

# Photo-Reactive Adhesive Technology

## Background

Photo-reactive adhesive technology helps converters create customized constructions that require both permanent and removable adhesive zones, for applications with extended content, such as promotional or seasonal labels.

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide the converter with recommended practices pertaining to press set-up, ink selection and other general manufacturing guidelines important in the converting process for this technology. Each press, process and application is very unique; therefore further modification may be needed with respect to each unique press or process.



# Material & Equipment Requirements

Required material and equipment includes the following:

- Photo-Reactive Spec#: 79637 2M WH BOPP TC / PR1000 / 40# BG
- > A flexographic converting press with UV curing station
- > A turn-bar or reverse print station



## Methods - Extended Content Example

- Begin by webbing the press liner up, coming off the bottom of the roll. If printing on the adhesive, proceed to step 2. Otherwise, skip directly to step 3.
- In the first print station, de-laminate the liner from the laminate. Web the liner over the print station allowing you to print directly on the adhesive.
  - If printing water-based inks directly on the adhesive, the adhesive web will go through the dryer while the liner will go over the top. The two will be re-laminated at print station 2, utilizing a tint sleeve or print station laminating nip.
  - If printing UV inks on the adhesive, de-laminate again just before station 1. Print on the adhesive and then re-laminate on the exit side of station 1, wet-laming the liner to the uncured ink and adhesive. We have tested and successfully cured UV inks through the BG liner several times.
- 3. Proceed by printing the mask on the liner with either waterbased or UV inks. Change the functionality of the adhesive in the unmasked sections from permanent to removable by exposing the liner side of web to UV light. To ensure that the permanent (masked) areas stay permanent, confirm that the mask is dense enough to be UV blocking. A good rule of thumb is that a print density of 2.0K is typically UV blocking.
- 4. Flip the web using the turn-bar.
- 5. Print the surface graphics using water-based or UV inks. You can apply a UV over-varnish or laminate (UV light cannot penetrate the BOPP face sheet).
- 6. Die cut as needed.
- 7. Rewind the finished label.
- 8. If you want to construct a multi-panel extended content (booklet) label you would insert a pressure-sensitive laminate BOPP or other film web after printing your last color on the surface.
  - > The photo-reactive adhesive product would be webbed to go over the last print station.
  - The base web would come in from below into the last print station where it would be printed waterbased or UV.
  - > The liner is removed from the photo-reactive web.
  - > The photo-reactive web is laminated to the printed base ply.
  - The die cuts through both layers to the liner of the base ply.

#### **Recommended Inks**

Our ink recommendations are based on trials conducted by Avery Dennison. If you prefer to use a specific ink supplier, it is recommended you test for performance.

- > Liner printing (mask):
  - Actega Optifilm Jet Black water-based ink with density of 2.0+
  - Flint Inks Hydrofilm ACE water-based ink with density of 2.0+
- > Adhesive printing:
  - Actega Optifilm Jet Black water-based ink with catalyst minimum 3.4 bcm
  - Flint Inks Flexocure FORCE UV ink
- > Facestock printing:
  - Majority of standard film inks are compatible; test for adhesion

#### **Plates**

Standard photopolymer flexographic plates.

#### Dies

Standard rotary dies are recommended. Dies should be tooled to a 40# BG liner. Engraved or magnetic dies have both been used successfully.

### Web Tension

The below recommended tension starting points have proven successful in our development trials. Variations of these set-points may be required for particular presses and applications.

> When running a narrower web width, an unwind tension of 30#, mid-press tension (when available) of 30# and an outfeed tension of 35# are recommended.

- > When running a wider web width, an unwind tension of 35#, mid-press tension (when available) of 35# and an outfeed tension of 40# are recommended.
- > Unwind/rewind tension: no special settings are required for unwind. Please refer to whatever standard break and tension settings are for the width of material being processed. Rewind tensions may vary given the size of the finished press roll. As always, it is recommend winding your finished rolls with the least amount of tension possible while enabling you to build a good roll.

## **UV** Lamps

UV dose can be measured by test strips or dosimeter. In most cases, Avery Dennison can have a technician on site to measure this for you.

- > A minimum density of 2.0K is recommended for the liner/ mask print.
- > It is recommended to run UV lamps on the high setting. Ensure the bulb is within the manufacturer recommended hours of use and to clean and polish shutters. When the lamps are set too high, the dose is affected by press speed (the slower the line speed the higher the dose).
- > A minimum UV dose of 50 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, as measured by the Tesa Tape and Honle UV Scan Device, should be achieved. Please note that the wattage of a bulb does not necessarily correlate to the UV output of the lamp. This is dependent on the bulb type, bulb age, reflector material, reflector condition and many other factors.
- > Photo-reactive adhesive technology is not suggested for use with LED UV lamps.

All comparisons are believed to be reliable and accurate. However, the furnishing of such information and comparisons is for reference purposes only and does not constitute a warranty of any kind. Actual product performance should always be tested for fitness-for-use.

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