



FrameCo - Australia
Email: info@clubframeco.com

FrameCo - U.K.
Email: info@clubframeco.co.uk

FrameCo - U.S.A.
Email: info@frameco-usa.com

Setting up Rule and Base

To upgrade your rule system to a base board system. When fitting your rule to a new base board adjust the distance between the hinges so that the rule fits loosely between them. With the allen key supplied, adjust the top hinge loosening the two screws. There should be a little lateral movement between the hinges.

Square/Parallel Check for Border Width Back Stop

It may be necessary to check that the Back Stop is square/parallel to the rule.

1. Remove the Slip mat from the base.
2. Slide the Back Stop up until it touches the rule, then tighten the locking screw.
3. Observe if the Back Stop is parallel with the rule.
4. If the Back Stop does not contact the rule evenly, then adjust the dovetail guide. Loosen the two screws which attach the guide to the base, and adjust the guide.
5. Recheck for square/parallel alignment.

Changing the Blade

1. The blade is held in place with one central screw.
2. Release and remove the used blade by removing the central screw.
3. The blades are packed in packs of 10 and can be used both ends.
4. Fit a new blade into the handle with the sharp edge down. Replace the central screw (fig. 6).

Adjustment of Blade Depth

Changes to the Depth Adjustment Screw moves the depth stop .ie the blade travels further. It does not actually lower the blade.

The cutting depth of the blade on the bevel cutter can be adjusted using the allen key supplied.

Rotate the depth adjustment screw, located in the base of the cutting head, anticlockwise to lower the blade (fig. 7).

One full turn lowers the blade by approximately 0.1mm. The blade should only just protrude through the mat board for a clean and easy cut. Measure the depth against a sample of the mat board as shown in fig. 8.

Note I: Slip Mats - When using the bevel cutter on your machines always have a slip mat in position under the mat being cut. Use a piece of standard mat board cut to size.

Note II: Hooks - If the blade is set to low it may flex and cause a small "hook" at the start of the cut, a blade set too low can also cause overcuts so the depth must be correct. To set the depth correctly - see fig. 8.

Cutting Position

Cutting a new mat should take very little effort.

The way you hold and push the cutting head is important as it effects the quality of the cut.

To start cutting, push the blade slowly but firmly into the mat board so that the blade penetrates all the way through the mat board. Before starting to cut, lower your arm, so that you are cutting along the line, rather than pushing downwards (fig. 9).

If you find that cutting is hard work review your cutting position and lower your arm a little to make it easier.

Over Cuts

If the blade depth is adjusted correctly, then any over cuts will be due to YOU cutting too far past the top finishing line or starting too early before the bottom start line. Adjust YOUR starting and stopping position to eliminate these over cuts.

Under Cuts

If the "drop out" does not fall out after cutting your mat, do not push it out as this may tear the corners. Take a spare blade and extend the cut so that the centre piece falls out.

The ideal is to have the centre fall out each time with no over cuts and no undercuts.

As with over cuts, if you find that the corners are undercut then simply adjust your starting and stopping position relative to the start and stop lines ie. start a little earlier and finish a little further. You have to find the ideal start and stop positions relative to the size pencil you use (2H is ideal), and how you draw the line - holding the pencil close against the rail is ideal.

#14223	Mat Master™ 660B
#14216	Mat Master™ 810B
#14219	Mat Master™ 1000B
OPTIONS -	
#14236	Mat Board Support Arms
#14243	Right Hand Support Arm - 50cm - 20"
#14245	Deep Cut Blades x 10/Pk
#14250	Mat Master™ #201 Blades x 10/Pk
#14290	Mat Master™ 90° Straight Cutter
#71017	Production Stop

