Best Image SP TMS 2

Sheetfed offset ink for synthetic type paper

❖ Features

- Best Image SP TMS 2 is a 100% oxidizing offset ink formulated for printing on non-porous and synthetic papers.
- Best Image SP TMS 2 does not cause the substrate to swell.
- Best Image SP TMS 2 is can be used to help prevent gas ghosting.

❖ Tips and Directions for Using Best SP

- Run small lifts to allow more air to circulate the printed surface. Too tall of a lift could cause the sheet on the bottom of the load not to dry. Handle each load with care. The slightest shift in the load could cause offsetting.
- Allow 24-48 to dry. The top sheet in a load maybe dry several hours after being printed, however the sheets on the bottom of the load will still be wet. Do not attempt to "air out" a load for at least 24 hours have passed. Do not run the job back thru the press for a minimum of 48 hours. Check the sheets at the bottom of the load for running back thru the press or before sending out for post-press work.
- Best Image SP TMS 2 will dry on most non-absorbent substrates; however, poor adhesion may occur. It is recommended that before printing on an unfamiliar substrate, samples should be submitted to test for drying as well as adhesion.
- Since Best Image SP TMS 2 is an oxidizing ink, it is apt to dry on press. Therefore, when the press is going to be stopped for an hour or longer, it is recommended that the rollers be washed. It is also suggested that the ink in the fountain be agitated, while running and stopped, to keep it from skinning in the fountain. Do not use an anti-skinning spray to keep ink from skinning in the fountain. This could cause the ink to be slow drying once it is printed.
- When using Best Image SP TMS 2, keep the water feed at a minimum. Too much water will cause poor ink transfer and slow drying. When printing multiple colors, excessive water in a previous printing unit(s) tends to cause poor ink transfer in succeeding units. Ink that has become emulsified, it will take longer to dry. This can occur from too much water being feed to the plate. This problem is more predominate on light coverage jobs. It can also happen when the sheet size is smaller than the plate. The water will migrate from the ends of the rollers to the center. Thus causing the ink on the end of the sheet to become emulsified and slow to dry. On long runs it is also recommended that the ink in the fountain and on the rollers should be changed to prevent emulsification and slow drying.

- If printing on both sides of the substrate, please allow enough time for the first side to dry before running the second pass. Running the second pass to soon after printing the first side may cause offsetting.
- Do not add any extra dryer or reducers to the Best Image SP TMS 2. Adding extra dryer will not speed up the drying. It will only weaken the ink and cause you to run more ink thus causing the ink to take longer to dry. Adding reducer will also slow the drying down. If any changes need to be made to the tack or body, contact your ink supplier.
- Drying time will vary depending on the pressroom conditions. During cold and or wet weather, the conditions in the pressroom may change causing the ink to take longer to dry. A job printed on a hot, low humidity day in July will dry faster than the same job printed on a cold and rainy day in January. Under these conditions, please allow for more time to dry. It would also help to circulate the air around the printed job to aid in the drying.

❖ Resistance

Color	Lightfastness		Heat	Soap	Solvent
	Full	Diluted (1/10)			
Best SP Yellow	4	2	4	5	5
Best SP Magenta	4*	2*	5	1	3
Best SP Cyan	8	7	5	5	5
Best SP Black	8	7	5	5	5

Lightfastness – Printed sample is exposed in a Fade-O-Meter and is rated based on it degree of discolorization and exposure time. "*" denotes that color extremely deteriorates when exposed to moisture/rain. "Y" denotes yellowing.

Lightfastness

1 - 10 hours or less	5 - 60 ~ 100 hours
2 - 10 ~ 20 hours	6 - 100 ~ 300 hours
3 - 20 ~ 40 hours	7 - 300 ~ 1000 hours
4 - 40 ~ 60 hours	8 - 1000 hours or more

Heat Resistance – A printed samples is heated to 302°F in a dry hot air circulating over for 10 minutes. It is rated based on it degree of discoloration. 1 = poor, 5 = excellent.

Soap Resistance – A gel of 10% soap is placed on a printed sample for 1 hour. It is rated based on it degree of discoloration. 1 = poor, 5 = excellent.

Solvent Resistance – A printed sample is dipped into a 50/50 blend of toluene and acetone. It is rated based on it degree of discoloration. 1 = poor, 5 = excellent.

***** All information is based on results from experience and tests according to the testing method of T&K Toka and is believed to be accurate; however, there are not any standard values. Since T&K Toka cannot know all of the many different uses its product may be put, or the condition of use, T&K Toka does not make any warranty, either written or implied. Before a job is printed, you should thoroughly pretest the ink to be sure it does suit your requirements. The ink may be reformulated for improvement without any prior notice. Suggestions of uses should not be taken at inducements to infringe any patents. Please refer to the MSDS for additional information.