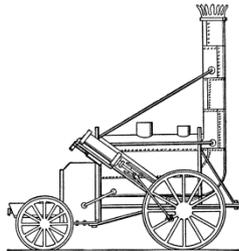
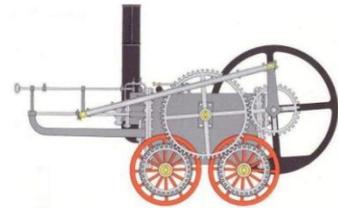


# PRINT YOUR OWN DECALS



Presented by  
BOB VAN CLEEF  
of the  
North River Railway



# WHY PRINT YOUR OWN

- PROS
- Lower cost for copies
- Exactly what you want
- CONS
- Higher cost for first set
- Time consuming



# ALL SORTS OF TRANSFERS

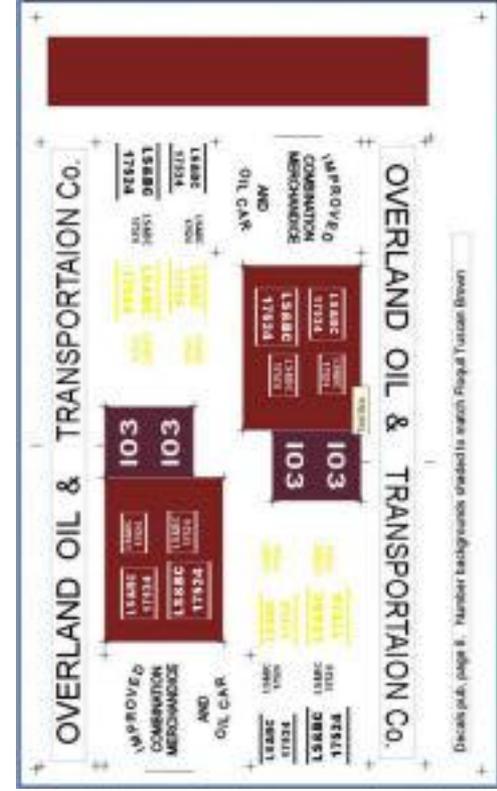
- **Waterslide**

- Most Popular
- Slides of paper when soaked in water

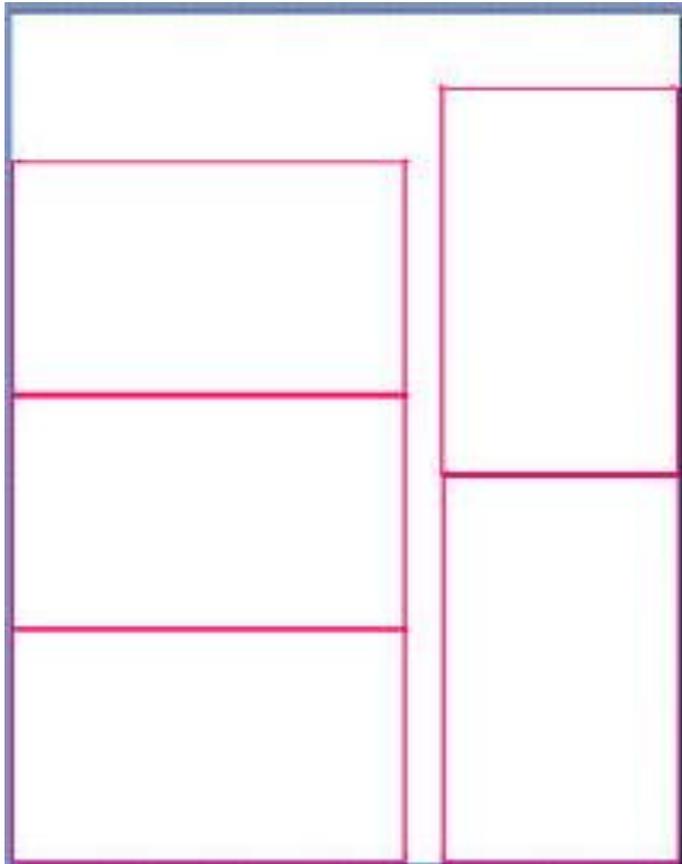
- **Rub-on**

- Not quite as common
- More difficult to create
- Transferred to surface using rubbing or pressure

I use two programs to develop my designs. The first is Corel Draw for manipulating images and creating artwork. The second is the MS desktop publisher where the images, fonts and other components are assembled into the decal artwork. Both programs are fairly inexpensive and have plenty of power to do the job. This sheet shows complete decal sets for (2) cars. Note the “+” marks used as cutting guides. You should include car numbers and reporting marks in your design and don’t forget the car ends.



