

INSTRUCTIONS

For Opaque White/Metallic Laser transfer paper only.

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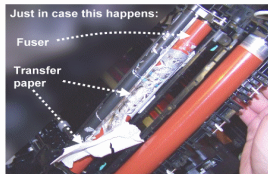
STEP 1: Compulsory: Please read the instructions in Full first.
You must not do anything to the transfer paper until you have understood all the instructions.

STEP 2: Compulsory: Know how to clean the 'fuser' in your laser printer.

What it is: The fuser in your laser printer uses heat to fuse (melt) the toner (coloured powder) into the paper as part of the printing process. It is usually a cylindrical heated roller as shown in the picture on the right.

Why you need to know this: These transfer papers use high heat to work. Unfortunately, laser printers also use some heat during printing. The heat levels used are different, but there is still a natural risk of the transfer paper sticking to your printer's fuser (before you even get to use it). This usually isn't fatal for the printer, but can be annoying to clean.

Avoiding this problem is possible; steps 6-7 below.



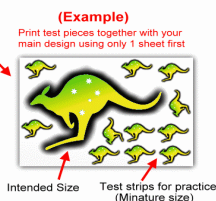
STEP 3: Compulsory: You must print test strips to prevent problems.

IMPORTANT

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

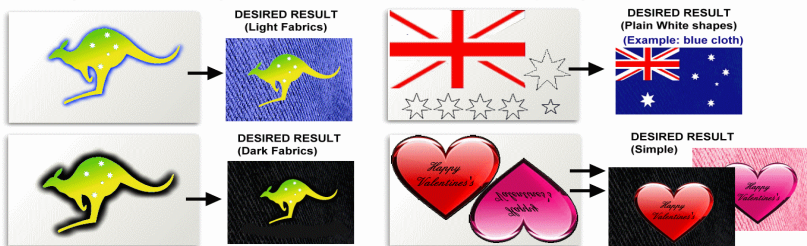
To do test strips, please:

- a: Print about 4 miniature scaled down versions of your design together with your printout using these instructions. **Make use the full sheet all at once.** (you should not 're-print' on the same sheet; it may melt in your printer.)
- b: Try transferring the test strips 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).
- c: **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.**
- d: If they work successfully, you may proceed with your full size project.

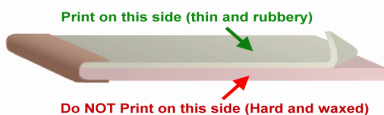


STEP 4: Prepare your design for printing on computer

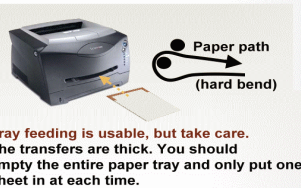
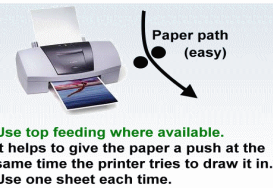
Choose your colours carefully to match the destination and end result; especially the borders.



STEP 5: Choose your printer, and the correct side to print.

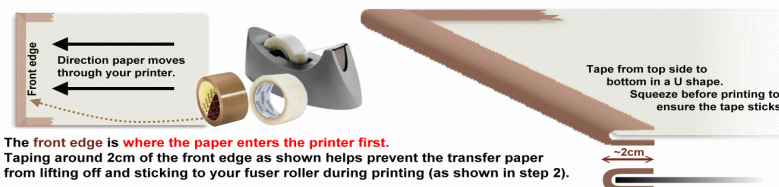


Use the best laser printer for the job:



AVOID RE-PRINTING SHEETS

STEP 6: Strongly Recommended: Tape the FRONT edges BEFORE printing



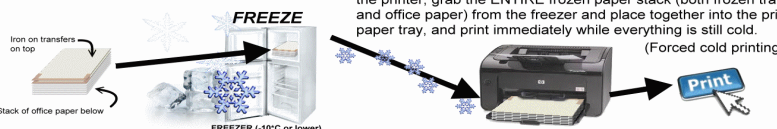
STEP 7: IMPORTANT: Adjust Printer Paper Settings / Control Temperature

CAREFUL, THIS IS THE TRICKY BIT !: Not all printers fuse coloured toner powder at the same temperature. So first try printing using the "HEAVY" / "THICK" / "LABELS" / TRANSPARENCY Paper mode.

