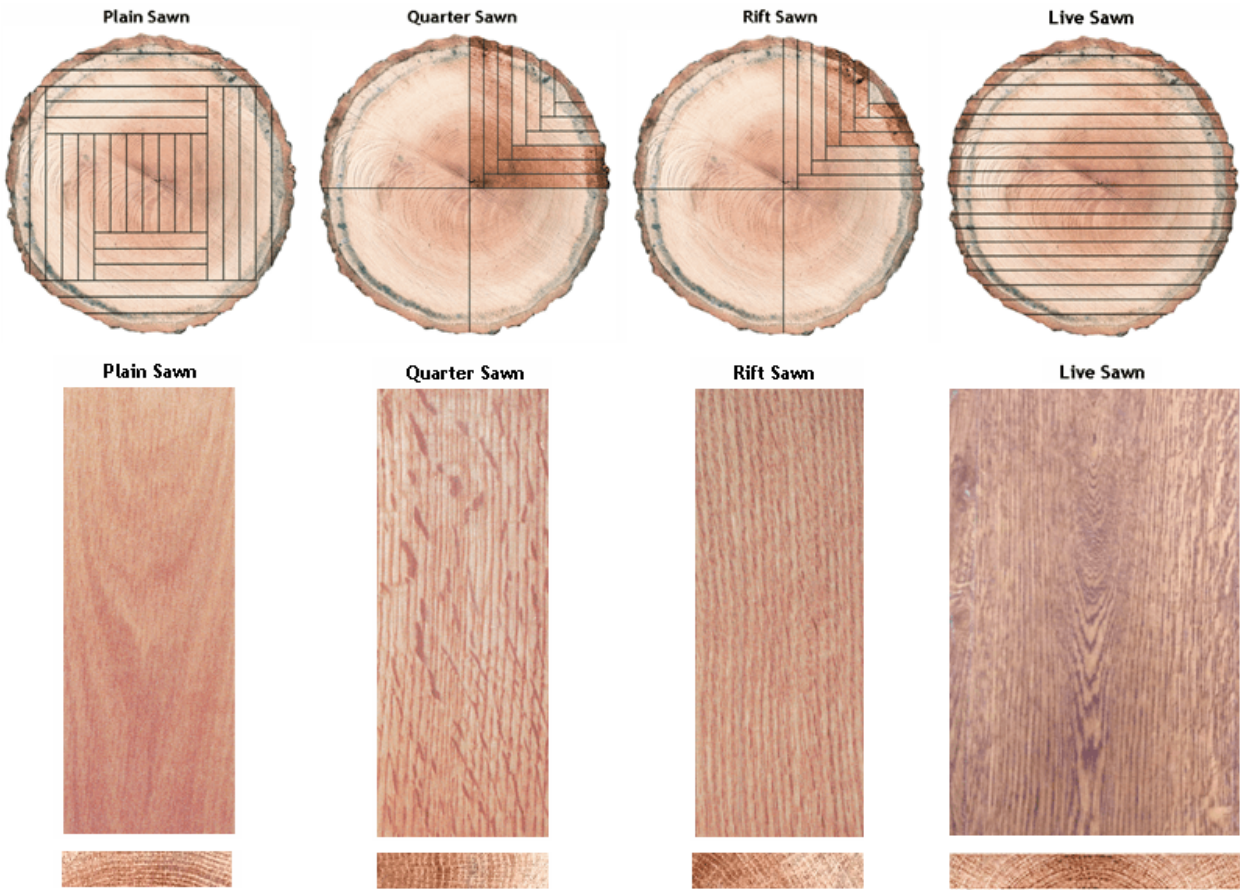


The distinct and beautiful patterns you see in wood grain are a direct result of how the log is cut. At Lawson Brothers Floor Co., we understand that the sawing method plays a crucial role in the final aesthetic of your floor.

There are four primary cuts commonly employed in flooring production: plain sawn, quarter sawn, rift sawn, and live sawn. Lawson Brothers Floor Co. possesses extensive expertise in crafting exquisite floors using each of these unique cutting techniques.



**Plain sawn** is the most common cut and was the standard for homes built the first half of the last century. Typically, two- to three-inch planks of red oak were used, featuring a “cathedral” pattern in the grain. Annual growth rings were very prominent, at a zero- to 35-degree angle.

**Quarter sawn** gets its name from the fact the log is cut into quarters. This cut features annual growth rings at a 60- to 90-degree angle. This creates a visually appealing, somewhat tight vertical grain pattern, often with dramatic flecking.

**Rift sawn** produces a unique linear or vertical grain pattern with no flecking. The annual growth rings are typically between 30 and 60 degrees. Rift and quarter-sawn flooring are aesthetically more appealing than other cuts, due to the minimal grain activity. The flooring is also more dimensionally stable.

**Live sawn** starts with a straight cut through the log, which provides a full range of the wood’s natural characteristics. The grain pattern varies, with vertical grain on the edges. This result is a naturally beautiful floor. The wider the plank, the more uniquely beautiful the grain.