Investigation of the effect of press and paper variables on linting during the offset printing of newsprint

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Introduction

Offset

Ink transfers to paper from printing plate with separate transfer cylinder called offset or blanket cylinder

- Lithography
 - Ink and water don't mix. Image on the offset plate (hydrophobic) receives ink. Non-image area (hydrophilic) repels ink, accepts water.

Linting

Removal of particles from surface of paper and accumulation on blanket, ink, fountain solution trains

Objective

Identify and quantify effect of variables on linting in offset printing

Heidelberg GTO-52 and Man-Roland Uniset Heidelberg: Controlled Temperature and Humidity Experiment Man Roland: Controlled Temperature





Sample Collection

Tape pulls

 Adhesive tape used to remove lint from printing blanket

Weight measurement



Domtar Lint Collector

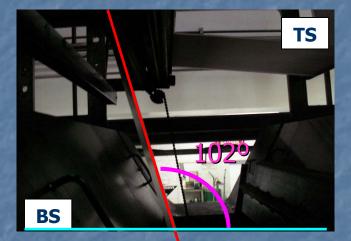
- 5% isopropanol used to clean lint from blanket
- Collected using domtar frame
- Filtered with glass filter
- Weight measurement to confirm tape pull result
- Image Analysis using Image Pro
 - Area and length distribution

Paper: Improved brightness (ISO brightness 74), 52 gsm

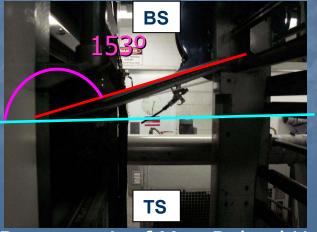
Trial	Colour	Brand	Tack
Heidelberg GTO-52	Black	A	4
Man-Roland Uniset	a literation of the		
Heidelberg GTO-52	Black	A	6
Heidelberg GTO-52	Black	A	9
Man-Roland Uniset			Section 13
Heidelberg GTO-52 Man-Roland Uniset	Black	A	13.5
Heidelberg GTO-52	Black	В	13.5
Prüfbau Deltack			

Man-Roland Uniset Trial

Printing Press Variables: Ink Tack Tack 4, 9, 13.5 Paper Side ■ T/S or B/S Print Couple Top unit Take off angles 78° and 102° Bottom unit Take off angles 27° and 153° Printing Screen 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%



