

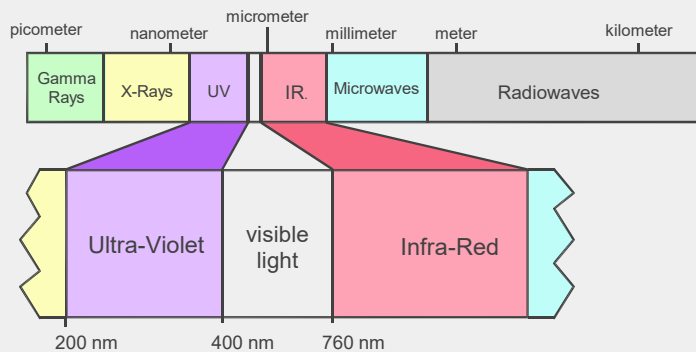


# UV, LED & EB Radiation Curing



# Radiation curing

- UV light = electromagnetic radiation
- shorter wavelength than visible light



Standard mercury vapour lamp (medium pressure)

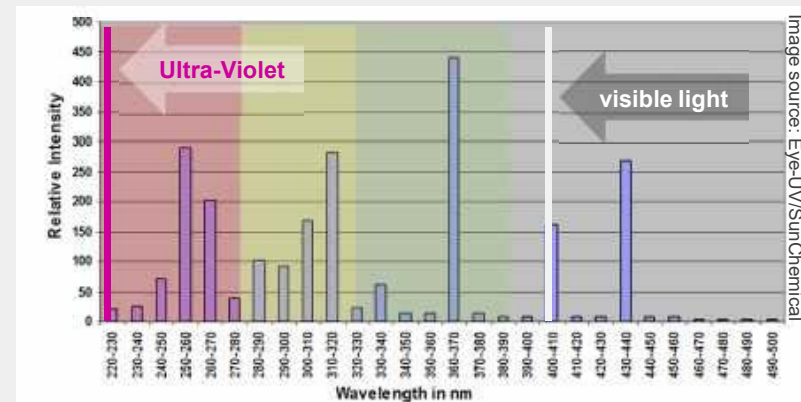
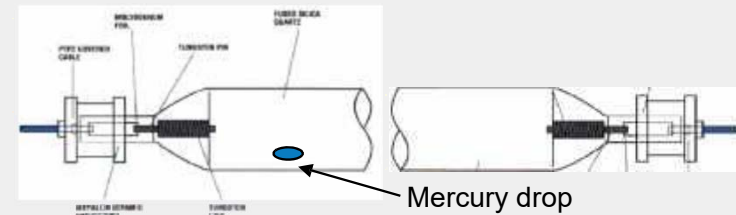


Image source: Eye-UV/SunChemical

# Radiation curing

## Composition of colours

Sheet Fed Ink	Gravure/Flexo Ink	EC (UV/EB) Ink
Pigments	Pigments	Pigments
Resins	Resins	Poly-/Oligomers
Oils	Solvents	Monomers
Additives	Additives	Additives
		Photoinitiators*

\* UV only

## Curing / drying process

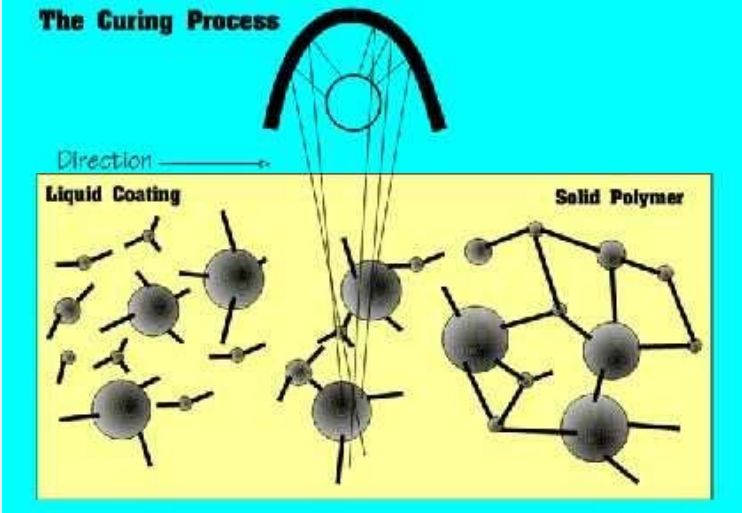
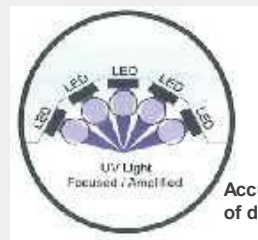
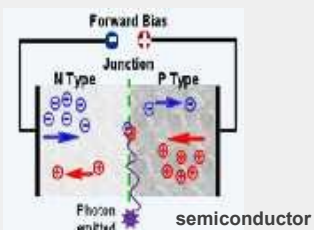


