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Effect of Electrostatic Assist on Gravure Printability

for Coated Paper

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Effect of Electrostatic Assist on Gravure Printability for Coated Paper

Introduction

- Turnover of print industry in India: INR 50,000 crores approx.
- Annual Paper Consumption: 28 million tonnes approx.
- Estimated Paper Consumption (2017): 37 million tonnes approx
- Coated papers are widely used in labels, release liners, wraps, pouches, sachets etc.





Introduction

- Gravure printing has always
 been widely used process
 for printing on flexible
 packaging papers.
- Process Parameters:

Ink Viscosity, Pressure, Discharging Bar Press Speed, Impression Hardness, Doctor Blade Line screen, ESA.

Discharging Bar Charging Bar Impression Roller

Gravure Cylinder

P. V. G's College of Engineering & Technology, Pune, INDIA

NULEC Gmb

Printability: Optimal amalgamation of ink, substrate and process

parameters to produce the best quality print.







Methodology

- Materials and Equipment
- Layout Design and Cylinder Preparation
- Baseline Identification
- Design of Experiments
- Analysis
- Identifying the significant factors and optimal settings
- Verification of optimal settings
- Development and Validation of Model

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Methodology: Materials and Equipment

- Substrate: 65 GSM C1S coated paper.
- Ink: Nitrocellulose (NC) resin based black process ink.
- Solvent Combination: EA + IPA + MP (55:30:15).
- Gravure Press:
 - Four color pilot gravure machine.
 - Maximum printing speed 2 m/s.
 - Top loading indirect ESA system.

Methodology: Layout Design

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Methodology: Cylinder Preparation

- The cylinder was electronically engraved with 60 lpcm and 65 lpcm at 30° cell and 130° stylus angle.
- Cell opening for 60 lpcm and 65 lpcm are 178.04 µm and 135.74 µm.





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Methodology: Baseline Identification

- Production Runs: 65 lpcm, 19 sec, 1.667 m/s, 3.5 kg/cm² with ESA OFF for few days on a pilot gravure press.
- Sample Size: 20 printed sheets for mottle and missing dots.
- Baseline for Mottle and Missing Dots:
 2.31 and 109.
- Target: To minimize from the baseline.





Methodology: Measurement

- Samples were scanned at 600 ppi by Verity IA Print Target v3 s/w.
- AOI of 70 x 55 mm analyzed through SFDA algorithm to calculate mottle.
- 30% patch on step wedge captured by DPM microscope at 50 X and processed in Fibro software to calculate the no. of missing dots.





Methodology: Experimental Design

• 5 factors, 108 runs and 2 replicates thus, totaling to 216 runs.

00:00:11	S No	Eactors	Unit	Levels		ESA	
	S. NO.	Factors	Unit	Low	Mid	High	01.2 mA
	1	Line Screen	l/cm	60	-	65	
Y	2	Ink Viscosity	s	17	19	21	- 08.0 kV
	3	Press Speed	m/s	1.333	-	2	746.1 @ (D) 746.1
TP	4	ESA Voltage	kV	8	10	12	ON OFF Static Static St
	5	ESA Air Gap	mm	1.5	3	5	20-00 80 10-00 90 100





Methodology: Analysis_Mottle

• All factors show significance in minimizing solid mottle.



Methodology: Analysis_Mottle



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Methodology: Analysis_Mottle



8 kV





12 kV



Air Gap Voltage Current (mm) (kV) (mA) 0.9 8 1.5 1.3 10 12 1.6 0.8 8 3 10 1.1 12 1.5 8 0.5 5 10 0.8 12 1.2



