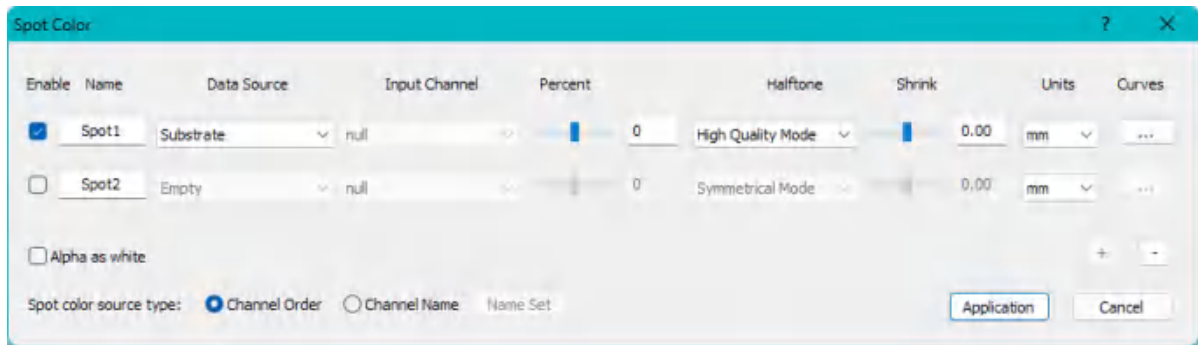


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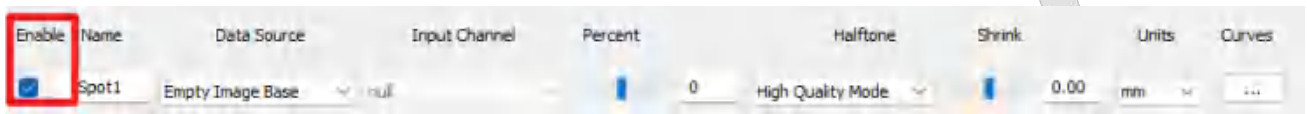
- Spot Illustration





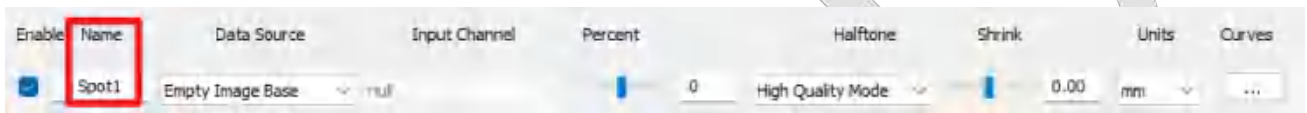
In DTF printing, spot colors typically refer to **white ink spot colors**.

- Enable



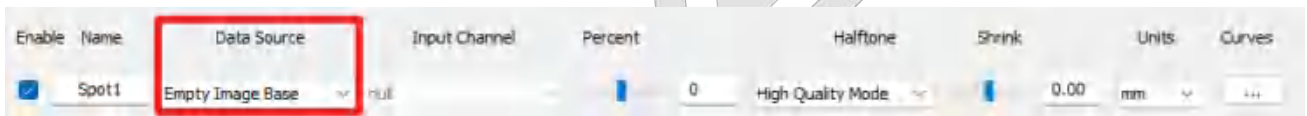
Specifies whether to enable the current spot color channel (i.e., whether to print the white ink layer).

- Name



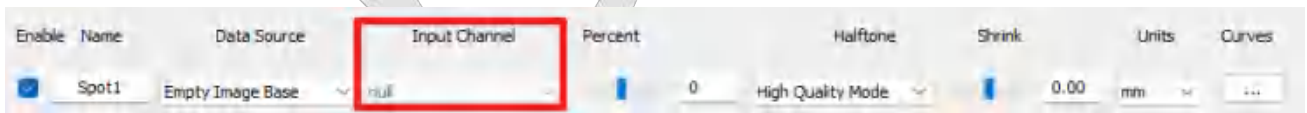
The name of the current spot color channel, used to distinguish between different channels and displayed on the print confirmation screen.

- Data Source / Generation Mode



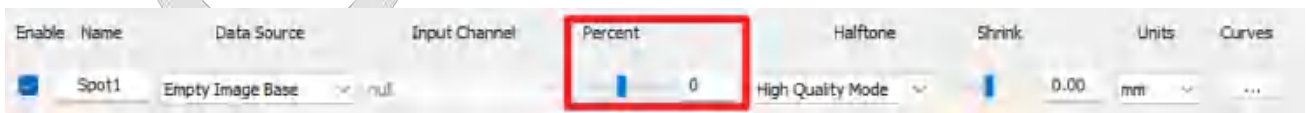
Determines how data for the current spot color channel is generated.

