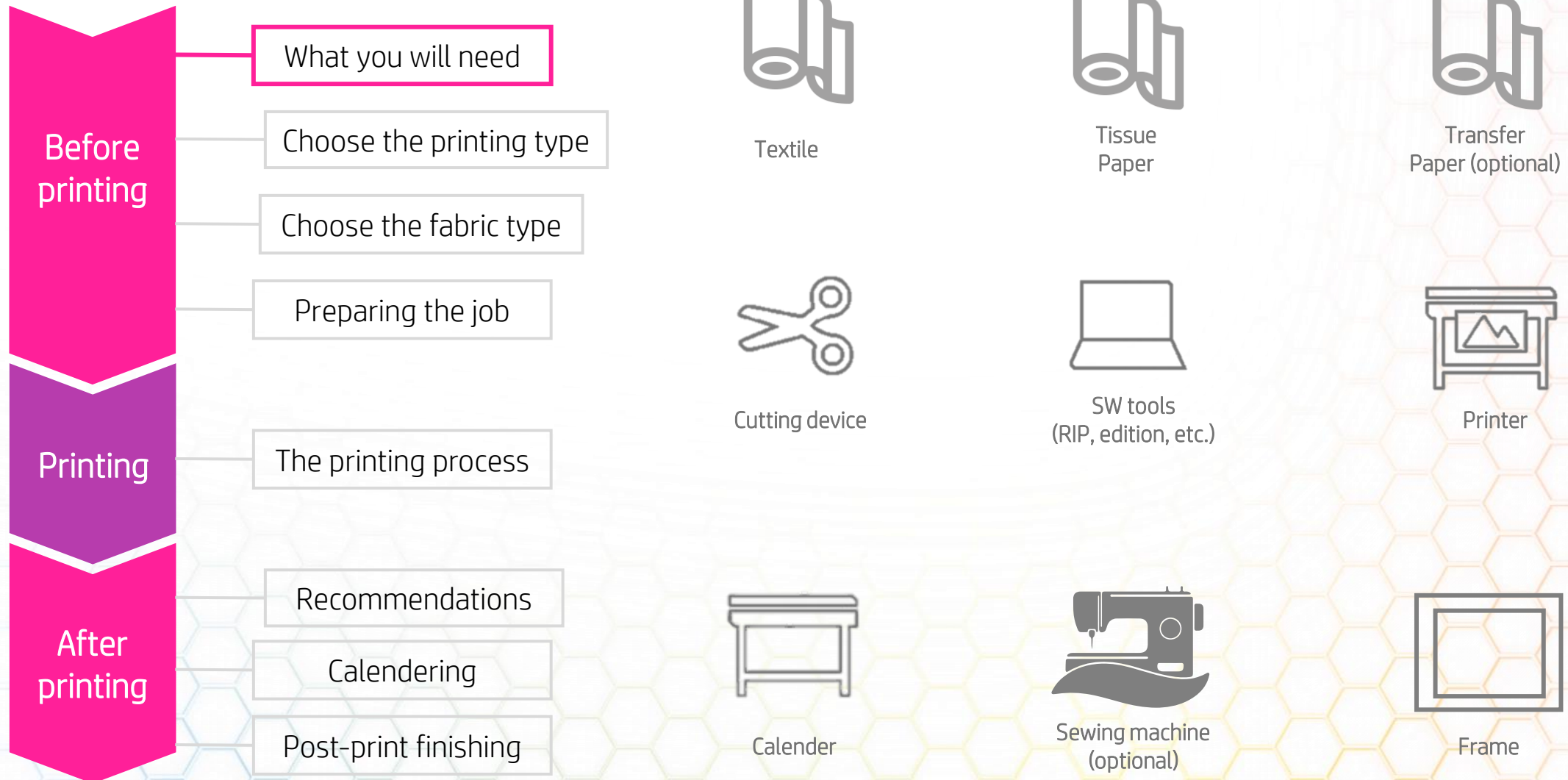




# How to do Frontlit SEG Applications with the HP Stitch S Printer Series



# What you will need

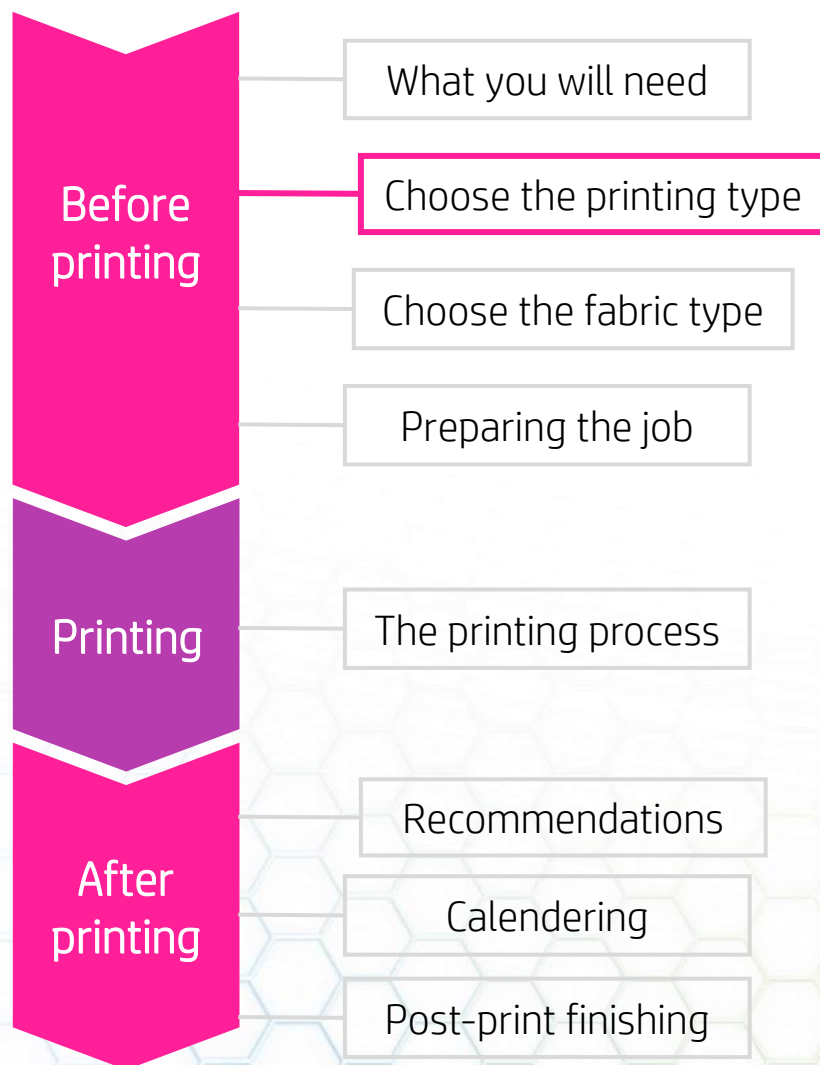


We haven't invented dye-sub | We reinvented it  
SAY HELLO TO HP STITCH



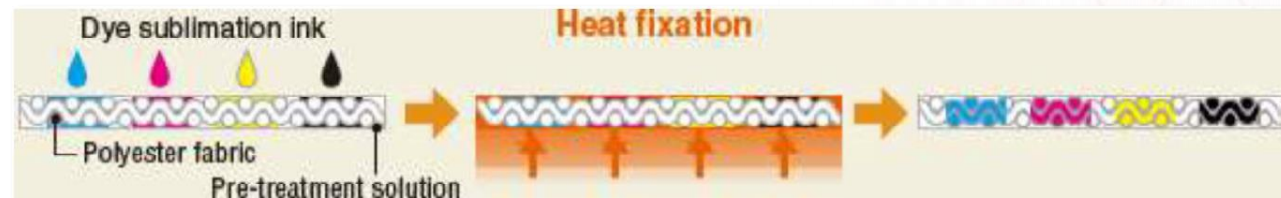


# Choose the printing type



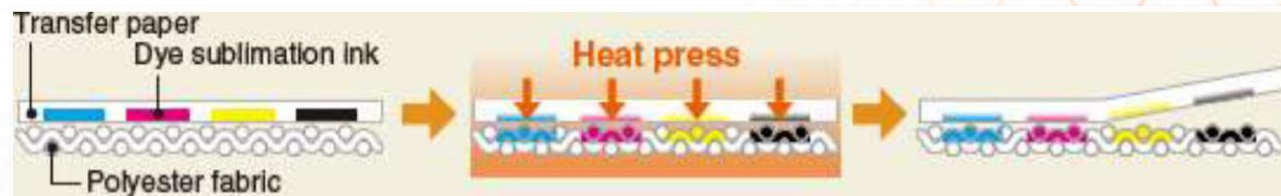
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## DTF – Direct to Fabric



- ✓ **Ink coverage** – Better saturation with the same amount of ink (or even less)
- ✓ **Materials** – DTF only requires one media (the transfer paper is not required)

