

# Fiskars® Border Punch

- Alignment grid for easy border creation
- Large punch lever for easy manipulation
- Large variety of designs
- Maximum thickness to punch : **130gr, recommended 100gr**

## Be careful:

If your border punch won't compress, make sure the material you are punching through isn't too thick. **The border punch has been designed for maximum 130gr paper, recommended 100gr.**

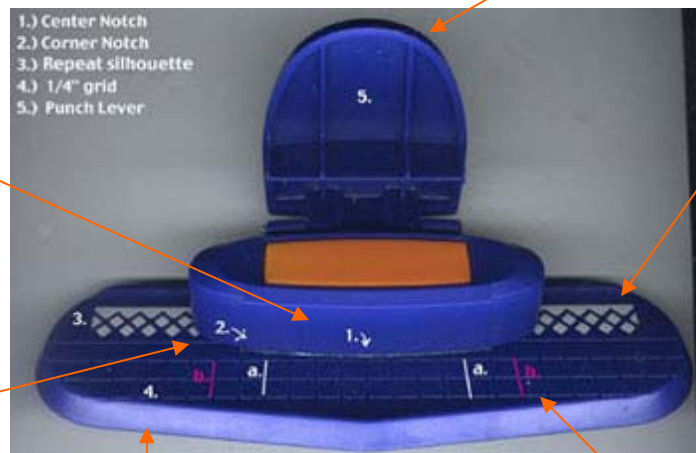
## 1. Features

1/ The «center notch» is the middle of the punch design.

5/ The «punch lever» is a built-in «punch aid» to help make the border punch easier to depress.

3/ The «repeat silhouette» will help you line up the repeat of the punch design if you are doing a whole side of a page.

2/ The «corner notch» will help line up the punch design when going around the corner of a page.



4/ The «1/4» grid will help you line up other measurements when doing border designs.

6/ Inner «grid mark» for lining up the edge of the paper. Outer «grid mark» for spreading corner design.

## 2. How to use the border punch

For a precise and perfect punch, place the border punch in front of you, insert paper ensuring it is placed fully into the border punch (i.e. against the stop).

Align the end of the paper sheet with the first blue frontal mark of the base. Punch while pressing firmly on the blue lever. (Refer to pictures #1 and #2)



**Photo 1**



**Photo 2**

For a continuous border, slide the punched section over to the left or right until it lines up with the printed section on the tool, punch, and continue until you have punched the entire length desired. (Refer to pictures #3 and #4)



**Photo 3**



**Photo 4**

**Tip:** Don't hesitate to turn your punch over, sometimes you need to see what you are doing.



### **Manipulation Border punch tips:**

To start the border design at the edge of a page line up the piece of paper with the grid line mark that is one step inside the corner notch. (Marked «a» on the punch diagram)

To line up the punch design so that it makes a continuous design from one side of the paper to the other, simply match up the punched out design with «the repeat silhouette» that is printed on the base of the punch. (Marked as #3 on the punch diagram)

To centre one design on a mat or piece of paper, simply find and mark the spot where you want to centre punch the design. Line it up with the centre notch (marked as #1 on the punch diagram) and slide the paper to the back of the punch and depress the punch lever.

To continue to repeat the design on either side of the centre design, simply slide the punch design over until it matches the repeat silhouette.

To turn a corner with the punch design start at the corner and insert the corner of the paper even with the corner notch indicated on the punch. Flip the paper up-side down, turn 90 degrees and insert the other side of the corner again so it is even with the corner notch on the punch. (Some designs will match evenly at the corner of a 12cm x 12cm of paper, others may have been trimmed.) If the corner design does not match up evenly at the corner try spreading the design by starting at the outer grid mark. (Marked «b» on the punch diagram) This will spread the corners so that the design ends up evenly along the page. (The corners will be trimmed by the punch itself **but** you may have to trim it with a pair of scissors.)

To punch a mat for a photo first determine how many design repeats is closest to the size of the photo. For example: a 5cm x 7cm photo will require 3 repeats across the top and bottom and 4 repeats along the sides.

To do this start at a corner and work over three repeats. Trim the paper a quarter inch ( $\frac{1}{2}$  centimeter) beyond the design repeat and continue around the corner to do the long side of the mat. (Repeat the process at the corners as necessary.)

### 3. Tips

#### **How to create a perfect frame with the border punch:**

When punching a border frame, punch one side of your paper sheet (picture #1), rotate the paper, align the grid mark and punch again. (If you punched the first side starting with the 9th grid in, when you rotate the strip you will start with the 9th grid in on this side also.)

