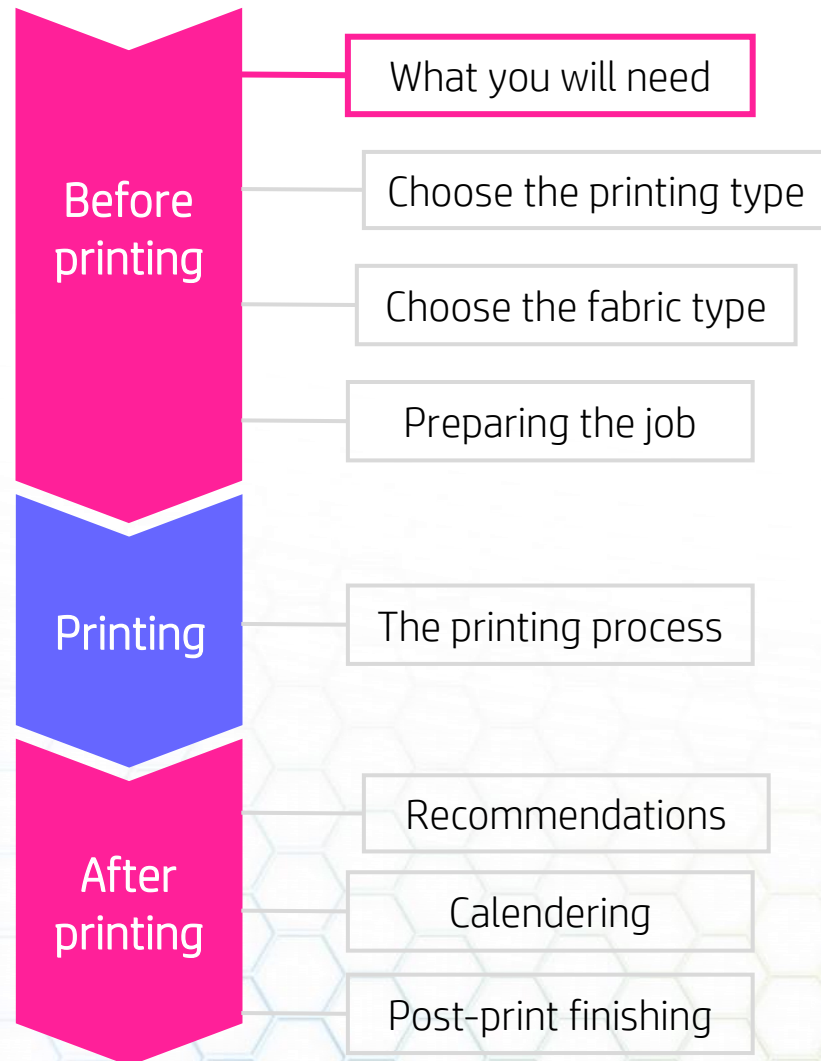




How to do Backlit Applications with the HP Stitch S Printer Series



What you will need



Textile



Tissue Paper



Transfer Paper (optional)



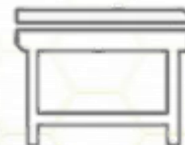
Cutting device



SW tools
(RIP, edition, etc.)



Printer



Calender



Sewing machine
(optional)