Top Unit of Man-Roland Uniset



Bottom unit of Man-Roland Uniset

Heidelberg GTO-52 Trials



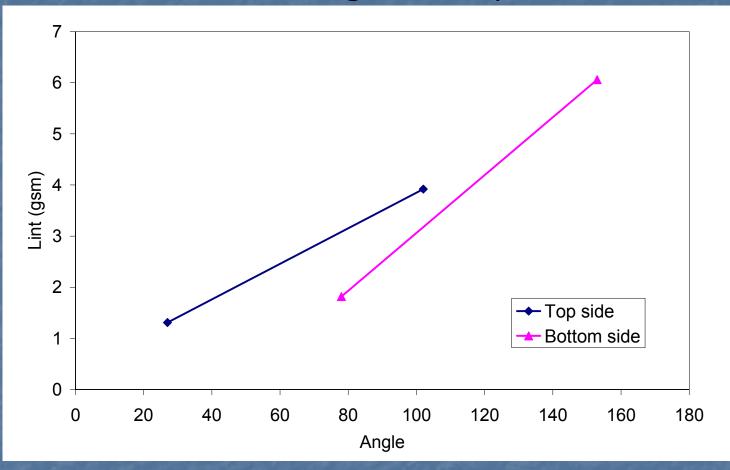
7000 copies printed
 Tack

 4, 6, 13.5

 Printing Screen

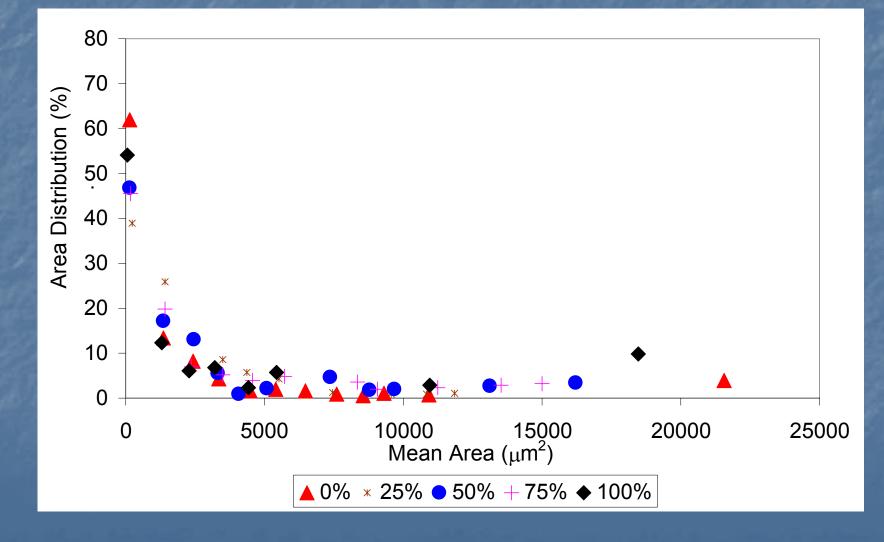
 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%

Results Part 1 Effect of Take-Off Angle and Paper Side

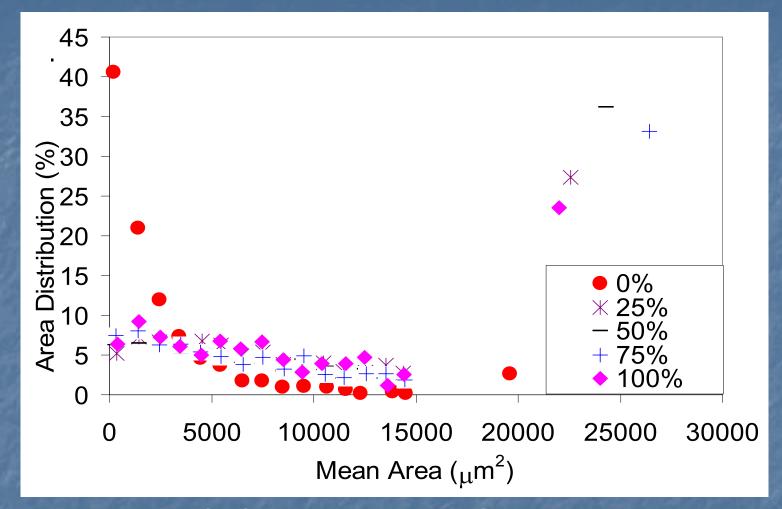


Highest average lint result (BS 153° take-off angle) is \sim 5times smallest average lint result (TS 27° take-off angle)

Area Distribution Comparison of Tack 4 Ink: Lowest Lint Result (TS, 27° Take-off Angle)

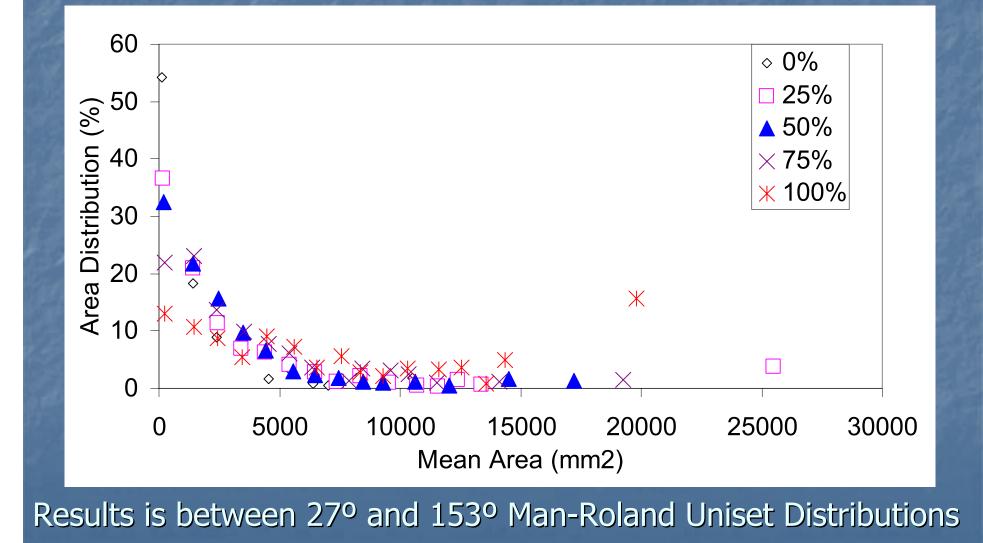


Tack 4 Highest Lint Result (BS, 153° Take-Off Angle)



