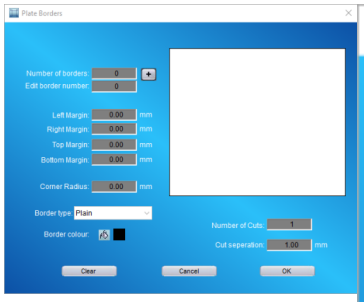
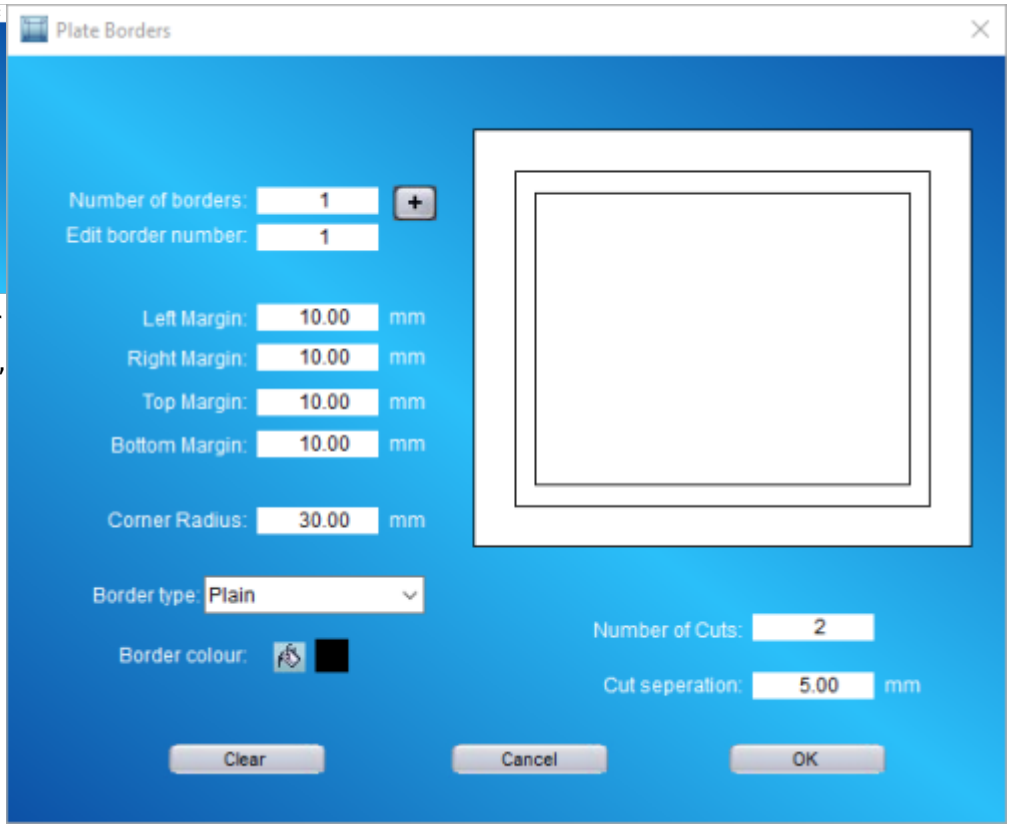
Option de menu "Cadres" (Alt + B)

