

HOW TO BEVEL ROWMARK PRODUCTS

Beveling Rowmark Material

The purpose of beveling in many applications is to hide the unsightly edge of sheet materials that have been saw cut or sheared. Aesthetically, the look of a finished sign, wall or desk plate can be improved with this process. Adding a bevel to the edge provides a picture frame effect that can enhance the overall appearance. The standard bevel on a plate is usually 45 degrees, starting at the midpoint of a 1/16-inch piece of engraving stock. This is determined by the angle of degree of the beveling cutter. Many engravers like a slightly broader bevel and will make a deeper cut to achieve this look.

General Beveling Tips:

When beveling small plates, it is best to fabricate or cut a small piece of material to use to “push” the material through the beveler approximately 1.25 x 3.5 inches. Small plates simply cannot be handled and the small “pusher” makes moving the plate through the beveler easier.

When beveling many plates of the same size (e.g., W), bevel two plates at a time by putting the 1-inch edge against the 3-inch edge. Push the parts past the beveler, cutting the 1-inch edge first, and using the 3-inch edge as the “pusher.” Rotate both parts, making sure to bevel the shorter (1-inch) edge first. If you get a job that requires several .5 x 3-inch tags that require a bevel and are run in a matrix, you can bevel the .5-inch edge along several tags prior to shearing, leaving only the 3-inch edge to bevel. If you bevel more than one thickness of material, set up a second or third beveler cutter for the various thicknesses of materials. The set-up time for each cutter will be slightly longer the first time you organize this. But thereafter, setting up for a new thickness will only take a minute to change the cutter. Mark the cutter tops with different colors or markings to avoid confusion.

Using a piece of scrap makes “pushing” your small material through the beveler easier.

It is faster to bevel short sides of plates together using a piece of scrap to “push” the material.

Avoid several styles of bevel. The standard is well suited for nearly all applications. Some shops offer a square-cut border. This set-up is very time intensive. As you all you know, offering too many choices to a customer can be both a blessing and a curse.

Make sure the material is contacting your beveler cutter in the optimum cutting zone. A cutter

positioned too high will produce a poor bevel and require a slow feed rate.

Beveler Maintenance:

Refer to the manufacturer's recommended maintenance instructions. Always remove the beveler from the source of power before changing bits or performing any maintenance.

Maintenance is very minimal on a beveler, but often the tabletop will get very dirty and cause the parts to drag as you bevel. Use a degreaser to remove any adhesives, and apply a light coating of silicon spray. Wipe dry and you're ready to go.

Consider using "Pledge Wax" on the table of the beveler. Plastic will easily glide across the beveler surface with no effort or drag.



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