



The Range

NYLON SATIN POLYESTER

Fabric label materials are used to bear branding, wash care instructions and traceability information of the textile products they are attached to. They differ from standard labels with their fabric structure which is also treated for a perfect compatibility with Thermal Transfer technology. The ARMOR-IIMAK range of fabric label materials covers over 90% of the market needs and is carefully selected for optimum print results with **axr[®]TX** textile resin ribbon.



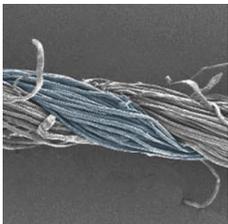
From the fibre to the label

Most fabric label materials for Thermal Transfer printing are made of synthetic fibres. To create a fabric, **fibres** are spun into **yarns** which are then woven into a **fabric**.



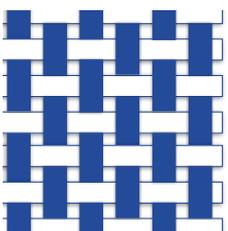
Fibres

- **Nylon**, also known as **Polyamide** is one of the most economical fibre materials. It is easy to dry and has a fair resistance to abrasion and heat, but a poor resistance to sunlight.
- **Polyester** fibres are also easy to dry. They are stronger than Nylon as they better resist to tearing, abrasion, stretching and shrinking. They also have a high resistance to sunlight and heat.



Yarns

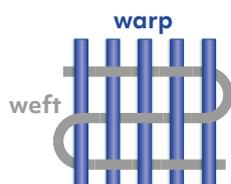
A **yarn** is a long continuous length of interlocked fibres, suitable for use in the production of textile products. The process of making yarn is called spinning. Fibre characteristics and processing into yarns influence the final fabric properties.



Weaving

Weaving is the technique of interlacing the yarns to create the final fabric material resulting in giving the feel and touch of the label. Among many techniques, we distinguish two frequent types of weaving:

- **Taffeta:** The most basic of textile weaves. It is a crisp, smooth, plain woven fabric made of possibly several types of fibres.
- **Satin:** A smooth, glossy / lustrous surface constructed by floating several warp yarns across the weft before going under 1 weft thread.



Thread

The **vertical** direction is known as a **warp thread** whereas the ones running in the **horizontal** direction are **weft threads**.

Final process

To give fabric label materials perfect Thermal Transfer printing capability, they undergo a finishing process which can be coating or calendaring. After this process, materials get their final properties: density (yarns/cm), weight (g/m²) and thickness (mm), as well as properties (one side or both sides printability, washing and dye resistance, non-deformability, etc.).

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What should be considered to select a Fabric Label Material?

- The nature of the material: does it need to have a specific look? Each label material provides a different feeling of quality linked to its characteristics which must correspond to the product it is attached to.
- The constraints associated with the life cycle of the product it is attached to: resistance to washing, ironing, dyeing, tanning, temperature etc.
- Printability needs: does the label need to be printed on 1 side or on both sides?
- Compatibility with the ribbon that will be used to print the label.
- Is Oeko-Tex certification needed?
- The cost.

The ARMOR-IIMAK range of fabric label materials

POLYESTER

› **atp811** white
Dyeing process resistant

› **atp812** white
Dyeing process resistant

SATIN

› **ats821** white
Anti-fray

› **ats811** white
Dyeing/Tanning/Stonewashing...

› **ats601** white

› **ats612** white
Recycled yarns

› **ats602** white

NYLON

› **atn501** white

› **atn802** white
Roll up resistant

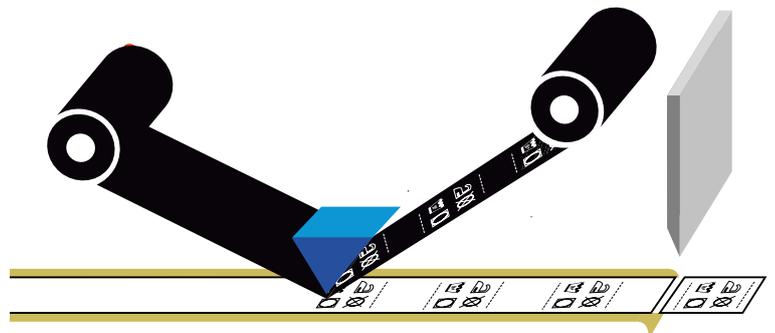
› **atn602** white

Printable 1 side only

Printable both sides

› **axrTX**

ARMOR-IIMAK fabric label materials have been specifically tested and selected for optimised print quality and resistance with **axrTX** specialty resin ribbon.



More information