Clarification

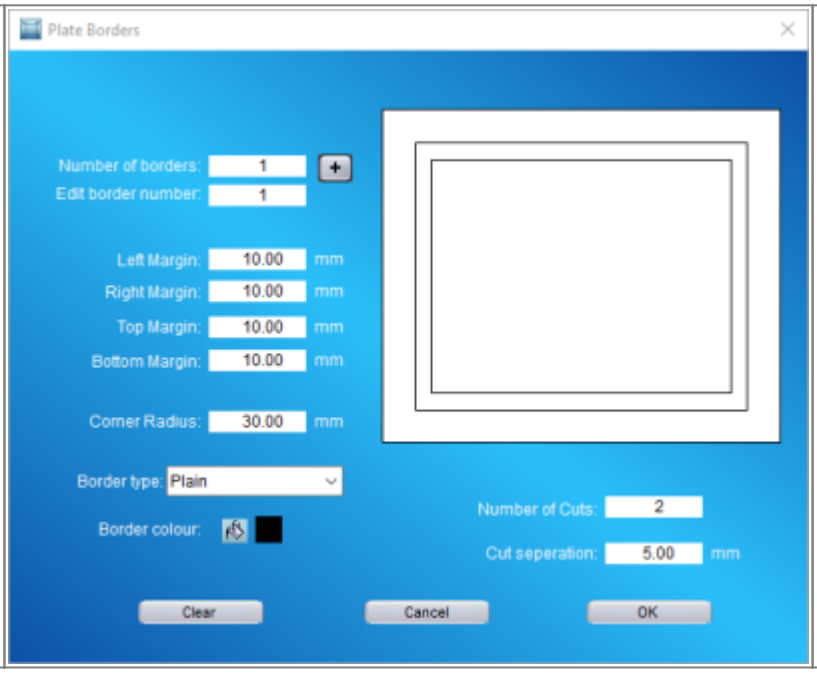


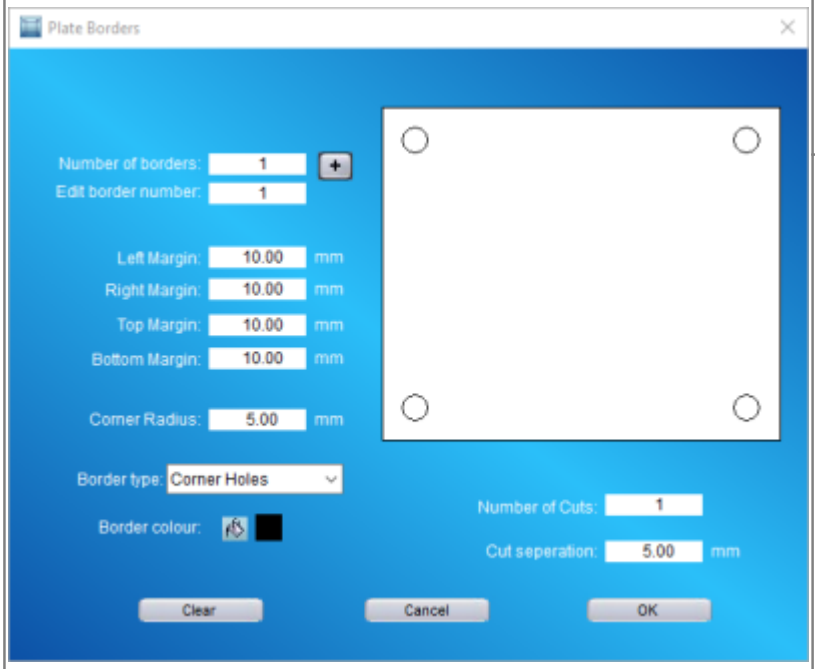


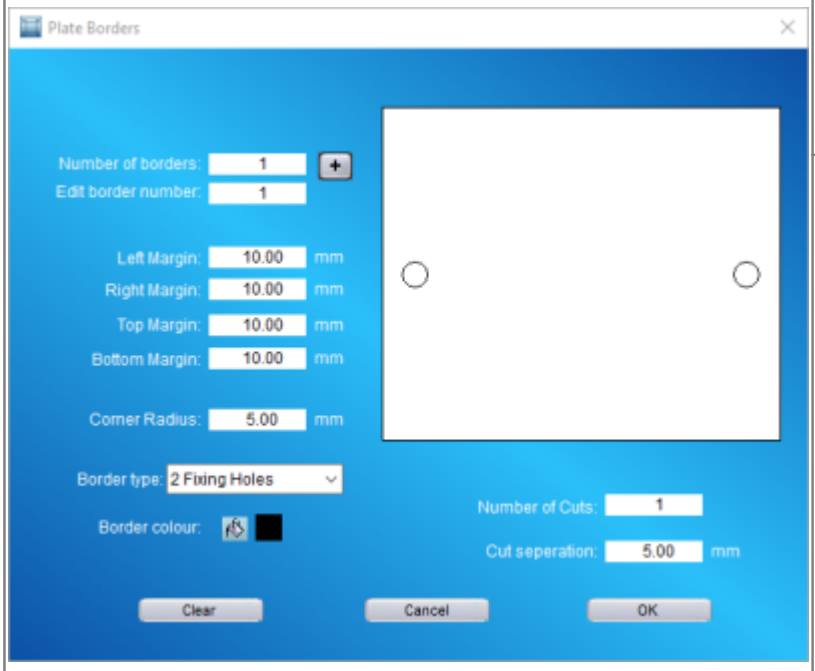
Quand vous venez d'ouvrir l'option de menu "Cadres", la fenêtre contiendra un nombre de cases grisées et une prévisualisation blanche (première image). Du moment où vous augmentez le "Nombre de cadres" en cliquant sur le signe [+], les autres cases deviendront accessibles et vous pouvez commencer à introduire des valeurs (deuxième image).

