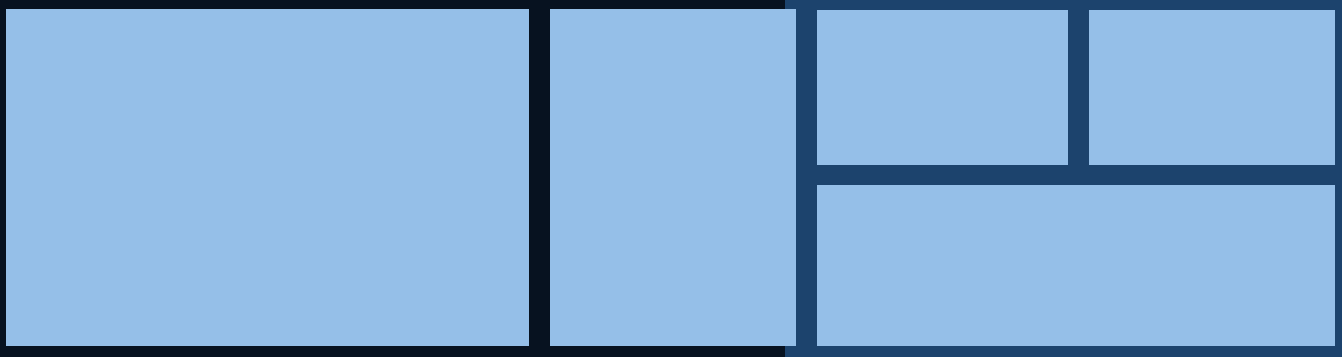
PRASITEC

TelaCut

User manual

VERSION 1.4.0

From the parts list to the cutting plan: materials, bands, kerf, guillotine cutting, phases, remnants and documentation.



English • October 2026

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Find what you need

Start with the quick guide, then consult the section for your task. Command names and the interface image use the English version of TelaCut.

Installation, updates and licensing 3
Your first cutting plan 4
The main window 5
Create, save and open projects 6
Materials, units and rotation 7
Enter and review parts 8
Import TXT, Excel and CSV 9
Apply edge bands 10
Band consumption and blade kerf 11
Free or guillotine cutting 12
Machine constraints and trims 13
Calculate, cancel and continue 14
Indicators and minimum proof 15
Check the cut sequence 16
Navigate, select and edit 17
SNAP, ORTHO and commands 18
Organize sheets and offcuts 19
Phased projects and repetitions 20
Remnant database and resuming 21
Reports, PDF and DXF 22
Recovery, language and maintenance 23
Troubleshooting 24
Pre-production checklist 25

Examples and diagrams are instructional. Check the plan, machine conditions and documents before production. Keep the .tcut file to continue editing; PDF and DXF are project outputs.

Installation, updates and licensing

Register at telacut.com. Once registration is confirmed, the page starts the installer download and provides a button to download it again. Your activation key arrives by email; also check your spam folder. If delivery is pending, wait for the message or contact support.

1. Download TelaCutSetup-1.4.0.exe from the official website. You do not need to extract this file.

2. Save your projects and close TelaCut. Before installing an update, keep a copy of your .tcut files.

3. Run the installer, choose a language and read the documents shown. Complete installation and open TelaCut using its shortcut.

4. When prompted, paste the key from the email into the activation screen. Confirmation requires internet access.

5. Under About > About TelaCut, check that the version is 1.4.0.

Digital signature

The publisher of the signed installer is Igor Prado da Silveira, holder of the certificate used by PrasiTec. In the file Properties, the Digital Signatures tab lets you check the signer and signature validity. Windows may still display a reputation warning; reputation is separate from whether the file is signed.

> If the file came from another address, has an invalid signature or shows a different publisher, stop installation and contact PrasiTec. You do not need an SSL.com account or authenticator codes to use TelaCut.

A license is valid for one computer at a time. See Help > License. To move it, deactivate it on the old computer before activating it on the new one. Your license and project files are separate items: keep both safe.