Image source: Sun Chemical

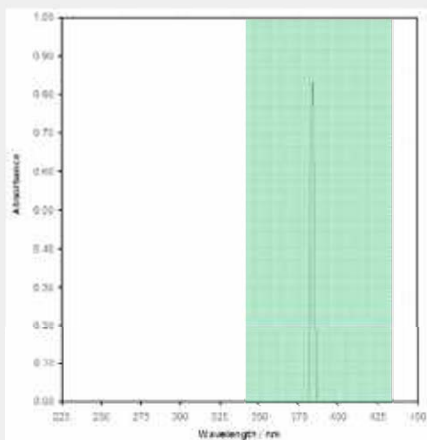
# LED



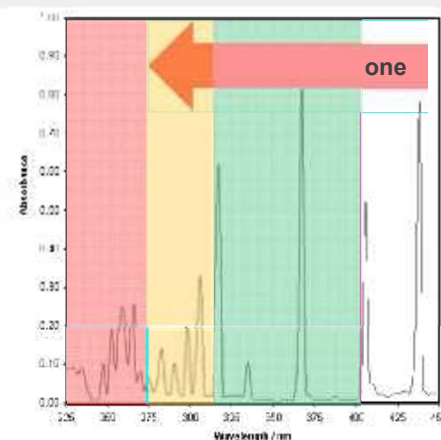
Accumulation of diode



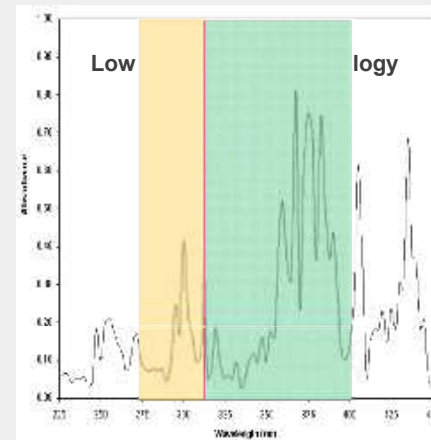
Set-up of diode



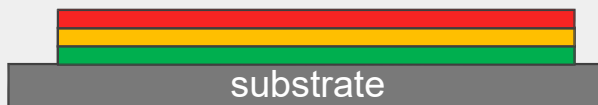
LED spectrum (395, 385, 365nm)



Standard mercury spectrum



Spectrum iron-stabilised Hg



UV A  
UV B  
UV C

315-400 nm  
280-315 nm  
200-280 nm

# Electron beam curing (EB)

How does an electron beam work?

