

# Production of round shapes with tensioning frame "bleed"



fig. 1

Depending on the planned radius, the profile "bleed" is sawed at regular intervals - as shown in figures 1 and 2. The smaller the radius the more dense the saw cuts have to be. In the normal case, the radius should not be less than 400 mm; the lowest limit is 250 mm.

Clips and mandrels should be cut in a length in that they do not protrude into the saw cuts ( figure 6).

It is important to ensure that the saw cuts are not made up to the end of the profile.

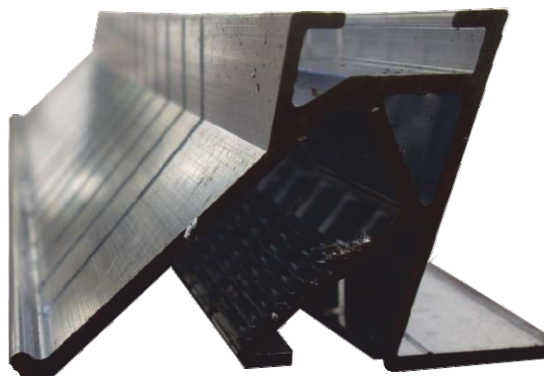
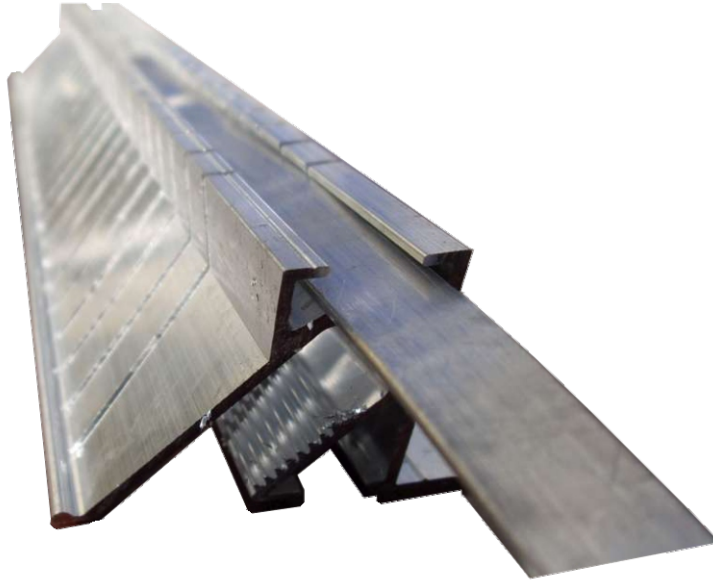


