

Graphic Emulsion



ALL AMERICAN
manufacturing and supply co.

APPLCIATIONS

General industrial and display graphics, compact disc, half-tone printing.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Dual-cure direct emulsion for printing UV-cured, plastisol, solvent-based and water-based inks
- Excellent print definition on any mesh
- Upon drying, stencils lack the typical tackiness of dual-cure emulsion
- 39% solids content

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Handle under yellow safelight or low wattage tungsten lights. Avoid exposure to daylight, quartz/halogen lamps, cool white fluorescent lamps or discharge lamps.

SENSITIZING & MIXING

Prepare diazo as per instructions on the bottle. Add the entire contents to the emulsion and mix thoroughly until a smooth consistency is obtained. Write the date of sensitizing on the label and then cover the sensitized emulsion and let stand for a few hours to enable air bubbles to escape. Store sensitized emulsion in cool conditions and use within one month for best results.

MESH PREPARATION

Degrease mesh, dry and store in a dry/dust free environment prior to coating.

COATING

Using a high quality scoop coater or coating through, apply one or two coats on the squeegee side of the screen, followed by one or two coats on the substrate side. For a thicker stencil, apply additional coats to the squeegee side prior to drying. For a high density type stencil with minimal increase in stencil thickness, apply one or two additional coats to the substrate side of the screen after the initial coats have dried.

DRYING & STORAGE

Thoroughly dry the coated screen at a maximum temperature of 104°F (40°C) in a dust free, dark or yellow light area, with the substrate side facing down to optimize stencil quality. Coated screens should be stored in a dust free, dry, safelight environment.

EXPOSING

Ensure that all surfaces, emulsion, film and glass are free of dust to minimize pinholes. Attach the printed side of your positive to the substrate side of the screen. Make sure your positive is secured to the screen prior to moving it to the exposure table. Many variables, such as lamp type and age, distance from lamp to screen, mesh type and coating thickness, can affect exposure times. Perform an exposure test with an Exposure Calculator to determine correct exposure times for a complete cure.

DEVELOPING

Remove your positive. Wet both sides of the screen with a strong, finely divided spray of water and continue washing out until all image areas are fully open. Rinse both sides of the screen and dry thoroughly before use. A properly exposed and developed will not leave residues on the squeegee side.

RECLAIMING

Remove all ink residues immediately after printing with an appropriate cleaner. Remove stencil by using an Emulsion Remover & pressure washer. For any stains or ghost images, use a Haze Remover followed by pressure washing.

STORAGE

When sealed in the original container and stored in cool conditions, the product will maintain their original properties for one year from the date of production.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Poor Coating Quality

- Properly clean, degrease and rinse the screen to remove all residues and traces of chemicals
- Properly and evenly tension the fabric
- Clean and ensure the scoop coater does not have a damaged or defective edge

Poor Detail or Difficulty Washing Out Images

- Ensure emulsion and coated screens are handled in safelight conditions only
- Optimize exposure time and use only high quality film positives
- Do not store sensitized emulsion or coated screen at high temperatures

Emulsion Falls Off, Extreme Pinholes or Severe Stencil Breakdown During Printing

- Ensure that damp screens are not being exposed
- Only expose screens with an even and consistent coating thickness
- Ensure that the stencil has not been severely underexposed
- Ensure mixed emulsion is not too old, has been correctly sensitized and has not been stored at high temperatures.

Difficulty Reclaiming Screens

- Not reclaimable once catalyzed
- Optimize exposure time and properly rinse the squeegee side of the screen during developing to remove all residual traces, especially when using higher mesh count dyed fabric.