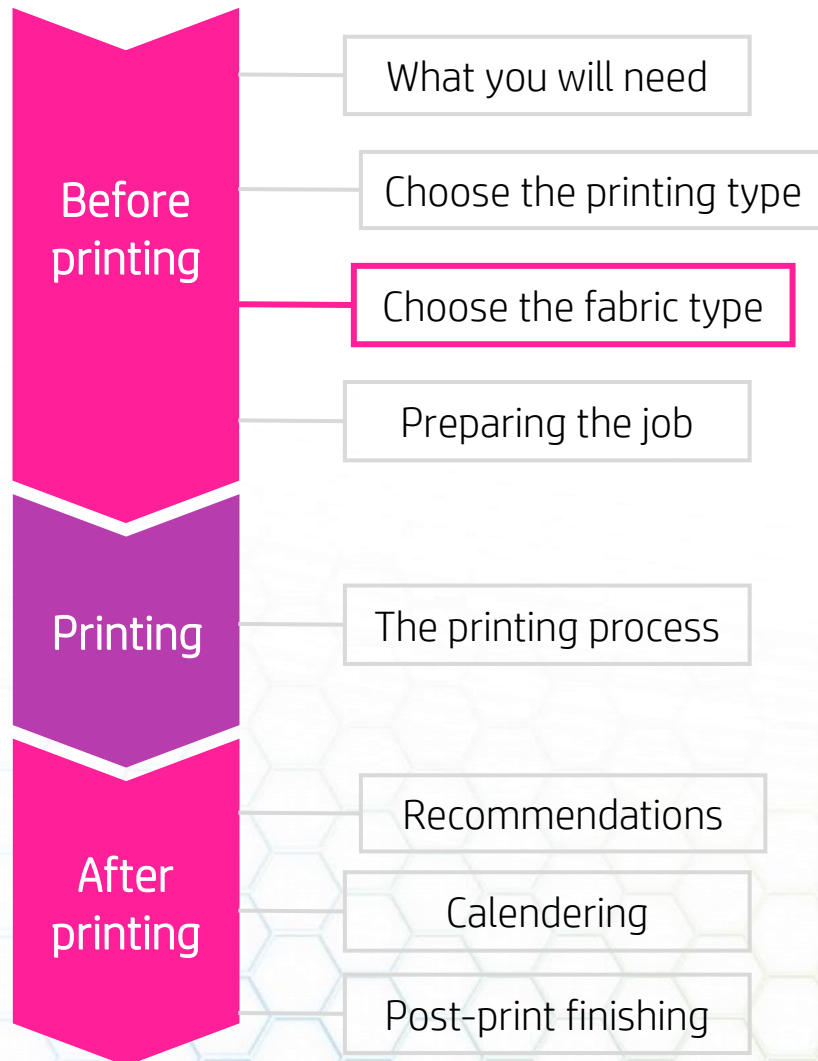
## Transfer – Using printed transfer paper



- ✓ **Stretchable materials** – As the printers use tension, stretchable material cannot be printed on directly, due to the risk of media deformation  
Knitted fabric: 15%\* stretch. winding direction and 30% cross-winding direction  
Woven fabrics: 10% stretch. winding direction and 10%\* cross-winding direction  
\* Most critical specifications
- ✓ **Details** – Text and details are sharper when printing with transfer paper



# Choose the fabric type



## Coated



Normally a light, woven textile with a layer of polymer coating (only on one side) that allows better light diffusion.

This coating modifies the touch and feel of the material, adding stiffness and a colder feeling.

Flame-retardant is added as a dip coating before the knife-coating process.

## Treated



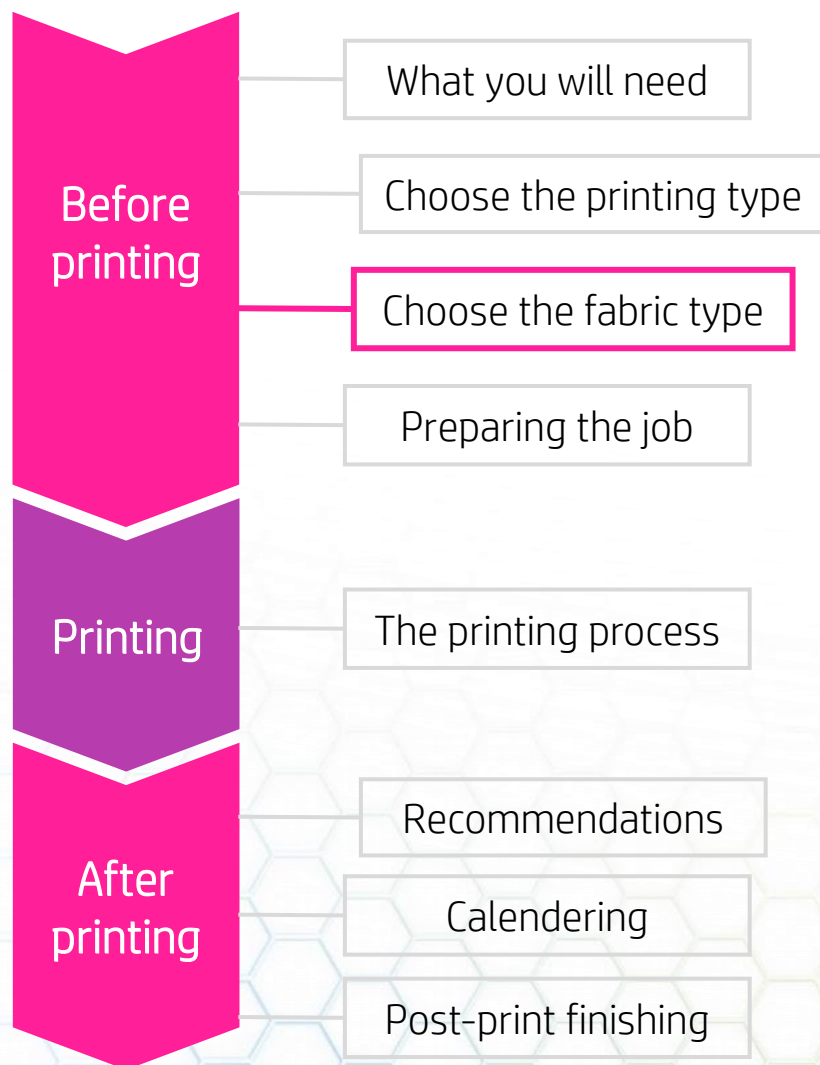
Most of them are treated, with a heavier grammage. The treatment is a dip coating that keeps the original touch and feel.

