

INSTRUCTIONS

For Opaque Inkjet transfer paper only.

STEP 1:

Compulsory: Please read the instructions in Full first.

You must not do anything to the transfer paper until you have understood all the instructions.

STEP 2:

Compulsory: You must do test strips to prevent problems.

IMPORTANT

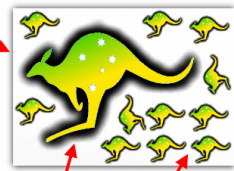
This is **compulsory** because test strips help:

- identify and stop problems from occurring, or getting worse.
- prevent wastage of transfer paper and expensive fabric.
- prevent damage to your garments or fabrics from occurring, or getting worse.
- tell you whether or not these transfers are suitable with your equipment and fabric.

To do test strips, please:

- Create several miniature scaled down versions of your design about (4cm x 3cm) using these instructions.
- Try transferring them to a spare piece of cloth, or a 'hidden' part of your intended garment (e.g. underneath where failures are not visible), and use it as normal as you would use it in the final outcome (try washing/wearing).
- If they fail to transfer/stick properly or if you encounter any problems, you must STOP and contact us for advice. Do not waste any further sheets as it may be unsuitable for use with your fabric or equipment.**
Please do not throw away any sheets if you encounter problems.
If they work successfully, you may proceed with your project in full size.

(Example)

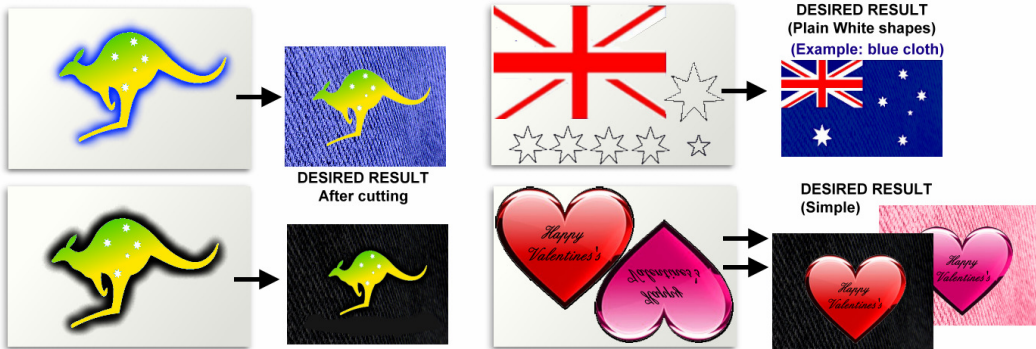


Intended Size Test strips for practice (Miniature size)

STEP 3:

Prepare your design for printing on computer

Choose your colours carefully to match the destination and end result; especially the borders.



STEP 4:

Produce / create your design on the correct side

Don't peel off yet **Print on this side (thin and rubbery)**



(This image is not to scale)

Do Not Print on this side (Hard and waxed)
Ink won't dry or stick if you print on the wrong side

Use the best inkjet printer for the job:

Suitable inks

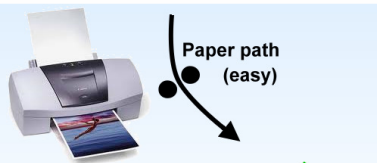
Inkjet Printers
Pigment/Dye
Ink*



Pens &
Markers



Watercolour
Paint



Top feeding is Recommended ✓
It helps to give the paper a push at the same time the printer tries to draw it in.
Use one sheet each time.

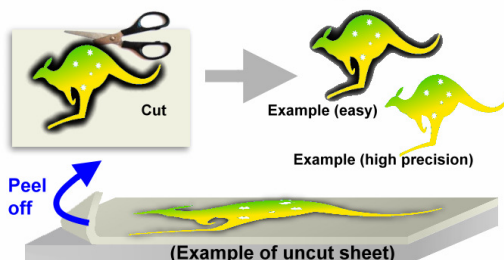


Tray feeding is usable, but Not Advised
The transfers are thick, and may be difficult to feed through the printer using tray feeding.
If you have to use tray feeding, empty the entire paper tray and only put one sheet in at each time.

* Double printing may be required to get deep colours or deep blacks.

STEP 5:

Cut to size and carefully peel off the thin layer



Cut out the image, taking care not to tear or damage the thin layer.

It helps to print a border to match the background fabric so you don't have to be exact (especially useful for complicated edges).

Cut as close to the borders for best results. You can also use a coloured pen/marker to touch up the edges if necessary.

