

IMS1290 Bleed Blocker Plastisol

Description

ImageStar Bleed Blocker plastisol is a unique Non Phthalate underbase designed to prevent dye migration and fabric bleeding. It can be used to print on 50% cotton/ 50% polyester or polyester blended textiles. The IMS1290 Bleed Blocker is a neutral color and can be used as an underbase for white or color inks. This product is designed with a creamy texture and features excellent printability, fast flash, and a smooth surface. It can be printed as the low bleed component and cotton white can be printed on top for those shops that only want to use one white.

Preparation

Screen preparation when printing plastisol ink systems can vary depending on print run and design. Most stencil systems can be used with plastisol inks. To develop a higher profile or larger ink deposit, use a high solids emulsion or thick film to build the stencil profile. Bleed Blocker plastisol can be printed through a variety of mesh counts from 83 to 305 mesh. Best results for eliminating dye migration will be achieved using a 83 to 156 mesh.

Application

ImageStar Bleed Blocker will create a matte look if printed direct from the bucket. It will flash in 2 to 4 seconds and can be printed flashed printed to achieve the best bleed resistance on those hard to print fabrics. Plastisol can be printed with a variety of squeegees, with softer squeegees producing a higher ink profile.

Curing

Curing plastisol is critical and must be completed to assure wash fastness. Plastisol inks will never dry and must reach a cure temperature of 320⁰ F on the ink film. Gas dryers with forced air will provide the most efficient and consistent results. Curing should be checked periodically throughout the print run with a thermal probe. Wash testing is always the best test prior to production. Under-cured plastisol will wash off the garment and or crack and crock.

Wash-up

General ink removal from the screen can be done with most textile screen wash products. However, a good rule of thumb on chemistry for clean-up is to use press wipes for color changes and a screen wash or ink degradents prior to reclamation. Even after using a press wipe to remove the ink, an ink degradent or screen wash should be used prior to any water being applied to the screen. This will help reduce or eliminate most ghost haze stains. If staining still occurs, most screen chemical haze removers can remove it during the reclamation process.

Note: Always test final cure on different fabrics as some fabrics can hold less heat and thus absorb some of the heat from the ink film. Testing the surface of the ink film is always the most accurate measure of cure.