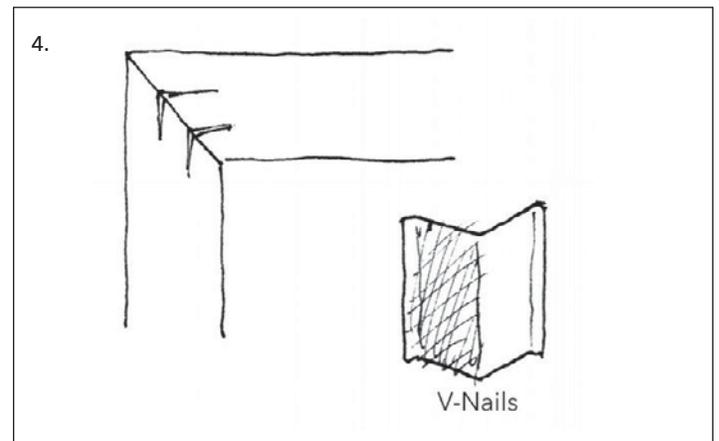
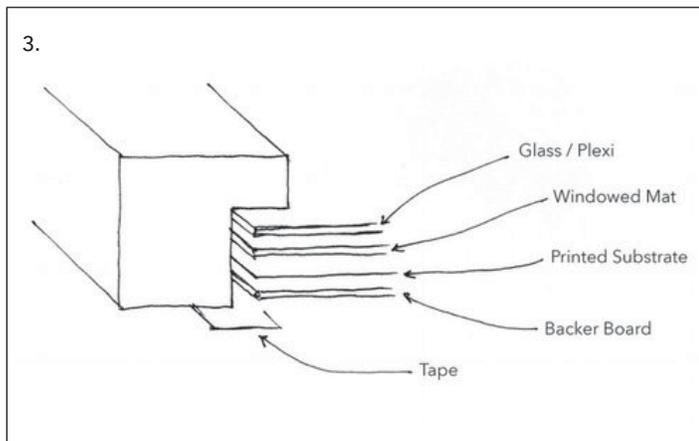
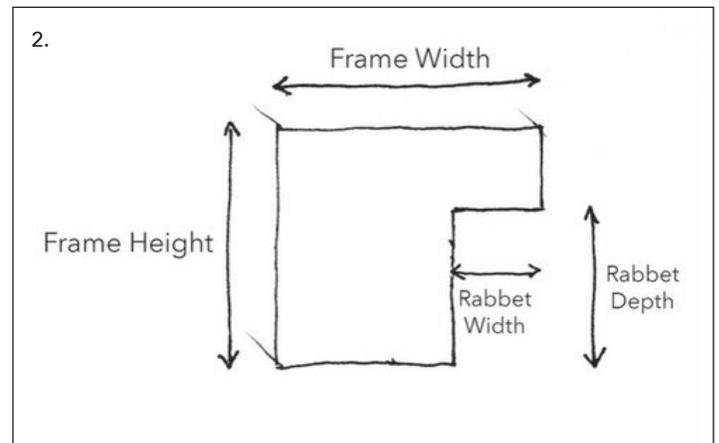
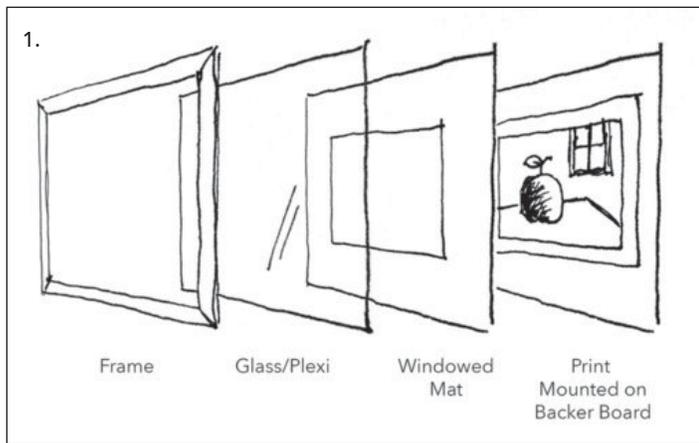


