

# INSTRUCTIONS

For [T] Transparent 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.

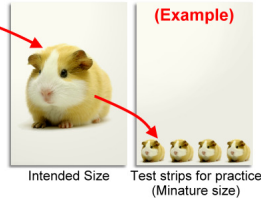
**IMPORTANT**

This is compulsory because test strips help:

- 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:

- Create about 4 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**. You Must Not proceed / print / cut further as this item may be unsuitable for use with your fabric or equipment; Do not throw away any sheets. If they work successfully, you may proceed with your project in full size.

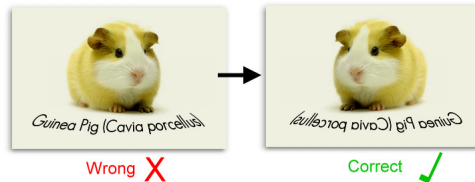


## STEP 3:

**Prepare your design for printing**

1. Flip Horizontally, because it will be ironed upside down.

2. Choose your colours carefully.



## STEP 4:

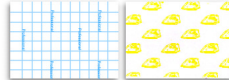
**Choose the transfer paper you want to use.**

You should receive both matte and gloss sheets (unless you specially requested only 1 type)

**Matte:**

- Very High Quality 'nearly borderless' results.
- Must be peeled off when hot (a bit harder to use)
- Can be identified by blue lines or yellow symbols on the back.

matte sheets have either blue or yellow markings



**Gloss:**

- Can be peeled off when cold (easier to use for beginners)
- Typical quality results (visible glossy shine on unprinted areas).
- Can be identified by its plain slightly shiny backing.

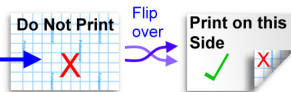


You must follow the correct instructions for each paper type.

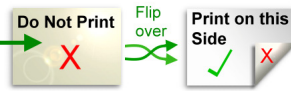
## STEP 5:

**Produce / create your design on the correct side**

If using Matte\*:  
Print on the plain white side with NO lines or symbols.



If using Gloss:  
Do NOT print on the Shiny side. If the ink still doesn't stick, please try the other side.



Suitable inks

Printers (Inkjet)

Pens & Markers

Watercolour Paint

## STEP 6:

**Cut to size as desired**

For example, cut close to the borders, or for gloss sheets, make use of the background for reflective effects



## STEP 7:

**Prepare Equipment**

1. Hard strong heat resistant surface



(No ironing boards: they are too soft. You can use a flat hard floor if you wish)

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

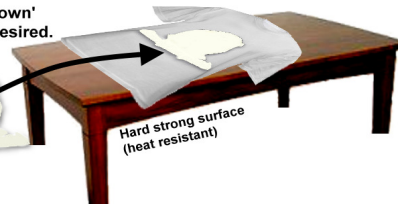
2. Heat and Pressure application Equipment



- 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 8: Pre-iron fabric and position transfer

1. Pre-iron fabric to remove wrinkles.
2. Then place transfer 'face down' on the fabric and align it as desired.



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

## STEP 9: 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)**

**PRESS HARD. ~100 PSI (~45kg/square inch)**

To prevent bubbles, Start from the 'Very Edge' and move inwards. Always press hard, and move at 2mm/sec

You need to start from the 'Absolute Edge' / corner of the transfer and move the iron inwards **SLOWLY** and evenly to the other side, **pressing hard** all the way. Move the iron at around 2mm per second, so hot expanding air can escape **without forming bubbles**. Every part of the transfer must be exposed to this high pressure and heat for **at least 15 seconds**.



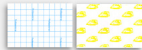
### BEWARE THE PRESSURE ILLUSION, THE #1 CAUSE OF TRANSFER FAILURE.

Did you know? Pressure is divided over the contact surface of the iron. For example: If the full weight of a 70 KG adult human is applied onto a 25cm x 10cm sized iron, each 1cm x1cm square below the iron **would only get a TINY 0.28kg of force!** (70kg/25x10=0.28kg per sqcm) **That's Barely Enough** to press molten transfers deep into fabric fibers to form a secure grip, **causing peeling and failure**. Uneven surfaces like ridges, seams, hems, buttons can also "steal" pressure away from other areas, preventing the transfer from sticking. To compensate, concentrate the force available into a smaller area / point (use the edge or tips of the iron), or, use a smaller iron, or, just use more force.

## STEP 10: Carefully peel off the backing.

**Warning!** There are different instructions for Gloss / Matte. Please ensure you follow the correct instructions.

### If using Matte:



You must **KEEP THE TRANSFER HOT** as you peel it off.

1. Re-iron the entire transfer to keep it hot.
2. Carefully peel off the backing starting from the corners **WHILE IT IS STILL HOT** (careful; do not burn yourself).
3. Repeat this heat+peel process till the backing is removed

Tip: You can use tweezers, barbecue thongs, or a 2nd person to help.

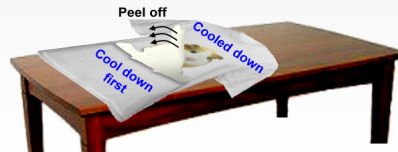


### If using Gloss:



You must wait for the transfer to **COOL DOWN** first.

1. Remove the heat and pressure.
2. Once cooled down, peel off the backing carefully.
3. Remove bubbles/blisters/bumps if any. (see next step)



## STEP 11: Touch up and Repair damages and faults.

**If corners peeling off (but still intact):** cover with the wax sheet (included) and re-iron to melt the transfer back into the fabric. Try different washing methods to prevent repeat of problem.

**Serious damage and missing pieces:** Don't throw it away! It can be repaired with our opaque iron on transfers (sold separately). You can use our Opaque transfers and simply apply a new transfer over the damaged transfer, and it'll be as good as new! (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.

**If bubbles / blisters / bumps appear:** cover transfer with the wax sheet (included) and iron to flatten as shown:



If bubbles deform the image, consider applying heat from one edge of the transfer moving slowly to the other side during the initial transfer process this way, hot air has a chance to escape instead of forming bubbles. If all fails, use a needle to poke rows of tiny invisible holes before transferring.

\*Wax sheets can be substituted with high quality non stick waxed baking paper.



## STEP 12: Miscellaneous: washing, care, and storage

**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.