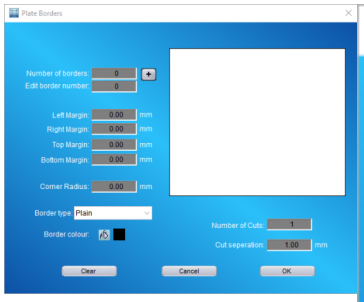
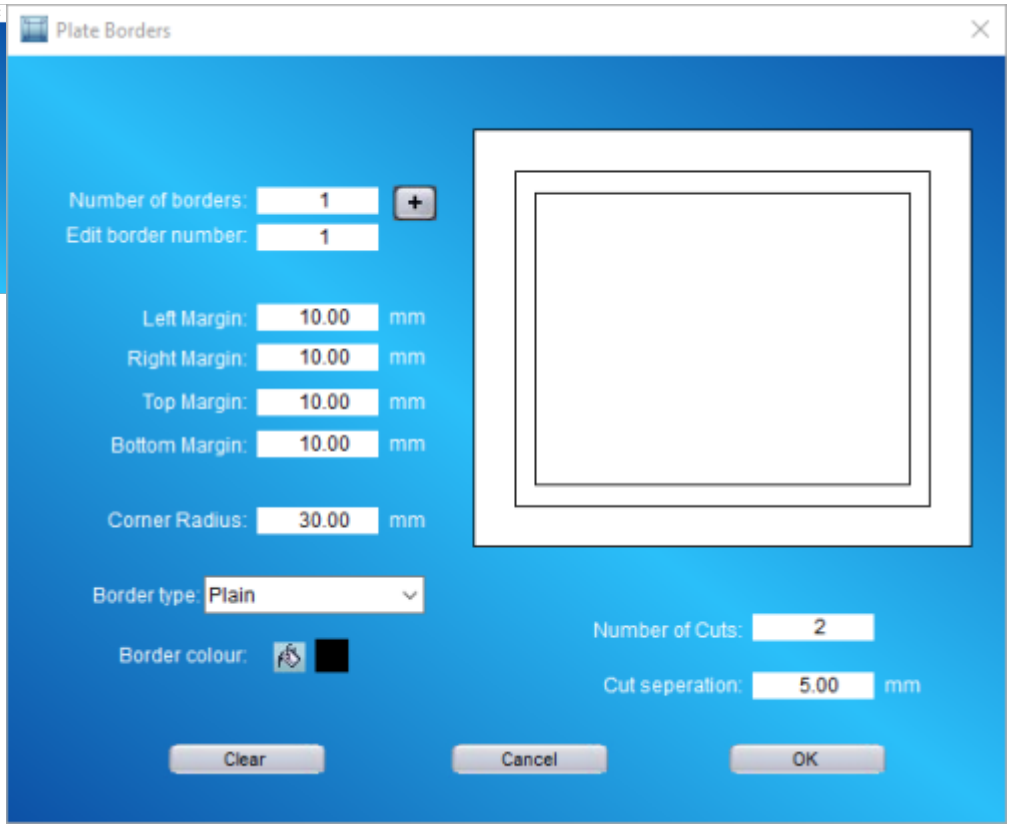
Menukeuze "Kaders" (Alt + B)

Toelichting



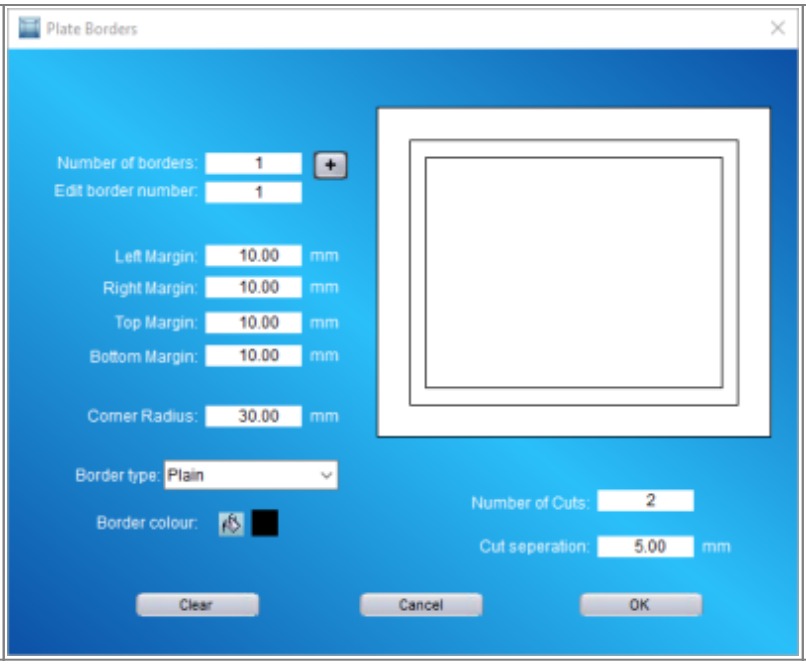
Wanneer u de “Plaat kaders” een eerste keer aanklik, dan toont het scherm u een aantal uitgegrijsde velden en een blanco voorbeeldscherm (eerste afbeelding). Van zodra u het “Aantal kaders” verhoogt door op het [+]-teken te klikken worden de andere velden en kan u waarden gaan ingeven (tweede afbeelding).

