



## PRINTLAC® Matt 10 L 9320

### Range of application

PRINTLAC® Matt 10 L 9320 is suitable for wet-on-wet printing, but it is particularly recommended for subsequent varnishing because generally greater film thickness can be transferred with this process and consequently a better matt effect obtained.

The varnish can be used either with or without fountain solution.

Contact yellowing cannot be completely ruled out when printing varnishes are used. This is caused by volatile, yellowish coloured decomposition products being formed during oxidative drying; these products can be deposited in the paper coating or even react chemically with constituents of the coating.

By conducting extensive development work, however, we have succeeded in greatly reducing the level of unfortunately unavoidable yellowing and in producing print results that are as good as free of yellowing considering an oil-based varnishing system has been used.

### Special characteristics

- Very good matt effect.
- Fast oxidative drying.
- Fast setting.
- Very good pile behaviour.
- Good abrasion resistance.
- Little tendency to yellowing.

### Advantages of print varnishes over other coating systems

In the field of package printing, print varnishes have now largely been replaced by alternative coating systems, for example by dispersion coatings. In other areas, however, the use of print varnishes is essential.

Some of the reasons for this:

- They guarantee spot varnishing true to register
- It is possible to coat light-weight papers with the substrate remaining dimensionally stable
- Oil-based varnishes can be seen as unpigmented offset printing inks. They are therefore handled in the same way, which includes the use of the same washing mediums. There is no requirement for the inks to possess particular fastness properties (for example resistance to solvents or alkalis).

### Special remarks

Note should be taken of the following when using print varnishes:

In contrast with dispersion coatings and UV coatings, print varnishes are comparatively slowdrying. The mechanism of oxidative drying, which produces stable coating films in print varnishes as a result of the cross-linking of fatty acid chains, can occupy several hours or even days, depending

on the drying conditions. Drying can be accelerated by the use of IR radiators. However, pile temperatures of more than 35 °C must always be avoided as there is a risk of blocking. The use of inks in pre-printing that stay fresh can result in the delaying of varnish drying, especially on papers with low absorption capacity.

Contact yellowing cannot be completely ruled out when print varnishes are used. The cause of this is that volatile, yellowish coloured fission products are formed during oxidative drying; these products can be deposited in the paper coating or even react chemically with constituents of the coating.

Standard print varnishes are not suitable for finishing food packaging. The fission products necessarily formed as part of the oxidative drying process can affect the smell and taste of the contents which prohibits their use.

Prints finished with matt varnish are very susceptible to developing glossy spots if touched.

## Printing additives

The specified print varnishes are ready for printing and can normally be used without the help of additives. If in exceptional cases it is necessary to reduce the tack for papers that are particularly susceptible to picking, **Linseed Oil/Printing Oil 1405** should be used.

## Labelling

German Hazardous Substances Ordinance (GefStoffV): none

Safety data sheet available on request.

## How supplied

Standard container 2.5 kg

Special sizes on request.

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Contact addresses for advice and further information: [www.hubergroup.de](http://www.hubergroup.de)

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