Dario Nadruki - annotations for graphic designers: elastic and non-elastic tape

All information which is on this pages you can find in more described graphics below this text.

Patterns should have 800mm length regardless of the width of the tape. Designs for tape and non-elastic tape need appropriate dimensioning due to the width of the selected material. They are also subject to the fixed length dimension of 800mm needed for the report. For this reason, designs for strip or non-elastic tape cannot simply be reduced or enlarged while maintaining the correct proportions. Permanent report rule for 800mm does not apply to:

- bag webbing
- stripe non-elastic tape - grosgrain ribbon tape
- stripe elastic tape - elastic clothing webbing standard and premium
- lanyard tape

These are all elastic and non-elastic tapes with a production minimum of 1000 running meters. (photo no.1)

Patterns should be designed so that the end of it matches the beginning - they need to be seamless. We check this by duplicating the whole pattern and placing it right behind the other. If there is no unnatural connection, the project is well repetitive. (photo no.2)

External areas included in the pattern let us print the edges of the tape. They also provide a shift tolerance up to 0.5mm per side. Excessive empty space in relation to the width of the material should contain a continuation of the pattern. The external areas should be counted + 2mm on the sides of the pattern. For example, 20mm tape should be prepared by 24mm pattern. For a 25mm tape, we send a 29mm pattern and so on. We always add 4mm to the base width of the tape. 2mm is counted for an edge on both sides. (photo no.3) Please don't treat them as enormous areas not matching your project. (photo no.4)

Additionally, suppose the ordered pattern will be characterized by high symmetry (e.g., stripes parallel to the edge of the tapes) or have centralized elements. In that case, we recommend that you leave a 4.5 mm distance from the outer edge of the pattern (2mm of the overgrowth + 2.5mm from the overwrap, i.e., the proper belt width). During printing, a shift of up to 0.5mm per page is allowed. With a greater margin of error, such shifts are not visible. (photo no.5)

We recommend setting colors in your project using CMYK.

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When designing a pattern that contains black, try to use only K: 95 out of CMYK - it gives a better effect. So if we want to set black, we set Cyan to 0, Magenta to 0, Yellow to 0, and a maximum of K up to 95%. (photo no.6)

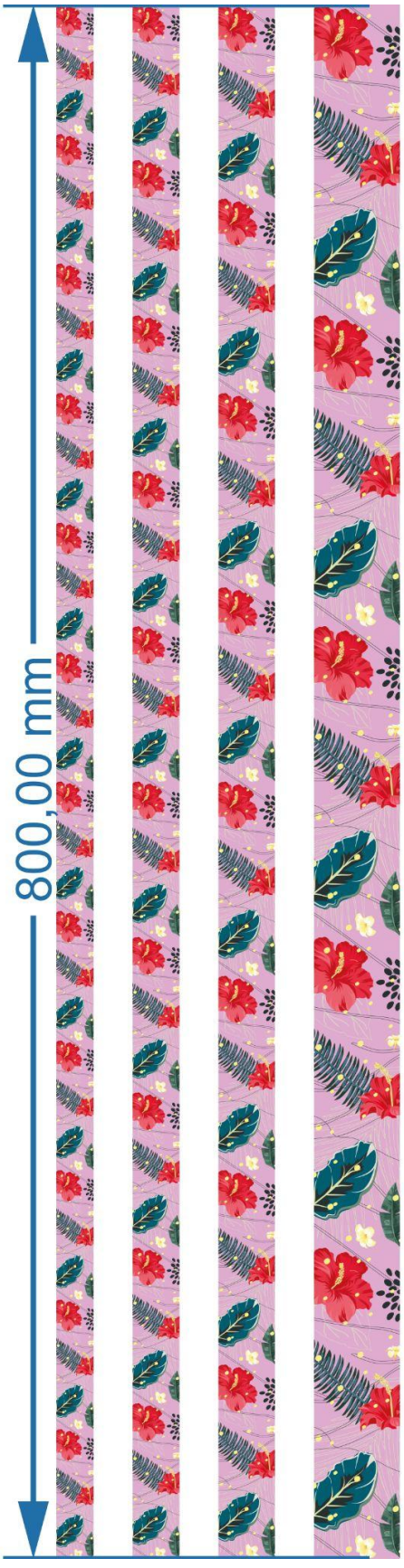
We automatically convert all patterns prepared in the RGB area for printing to CMYK.

Below I am sending the color profile we are working on:
Coated Fogra 39 (ISO 12647-2): 2004)
Please send vector files in .pdf / .eps format
Files prepared in AI, please additionally send in .eps and .tiff format.