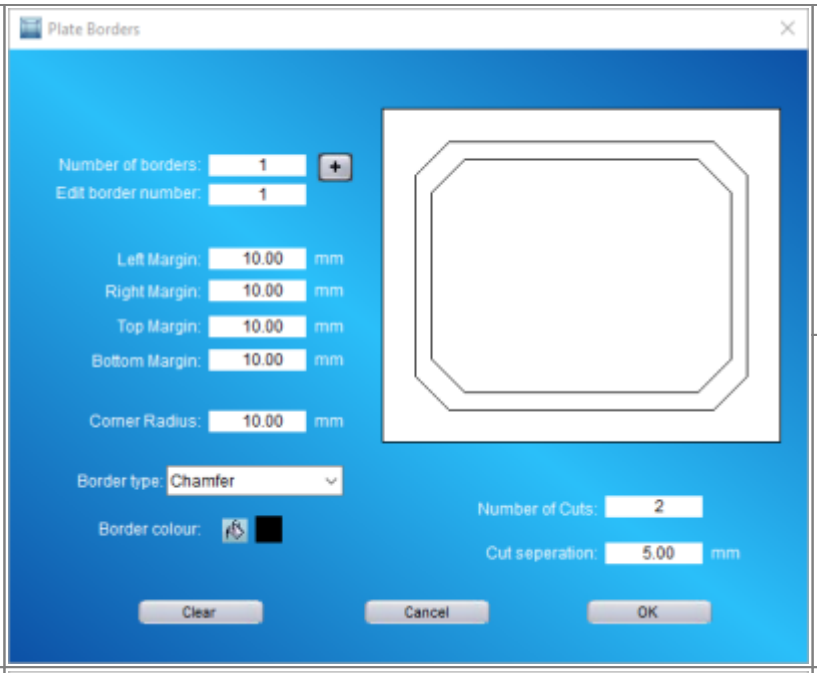
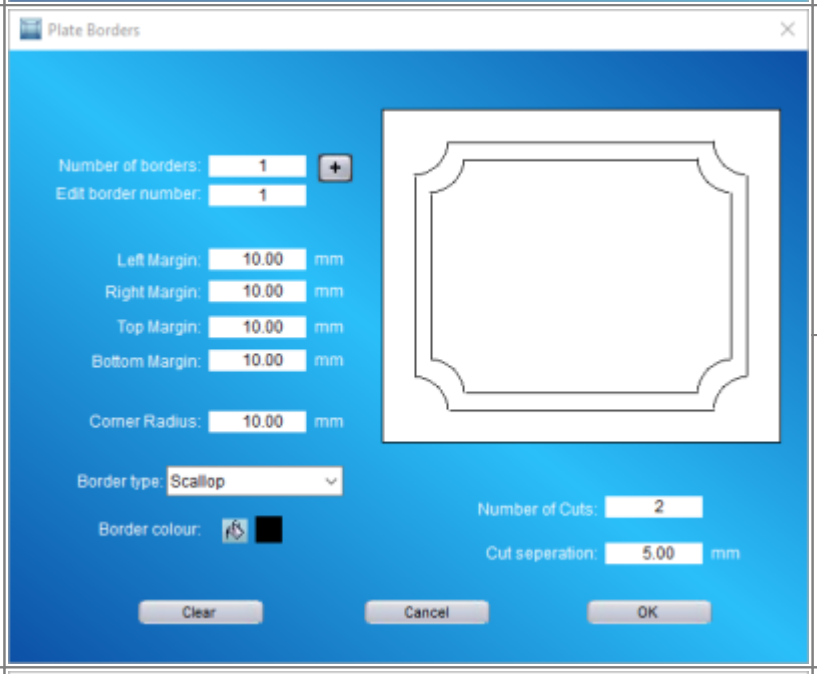
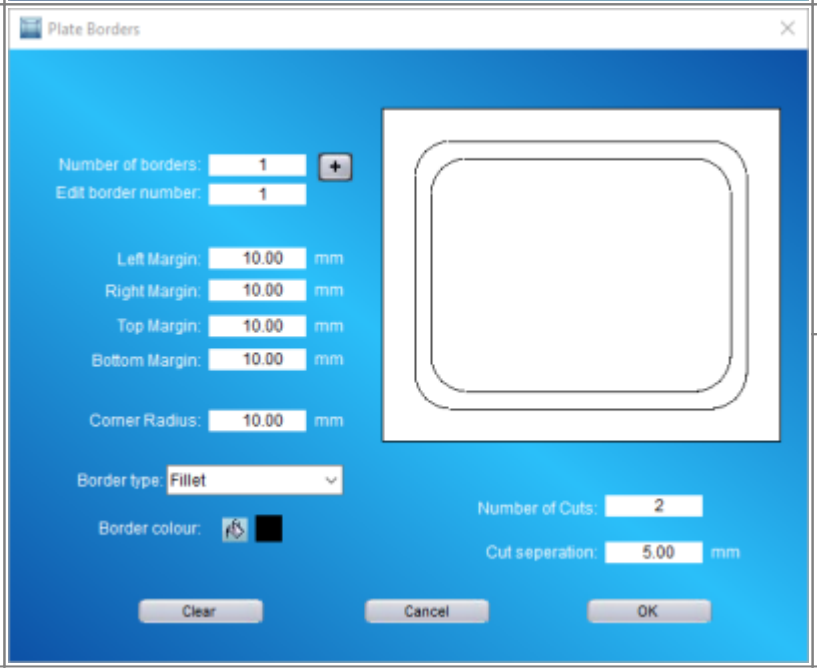
Nombre de cadres	In order to enter values and select a border type, you need to select at least one border. More borders will allow you to combine several border types. We will explain the use after going through the different values.
Éditer cadre numéro	Si vous avez choisi plus d'un cadre, vous saurez sélectionner le numéro du cadre que vous souhaitez éditer.
Marge à gauche	Vous pouvez introduire la distance entre le cadre et chaque bord de la plaque.
Marge à droite	
Marge supérieure	
Marge inférieure	
Rayon d'angle	Quand le type de cadre choisi le permet, la valeur introduite comme *rayon d'angle* affectera le 4 angles de votre travail.
Type de cadre	Vous pouvez consulter la liste de types de cadres ci-dessous pour choisir parm les types de cadres disponibles.
Couleur du cadre	Linking a specific colour to a border will allow you to apply specific engraving parameters to this border, just like you can for a coloured text line.
Nombre de traits	En augmentant le nombre, le cadre sera reproduit vers le centre le plaque, autant de fois que spécifié.
Interdistance	Le décalage entre les différents traits.