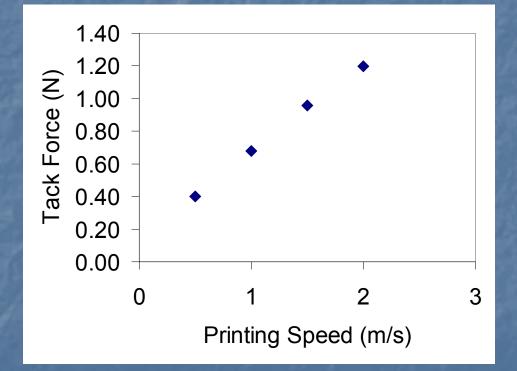
27°: nearly half of the total area of lint is in the smallest size class, while
153°: the largest area class contains the most lint except for 0%

Printing Screen Area Distribution Heidelberg GTO-52 Tack 4

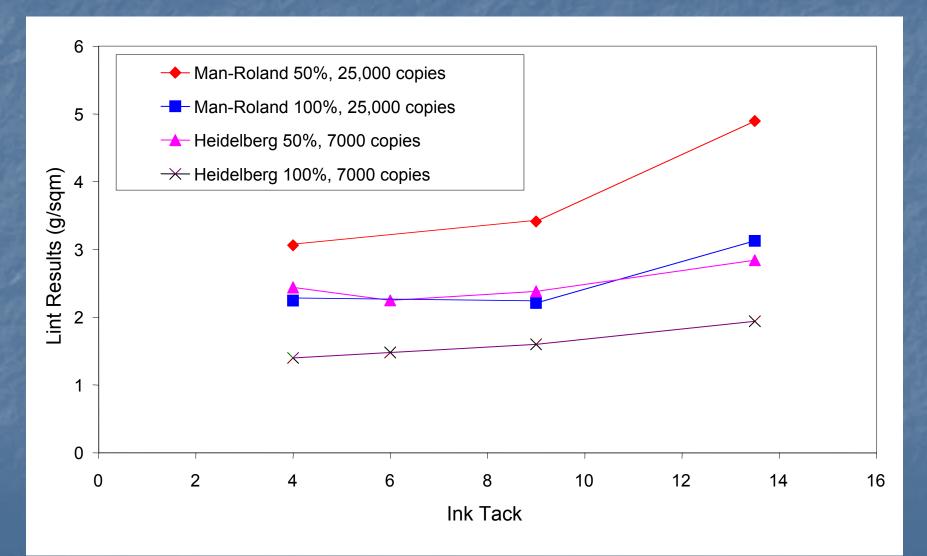


Hypothesis

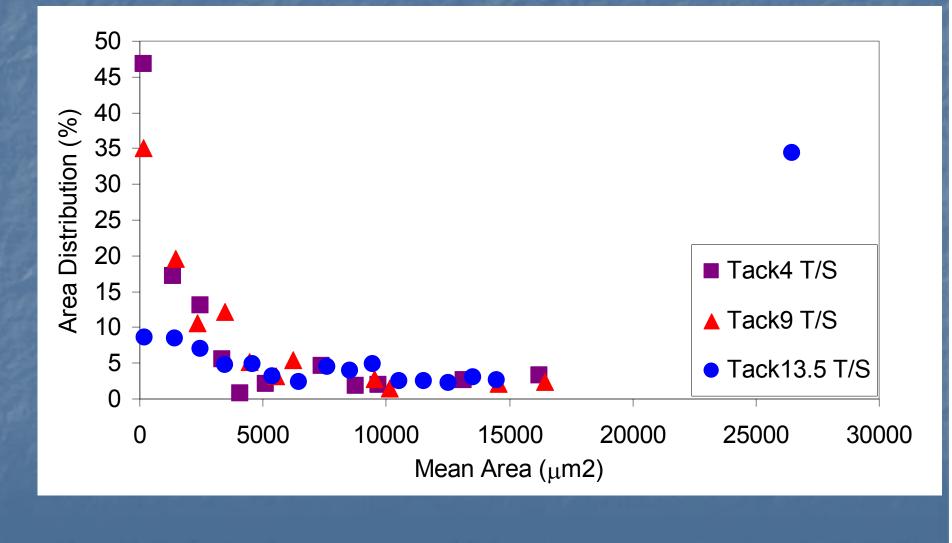
 Higher take off angle, higher force, larger and more lint
 Use Prufbau Deltack to test
 Ink film splitting force
 Varied printing speeds
 0.1 mL black tack 13.5