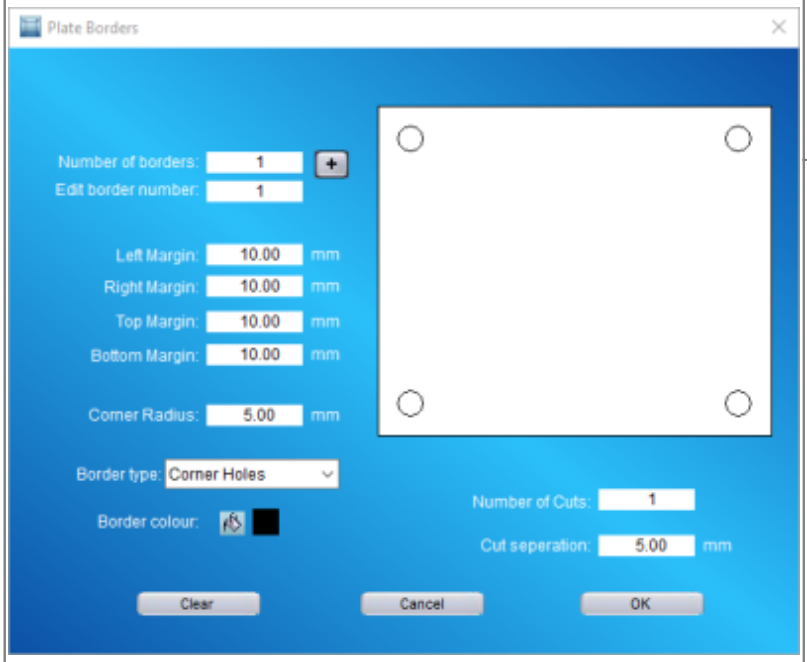


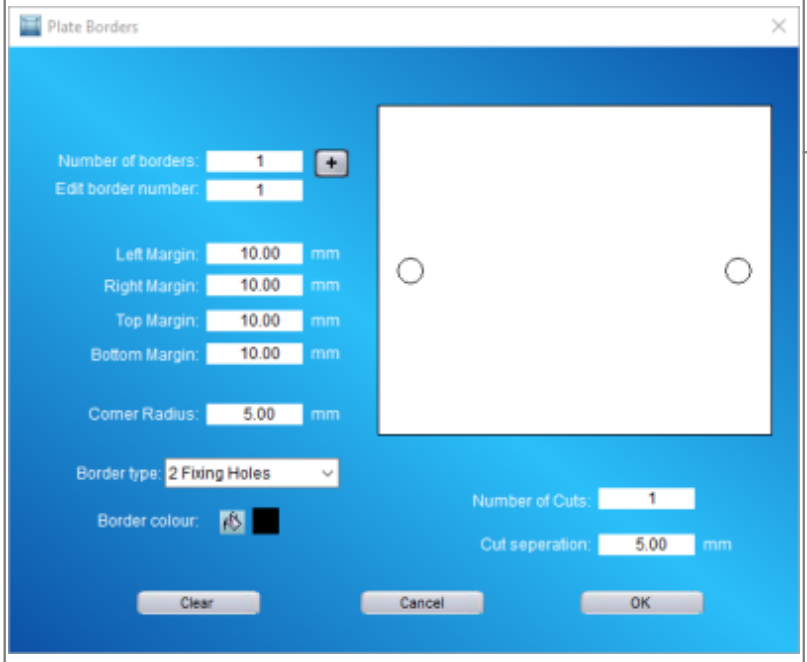
Aantal kaders	Om in de verschillende velden een waarde te kunnen ingeven en een kadertype te kiezen dient u ten minste één kader te kiezen. Meerdere kaders laten u bovendien toe om verschillende kadertypes te combineren. We zullen het gebruik daarvan toelichten nadat we de verschillende velden hebben overlopen.
Geef kader nummer	Wanneer u meer dan 1 kader hebt gekozen, geef dan hier aan welk kadernummer u wil bewerken.
Linkermarge	Hier geeft u de marges in: de afstand tussen de kader en de vier plaatranden.
Rechtermarge	
Bovenmarge	
Ondermarge	
Hoek Straal	Als het geselecteerde kadertype het toelaat, dan zal de waarde die u ingeeft voor de hoekradius toegepast worden op de 4 hoeken van uw job.
Kader type	We verwijzen u naar de lijst van kadertypes hieronder.
Kader kleur	Wanneer u een kader een specifieke kleur toekent, dan kan u aan de hand van die kleur bepaalde graveerparameters toepassen, net zoals dat gebeurt bij een geklerde tekstregels.
Aantal freesbanen	Door het aantal freesbanen te verhogen wordt het kader gedupliceerd naar binnen toe, volgens het aantal keren dat u hier aangeeft.

