

# Scor-it™

THE ORIGINAL

## Testing for Paper Grain

When you need to know whether you are printing, drawing, painting, scoring or folding with or against the grain of paper, use one of these simple tests:

**Tear Test** — Tear a sheet in the vertical direction. Tear it again horizontally. The tear will be relatively easy and straight in the direction of the grain. Tearing against the grain will offer more resistance and the tear will be ragged.

**Bend Test** — Hold a piece of paper at one end and notice whether it looks stiff or floppy. Hold it from the side and test again. You will notice less resistance, a floppy sheet, when bending with the grain. There is more resistance, a stiffer sheet, when bending against the grain.

## The Best Ingredients

You choose high quality paper and card stock, pens, paints, rubber stamps, and embellishments. You invest money, time, and creativity into your cards, scrapbooks, invitations, and other projects. Make sure they turn out just right.

Every fold begins with a score line, and every one of them deserves the right start — the Scor-it™ Board.

**See our website [www.scorit.com](http://www.scorit.com) to find a retailer near you.**

Also available on the website:

- Projects
- Instructions
- Video of the Scor-it in action.



*It Scores and More*

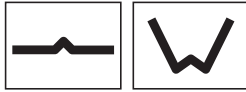


## Paper Scoring: There's a Big Difference

Why do the folds at the side of a purchased card look polished and professional? Why do accordion pleats on purchased blank books look perfect? Because printing companies and manufacturers use a letterpress machine to create "hinge" score lines that won't crack card stock or paper when it's folded.

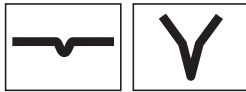
Now, the rest of us can achieve the same precise scoring and folding when we make cards, invitations, and other projects. Bone folders, stylus tools, a fingernail or craft knife won't — and can't — replicate what the professionals use letterpress machines to produce. But the Scor-it™ Board and Scor-it™ Mini will!

**RIGHT**



Hinges

**WRONG**



Hinges

## Understand the Difference

Hinge scores are made with a “male” scoring rule and a “female” channel with the paper in between. When pressure is applied, it raises a ridge on the inside of the fold. This ridge\* acts as a “hinge” ensuring a clean and straight fold.

A professional letterpress score results in the cleanest and most accurate fold possible, scoring with or against the paper grain. The Scor-it™ Board is the only hand-scoring tool on the market that creates a true hinge score like you would get from a letterpress. You can hand-score with or against the paper grain with no cracking. Scor-it™ will score commercially made and handmade papers and card stock (coated, uncoated, and printed), thin metals, plastics, and metallic coated paper. You can even score up to 28pt chip board. \*On the Scor-it™ Board — just like on a letterpress machine — the raised ridge is the INSIDE of the fold (the front or outside of the project is FACE DOWN on the board while the score line is made).

Hand-scoring with a bone folder, craft knife or stylus tools crushes or cuts the paper fibers. The paper is stretched past what the fibers can tolerate, which creates cracking along the fold. With these methods, the cracking and damage is obvious even before the paper is folded.

See for yourself. Compare. We’re confident you’ll choose the Scor-it™ Board.

## How is Paper Made?

Understanding how paper is made helps with understanding why a hinge score is necessary. Paper grain plays a very important role in scoring and folding.

Nearly all paper is made from cellulous fibers found in trees. The bark is removed; the wood is chipped into small pieces that are cooked down to a

pulpy substance before it is bleached. Water and minerals are added (paper pulp at this point is about 99% water) and the pulp is sprayed onto a moving mesh screen that aligns the paper fibers. The direction in which the paper (web) moves is referred to as “with the grain” and the direction across the web is called “against the grain.”

Water is removed from the paper with a vacuum and rollers, the web runs through a dryer, the paper is coated with starch and minerals to make it smoother and stronger. The paper is then wound into a very large roll. Coated papers get a thin layer of clay while on the web; dyes are added to the bleached pulp for colored paper.

## Paper Grain Direction and Proper Folding

Instead of picturing tiny cellulous fibers aligned while the web is moving through the papermaking machine imagine a river of toothpicks all flowing in the same direction. If you were to fold the “toothpick” paper in the direction the toothpicks are running, it would fold very easily but if you were to fold against the running direction it would be difficult — the toothpicks would crack and break.

With an actual sheet of paper, without proper scoring if you try to fold against the grain the fold will crack and look ragged and unprofessional. The paper fibers have literally been broken on the fold, as if they were tiny toothpicks.

That’s why you need a tool that produces a hinge score like the professionals use. It’s the Scor-it™ Board.