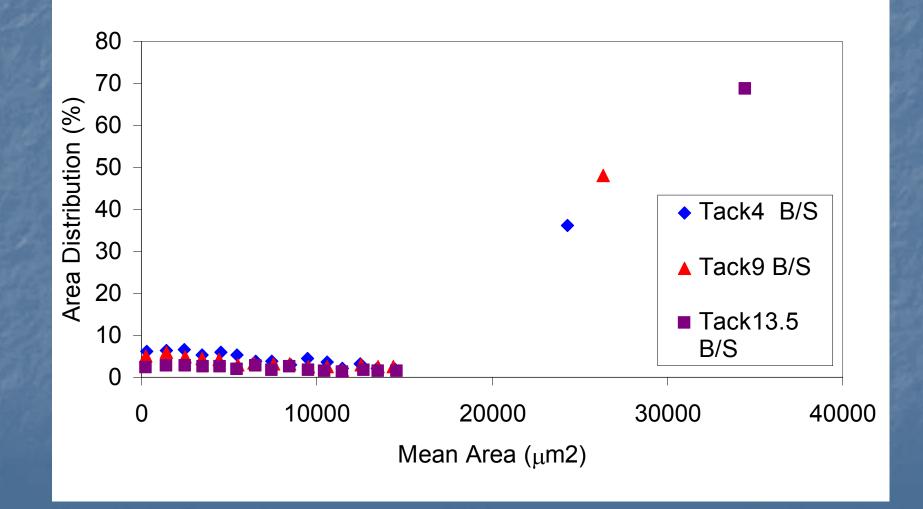
Results Part 2 Effect of Ink Tack : B/S



Effect of Tack Lint Area Distribution of 50%, 27° Take-Off Angle



Lint Area Distribution of 50% Screen and 153° Take-off Angle



Ink Tack and Lint

Tack : Measured using Inkometer

 800 rpm
 Ink weight: 1.67 grams

 Printing

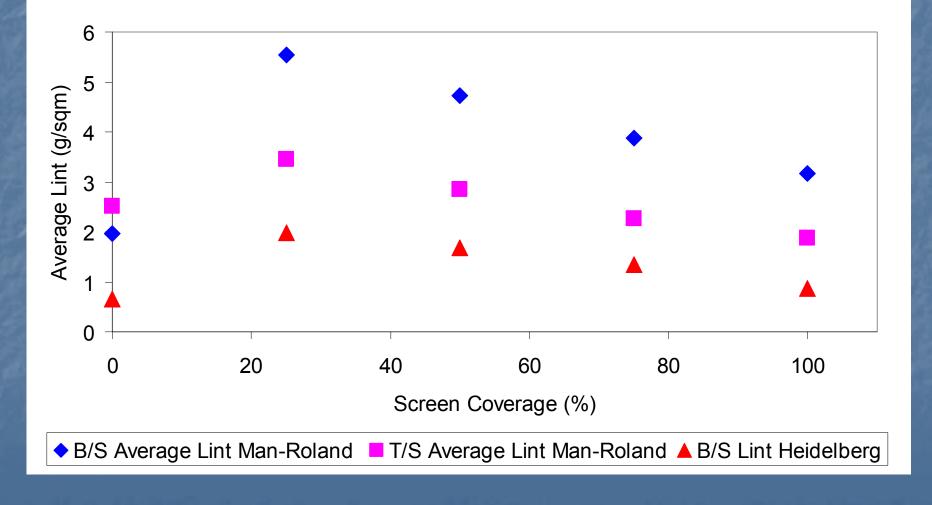
 Ink Thickness 1-2 µm

Assuming ink film splits in the middle

	Diameter	Speed	Shear Rate
States and and	cm	m/s	S ⁻¹
Inkometer	7.9	3.3	3x10 ⁵
Heidelberg	30	1	~10 ⁶
Man-Roland	40	10	~107

Inks Shear thinning Apparent viscosity falls with apparent shear rate Measurements need to be performed at shear rate relevant to press under investigation Inkometer tack not a good predictor of linting

Results Part 3 Effect of Printing Screen Man-Roland: Average of Tack 4, 9, 13.5 Heidelberg: Tack4



Conclusions Significant printing parameters related to lint: Take-off angle Lint Increased greatly with take-off angle Higher take off angle, higher force, larger and more lint Printing screen Maximum at 25% screen tone

Conclusions Cont.

Ink Tack

 No large difference in tack 4,6, and 9
 Tack 13.5 gave somewhat higher result

 Inkometer measures tack at a much lower shear rates compared to the shear rate in commercial printing press

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