



Producing Foil Prints And Creating Textured Surfaces

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Producing Single-Color Foil Prints

1. To achieve this effect, direct print your design with Foil Adhesive (FOIL-9200P) through 83-110 mesh and cure at 300° F. Use well-tensioned screens and light squeegee pressure so that your adhesive is sitting on top of the fabric instead of being pushed into the fabric where fibers are seen protruding through the print. This will ensure a good



One-color Silver Foil

- surface area for your foil to adhere to the adhesive. Since ink film thickness is related to stencil build-up on the print side of screen, a capillary film or extra coat of emulsion may be required on the print side of screen to guarantee necessary ink film thickness.
2. After placing the garment on the transfer press, place the foil sheet color side up over the cured print. If you are trying to foil over one color in a multi-color design, other colors must be printed with a water-base ink. Foil will adhere to any plastisol.
 3. Transfer for 6 seconds with medium-high pressure at a temperature of 375° F. Allow sheet to cool completely prior to peeling from garment.



Example of Rainbow Foil

Foil sheets are available in numerous colors and looks. Available from McBee supply are: Silver, Gold, Copper, Rainbow. Oil slick, Red, Pink, Purple, Royal Blue and Green.

Producing two-color distressed look with foil

1. To achieve this effect, direct print your design with Foil Adhesive (FOIL-9200P) through an 83-110 mesh and cure at 300° F. Use well-tensioned screens and light squeegee pressure so that your adhesive is sitting on



top of the fabric instead of being pushed into the fabric where fibers are seen protruding through the print. This will ensure a good surface area for your foil to adhere to the adhesive.

2. After placing the garment on the transfer press, take the first foil sheet and crumple it tightly into a firmly-packed ball. Because the foil sheets are brittle, when you un-crumple the sheet and smooth it flat, some of the foil will fall off, leaving randomly exposed areas in the foil.
3. Place this sheet color side up over the printed area and transfer for 6 seconds with medium-high pressure at temperatures between 375° F. Allow sheet to cool completely prior to peeling from garment.
4. Take second color of foil (leave flat, DO NOT CRUMPLE), place over design and transfer using the same temperature, pressure and dwell settings that were used to transfer the first sheet.
5. Again, allow to cool and peel second color from design. The second color only adheres to the exposed parts of the adhesive where the first color fell off the sheet. Keep in mind that because you cannot control which parts of the foil falls off the first sheet each design will have a somewhat different look.



Exploded view of two-color foil effect.

Producing Textured Surfaces In Plastisol Prints

1. Use a 61-110 mesh screen depending upon the ink deposit and texture required to produce the effect.
2. Coat screen with direct emulsion required to produce stencil for particular mesh size.
3. Spray platen lightly with any mist spray adhesive. This can be the same adhesive you use to bond your t-shirts to the platen when printing.
4. Take any rigid textured surface and place on platen. This can be a piece of dryer belt, any of the multitudes of office ceiling-light diffusers that are available from your local hardware store, carpet runners or practically any rigid item that has a textured surface.
5. Spray the textured surface with adhesive so that garment will not move during the printing procedure.
6. Print with Union's Suede or Plastipuff plastisol inks. The textured surface will give different deposits of ink on the shirt. Because of the blowing agent in both inks, your print will take on a similar texture as the textured surface. Be careful that you do not exert too much squeegee pressure. Too much pressure will result in a loss of the texture surface you are trying to achieve.
7. Cure at recommended temperature required for the plastisol.



The corduroy look in this print was achieved with the use of a ribbed piece of rubber found in the carpet department of a local do-it-yourself hardware store. The normal use for this piece of rubber is to be placed under throw rugs on wooden floors to prevent falls from slippage.