**Tip:** In general you will rotate the border strips to create designs, in rare cases to create a particular design you will turn the border over to punch the other side.

#### **Example with Heart border punch:**

Using the personal paper trimmer 30cm, cut a square from the 100gr cardstock size 12cm x 12cm (or 17.5cm x 17.5cm). Start by placing the square aligned with the grid mark and punch. Rotate the paper and repeat the previous pattern, continue until you have punched the entire square.

**Tip:** Always punch on the same side of the paper, rotate the border punch only to place design on pattern.

#### **Step 1: Punch the first side**



#### **Step 2: Rotate the border punch**



**Step 3: Punch the second side**



**Step 4: Alignment on the punched hole**



**Step 5: Punch and rotate the border punch**



**Step 6: Rotate the border punch and align on the punched hole**



**Step 7: For the last side, keep the border punch turned over and punch when the two holes are aligned.**



**Step 8: Finish off by cutting imperfections with Fiskars Micro-Tip™ 13cm scissors.**



**Tip:** The wonderful framing effects are particularly great with the border punches Hearts, Lace, Diamonds and Flowers, examples of which are below:

**Border punch Lace:**



**Border punch Diamond:**



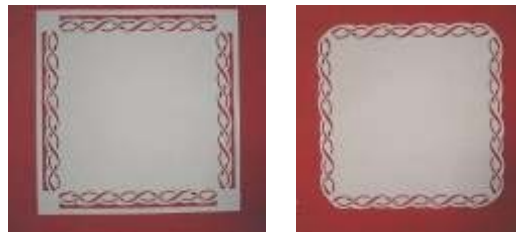
**Border punch Flowers:**



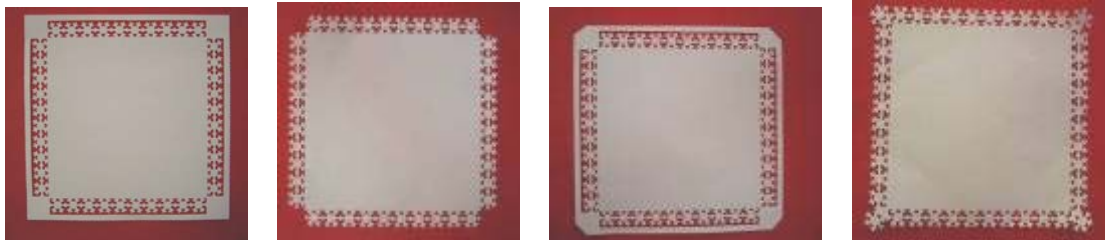
**Border punch Sunburst:**



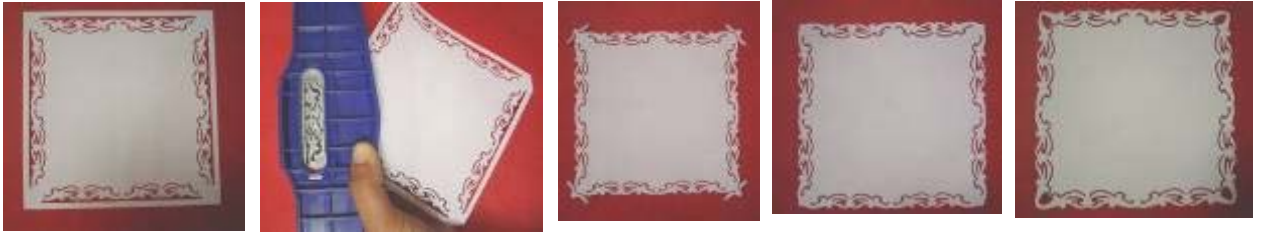
**Border punch Rope:**



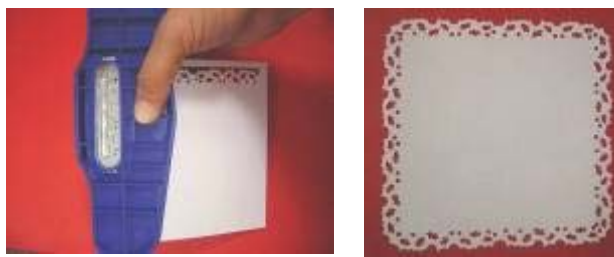
**Border punch Snowflakes:**



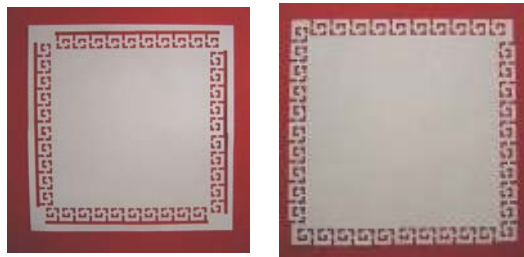
**Border punch Elegance:**



**Border punch Holly:**



**Border punch Greek:**



**Border punch Leaves:**



## How to create lace effect with the border punch:

Using the border punches, you can create wonderful lace effects on paper, by varying the effects according to the colours and types of paper. Using the personal paper trimmer 30cm, cut out strips of 3cm wide (or more according to the desired result).