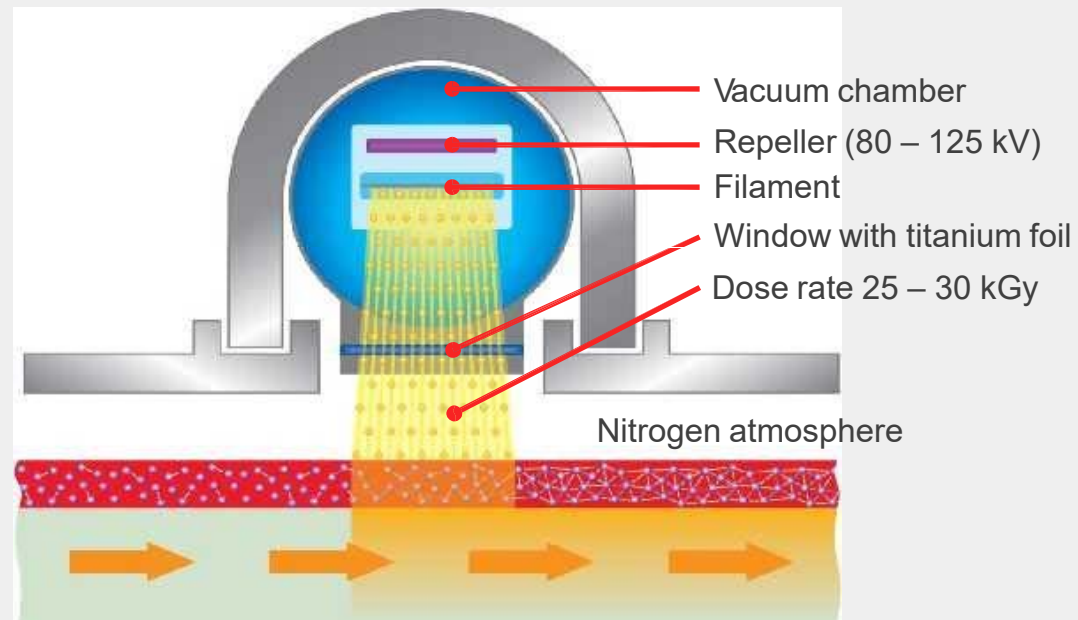


Image source: Sun Chemical

# Standard UV

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## Applied in all print processes:

- Commercial print (paper, film)
- Label print (paper, film)
- Packaging print (paper, cardboard, film, foil, tinplate)
- Objects print (cups, tubes, bottles, 3-D objects)



Image source: Siegwirk  
([www.siegwerk.com](http://www.siegwerk.com))

# Standard UV

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## Advantages of UV curing:

- Wide choice of substrates
- Easy handling  
(cleaning, no self curing, no explosion-protection)
- Quality intensification  
(gloss, resolution, abrasion resistance, fastness)
- Immediate processing
- VOC free



Image source: Flint Group ([www.flintgrp.com](http://www.flintgrp.com))



Image source: Siegwirk ([www.siegwerk.com](http://www.siegwerk.com))



# Standard UV

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## Challenges of UV curing:

- Investment costs  
(lamp, extraction system)
- Operating costs  
(energy, maintenance, ink)
- Work place safety  
(ozone, handling of ink)
- Food packaging



Image source: Siegwark ([www.siegwerk.com](http://www.siegwerk.com))



# LED - UV

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## LED-UV curing used for:

- Commercial print (paper, film)
- Packaging print (paper, cartonboard, film & polycarbonate).
- Objects print (tubes, bottles, 3-D objects)

# UV LED Curing Systems Benefits

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- Solid State Technology.
- Easy Integration.
- Near Ambient array housing temperatures.
- Negligible heat transfer to cure surfaces.
- Instant on / off curing.
- No warm-up / cool- down cycles.
- No shutters needed.
- Diode life in excess of 20,000 hours.
- Consistent UV Output over time.
- No Mercury-filled UV bulbs
- No Ozone Production.
- No System Exhaust.
- No Conditioned Plant makeup air.
- No Radio Frequency emissions.
- Lower total cost of ownership.

