



# INIX

## Solutions



In a world of many inks, there is only one INX.





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# **UV Ink Adhesion and Flexibility for 3-Piece Metal Decorating**

**May 19, 2005**

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INX International Ink Co.



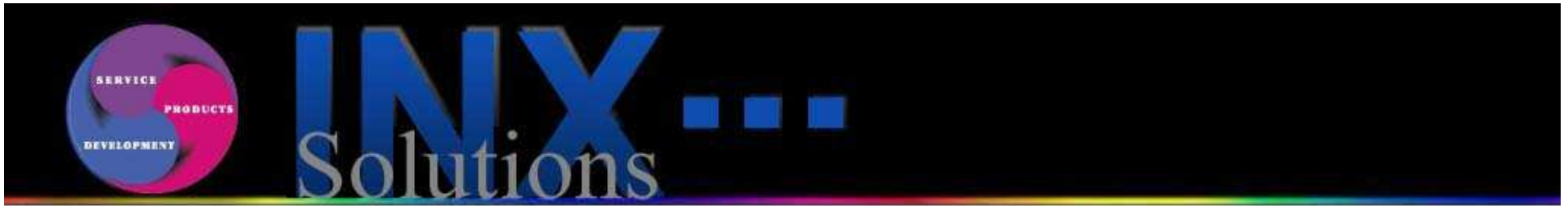
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# Outline

- I. Background / Objective
- II. Evaluation of Ink Adhesion & Flexibility
- III. Conclusions

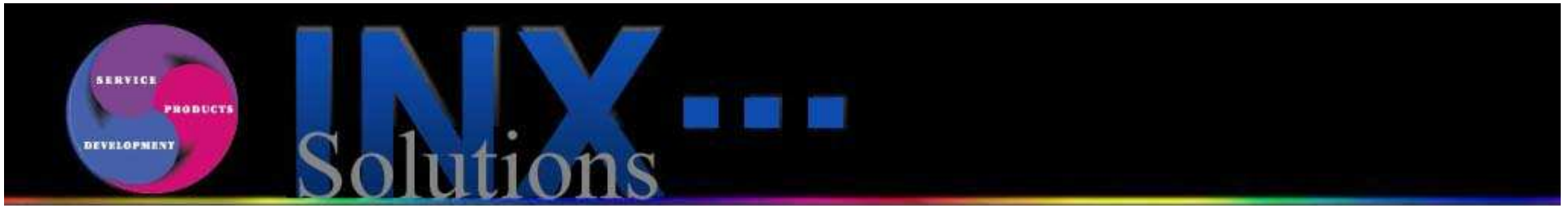


# Background / Objective

Printers are constantly streamlining their processes

Inks can be formulated to help printers reduce the time required to run a job

UV is more efficient than thermal drying



# Background / Objective

**Objective: Development of UV inks which satisfy customer demands**

1. Wider window for compatibility with coated substrates
2. UV ink consolidation for all applications



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# 1. Ink Adhesion

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# 1) Ink To Size Adhesion

- Adhesion is an important property of any ink
- Key: maintain the bonding between ink and size coating
- Factors for adhesion:
  - 1-1) Ink laydown
  - 1-2) Surface tension
  - 1-3) Crosslink density of the ink
- Test Method: ASTM D3359-02 (adhesion to metallic substrates)



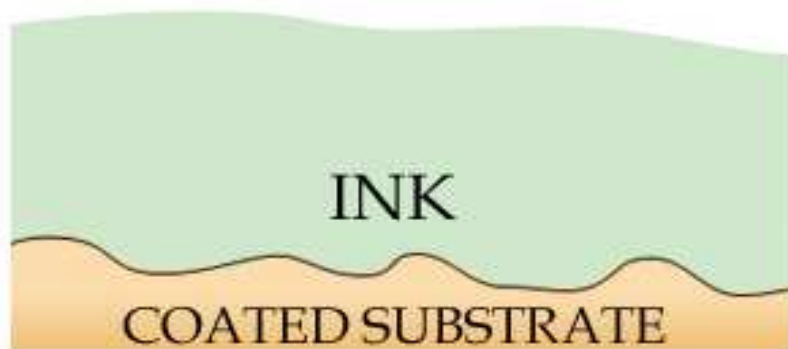
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## 1-1) Ink Laydown

Key: Maintain the bonding between ink and coated substrate

It is necessary to have good ink lay down on the coated substrate to form an even film

**GOOD INK LAYDOWN**



**POOR INK LAYDOWN**





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## 1-2) Surface Tension

Necessary for the surface tension of the ink formulation to match that of the size coating

	Surface Tension (dynes/cm)
Size & WBC	32 - 38
Conventional ink	30 - 32
UV ink	36 - 38



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## 1-3) Crosslink Density

- Chemical bonds within UV cured ink are stronger than bonds between ink and coated substrate

