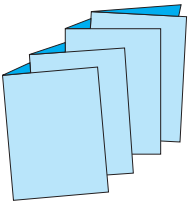
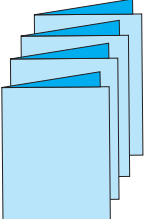
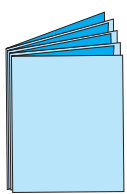
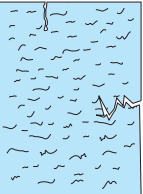
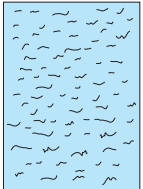

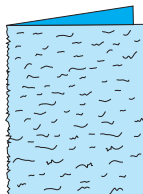
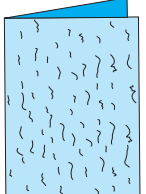


Grain Direction

Grain direction is the direction in which the paper fibers are aligned. Paper manufactures indicate the direction of the fibers by the paper measurements. The first number is the opposite side of the direction of the fibers.

 <p>Nesting</p>	 <p>Gathering</p>	 <p>Gathering</p>
 <p>grain direction</p>	 <p>grain short</p>	 <p>grain long</p>
 <p>3-Ring binding</p>	 <p>3-Ring binding</p>	

GRAIN LONG: The grain direction runs along the long side of the paper. When tearing a sheet of paper, the paper will tear smooth.

GRAIN SHORT: The grain direction runs along the short side of the paper. When tearing a sheet of paper, the paper will tear with jagged edges.

NESTING: Signatures inserted one within another.

GATHERING: Signatures stacked on top of one another.

Scoring

A score is a narrow channel along the flat surface of a sheet to aid in folding without cracking the paper.

STANDARD SCORE: A "hinge" is formed in the sheet, face up. Heavy cardboard is placed at the bottom followed by a bevelled cardboard counter die. The creasing rule has a standard, rounded edge.

STRING SCORE: The substrate is placed face down on top of the tympan and string. A "high" slug with a round face rule.

CUT SCORE: A sharp cutting rule presses into the substrate face up leaving the fiber exposed.