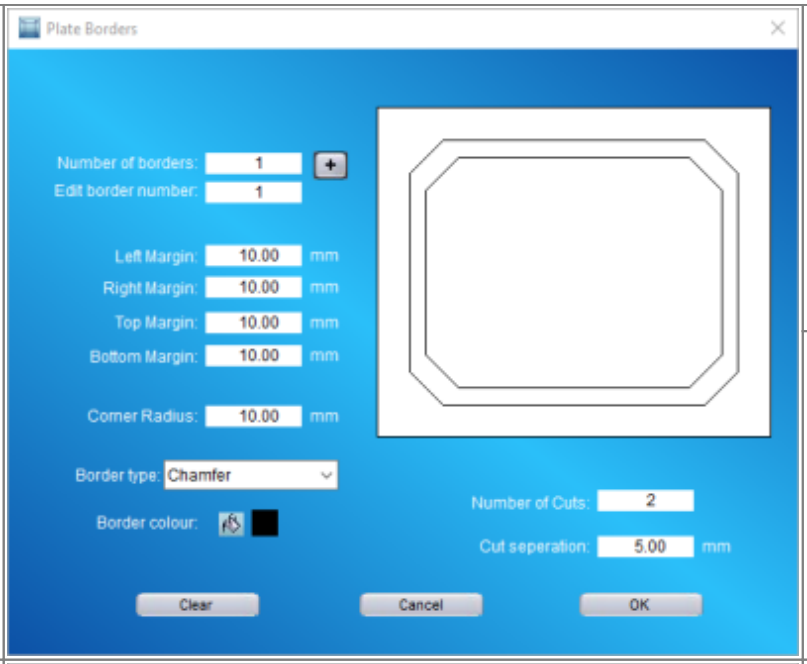
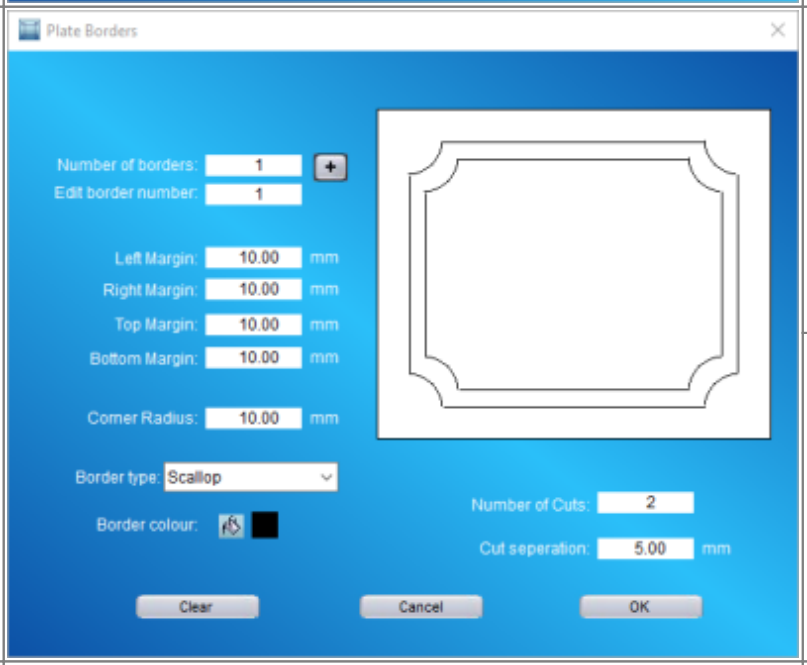
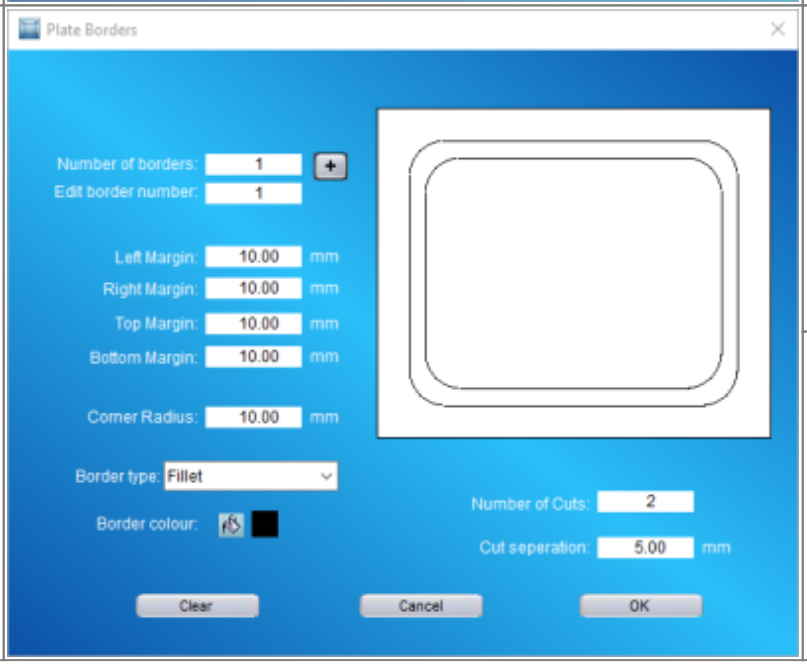
Baan afstand	De onderlinge afstand tussen de freesbanen.

