

Seamless Body

Colour-Transfer Prevention

Free guidebook | English edition | September 2026

English translation of the IRIS12DDA Japanese mini guide, v1.0, originally prepared as a free leaflet for BOOTH buyers. The Japanese original is available unchanged on the IRIS website.

Read this before using the guide

The translated guidance records the source author's practical advice, not verified compatibility testing for every body or material. Follow the exact body and clothing manufacturers' instructions first. Silicone and TPE are different materials; do not infer a body's composition from its brand name.

Editorial notes are explicitly labelled. The source's timings, risk categories and chemical treatments are examples, not guaranteed safe limits. A contact test can itself stain a valuable body. Use a manufacturer-approved spare sample where possible, and stop at the first change.

The original describes 10% benzoyl peroxide (BPO) with 24-72 hours of contact. A separate IRIS website example describes 12 hours with wrapping. These are different reports and must not be combined into a universal treatment. Neither duration has been validated here for a particular product/body combination. Do not apply acne medication to a doll unless compatibility and use instructions are confirmed by the relevant manufacturer.

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1-2 / Understand the risk

1. Purpose and intended readers

Purpose: help prevent dye transfer from clothing to seamless figure bodies, principally 1/6 to 1/4 scale, and provide a reference for responding when staining occurs. The original mentions TBLLeague/Phicen and calls the bodies TPE; its next section also refers to silicone. Confirm the actual material of your individual model.

Audience: collectors who photograph or display figures in black or dark PU/faux leather, denim, dark knits or printed fabrics. This booklet summarises practical experience and general knowledge. Official manufacturer instructions take precedence.

2. Why colour transfer happens

The source describes colour transfer as migration and diffusion of dyes, pigments or plasticisers into a body surface, influenced by temperature, pressure, contact time and humidity.

- Material factors: dark black, navy and red; PU/PVC faux leather; denim; resin-coated backing and unstable dyes are placed in the higher-risk group.
- Medium-risk examples: dark cotton, rayon or polyester and sublimation prints.
- Lower-risk examples: white/light colours, fine nylon and undyed synthetic fibres. Lower risk does not mean no risk.
- Environmental factors listed in the source: heat above 28°C, high humidity, long contact and tight compression. It also suggests darkness can sometimes favour migration through reduced oxidation.
- The source attributes TPE staining to dyes entering oily/plasticising components and suggests silicone tends to be more resistant. These broad comparisons depend on the formulation.

Editorial note

The darkness/oxidation explanation and material ranking are the author's generalisations, not universal test results. Keep the figure out of direct sunlight and heat; do not use light or heat as a stain treatment. Identify the body material, clothing dye and contact conditions rather than assuming resistance.

3 / Material × colour risk map

Source guide's qualitative screening map. "Highest" means avoid long contact; the source recommends brief photography only. No cell guarantees a safe duration.

Material / construction	White / pale	Mid-tone	Dark
PU / patent faux leather face	Low	Medium	High
PU / faux-leather coated backing	Medium	High	Highest
Denim / indigo	Medium	High	Highest
Cotton / polyester knit or jersey	Low	Medium	High
Fine nylon (white / beige)	Lowest	Low	Medium
Sublimation print on polyester	Low	Medium	High

How to use the map

Inspect the actual contact surface, including lining, coated backing, seams and metal fittings. A pale outer face can conceal a dark lining. Test the complete clothing/body combination and reassess when the environment or fit changes.

Editorial note: the original uses broad material classes. Dye fixation, coatings, ageing and body composition can change the result. A previous stain-free session does not guarantee long-term compatibility.

4-5 / Before the first fitting

4. Prevention workflow

Unpack > test > prepare a barrier > dress > photograph/display > rest > store.

- Unpack: the source suggests a gentle neutral-detergent wash test for dark items, checking for visible colour release, followed by at least 24 hours of shade drying. Editorial note: wash only if the clothing maker permits it; some PU finishes and adhesives are not washable.
- Test: the source calls for the 24-hour contact test below before use.
- Prepare: cover contact areas with a suitable temporary film, fine white/light nylon or polyester innerwear, sleeves, protective socks or white tights. A sewn-in pale lining is another option.
- Use: the source suggests photography within 1-3 hours, and removing clothing for inspection/rest every 6-8 hours during display. Avoid hot rooms, direct sunlight and hot, humid sealed cases.
- Rest: undress after the session. The source suggests a light dusting of colourless cornstarch or talc and ventilated storage. Use only powder approved for the body; avoid inhaling dust.

5. The source's "24-hour test"

- 1. Lightly hold the fabric against an inconspicuous area such as the back of a thigh or side of the torso, without a barrier.
- 2. The source specifies 20-25°C and 40-60% relative humidity for 24 hours.
- 3. No visible change: proceed cautiously. A faint shadow: add innerwear or limit use to brief sessions.
- 4. Clear staining: do not continue direct use; add a pale liner or innerwear and reassess.
- The source gives a six-hour test as a shorter alternative while preferring 24 hours.

Editorial note: direct contact testing can permanently mark the body. Prefer an approved spare test piece; inspect during the test and stop on any change. Neither a six-hour nor a 24-hour pass proves that longer use is safe. The listed session times are inspection reminders, not safety guarantees.

