

## VINYL INKS

- I. **Application** : Vinyl Materials, PVC Stickers, PVC film, Polycarbonate Paper , Acrylic, wood, Sintra Boards, flexible PVC, PVC leatherette, Transparent PVC Film, Treated Polyester and other plastic materials

**Classification** : Vinyl Satin Ink – Matte finish with high covering power Screen Printing Process Ink  
Vinyl Gloss Ink – Very high gloss finish with high covering power Screen Printing Process Ink. Applicable for fine detailed prints

**Drying Mode** : Air Dry

**Colors** : Gloss, Satin Basic and Fluorescent color, Gold, Silver, Transparent CMYK, Glowlight

II. **Other Data:**

- i. Vinyl Reducer or Retarder serves as diluting agent in case the ink becomes thick or viscous and is also used as cleaning agent for the screen during the course of the production.
  - ii. Vinyl Reducer : Quick or fast drying
  - iii. Vinyl Retarder : More Slow drying, suitable for those who are new to vinyl printing.  
**Isophorone** : Slowest to dry when mixed with the ink. Suitable for beginner or for slower pace production.
2. Vinyl paints are available in Gloss or Satin. It is advised that when using Gloss ink, it is better not to put the substrate on top of each other unless one is sure that it is dry in order to avoid the printed Gloss vinyl ink from transferring to the other substrate or material already printed.
  3. Higher screen mesh count is recommended, ranging from a minimum of **150 mesh to 420 mesh** depending on the size of print. The smaller the print the higher the mesh count needed.
  4. One must use solvent resistant Photo Emulsion (Photo Flash SR) for stencil.
  5. Vinyl Varnish serves as a diluting agent for the vinyl paint in case one wishes to reduce viscosity of the paint with lesser ill effect on the shade and quality of the paint depending on the quantity of the mixture made.
  6. Vinyl Overlacquer serves as top coat to achieve a more glossy output. It is overprinted on the vinyl print.
  7. Polyurethane Squeegee is highly recommended as a tool for printing as the ink is solvent resistant. Use between 80 shore to 90 shore.
  8. An Off Contact of at least One(1) mm or more is recommended for the frame to the substrate or material to achieve a good quality print.
  9. Allow 24 hours curing period for the ink to adhere to the substrate or material before doing any tape test or rub test if needed to check on the quality or adhesion of print.
  10. We highly recommend to do test print on material or substrate before mass production.

## NYLON INKS

I. **Application** : Water repellent materials or nylon fabrics such umbrellas, travel bags, sports bag, sportwear, windbreakers, jackets and Genuine leather material

**Classification** : Matte finish Screen Printing Process Solvent Ink

**Drying Mode** : Air Dry. Fast drying with better bonding power.

**Colors** : Basic and Fluorescent color, Gold, Silver, Transparent CMYK

II. **Other Data:**

1. **Nylon Reducer** serves as diluting agent in case the ink becomes thick or viscous and is also used as cleaning agent for the screen during the course of the production.
2. **Nylon Catalyst** is added to improve the adhesion of the nylon ink on the substrate/material should the Nylon ink fail to adhere too well on the substrate/material. We recommend adding minimum of 5% to maximum of 20% of the Nylon Catalyst to the ink mixture depending on substrate. One has to consume the ink as soon as possible once the Nylon Catalyst is added to the mixture. So it is recommended to only add the Nylon Catalyst during production process.
3. Higher screen mesh count is recommended, ranging from a minimum of **150 mesh to 420 mesh** depending on the size of print. The smaller the print the higher the mesh count needed.
4. One must use solvent resistant **Photo Emulsion (Photo Flash SR)** for stencil.
5. **Polyurethane Squeegee** is highly recommended as a tool for printing as the ink is solvent resistant. Use between 80 shore to 90 shore.
6. An **Off Contact** of at least One(1) mm or more is recommended for the frame to the substrate or material to achieve a good quality print.
7. Allow 24 hours curing period for the ink to adhere to the substrate or material before doing any tape test or rub test if needed to check on the quality or adhesion of print.
8. We highly recommend to do test print on material or substrate before mass production.