Lightbox

Choose the printing type



What you will need

Choose the printing type

Choose the fabric type

Preparing the job

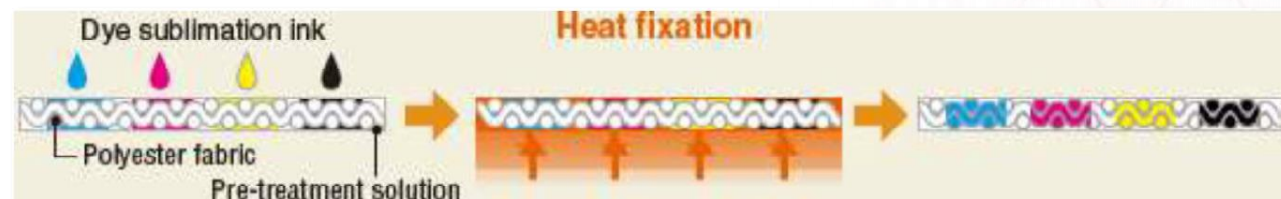
The printing process

Recommendations

Calendering

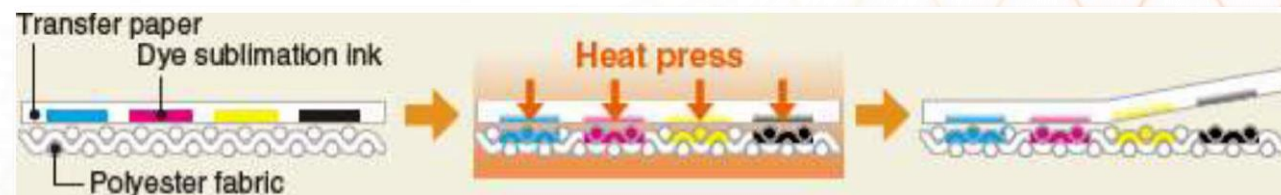
Post-print finishing

DTF – Direct to Fabric



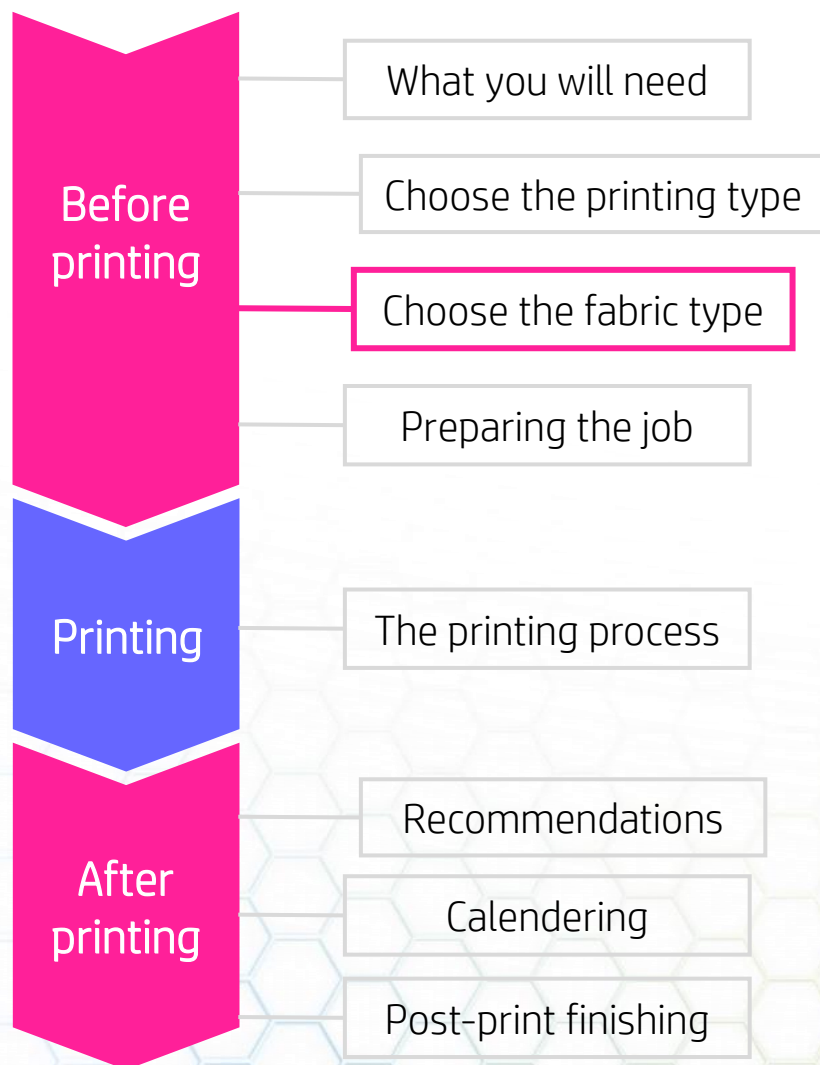
- ✓ Ink coverage – Better saturation with the same amount of ink (or even less)
- ✓ Materials – DTF only requires one media (the transfer paper is not required)

Transfer – Using printed transfer paper



- ✓ Stretchable materials – As the printer uses tension, stretchable material cannot be printed on directly due to the risk of media deformation
- ✓ Details – Text and details are sharper when printing with transfer paper

Choose the fabric type



Coated

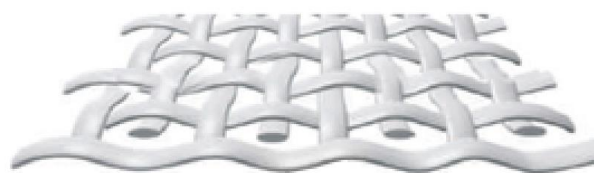


Normally a light, woven textile with a layer of polymer coating (only on one side) that allows better light diffusion.