The manufacturer includes a flame-retardant component at the same time, since most applications will be indoor.

However, due to the knitted property of the material they are more open, which gives a lower color saturation than the coated textiles. In the case of direct printing, the use of an ink collector is highly recommended to avoid staining the platen of the printer and damaging the vacuum system.



# Choose the fabric type



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The list of validated materials is dynamic. Several examples of good performers are:

## Coated

### Direct printing:

- G+O 7255KMFLBS
- Heytex H7380 Digitex Decoflex Opaque
- PONGS Contrast

### Transfer Printing:

- G+O 7255KMFLBS
- Heytex H7380 Digitex Decoflex Opaque
- PONGS Contrast



## Treated

### Direct printing:

- Aberdeen 6243 C
- Aurich 3152FRM DigiEco
- Berger Display 210 FR

### Transfer Printing:

- Aberdeen 6243
- Berger Display 210 FR
- Berger Green Valuetex FR
- G+O 7048GFS
- Heytex H7304 Digitex Decoflex
- PONGS Softimage Elastico
- PONGS Softimage 240

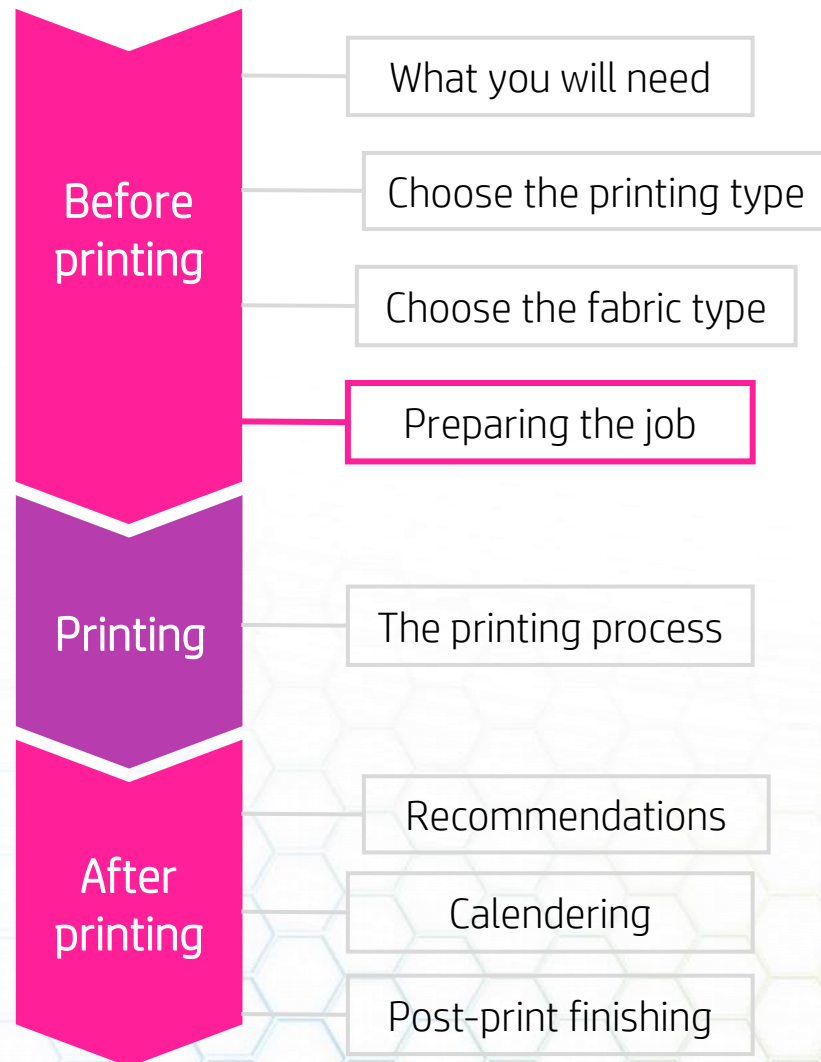


**NOTE:** See the post-processing recommendations that can be found in this document to get the best results.





# Preparing the job



Make your decision  
based on the selected  
printing type

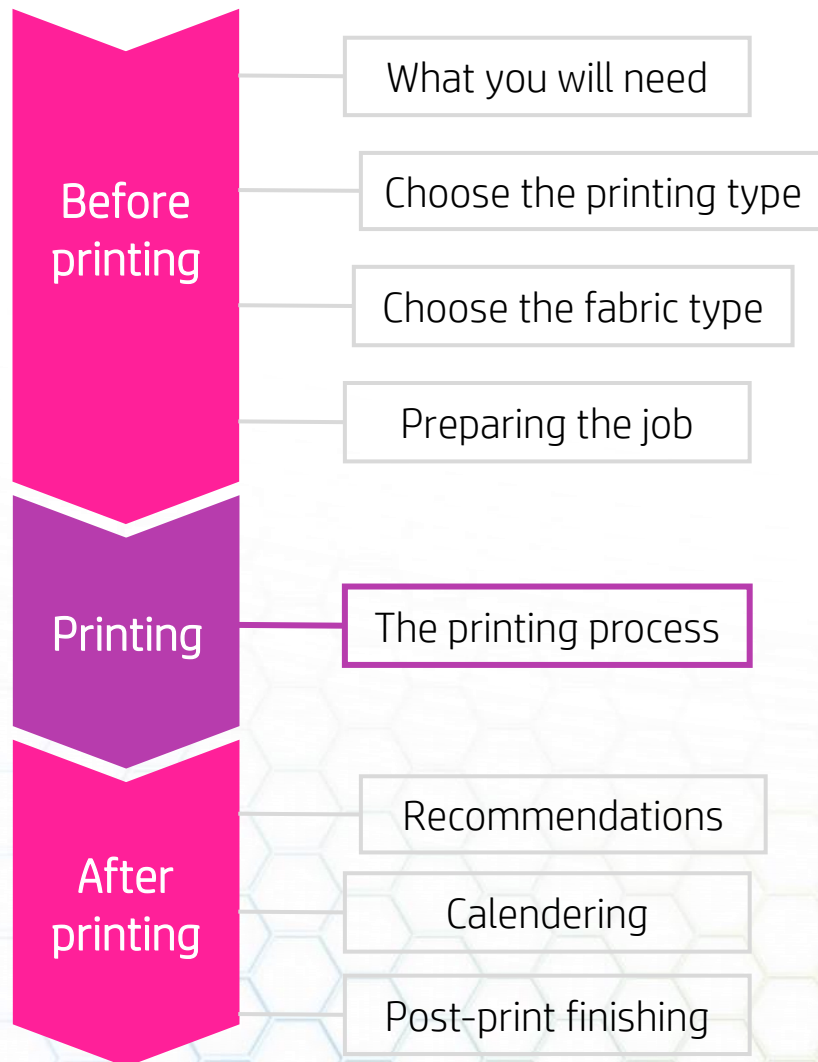


Normal mode for Direct to Fabric



Mirror mode for Transfer printing

# The printing process



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0. In the case of Direct to fabric and when using a porous fabric, please use the ink collector before loading the substrate.

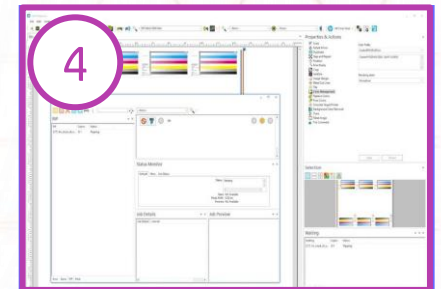
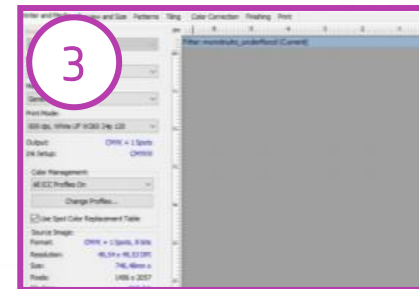
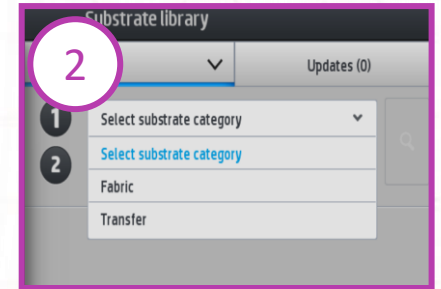
1. Load the substrate on the printer as **Direct to Fabric > Generic Frontlit Textile** in the case of Direct to Fabric, or **Transfer Paper > Generic 70 to 110 gsm paper** (the recommended option) in the case of Transfer Printing. A different generic can also be used if the transfer paper used has a higher or a lower grammage (for instance: 45 to 70 gsm, >110 gsm...).