Bitmaps should be sent in .tiff format. In the case of bitmaps, any color and pattern correction is on the client's side because it does not allow any file manipulation.

Appropriate length of project

It doesn't matter what kind of width we have. The length of all kinds of a project should always be 800mm. If it is not 800mm, it can be 400mm, 200mm, 100mm long, allowing us to make it into an 800mm pattern to print. Except for the appropriate length, we need adequate width depending on which width of the tape you want to receive.

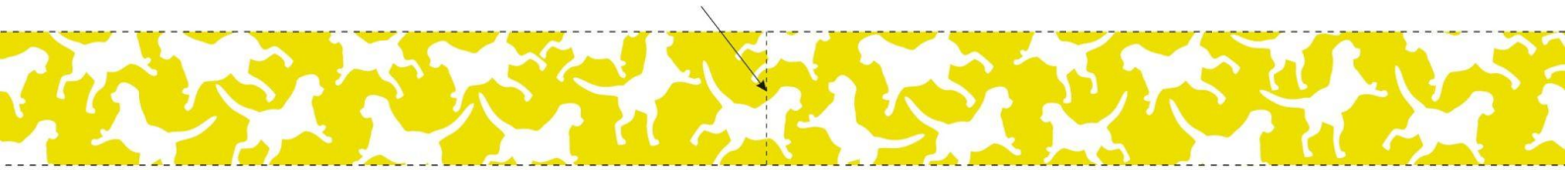


Seamless patterns

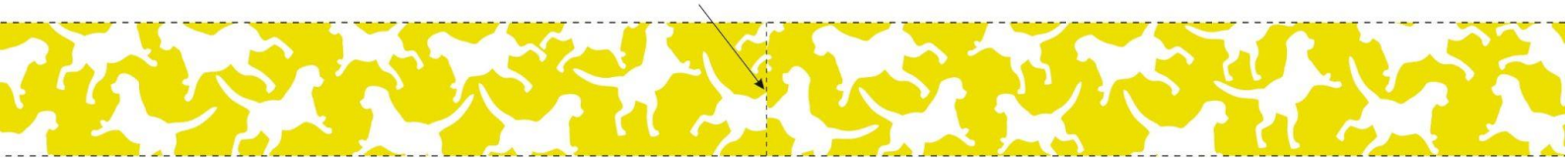
Seamless patterns give us the advantage that print is unitary and our tape will not be having strange connections between projects printed one by one up to your metrage.

Propertly made seamless of pattern

End of one pattern is for next kind of beginning



End of one pattern should be for next kind of beginning but is not



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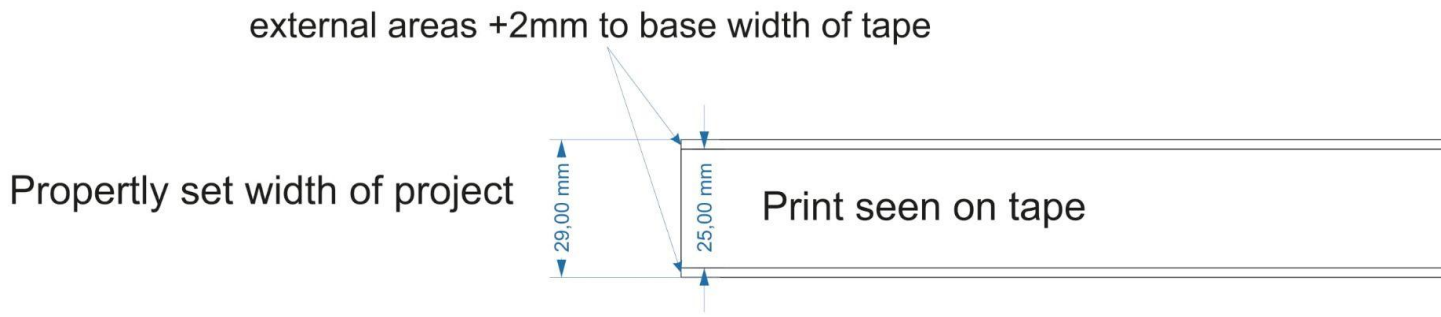
Setting external areas