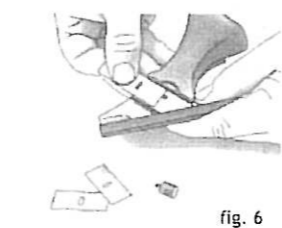


fig. 6

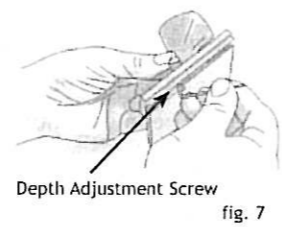


fig. 7

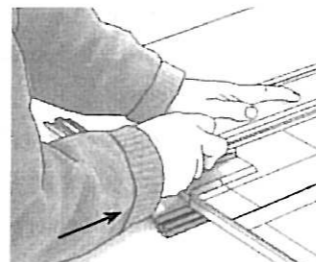
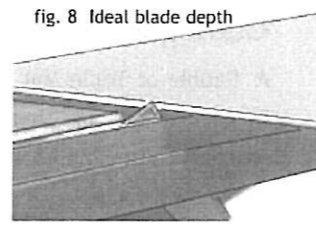
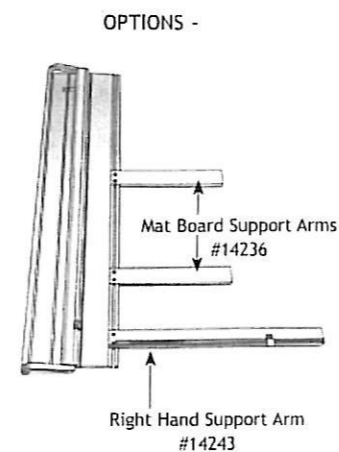
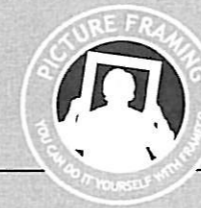


fig. 9 Lower your arm before starting for a smoother cut



OPTIONS -

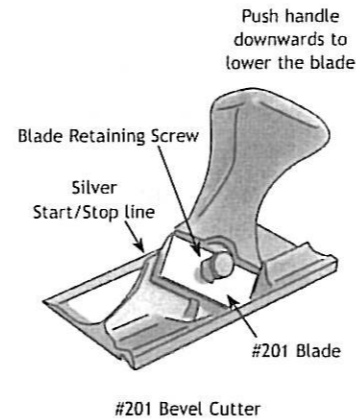


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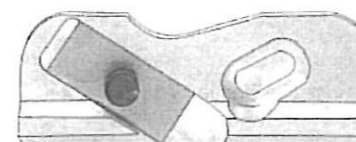
MAT MASTER™ 660B/810B/1000B