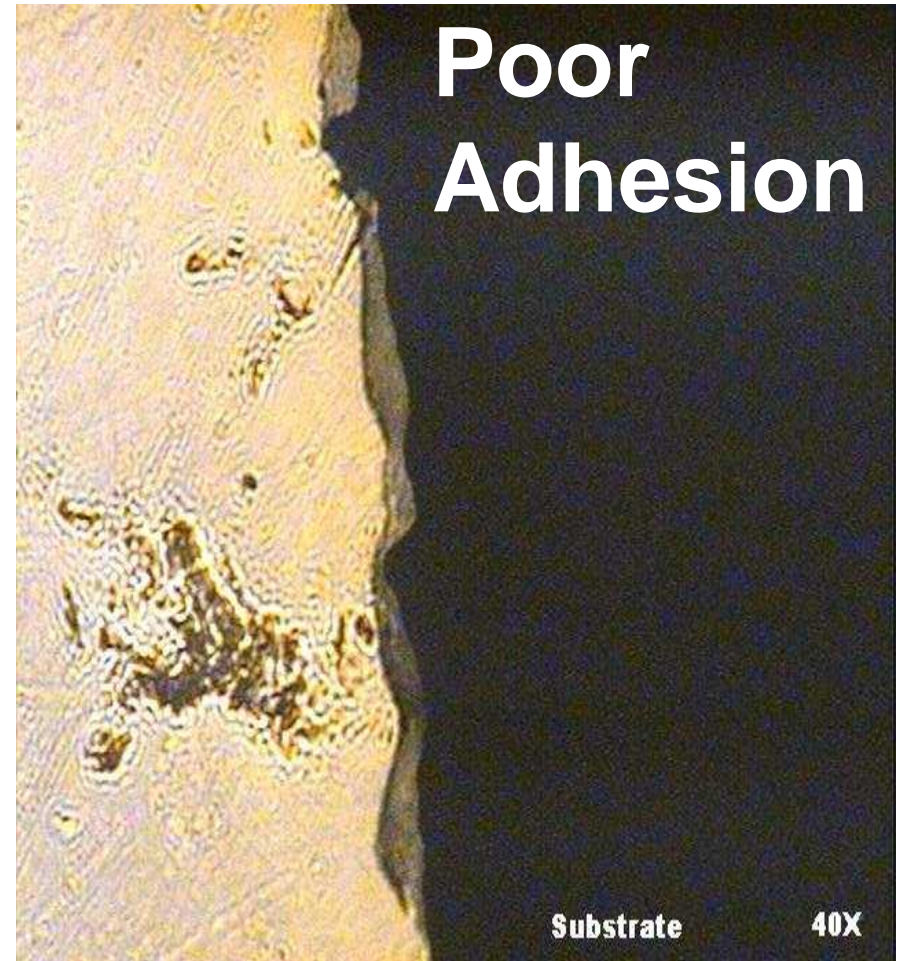
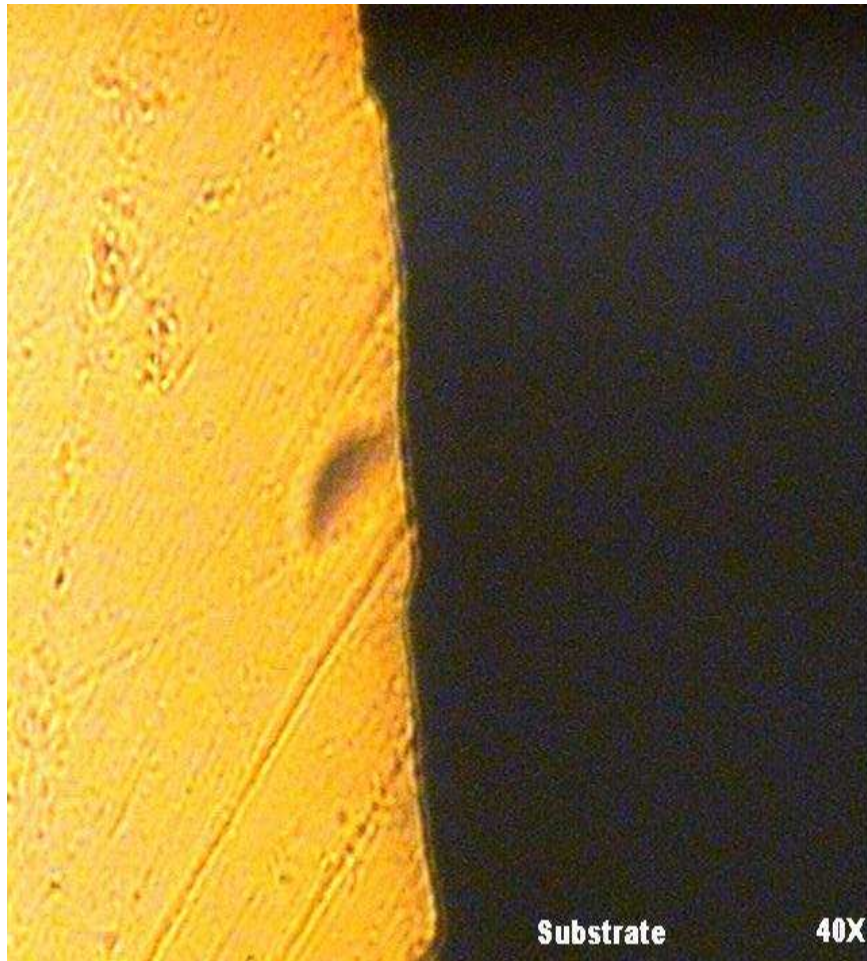
Therefore:

- If crosslink density is too high, the amount of film shrinkage will also be high causing poor adhesion
- However if too low, adhesion can also be poor



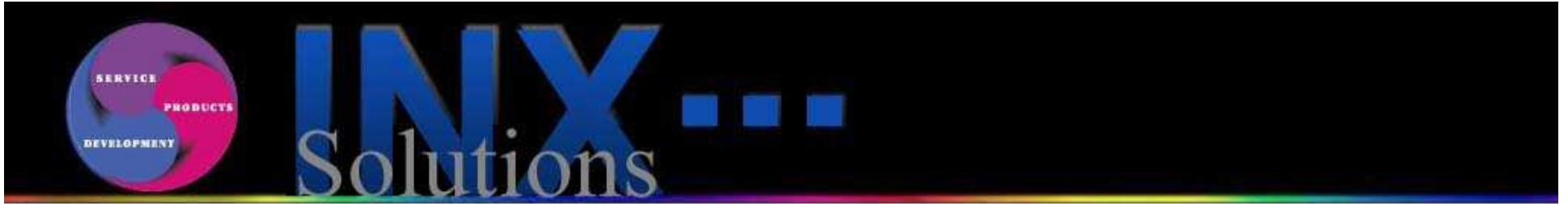
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## Which ink has poor adhesion?



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# Inter-coat Adhesion

- Adhesion between multiple layers of ink
- Inks with high crosslink density at the surface are less receptive to subsequent prints



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# Other Contributors To Poor Adhesion

## Cure Related

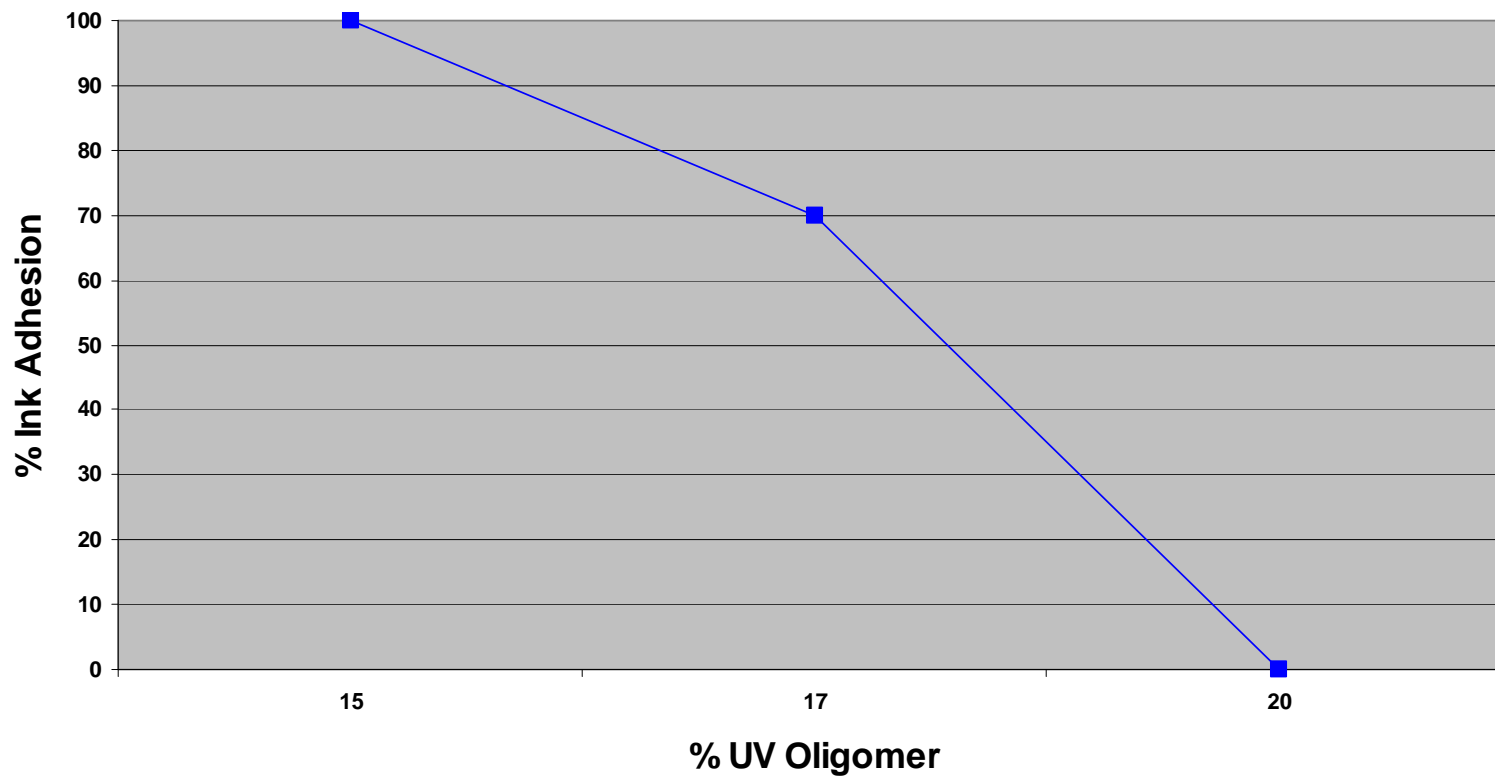
- Low crosslink density
- Ink film too thick