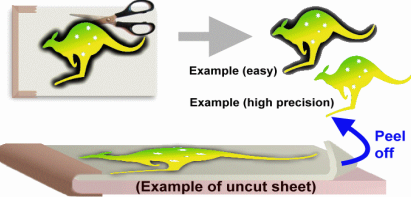
IF TONER (Colour) DOESN'T STICK : The printer fuser is Too Cold. Try a thicker paper setting to make the printer print hotter or slower so the toner has time to stick to the paper better. (check with your printer's manufacturer for details).

IF PAPER MELTS and sticks to the Fuser in your printer: The printer fuser is Too Hot. Select a more fragile / thinner paper setting to try and make the printer print at a lower temperature, or faster, so that less heat is transferred.

IF No cooler setting is available, You could Turn OFF the printer to cool it and FREEZE the transfers with a stack of ~50 sheets of normal office printing paper at Minus 10 Degrees C (-10 C) for 30 Minutes. Then, when ready to print, turn on the printer, grab the ENTIRE frozen paper stack (both frozen transfers and office paper) from the freezer and place together into the printer's paper tray, and print immediately while everything is still cold. (Forced cold printing)



STEP 8: After printing, cut to size as desired and peel off



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 9: 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



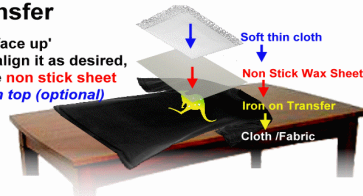
- Must be able to safely sustain downwards force of 100 PSI (pounds per square inch)
- Capable of heating to 200 degrees Celsius safely
- Must be dry (Liquids or steam must not touch the transfer during the process)

STEP 10: 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 11: Press the transfer into the fabric

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

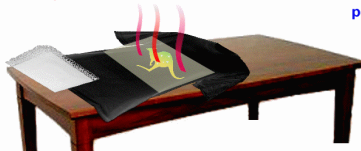
Safely and carefully apply heat of **200 degrees Celsius** at a downwards **pressure of ~100 PSI (~45kg per square inch)** straight down onto the stack as shown in the picture on the right. (be careful! 100 PSI is a lot of pressure)
Full pressure must be applied 'immediately on contact' with the transfer 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 **15 to 20 seconds**. Don't miss a spot, especially around raised uneven areas. Press harder and longer at the edges.
Lift and lower iron to move to a new spot. Don't 'Smear' left / right.

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

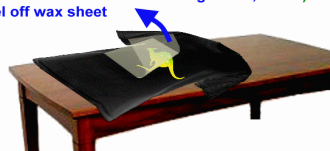


STEP 12: Let the transfer cool, then carefully peel off the wax paper.

a) Cool the transfer down first



b) When cooled to under 50 degrees C, peel off wax sheet



c) inspect for problems



STEP 13: Touch up and Repair damages and faults.

If bubbles / bumps appear:
cover transfer with wax sheet again and iron to flatten.

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.



STEP 14: Miscellaneous: washing, care, and storage

Post printing cleaning: We recommend you print a blank page on typical office paper. The Paper will pick up any left over transfer residue or toner that may have stuck on the printer rollers during the transfer printing process.

Storage of Unused transfer paper: Keep dry to avoid discolouration. If wet, dry immediately and store in a clean dry place. (desiccants like silica gel help, but not mandatory)

Creased, folded or bent transfer paper: Fold in opposite direction to remove creases, or flatten under books. creases/ folds doesn't affect transfers as they get flattened during the iron process anyway.

Washing: Wait at least 15 minutes before you wash the finished result.

1st preference: Gentle Hand wash is best; especially for gifts.

2nd preference: Cold Machine wash with lots of water, mix with few articles to prevent scraping / peeling of transfer

Drying: 1st preference: Hang dry / clothes line. 2nd preference: Clothes dryer; lowest heat (avoid where possible)

Ironing: If you must, cover with wax sheet (included) or high quality non stick waxed baking paper.

Otherwise, do not iron the transfer directly with the iron or it will melt and stick to your iron.

Stretching: Avoid where possible.

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