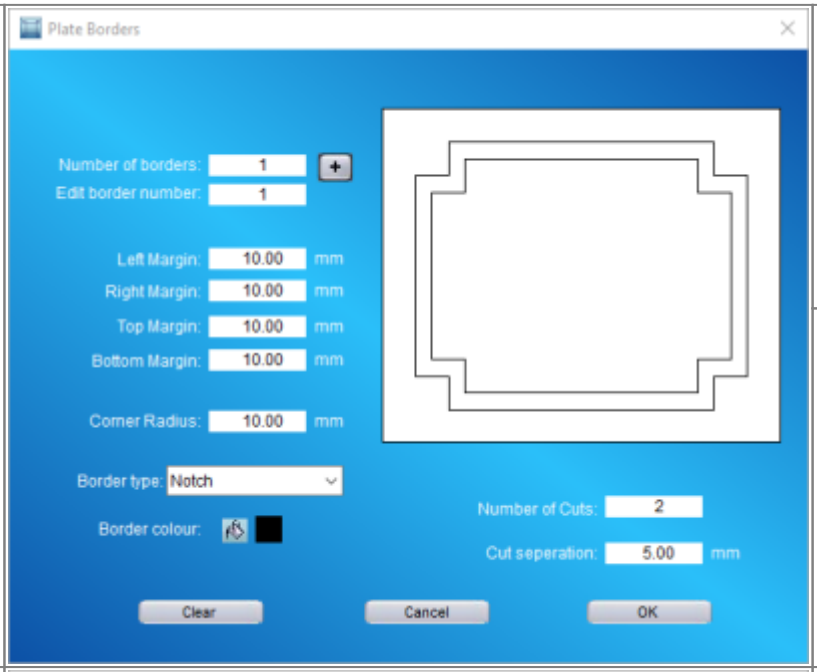
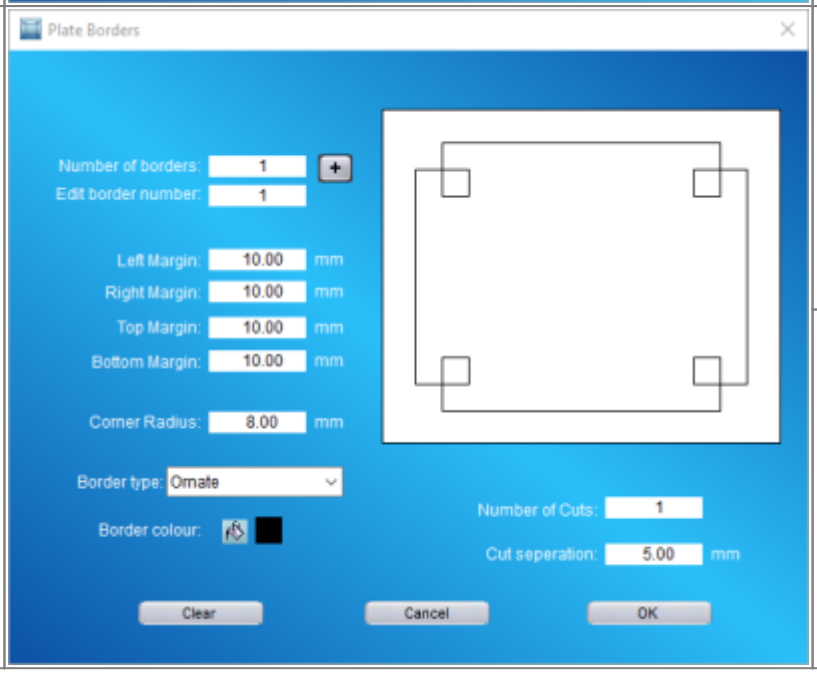
Types de cadres

