



Uvipak VC

UV Curing Screen Ink for PETG, PVC, Pre-treated Polyethylene, Polypropylene and PET

Uvipak VC is a UV curing ink designed for printing on to PETG, PVC, pre-treated polyethylene, polypropylene and PET bottles and containers.

Colour Range

Uvipak NG colours should be used to overprint Uvipak VC whites. See product information sheet 'Uvipak NG UV curing screen inks'.

Product Resistance

Uvipak VC inks generally have better chemical and solvent resistance than conventional inks. They will resist attack by most products likely to be packed in a printed container. Resistance of prints immediately after cure is excellent, but for best results it is advisable to allow six hours after curing to achieve optimum resistance.

Uvipak inks are not recommended for use in applications where outdoor exposure is a possibility.

The following table shows the general resistance properties of Uvipak VC inks through a No.180 monofilament screen onto pre-treated polyethylene, fully cured with one medium pressure mercury vapour lamp of 120w/cm. The resistance properties were assessed after 24 hours immersion in each product.

	Excellent	Good
Aftershave Lotions	●	
Alcohol	●	
Water		●
Antifreeze	●	
Battery Acid		●
Bleach		●
Brake Fluid		●
Cosmetics	●	
Detergents	●	
Household Cleaners	●	
Motor Oil	●	
Petrol		●
Skin Care Products	●	
Solvents		●

Impact Resistance

Impact resistance of some PVC and PETG containers can deteriorate after printing. This condition is related to time and may take up to twelve weeks to develop. Uvipak VC inks are formulated to minimise this condition, but it is essential to establish that inks and containers are fully compatible by conducting suitable impact or drop tests.

Standard Colours

Uvipak VC

VC023	Extra Opaque White
VC025	Opaque White
VCA03	Dense White

Available in 5kg containers

Main Characteristics

Finish

High gloss.

Curing

Hourly output of approximately 4000 containers of 60mm diameter may be expected from machines with suitable medium pressure mercury vapour or electrodeless lamps. Cure speed is dependent on film thickness, colour and opacity, coupled with lamp type and condition.

Thinning

Warming the ink to a maximum of 38-40°C will reduce viscosity, or ZE818 can be used for minor adjustments.

Wash-up

Xtend Screen Wash Universal. Do not wash up with any UV thinners.

Mesh

140 to 180 monofilament.

Stencil Type

All solvent resistant stencils are suitable.

Recommend:

Dirasol 916, Dirasol SuperCoat or 18 micron capillary film.

Coverage

80-90 m²/kg through 180.31(T)

Applications

PETG, PVC, pre-treated polyethylene, polypropylene and PET bottles and containers.

Colour Range

Uvipak NG colours should be used to overprint Uvipak VC whites. See product information sheet 'Uvipak NG UV curing screen inks'.

Properties

Fast cure. Unlimited screen stability. Low odour. Excellent physical and chemical resistance.

Co-use with other inks

May be over printed, in line, with Uvipak NG.

Overprinting

Uvipak VC has been designed to be overprintable with itself for up to 72 hours after the first colour down. However, overprinting should ideally be conducted in-line on multicolour machines as any delay in overprinting may result in poor intercoat adhesion. Uvipak VC can also be overprinted with Uvipak NG. Resistance of such prints will reflect those of Uvipak NG.

Post Curing

The chemical reaction initiated by UV radiation will continue for some time after the dried prints emerge from the dryer. It is therefore important that the adhesion of the first colour down, and all subsequent overprint colours, is assessed at regular intervals.

Pre-treatment

To achieve adhesion to polyethylene, polypropylene and PET and for optimal product resistance, consistent levels of surface pre-treatment must be achieved. A surface free energy of 52 -58 dynes/cm is recommended and is best achieved with the use of a gas/air flame.

IMPORTANT:

Stir well before every use. Always test application fully before beginning any production run as supposedly similar plastics can vary between different manufacturers, and even between different batches. Certain plastics may be impregnated with lubricants or anti-static additives, which, like migrating plasticisers, may impair adhesion even a considerable period after printing.