## Others

- Poor ink and fountain water balance (ink over emulsified)
- Surface contamination

# Data From Adhesion Evaluation

% Ink Adhesion vs. % Hexafunctional UV Oligomer

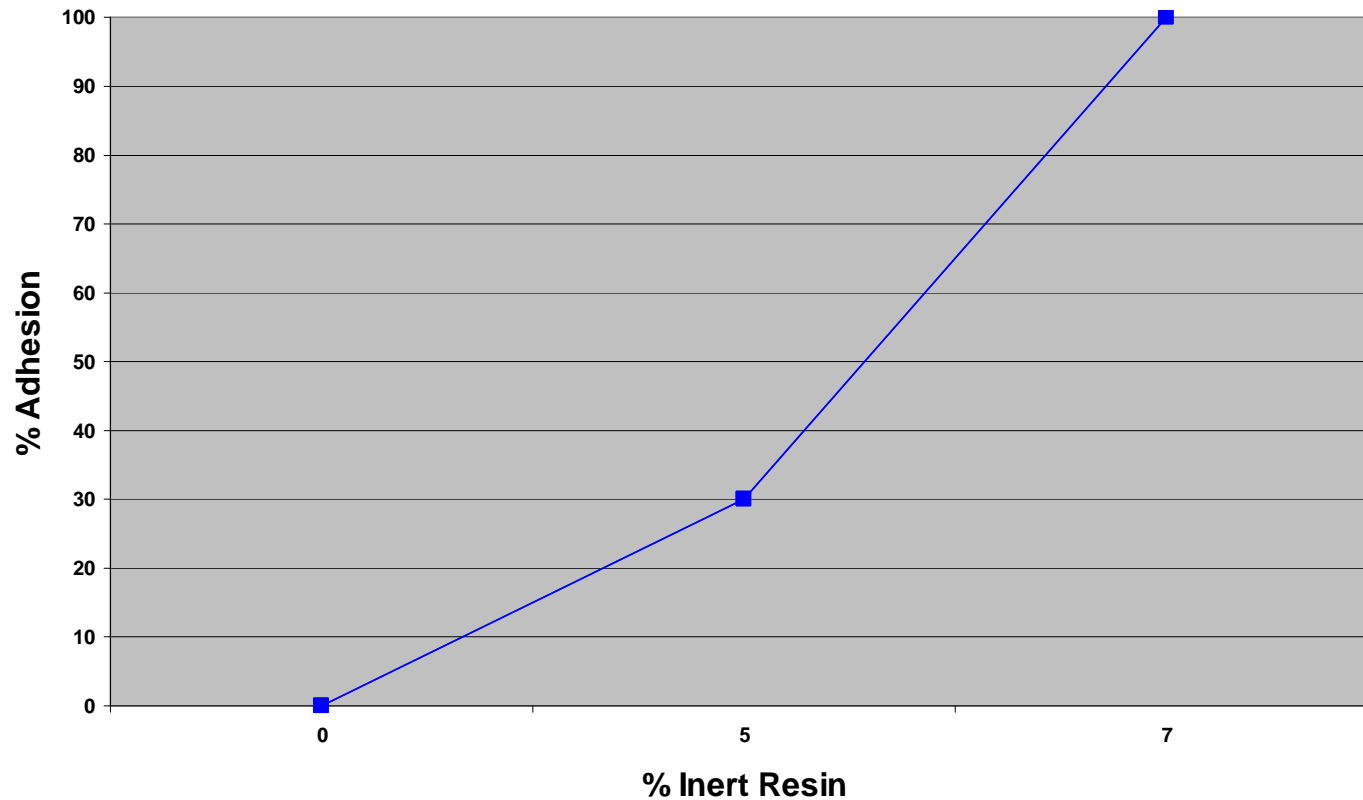




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## Data From Adhesion Evaluation

% Adhesion vs. % Inert Resin



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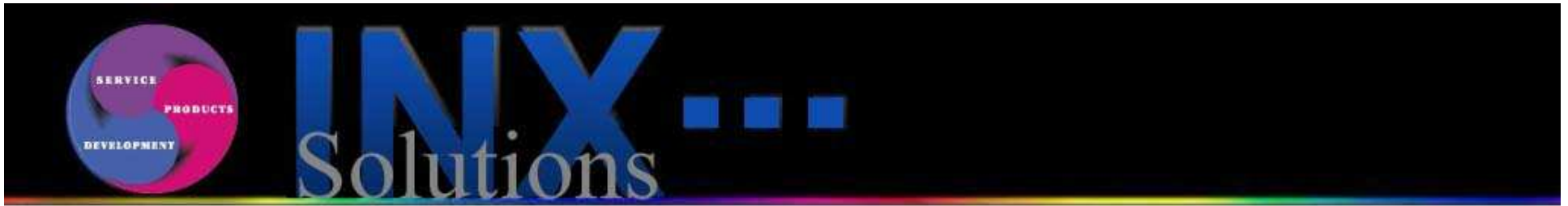