Your first cutting plan

Use a simple project to learn the workflow before entering a complete production list. The example below uses a fictitious material and does not specify settings for a real machine.

1. Create a project under File > New project. Enter its identification details and choose a simple project for this first exercise.

2. Under File > Settings, select mm, add a material named Example and set the sheet size to 1200 × 2400 mm.

3. Enter the two rows in the table below. Use exactly the material name you registered.

4. Choose the appropriate cutting mode. For this exercise, leave blade kerf at zero and do not apply edge bands or machine constraints.

5. Click Calculate. Check part quantities, orientation and indicators. Save the project as a .tcut file.

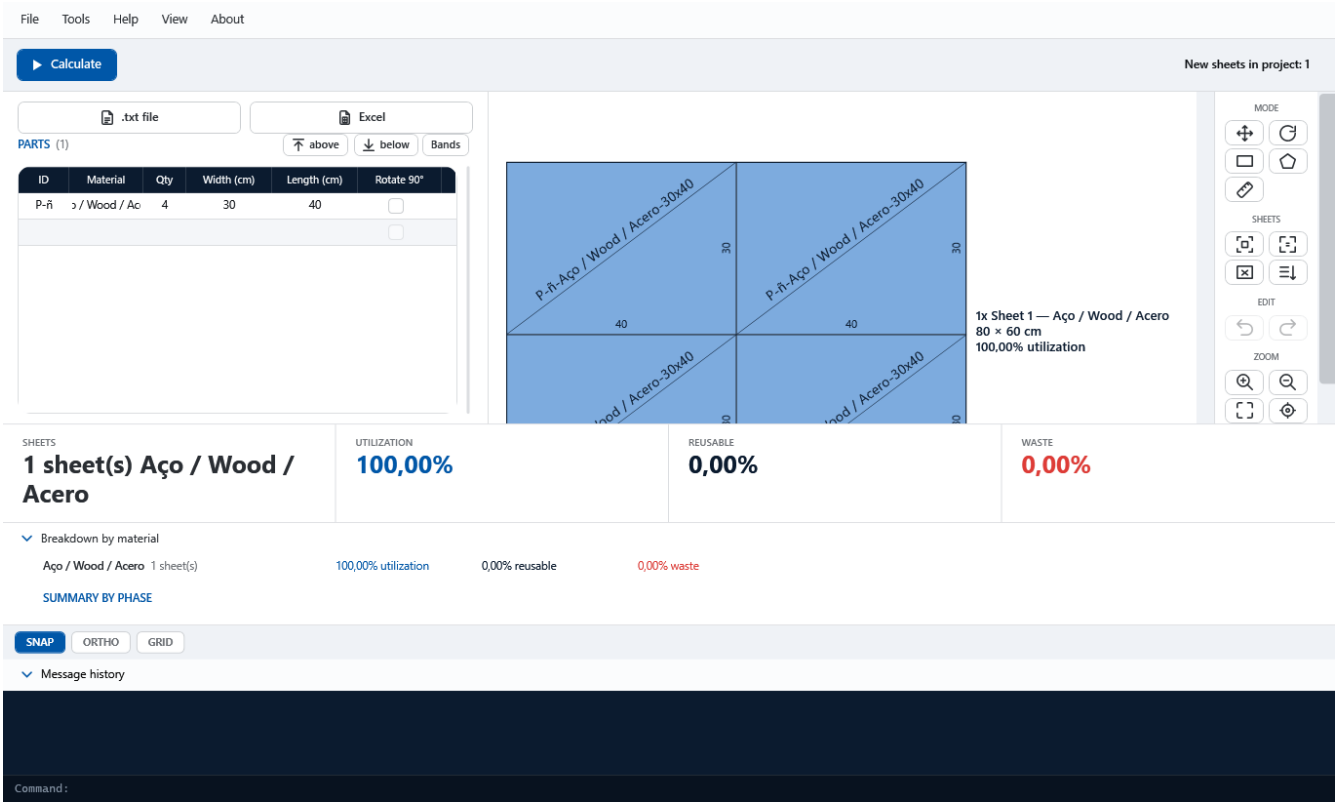
ID	Material	Qty	Width (mm)	Length (mm)
P01	Example	4	300	600
P02	Example	2	400	800

Zero blade kerf only simplifies this exercise. For real work, enter the actual cutting loss and all applicable constraints before calculating.

