

## Product Guide

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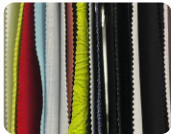
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## Product Portfolio

Find all the tech packs on our website:  
<https://labwearstudios.com/pages/clothing-manufacturer>

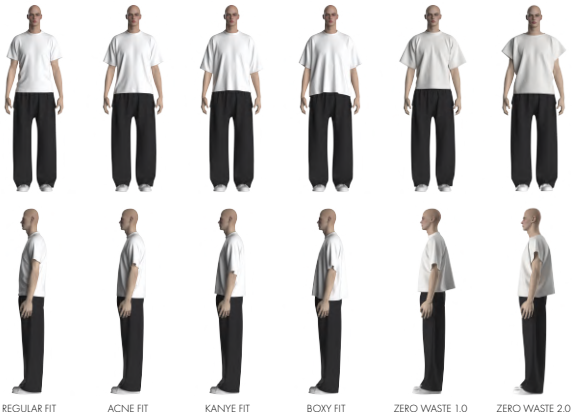
In this guide the customisation of prints, dye, embroidery, tags & other techniques will be explained.  
For any further questions or inquiries, please contact us at: [info@labwearstudios.com](mailto:info@labwearstudios.com)



**Pre-developed fits**

# Pre-developed fits

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**Fabrics**

# Fabric Types

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## Fleece:

330GSM, 100% organic cotton

400GSM, 100% cotton

400GSM, 100% organic cotton

635GSM Fleece Jersey Double Layer, 100% cotton

## Jersey:

185GSM, 100% organic cotton

235GSM, 100% cotton

235GSM, 100% organic cotton

295GSM, 100% cotton

## Custom Fabric:

Develop your own custom fabric (MOQ 300)



## French Terry:

500 GSM, 100% cotton

## Waffle Knit:

350 GSM, 100% cotton

## Rib 1x1:

235 GSM, 95% cotton, 5% elastane

## Rib 2x2:

235 GSM, 95% cotton, 5% elastane

400 GSM, 95% cotton, 5% elastane





**Rib**

## Rib 1x1

Rib refers to a specific type of knitting pattern used frequently to make cuffs and collars.

The term "1x1" signifies that there is one knit stitch (K) followed by one purl stitch (P)

Knit stitch (K)

Purl stitch (P)



## Rib 2x2\*

2x2 designation indicates the sequence of knit and purl stitches is as describes:

The first two stitches are knit stitches (K) followed by two purl stitches (P)

Knit stitch (K)

Knit stitch (K)

Purl stitch (P)

Purl stitch (P)



\* Predetermined option if nothing else is stated

## Stitching Options

# Stitching options

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Regular Stitching\*



Regular stitching, or a straight stitch, is a technique used to join fabric pieces together.

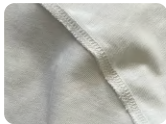
Can be used for various sewing projects, from simple hemming to constructing complex garments. It forms the foundation for many other sewing techniques.

Contrast Flatlock Stitching



Contrast flatlock stitching on a garment is a decorative sewing technique that involves using a flatlock seam with contrasting thread colours to create a visually distinctive design element.

Inside-Out Stitching



Raw edge stitching is a sewing technique where fabric panels get laid on top of each other exposing the edge of the upper-fabric, instead of tucking both edges inside. Hems are constructed inside out.

Raw-Edge Stitching



Inside-out stitching refers to a sewing technique where the garment fabric is sewn with the seams exposed on the outside rather than being concealed on the inside. This design choice creates a distinctive deconstructed aesthetic.

\* Predetermined option if nothing else is stated

# Collar stitching options

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Single needle stitch\*



No stitches



Flatlock stitch



\* Predetermined option if nothing else is stated

**Dye**

## Reactive dye (Standard dye)

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Standard fabric dye is used to colour natural fibers such as cotton, linen, and rayon. Reactive dyes form a chemical bond with the fibers of the fabric. This chemical reaction ensures a strong and durable attachment of the dye to the textile.



## Fade Out Dye

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- Fade-out dye is a type of dye that is designed to fade gradually over time, creating a worn appearance on fabrics.
- The primary characteristic of fade-out dye is its intentional fading effect.
- The colour pigments only attach to the surface of the fabric.



## Fabric Dye

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If you're looking for white, black or heather grey fabric, it's best to choose fabric dye.

This method dyes the entire fabric roll before it's cut and sewn, unlike garment dyeing, which happens after the garment is constructed. We keep black, white and heather grey fabric in stock.