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# Conclusion From Adhesion Evaluation

For good adhesion the ink must be formulated to have optimum crosslink density and cure speed



## 2. Ink Flexibility

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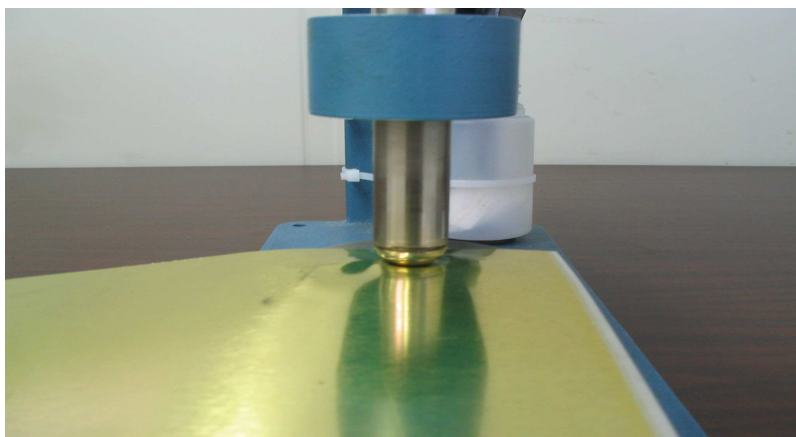
## 2) Ink Flexibility

- Key: Good gloss and texture in fabricated areas  
-Crowns, closures, shaped cans etc...
- Factor of ink flexibility:  
2-1) High Shrinkage (= high crosslink density)



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## Test Methods For Flexibility (Impact Resistance)



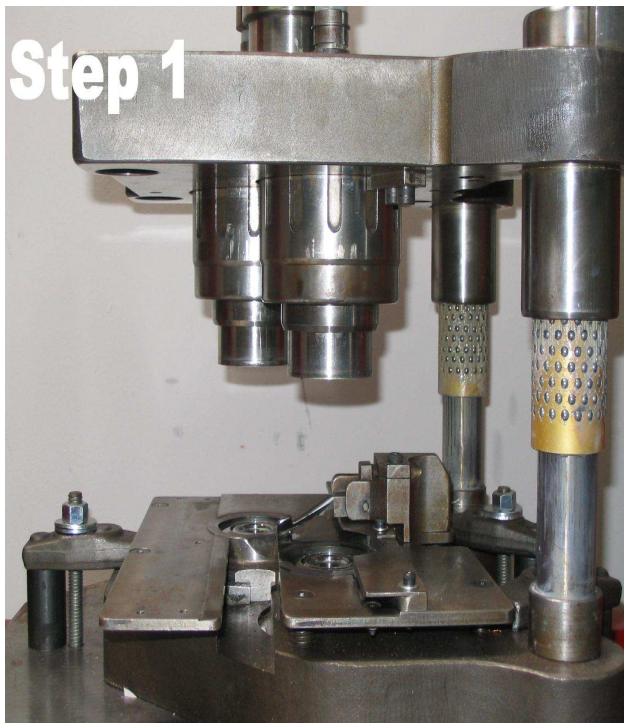
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## Test Methods For Flexibility (Cap Maker)



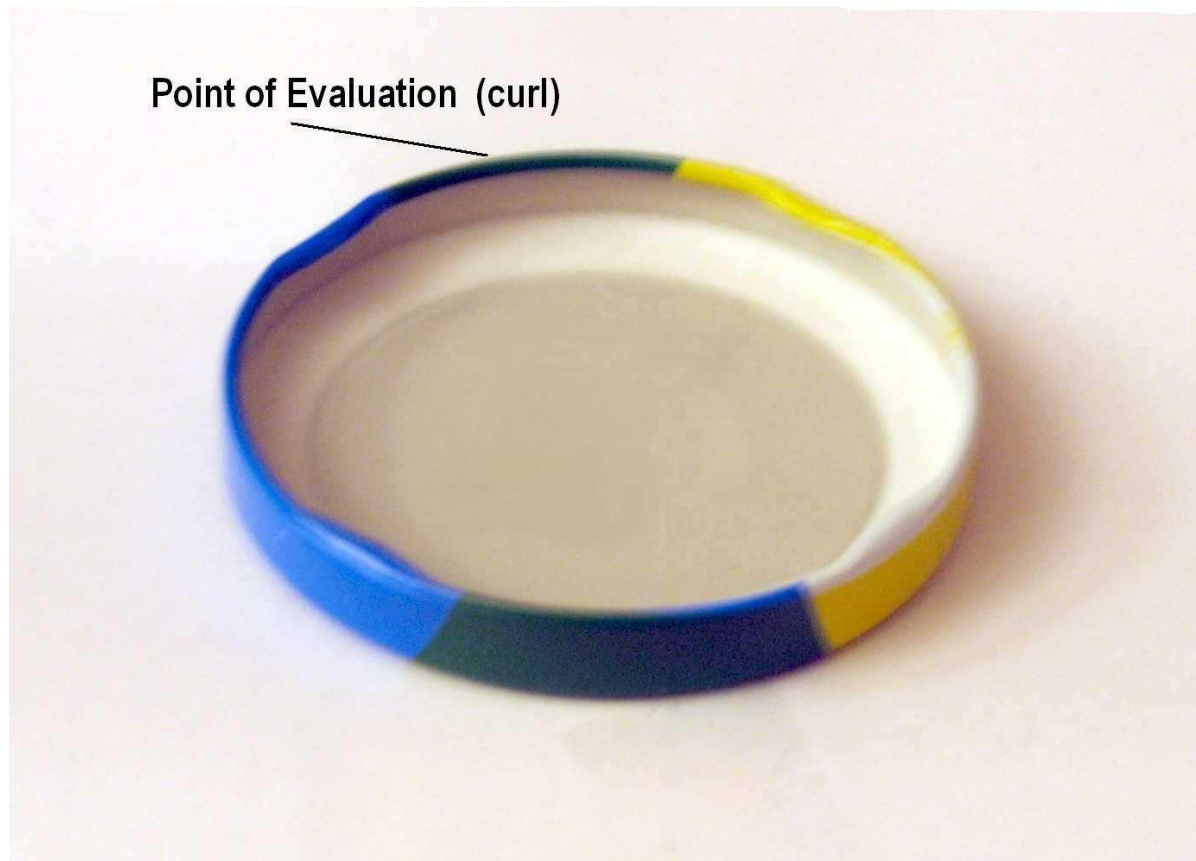
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# Test Methods For Flexibility



