

BEFORE YOU START...

There are several questions you should answer before you start making ring binder specifications. The answers to these questions will help you to make the necessary determinations regarding binder material, size, accessories and decoration. If you would like recommendations or suggestions as you start this process, just give your John Anthony representative a call.

- How will the binders be used?
- Will the binder and the contents be handled frequently or only referenced occasionally?
- What will be put in the binder? How many total sheets and how thick do you expect the contents to be, including any index tabs?
- How many binders are needed? Consider the quantity price breaks. For example, standard John Anthony vinyl binders are priced at the following quantities: 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, and 5000.
- How much do you want to spend per binder or what is your overall budget?
- Are there any coordinating materials such as index tabs or presentation folders that need to be considered? Will colors or materials need to be matched?
- Do you need printed materials inserted, mailing labels or cartons?



STEP 1: CHOOSE THE BINDER MATERIAL

Several factors help determine which material is best suited for your ring binder needs. The following outlines the different characteristics of each material. The most important factors affecting your material decision are based on the planned usage for the binder and the decoration wanted.

Vinyl

Vinyl is a very popular, all-purpose binder material. The binders are created by sealing vinyl around chipboard to create the binder case. Vinyl binders are great for seminars, sales meetings, price lists or reference materials.

Characteristics:

- Good material for temperate, indoor office environment
- Gives you the leather-like look, without the cost
- Comes in a variety of colors and textures
- Can have a very rigid or a somewhat flexible cover (using flex board)
- Can be silk-screened, foil stamped, or debossed
- Silk-screened artwork is limited to a 65-line screen.

Polyethylene (Poly)

Poly is a durable plastic sheet made from a polyolefin blend. The one-piece poly binder construction makes this a more durable, yet less expensive alternative. Poly binders are perfect for reference or training guides that will be frequently handled, for example, manuals used in a workshop area.

Characteristics:

- Comes in a variety of bright colors
- Available in different gauges or thicknesses
- Indestructible, high density material that will not fade, crack, or tear
- Withstands temperatures from -150° Fahrenheit to +150° Fahrenheit without changing its form
- Life of hinge exceeds 50,000 flexes
- Can be silk-screened

Paper

John Anthony's standard paper binders are made out of 18 point white matte or gloss stock. These binders are perfect for short-term presentation materials such as media or promotion kits.

Characteristics:

- Can be offset printed, foil stamped, embossed or debossed
- Offset printing allows for finer detail than foil stamping or silk-screening

STEP 2: DETERMINING THE BINDER SIZE

The size of the binder depends on the size of the sheet of paper it needs to hold. The only difference is that while the paper sizes are described as width by height, binder sizes are described just the opposite-height (the binding edge) by width.

For example, an 8-1/2" x 11" sheet with hole punching on the 11" side is a standard size sheet. However, the binder to house such sheets would be described as an 11" x 8-1/2" sheet size binder. The binding edge is always listed first.

The other thing to consider is whether or not index tabs will be used in the binder. If so, you need to make sure that the binder case incorporates an index allowance, so that the tabs don't stick out beyond the edge of the binder case. For example, many binder cases will have allowance for a 1/2" index tab extension.

Each binder case has a different outside dimension, depending on the binder case material, ring size and style. Check with your John Anthony representative for binder case dimensions, based on your specifications.

STEP 3: CHOOSE THE RING SIZE AND TYPE

Ring Size

The ring size of the binder is determined by the capacity of the ring, not by the width of the binder spine. To determine the ring size of an existing binder with a round ring, measure the inside diameter of the ring. For a D ring or an Angle D ring, measure the length of the straight or angled edge. The illustrations below indicate where to measure different rings. If you're starting from scratch, you can choose the ring size based on the number of sheets the binder will hold. Use the chart (based on 20# bond paper) to determine the ring size based upon the sheet capacity.



Ring Dimension	Sheet Capacity (20# Bond)
1/2"	100
3/4"	150
1"	200
1-1/2"	300
2"	400
2-1/2"	500
3"	600

Ring Type

For the "metal" or ring in your binder, you have several options. The most common metals have 3 rings and vary from 1/2" to 3" in diameter. Special-order metals with varying number of rings and other sizes are available.