2. Follow the loading process. As a recommendation, click the **Media Loading Accessory** checkbox.

3. Select the right media preset – using a Generic or a recommended profile from the front panel or the [Media Locator](https://www.printos.com/ml/#/homeMediaLocator) webpage\* (filtering by application and selecting **Soft Signage**) – then select the preferred print mode from the offered ones and send.

4. Prepare the job, number of copies, size, nesting several images...

\* Find the validated materials here: <https://www.printos.com/ml/#/homeMediaLocator>  
The database is continuously being updated with more media.

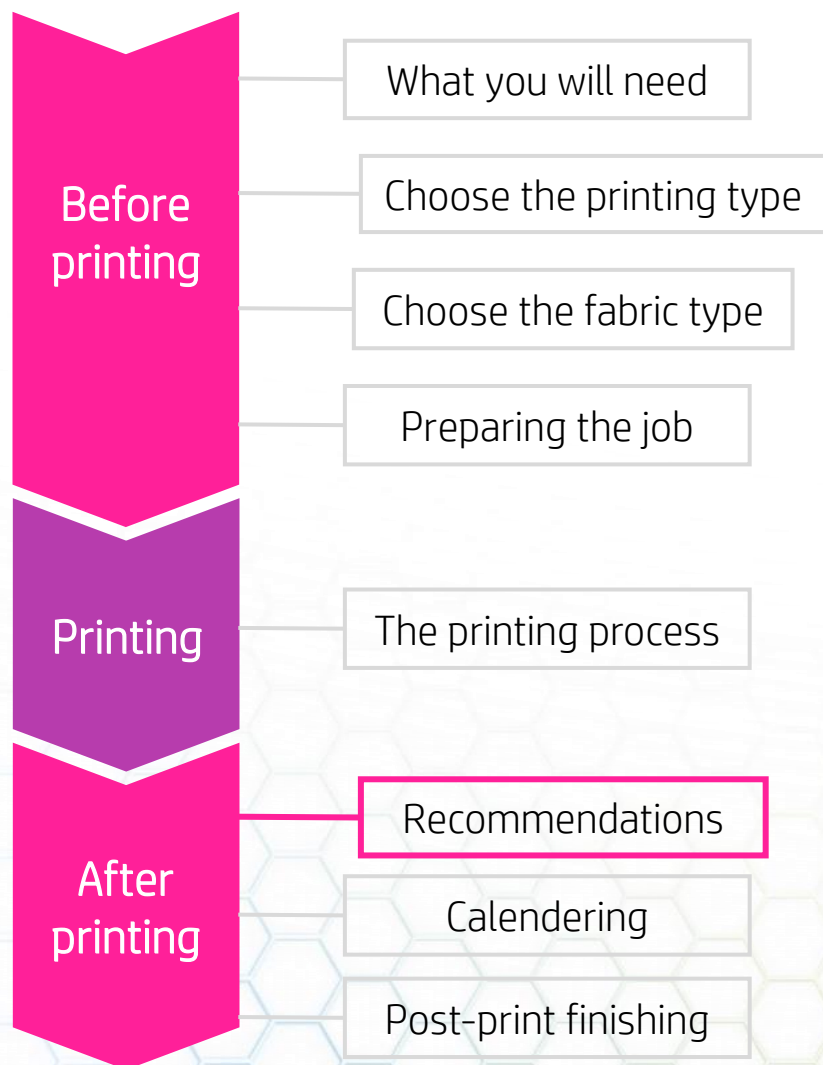


Press print





# Recommendations after printing



## Time from printing to the sublimation process



In the case of direct printing, the sooner printed samples are sublimated the better, otherwise there is the risk of ink migration because the ink is not fixed yet.

## Handling



In direct printing, it's very important to handle printed rolls with care during transportation to the calender. Minimal pressure should be applied to the printed materials, so it is preferable to hold the rolls by the edges (inside the carton cores).

## Ink collector



The materials that will require the use of the ink collector are treated fabrics when printing to them directly and the grammage is lower than **250gsm** (although there are materials with higher grammages that are porous because of the knitting process, etc.).