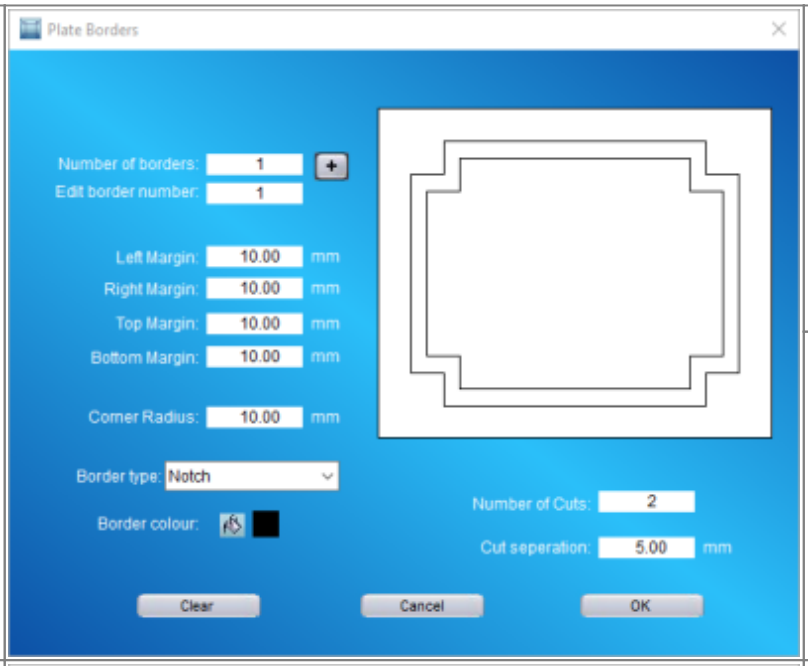
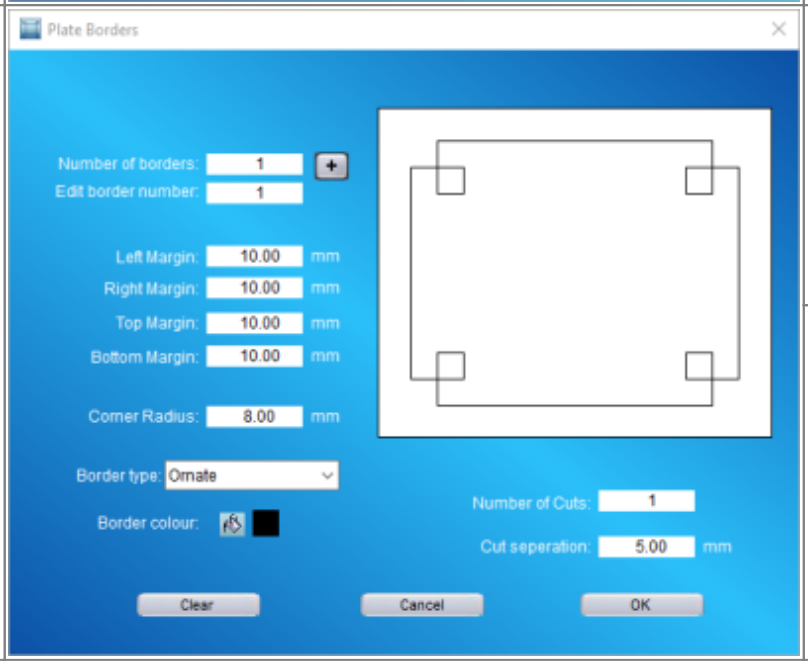
Kadertypes