After the exercise

Make a copy of the project and change one condition at a time: kerf, rotation, edge bands or guillotine mode. Recalculate and compare. Sheet count and calculation time may change because each adjustment changes the possible layouts.

The main window



Illustrative view of the 1.4.0 interface with fictitious validation data. Material names and dimensions depend on your project.

Area	Purpose
Top menus	File, Tools, Help, Views and About.
Parts table	Import, enter and review IDs, materials, quantities, dimensions and rotation. The Bands button opens the edge editor.
Drawing area	Check sheets, parts, offcuts and cuts. The side toolbar provides editing and zoom tools.
Indicators	Sheets, utilization, reusable material and waste; material details and phase summaries.
Bottom bar	SNAP, ORTHO, GRID, message history and command line.

Read the active command prompt before clicking again. During a calculation, some inputs and actions are locked to keep the project consistent.

Create, save and open projects

1. Use File > New project or Ctrl+N. If there are changes, choose whether to save, discard or cancel.

2. Fill in the project details. Name, client, person responsible, address and date help identify the report.

3. Press Ctrl+S to save. The first time, choose a filename and folder; subsequent saves update that file.

4. Use File > Save as... or Ctrl+Shift+S to create a copy without replacing the previous file.

5. To resume, press Ctrl+O, double-click the .tcut file or drag it into the window.

What the .tcut file stores

The project stores parts, settings, identification details and results. Depending on the project mode and calculation status, it also retains phases, remnants and information needed to continue optimization. Always check the message shown when opening it.

When to recalculate

Changes to parts, materials, quantities, dimensions, rotation, edge bands, kerf, sheet size or cutting rules may make an earlier result incompatible. Treat an outdated-plan indication as a request to recalculate before exporting or cutting.

> Files saved with 1.4.0 features may not be compatible with earlier versions. Keep a copy before updating an old project or converting between simple and phased projects.

When receiving a project from someone else, check its materials, bands, units and remnant database settings. Verify its contents before linking it to your actual stock.

Materials, units and rotation

Open File > Settings. The Preferences tab contains project details and cutting options; the Materials tab lets you review materials. Fields indicate the units used.

Setting	How to use it
Project unit	Choose mm, cm or m. Part and sheet dimensions must be whole numbers in the selected unit.
Sheet	Enter positive width and length; check the actual commercial sheet dimensions.
Material	Use names that distinguish items that cannot be mixed, such as type, thickness or finish.
Weight (kg/m²)	Enter the material value when using weight indicators. A material name does not replace technical verification.
Default rotation	Allows or prevents 90° rotation for parts of this material.
Rotation per part	Enables the Rotate 90° choice for each part row.

Enabling Rotation per part clears Default rotation and the rotation choice for all parts of that material. Select only the parts that may rotate.

For a dimension of 25 mm, enter 25 with mm selected. Do not enter 2.5 cm if this produces a non-integer dimension: choose a smaller unit. Band thickness, blade kerf and machine limits have their own fields in mm.

Changing the unit converts dimensions; do not use it to change the physical size of the project. Check converted values and validation messages before saving. Language is selected in Preferences and takes effect after restarting the program.

Enter and review parts

Field	What to enter
ID	A unique, stable identifier, such as P01.
Material	A name registered in the project materials.
Qty	A whole number greater than zero.
Width / Length	Positive finished dimensions, as whole numbers in the project unit. If bands are applied, do not subtract their thickness manually.
Rotate 90°	Editable when the material allows rotation to be set per part.

1. Type directly into the cells. Confirm the edit before starting another command.

2. Use the above and below buttons to insert rows near the selection. You can also enter data in the empty row at the bottom.