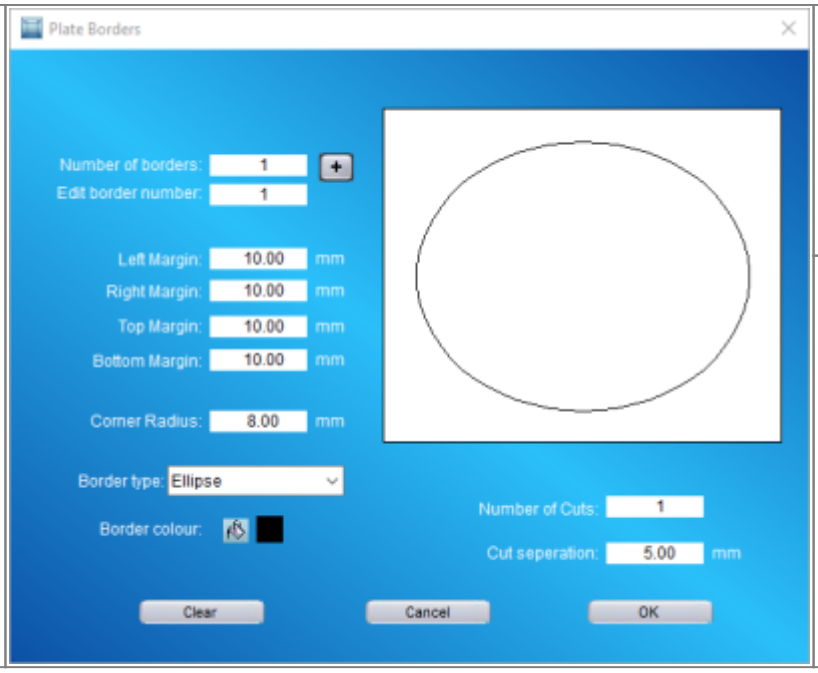
Normal			

4 trous de fixation		**Marges**	Les **marges** sont calculées entre le **centre** des trous et les marges supérieure et inférieure, gauche et droite de la plaque. Pour ce type spécifique de cadre, le rayon de l'"angle" indique le rayon des trous. Faites attention à ce que les valeurs introduites pour les quatre marges soient plus grandes que celle du **rayon de l'angle**. Si la valeur de l'angle dépasse celles des marges, les trous dépasseront partiellent en-dehors des marges de la plaque.
		Rayon d'angle	

2 trous de fixation		**Marges**	Les **marges** sont calculées entre le **centre** des trous et les bords de gauche et de droite de la p)laque. For this particular border type, the “corner” radius indicates the radius of the holes.
		Corner radius	Please see to it that the values entered for the left and right margins are higher than the **corner radius**. If you enter a radius value higher than the margins’ value, the holes will fall partly outside the margins of the plate.

Chanfreiné		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the chamfered corners.
Arrondi négatif		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the scallopped corners.
Arrondi		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the rounded corners.

Entaillé		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the notched corners.
Ornement		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the ornaments.

Ellipse		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** does not do anything.

Notes

■ Number of borders vs. Number of cuts

If you want to apply two (or more) identical borders with a certain offset between them, you will increase the **Number of cuts** and enter the offset as the **Cut separation** value. One can obtain the same effect by increasing the **Number of borders** and adapting the values of the **margins** for each border. This method is more cumbersome, but allows for more flexibility. For example:

- If you create more than two borders, you can change the offset between each individual pair of borders. Let's say, for the first border, you enter 5 mm margins, for the second, 10 mm, and for the third 17 mm margins. The offset between border 1 and 2 will be 5 mm, between 2 and 3, it will be 7 mm.
- You can apply a different border colour for each individual border. That way, you can apply a specific cutter to each border and use the outer border to cut through the plate.

However, when using the **Number of borders** field, when you edit the values of each border, you will only see the active border in the preview. If you want to see the result, you will have to leave the **Plate Borders** window and return to the main screen.

Obviously, you can also combine the two functions and create two **borders**, the first having a single cut (to cut out the plate), the second border containing several **cuts** with an offset between them.

