them into squares called a flitch. These flitches are then soaked to soften the fibers of the wood. The flitch is then drawn across an angled blade and the veneers are sliced off. The resulting appearance is similar to the sawn-cut product but this technique is also limited to making thin veneers (3mm or less) that don't afford a lifetime of re-usable material.



quality

\'kwä-lə-tē\ noun

1. The degree of excellence of something as measured against other similar things.
2. General excellence.
3. A distinctive attribute or characteristic.
4. Marked by a concentrated expenditure of involvement, concern, or commitment.



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