## SINGLE PACK INKS

I. **Application** : high impact plastics, PVC ids materials, Polystyrene type of plastic, Styrofoam, wood , metal, packaging, plastic bottles, stereo casing or other plastic materials.

**Classification** : Very High Gloss finish with high covering power screen printing process Solvent Ink.

**Drying Mode** : Air Dry

**Colors** : Basic and Fluorescent color, Gold, Silver, Transparent CMYK

II. **Other Data:**

1. **Single Pack Reducer** serves as diluting agent in case the ink becomes thick or viscous and is also used as cleaning agent for the screen during the course of the production.
2. Higher screen mesh count is recommended, ranging from a minimum of **150 mesh to 420 mesh** depending on the size of print. The smaller the print the higher the mesh count needed.
3. One must use solvent resistant **Photo Emulsion (Photo Flash SR)** for stencil.
4. **Polyurethane Squeegee** is highly recommended as a tool for printing as the ink is solvent resistant. Use between 80 shore to 90 shore.
5. An **Off Contact** of at least One(1) mm or more is recommended for the frame to the substrate or material to achieve a good quality print.
6. Some Plastic materials may require application of **Treating Agent** to improve the adhesion of inks on the substrate or material. It is applied thinly on the substrate or area of print prior to printing. This will treat the substrate or material therefore improving adhesion of ink to the substrate.
7. Allow 24 hours curing period for the ink to adhere to the substrate or material before doing any tape test or rub test if needed to check on the quality or adhesion of print.
8. We highly recommend to do test print on material or substrate before mass production.

## TWO PACK INKS

I. **Application** : Treated polyethylene and polypropylene type of plastics like Shampoo Container, Water gallon container, other Thick Plastic materials, plastic bottles or material

**Classification** : Glossy type Screen Printing Process Solvent Ink

**Drying Mode** : Air Dry

**Colors** : Basic and Fluorescent color, Gold, Silver, Transparent CMYK

II. **Other Data:**

1. **Two Pack Reducer** serves as diluting agent in case the ink becomes thick or viscous and is also used as cleaning agent for the screen during the course of the production.
2. **Two Pack Catalyst** is added to improve the adhesion of the Two Pack ink on the substrate/material should the Two Pack ink fail to adhere too well on the substrate or material. We recommend adding minimum of 5% to maximum of 20% of the Two Pack Catalyst to the ink mixture depending on substrate. One has to consume the ink as soon as possible once the Two Pack Catalyst is added to the mixture. So it is recommended to only add the Two Pack Catalyst during production process.
3. Higher screen mesh count is recommended, ranging from a minimum of **150 mesh to 420 mesh** depending on the size of print. The smaller the print the higher the mesh count needed
4. One must use solvent resistant **Photo Emulsion (Photo Flash SR)** for stencil.
5. **Polyurethane Squeegee** is highly recommended as a tool for printing as the ink is solvent resistant. Use between 80 shore to 90 shore.
6. An **Off Contact** of at least One(1) mm or more is recommended for the frame to the substrate or material to achieve a good quality print.
7. Some Plastic materials may require application of **Treating Agent** to improve the adhesion of inks on the substrate or material. It is applied thinly on the substrate or area of print prior to printing. This will treat the substrate or material therefore improving adhesion of ink to the substrate.
8. Allow 24 hours curing period for the ink to adhere to the substrate or material before doing any tape test or rub test if needed to check on the quality or adhesion of print.
9. We highly recommend to do test print on material or substrate before mass production.