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

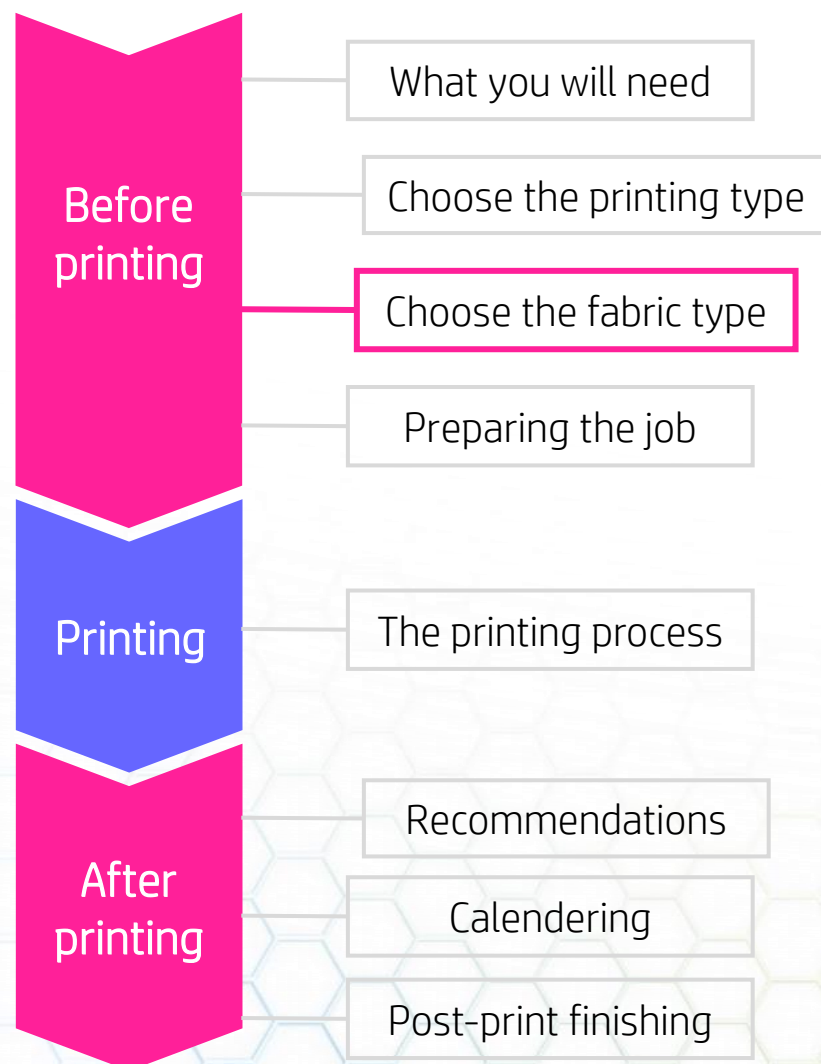


Most of these are treated, with a heavier grammage. The treatment is a dip coating that preserves the original touch and feel.

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 causes the print color saturation to be less than that of a coated textile. 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



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

Coated

Direct printing:

- PONGS IncDia
- George and Otto Friedrich 7019LUXX

Transfer Printing:

- Senfa Sublimis T01
- PONGS Artist Mambo



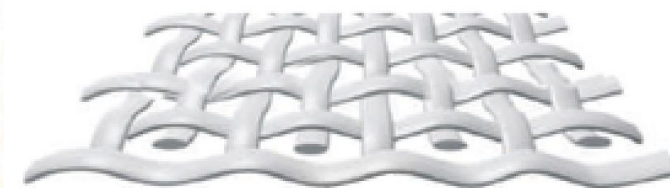
Treated

Direct printing:

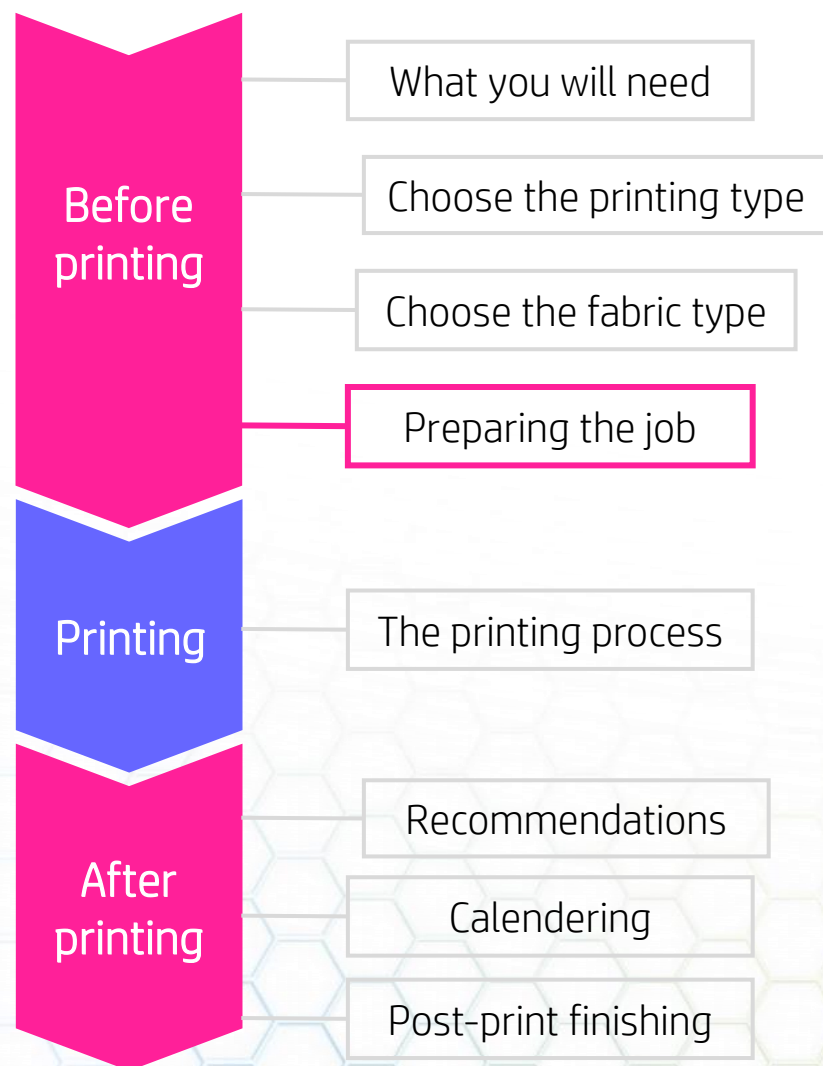
- Aurich 3179FRXU Supernova
- Aurich 3179FRX Supernova
- Fisher DD6788
- Tiasuns: D/L3 and D/G7A7A

Transfer Printing:

- Aberdeen 7777 Radiance
- Fisher GF8864



Preparing the job



Make your decision
based on the selected
printing type

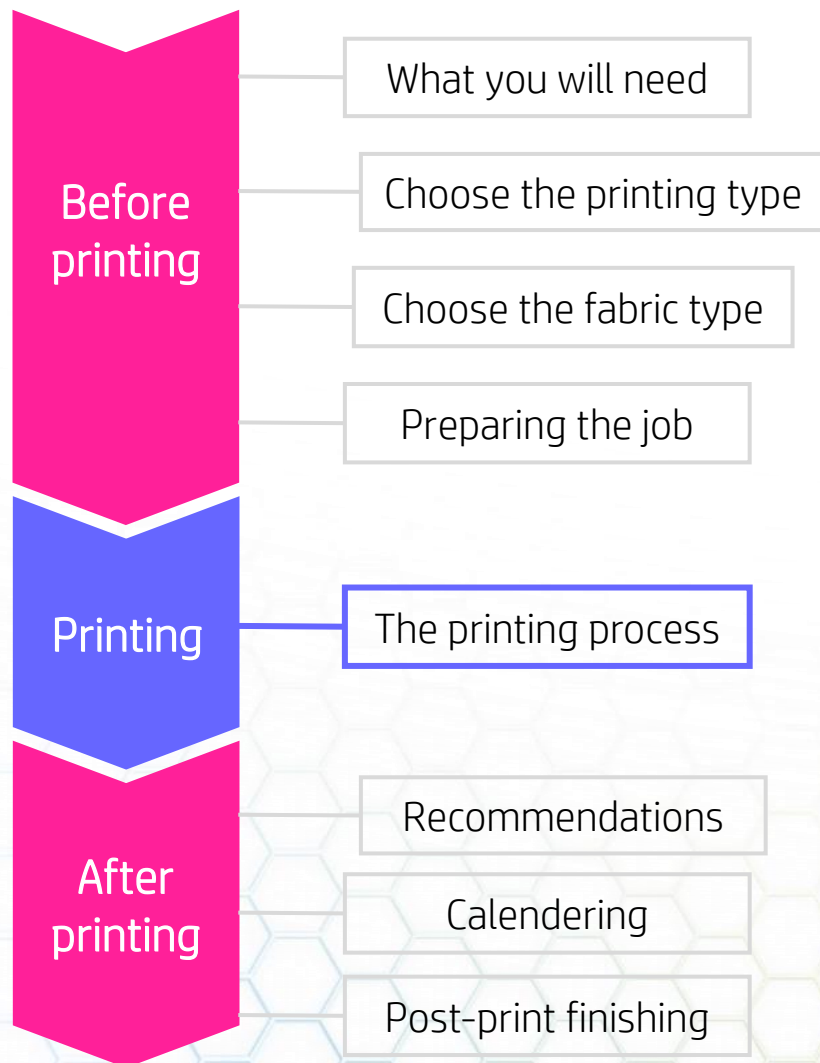


Normal mode for Direct to Fabric



Mirror mode for Transfer printing

The printing process

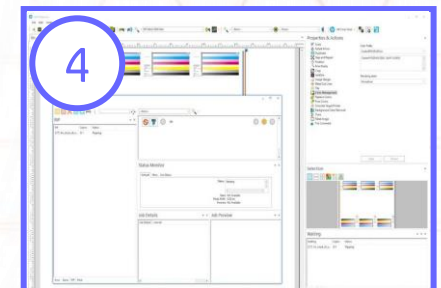
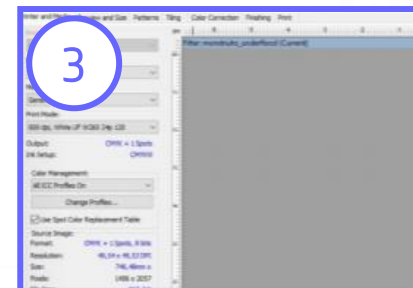
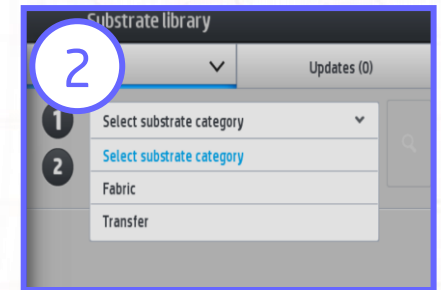


1. Load the substrate on the printer as **Direct to Fabric** > **Generic Backlit Textile** in the case of Direct to Fabric, or **Transfer Paper** > **Generic Backlit Paper** in the case of Transfer printing.

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

3. Select the right media preset – by using a Generic or a recommended profile from the front panel or the [Media Locator](#) webpage* (filtering by application and selecting **Backlits**) – then select the preferred print mode from the offered ones and send.