3. Select rows and press Delete to remove them. Check the selection before confirming deletion.

4. Review any row marked invalid. Read the message or field tooltip to locate the problem.

Common errors

Duplicate IDs, unknown materials, invalid quantities, non-integer dimensions in the selected unit or a part that does not fit on the sheet. Rotation, kerf, trims and edge bands also affect feasibility.

> The list must include all required parts. Identical parts may have different IDs for traceability; check quantities by ID in the result and report.

Import TXT, Excel and CSV

The .txt file button supports the traditional format: one part per line, with no header. Example using the current project unit:

P01-Example-4-300x600

P02-Example-2-400x800

With the Excel button, use .xlsx, .xlsm or .csv. Prepare the first worksheet with these first five columns, in this order:

ID	Material	Quantity	Width	Length
P01	Example	4	300	600
P02	Example	2	400	800

1. Set up materials and the project unit first.
2. If using a header, put ID in the first cell. Avoid merged cells, titles and totals mixed with the data.
3. Import the file, or copy the five columns and paste them into the TelaCut table with Ctrl+V.
4. Check the import message, invalid rows and total part count before calculating.

> Importing adds data to the existing list. To replace the entire list, create a new project or deliberately remove previous entries. Never assume importing has erased existing data.

You can also drag supported files into the window. Import methods may handle errors differently: traditional TXT may reject duplicate IDs, while tabular imports retain problematic rows for correction. Always review the result.

Apply edge bands

Click Bands beside the parts table. Under Band types, enter a name, finish, width and thickness in mm. The specifications used are saved with the project.

1. Under Part edges, select the part and band type.

2. Click the required sides: Top, Right, Bottom and Left. A blue outline indicates an edge with a band.

3. Use Apply to all 4 sides or Remove all as appropriate. Check all four sides before saving.

4. Enter the finished dimension in the main table. TelaCut subtracts the thickness of applied bands to determine the cutting dimension.

5. Recalculate after changing a band, its thickness or the edges to which it is applied.



1 mm band
on all four sides.

Not to scale.

Example: a finished 600 × 400 mm part with 1 mm bands on all four sides requires a 598 × 398 mm cut. Blade kerf is still handled separately.

Edges follow the part orientation in the plan. For materials with grain, a preferred face or an asymmetric finish, check permitted rotation and band positions in the drawing, PDF and DXF before production.

Band consumption and blade kerf

Band consumption

In the Bands window, open Edge band consumption. The preview covers parts in the current phase; the report consolidates project occurrences. Consumption is separated by band specification.

Parameter	Effect
Allowance at each end (mm)	Adds an allowance at each end of every banded edge.
Purchase margin (%)	Applies a percentage to the length including allowances.
Zero values	Keep the nominal length. The program does not round purchases to full rolls.

Purchase length = (nominal length + two end allowances per banded edge) × (1 + margin / 100). These settings affect band purchasing, not the part layout.

Blade kerf

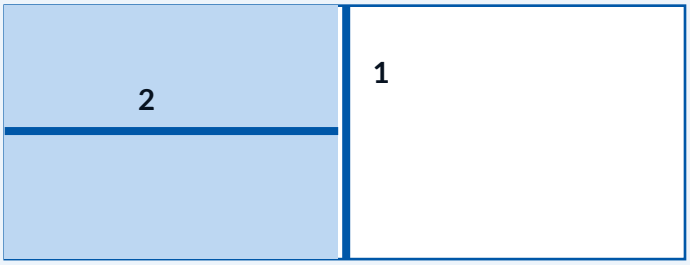
In Settings, enter the Blade kerf (mm) for your process. This field accepts up to three decimal places. Kerf is included in both free and guillotine cutting.

> Do not add blade kerf to finished part dimensions or subtract band thickness twice. Enter each value in its own field: finished part dimensions in the table, bands in the edge editor and kerf in Settings.

A small change in bands or kerf can significantly affect fit and calculation time. A case with bands may be faster or slower; bands do not remove the need to account for kerf.