- **Round Rings** are circular and are the most common ring used. They are all-purpose and work well for many applications. Round rings can be attached to the spine or to the back cover.
- **D Rings** are shaped like a backward "D." The flat edge holds the binder contents. The D ring allows the sheets to lie flat along the straight edge for less wear on the contents' hole punches. D rings are always attached to the back cover.
- **Angle D Rings** are the same as a D ring, except that the straight edge is angled so that the ring is wider at the bottom of the ring than at the top. The ring is especially good for larger capacity binders. Angle D rings are always attached to the back cover.
- **Plastic "Tuffy" Rings** are plastic rings. Because the end of the ring hooks into the device's base to close, these rings are good for "permanent" contents. That is, removing or replacing is cumbersome because materials can only be added where the ring opens, next to the spine.
- **Post Binders** use metal posts instead of rings. These are primarily used to hold extra large capacity materials such as catalogs. Standard posts are 3 to 4 inches in length and are made in both fixed and expandable versions.

Boosters

Boosters are the triggers that open and/or close the binder rings. They make the binder easier to use and decrease the likelihood of the rings getting out of alignment. You can get metals with no boosters, only

opening boosters, opening and closing boosters or locking boosters. Rings for the standard B & D binder have opening and closing boosters.

STEP 4: CHOOSE THE DECORATION PROCESS

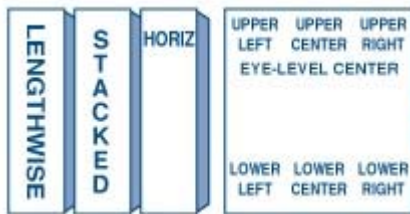
Now that you know the binder material, the ring size and type, and the binder case size, it is time to decide how you will design your binder. Where will you place the artwork, what process will be used to apply the artwork and how should the artwork be prepared?

Placement of Artwork

Your artwork can be placed on the outside front or back cover, the spine, or the inside front or back cover. The most common placement for artwork is on the front cover and spine.

Outside or Inside Cover

When submitting artwork for binder production, indicate in which position the artwork should be placed. Keep art or copy at least 1/4" away from edges, spine and rivets.



For the inside front or back cover, it is important to indicate the position of pockets (vertical or horizontal) and any business card holders (these can be sealed on 2 or 3 sides; see page 5)

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Spine

The major concern for art or copy on the spine is that it fits between the rivets. Indicate whether it should be centered between the rivets and whether it should be placed lengthwise, stacked or in the horizontal position. Keep art or copy at least 1/4" away from the edges and the rivets. If you need more area than the space between the rivets allows, the spine can be constructed with concealed rivets or you may wish to consider mounting the ring metal on the back cover, instead of on the spine.

If you want a label holder, indicate where it should be placed on the spine.

Note: Each binder case has a different outside dimension, depending on the binder case material, ring size and style. Check with your John Anthony representative for binder case dimensions based on your specifications. **Design Process**

Binders are created by cutting a large piece of material that makes up the front cover, spine and back cover of the binder. Your artwork is then applied to the material. There are several processes that you can use to apply the artwork to your binder cover.

Silk-Screening

The process of silk-screening is started by the creation of a screen which has the non-printing areas blocked by a stencil. Printing is done by applying ink to the screen, spreading it and forcing it through the fine mesh openings onto the printing surface. Both vinyl and poly can be silk-screened.

Things to consider when preparing art for silk-screening...

- *All lines, type and graphics must be at least 1 point in thickness.*
- *Artwork should be based on a 65 line screen.*
- *Halftones should not be more than 70% in value, nor less than 30%.*
- *Silk-screening inks are not opaque. Light colors screened onto dark vinyl or poly can make color matching difficult. The dark base of the vinyl or poly "shows" through the silk-screened ink.*

Foil Stamping (Hot Stamping)

Foil or hot stamping is the process of applying heat and pressure to a metal die to transfer foil

onto the printing surface. Gold and silver foil is most common, but colored foils are also available. Both vinyl and paper can be foil stamped.

Things to consider when preparing artwork for foil stamping...

- All lines, type and graphics must be at least 1 point in thickness.
- Reverse type should be bold. Fine reverse type has a tendency to fill in when stamped.
- Eliminate any halftones or screens.
- The stamping area should not exceed 24 square inches. If a larger area is desired, more than one die will be needed.

Embossing & Debossing

Embossing and debossing both involve the process of using heat and pressure to press a metal die into the printing surface. The die smooths out the grain of the material and raises or lowers the surface. When embossing, the die is pressed into the underside of the printing surface to raise the artwork. Debossing is just the opposite; the die is pressed into the top of the printing surface, so that the artwork is lower than the surrounding surface. Not all materials can be embossed or debossed; see chart below.

Things to consider when preparing artwork for embossing or debossing...

- The emboss/deboss area should not exceed 24 square inches. If a larger area is desired, more than one die will be needed.
- Eliminate any halftones and screens.

Offset Printing

A printing process in which the ink is transferred from a plate to a rubber blanket which in turn is rolled over the printing surface, imparting the image. It is used when fine detail is necessary.

