



### Basics

- High-end bed sheet fabrics consist of 100 % Cotton or 100 % VIS (Modal) fiber.
- Bed sheet fabrics made from 100 % PES or PES Microfiber are also available.
- Low budget fabrics are made from Polycotton (Cotton/PES blend) or 100 % PES
- Bed sheet printing must produce good penetration to avoid wearing effects caused by yarn twist.
- Especially for institutional bed sets, high wash fastness incl. chlorine bleach fastness is required.

### Printing methods

- Machines are available in 1,800, 2,600 or 3,200 mm working width, to cover the various bed sizes used in different markets.
- Mostly an eight-color setup is used.
- For highest productivity and most economical printing, double CMYK setup is available, which will double the print output.



### Printing on cellulose fabrics

- Cellulose fiber based fabrics can be printed with Reactive, VAT dye or Pigment inks.
- Reactive prints are known for brilliant and bright print results with good washing fastness, but have a limited light fastness, especially with red shades.
- VAT dye inks have excellent light and wash fastness properties, incl. chlorine bleach. For real high-end fabrics, VAT dye inks are the best solution.
- Pigment inks are good for high light fastness, but have poor haptics and a low resistance against dry and wet rubbing.
- Widely used at public and professional institutions (hotels, hospitals, etc.).



### Printing on PES and PES microfiber fabrics

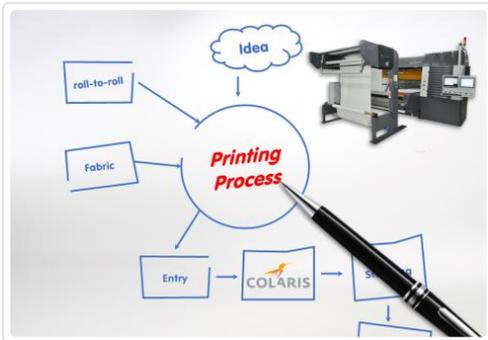
- On PES and PES Microfiber fabrics, direct disperse and direct sublimation inks are used.
- PES inks have excellent light, rub and wash fastness.



### Printing on blended fabrics

- Pigment prints are suitable for fabrics blended from cellulose with synthetic fibers; they offer good light fastness properties.
- Although the printing process is easy, costs are still high, because special post treatment is required to achieve reasonable dry and wet rubbing fastness.
- To improve the haptics, mechanical finishing is required, which adds on the processing costs.

## Printing Process



### Reactive printing

- Fabric pre-treatment with inkjet printer
- Design printing with **COLARIS** .

#### TEXTILE PRINTER

- Offline ink fixation through steaming process
- Post-print washing to clear the fabric from unfixed dyes and pre-treatment chemicals
- Final fabric finishing according to the customer's individual needs



### VAT dye printing

- Inline pre-coating with thickener to avoid color migration
- Design printing with **COLARIS** .

#### TEXTILE PRINTER (4-8 DyStar INDANTHREN inks)

- Drying at about 110 - 130°C (230 - 266°F)
- Offline fixation process
- Final fabric finishing according to the customer's individual needs



### Disperse and direct sublimation dye printing

- Fabric pre-treatment with inkjet printer
- Design printing with **COLARIS** .

#### TEXTILE PRINTER, using with direct disperse or direct sublimation inks

- Post-print drying - inline right after printing
- HT steam fixation in a loop steamer for 8 to 10 minutes
- Reductive washing and vacuum extraction for high light and rubbing fastness

*Option: Inline inkjet pre-treatment applied by the CHROMOJET digital pre-coating unit*

*Option: SUPRAPRESS penetration support*

*Option: Inline fixation for about 4 minutes*

## Printing Lines

- For high-capacity printing output we recommend **COLARIS** .

TEXTILE PRINTERS with FUJIFILM Dimatix StarFire™ print heads.

- The ReadyJet™ ink circulation system guarantees permanent ink availability under any working condition.
- The ink circulation system avoids the sedimentation of solid ink particles. This is important especially when printing with VAT dyes or Pigment inks.
- The **COLARIS** .

TEXTILE PRINTER concept allows a flexible layout according to the requirements of the various ink and dye classes.

- The open ink system allows to select from several ink manufacturers available in the market.

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## Bed Sheets

markus.breitenlechner / PDF / Wed, 01/19/2022 - 08:44

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