

INSTRUCTIONS

For [T] Transparent Laser 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. These do NOT work with all laser printers.

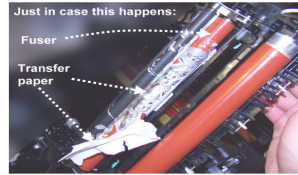
STEP 2:

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, see step 7 and 8 below.



STEP 3:

IMPORTANT

Compulsory: You must print test strips to prevent problems.

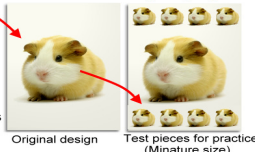
This is compulsory because test strips help:

- 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:

- 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.** (avoid 're-printing' on the same sheet if possible; it may melt in your printer.)
- 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).
- 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 sheets as this item may be unsuitable for use with your fabric or equipment; Please do not dispose of any sheets.
- If they work successfully, you may proceed with your full size project.

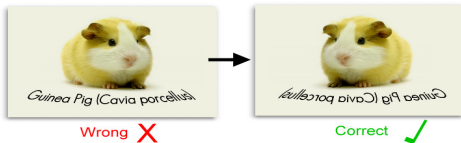
(Example)
Print test pieces together with your main design using only 1 sheet first



STEP 4:

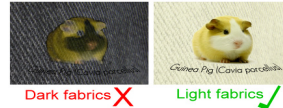
Prepare your design for printing

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



2. Choose your colours carefully.

Do not use with dark fabrics (unless printing using solid colours e.g Yellow toner)



STEP 5:

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 Difficult / Hard to use.
- Very High Quality 'nearly borderless' results.
- Can be identified by the words / iron symbols on the back.

Gloss:

- Is Easy to use; better for beginners.
- Normal quality results (visible glossy shine on unprinted areas).
- Can be identified by its plain slightly shiny backing.

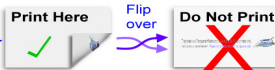
You must follow the correct instructions for each paper type.



STEP 6:

Choose your printer, and the correct side to print.

If using Matte:
Print on the plain white side without Text / logos



If using Gloss:
Print on the side that feels 'rubbery / sticky' when you scratch it with your fingernails. (do not print on the slippery side)



Suitable colouring
Laser Printer toner



Permanent Pens & Markers

AVOID RE-PRINTING SHEETS



STEP 7:

Strongly Recommended: Tape the FRONT edges BEFORE printing



STEP 8:

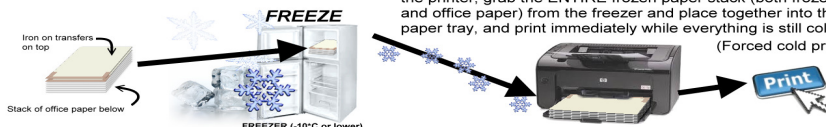
IMPORTANT: Adjust Printer Paper Settings / Control Temperature

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 9:

Cut to size as desired

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



Example 1



Example 2

STEP 10:

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



Clothes iron



Cooking pot



Heat press

- 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)

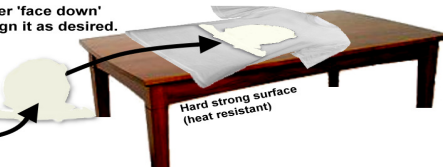
STEP 11:

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.



STEP 12:

Press the transfer into the fabric

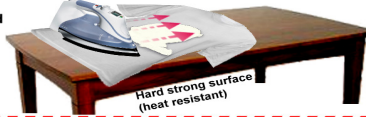
Safely and carefully apply heat of 200 degrees Celsius at a downwards pressure of ~100 PSI (~45kg per square inch)

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 25 seconds.

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

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



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 fibres 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 13:

Carefully peel off the backing.

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

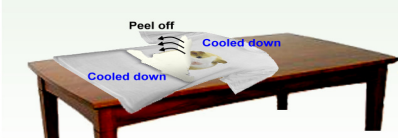
If using Matte:

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; make sure you do not burn yourself.
3. Repeat this heat+peel process till the backing is removed.
Tip: You can use tweezers, barbecue tongs, 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 14:

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 15:

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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