**45th International Circle of Educational Institutes** for **Graphic Arts, Technology & Management Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada Effect of Gravure Process Variables on** Pri **Defects in Shrink Film** \*Akshay V. Joshi, \*\*Swati Bandyopadhyay **Printing Engineering Department \*Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Engineering and Technology** Pune, INDIA

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### Introduction

- Today the brand owners are getting "package conscious".
- The global market for shrink sleeves is rising by 10% to 15% every year.
- PVC and PETG films holds the major share for this application.







#### Introduction

- The global consumption of PVC shrink film in 2011 has increased by 59% since 2003.
- PETG ranks next after PVC in the shrink sleeve consumption.

Material Consumption for Shrink Sleeves by 2011









### Introduction

 These films provide eye catching, 360° wrap around graphics that conforms to the product contours.



- It is essential to obtain superior quality printability on shrink films that can complement well with a package's exterior.
- Printability is defined as an optimal amalgamation of ink, substrate and process parameters.







#### Introduction

- Printability Indicators on shrink films:
- 1. Densitometry
- 2. Spectrophotometry and
- 3. Print defects such as voids, missing prints and dot skips.

















#### **Gravure Process**

- The growth and success of gravure are attributed to the simplicity of the process with fewer variables to control.
- Key Variables: Viscosity, Speed, Pressure, Hardness, Doctor blade, Cell geometry.









#### Introduction

- Printing on shrink film is a major challenge for a printer.
- The surface imperfections in these films cannot be totally eliminated during their manufacturing.
- The areas around the anomalies are starved of ink, leading to print defects like voids and dot skips.







### Introduction

- This results in internal complaints and rejections, customer grievances, cost to company against claim value and environmental concerns.
- Efforts to prevent such defective prints from being shipped to the customer involve multiple inspection and added costs.
- Reduces the product margin.
- Hence, it is of utmost importance to study the various plausible factors that can affect print voids.



### Methodology

- Selection of Gravure Process Variables
- Layout Design and Cylinder Preparation
- Baseline Identification
- Design of Experiments
- Analysis
- Identifying the significant factors and optimal settings
- Verification and checking for consistency







Methodology Layout Design

 A monotone layout comprising of a skin tone, solid patches, step wedge, logo and surface/reverse text.









### Methodology

- Electronic Engraving with 175 and 200 LPI at 45<sup>o</sup> cell angle.
- Cell Depth: 42 µm and 36 µm with an opening of 140 µm and 127 µm.









Methodology Baseline Identification

 The production runs were conducted on the PVC film (40µ) for five days on a pilot gravure press.



• Parameters: 175 LPI Line screen, 19 sec viscosity,

100 m/min speed, 70 shore A hardness and 3.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure.







Methodology Baseline Identification

- The print voids were captured using DIGITUS microscope.
- Magnification: 200X.





Unprinted Area

- Processing: Dexel Imaging 2.4.4
- Sample Size: 25 sheets (250 mm x 460 mm).





### **Methodology: Baseline Identification**

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<b>Production Runs</b>	Mean Void Area/Sheet (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Std. Dev.				
P1	0.1897	0.0845				
P2	0.3078	0.0606				
P3	0.2684	0.0612				
P4	0.269	0.0652				
P5	0.1005	0.0318				
Baseline	0.2271	0.0607				
Target: 50% of the Baseline i.e. 0.1135 mm <sup>2</sup>						
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### **Methodology: Screening Experiment**

• A general full factorial design with 54 runs and 2 replicates.

S. No.	Variables	Unit	Levels		
			Low	Mid	High
1	Line Screen	LPI	175	-	200
2	Viscosity	sec.	17	19	21
3	Speed	m/min.	80	100	120
4	Hardness	Shore A	60	70	80
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### **Methodology: Analysis**



Reduction in void area with increase in hardness at lower line screen.







### Methodology

### Analysis

- Significant factors: Hardness and Line screen.
- Important factors: Viscosity and Speed.