Then, place a paper strip in the border punch aligning it with the beginning of the white design on the base of the border punch. Punch while pressing firmly on the blue lever (Photo 1). Repeat the previous instructions along the length of the strip (Photo2). Turn the punched strip around to punch the other side and repeat the previous pattern in order to obtain a symmetric lace punched design (Photos 3,4,5 & 6).

**Photo 1**



**Photo 2**



**Photo 3**



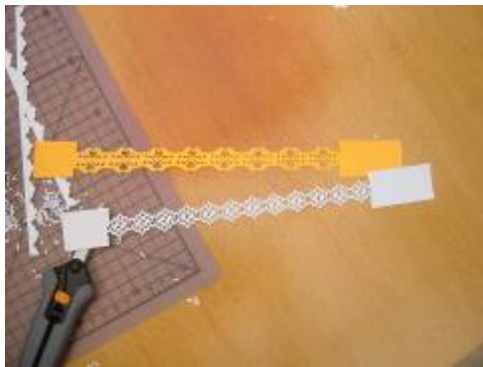
**Photo 4**



**Photo 5**



**Photo 6**



**Tip:**

The lace effects are particularly great with the border punches Hearts, Lace, Diamonds and Flowers.



## What should I do if my border punch cut doesn't feel as sharp?

If your paper gets caught in your border punch, tap the punch lightly on your work surface to release the paper.

Punching a few times through waxed paper treats the metal so it cuts more smoothly and reduces sticking.

Keep your border punches dry to prevent rusting.

If your border punch won't compress, make sure the material you are punching through isn't too thick. The border punch has been designed for **maximum 130gr paper, recommended 100gr.**

If your punch doesn't feel as sharp, try punching through a piece of aluminum foil or a piece of very fine sandpaper to sharpen.



To lubricate the border punch, cut out several times in greaseproof paper (used in cooking) or in waxed paper.

This operation will grease your cutting tool and extend its lifetime for better results.