STEP 6:

Prepare Equipment

a) Hard strong heat resistant surface



- Must be Very Flat and Hard
- Must be Strong (holds at least 200kg)
- Must be Heat resistant to 250 degrees Celsius

b) Heat and Pressure application Equipment



- Must be able to safely sustain downwards force of 100 PSI (pounds per square inch)
- Capable of heating to 200 degrees Celsius safely
- Must be dry (Liquids or steam must not touch the transfer during the process)

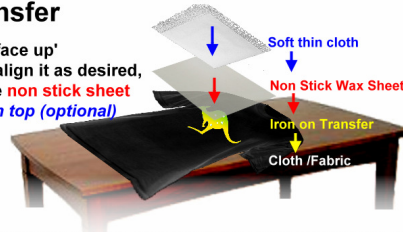
STEP 7:

Pre-iron fabric and position transfer

a) Pre-iron fabric to remove wrinkles.



b) Place transfer 'face up' on the fabric and align it as desired, and cover with the non stick sheet and a soft cloth on top (optional)



(The non stick sheet is included Free. But you can also use non stick greaseproof baking paper sold in supermarkets)

STEP 8:

Press the transfer into the fabric

Safely and carefully apply heat of 200 degrees Celsius at a downwards pressure of ~100 PSI (~45kg per square inch) straight down onto the stack as shown in the picture on the right. (be careful* 100 PSI is a lot of pressure)

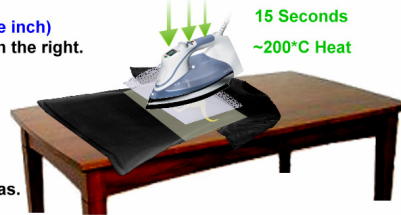
Full pressure must be applied 'immediately on contact' with the transfer and at ALL Times while heating. if you don't, cracks may form.

Every part of the transfer must be exposed to this heat and high pressure for at least 20 to 30 seconds. Don't miss a spot, especially around raised uneven areas. Press harder and longer at the edges.

Avoid moving the iron while pressing or it may smudge the print. Lift up the iron first, then move to a new spot

*wear protective clothing in case of iron breakage (eyewear/gloves, etc)

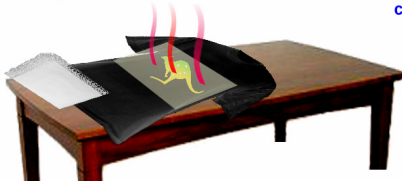
PRESS VERY HARD ~45kg per square inch
15 Seconds
~200°C Heat



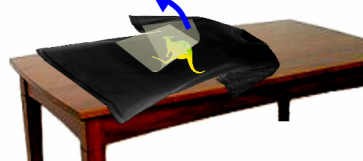
STEP 9:

Let the transfer cool, then carefully peel off the non-stick sheet

a) Cool the transfer down first



b) Peel off nonstick sheet when cooled down (<50°C)



c) inspect for problems



STEP 10:

Miscellaneous: washing, care, and storage

Washing: Excess Ink MAY SMUDGE on Freshly printed transfers in the first few washes if too much ink was used, or in-sufficient heat or pressure was used to fuse the ink during the heat transfer process. To prevent ink staining surrounding fabric, soak 'flat' overnight in a tub of water (don't overlap fabric) so excess ink seeps into water, and not stain the fabric around it. If required, wash a few times to remove excess ink that didn't fuse during the transfer process. These transfers are best used with or washed with dark fabrics as such.

Drying: Don't leave transfers touching other fabric when wet and keep separate from light coloured clothes during first few washes just in case to avoid risk of ink smudging.

Storage of unused paper: If wet, lay flat on table to let dry. Do not dry with high heat or it may warp. Store in Dry place.

Creased, Folded, Bent sheets: Fold in opposite direction to remove creases, or flatten under books. Normally, folds / Creases don't affect transfers as they are flattened during the ironing process anyway.

Ironing: Do Not iron, or it will melt and stick to your iron. If you must iron, cover with non-stick paper, then iron .

Stretching: Avoid stretching as it may loosen them from the fabric over time. Re-iron/re-press if required to repair.

STEP 11:

Touch up and Repair damages and faults.

If bubbles, bumps or craters appear:

Re-iron with non-stick sheet again to flatten them.

If corners peeling off (but still intact):

Cover with wax sheet again and re-iron to melt the transfer back into the fabric, pressing harder this time. Use other washing methods to prevent repeat of problem.

Serious damage and missing pieces:

Don't throw it away! It can be repaired with another sheet of these opaque iron on transfers. Simply apply a new transfer over the damaged transfer, and it'll be as good as new! (Opaque transfers are stackable and repairable)

Burn marks appear around the transfer:

You only need to iron the 'transfer itself', not the area around it, so if burn marks appear around the transfer, simply cover the unused / irrelevant areas with spare cloth / tissues / plain office paper to protect the unused areas from excess heat.

Double Protect the transfer by lamination:

Lamination is not usually recommended; but you can experiment and apply a second 'Blank' Transparent Gloss transfer (sold separately) over the existing transfer. In theory, it acts as a clear, protective barrier, but may be hard to get right.



Just do another transfer on top = GOOD AS NEW (and stronger too)