6-7 / Barriers and daily handling

6. Barriers and innerwear

- Full-body liner or film: use thin white/beige nylon or polyester innerwear to cover contact areas, including joints, underarms, the groin and under-bust area. The source proposes household cling film as a low-cost temporary barrier.
- Partial sleeves: pale tubular liners for arms, legs or torso; the source also mentions stretch mesh and film.
- Sewn-in white lining: hand-stitch thin pale fabric into the garment. The source also suggests spots of fabric double-sided tape.
- Baby powder/talc: the source recommends a thin application before dressing to reduce friction and moisture-related sticking.

Editorial note: powder is not a dye barrier. Use only compatible products. Temporary film can wrinkle, shift, trap moisture or create pressure; avoid tight wrapping and remove it after use. Keep adhesive off the body and test any fabric tape on the clothing first.

7. Photography, display and storage

- The source suggests a dressing stick or tweezers to avoid finger pressure marks. Use smooth, blunt tools and avoid scraping or pinching the body.
- Place a pale liner between the body and zippers or fittings. Do not stick unknown tape directly to the body.
- Hold tight poses only briefly. Regularly ease compression at the underarms, groin and waist.
- Prevent heat build-up inside display cases, including heat from LED fixtures.
- For long storage, undress the figure and wrap loosely in clean pale fabric. Store clothing separately and avoid pressure from accessories.

8 / If staining appears

The source's basic principle is to avoid solvents and abrasive treatment. Stop contact with the staining fabric, photograph the mark and identify the body material before treating it.

Level 1: a light, newly noticed surface mark

The source describes a tiny amount of fragrance-free baby oil or mineral oil on a cotton swab, gentle wiping, then a light neutral-detergent wash and drying, repeated gently instead of aggressive rubbing.

Editorial note: oil and detergent compatibility varies. Do not apply them by default to silicone, TPE, painted details or PU clothing. First obtain instructions for the specific body and test as directed.

Level 2: a set-in stain noticed hours or days later

Source report: an extremely thin application of 10% benzoyl peroxide acne cream, lightly covered with breathable film, left for 24-72 hours before wiping off and restoring the surface with powder; the source allows repetition and notes that effectiveness varies with the body.

Editorial note - not a universal procedure: the formulation and tested body model are not identified. Acne medication is intended for human use and its label does not establish compatibility with dolls. The separate IRIS 12-hour wrapping example is not equivalent to this report. Do not choose a concentration, covering method or duration from this booklet alone. Ask the body manufacturer about a compatible doll stain remover and follow its instructions, including gloves, ventilation, small-area testing, removal and disposal.

Level 3: extensive, dark or deep staining

The source advises contacting a specialist or manufacturer rather than damaging the surface through repeated treatment. For photography, lighting or retouching can conceal the mark; cosmetic correction is another suggestion in the source, but products require compatibility checks.

The source recommends a doll-specific stain remover. It warns against alcohol, acetone, thinner and excessive rubbing with melamine sponges. These are not general-purpose body or PU cleaners. Stop if the surface becomes tacky, swollen, rough or discoloured.

9 / Frequently asked questions

Is every black PU costume unsuitable?

The source says brief photography with a barrier can be possible, and some high-quality PU/patent materials may not stain. Check the individual combination. No material is guaranteed stain-proof here.

What if pale innerwear appears in the photograph?

Use partial liners where they can remain out of view, such as the torso, upper arms or thighs. The source suggests beige where white would show through; confirm that the liner itself does not transfer colour.

How often should I undress the figure?

The source suggests inspection every 1-3 hours when photographing and every 6-8 hours for display. Inspect sooner if pressure, heat or a visible change occurs. These are reminders, not safe exposure limits.

Is powder necessary?

The source recommends a thin layer to reduce friction and shine; too much attracts dust. Use only a powder approved for the body. It does not prevent dye migration on its own.

What about summer?

The source proposes keeping the room at or below 28°C and humidity at or below 60%, with dehumidification inside the case. Monitor the actual case conditions and follow manufacturer guidance; these numbers are not validated material limits.

Appendices / Keep a simple record

A. Weekly checklist

- New clothing: record the contact test and result, using the precautions on page 4.
- Prepare compatible innerwear / lining.
- Set an inspection timer; the source uses 3 hours for a shoot and 8 hours for display.
- After the session: undress, inspect, use approved powder if needed, and store with ventilation.
- At the end of the week: check the whole body for shadows, colour changes or tackiness.

Sample log: Tuesday 19:00-22:00, black PU photography; undressed and inspected at 22:15, no change. Thursday 12:00-20:00, showcase; inspected at 20:10, faint shadow; add a liner and reassess before the next session.

Date / body / outfit	Contact time	Barrier / result
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

B. Quick card: three principles

TEST the combination carefully.

BARRIER: use compatible pale lining or innerwear.

TIME: keep contact brief, inspect and undress after use.

Avoid strong solvents, heavy rubbing and long, tight contact in heat or humidity. The source's quick card specifies a 24-hour test and 1-3 hour / 6-8 hour inspection reminders; apply the editorial qualifications in this edition.

Credits and scope

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Free Japanese original and English edition:

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