

# Important design information

For correct delivery of the print files

## 1. Printing systems

### 1.1 Digital Printing

We work with CMYK and Pantone Solid Coated colour range. The result of the Pantone Solid Coated colours is approximate, it depends on the calibration of the machine, therefore it will be reproduced approximately. Polyester tends to saturate colours.

### 1.2 Screen printing

Screen printing inks are not totally opaque, light inks on dark fabrics can create transparencies or color variations. Screen printing does not allow gradations, only solid colours.

### 1.3 Hot stamping

We do not recommend logos with very complex screens and extremely small details.



\*Digital



\*Silk-Screening



\*Hot stamping

## 2. Typography-Fonts

Maintain minimum font size to ensure good legibility and clean printing. It is recommended not to use a value lower than 10 points, and we especially recommend bold when using negatives (White on black), the expansion makes the letters lose legibility. It is also important to avoid negative tracking as much as possible. Convert the fonts into vectorial strokes before sending the Final Artwork.

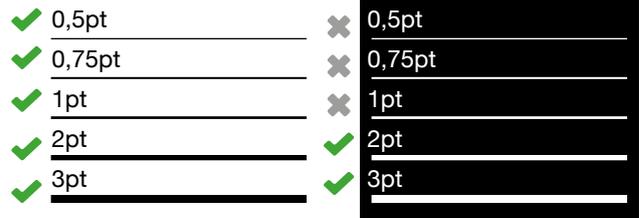
- ✗ Font size 8pt
- ✗ Font size 9pt
- ✓ Font size Minimum 10pt
- ✗ Negative Tracking
- ✓ Normal Tracking
- ✓ Expanded Tracking

\*Font size and tracking Example

## 3. Lines and outline

Line thickness (also for graphics): Minimum thickness of 0.5 pt. for dark lines on a light background and 2 pt. for light lines on a dark background (in negative).

It is advisable not to use parallel or perpendicular lines, as they may not fit or may look slightly crooked when manually positioned. Verify that all lines and traces are contoured, (vectorized) to avoid unwanted thickness changes.



\*Example of correct and incorrect line thicknesses

## 4. Resolution

Print data resolution for digital printing must be at least 300dpi and full size.

Otherwise data will appear grainy, pixelated or blurred in the print.



\*Resolution Example

## ! Attention check visual

Please check the visual carefully to identify possible errors (text, lines, thickness, colors, logos, images, etc). Once verified and accepted by the client, we are not responsible for possible errors in the final product. Any subsequent modification not detailed in the invoice will have an additional cost.

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## 5. Keys

### 5.1. Safety area

The security area serves to compensate production tolerances, guaranteeing clean printing and ensuring that elements such as text, images, logos and shapes aren't cut. Maintain the safety area from the edge is essential. Values will vary depending on the product, follow the detailed instructions on each product.

### 5.2 Sewing area

Area reserved for sewing, connection between two fabric parts (stitching): binding and overlock.

### 5.3 Cutting area

Die and product shape, it may vary slightly because of the loss and elasticity of the fabric.

### 5.4 Bleeding area

The bleeding area shouldn't be confused with the safety area. This will disappear when the product is stamped.

**\*Bleeding:** The image extended to the outer edge of the final format.

## 6. File formats

File has to be delivered in PSD, PDF, EPS or vectorized AI. PDF files cannot be password protected. We don't accept files in CorelDraw or Freehand. All fonts must be vectorized for embedded or attached images.

If you don't have a designer our design department can arrange the artwork with images in TIFF or JPEG and logos in EPS, PDF and AI.

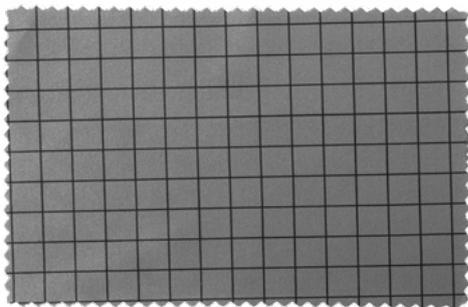


## Attention check visual

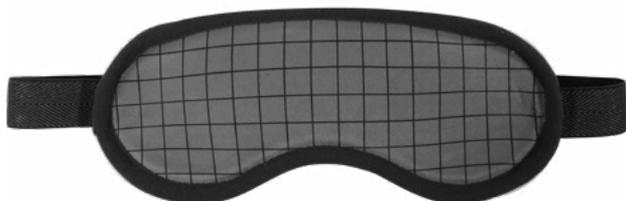
Please check the visual carefully to identify possible errors (text, lines, thickness, colors, logos, images, etc). Once verified and accepted by the client, we are not responsible for possible errors in the final product. Any subsequent modification not detailed in the invoice will have an additional cost.

## 1. Material, printing and production tolerances

Despite careful manufacturing, quality and controls in our production process, there may be variations between products in the same order. These tolerances can occur in weaving, printing, cutting, tailoring and handling. In repeat orders differences may be caused by the use of different materials, batches, software updates or changes in the production process.



\*Example of rotation and movement in printing and handling



\*Example of deformation by manipulation and confection



These examples are an overstatement of what can happen with the printing, handling and making of our products.

## 2. Colour reproduction and detail sharpness

If you need a very precise colour or print result, you can send us samples printed on paper, cardboard or other printed surfaces as a reference. Our graphics department will make the necessary corrections to achieve the best result by comparing the samples sent.

Please note that the printed material surface will not be identical and therefore the results will not be either.

In textile materials the reproduction of the detail and sharpness may be different from printing on paper or screen display.

Depending on the property of the support material and the printing method used (digital printing, screen printing or hot stamping), the difference may be more or less obvious and unfortunately cannot be avoided. Every printing system has its technical limitations.

The reproduction of the visual on screen (RGB), can vary with respect to the printing color (CMYK), the same color values can be slightly different.

## 3. Our fabrics

Shrinkage and deformation in the production process can't be avoided. Our fabrics have elasticity and movement, this could produce irregularities on the surface and in printing.

### 3.1 Fabric opacity

Fabrics aren't 100% opaque. Printing in intense and contrasting colours can create transparencies. This effect is more visible in double-sided printing. Keep this in mind before designing. If you have any questions, you can contact our graphics department.



## Handmade

Product cut, stamped, made and manipulated by hand, there may be variations in position, rotation and / or clothing caused by the manipulation of them. Products from the same order will not be identical.



## 4. Manufacturer's labelling

Textile products labelling is regulated by the EU regulation no. 1007/2011 / 08 May 2012. This regulation stipulates that each consumer product must be provided with a manufacturer's or distributor's label.

Except cleaning clothes or sleeves. All Arpe's products will be labelled, unless the customer specifically indicates in writing the opposite.

On the label appears the website [www.arpebarcelona.com](http://www.arpebarcelona.com) and the VAT, composition, recommendations for use / washing and wash icons. For a personalized label, please consult prices and labelling recommendations.

## 5. Label placement

The label can be textile, it will be sewn into the product. If it is a digitally printed product, it can be part of the design itself and will be printed on the product itself. It can also be part of the packaging, stuck with a stiker in the bag or printed on a strip of paper, cardboard, card, etc, depending on the product placement may vary. For more details please consult the sales department.

## 6. Print/production model

Our graphics department performs print/preproduction tests in-house, to ensure the best production of your order. These tests are not sent to the client, are for internal use.

## 7. Making of prototypes or personalized models

In general, we don't make prototypes or personalised physical models of the client's designs. When it is a requirement of the client, Arpe will value the viability. Check the general conditions of sale.



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