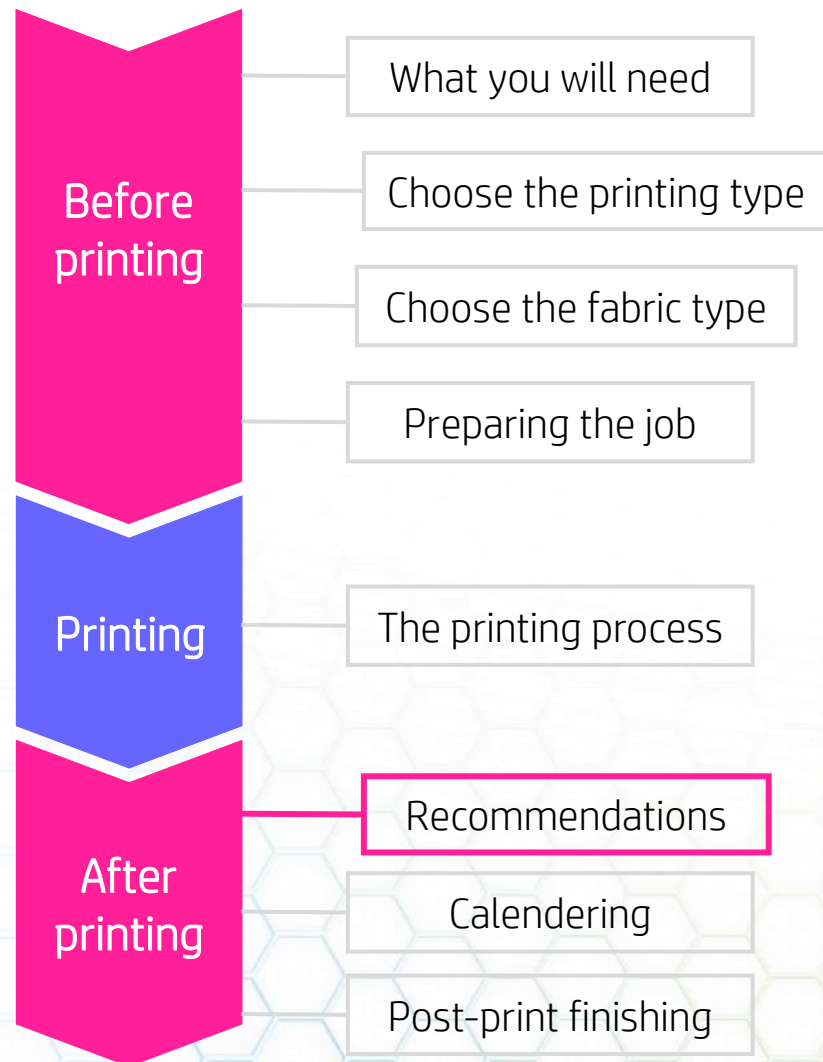
4. Prepare the job, number of copies, size, nesting several images...



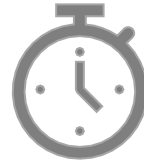
Press print

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

Recommendations after printing



Time from printing to the sublimation process



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 the case of 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).

Shipment



Sending samples rolled on a core is recommended to avoid folding marks (particularly with coated materials). When sending them folded, a good practice is to use steam to prevent any marks.

Use tissue paper to protect the printed samples, since differences in temperature and pressure can provoke ink transfer to unprinted areas.

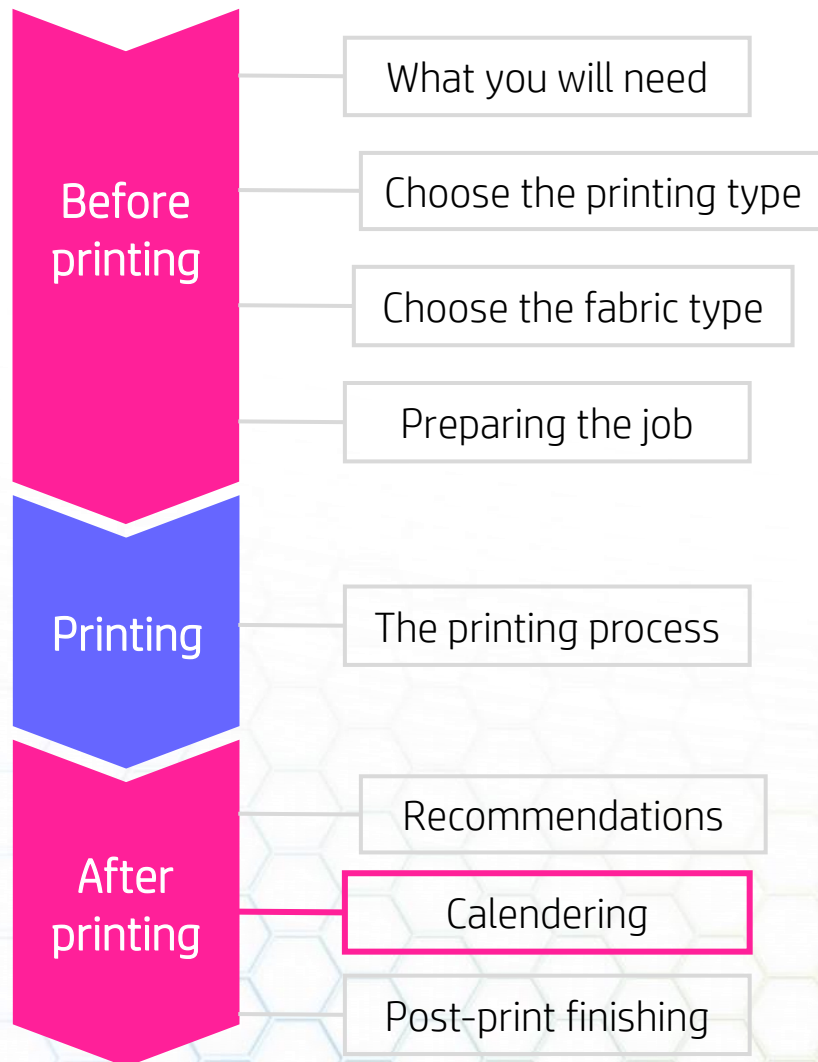
We haven't invented dye-sub | We reinvented it