- Input Channel (*N/A or unavailable for DTF printing*)



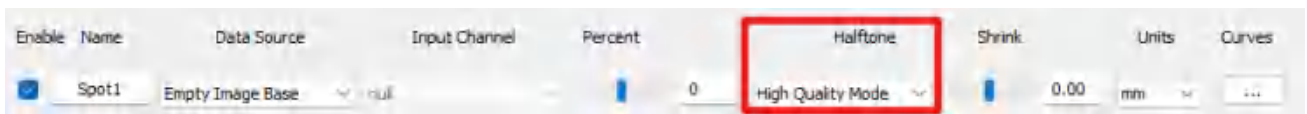
When the generation mode includes "Spot Color", this option sets the spot color index corresponding to the image's spot color channel.

- Density Adjustment



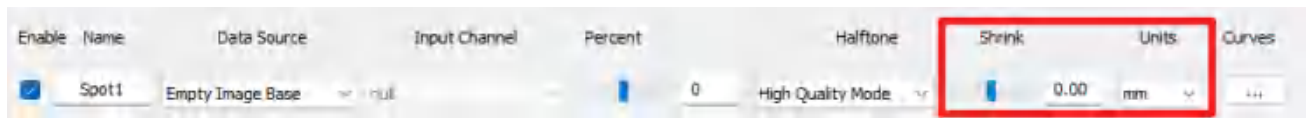
Adjusts the transition gradient between the maximum and minimum values of the current spot color channel. Positive values increase density; negative values decrease density.

- Dot Type



Defines the screening halftone method for the spot color channel, categorized into 1-Bit and 2-Bit dot types.

- Choke / Spread (Indent / Expansion) €



Adjusts the white ink boundary relative to the image contours. Positive values expand the white ink layer outwards (Spread), while negative values shrink it inwards (Choke). The maximum setting range is ± 5 mm or ± 50 pixels.

The following sections explain these settings in detail using schematic diagrams. The original image has no border; borders in the figures serve only to mark image edges.



1 Data Source / Generation Mode Details

1.1 Empty

Outputs blank data (no white ink processing).

1.2 Spotcolor

Outputs white ink directly based on the embedded spot color channel in the image file.

1.3 Imgdensity

Outputs white ink proportionally according to the image's grayscale values.



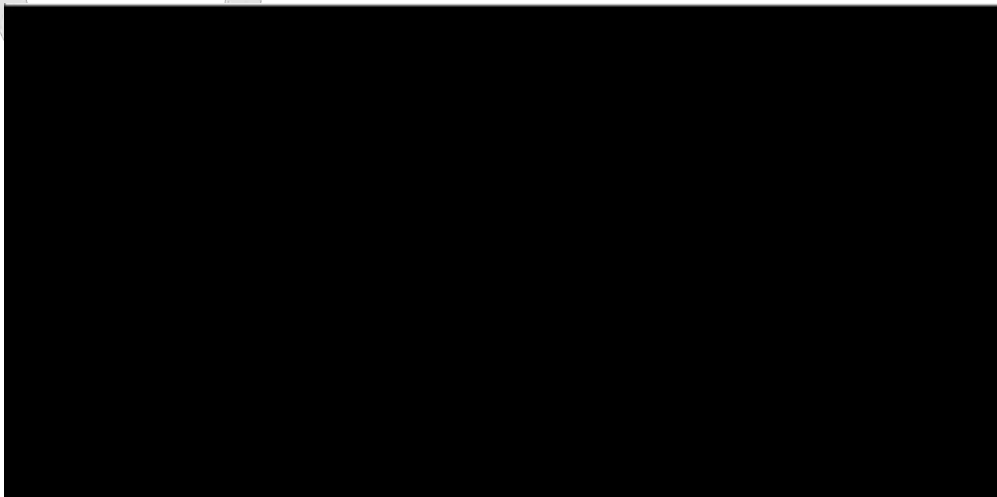
1.4 UnImgdensity

Outputs white ink inversely according to the image's grayscale values.

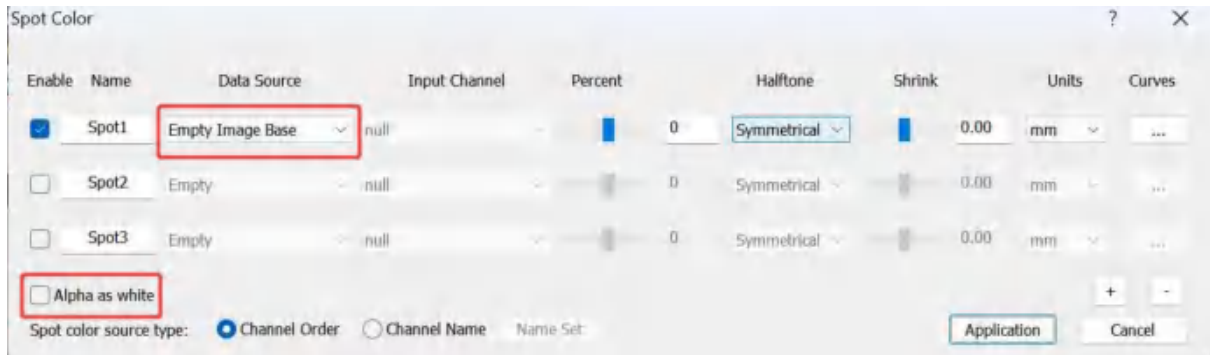


1.5 EmptyImageBase

Outputs white ink across all pixels at 100% ink coverage.