Free or guillotine cutting

Mode	What to check
Free	Searches for a layout on the sheet without requiring a complete guillotine cut sequence. Check that your production process can execute the plan.
Guillotine	Requires straight cuts spanning the available panel at each step. Suitable when production depends on this sequence.



1 Separate the panel.

2 Cut the resulting panel.

Not to scale.

1. Choose the mode in project settings before calculating.

2. Enter kerf and rotation settings. In guillotine mode, also check machine constraints if enabled.

3. Calculate and check both the final layout and the cut sequence.

4. Recalculate after changing the mode. A plan generated in free mode does not become a guillotine plan just because it looks simple.

The minimum sheet count can differ between modes. Compare results using the same parts, materials, dimensions, bands and kerf. The minimum proof applies to the rules used in the calculation.

Machine constraints and trims

In Settings, expand Machine constraints and select Apply to guillotine cutting. Enter dimensions in mm based on the actual equipment and process.

Field	Meaning
Maximum length of each cut	Limits cut length. Zero means no additional limit.
Shortest panel side for further cuts	Restricts intermediate panels that will receive more cuts. It is not the minimum size of a finished part or discarded offcut.
First cut direction	Automatic, parallel to the length or parallel to the width.
Maximum stages	Each direction change starts another stage, including trims. Zero means no additional limit.
Allow panels to turn between cuts	Without this option, all cuts follow the same direction, representing a saw with one cutting axis.

Trimming new sheets

Enter Top, Bottom, Left and Right as shown in the diagram. Trim is the total edge removal, already including kerf. Remnants are treated as having finished edges; they do not receive this new-sheet trim.

> Turning panels during the sequence is different from allowing a part to rotate based on grain or finish. Check both rules. Changes to limits, trims or directions require recalculation.

If no solution is found, review whether the limits permit production of the parts. Do not disable a necessary constraint just to obtain fewer sheets.

Calculate, cancel and continue

1. Review materials, quantities, dimensions, rotation, bands, kerf and cutting mode. Correct input errors.

2. Click Calculate. Watch the stage and elapsed time; some stages may keep the same description for quite a while.

3. To interrupt, click Cancel and wait for confirmation. Avoid ending the process through Windows.

4. After validation, check the best available plan. If the minimum has not been proven, use the solution or continue optimization when that option is offered.

5. Save the .tcut file to retain your work and, when compatible, the accumulated search state.

Calculation time varies

Difficulty depends on layouts, materials, quantities, precision and cutting rules. More states or a different kerf do not translate into a predictable duration. The program adjusts proof effort to the estimated work and observed speed.

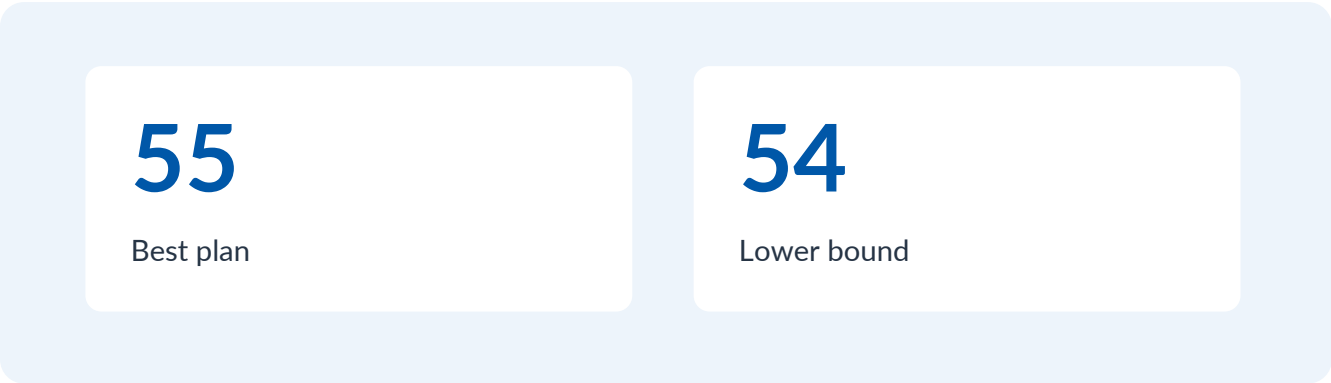
Memory and result quality

The proof stage has a memory safeguard. If resources are insufficient, it may remain inconclusive while the best feasible plan remains available. This does not allow the program to declare a minimum it has not proven.

