Characterization of the silver halide printing plate's surface properties

Tomislav Cigula, Sanja Mahovic Poljacek, Tamara Tomasegovic *University of Zagreb, Faculty of Graphic Arts*

- Introduction
- Materials
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions

Introduction

- Printing plate
- Non image areas
- Post exposure treatment
- Aim of the research

Materials

AGFA Lithostar LAP-V – a positive working silver-halide (AgX) layer



Materials

Plate making process

- Exposure
- Developing
- Diffusion
- Wash off

Materials

Printing

- web offset GOSS Universal 70 printing press
- paper for newsprint, weight of 45 gm⁻²
- coldset printing inks
- print run of 80.000 imprints

Electrical conductivity

- Contact angle
 - Measured by Dataphysics OCA30
 - Enables surface free energy calculation
 - Indicates wetting of the solid with defined liquid

Surface free energy

Calculated by OWRK method

$$\frac{(1+\cos\sigma)*\sigma_s}{2\sqrt{\sigma_l^D}} = \sqrt{\sigma_s^P} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_l^P}{\sigma_l^D}} + \sqrt{\sigma_s^D}$$

Used liquids: water, diiodomethane, glycerol

- Surface roughness
 - Measured by Portable Surface Roughness Tester

TR200

- Image area geometry
 - Measured by Gretag Macbeth iCPlate II Platereader



Processing solution ageing



Number of plates made



Processing solution ageing













	Surface free energy [mN/m]		Dispersive part [mN/m]		Polar part [mN/m]	
	before	after	before	after	before	after
Cyan pp	60,3	53,79	30,92	25,59	29,38	28,21
Black pp	59,96	50,54	29,62	26,42	30,35	24,11



	Contact angle [deg]		
	before	after	
Cyan pp	10,3	20,4	
Black pp	10,2	27,5	

Conclusions

- processing solution changes it composition and results with negative consequence on the nonprinting areas' functionality
- process causes decrease of the coverage value in the lower coverage area but increases in the higher coverage area
- surface free energy of the nonprinting areas decreases with number of prints made, causing higher contact angle with fountain solution

Thank you for your attention!