(Note: If "Full Flood White" is selected and "Treat Transparent as White" is unchecked, transparent areas will not output white ink.)



1.6 Substrate

Outputs 100% white ink only on colored areas; pure white areas receive no white ink.





1.7 ColorSubstrate

Outputs white ink inversely based on color grayscale values in colored areas; pure white areas receive no white ink.



1.8 UnColorDensity

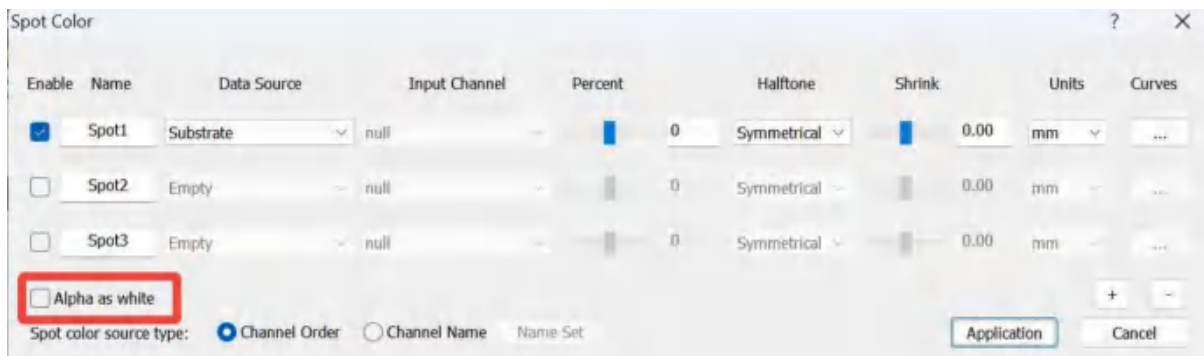
Outputs 100% full-flood white ink on pure white areas, with no white ink on colored areas.



Checkbox Option: **【Treat Transparent as White】**

Checked: Transparent areas are treated identically to white areas.

Unchecked: Transparent areas receive no white ink under any condition.



2 Halftone Type Details

2.1 SingleDotMode

Screening Method: 1BIT_DITHER.

Features: Mandatory mode when using 1-Bit printheads.

2.2 High-SpeedMode

Screening Method: 2BIT_EXPRESS

Features: Designed for 2-Bit printheads. High printing speed with slightly reduced precision; effective at suppressing banding.

2.3 SymmetricalMode

Screening Method: 2BIT_KMPCS_MIX

Features: Designed for 2-Bit printheads. Delivers a balanced mix of speed and precision while suppressing banding.

2.4 SymmetricalMode(Large-MediumDots)

Screening Method: 2BIT_KMPCS_MIX_LM

Features: For 2-Bit printheads supporting only Large and Medium dots. Provides balanced speed and detail while reducing banding.

2.5 SymmetricalMode(Medium-SmallDots)

Screening Method: 2BIT_KMPCS_MIX_MS

Features: For 2-Bit printheads supporting only Medium and Small dots. Offers balanced performance with effective banding suppression.

2.6 PureSmallDotMode

Screening Method: 2BIT_KMPCS_UV

Features: Designed for 2-Bit printheads. Delivers high output precision at lower print speeds.

2.7 PureMediumDotMode

Screening Method: 2BIT_SMALLDOT

Features: For 2-Bit printheads. Uses exclusively small droplets, resulting in ultra-fine image details and high precision, though overall ink volume is light.

2.8 PureMediumDotMode

Screening Method: 2BIT_MIDDLEDOT

Features: For 2-Bit printheads. Uses exclusively medium droplets, providing high precision and moderate ink volume.

2.9 PureLargeDotMode

Screening Method: 2BIT_LARGEDOT

Features: For 2-Bit printheads. Uses exclusively large droplets for high white coverage, but offers lower precision in highlight or subtle detail areas.