ANATOMIES AND DIAGRAMS

Anatomy of a Framed Print

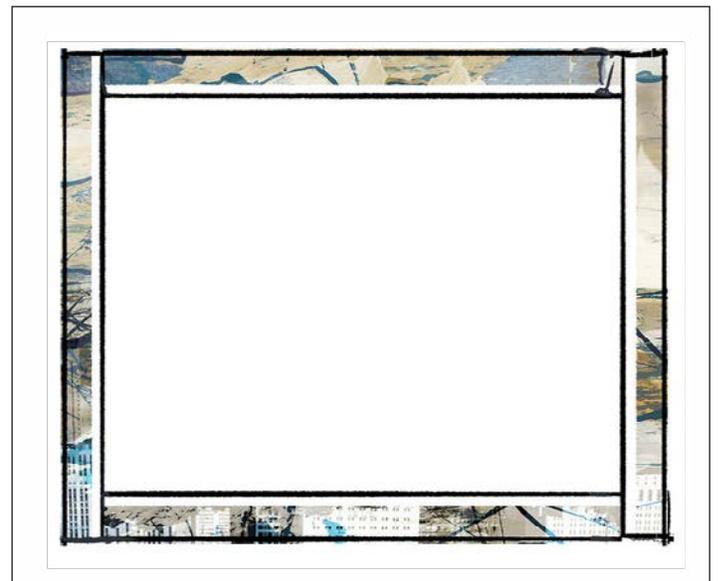
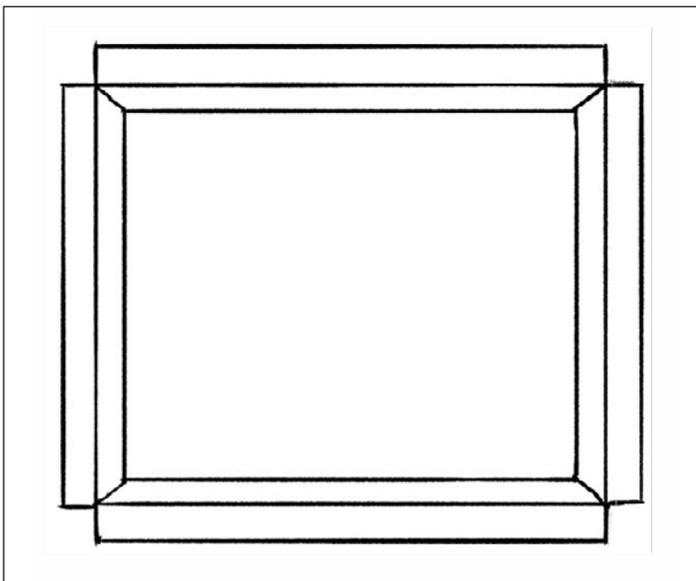
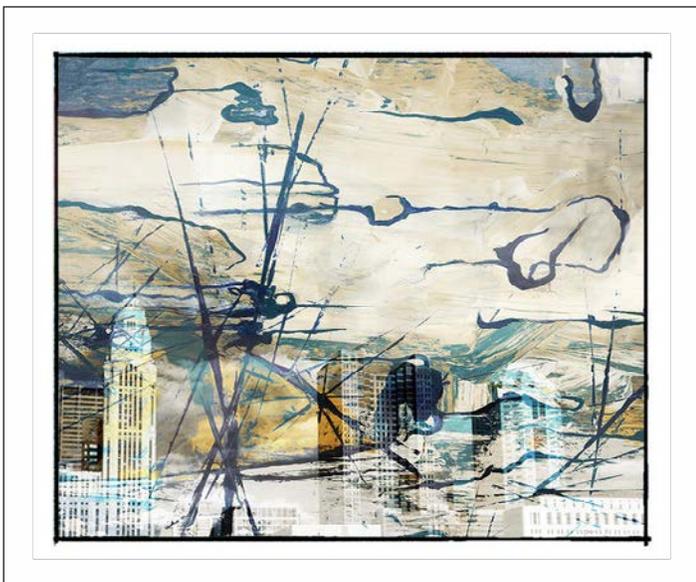
Framed prints start with the print - which can be on paper, fine art (deckle edge) paper, even vinyl. First, the print is mounted to a backer board. A mat is often added on top of the print (or, in the case of a deckle edge print, behind), followed by glass or plexiglass¹. Moulding sticks are then cut to size and joined at the corners. The backer board, print, mat, and glass are placed inside the frame³. Tape seals the back of the piece and applicable hardware is added.