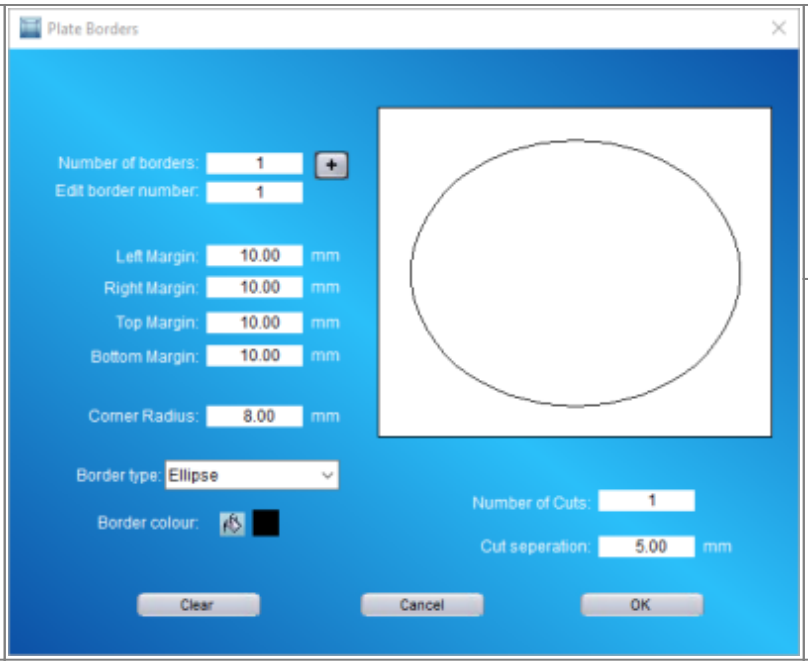
Normaal			

Hoek gaten		**Marges**	De **marges** worden berekend tussen het **middelpunt** (of center) van de gaatjes en de boven-, onder-, linker- en rechterkant van de plaat. Voor dit specifieke type kader geeft de “hoek” straal de radius van de gaatjes aan. Gelieve erop te letten dat de waardes die voor de boven-, onder-, linker- en rechtermarges hoger zijn dan de **hoekstraal**. Wanneer u voor de straal een waarde ingeeft die hoger ligt dan de opgegeven waarde voor de marges, dan zal een deel van de gaatjes gedeeltelijk buiten de plaatmarges vallen.
		Hoekstraal	

2 trous de fixation		**Margins**	The **margins** are calculated between the **center** of the holes and the left and right sides of the plate. For this particular border type, the “corner” radius indicates the radius of the holes. 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.
		Corner radius	

Afgeschuind		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the chamfered corners.
Neg rond		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the scallopped corners.
Agerond		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the rounded corners.