**Making your own decals is not that expensive all things considered. The cost of a blank sheet ranges from about \$0.50 to \$2.00 depending on the paper type and the quantity you buy. Printer ink is negligible unless you are creating brick walls or other patterns that fill the page with ink. I figure a set of decals for a car costs from \$0.20 to \$0.50 including waste and scraps.**



Most papers come in the standard 8-1/2" x 11" letter size sheets. One way to cut the expenses involved in printing decals is to cut the sheets down to the size of a standard 3" x 5" index card. This task can be made easier through the use of the same graphics program used to create the decals to create various templates to guide the cutting of the sheets. Just print a "+" at the corner of each card to guide your cutting.





**Both inkjet and laser printers make great decals. Just make sure you match the paper to the printer you use. This DOES make a difference. Inkjets use wet ink and are a bit less expensive to keep in supplies. Lasers use a dry powder that is heated and fused to the paper. They are a bit more expensive but work equally well with the proper paper and the right settings**

**Either way you will probably find that the printer should be set for photos instead of plain paper. Make these settings on the decal paper, not the plain paper coupons and record the printer's paper type, quality, ink volume drying time and whatever other options are available for later use. Some printers allow you to set a dwelling time between pages to allow the ink to dry and prevent smudging. Glossy finishes like decals should be set for a small volume of ink and a long dwelling time. Work carefully and do NOT touch the front surface of the paper at any time. Keep your work area dust-free and allow two to three days time for the ink to completely dry.**



# STORAGE OF PAPER AND DECALS



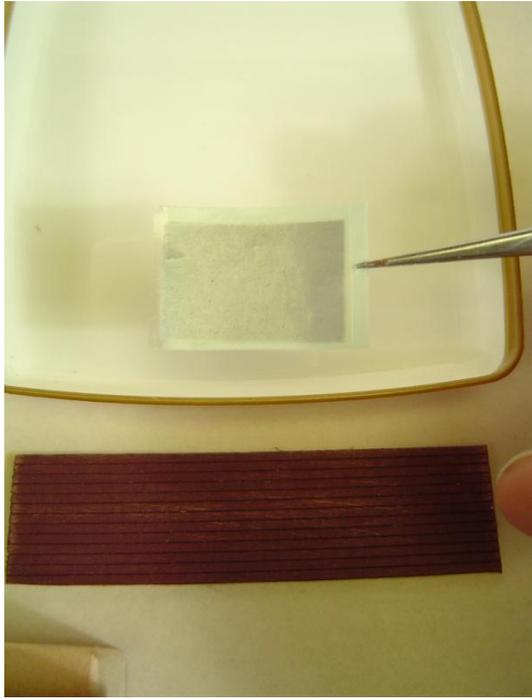
- Decals, according to most manufacturers, are a perishable item and have a shelf life of around 90 days.
- I have decals that are over 30 years old and still quite usable.
- Store all decals flat and at a constant humidity.
- Keep away from sunlight and at room temperature.
- Cut larger sheets into smaller sizes and Store in plastic bags.