## Custom colourway

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Custom colourway means that you have the Pantone TCX range of colours to choose from.

Simply insert the TCX code of your chosen colour into the tech pack.

**You can access the full TCX-colour portfolio on Pantones website:**

**<https://www.pantone.com/pantone-connect>**



**PANTONE®**  
16-4132 TCX  
Little Boy Blue



**Prints**

# Screen Print

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Screen print is a method where ink is pressed through a mesh screen onto the garment.

- Water based print
- Plastisol print
- Half tone print
- Flock print
- Rubber print
- Puff print
- Corrosion print
- Cmyk print
- Glitter print

**MOQ for screen print is 150pcs, you can below but leadtime increase**



# Digital Print

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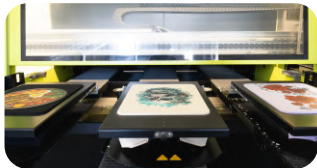
In DTG printing a specialized inkjet printer is used to apply water-based inks directly onto the fabric.

The process allows for detailed and full colour prints, along with colour gradients that you find in a picture like graphic.

Works best on light coloured fabrics. (On darker fabrics, you would have to print a white base layer first)

- DTG print: direct to garment
- DTF: direct to film
- Corrosion print

**Perfect for small quantities**  
**Ideal for MOQ 50**



# Hybrid Print

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Hybrid print combines screen printing and digital printing.

The base layer is composed of a screen print, while the top layer is composed of a digital print.

With the screen print base-layer the opacity is better, compared to only printing a DTG print. This allows the print result, especially on a darker fabric to be of higher quality.

When applying several layers of screen print you can create structures for a unique touch, while having a picture like graphic.



**How to Create a print file**

# Prepare graphics for print

Filetype: vector graphic (ai. file or svg)

- This file type is versatile and compatible with all printing methods. Utilizing a vector graphic is crucial.
- A vector graphic ensures clean colour separation. Its distinguishing feature lies in its ability to be endlessly scalable without compromising clarity.
- Don't forget to vectorize fonts.



Filetype: Picture (JPEG or PNG)

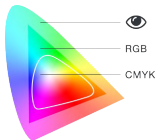
- When dealing with an image file, you have two choices: DTG print or Hybrid print.
- Picture like prints can recreate colour-gradients and intricate details.
- If the file has a low resolution, you risk a pixelated result.



# Colour Space

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When designing, it is extremely important to design in the CMYK colour space, otherwise the colours in the final outcome will not be reciprocated accurately.



Mockup designed in RGB colour



How production turned out



The colour didn't turn out as displayed in the mockup because it was designed in a RGB colour space instead of a CMYK colour space.

**Embroidery & Patch**



# Embroideries & Patches

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Embroidery is a process where intricate designs, logos, or patterns are stitched onto fabric using specialized embroidery machines. The configuration of the embroidery machine is done with a digital embroidery pattern.

Maximum dimension 57 x 35cm



Chest Embroidery &  
All-over hood embroidery



Fabric-Patch



Chenille Patch



Patch

## Additional Customizations

# Distressed Garments

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The distressed technique involves manually creating a worn or aged appearance on the edges of a garment, such as the collar and hemline. Each piece is unique since it is done by hand.

**HOW TO ADD DISTRESSING:** mark on your mockup where you want distressing and give us as many reference pictures as possible to show the intensity of the distressing.



Distressed Collar And Hems

# Sunfade

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A sunfaded garment technique refers to the intentional fading of fabric colours. During the process, the garment undergoes controlled application of bleach spray which lightens the colour

**HOW TO ADD SUNFADE:** mark on your mockup where you want sunfade and give us as many reference pictures as possible to show the intensity of the sunfade.



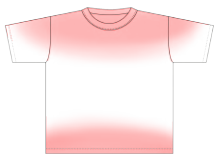
## Choose from preconfigured Sunfade options



All-over sunfade



Circular sunfade



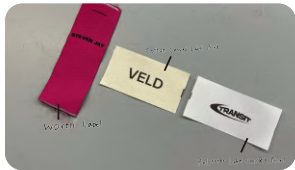
Top-bottom sunfade

**Neck & Care Labels**

# Labels

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Labwear offers 3 different label types: Polyester, raw cotton canvas, and a woven label.



Polyester label: no minimum

Raw Cotton Canvas (most sustainable option):  
Minimum order quantity is 100 pieces.

Woven label (most premium option): Minimum  
order quantity is 500 pieces.

**Packaging**



# Polybag

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Our polybag is made of 100% recycled plastic.  
Non-customisable

