

Product: JPP Synthetic

Category: Folio Papers - Synthetic

Country of Origin: Taiwan

Printing Tips:

Preparation

- Only unwrap JPP just prior to printing.
- Handle and store JPP with care. Sheets should be kept flat as creased or bent product will cause problems on the press.
- With C grade being a two sided sheet, load label side up to achieve glossier result and reverse to achieve a more matt finish.

Feeder

- Air velocity applied to JPP should be at least 10% stronger than regular paper.
- If difficulty occurs in feeding the paper, the problem may be resolved by increasing the air velocity on the sheets or reducing the number of sheets in the stack.
- JPP can be effected by static electricity. It is recommended that static eliminators be used and that the relative humidity of the press room be maintained at 50% or above.

Printing Unit

- Integrated colour removal (ICR) or grey component replacement (GCR) in the colour separation process can reduce the ink consumption and set off.
- Always add Grafo Drier to the ink at around 3%. The drier must be "Grafo" as this material liberates oxygen after contact with moisture, thus supplying oxygen to the ink in the stack and assisting with the drying process.
- For jobs with light ink coverage, conventional offset inks are satisfactory.
- For medium to heavy ink coverage a vegetable oil based ink is recommended. eg. TOYO TSP-400 or SICPA Plastoffset.

Dampening Solution

- A 10% alcohol fountain solution is recommended with pH levels around 4.5 - 6.
- Add a fountain stimulator or fountain dryer to the fountain solution at the recommended dosage.
- Because JPP is a non-absorbent stock, keep water to a minimum.
- Excess water between the ink and the synthetic may prevent the stock from drying.

- A fountain solution that contains no wetting agents is recommended. eg. HOSTMANN-STEINBERG Hydrofi x XB. Wetting agents tend to accumulate on the surface of the stock and can prevent the ink from drying.

Delivery Unit

- Apply the least wheel pressure on the printed paper while in delivery.
- Minimise the impact on the sheet, in the delivery unit.
- An anti-set off powder with a particle size of 30-50 microns should be used. With solid or heavy ink coverage, 40-50 micron powder is recommended.
- As JPP is a non absorbent, synthetic product, ink drying will be slower than on paper or board. A reasonable amount of spray powder is needed. Silicon is preferred to starch.
- It is advisable to "overspray" than to "underspray". If the final product feels gritty, then the stock can be run back through the press to polish or de-dust.

Perforating

- JPP should always be perforated parallel to the grain direction of the sheet wherever possible.

Drying

- Place the printed paper in small stacks 200-300 sheets for drying to avoid set-off.
- Make sure that there is no impact on the stack of printed paper until the ink is dry.
- Approximate drying times are: C and H Grades - two colours 16 - 18 hours, four colours 22 - 24 hours.
- Cutting and finishing should be left until the ink is dry (at least 24 hours.)
- Infrared drying can effectively reduce the drying time, but room temperature also significantly affects the drying time.
- If infrared dryers are available, run them to achieve a stack temperature of no more than 38°C
- Drying time can be further reduced if alcohol dampening systems are used in conjunction with infrared drying.

THE ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS ARE A GUIDE ONLY
AND PRIOR TESTING IS ALWAYS RECOMMENDED