## Calender settings

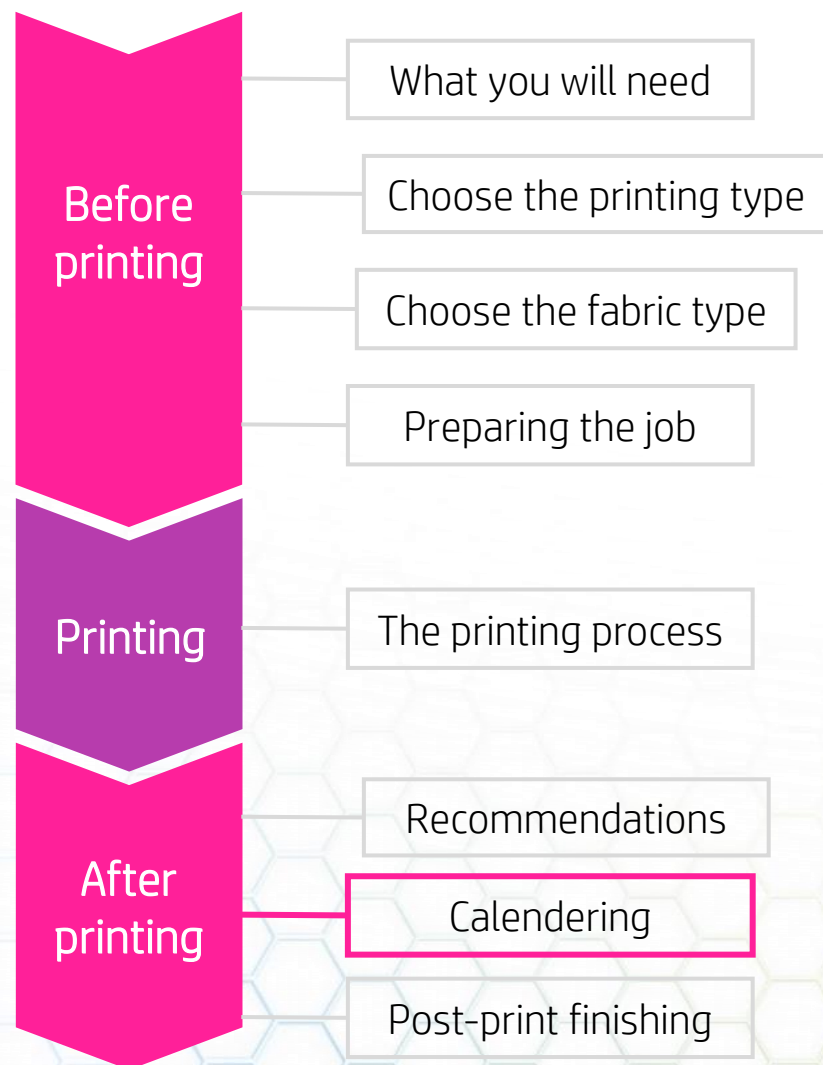


The recommended range of temperature is **190-200°C** (lower for coated fabrics and higher for the treated ones) and **35-55** seconds of dwell time (35 secs has better details, 55 secs better saturation).