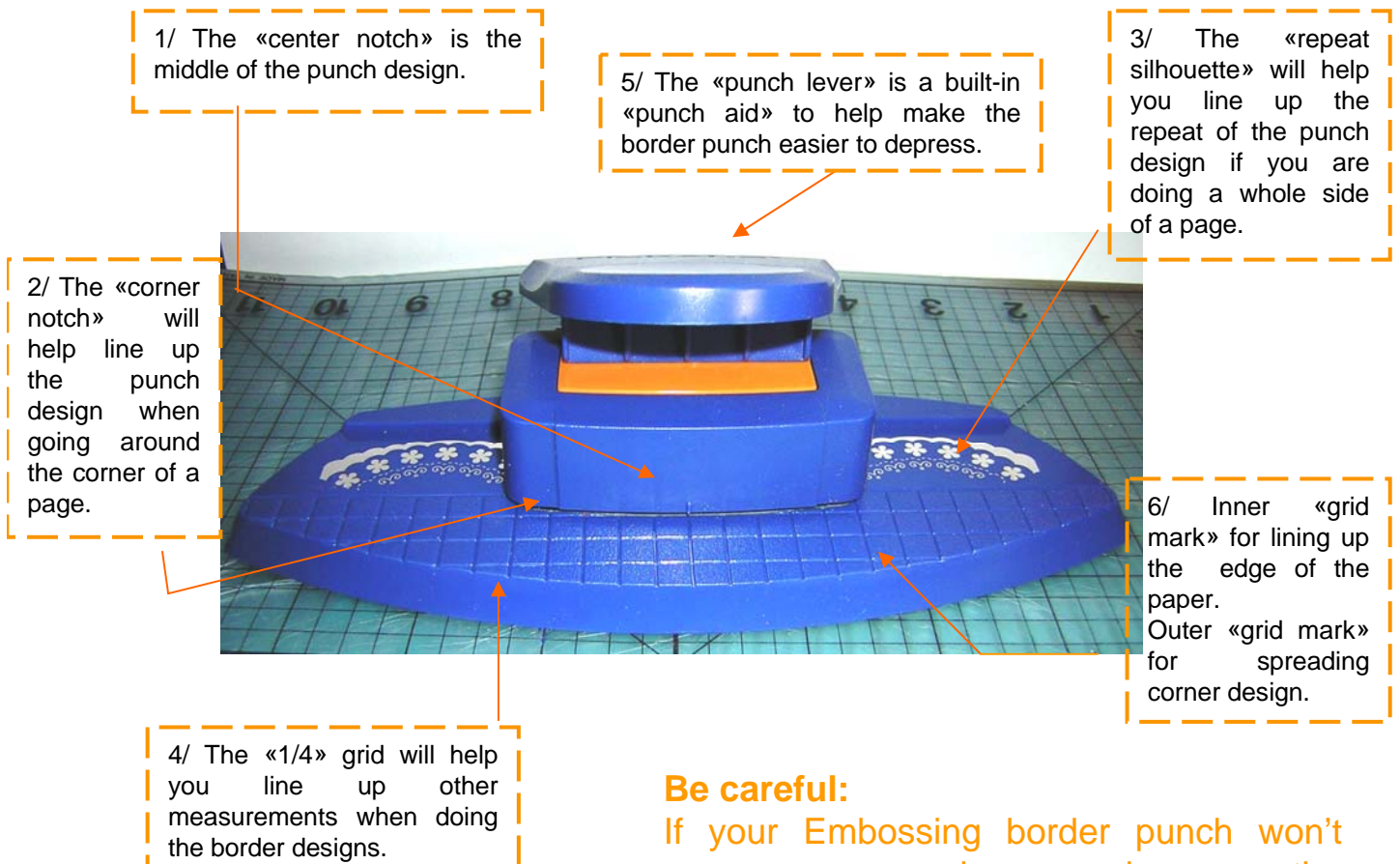


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# Fiskars® Embossing Border Punch

- Alignment grid for easy border creation
- Large punch lever for easy manipulation
- Large variety of designs
- Maximum thickness to punch : **130gr, recommended 100gr**

## 1. Features



### Be careful:

If your Embossing border punch won't compress or emboss, make sure the material you are punching through isn't too thick. **The Embossing border punch has been designed for maximum 130gr paper, recommended 100gr.**

## 2. How to use the Embossing border punch

For a precise and perfect embossing and punch, place the Embossing border punch in front of you, insert paper ensuring it is placed fully into the Embossing border punch (i.e. against the stop).

Align the end of the paper sheet with the first blue frontal mark of the base. Punch while pressing firmly on the blue lever. (Refer to pictures #1 and #2)

To obtain a precise and clean embossing effect, apply an extra pressure to ensure a crisp embossing effect.



**Photo 1**  
**Photo 2**



For a continuous border, slide the punched section over the left or right until it lines up with the with printed section on the tool, punch, and continue until you have punched and embossed the entire length desired. (Refer to pictures #3 and #4)



**Photo 3**  
**Photo 4**



You do not have to glue the entire border down, just dot with enough glue to make sure your border stays in place.

### **Manipulation Embossing Border punch tips:**

To start the border design at the edge of a page line up the piece of paper with the grid line mark that is one step inside the corner notch. (Marked «a» on the punch diagram)

To line up the punch design so that it makes a continuous design from one side of the paper to the other, simply match up the punched out design with «the repeat silhouette» that is printed on the base of the punch. (Marked as #3 on the punch diagram)

To centre one design on a mat or piece of paper, simply find and mark the spot where you want to centre punch the design. Line it up with the centre notch (marked as #1 on the punch diagram) and slide the paper to the back of the punch and depress the punch lever.

To continue to repeat the design on either side of the centre design, simply slide the punch design over until it matches the repeat silhouette.

To turn a corner with the punch design start at the corner and insert the corner of the paper even with the corner notch indicated on the punch. Flip the paper up-side down, turn 90 degrees and insert the other side of the corner again so it is even with the corner notch on the punch. (Some designs will match evenly at the corner of a 12cm x 12cm of paper, others may have been trimmed.) If the corner design does not match up evenly at the corner try spreading the design by starting at the outer grid mark. (Marked «b» on the punch diagram) This will spread the corners so that the design ends up evenly along the page. (The corners will be trimmed by the punch itself so you may have to trim it with a pair of scissors.)

To punch a mat for a photo first determine how many design repeats is closest to the size of the photo. For example: a 5cm x 7cm photo will require 3 repeats across the top and bottom and 4 repeats along the sides.

