



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
28.03.2012 Bulletin 2012/13

(51) Int Cl.:
B41F 23/00 (2006.01) **B41F 15/12** (2006.01)
B41F 11/02 (2006.01) **B41F 13/08** (2006.01)
B41F 19/00 (2006.01) **B05D 3/00** (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **10179681.1**

(22) Date of filing: **24.09.2010**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME RS

(72) Inventor: **Gygi, Mathias**
CH-3185 Schmitten (CH)

(74) Representative: **Noll, Ronald**
c/o UniConcept IP Solutions Sàrl
Au Trésy 22
1125 Monnaz (CH)

(71) Applicant: **KBA-NotaSys SA**
1000 Lausanne 22 (CH)

(54) **System and method for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle applied on a sheet-like or web-like substrate**

(57) There is described a system and method for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle applied on a sheet-like or web-like substrate. The system comprises a processing unit (10*) with at least one magnetic-field-inducing device for orienting the magnetic flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle applied on the substrate, which processing unit (10*) is located along a path of the substrate in such a way that the substrate is brought into contact with or in close proximity to

the processing unit (10*) and the at least one magnetic-field-inducing device. The system further comprises at least one drying or curing unit (60) disposed in the vicinity of the processing unit (10*) for drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle to fix the orientation of the magnetic flakes contained therein while the substrate is still in contact with or in close proximity to the processing unit (10*) and the at least one magnetic-field-inducing device before the substrate is taken away from the at least one magnetic-field-inducing device.

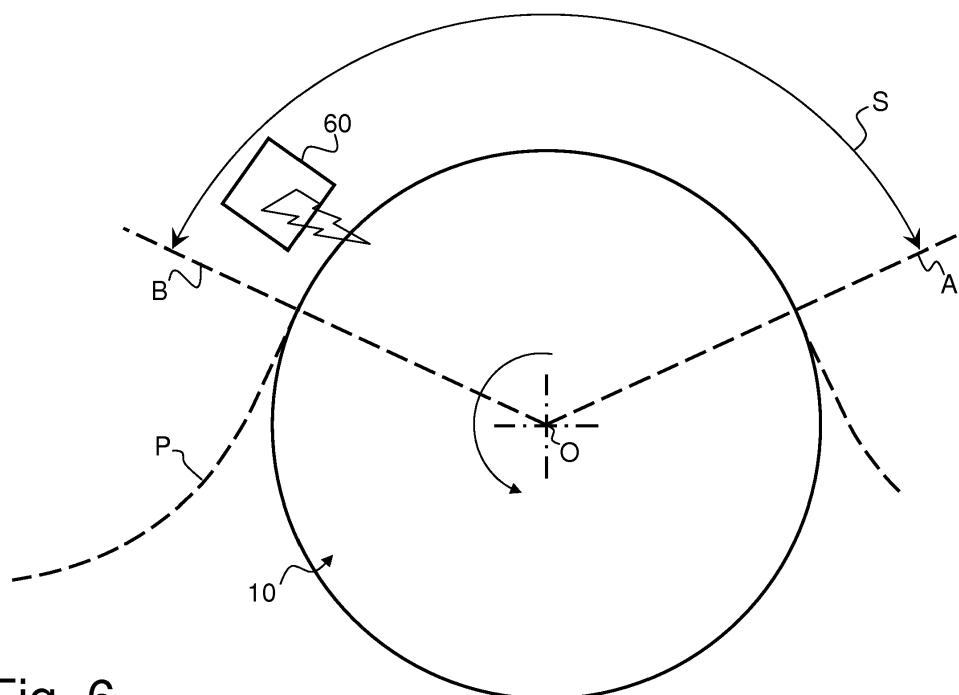


Fig. 6

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention generally relates to a system and method for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle applied on a sheet-like or web-like substrate. The present invention is especially applicable and usable in the context of the production of security documents, such as banknotes. The present invention also relates to a printing press comprising such a system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] A printing press comprising a cylinder body for orienting magnetic flakes is known as such in the art. Such a printing press is for instance disclosed in International application No. WO 2005/000585 A1 filed in the name of the present Applicant.