Inkeping		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the notched corners.
Sier		**Corner radius**	The **corner radius** determines the size of the ornaments.

Ellips		**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.

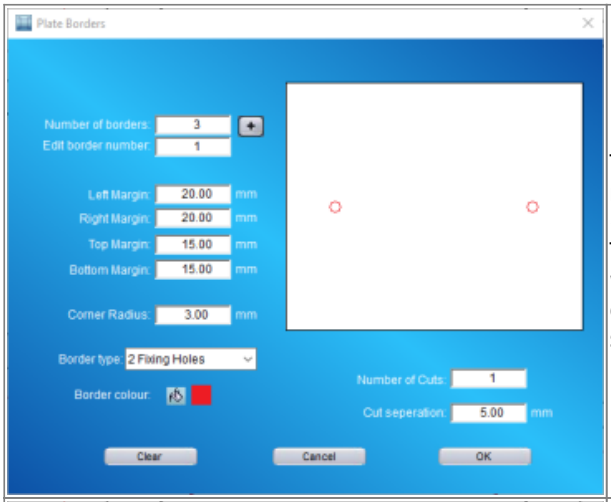
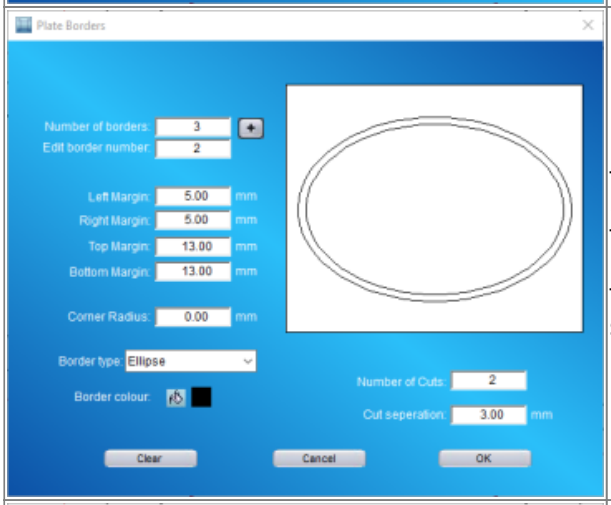
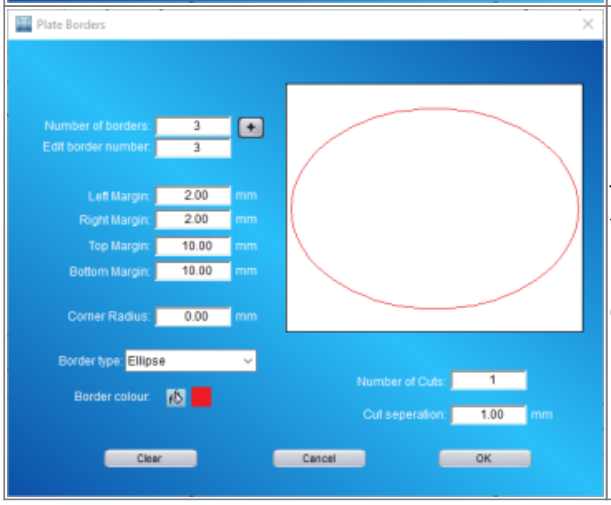
■ Holes (Corner holes and 2 Fixing holes)

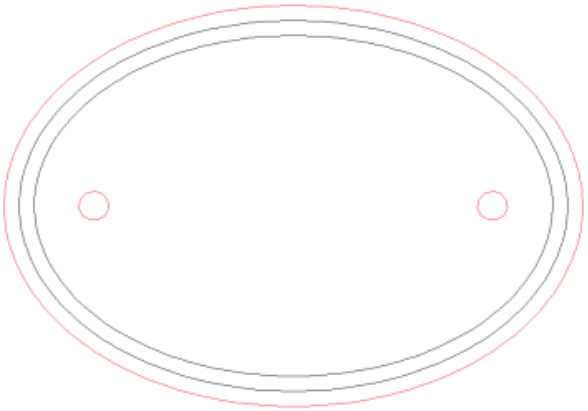
- Normally, when selecting **Corner holes** or **2 Fixing Holes**, you will need to cut deeper into the plate in order to be able to screw the finished plate onto a support or wall.
  In order to do so, you can apply a **Border colour** and link this colour to the same cutter which you use to cut out 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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