ESA OFF







Methodology: Analysis_Mottle

Source	DF	<u>Adi</u> SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	14	33.2938	2.3781	103.05	0.000
Line Screen (I/cm)	1	20.6709	20.6709	895.71	0.000
Viscosity (sec)	1	0.2542	0.2542	11.01	0.001
Speed (m/s)	1	4.6699	4.6699	202.36	0.000
ESA Voltage (kV)	1	0.6629	0.6629	28.72	0.000
Air Gap (mm)	1	0.2893	0.2893	12.54	0.000
Viscosity (sec) * Viscosity (sec)	1	1.7417	1.7417	75.47	0.000
ESA Voltage (kV) * ESA Voltage (kV)	1	0.6218	0.6218	26.95	0.000
Air Gap (mm) * Air Gap (mm)	1	3.5017	3.5017	151.73	0.000
Line Screen (I/cm) * Viscosity (sec)	1	0.1757	0.1757	7.61	0.006
Line Screen (I/cm) * Speed (m/s)	1	0.2788	0.2788	12.08	0.001
Viscosity (sec) * Speed (m/s)	1	0.1363	0.1363	5.91	0.016
Viscosity (sec) * ESA Voltage (kV)	1	0.1197	0.1197	5.19	0.024
Viscosity (sec) * Air Gap (mm)	1	0.1216	0.1216	5.27	0.023
ESA Voltage (kV) * Air Gap (mm)	1	0.3319	0.3319	14.38	0.000
Error	201	4.6386			
Lack of Fit	93	2.4006	0.0258	1.25	0.135
Pure Error	108	2.238	0.0207		
Total	215	37.9325	1 de la		

Methodology: Analysis_Mottle

Summary of Model

S = 0.144881 R-Sq = 91.54 % R-Sq(adj) = 91.08 % R-Sq(pred) = 90.47%

Regression Model

Solid Mottle = 0.22 + 0.3283 Line Screen -1.308 Viscosity + 2.258 Speed - 0.420 ESA Voltage - 0.573 Air Gap + 0.048 Viscosity * Viscosity + 0.035 ESA Voltage * ESA Voltage + 0.090 Air Gap * Air Gap - 0.007 Line Screen * Viscosity - 0.043 Line Screen * Speed + 0.046 Viscosity * Speed - 0.009 Viscosity * ESA Voltage - 0.010 Viscosity * Air Gap + 0.017 ESA Voltage * Air Gap



Residuals are normally distributed.

Methodology: Analysis_Mottle

- Interactions:
 - Viscosity with Speed, Voltage and Air Gap, Voltage with Air Gap.
- Best Settings:
 60 lpcm line screen,
 19 sec ink viscosity,
 1.333 m/s speed,
 10 kV ESA voltage
 and 3 mm air gap.



Methodology: Verification

 The best settings (60 lpcm, 19 sec, 1.333 m/s, 10 kV and 3 mm) was confirmed by conducting a press run.

Trails	Solid Mottle	Std. Dev.
Production Run	2.31	0.5725
Verification Run	1.05	0.1410
Consistency Run	1.07	0.1640

- A significant improvement is evident from production run to verification and consistency run in solid mottle.
- The best settings revealed minimization of solid mottle by 55% on 65 GSM C1S paper.

Methodology: Validation of Model

The model developed was validated by comparing the mottle calculated from experimental data and mottle predicted from the regression equation.

A correlation coefficient of **0.9107** for mottle prediction justifies the prediction ability of the model.



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Test of p = 0.05 vs p < 0.05							
Sample	X	N	Sample p	95% Upper Bound	Exact P-Value		
1	1	216	0.0046	0.0218	0.000		
2011 (<u>32</u> 0)							

- The p-value (0.000) depicts that no missing dots were encountered from 216 runs at predetermined 95% confidence interval (CI).
- As the p-value < 0.05, hence the null hypothesis (p = 0.05) is rejected.





Conclusion

- Optimization of the gravure process parameters itself has a solution to reduction in losses and wastage to a greater extent.
- The outcome of the study shall help the printers to understand the key process parameters and monitoring of optimal settings minimizing the print defects.
- Minimization of defects helps in controlling wastage and enhancing productivity and profitability of an organization.
- Preventing internal and external rejections shall help to reduce environmental damage to a larger extent.