SAY HELLO TO HP STITCH

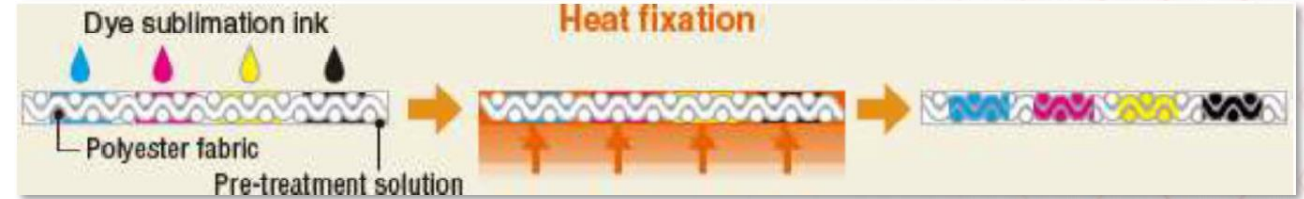




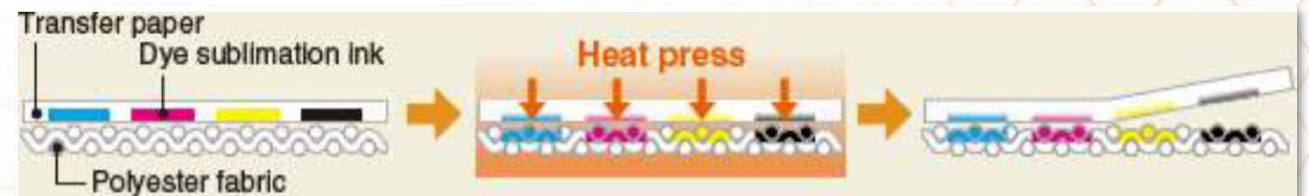
Calendering process



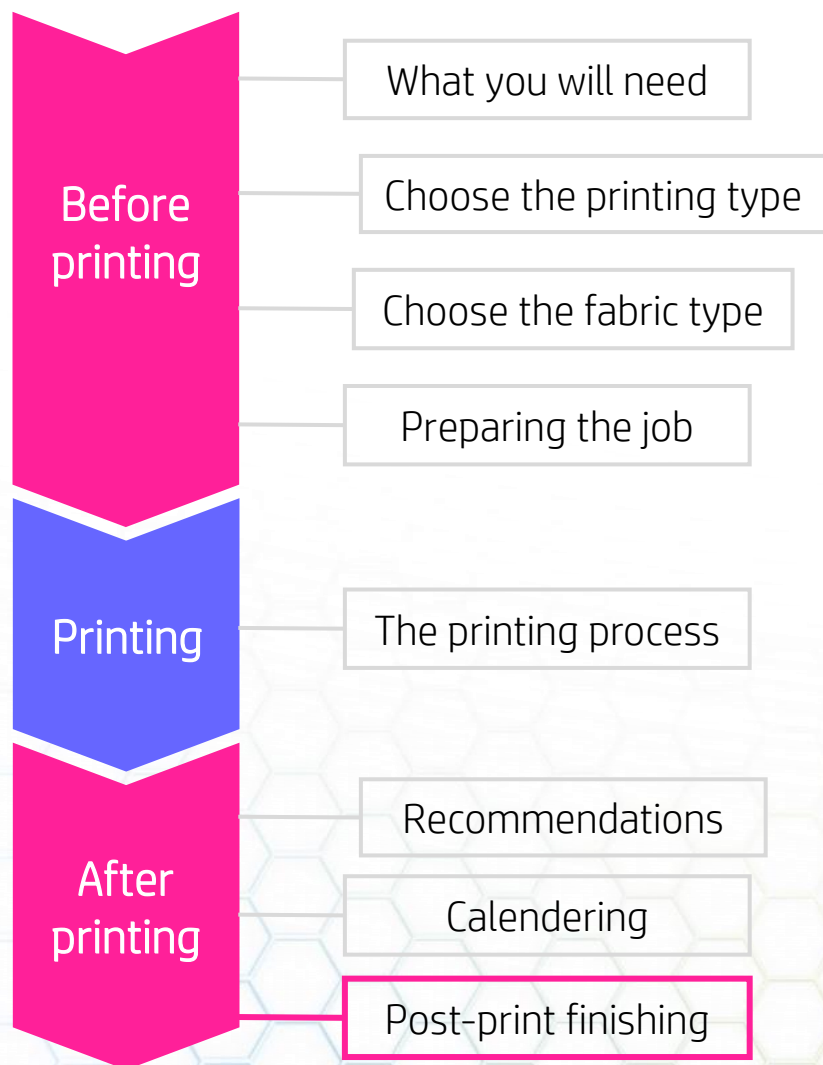
DTF – Direct to Fabric



Transfer – Using printed transfer paper



Post-print finishing



Finishing process

Different ways to mount the printed samples on a lightbox:

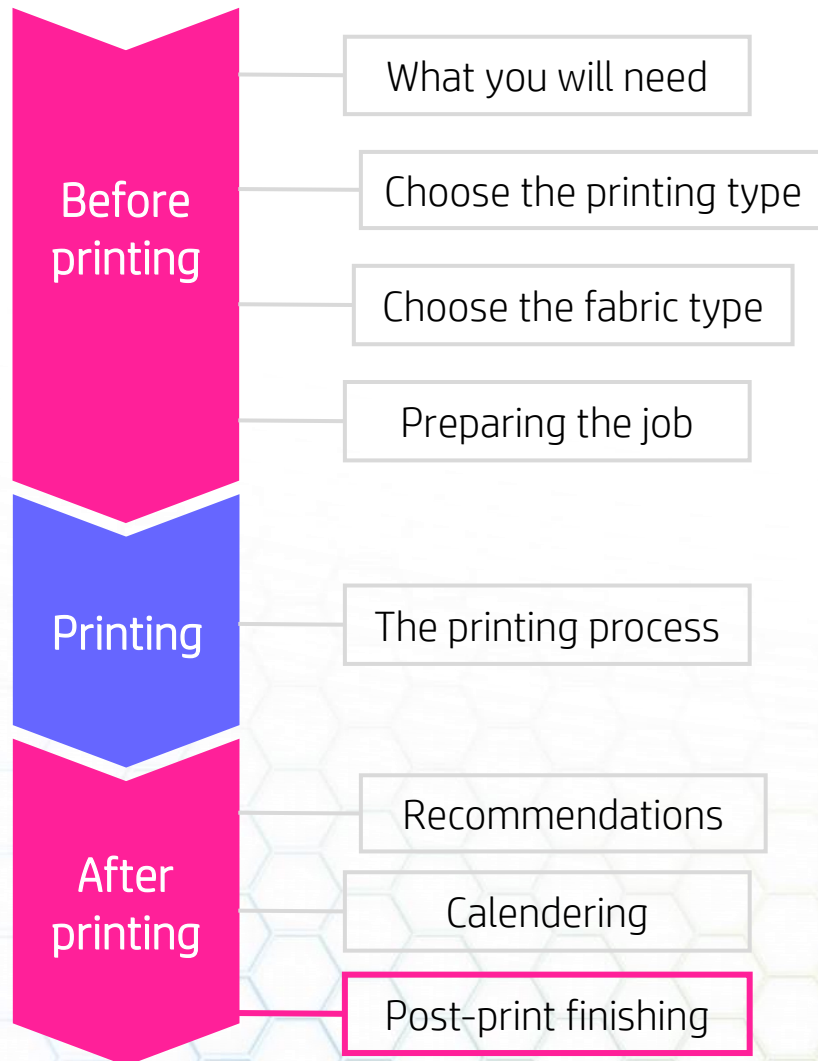


SEG – Silicone Edge Graphic



Silicone-free Edge Graphic

Post-print finishing



Finishing - Partners

Cutting and/or sewing devices



Silicon-free frames



Calenders and/or heat fixation units



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