



THICK AND HEAVY MATERIALS

How to manage feeding

Are you really sure that printing a 610 g/m² banner is the same thing as printing a 250 g/m² adhesive vinyl? When you work with heavy supports, it's worth taking an extra minute to evaluate the material's characteristics so you can obtain the best results without any problems.



2 BEST PRACTICES FOR A GOOD FEEDING

- 1** CALIBRATE THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MATERIAL BEFORE YOU START PRINTING. Every time you load new materials into the machine, it is a good idea to follow this simple procedure that enables correct alignment of the printing heads and the advancement of the material. This function is present in all machines you can find on the market.
- 2** PERIODICALLY CHECK WHETHER FEEDING IS EVEN. When you print several metres consecutively the way in which the material advances may change (the bobbin gets lighter and the machine has to pull less weight through). To avoid the print being longer or shorter than it should be, it's advisable to recalibrate the traction force during the process if necessary.



MAGNETIC MATERIALS: IN-DEPTH TIPS

Magnetic films are such uncommon materials with inborn special properties: their weight per sqm is remarkable and they are being inherently attracted by ferrous metals. To make them printable on standard plotters and avoid their spontaneous attraction, the manufacturers of printing equipment have engineered these accessories:

- 1** Apply adhesive teflon strips onto the printing surface, inside the specific grooves.
- 2** Apply adhesive teflon sheets onto the metal surface of the front and rear heaters.
Warning! By covering the heaters in this way, the ink drying time will increase as the heat will not reach the material directly.
- 3** Apply a wide mesh antistatic net on the heaters. This distances the magnetic material from the metallic parts and at the same time, lets sufficient heat through to dry the ink.

