ATTRACTION
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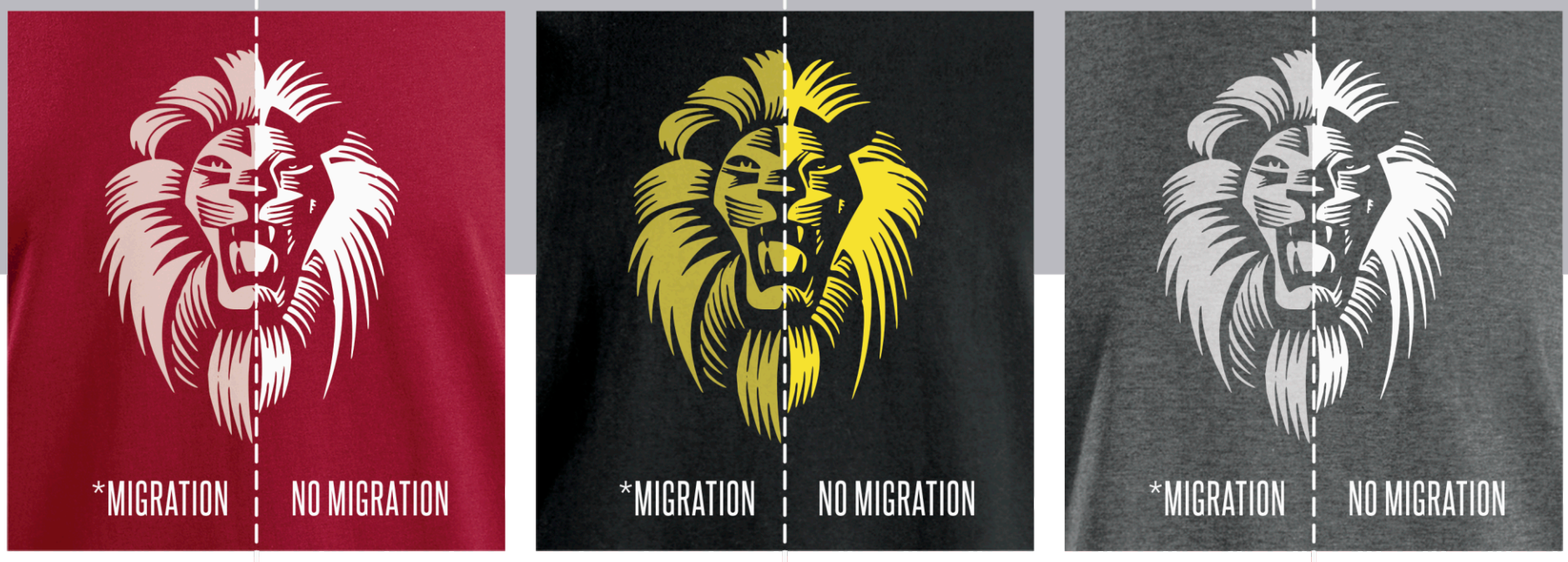
INFO MIGRATION AND BLEEDING

DEFINITION

These two terms describe different steps in a process that results in the ink taking on the colour of the garment. The dye in the fabric sublimates (converts from a solid to a gas without the intermediate step of becoming a liquid) under high temperatures, migrates into the ink layer, and the result is a bleed discoloration of the cured print. It occurs whenever the red, black or grey polyester dye is heated above its set temperature when passing through the oven to solidify the print.

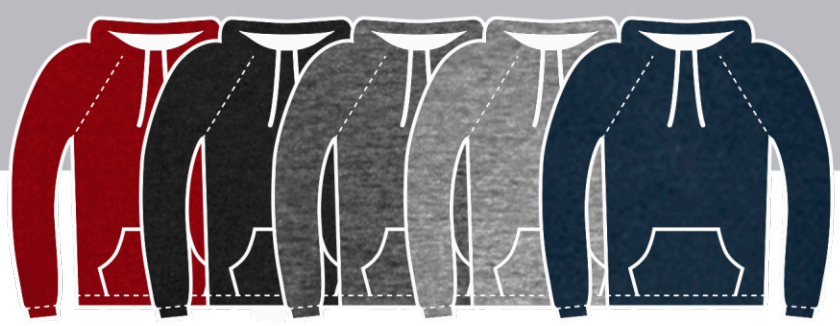


*Migration often occurs from 2 to 4 days after the use of a lighter colour ink than the dye of the garment itself.

AT-RISK GARMENTS

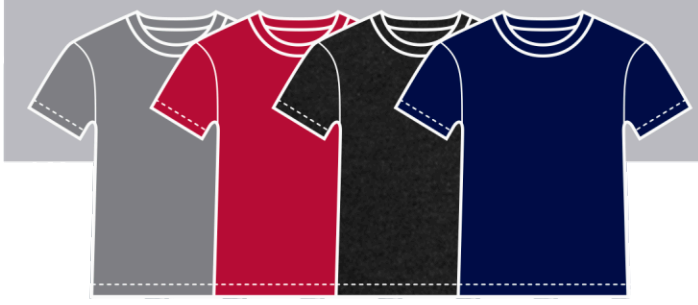
Attraction uses low-bleed inks to block dye migration on at-risk garments. It is important to know low-bleed inks are low-bleed, not no-bleed. In addition to the low-bleed inks, other precautions need to be taken for the items below:

POLY-COTTON FLEECE AND FRENCH TERRY



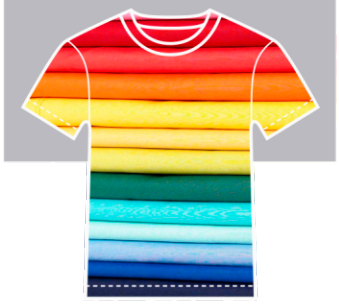
CARDINAL RED | BLACK | ANTHRACITE | LIGHT ANTHRACITE | NAVY

POLY-COTTON JERSEY



GREY | RED | BLACK | NAVY

100% POLYESTER



ALL COLOURS ARE AT RISK, EXCEPT WHITE

PRECAUTIONS

1

Avoid worn or vintage effects for pale ink colours so that an anti-migration sublayer can be used.

- Prefer black or darker ink colour for worn or vintage look.
- Off white, white, yellow, orange or other pastel ink colours will take on the colour of the garment and will appear pink when printed on red or dirty when printed on black.

2

The embroidery or appliqués are good compromises.

- Caution against the white or very pale threads; the red fabric could also migrate slightly.

3

The pre-production sample is highly recommended for printing on at-risk garments listed previously.