# LED - UV

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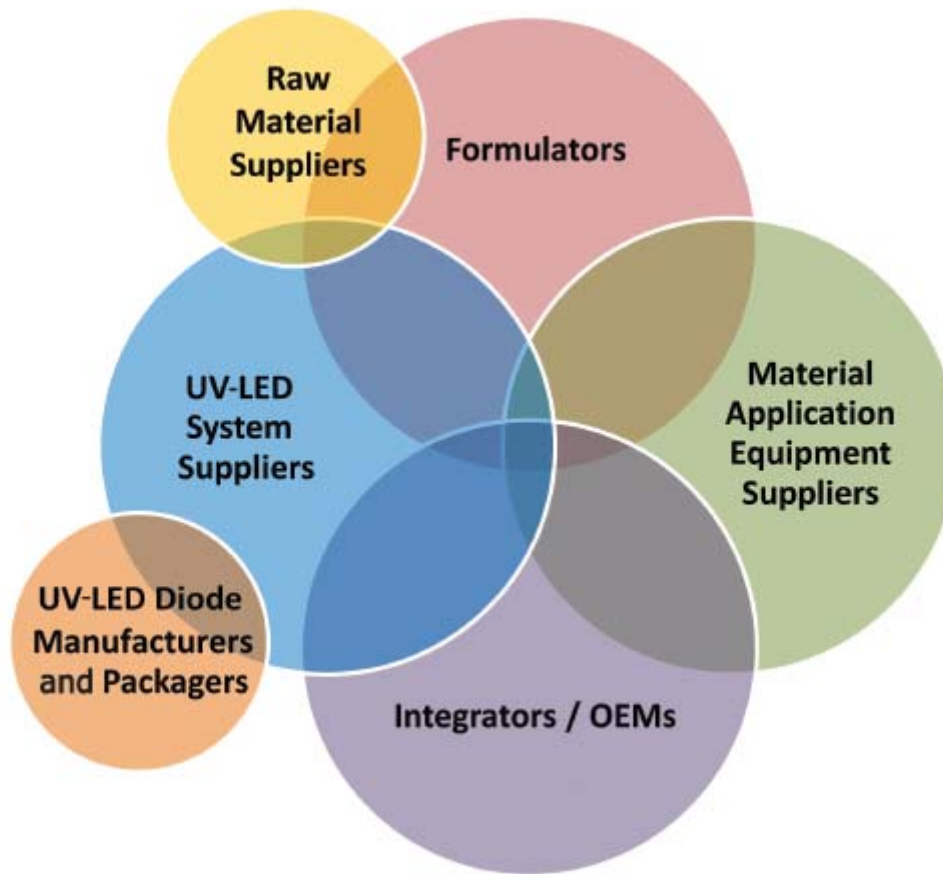
## Advantages

- Energy-saving potential (no preheating time, pulsable circuit)
- No ozone creation
- Almost no heat input to substrate
- Long durability
- Constant radiation output
- Free of mercury

## Challenges

- Food packaging (reactivity / limit of migration)
- Varnishes (curing of surface, yellowing, cost)
- Limited choice of raw materials
- Energy density – wavelength
- Young technology

# UV LED Technology at work



# EB technology

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## EB Offset

- Reel-fed offset printing  
(no lamp for sheetfed offset)
- Tension control of substrate  
(no intermediate drying)
- Flexible printing length  
(request of flexible packaging market)
- Inline printing machines of different  
machine manufacturers
- Central cylinder offset press

## EB flexo

- Central cylinder flexo  
(wet on wet printing)
- Various developments of technology  
(some with intermediate drying)

## Other developments

- Narrow web EB lamp
- Screen and gravure printing
- Inkjet

# EB technology – comparison

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## Advantages EB

- Process safety by controlled dose rate
- Low migration potential (photoinitiators, polymerisation)
- Low operating expenses (maintenance cycles, energy, spare parts)
- No heat input (IR) to substrate
- Free of mercury

## Challenges EB

- Investment costs
- Influence on substrates
  - Discolouration of some PA, PVC, OPP formulations
  - PE heat-seal temperature
  - OPP- hot tack window
  - Some substrates show fission products
  - Smell of substrates containing chlorine

# Inkjet

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- Established printing method for small print jobs
- LED-UV, as well in combination
- 3-D printing
- EB under development
- Many applications with exceptions to be developed

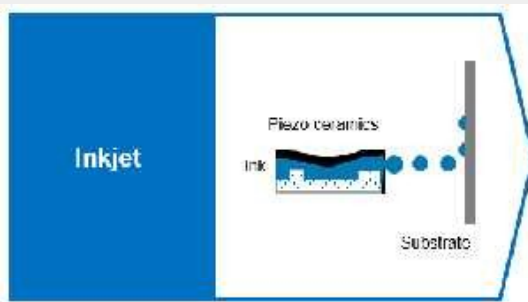


Image source: Siegwerk ([www.siegwerk.com](http://www.siegwerk.com))



# Inkjet

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## Advantages

- Prepress software-based only
- No set-up times
- Minimal wastage
- Individualization
- Non-contact printing