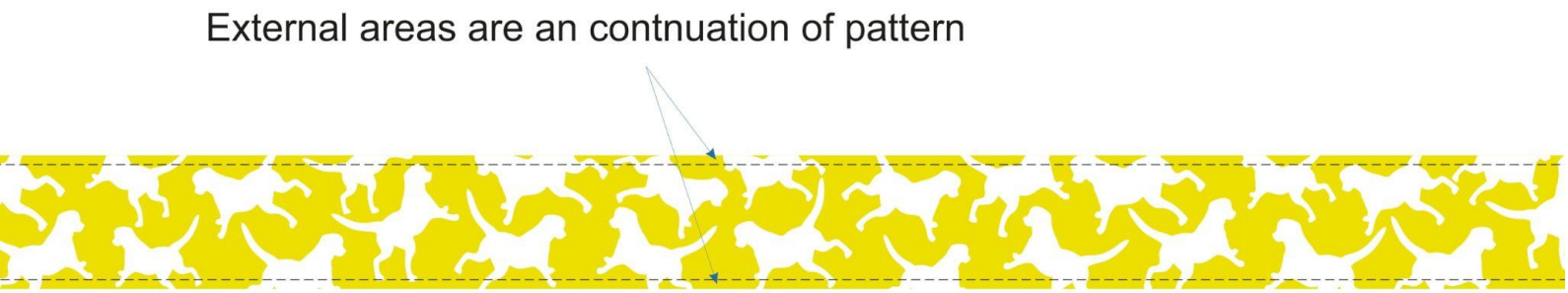
Setting external areas we only need to add 2mm on both sides of our project. Those 2 millimeters are constant beside the base width of the tape.

External areas in project



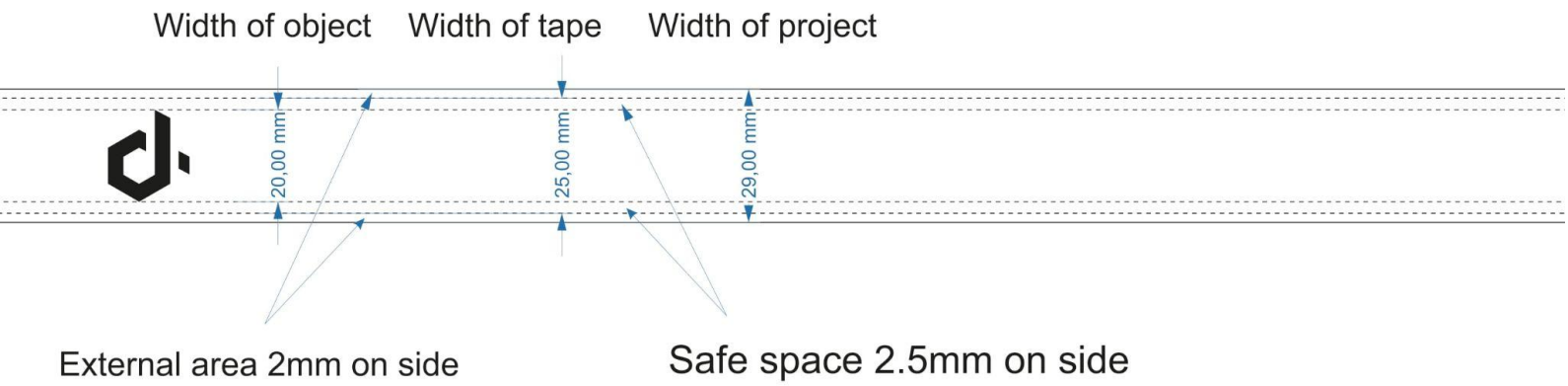
External areas as a continuation of pattern

Notice that external areas are something like safe spaces which let you receive printed edges on tape. Our material supplier can provide us with a bit wider tape (up to 1mm). Imagine complications based on only this variable. That's why we came up with that type of safeguard. Treat them like a zone where we always should have our background.



Centralized objects

Tapes delivered by our supplier can be different in width by +- 1mm from the base width of the ordered tape. If we combine this with the possibility of shifting the tape by 0.5mm left or right on the production line, we may have a problem obtaining the appropriate effect of the central object. For this reason, it is worth considering a safe print area, where a slight shift or a smaller dimension of the tape will not affect the aesthetic value of the product. Regardless of the width, 2.5mm of safe space and 2mm for the external area are required, giving us a **total of 4.5mm from the edge**.



Safe space just like external areas are constans - doesn’t matter whatever width of tape it is.

Setting black color in project

It is worth remembering to assign the appropriate black color. We can create black by adding Cyan to 100, Magenta to 100, Yellow to 100, and Black to 100. This is bad practice. The image shows the values C: 0 M: 0 Y: 0 and K: 95. It is the appropriate black color for printing. If we add other values outside of K, we will have 4 times more paint, which will distort the contours of neighboring objects. There will be an excess of colors on the paper, negatively affecting the contours and the appearance of black itself. K should be set to 95 because our profile itself enhances the colors in the pattern, and even if K itself is overshadowed, there is an excess of dye.