



Each binding method offers unique benefits, whether that's a lower cost, greater durability, or the ability to lay a product flat when it's open.

**Perfect binding** involves the use of a flexible adhesive to attach a paper cover to the spine of the assembled pages. This is the most common form of binding - paperback novels are one example of perfect binding.

**Saddle stitched binding** secures loose printed, folded, and nested pages with thread stitches or staples down the middle of the fold (the spine). Saddle stitching is commonly used for small booklets, calendars, pocket-size address books, and some magazines. Binding with saddle-stitching creates booklets that can be opened out flat.

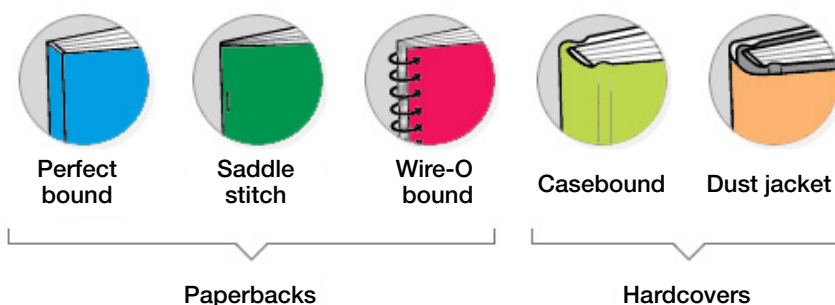
**Section-sewn binding** is the strongest style of binding, most commonly used for products that need to endure lots of wear and tear, such as reference and textbooks, or children's picture books.

**Wire-O binding**, or spiral binding, is one of several methods used to secure loose printed pages using single or double loop wire which fits into round or rectangular holes in the pages. Wire-O binding is often used for blank notebooks and for reports that generally have a short shelf-life. It allows the publications to lay flat when opened.

**Casebound (perfect binding)** is a method of hardcover binding ideal for fiction and non-fiction books, and can incorporate end papers, hard case, head and tail bands and dust jackets.

**Casebound (sewn binding)** is the preferred method of binding for hardcover texts that need to be durable and long lasting, such as coffee table books or reference titles. Again, this incorporates end papers and can include head and tail bands and dust jacketing.

**Loose leaf binding** allows individual sheets to be inserted and removed at will from a section of a larger text usually held in ring binders. Examples include training manuals, catalogues, government manuals, and texts that require regular updating, such as legislation documents.



binding types