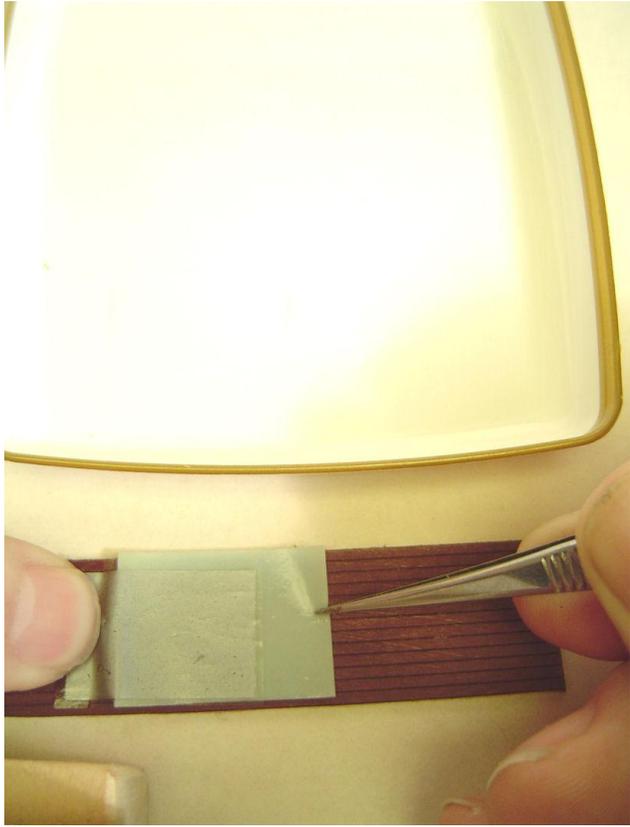






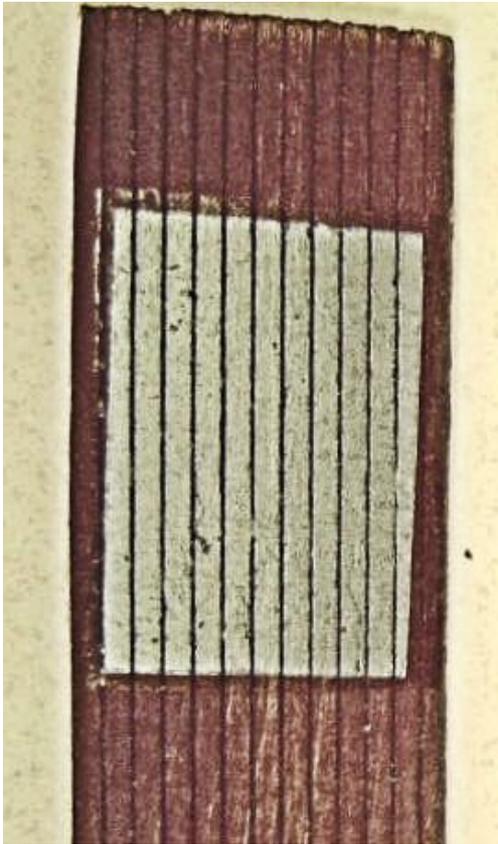
**The decal, once dry, is now ready for finishing. Some sort of top coat or fixative is required to seal the ink from running in water or smudging. Some manufacturers have their own product however the most common product recommended is either Krylon Crystal Clear or Matte Finish available at A. C. Moore and other craft stores. Spray the first coat sparingly then when dry spray another heavier coat and let dry again thoroughly. Certain types of Rub-on decals will also require a tack layer**







Rub-on decals do not have the same shiny film as water slide decals but they are more fragile and can be a bit trickier to apply. Use a blunted point to apply pressure to the center of the decal. Some use a blunt pencil or the stylus used on a PDA. Another weapon of choice can be the type of orange-stick a manicurist used to clean under fingernails. Hold the decal against the surface and start rubbing the center with the point. Work in increasingly larger circles and you should be able to see when the artwork separates from the backing. Keep holding the backing against the surface until the artwork has been completely separated and is adhering to the surface. Again, use some kind of varnish to protect the decal.



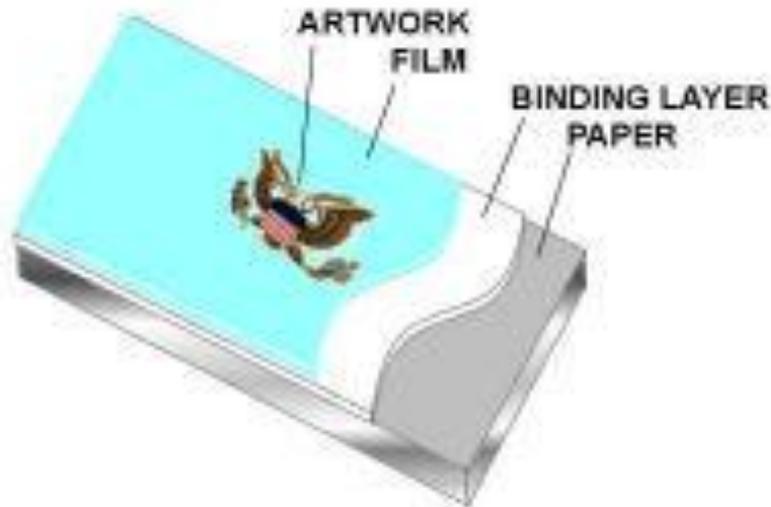
Check the decal carefully. Once the solvent has dried you can cut the decal along the scribing and cracks of a car side and apply another layer of solvent. As before, brush the solvent on once then refrain from further touching until the solvent is dried. If you do this right you may still have a tell-tale shine around the decal where the film shines through from under the artwork but it should be minimal. Note that the bluntness or sharpness of the knife used to scribe the decal will have a great effect as to how the film wraps around the corner of the scribing.