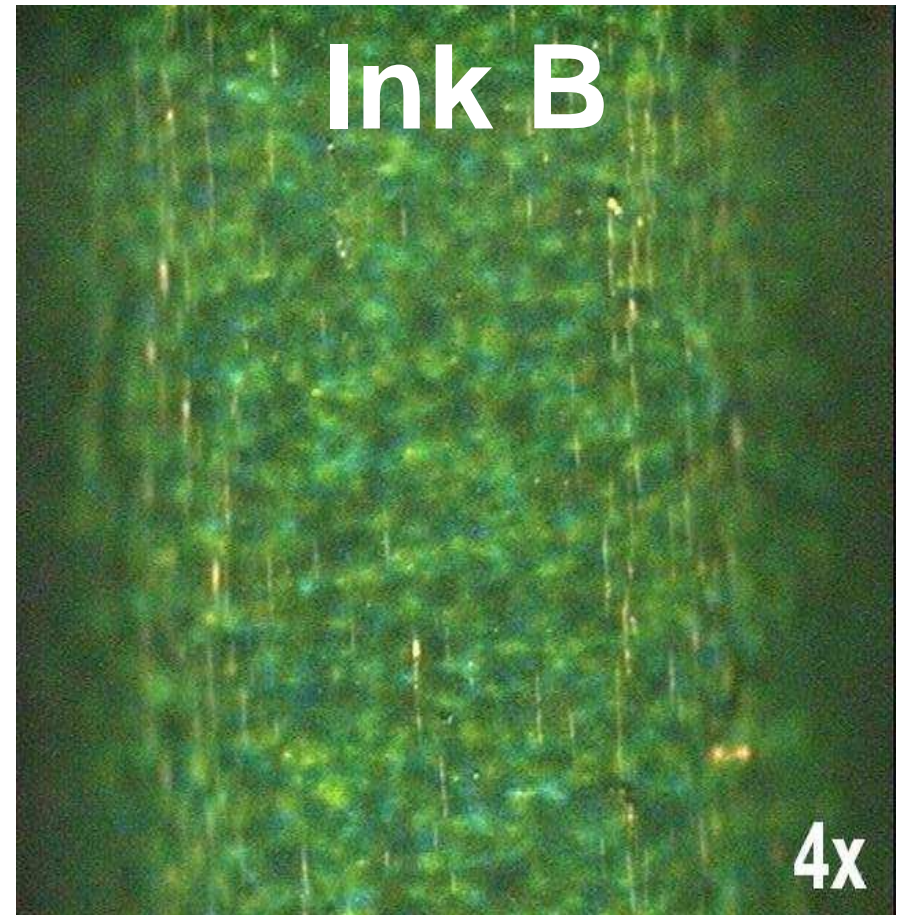
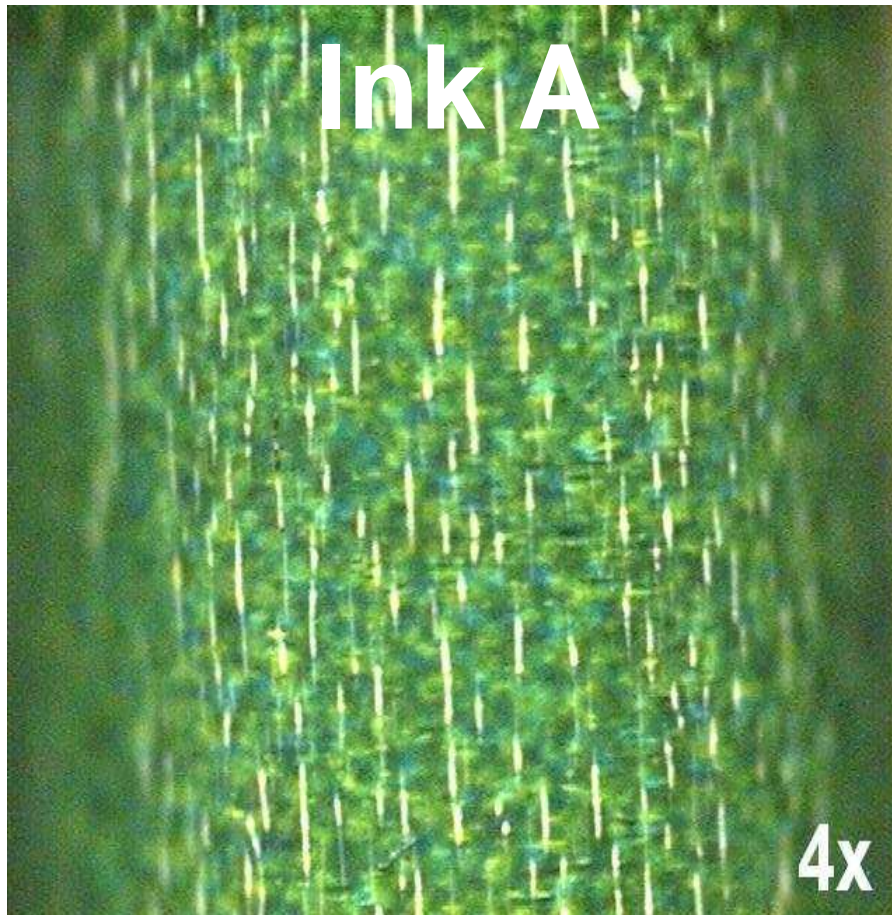
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# Gloss and Texture