[0003] One embodiment of a sheet-fed printing press disclosed in International application No. WO 2005/000585 A1 is represented in Figure 1. This printing press is adapted to print sheets according to the silk-screen printing process and comprises a feeding station 1 for feeding successive sheets to a silk-screen printing group 2 where silk-screen patterns are applied onto the sheets. In this example the printing group 2 comprises an impression cylinder 2a cooperating with two screen cylinders 2b, 2c placed in succession along the printing path of the sheets. Once processed in the printing group 2, the freshly printed sheets are transported by means of a conveyor system 3 to a delivery station 4 comprising a plurality of delivery pile units, three in this example. The conveyor system 3 is typically an endless chain conveyor system comprising a plurality of spaced-apart gripper bars (not shown in Figure 1) extending transversely to the sheet transporting direction, each gripper bar comprising grippers for holding a leading edge of the sheets.

[0004] In the example illustrated in Figure 1, a processing unit 10* comprising a cylinder 10 carrying a plurality of magnetic-field-inducing devices is located along the path of the sheets carried by the chain conveyor system 3. This cylinder 10 is designed to apply a magnetic field to selected locations of the sheets for the purpose of orienting magnetic flakes contained in the patterns of ink or varnish which have been freshly-applied on the sheets in the printing group 2. A drying or curing unit 5 is provided downstream of the cylinder 10 for drying, respectively curing, the ink/varnish applied onto the sheets after the magnetic flakes have been oriented, such unit 5 being typically an infrared drying unit or a UV curing unit depending on the type of ink or varnish used.

[0005] An improved cylinder configuration forms the subject-matter of International application No. WO 2008/102303 A2 in the name of the present Applicant, which publication is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0006] Further details regarding silk-screen printing presses, including relevant details of the silk-screen printing press illustrated in Figure 1, can be found in European patent applications Nos. EP 0 723 864 A1, EP 0 769 376 A1 and in International applications Nos. WO 97/29912 A1, WO 97/34767 A1, WO 03/093013 A2, WO 2004/096545 A2, WO 2005/095109 A1 and WO 2005/102699 A1, all incorporated by reference in the present application.

[0007] Silk-screen printing is in particular adopted, in the context of the production of security documents, such as banknotes, to print optically-variable patterns onto the documents, including so-called iridescent patterns and OVI® patterns (OVI® is a registered trademark of SICPA Holding SA, Switzerland). Such patterns are printed using inks or varnishes containing special pigments or flakes producing optically variable effects.

[0008] So-called "magnetic flakes" are also known in the art, which flakes have the particularity that they can be oriented or aligned by an appropriately-applied magnetic field. While the terminology "magnetic flakes" is used, it should be understood that this terminology designates flakes that can be oriented using a magnetic field, including flakes that are not necessarily magnetic per se but are capable of being oriented using a magnetic field. Such magnetic flakes and method for orienting such magnetic flakes are discussed in particular in US Patent No. US 4,838,648, European patent application No. EP 0 686 675 A1, and International applications Nos. WO 02/073250 A2, WO 03/000801 A2, WO 2004/007095 A2, WO 2004/007096 A2, WO 2005/002866 A1, all incorporated by reference in the present application.

[0009] The most convenient method to apply the above magnetic flakes is by silk-screen printing as discussed in the above-mentioned International application WO 2005/000585 A1. This is mainly due to the fact that the flakes have a relatively important size which restricts the choice of available printing processes for applying inks or varnishes containing such flakes. In particular, one has to ensure that the flakes are not destroyed or damaged during the printing process, and silk-screen printing constitutes the most convenient printing process to achieve this goal. Furthermore, silk-screen printing has the advantage that relatively thick layers of ink or varnish can be applied. Furthermore, the inks or varnishes used in silk-screen printing exhibit a relatively low viscosity which favours proper orientation of the magnetic flakes.