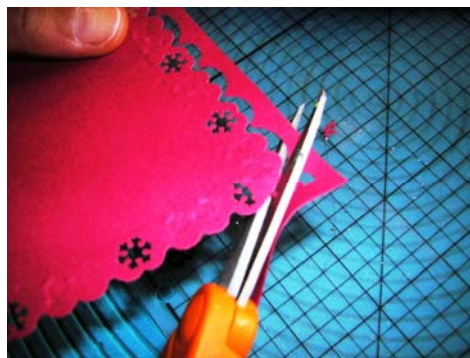
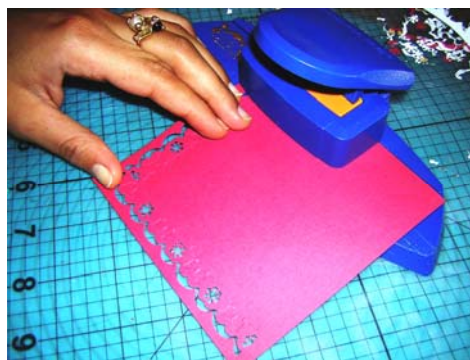
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### 3. Tips

#### How to create a perfect frame with the Embossing border punch:

When punching and embossing a border frame, punch one side of your paper sheet, rotate the paper, align the grid mark and punch again. (If you punched the first side starting with the 9th grid in, when you rotate the strip you will start with the 9th grid in on this side also.)

**Tip:** In general you will rotate the border strips to create designs, in rare cases to create a particular design you will turn the border over to punch the other side.)



## How to create lace effect with the Embossing border punch:

Using the Embossing border punches, you can create wonderful lace effects on paper, by varying the effects according to the colours and types of paper. Using the paper trimmer 30cm, cut out strips of 3cm wide (or more according to the desired result).

Then, place a paper strip in the Embossing border punch aligning it with the beginning of the silver design on the base of the border punch. Punch while pressing firmly on the blue lever (Photo 1 & 2). Repeat the previous instructions along the length of the strip (Photo 3). Turn the punched strip around to punch the other side and repeat the previous pattern in order to obtain a symmetric lace punched design (Photos 4,5, 6, 7 & 8) or an asymmetric lace punch.

**Photo 1**



**Photo 2**



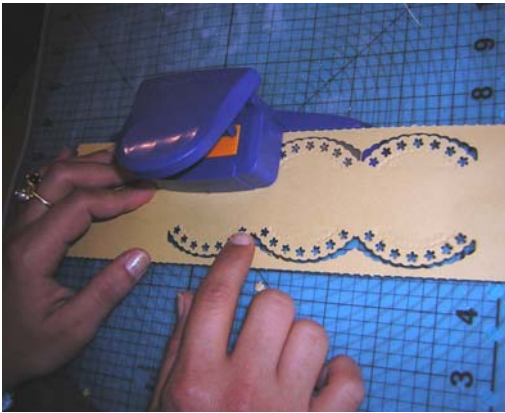
**Photo 3**



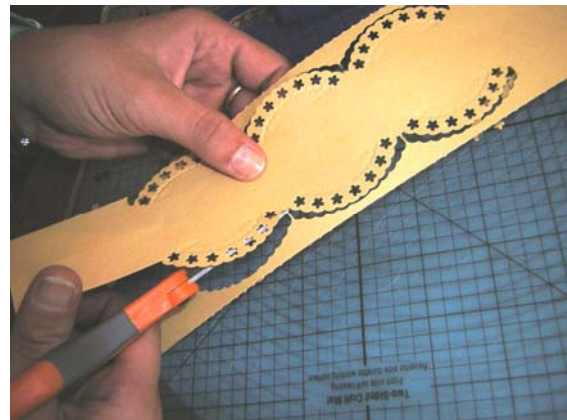
**Photo 4**



**Photo 5**



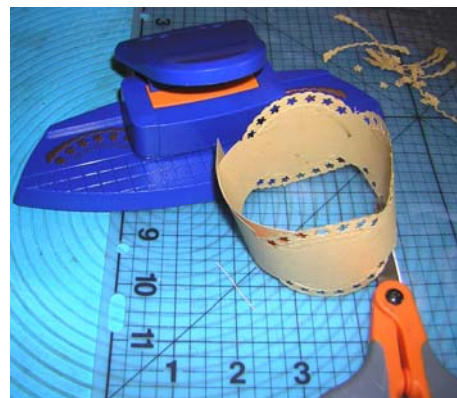
**Photo 6**



**Photo 7**



**Photo 8**



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