fig. 2

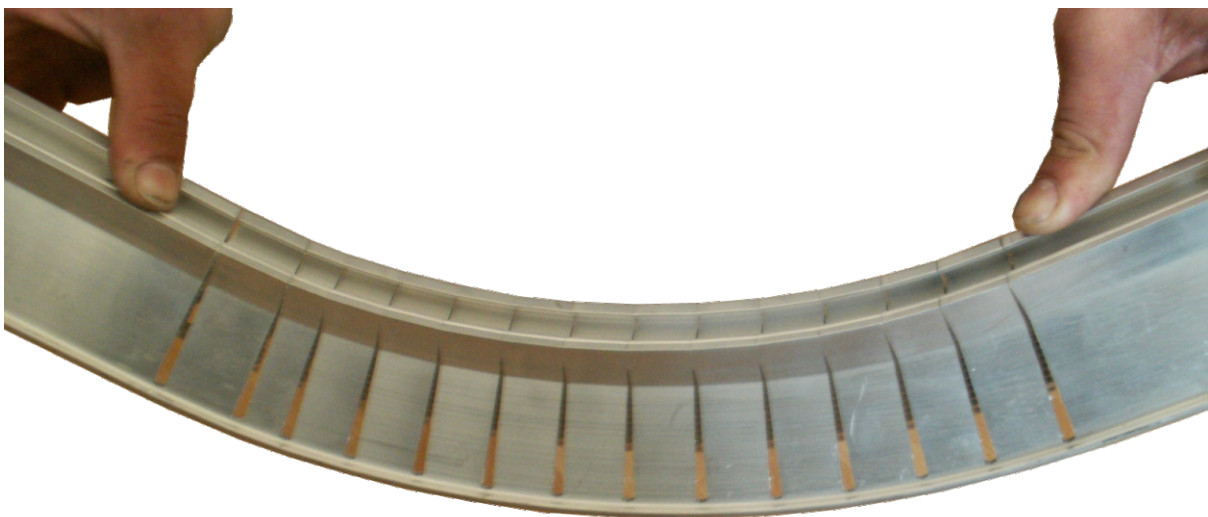


**fig. 3**

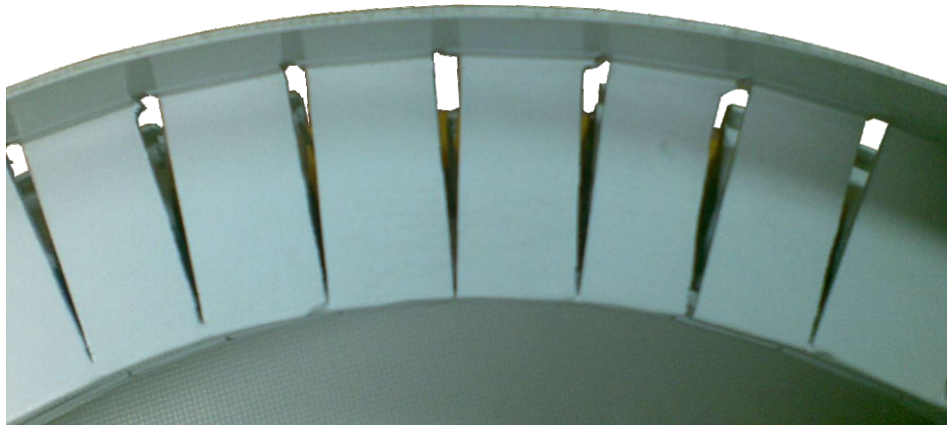
**For the correct indentation and bending, a template should be produced on a 1:1 scale. The frame is then bent following the template.**

**To ensure that the bending remains, a flat profile of 15 x 2 mm is pushed into the groove of the frame (fig. 3 and 4).**

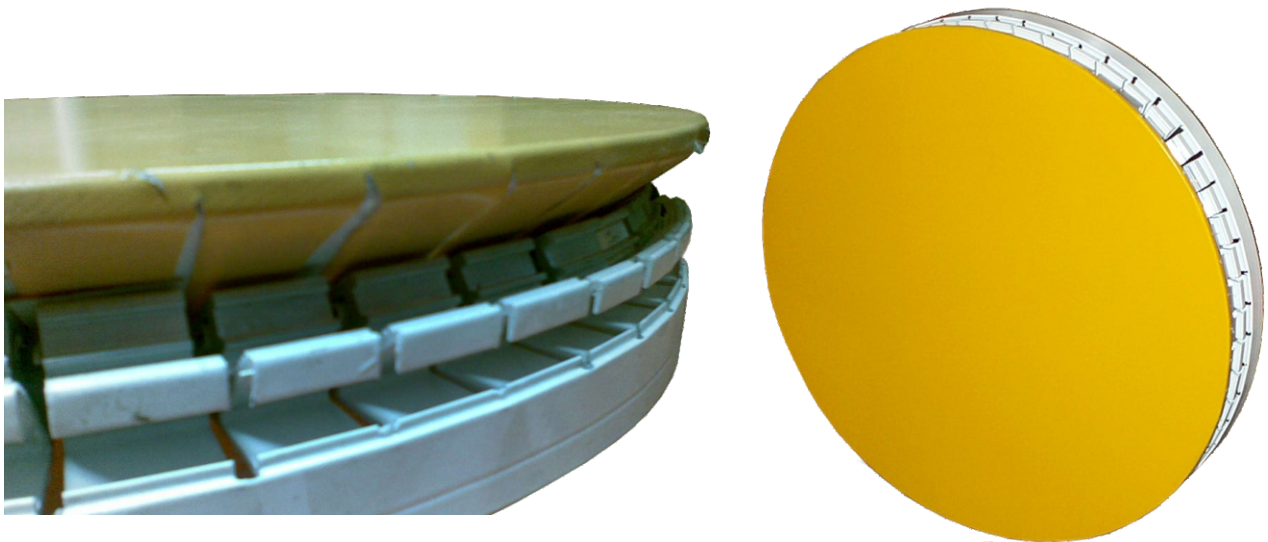
**Once the desired shape has been achieved, the flat profile is welded to the frame so that the final shape remains.**



**fig. 4**



**Fig. 5 Internal view of the welded frame**



**Fig. 6 External view of the finished frame with a fabric**

**The smaller the radius, the more clips are required.**



**Fig 7: Letters with frame and fabric, without lateral closure**

**It is advisable to first fabricate the complete tensioning frame in the desired shape and then adapt the casing to it.  
The fabric is tensioned at the end.**