## POLYPROPYLENE POLYETHYLENE (PPE INKS)

- I. **Application** : Plastic materials made of Polypropylene (PP) and Polyethylene (PE), or other plastic materials like Pet bottles, Milk tea cups, frosted Ziplock, Sacks, Car shades made of aluminium foil and more

**Classification** : Screen Printing Process Solvent Ink

**Drying Mode** : Air Dry

**Colors** : Basic and Fluorescent color

II. **Other Data:**

1. **PPE ink Reducer** serves as diluting agent in case the ink becomes thick or viscous and is also used as cleaning agent for the screen during the course of the production.
2. Higher screen mesh count is recommended, ranging from a minimum of **150 mesh to 420 mesh** depending on the size of print. The smaller the print the higher the mesh count needed
3. One must use solvent resistant **Photo Emulsion (Photo Flash SR)** for stencil.
4. **Polyurethane Squeegee** is highly recommended as a tool for printing as the ink is solvent resistant. Use between 80 shore to 90 shore.
5. An **Off Contact** of at least One(1) mm or more is recommended for the frame to the substrate or material to achieve a good quality print.
6. Some Plastic materials may require application of **Treating Agent** to improve the adhesion of inks on the substrate or material. It is applied thinly on the substrate or area of print prior to printing. This will treat the substrate or material therefore improving adhesion of ink to the substrate.
7. Allow 24 hours curing period for the ink to adhere to the substrate or material before doing any tape test or rub test if needed to check on the quality or adhesion of print.
8. We highly recommend to do test print on material or substrate before mass production.

## RUB OFF/ SCRATCH OFF INKS

I. **Application** : Coated Paper or Plastics used for Scratch Cards promo

**Classification** : Screen Printing Process Solvent Ink

**Drying Mode** : Air Dry

**Colors** : Silver and Gold

II. **Other Data:**

1. **Scratch off Thinner** serves as diluting agent in case the ink becomes thick or viscous and is also used as cleaning agent for the screen during the course of the production.
2. Higher screen mesh count is recommended, ranging from a minimum of **200 mesh to 250 mesh**
3. One must use solvent resistant **Photo Emulsion (Photo Flash SR)** for stencil.
4. **Polyurethane Squeegee** is highly recommended as a tool for printing as the ink is solvent resistant. Use between 80 shore to 90 shore.
5. An **Off Contact** of at least One(1) mm or more is recommended for the frame to the substrate or material to achieve a good quality print.
6. Allow 24 hours curing period for the ink to adhere to the substrate or material before doing any tape test or rub test if needed to check on the quality or adhesion of print.
7. We highly recommend to do test print on material or substrate before mass production.

## OTHER CHEMICALS

1. **Treating Agent**- Because of the variety of plastic materials in the market, sometimes not all plastic materials are treated. This chemical can be applied to treat the untreated plastic material before printing. It must be applied thinly on the area to be printed.
2. **Blockout fillers such as Red Filler** are used in omitting unwanted design of the screen by just applying the area one wishes to omit.
3. **Emulsion Remover or Stencil Remover 10gms** can be used if one wishes to reclaim the screen, However, the emulsion remover will only work for screens without Photo hardener. Recommend mixture is 1 liter of water for every pack for new stencils. However, if the stencils to be reclaimed are old stocks then we advise to reduce the water to 500ml or even less.  
**Directions:** Dissolve powder or chemical into the water. Then using sponge or old toothbrush, apply circular motion on the screen with stencil. Let stand for about Five (5) minutes then apply strong water pressure on the screen. NOTE: **DO NOT** allow the chemical to dry up on the screen once it is applied, otherwise this will make the stencil even harder to reclaim.
4. **Ghost and Haze Remover** – this chemical removes shadow or previous design left behind from reclaimed stencil. It can also reclaim Old Stencils with Photo Hardener.  
**Directions:** Simply apply the paste type chemical on the area that needs to be cleaned. Within 5 to 10 seconds immediately spray with water. We recommend one uses high pressured sprayer for effective or thorough removal of unwanted shadow.
5. **Screen Degreaser**-this chemical is sprayed on screen mesh prior to application of Photo Emulsion or Stencil solution. It removes dirt, oil or grime in the screen mesh to improve adhesion of Photo Emulsion to the screen.

### DISCLAIMER:

All the information and recommendations are believed to be factual and accurate at the time of publication. Nothing here is to be construed as warranty, express or implied. Guarantees of the product are limited to uniformity and its adherence to our published specification. In all cases it is the responsibility of the user to determine the applicability of such information and the suitability of any of the products for their own particular purpose.

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