#14223, #14216, #14219

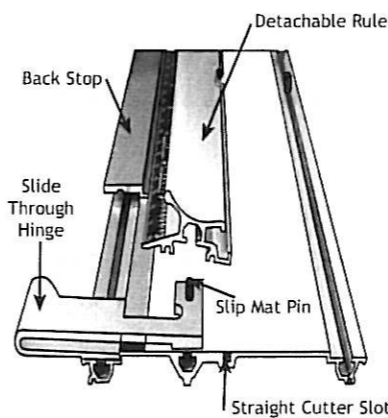
PERFECT BEVEL CUTS EVERYTIME



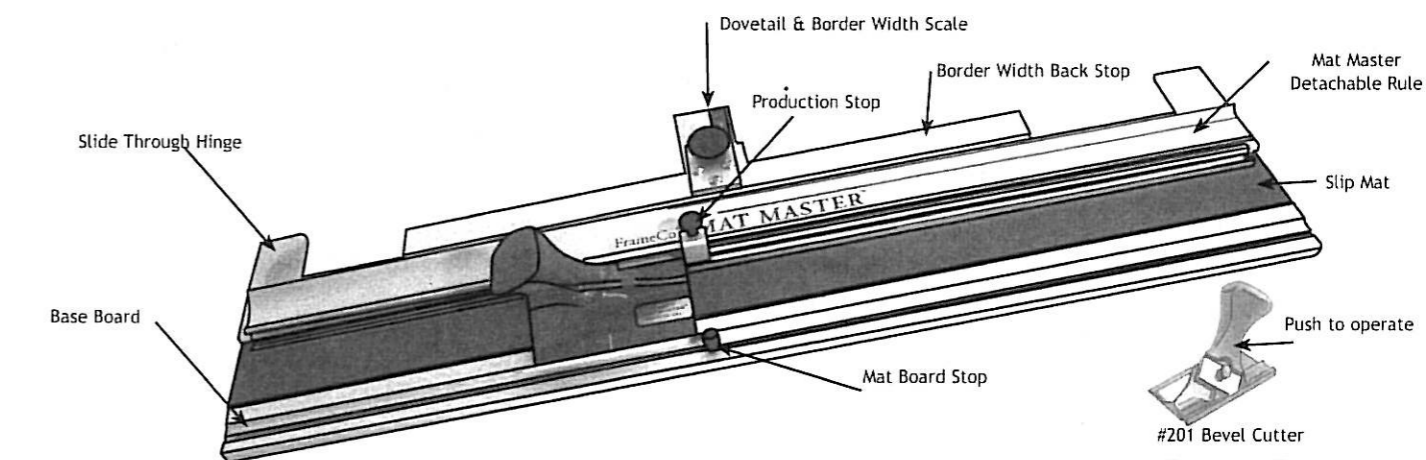
#201 Bevel Cutter



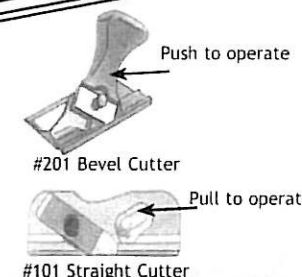
#101 Straight Cutter



Side On View



Mat Master™ System 660B, 810B, 1000B



Revised 1 May 2007

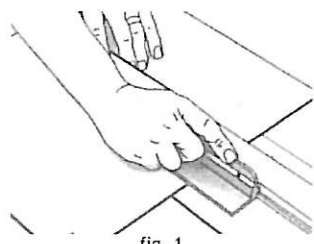


fig. 1

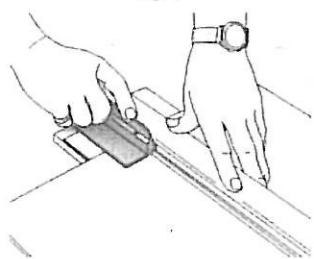


fig. 2

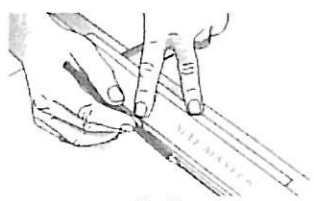


fig. 3

Use 2H pencil to mark out the mat

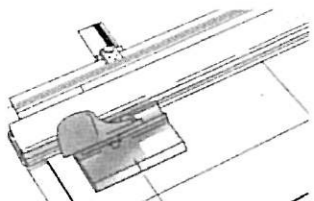


fig. 4

Positioning the cutting head

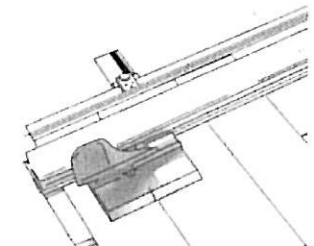


fig. 5

Starting position

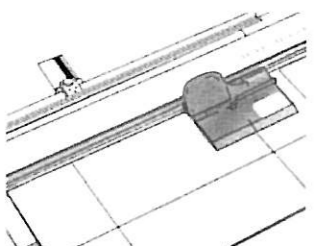


fig. 6

Finishing position

Cutting the Mat Board to Size

1. First we will need to measure the artwork, and determine the width of the border.

Example: Artwork size = 400mm x 300mm - 15³/₄" x 12"

Border size = 60mm - 2³/₈" all sides

Overall size = 400mm + 60mm + 60mm = 520mm

15³/₄" + 2³/₈" + 2³/₈" = 20¹/₂"

= 300mm + 60mm + 60mm = 420mm

12" + 2³/₈" + 2³/₈" = 16³/₄"

The overall size of the blank mat should be 520 x 420mm - 20¹/₂" x 16³/₄". Measure up your mount board and mark the appropriate cut lines on the back of the mat.

2. To cut down a piece of mat board. Position the edge of your mat board under the rule (face down) and align the edge of the rule with your cutting lines.
3. Position the Straight Cutter onto the cutting rule - Cut by pulling the cutter along the rule - top to bottom - (fig. 1 & 2)
4. Turn the mat board and repeat for the long side ie. 520mm (20¹/₂").

Note: You can also cut the mat board down to size by removing the rule from the base board and using the rule as a straight edge.

Marking Out the Mat

1. Place the mat under the rule (face down) and align it up against the Border Width Back Stop - set the scale to the desired width.
2. Draw a line from top to bottom using a sharp, 2H pencil. (fig. 3)
3. Rotate the mat board 90° clockwise and draw the next line.
4. Repeat until you have marked all 4 sides (fig.3).

Note: Use a 2H pencil for fine light lines. Carry the line to the outer edges of the board - this makes cutting double mats easier.

Cutting a Single Mat using "Pencil Lines"

1. After marking out the mat, attach the cutting head onto the cutting rule (fig. 4). The mat should be under the rule, face down and up against the Border Width Back Stop which has been set to the size you wish to cut the borders.

2. To begin cutting, align the start/stop silver line on the bevel cutting head just before the start (or bottom) border line. (fig. 5)

Press the blade into the board by pushing the handle downwards to lower the blade, then push the cutter away from you up towards the finish line. (fig. 6)

With practice you will be able to eliminate any overcuts or undercuts - see back page for cutting tips.

