

## **Annex II H - Methods of customization and type of materials**

### **Personalization methods:**

**Screen Printing:** A method in which ink is applied to a surface through a fine mesh screen. It is commonly used to print logos or designs onto T-shirts, hats, and other fabric items.

**Embroidery:** A technique that involves stitching a design onto a fabric surface with a needle and thread. It is commonly used to add logos or other designs to hats, bags, and clothing items.

**Laser Engraving:** A process in which a laser beam is used to etch a design or logo onto a surface. This technique is commonly used to engrave metal and plastic items, such as pens and keychains.

**Pad Printing:** A process in which ink is transferred from a silicone pad onto a surface. This technique is commonly used to print logos or designs onto small, irregularly shaped items, such as pens.

**Sublimation Printing:** A process in which a design is printed onto a special paper and then transferred onto a surface using heat and pressure. This technique is commonly used to print designs onto mugs, phone cases, and other hard surfaces.

**UV Printing:** A process in which ink is applied directly to a surface and then cured using UV light. This technique is commonly used to print designs onto metal, plastic, and glass surfaces.

**Debossing/Embossing:** A technique that involves creating a design or logo by pressing it into or raising it up from a surface. This technique is commonly used to add texture and depth to leather items, such as journals or wallets.

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### **Binding typologies:**

**Saddle stitching:** A binding method in which the pages of a book or notebook are folded in half and then joined together with one or more staples along the fold. The metal staple is inserted through the center folded spine of the booklet and folded inward on the inside to hold the pages together. This type of binding is often used for booklets, pamphlets, brochures, and magazines with a low number of pages.

**Perfect Binding:** A method in which the pages of a book are stacked together and then glued to the spine of a cover. This is the most common method used for paperback books.

**Case Binding:** A method in which the pages of a book are sewn together and then glued to a cover that is made of cardboard or another stiff material. This method is commonly used for hardcover books.

**Saddle Stitching:** A method in which folded pages are stitched together through the fold line. This method is commonly used for booklets and magazines.

**Wire-O Binding:** A method in which pages are punched with small holes and then bound together with a metal wire that runs through the holes. This method allows for the book to lay flat when opened and is commonly used for notebooks, calendars, and manuals.

**Spiral Binding:** A method in which pages are punched with small holes and then bound together with a plastic or metal spiral that runs through the holes. This method also allows for the book to lay flat when opened and is commonly used for notebooks and cookbooks.

**Caseless Binding:** A method in which the pages of a book are glued together without a cover or spine. This method is often used for textbooks or reference books that need to lay flat when opened.

**Tape binding:** A method where the pages of a book or notebook are gathered and glued together on one side with a strong adhesive tape. The tape is applied along the edge of the book or notebook, covering the pages and creating a sort of hardcover. Tape binding is often used to create notepads, notebooks, journals, and photo books.

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#### **Traditional Paper Types:**

**Bond Paper:** A strong and durable paper that is commonly used for stationery, such as letterheads and envelopes.

**Offset Paper:** A type of paper that is thicker and more durable than regular paper. It is commonly used for printing books and magazines.

**Coated Paper:** A paper that has been treated with a coating to improve its durability and printing quality. It is commonly used for printing high-quality brochures and flyers.

**Recycled Paper:** A type of paper that is made from recycled materials, such as old newspapers and magazines. It is commonly used for stationery and envelopes.

#### **Eco-friendly Paper Types:**

**Hemp Paper:** A type of paper made from the fibers of the hemp plant. It is a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative to traditional paper.

**Bamboo Paper:** A type of paper made from bamboo fibers. It is a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative to traditional paper.

**Sugarcane Paper:** A type of paper made from sugarcane waste fibers. It is a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative to traditional paper.

**Seed Paper:** A type of paper that contains plant seeds, such as wildflowers or herbs. When the paper is planted in soil, the seeds will grow and the paper will biodegrade.

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### **Traditional Gadget Materials:**

**Plastic:** A synthetic material that can be molded into various shapes and forms. It is commonly used for items such as pens, keychains, and phone cases.

**PET Plastic:** A strong and lightweight material commonly used in the production of beverage bottles, food containers, and other household items. PET, which stands for polyethylene terephthalate, is a thermoplastic polymer that is easily molded and shaped. Its durability and transparency make it a popular choice for packaging and storage of various products. However, PET plastic takes hundreds of years to decompose and can contribute to environmental pollution if not properly disposed of. As a result, recycling programs have been implemented to reduce waste and promote the reuse of PET plastic.

**Metal:** A durable material that can be stamped, engraved, or etched with designs or logos. It is commonly used for items such as keychains, bottle openers, and desk accessories.

**Leather:** A natural material that is soft and durable. It is commonly used for items such as wallets, journals, and luggage tags.

**Glass:** A fragile material that can be etched or engraved with designs or logos. It is commonly used for items such as awards, paperweights, and drinkware.

### **Eco-friendly Gadget Materials:**

**Bamboo** - a fast-growing, renewable resource that can be used to make a variety of products, including phone cases, speakers, and utensils.

**Recycled plastic** - made from post-consumer waste such as water bottles and other plastic products, and can be used to make a variety of products such as phone cases and charging cables.

**Recycled PET Plastic:** A sustainable and eco-friendly material made from post-consumer plastic bottles. This type of plastic is recycled and processed to create a durable and versatile material that can be used in a variety of applications, including clothing, packaging, and household items. Recycled PET plastic not only reduces waste in landfills but also conserves natural resources and energy. Its unique properties make it a popular choice for

environmentally conscious individuals and companies looking to make a positive impact on the planet.

**Organic cotton** - grown without harmful pesticides or chemicals, and can be used to make eco-friendly bags, t-shirts, and other textile products.

**Recycled paper** - made from post-consumer waste paper, and can be used to make eco-friendly notepads, notebooks, and other paper products.

**Cork** - a sustainable and renewable material that is often used to make coasters, mouse pads, and other office supplies.

**Biodegradable plastics** - made from plant-based materials that can break down naturally over time, and can be used to make a variety of products such as pens and keychains.

**Recycled metal** - made from post-consumer waste metal, and can be used to make eco-friendly keychains and other metal products.

**Wood** - a natural, renewable resource that can be sustainably harvested and used to make eco-friendly phone cases, speakers, and other products.