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- 333

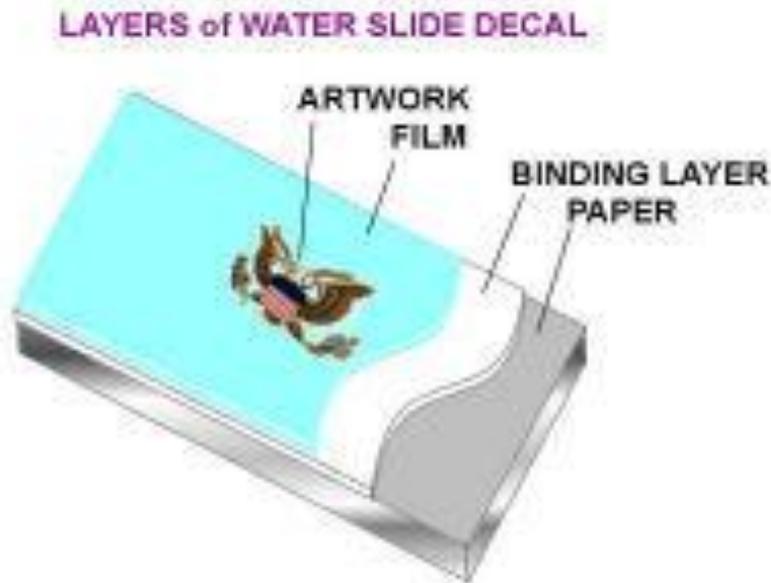
# WATERSLIDE DECALS

LAYERS of WATER SLIDE DECAL



- Slides off the paper when soaked in water
- A paper backing or carrier that forms the base.
- On top of this there is a thin binding or release layer of water-soluble glue that will hold the decal to the surface to which it is applied.
- A thin transparent layer forms the decal proper.
- The only thing remaining is for you to apply your own artwork via inkjet or laser printer.

# RUB-ON DECALS



- Slides off the paper when soaked in water
- A paper backing or carrier that forms the base.
- On top of this there is a thin binding or release layer of water-soluble glue that will hold the decal to the surface to which it is applied.
- A thin transparent layer forms the decal proper.
- The only thing remaining is for you to apply your own artwork via inkjet or laser printer.

# EVEN MORE USES

## A Block house made from printed papers.



**Adhesive backed** papers come in thicknesses ranging from simple paper to 1/8" pasteboard. The thinner papers are suitable for covering the solid walls (or roofs) of a model while the thicker papers can be used for the walls themselves. You can even create whole towns from built-up the thicker papers. Simple print pictures of individual buildings, then stack the cut-outs several layers deep for an impressive backdrop.

# EVEN MORE USES

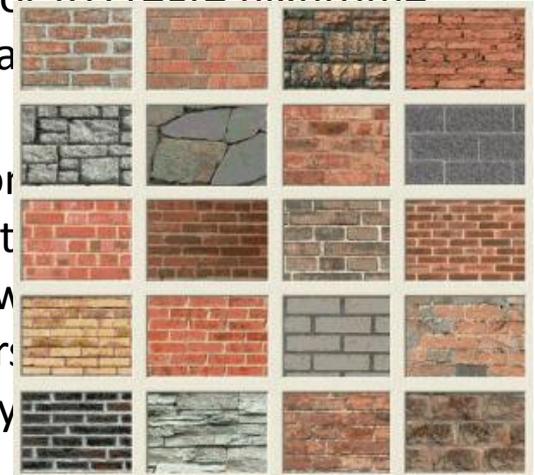
Acetate both clear or tinted can be used to create stained glass and clear store front windows. Just print whatever lettering you want to use, size the window as required, then print.



# MORE USES

- **Decal papers** Also used to photo-etch photo-sensitive printed circuit boards
- **Vellum papers** used for night time window and interior scenes. Print people etc. on vellum and backlight with white LED. Vellum can also be used for signs and billboards
- **Photo papers** can also be printed for interior scenes
- **Foils** – Can be used to Create mirrors and a large number of special effects

- **Decal papers** are commonly used for Dry-slide and Rub-on decals but can also be used to photo-etch photo-sensitive printed circuit boards
- **Vellum papers** can be used for transparent for windows or to create nighttime interior scenes in buildings. Print people etc. on vellum and illuminate with LED. Vellum can also be used for signs and billboards
- **Adhesive backed** papers come in thicknesses ranging from 1/8" to 1/2" thick. The thinner papers are suitable for covering the walls of a model while the thicker papers can be used for the windows. You can even create whole towns from built-up the thicker papers. Print cut-outs of individual buildings, then stack the cut-outs several layers to create an impressive backdrop.