ANATOMIES AND DIAGRAMS

Anatomy of a Canvas

Canvas prints are generally either wrapped around wooden stretcher bars or mounted to hard board. They can be framed or unframed. Stretcher bars are available in 1", 1.5", and 2" depths; the standard is 1.5". Before printing, additional image material is created on the sides to wrap around the stretcher bars. Printed material beyond the edges of an image face can be called "bleed". Once printed and stretched on stretcher bars, the canvas may be framed. The space between the canvas and the frame edge is called a "reveal" and is typically .25".



ANATOMIES AND DIAGRAMS

Anatomy of Hardware

Security Hardware

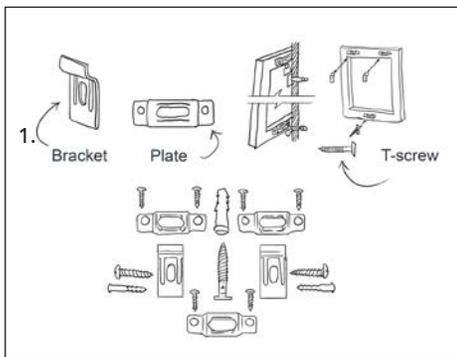
Security hardware prevents damage or theft for wall-hanging artwork. After hanging the artwork on two “brackets” mounted on the wall, a t-screw is attached to the wall and then rotated using a special wrench to secure the artwork to the wall. It’s recommended that pieces over 50” wide are specified with 4-pt security hardware to better support the horizontal orientation. 3-pt security hardware can support up to 100 lbs with Brackets and Clips (but this does not guarantee that the drywall or wall material can do the same). For weights over 100 lbs, we prefer to use cleat hangers.¹

Z Clips/Cleats

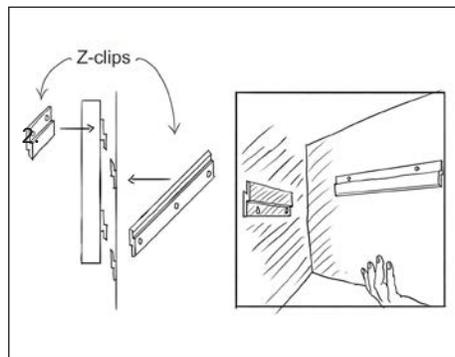
Z Clips which are a type of metal cleat, attach the artwork to the wall using opposing strips of metal, formed into thin “z” shapes. While slightly more expensive, “Z Clips” can hold more weight and are recommended for heavier mirrors and framed pieces. They can come in a variety of sizes.²

Wire Hardware

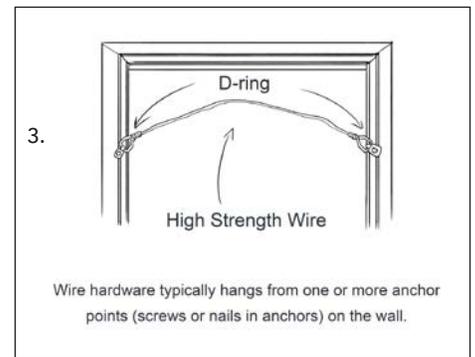
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Security Hardware