## Challenges

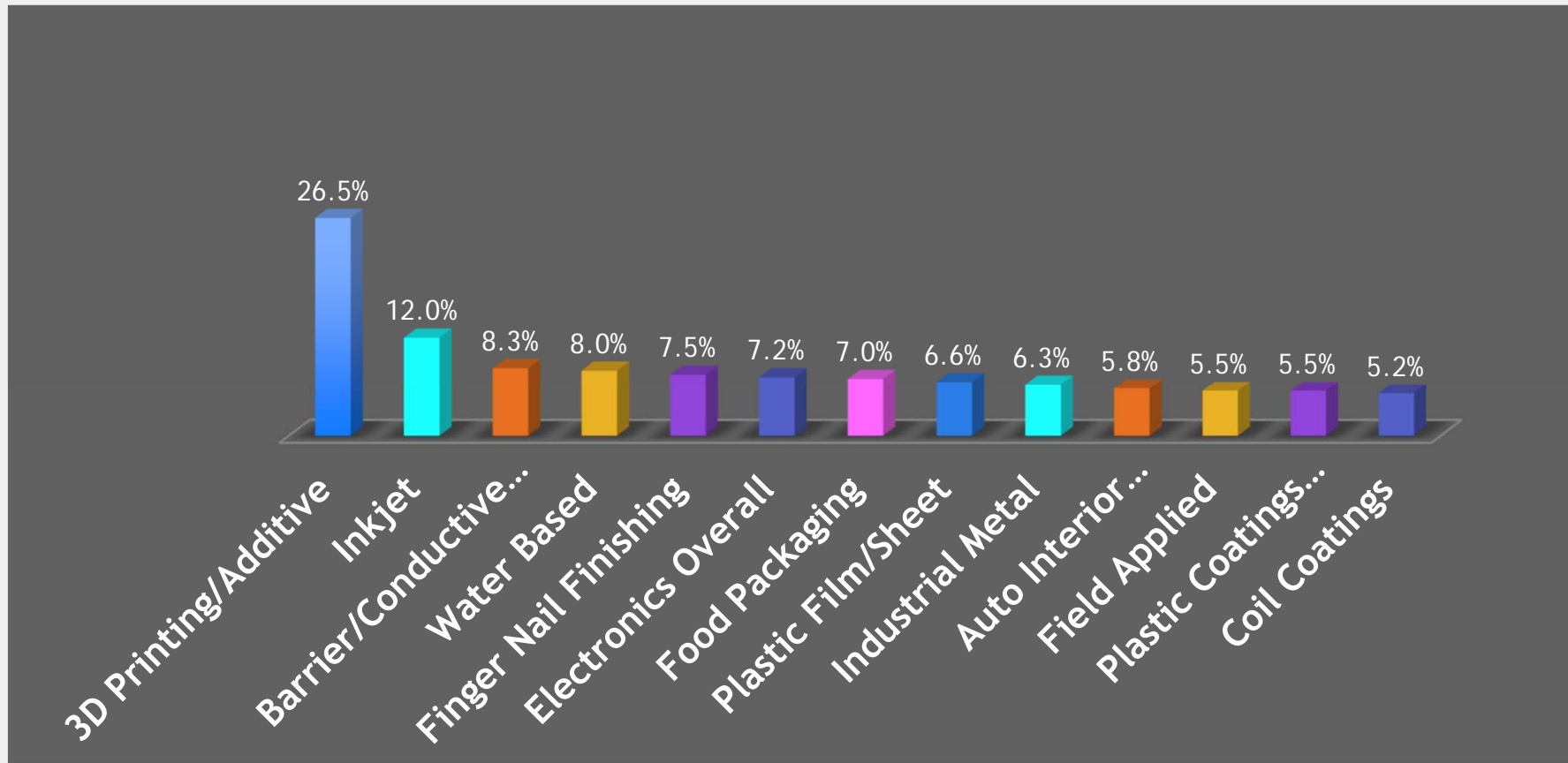
- Speed of printing
- Dependency of print head – ink
- Food packaging
- Limited choice of raw materials
- Colour spectrum – branding
- Higher resolution