> Canceling an additional round is not the same as deleting the earlier result. Check the final message: the program preserves the previous valid plan when a new attempt cannot safely replace it.

Indicators and minimum proof

Indicator	Meaning
Best plan found	Sheet count of the best feasible solution found.
Lower bound	A count below which the solution cannot fall, according to the available proof. It is not a ready-to-cut plan.
Proven minimum	Shown when the best plan and lower bound coincide for the problem and rules evaluated.
Utilization	Area used by valid parts.
Reusable / Waste	Separate recognized reusable offcuts from the remaining area. Check the classification before using it.



Example: a best plan of 55 sheets and a lower bound of 54 means a 54-sheet solution may still exist. If both are 55, the minimum has been proven for that calculation.

> “Minimum not yet proven” does not mean the plan is invalid. Likewise, “proven minimum” does not replace technical checks of materials, cuts, machine, bands, units and quantities.

In phased projects, check each stage summary and the total number of new sheets. Do not interpret proof for one stage as proof of a global optimum across all stock and phase decisions.

Check the cut sequence

In guillotine mode, choose a sheet in cut navigation. Use the previous and next cut arrows to follow the highlight and its corresponding instruction.

1. Confirm the material, sheet dimensions and number of repetitions of that layout.

2. Check machine and trim information when enabled.

3. Advance one cut at a time. Check which panel is being cut, its orientation and the indicated dimension.

4. Open File > Cut sequence to view the available sequence.

5. Compare the drawing and instructions with the PDF before releasing the plan for production.

Order and orientation

Each cut must span the panel considered at that step. A previously obtained panel may need repositioning for the next cut, depending on permitted panel turning and configured stages.

> The sequence represents the constraints entered in the program. It does not measure the machine or automatically detect support, clamping or operator-safety limitations. Execution still needs to be checked.

If a manual edit makes the plan incompatible with its mode or invalidates the sequence, follow the warnings and recalculate or correct it before exporting.

Navigate, select and edit

Action	How to perform it
Pan	Drag with the middle mouse button.
Zoom	Ctrl + mouse wheel, side buttons or the Views menu.
Zoom extents / Window	Fit the whole drawing or specify two corners of a region.
Select	Click a part; use Ctrl + click to add or remove items when allowed.
Cancel / clear	Esc cancels the active command; with no active command, it clears the selection.
Context menu	Right-click in the drawing area to access available actions.

Move, rotate and measure

Under Tools > Move, follow the prompts for selection, reference point and destination. Rotate depends on the part/material rotation permission. Under Measure, specify two points and read the differences and displayed unit.

Use Ctrl+Z and Ctrl+Y to undo/redo operations available in the history. Actions may be blocked during calculation, by the plan status or by the project mode.

> Overlapping parts or parts outside a sheet make the result unsuitable for production. Also respect kerf clearance, rotation and the guillotine sequence. Correct highlighted errors before using percentages or exporting.

SNAP, ORTHO and commands

Feature	Use
SNAP - F3	Snaps the cursor to geometric points. Right-click the button to choose available modes.
ORTHO - F8	Restricts movement to horizontal or vertical directions from the command reference point.
GRID - F7	Displays the reference grid. Options control spacing and periodic major lines. Check the displayed unit.
Command line	Type a command or shortcut and press Enter. Follow the bottom-bar prompt.
Help > Commands and shortcuts	View and customize available shortcuts.