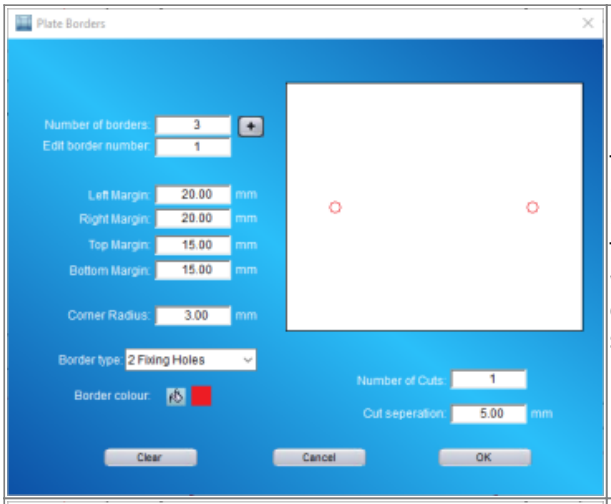
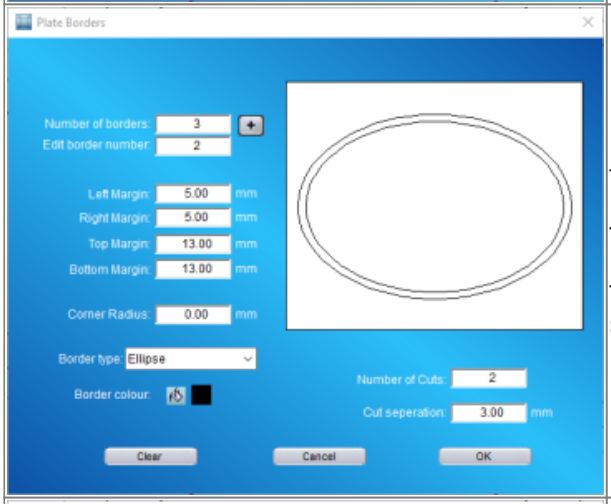
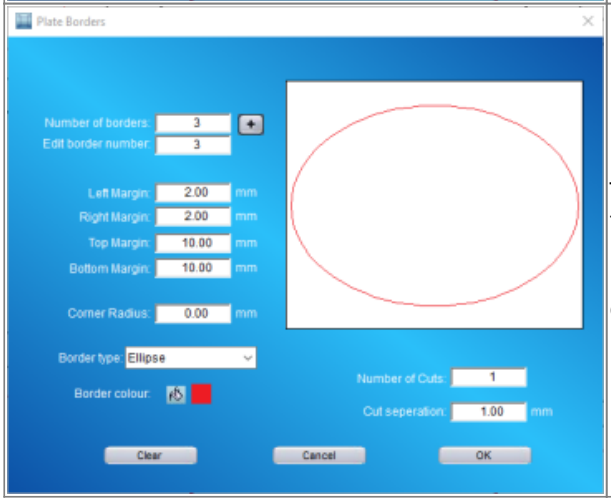
■ Holes (Corner holes and 2 Fixing holes)

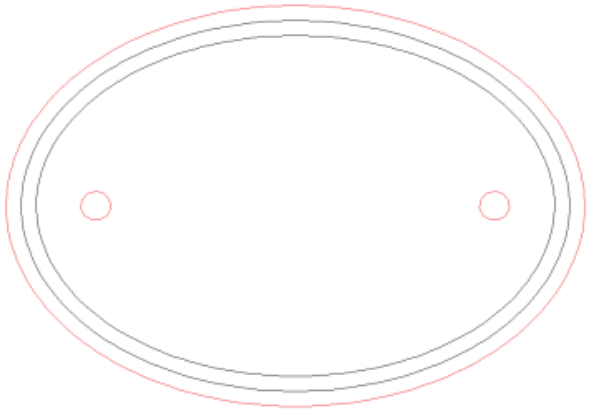
- Normally, when selecting **Corner holes** or **2 Fixing Holes**, you will need to cut deeper into the plate in order to be able to screw the finished plate onto a support or wall.
  In order to do so, you can apply a **Border colour** and link this colour to the same cutter which you use to cut out plates when using **Multiplate**. Even with a plastic sheet like Graflux only partially pierced through, inserting a screw will be easily done applying some extra force.

Access through

- the **[Alt] + [B]** keystroke combination
- the **Borders** shortcut 
- the **Plate menu** - **Borders** option

A practical Example

	The **first border** contains **2 fixing holes** (Border type) placed **15 mm** (left and right margins) from the side and marked in **red** (Colour). This will allow us to link this colour to a specific cutter (e.g. a cutter with a cylindrical edge to cut out straight holes, or a V-shaped cutter creating chamfered holes for a philips head screw.
	The **second border** contains **two** (Number of cuts: 2) **Ellipses** (Border type). The **margins** between the outer ellipse are **5 mm** (Left and Right margin) viz. **13 mm** (Top and bottom). These ellipses are in black so they will be engraved using a standard cutter.
	The **third border** is a **single** (Number of cuts: 1) **ellipse** (Border type) with a **2 mm** left and right margin) and a **10 mm** top and bottom margin. Its colour is **red**, since we will use the same cutter with a cylindrical edge as for the 2 fixing holes.





This is what our **end result** looks like in the **Main Screen**, *before* and *after* entering a text.
When engraved, we will have an oval shaped plaque, with two mounting holes to fix it on a wall or door, and a double ellipse engraved as a border.

Feel free to experiment with other combinations as you please !

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