# Future of Radiation Curing

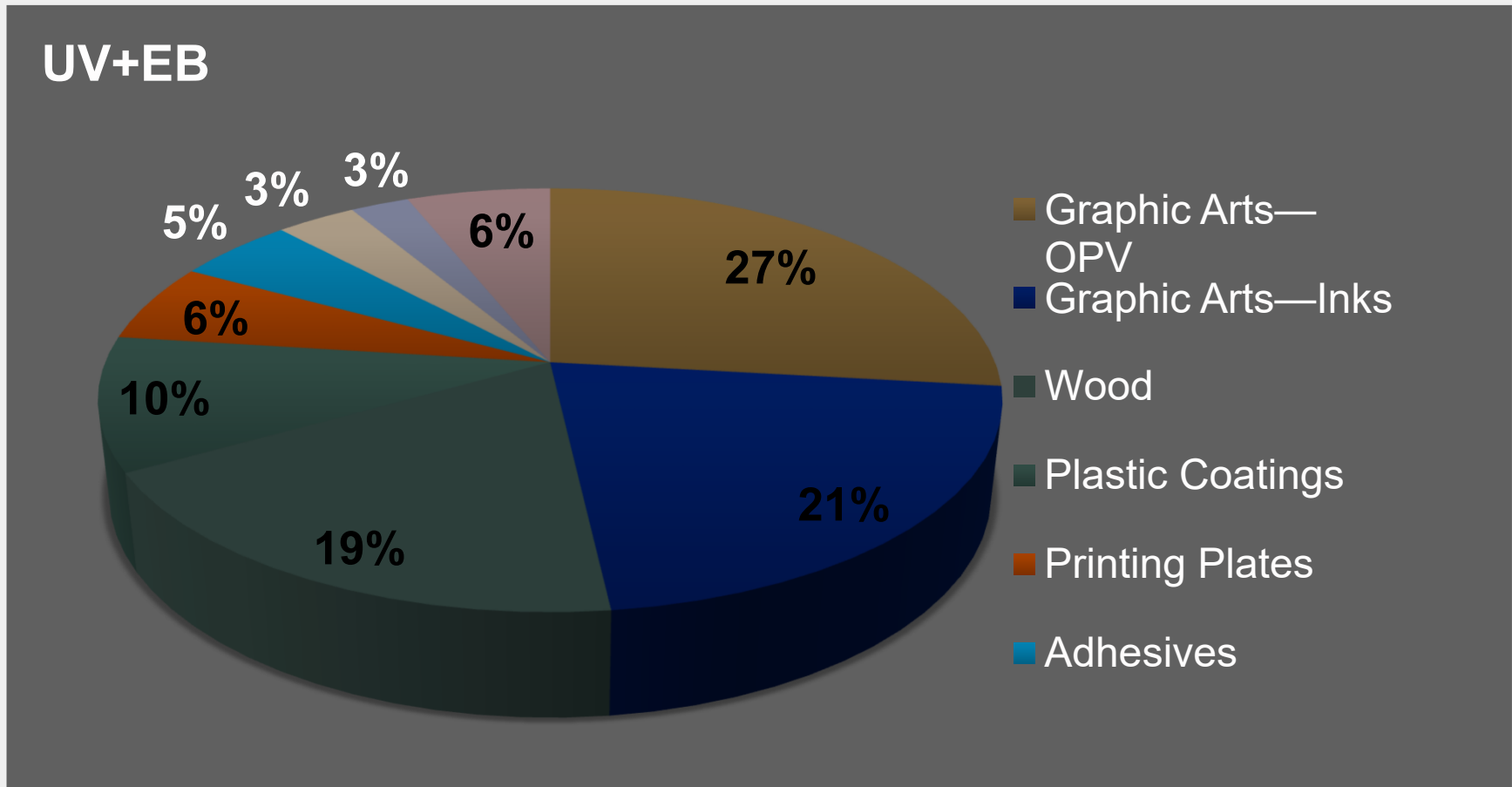
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- Low energy UV Curing.
- UV LED Curing.
- EB Curing
- Low Migration inks & Coatings.
- Hybrid inks which can be used for both UV & EB curing.

# Forecast of UV+ EB growth in next 2 years.



# UV+EB products usage in various applications.



- ## Motivations for Using UV+EB

1. Increase Productivity
2. Improve Physical Performance
3. Enabling/New
4. Cost Effective

- ## Most Important Advances in Last Two Years:

1. UV LEDs
2. Better Adhesion
3. Improved rub / weather Resistance
4. Fast Cure Speeds
5. Lower Cost Materials

# Future of Radiation Curing

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- ❖ Speed up manufacturing process.
- ❖ Reduction in production costs.
- ❖ Broaden market possibilities
- ❖ Broad substrates.
- ❖ Improve margins.
- ❖ Food safety.
- ❖ Health Safety.
- ❖ Environment.
- ❖ Safety.



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