# For More Information...

The Penydarren Tramroad	<a href="http://www.irsociety.co.uk/Archives/59/Penydarren.htm">http://www.irsociety.co.uk/Archives/59/Penydarren.htm</a>
The Rocket	<a href="http://www.mylargescale.com/Community/Forums/tabid/56/aff/8/aft/9987/afv/topic/Default.aspx">http://www.mylargescale.com/Community/Forums/tabid/56/aff/8/aft/9987/afv/topic/Default.aspx</a>
The history of steam engines	<a href="http://www.e4training.com/steam/index.htm">http://www.e4training.com/steam/index.htm</a>
Newcomen steam engine	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newcomen_steam_engine">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newcomen_steam_engine</a>
Denis Papin	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Papin">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Papin</a>
start your engines	<a href="http://library.thinkquest.org/C006011/english/sites/index.php3?v=2">http://library.thinkquest.org/C006011/english/sites/index.php3?v=2</a>
Spartacus Educational	<a href="http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/">http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/</a>
Science Photo Library	<a href="http://www.sciencephoto.com/images/download_lo_res.html?id=863100060">http://www.sciencephoto.com/images/download_lo_res.html?id=863100060</a>
Rainhill Trials	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainhill_Trials">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainhill_Trials</a>
THE Rainhill Trials Oct 1829	<a href="http://www.resco.co.uk/rainhill/index.html">http://www.resco.co.uk/rainhill/index.html</a>
Blackpowder Engine Challenge	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oE29MJOnTdE">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oE29MJOnTdE</a>
Huygens' explosion engines	<a href="http://library.thinkquest.org/C006011/english/sites/huygens.php3?v=2">http://library.thinkquest.org/C006011/english/sites/huygens.php3?v=2</a>
Newcomen Engine in Action	<a href="http://videos.howstuffworks.com/discovery/34867-massive-engines-newcomen-engine-in-action-video.htm">http://videos.howstuffworks.com/discovery/34867-massive-engines-newcomen-engine-in-action-video.htm</a>

# RESOURCES

- **[BelDecal.com](http://www.beldecal.com/)** <http://www.beldecal.com/> - Thick and thin-film papers for inkjet and laser papers. Also magnetic and rub-on transfer.
- **[DecalPaper.com](#)** - Wide variety of papers
- **[Evans Designs](#)** – Software and complete line of supplies to generate signs, windows, wall textures, etc. and related papers.
- **[Great Decals](#)** – Decal suppliers. Links to several vendors for conventional decals, dry transfers, supplies and information
- **[Griffin Decals](#)** – Authentic decals extracted directly from builder’s photographs 1880-1930. Pricy but they are authentic. Site hosted by Great Decals.
- **[HYAZ / Papilio](#)** - Full line of inkjet and laser decals including rub-ons, foil, vinyl and types too numerous to list here.
- **[Micro-Mark](#)** – Full line of kits, refills and supplies for laser and inkjet decals. designed for the do-it-yourself modeler who wants to make his own decals. Kits available for both inkjet and laser printers
- **[Microscale Decals](#)** – thin-film Decal sets for modern equipment. Also does custom work from scratch or camera ready. Resident Artist for custom designs

# RESOURCES

- [Papillo Inkjet Media](#) - Retail outlet for HYZ papers and expands offerings to various fixatives and accessories for decal work
- [Rail Fonts.Com](#) – Fonts and type faces specifically designed for railroad lettering. Also various images using one image in place of each letter. Well worth looking into when designing decals, passes or other railroad related items.
- [Rail Graphics](#) (note new URL)– Large assortment of generic and basic decals for wide variety of car styles. Also does custom work from scratch or camera ready.
- [Railroad Paint Shop](#) – Source for paint schemes (prototype and imaginary) for engines and equipment. Schematics also great for detailing equipment. They can help you design custom decals for a price and advise you on how to lay out a decal sheet.
- [Rings 'N Things](#) – All sizes of small plastic bags to store cut and uncut decals as well as small parts, dry color, and any number of other things. You can also find all sorts of little goodies you wouldn't think of including small tools, Beads used for spacers on electrical components or power lines on layouts, elastic chord for power lines.

This presentation has been brought  
to you by the North River Railway



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# THE END