Things to consider when preparing artwork for offset printing...

- The film should have a 133 line screen.
- Halftones should not be more than 90% nor less than 10%

Artwork Preparation

In many cases, you will be asked to supply "Camera-Ready Art." Camera Ready means that the artwork is suitable for photographic reproduction. It is sharp, high-contrast mechanical art that has size and position indicated. It is not a photocopy or a fax. In some cases, even laser-printed art is not as sharp or as high-contrast as necessary. The camera-ready art should be pasted up on a board and color separated. Once your artwork is complete, make sure it is proofed. It is very easy to overlook a misspelled word, especially if you have looked at the same copy several times. A good idea is to get someone unfamiliar with the artwork & copy to proof it.

Note: It is possible to provide artwork directly from a computer. Problems do arise with compatibility of different software and systems. If you do want to submit artwork on a disk, make sure your supplier can "read" the software used to create the artwork. You need to know the name and the version of your software, as well as whether it is PC or Mac based.

STEP 5: RING BINDER OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

There are several options and accessories you can add to your ring binder to make it more functional and attractive.

Easel Binders: Easel binders are a great choice for presentation and reference binders. A Snap-Back Easel Binder and the Platform Easel Binder are constructed so they can display material at an angle when set on a desktop. Ask your John Anthony representative for more information on these binder styles.

Wraparound Binders: Wraparound binders are ideal for seminars and meetings. They have a wraparound vinyl flap with a Velcro closure. This gives the binder a sleek, classy look, as well as keeping all the contents in place and protected. Ask your B & D representative for more information on this binder style.

Backbone or Spine: The spine of a binder can be flat or rounded. Flat spines are the most common. A rounded spine is very attractive and creates a unique look.

Rivets: Rivets on the spine can be concealed, if you want additional area for artwork or simply to create a cleaner look. You have a choice of white, black or nickel-plated rivets.

Pockets: Add a pocket to the inside front and/or back cover to add more functionality to your binders. Loose sheets or brochures can be placed in the pockets. Pockets can be horizontal or vertical.

Entrapments: An entrapment is sealed-in printed material. A printed piece can be sealed into the covers and spine of your binder with a clear vinyl overlay. If your artwork is very detailed or of multiple colors, it may be better (due to the limitations of silk-screening and foil stamping) to offset print the art on paper and then seal it into the binder.

Clearviews: A clear overlay is placed over the binder covers and spine with an opening left at the top. This allows you to slip a printed piece into the cover and/or spine. This is perfect for covers that may need to be updated for "reusable" binders.

Padding: Padding can be added to the front cover, spine or back cover. This gives the binder a richer, more expensive, leather-like look.

Appliques: A three-dimensional effect is created by sealing vinyl on top of vinyl. This creates a unique look that adds texture to the artwork.

Business card holders: A clear vinyl pocket for a business card can be placed almost anywhere on the binder. The most common placement is on the inside front cover. The holder can be sealed on 2 or 3 sides.



Label holders: Label holders are clear vinyl pockets more commonly added to the spine of a binder.

Plastic or audio video holders: Plastic audio or video holders can be heat-sealed into the cover of a binder or can hook onto the rings. Note: in most cases, the binder case size will need to be slightly larger to accommodate the ring mechanism and the holder.

Sheet lifters: A rigid plastic piece that is placed over the rings of a binder in the front and behind the sheet contents. These lifters help the sheets over the lower curve of the rings, thus keeping the sheets from binding and tearing when closing the binder. They also keep the sheet contents from sagging or tearing at the hole punches when the binder is in the upright, standing position.

Shipping boxes: If you are going to ship a few binders to several different locations, you may want to consider binder shipping boxes. These boxes are designed to hold certain size binders and will help prevent damage in shipping.

STEP 6: BE CLEAR

You've gone through all the steps and you know what you want. Now the most important thing is to clearly communicate your specifications. This will ensure that you get what you want, when you want it. Questions resulting from insufficient or unclear information results in delays. The easiest way to avoid problems is to be clear and explicit when you place your order.

GLOSSARY

Applique: A three dimensional effect is created by heat sealing vinyl on top of vinyl. A die is created for the desired artwork. Then, a piece of vinyl is placed on the vinyl cover and the heat sealing machine, using the die, makes the applique and seals it to the cover at the same time. The overflow is then torn off.

Backbone: This is another term for the spine of the binder case.

Blind embossing: an embossed image without any added color or ink. Only paper can be embossed; vinyl and poly cannot.

Boosters: Levers or triggers, placed on the ends of the ring metals, for opening or closing the ring lock mechanism. They may be single action (for opening only) or double action (for opening and closing).