Fixed shortcut	Action
Ctrl+N / Ctrl+O	New project / open project
Ctrl+S / Ctrl+Shift+S	Save / save as
Ctrl+Z / Ctrl+Y	Undo / redo
Ctrl + mouse wheel	Zoom in / out

Shortcuts typed in the command line can be customized. Consult the current list instead of assuming shortcuts match another computer. Avoid duplicates and confirm changes with Save.

> SNAP, ORTHO and GRID help locate positions; they do not automatically fix an invalid plan or replace validation of parts and cutting loss.

Organize sheets and offcuts

Reusable regions

In the Tools menu or side toolbar, choose Reusable region (rectangle) or Reusable region (polygon), when available. Specify the usable boundary and check that it does not overlap parts, kerf or other regions.

1. For a rectangle, specify two opposite corners.

2. For a polygon, specify vertices in order and finish as directed by the command.

3. Select the region to review its handles and position. Delete removes the selected region when that action is available.

4. Check its effect on the indicators and save the project.

Group and reorder

Group sheets combines equivalent representations. Follow the reference and target selection prompts in the bottom bar; changes to a grouped reference may affect its repetitions. Ungroup sheet lets you separate part of a group when the project state permits.

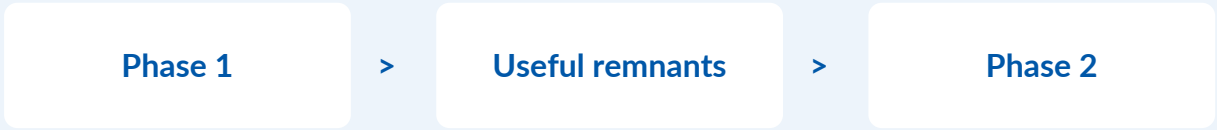
Remove empty sheets removes representations without parts. Reorder sheets organizes the presentation. Check quantities and identifiers after reorganizing.

> Marking an offcut in the drawing does not, by itself, make it available to another project. To control future use, review remnant database records and the corresponding stock-entry and consumption actions.

Phased projects and repetitions

Use phased mode when parts must be produced in order and remnants from one phase may be used in later ones. Configure project mode before starting the sequence.

1. Organize the parts in the first phase. Use the phase selector and + button to add more phases.
2. Use clear names, such as Floor 1, Floor 2 or Batch A. Review the parts in the selected phase.
3. When a phase repeats, use Repeat phase and enter the number of occurrences.
4. Check stock available for that stage. Calculate and follow the phase summary.
5. Review the new sheets used and the remnants entering and leaving each occurrence.



Each occurrence uses the stock available at that point.

Repetitions are calculated in sequence and may use remnants from earlier ones. Therefore, do not simply multiply the result of the first occurrence without checking the complete sequence.

Changing parts or rules in one stage may affect later stages. Read outdated-result warnings and recalculate the requested portion. Keep a copy before restarting from the first stage.

Remnant database and resuming

The remnant database records useful offcuts for other calculations. Distinguish an offcut drawn in the plan from its database record and its physical availability in stock.

1. Open the database through the project remnant control and check which database file is linked.

2. Review each remnant's material, dimensions, quantity, identification and availability.

3. When supplying remnants to a calculation, check which parts they will cover and which will still require new sheets.

4. After production, keep records consistent with physical stock. Avoid offering the same remnant to different jobs simultaneously.

5. When receiving an external .tcut file, confirm its database link before allowing it to use a local or network file.

Resume a phased project

After canceling, saving and reopening, check the message about completed stages and the pending stage. A recoverable draft is not the same as a fully validated plan.

Use the continuation option offered by the program. To start the full sequence again, use the calculation option Restart calculation from the first stage. Read the confirmation and keep a project copy before proceeding.

> If the database is missing, invalid or unavailable, do not recreate records based on assumptions. Check the path, backup and actual availability before continuing.