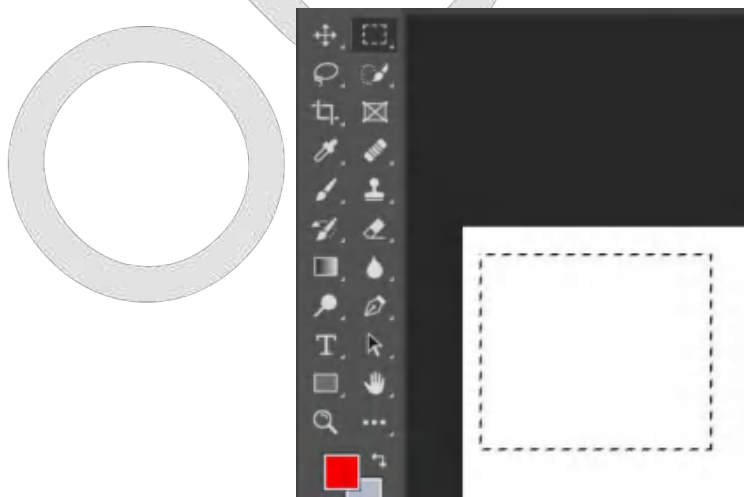
2.10 SmoothMode

Screening Method: 2BIT_LMPCS

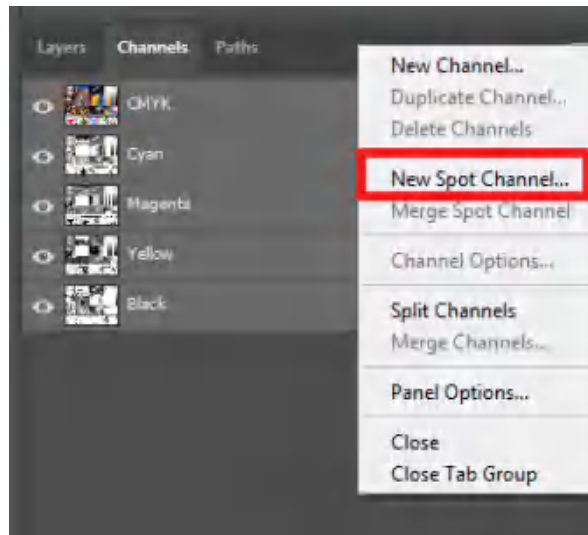
Features: For 2-Bit printheads. Utilizes a three-stage dot distribution algorithm for ultra-smooth and delicate print results.

3 Create Spot Color

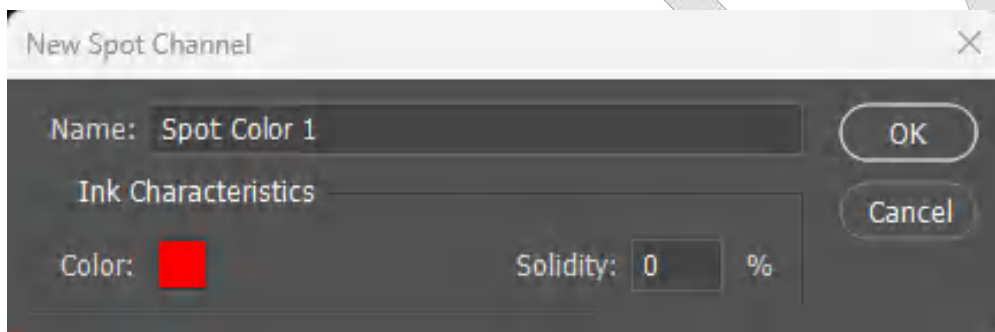
1. Import the image into Photoshop and use the checkbox tool to select the area where you want to print white ink.



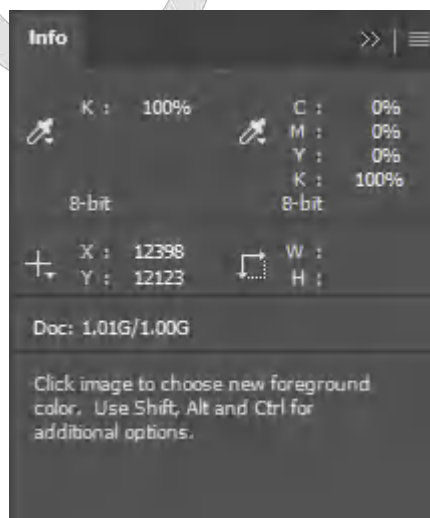
2. Select a channel, then click Expand on the right - Create New Spot Color Channel.



3. Establish a new spot color channel (color and density data do not affect the actual printed white ink thickness).



4. Press the F8 key or open the window - Information, open the info bar, where the K value represents the thickness of the white ink, K The higher the value, the thicker the white ink; K:100 indicates 100% white ink thickness.





5. When you need to change the white ink thickness, use the front color/background color to fill the spot color channel for the change.

After changing the CMYK value of the front color/background color, use the shortcut Ctrl/Alt+Delete to fill the spot color channel. After filling, use the info bar to reconfirm the thickness of the filled white ink.