Camera-Ready: Art that is black and white mechanical art, with size and positioning indicated. Suitable for photographic reproduction. It should be color separated if it is to be used to print more than one color.

Case: The complete binder cover, excluding the ring metal or other binding mechanism.

Chipboard: A grade of coarse cardboard used to provide rigidity to a vinyl binder cover. The vinyl is heat sealed around the chipboard. Chipboard comes in varying point sizes or thicknesses.

Clearview binder: A clear vinyl overlay cover is placed on top of a vinyl binder cover, leaving the top edge unsealed. This creates an opening through which a printed sheet can be inserted and later removed and replaced.

Debossing: Heat and pressure are used to press a metal die into the material. The die smooths out the grain of the material and lowers the artwork into the surface. The image being lower than the rest of the surface creates an "embossed" effect.

Die: Metal into which artwork has been cut for the purpose of making an impression. For example, foil stamping requires the use of a die. The cost of a die depends upon the size and complexity of the artwork. Each color and each position requires a separate die.

Die (Sealing): A metal die formed into the shape of the object which is to be heat sealed. It consists of two parts: the inside part for sealing and the outside part for cutting the material.

Dimension: The size of a loose leaf binder refers to the size of the sheets it is designed to hold. An 8-1/2" x 11" sheet with the holes punched on the 11" side is called a standard sheet. However, the binder used to house such sheets would be described as an 11" x 8-1/2" sheet size, because the binding edge is always listed first.

Embossing: Heat and pressure are used to press a metal die into the backside of a material. The die smooths out the grain and raises the artwork above the surrounding surface. The embossed area can be left blank (blind embossing) or color may be applied (foil embossing or register embossing). Only paper can be embossed; vinyl and poly cannot.

Entrapment: A printed sheet placed under clear vinyl which is heat sealed, on all four sides, to the outside cover. The effect is a full page color cover that is protected under clear vinyl.

Flex Board: A paper based board with latex that allows it to bend without breaking or creasing. It is used in place of chipboard in a vinyl binder when a flexible cover is needed.

Gauge: A measure of thickness stated as a specific measure. For example, polyethylene comes in .016, .023, .035, .055 or .075 gauge (thinnest to thickest respectively).

Heat Sealing: The electronic process whereby vinyl film is bonded together by means of a sealing die. The die has two blades. In one operation the outer blade cuts the material to size, while the inner blade, using electronic heat, seals the pieces of vinyl together. Chipboard may be placed between the two pieces of vinyl to produce rigid covers. Pockets, label holders and business card holders can also be sealed into the vinyl cover.

Hot stamping: See Foil Stamping.

Index Guides / Index Tabs: A sheet with a tab extension that is used to divide or subdivide the different sections of contents within a ring binder.

Ink proof: Ink applied to a swatch of the material to be printed. Any color change due to the combination of ink color and material can be checked.

Loose Leaf: With reference to binders, it is that class of binding in which individual sheets may be easily removed and new sheets easily inserted.

Metal: The metal ring mechanism in a binder. For example, most binders have 3-ring metals.

Offset: A printing process in which ink is transferred from a plate to a rubber blanket, which in turn does the printing.

PMS: A system of mixing and identifying ink colors by number. The initials stand for Pantone® Matching System.

Polyethylene: A rigid plastic sheet made from a pololefin blend. It comes in different gauges or thicknesses. Standard B & D poly is available in .016, .023, .035, .055, and .075 gauge.

Proof: A version or facsimile of how the final printed material will appear.

Score: To mark by impression, causing a partial breakage or bending of the fibers in a material and thus creating a hinge.

Sheet lifters: A rigid plastic piece that is placed over the rings of a binder in the front and behind the sheet contents. These lifters help the sheets over the lower curve of the rings, thus keeping the sheets from binding and tearing when closing the binder. They also keep the sheet contents from sagging or tearing at the hole punches when the binder is in the upright, standing position. Sheet lifters can be silk-screened with

a logo or other artwork.

Silk-Screening: The process of silk-screening is started by the creation of a screen which has the non-printing areas blocked by a stencil. Printing is done by applying ink to the screen, spreading it and forcing it through the fine mesh openings onto the printing surface.

Unitized construction: The use of material, affixed to the chipboard on the inside of the binder case, which extends accross the binding edge section and reinforces the joining points of the front and back covers of the binder to the backbone. This creates a sturdier, longer-lasting hinge.

UV inks: Ultraviolet inks. After application, these inks are placed under ultraviolet lights which immediately dry the ink. These inks also won't fade in sunlight.