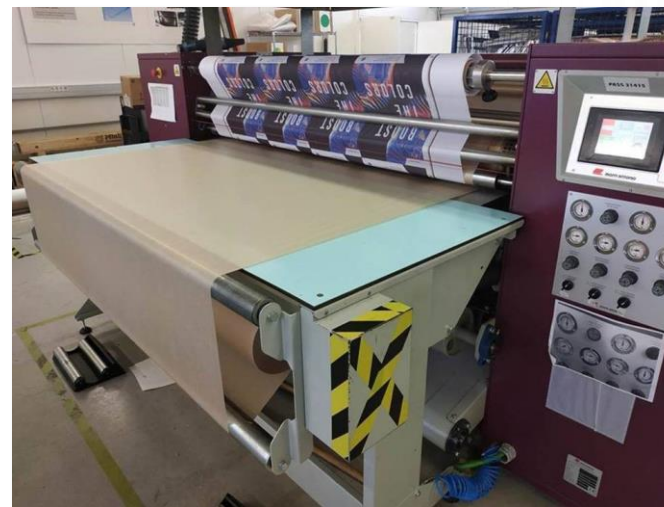




# Calendering process



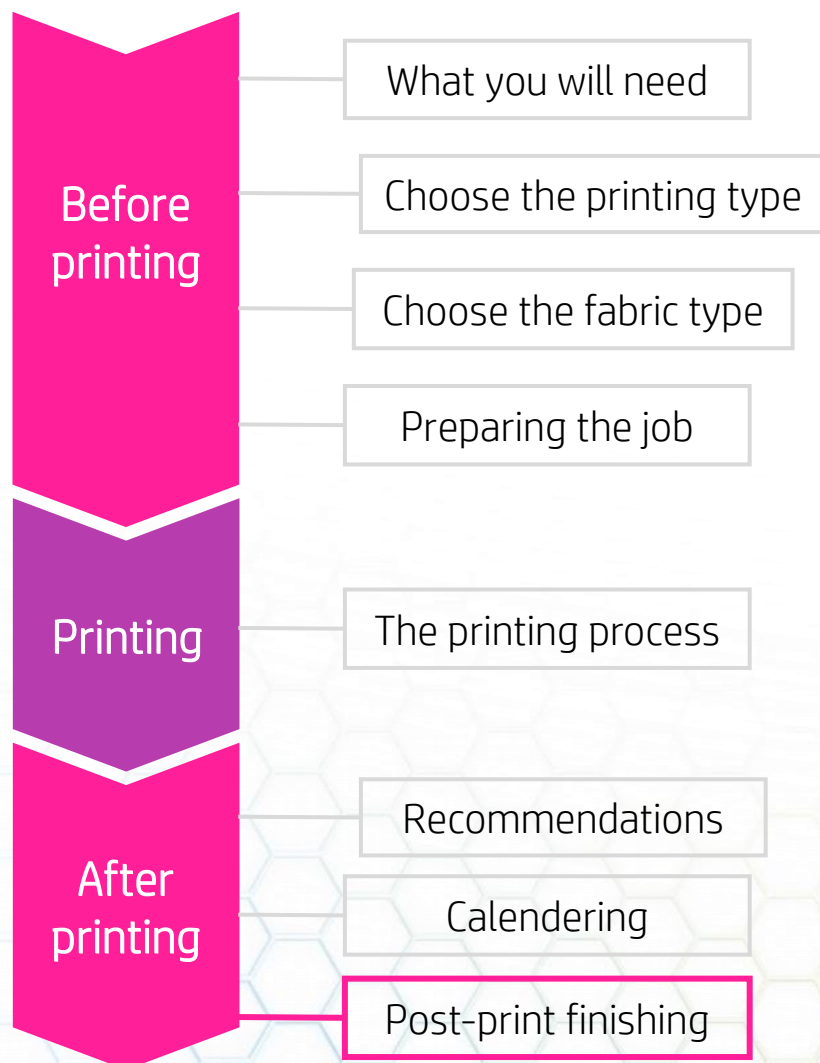
DTF – Direct to Fabric



Transfer – Using printed transfer paper



# Post-print finishing



## Finishing process

Different final frontlit applications and finishing examples



Frontlit SEG



Roll-up



SEG – Silicone Edge Graphic



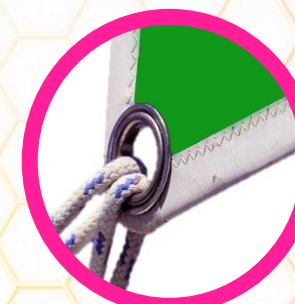
Backdrop



Hanging banners



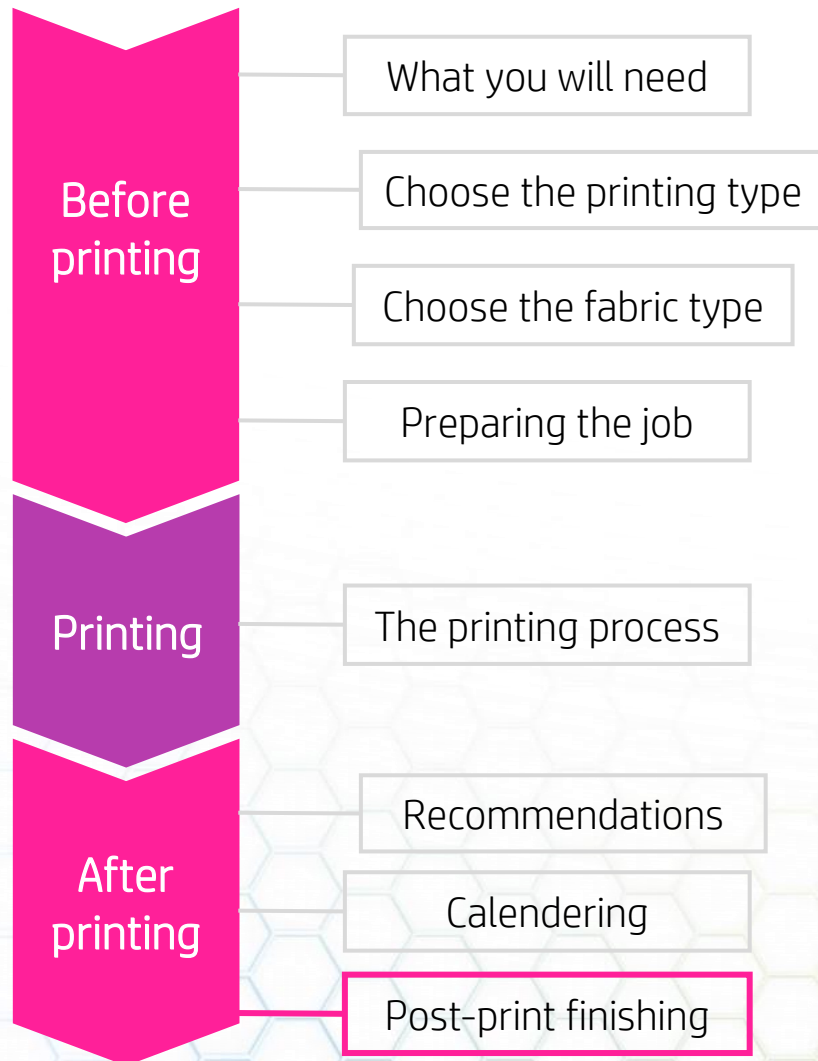
Silicone-free Edge Graphic



Grommets



# Post-print finishing



## Finishing - Partners

Cutting and/or sewing devices



Silicon-free frames



Calenders and/or heat fixation units



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