

To set the cutting height, shorten a left-over piece of Styrofoam and lower the tight wire onto it. Cutting heights of less than 10 mm require a slice of at least 10 mm thick to be placed underneath and pushed through together. Cutting heights of more than app. 80 mm should be done with the second hole or thread in the handles.

The guide bar's thin edge works as a guiding edge when cutting. Only tighten the wire to the necessary length as it is easier to cut like this. It is quite normal for the wire to stretch, especially after the first cut. When the wire does not have yet stretched, it would be best to stretch it about 10 % before cutting.

Free curves, large radii, exact stencil cuts: **only for Styrocute-3**

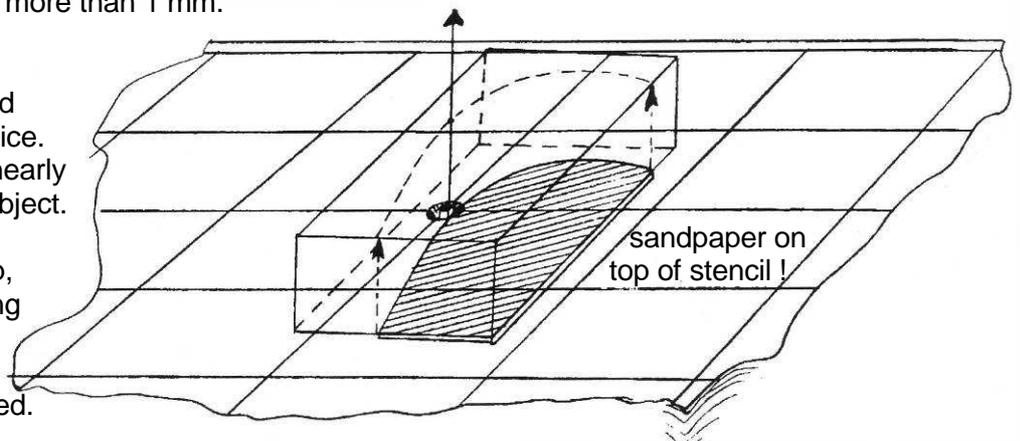
Stencil cutting

You can find a blunt steel-pin next to the two spanners in the right wooden beam of the Styrofoam-cutter.

With this pin, push or carefully knock out the brass square tube that centres the wire, from the clamp underneath to the to the table-top. After releasing the clamp you might stick the steel pin there between so that it touches the tube. This tube should then be knocked upwards with a light hammer until it sticks out beyond the table's surface no more than 1 mm.

Cut the desired curve or form from a hard piece of cardboard or from a 1 mm polystyrene slice. The stencil's edge has to be nearly 1 mm smaller, than the final object.

With a Styrofoam block on top, this stencil is then guided along the jutting out brass tube. The wire remains tight and a groove-free cut may be realised.



The path to be cut should be drawn on the upper surface (by means of the stencil) to enable a better survey of the way to guide it (see broken line in picture). The Styrofoam block does not slip off the stencil, when you glue the work-piece lightly to it with two parts of double-sided sticky tape or: disable sliding by sandpaper.

When the work is finished, push the brass tube back down about 1 mm below the surface.