3. Release the handle and the blade will retreat from the mat board. Rotate the mat anti-clockwise and repeat for the other three sides.

Cutting a Single Mat using Production Stop and Mat Board Stop.

A better method for cutting all your mats is to use the production stop and the mat board stop. This is a faster and more accurate method.

1. Insert the mat, face down, under the rule and position it against the Border Width Back Stop, which is set at the required border width. Rule all four lines from the top to bottom on the back of the mat (fig. 9).
2. Leaving the matboard blank under the rule position it approximately mid-way along the cutter base. Slide the Mat Board Stop down and position it hard up against the top end of the mat board blank. Lock the Mat Board Stop in this position.
3. Fit the #201 Bevel cutting head onto the rule, and align the Silver Indicator Line on the head with the top pencil line. Slide the Production Stop down the rule until it touches the top of the bevel cutting head. Lock the Production Stop into this position (fig. 10).
4. To begin cutting, position the cutting head at the bottom of the mat so that the silver indicator line is aligned with the bottom pencil line. Push the blade into the mat, then push the head upwards along rule until it hits the Production Stop. The cutting head will now be in line with the top pencil line (fig. 11).
5. Rotate the mat clockwise, starting each cut from the bottom pencil line, then cutting up to the stop for each side. Repeat for all the remaining sides.

Cutting a Double Mat

A Double or Triple Mat on an image will add more interest to the design of your framing. By choosing colours that compliment the picture, the image will be enhanced and become sharper. These colours will also help lead the eye from the frame into the picture, which is the central focus.

The "secret" to cutting double mats, so that the inner mat is exactly parallel to the outer, is not to cut two separate mats. To achieve perfect double mats every time, following the method below.

Example: 20cm x 30cm (7⁷/₈" x 12") double mat with 6cm (2³/₈") border.

1. Cut the blank for the top mat (black) 20 x 30cm (7⁷/₈" x 12"). Cut the blank for the bottom mat (white) a little smaller - 19 x 29cm (7¹/₂" x 11¹/₂") (fig. 1).
2. Cut out the window in the top mat (black) with a 5.5cm (2¹/₈") border, keep the drop out (fig. 2).

Note: As we are cutting a double mat the top border size needs to be 5mm smaller to show the bottom mat. Remember, we cut all mats from the back of the board - so all our pencil lines are hidden.

3. Once the window has been cut, place the top mat face down on your bench. Replace the drop out back into the hole (fig. 3).
4. Apply strips of double sided tape to the back of the mat, plus an extra piece in the centre of the drop out. Peel off the silicone release, then attach the bottom mat (white) face down to the back of the top mat (fig. 4).
5. Now mark out on the back of the bottom mat (white) for a 6cm (2³/₈") border - from the outer edges of the top mat and cut the mat window in the normal way (fig. 5). The reason for cutting the bottom mat smaller is to ensure that you use the top mats outer edges for both border measurements. That way the sides of the double mat will be parallel.

The Mat Board Stop and Production Stop can be used when cutting double mats.

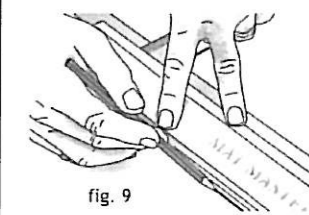


fig. 9

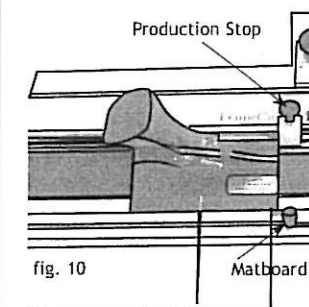


fig. 10

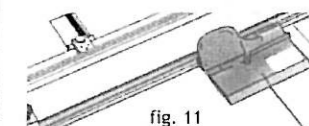


fig. 11



fig. 1

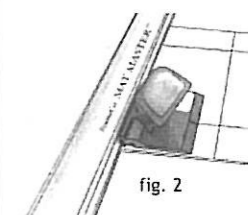


fig. 2

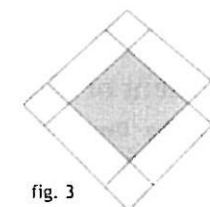


fig. 3

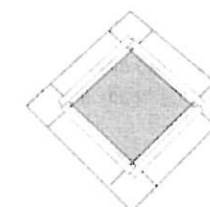


fig. 5