Reports, PDF and DXF

1. Check the plan and project identification details.

2. Under File > Generate report, open the preview when offered. Large projects may take longer to draw the pages.

3. Review quantities, units, materials, repetitions, bands, losses and phase identifiers.

4. Use the available options to print or save the PDF.

5. Under File > Export DXF, choose a folder and filename. Open the result in CAD and check scale, text and outlines.

What to check

For guillotine cutting, check the sequence and its continuation across pages. For bands, compare the edges stated in the text with the drawing and check consumption by specification. For phased projects, review every occurrence and the total number of new sheets.

> PDF and DXF files communicate the plan for production; the .tcut file lets you continue working in TelaCut. Keep the .tcut file together with issued document revisions.

Before sending

Open the PDF in another reader and the DXF in the destination program. Check for clipped text, incorrect scales or invalid part positions. Use filenames that identify the project and revision to avoid mixing issues.

Recovery, language and maintenance

Recovery after interruption

If a recovery copy exists, the program may offer it on opening. Review its contents and save the recovered version to a file you choose. Compare it with the original before replacing it.

Language and theme

TelaCut supports Portuguese, English and Spanish. The installer allows language selection; a user preference already saved takes priority. After changing language in Settings, restart the program as instructed. The theme button switches between light and dark without changing the project.

Updates

Use Help > Check for updates to look for available versions. Save and close projects before running a new installer. Use the official website and verify the file's digital signature.

License

Under Help > License, check validity and activation. Some operations are unavailable if the license has expired or is not activated. Follow the displayed message and contact support for renewal or transfer.

> Maintain your own regular backups of projects and the remnant database. Automatic recovery is not a substitute for backups and does not guarantee that every recent action was saved.

Troubleshooting

Situation	What to check
Calculate unavailable	Valid parts, registered materials, dimensions and quantities, license, and no other operation in progress.
Part does not fit	Unit, finished/cutting dimensions, rotation, sheet, kerf, trims and machine limits.
Long calculation	Stage/timer, number of parts, rules and computer resources. If necessary, cancel and wait for confirmation.
Minimum not proven	The plan may be valid; check the best plan and lower bound. Continue only if the extra effort is useful.
Outdated plan	Recalculate after changing data that affects the problem. Do not export an old revision as a new result.
Download did not start	Use Download installer on the registration confirmation page. Check the browser download list and messages.
Email did not arrive	Check the address and spam folder. If the page shows pending delivery, wait for processing or contact support.
Validation failure	Do not use the plan for production. Preserve the project, message and diagnostics for analysis.

When requesting support, provide version 1.4.0, your Windows version, steps to reproduce, cutting mode, unit, kerf and bands. Send a screenshot and, if you can share it, a copy of the .tcut file. Remove unnecessary information.

Diagnostics are stored in your local user folder: AppData/Local/PrasiTec/TelaCut/Diagnostics. Support can advise which file is relevant. Do not include passwords or license keys in public screenshots.

Contact: contato@prasi.tec.br • Official website: https://telacut.com/

Pre-production checklist

Check	Question
Project and revision	Do the file and issued documents match the revision to be produced?
Parts and quantities	Are all IDs and quantities present in each phase/occurrence?
Materials and units	Are material, thickness, finish, unit and commercial dimensions correct?
Rotation and face	Have grain, preferred face and band orientation been respected?
Bands and kerf	Are dimensions finished sizes? Were thicknesses and actual kerf entered without duplicate deductions?
Cutting process	Can the mode and, where applicable, sequence, trims, stages and machine limits be executed?
Stock	Do the remnants exist, are they available and have they not been allocated to another job?
Geometry	Are there no overlaps, parts outside sheets or outdated-plan warnings?
Documents	Are PDF/DXF files legible, in the correct unit and identified by revision?
Working file	Are the .tcut file and remnant database backed up?

Optimization assists planning. Releasing a plan for execution requires technical checks of materials, dimensions and the actual process.

Changes since the 1.3.0 manual

This manual replaces the beta guidance: generic materials and configurable units, three languages, bands, kerf, guillotine cutting and machine constraints, phases/remnants, expanded reports, updates and a signed installer. Examples are instructional and do not guarantee performance or utilization.