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## Effect of Gravure Process Variables on Print Defects in Shrink PVC Film

### **Methodology: Analysis**

Coef	SE Coef	т	Р
-5.47998	0.941773	-5.8188	0.000
0.0 <mark>3085</mark>	0.00466	6.62016	0.000
0.01345	0.00405	3.32125	0.001
0.00996	0.003586	2.77671	0.007
0.06359	0.013257	4.79661	0.000
-0.00037	0.000066	-5.67426	0.000
-0.00012	0.000051	-2.32006	0.022
	Coef -5.479988 0.030855 0.013455 0.009966 0.063599 -0.00037	CoefSE Coef-5.479980.9417730.030850.004660.013450.004050.009960.0035860.063590.013257-0.000370.000066-0.000120.000051	CoefSE CoefT-5.479980.941773-5.81880.030850.00466 <b>6.62016</b> 0.013450.004053.321250.009960.0035862.776710.063590.013257 <b>4.79661</b> -0.000370.000066-5.67426-0.000120.000051-2.32006





### **Methodology: Analysis**

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Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	Р
Regression	6	2.8393	2.8393	0.4732	103.235	0.000000
Line Screen	1	0.3478	0.2009	0.2008	43.827	0.000000
Viscosity	1	0.0299	0.05056	0.0505	11.031	0.001264
Speed	1	0.0694	0.0353	0.0353	7.71	0.006591
Hardness	1	2.2174	0.1055	0.1054	23.007	0.000006
Line Screen*Hardness	1	0.15	0.1476	0.1475	32.197	0.000000
Speed*Hardness	1	0.0246	0.0246	0.0246	5.383	0.022434
Error	97	0.4446	0.4446	0.0045		
Lack of Fit	47	0.2563	0.2563	0.0054	1.447	0.099977
Pure Error	50	0.1884	0.1884	0.0037		
Total international	103	3.2839				

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### Methodology

### Analysis

- Interactions: Hardness with Speed and Line screen.
- Best Settings: 175 LPI, 17 sec, 80 m/min and 80 shore A.



Hardness





### **Methodology: Verification and Consistency**

- The best settings (175 LPI line screen, 17 sec viscosity, 80 m/min speed and 80 shore A hardness) was confirmed by conducting a press run.
- It was checked for its consistency by re-running for 5 days.

Trials	Line Screen (LPI)	Viscosity (sec)	Speed (m/min)	Hardness (shore A)	Void Area/ Sheet (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Std Dev. Void Area
Verification	175	17	80	80	0.07921	0.0417
Consistency	175	17	80	80	0.07622	0.0569





### **Methodology: Production Run and Consistency Run**

The void area/sheet for all the consistency runs were well below the set target of 0.1135 mm<sup>2</sup>.







### **Methodology: Production Run and Verification Run**

Trials	Void Area/Sheet (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Std. Dev.
Production Run	0.2271	0.0607
Verification Run	0.07921	0.0417

- Significant improvement from Production to Verification Run.
- The void area is minimized to 65.12%.
- The set target 0.1135 mm<sup>2</sup> was achieved for viscosities ranging between 17 to 19 sec, speed ranging between 80 to 120 m/min
  at 175 LPI line screen and 80 shore A hardness.



### Conclusion

 Gravure printing being widely used for shrink applications, it becomes very necessary for the printer to minimize print voids so as to reduce losses and wastage to a greater extent.

 Optimization of the process parameters itself has a solution to these issues.







#### Conclusion

- Identifying the correct set of parameters can prove to be beneficial for the industry.
- The analysis revealed line screen and hardness as the most influential factor in minimizing the void area.
- The optimal parameters (175 LPI, 17 sec, 80 m/min and 80 shore A) were identified that minimized the void area/sheet to 65.12% which is well above the set target.







### Conclusion

- In today's competitive environment, companies of all scales are feeling the pressure to streamline their business in order to save money and simultaneously meet the growing demand for environmental responsibility and accountability.
- Hence, if these changes are successfully implemented on a large scale, they could accomplish in meeting both environmental and cost saving goals for a company.







### **Acknowledgements**

- MANISH PACKAGING PVT. LTD., SURAT
- ACUPRINT SYSTEMS, MUMBAI
- ROYAL INKS, SURAT
- K. D. JOSHI, PUNE
- QC SERVICES, PUNE