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# Flexibility Study

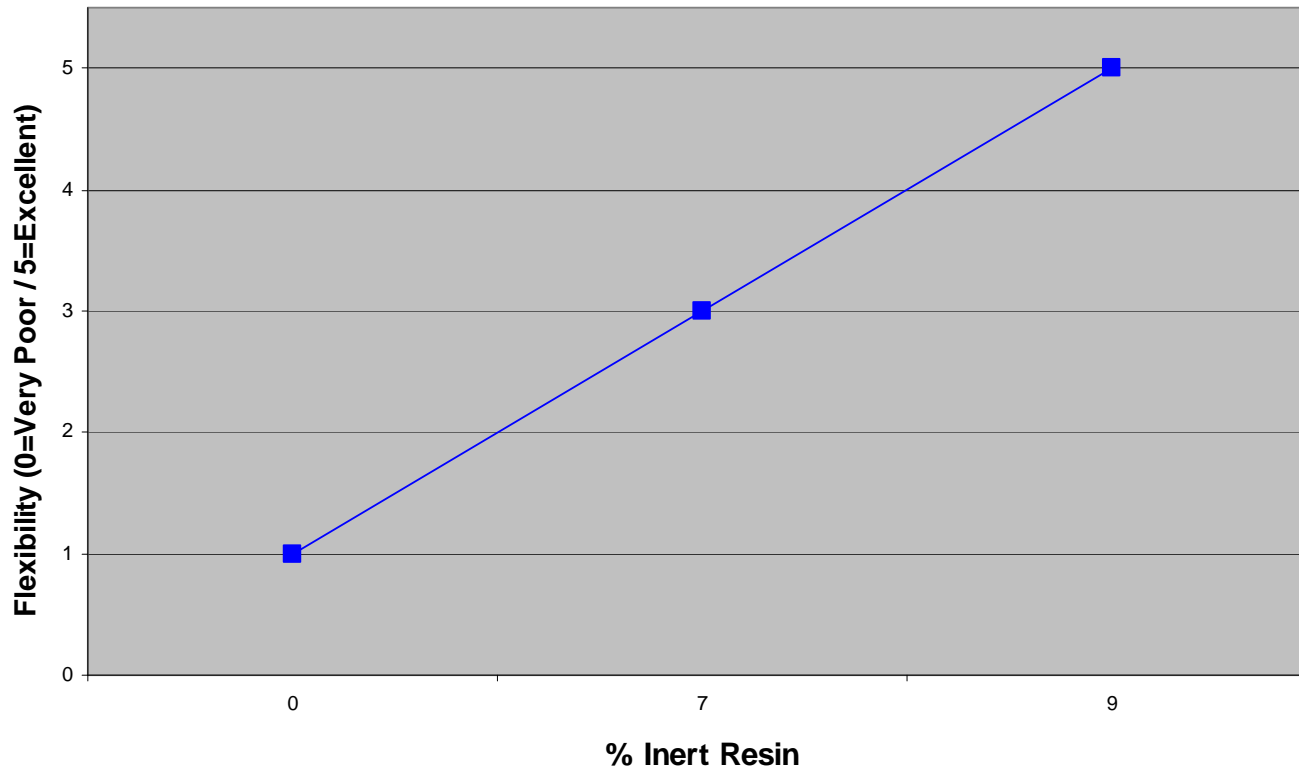
Ink A (High Crosslink Density)		Ink B (Low Crosslink Density)	
Material	%	Material	%
Hexafunctional Oligomer	50	Hexafunctional Oligomer	20
		Difunctional Oligomer	20
		Inert Resin	10
Trifunctional Monomer	10	Difunctional Monomer	10
Pigment & Dry Material	30	Pigment & Dry Material	30
Photoinitiator X	10	Photoinitiator X	10
Total	100	Total	100