Z Clips/Cleats

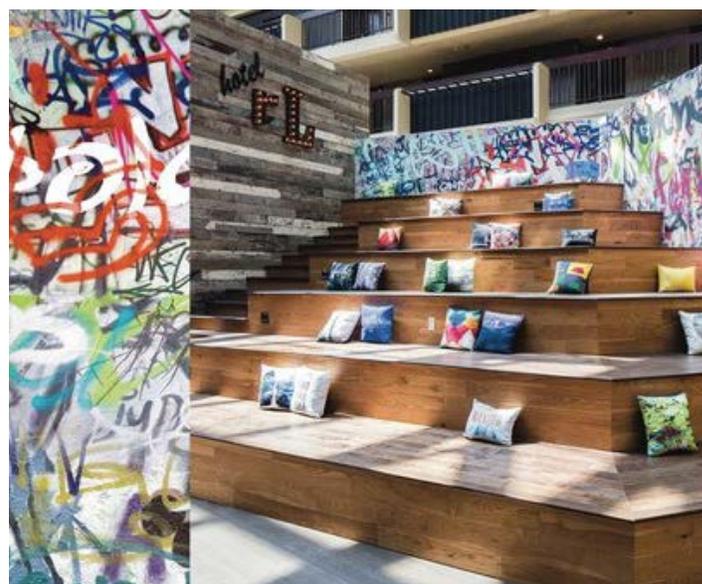
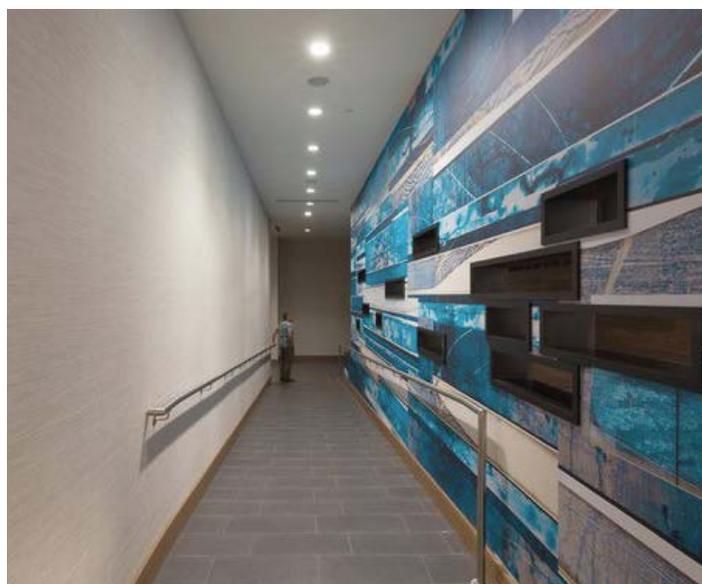
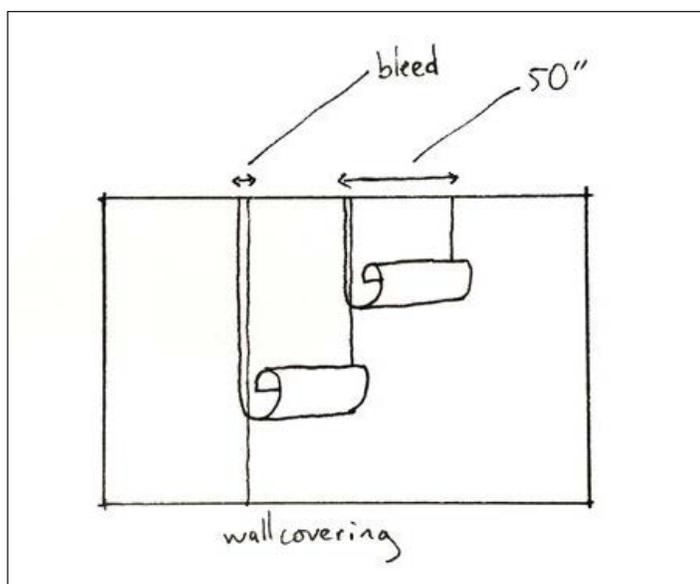


Wire Hardware

ANATOMIES AND DIAGRAMS

Anatomy of Wallcovering

Printed type II wallcovering is a great choice when looking to add art to a large space or provide visual interest to a headboard wall or corridor in a commercial space. We print over a dozen different wallcovering finishes and textures in-house, from smooth white velvet to metallic silver and gold. If your art vision calls for dimension, we can source textural wall art to add depth to the wallcovering. We can also commission independent artists to create custom imagery, which we then print. The world is your oyster when it comes to Kalisher-printed wallcovering.



ANATOMIES AND DIAGRAMS

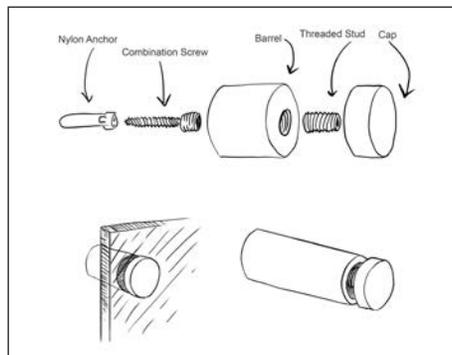
Other Substrates

We utilize a flat-bed printer for printing on certain substrates. Flat-bed printing uses a type of ink which is often referred to as UV ink or UV cured printing. This type of printing produces a hardened ink surface, bonded to the material by a chemical process involving UV lights built into the print head. Flat-bed printers also often have the capability of utilizing white ink. This allows us to create images with highlight tones on otherwise transparent materials, as well as to print semi-transparent images. The flat-bed printer is utilized when printing on the the following materials:

- Acrylic
- Metal
- Wood
- Dibond
- Glass

Standoffs

Many materials printed on a flatbed can be used with aluminum standoff hardware.



Flat-Bed Printer