WORKING WITH PAPER AND BOARDS

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WORKING WITH PAPER AND

BOARDS

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1. WORKSHOP TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

2. BASIC MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES

3. STANDARD COMPONENTS

4. SEALS AND SEALING TECHNIQUES

5. BINDING TECHNIQUES

IMPORTANT

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU ALSO DOWNLOAD THE FOLLOWING APPS FROM THE MOBILE APP SECTION OF technologystudent.com 1. SOURCES, ORIGINS, PAPER AND BOARDS 2. PACKAGING AND ASSOCIATED INFORMATION 3. PRINTING PROCESSES 4. PACKAGING SYMBOLS

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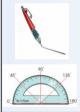
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A glue gun can be used to quickly fix materials together.

Glues such as UHU POR, POLY ZAP and Balso glue, are suitable for models.



A refillable pencil is very useful especially if you are constructing a drawing that needs a constant thickness of line.

A protractor is used to measure angles. A typical protractor is a semi-circular piece of plastic.

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Stick / gel glues such as Pritt Stick are used for gluing card and paper.

Spray Glue - paper / card can be pealed back and repositioned several times before the adhesive properties of the glue disappear.



Double sided tape is a semi-permanent method of joining modelling materials. It is very useful when joining plastic and card based materials.

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Brass fasteners are very useful when joining modelling card together, especially if movement is needed.



A compass is an absolute essential piece of equipment. It is well worth buying a good set which includes at least two compasses allowing the drawing of small and large circles.

A fine pen (colour normally black) is used to draw permanent, accurate lines. Fine pens are available with various thicknesses of 'tips'

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Set Squares are used to draw accurate angles. The most common are 45 and 60/30 degrees.



Circle, ellipse and other drawing stencils, to aid accurate and quick drawing

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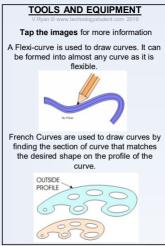
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A compass cutter is used to cut circles in paper and light card. It can be adjusted to cut a variety of accurate sizes A roller cutter is used to cut curves and arcs in paper and card. A cutting mat should be placed below the card. Paper cutters are used to cut card and paper very accurately in straight lines.

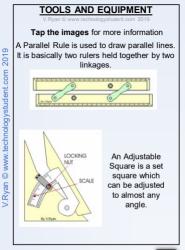
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CREASING TOOL – used to run along a line, creating a 'crease', allowing a clean sharp fold

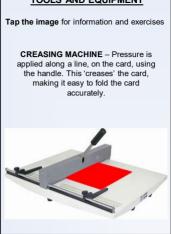


ROLLER CREASING TOOL – used to run along a line, creating a 'crease', allowing a clean sharp fold

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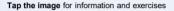


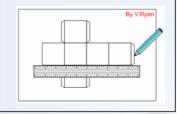


STAGES – MAKING A SIMPLE PACKAGE

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Carefully draw the outline of the net / development using a pencil. A 4H pencil is most suitable because the pencil lead is quite hard and so lines drawn with it are faint





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Colour and shade can be added by the use of a range of techniques and equipment. This could include the use of an air brush, felt pens, coloured pencils, aerosol paint sprays and even paint brushes.

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AIR BRUSH

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A craft knife is then used to run down each of the pencil lines (do not cut through the card). It is important that a steel ruler / safety ruler is used as the sharp blade of the craft knife is less likely to slip. This allows for easy folding later.

Alternatively, place a ruler on each line and run a creasing tool along the lines. This allows for easy folding as well.

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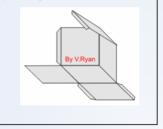


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The net / development (package) is folded. A good tip is to place a ruler on each line and fold the card. The use of a ruler ensures that the fold is along the line. The net can be glued together so that it takes on the form of the package.

Creasing tools or a creasing machine can also be used to fold the package.

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PAPER FASTENINGS

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Paper fasteners are available in a range of sizes. They are ideal for holding pages together. They are supplied in a variety of colours.

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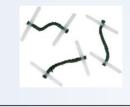






Treasury tags are used to hold pages together. They vary in length according to the number of pages that are to be held. They are sometimes used to bind several pages together.

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BULLDOG CLIPS

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These are often used in conjunction with a clipboard. They are supplied in a range of styles, materials and colours. Pinching the clips together, opens a powerful spring.

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PAPER CLIPS

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The first paper clip design was patented by Samuel B. Fay in 1867, in the US. They have been used for more than a century and are still the most popular fastening. Used to temporarily hold sheets of paper / card together.

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STAPLES

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Staples are a common accessory, used to hold pages together, guite often permanently. They are supplied in a range of sizes. A stapler is charged with staples and individual staples are 'pressed' in position.

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SELF ADHESIVE PADS

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Self adhesive pads are useful for hanging posters on walls, joining card to card and for sticking on the underneath of furniture, to help prevent damage to surfaces.

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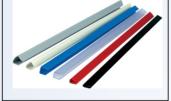


SLIDE BINDERS

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Slide binders are used to hold pages together, usually forming a booklet. The advantage is that they slide over the paper and can be removed relatively easily, when required. They are supplied in a range of colours and sizes.

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These are used to hold papers together and are similar to bull dog clips. Simply fold back the chromed arms to open the clip and slide over the papers. Then, return the chromed arms back to their original position.

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WAX SEAL AND STAMP

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Once regarded as a traditional way of sealing envelopes and also used by solicitors as a 'legal' seal. This technique is growing in popularity again. A stick of sealing wax is heated and softens. The stamp is used to 'squash' the wax, forming a seal that prevents the envelope from coming open.

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TAMPER PROOF ENVELOPE

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This is an envelope that has a self adhesive strip. When the strip comes in contact with the envelope, it sticks to the surface, securing the envelope.

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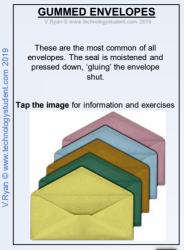


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REUSABLE ENVELOPES

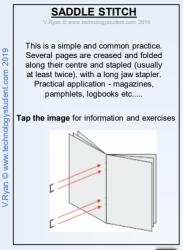
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There are a limited number of designs, that enable envelopes to be reusable. Some paper / card based envelopes can be resealed by winding string around two circular fasteners.

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PERFECT BINDING

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Applied to paper and hard backed books. The pages are split into sections and glued into a heavy weight card / paper backing. School textbooks are often bound in this way.

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WIRE BINDING

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These are extremely common. The pages are held together with either a wire or plastic spiral binding. Notebooks, sketchbooks and documents are often bound using this technique.

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SPIRAL BINDING

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Very common, especially seen with notebooks. The spiral, which can be metal or plastic, is turned through corresponding holes in the paper.

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COMB BINDING

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Similar to spiral binding, but with plastic being used. They are manufactured from plastic and supplied in a range of colours.

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