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## 2-1) Data From Flexibility Evaluation

% Inert Resin vs. Flexibility

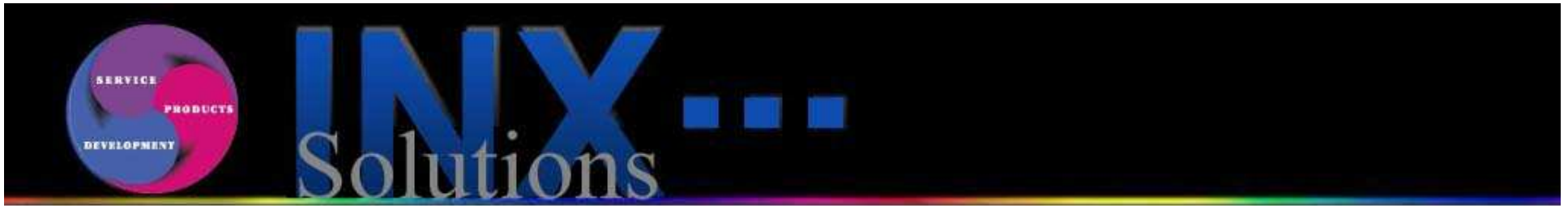




## 2-1) Data From Flexibility Evaluation (Monomer Shrinkage %)

Monomer	Shrinkage %
Trimethylpropane triacrylate (TMPTA)	26*
Ethoxylated TMPTA	24*
Propoxylated TMPTA	15*
1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate (HDDA)	14*
Tetraethyleneglycol dimethacrylate (TEGDA)	9*

\*Davidson Steven, Exploring the Science, Technology and Applications of U.V and E.B. Curing p161



# Conclusion For Flexibility

For good ink flexibility low crosslink density is better, however you must also consider cure speed

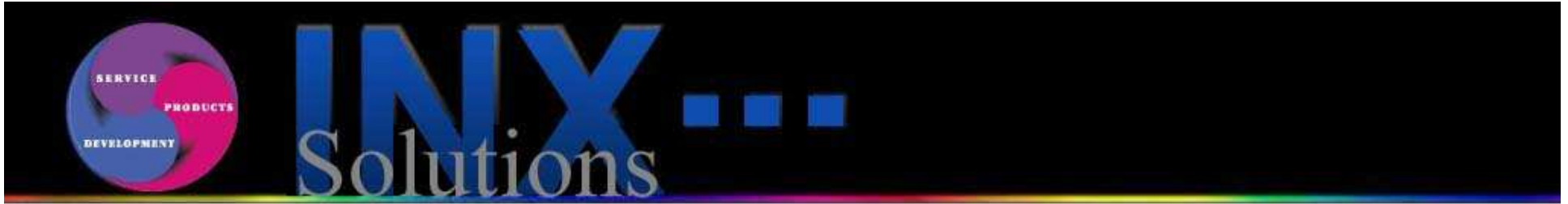


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# Final Conclusion

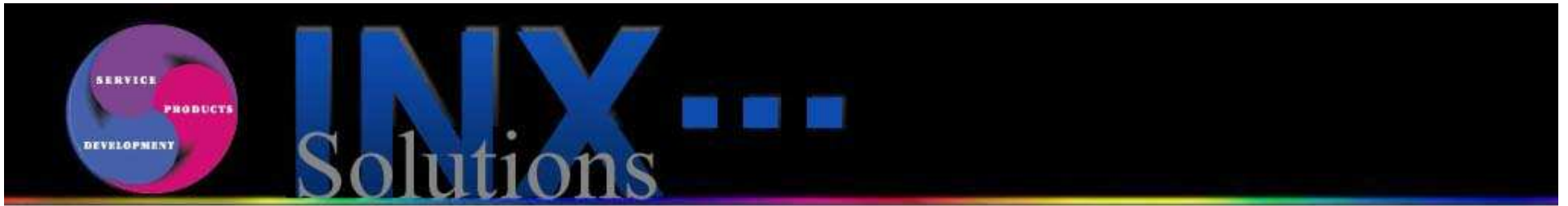
## (Formulating a 3-Piece UV Ink)

- For good adhesion the ink must be formulated to have optimum crosslink density
- Low crosslink density is good for flexibility
- However too low a crosslink density will have slow cure speed
- By carefully selecting raw materials a proper balance of good cure with minimal ink film shrinkage can be achieved



# New 3-Piece UV Ink System

- Wider window for adhesion on all sizes and coatings
- Good cure and minimal film shrinkage
- Improved ink flexibility for all applications



**Thank you for your time**

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