[0010] Nevertheless, other printing processes could be envisaged to apply inks and varnishes containing magnetic flakes. In European patent application EP 1 650 042 A1, it is for instance proposed to apply such magnetic flakes in an intaglio printing process, whereby the paste-like intaglio ink containing the flakes is heated to decrease the viscosity of the ink and thereby allow the flakes to be oriented more easily. This can be performed in a conventional intaglio printing press, since the plate cylinder of such presses is commonly brought to an operating temperature of approximately 80 °C during print-

ing operations.

[0011] Orientation of the magnetic flakes is carried out by applying an adequate magnetic field to the freshly-applied ink or varnish containing the magnetic flakes. By appropriately shaping the field lines of the magnetic field, as for instance discussed in the above-mentioned patent publications, the magnetic flakes can be aligned in any desired pattern producing a corresponding optically-variable effect which is very difficult, if not impossible to counterfeit.

[0012] As already mentioned hereinabove, an adequate solution for orienting the magnetic flakes consists in bringing the sheets in contact with a rotating cylinder carrying a plurality of magnetic-field-inducing devices.

[0013] Referring again to Figure 1, and as discussed in International application No. WO 2005/000585 A1, the cylinder 10 could alternatively be located at the sheet transfer location 3a between the impression cylinder 2a and the conveyor system 3. Still according to another embodiment envisaged in International application No. WO 2005/000585 A1, the impression cylinder 2a itself could be designed as a cylinder carrying magnetic-field-inducing devices.

[0014] In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, the cylinder 10 used to orient the magnetic flakes advantageously cooperates with the non-freshly-printed side of the sheets, thereby preventing smearing problems, the magnetic field being applied from the back side of the sheets through the freshly-printed patterns of ink or varnish. During orientation of the magnetic flakes, i.e. at the time when a sheet carried by the conveyor system 3 contacts the upper part of the circumference of the cylinder 10, the cylinder 10 is rotated at a circumferential speed corresponding to the speed of the transported sheets so that there is no relative displacement between the transported sheets and the circumference of the cylinder. As illustrated, the cylinder 10 is placed in the path of the chain conveyor system 3 such that the sheets follow a curved path tangential to the outer circumference of the cylinder 10, thereby enabling part of the surface of the processed sheet to be brought in contact with the outer circumference of the cylinder 10.

[0015] In the context of the production of banknotes, in particular, each printed sheet (or each successive portion of a continuous web, in case of web-printing) carries an array of imprints arranged in a matrix of rows and columns, which imprints ultimately form individual securities after final cutting of the sheets or web portions. The cylinder used to orient the magnetic flakes is therefore typically provided with as many magnetic-field-inducing devices as there are imprints on the sheets or web portions.

[0016] As illustrated in Figure 1, drying or curing of the ink or varnish vehicle is performed downstream of the cylinder 10 by means of a suitable drying or curing unit 5, i.e. after the substrate has been taken away from the processing unit 10* where orientation of the magnetic flakes is being carried out.

[0017] Tests have shown that the separation of the substrate from the processing unit 10* where orientation of the flakes is carried out may cause undesired effects on the resulting orientation of the flakes as such separation necessarily leads to a modification of the magnetic field applied to the substrate.

[0018] One solution to this problem may consist in using electro-magnets to act as the magnetic-field-inducing devices and sequentially interrupting the applied magnetic field, row after row, before the substrate is separated from the processing unit, but this is costly solution (compared to the use of permanent magnets) and may not ultimately solve all issues as the shutting down of the electro-magnets may also affect the orientation of the flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle applied on the substrate.

[0019] There is therefore a need for an improved solution to cope with the above-mentioned problem.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0020] A general aim of the invention is therefore to improve the known systems and processes.

[0021] More specifically an aim of the present invention is to provide a solution that ensures that separation of the substrate from the processing unit where orientation of the magnetic flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle is carried out has as little effect as possible on the resulting optical effect to be induced in the layer of ink or varnish applied on the substrate..

[0022] Still another aim of the present invention is to provide a solution that can suitably be integrated in a practical system, especially in a printing press.

[0023] These aims are achieved thanks to the solution defined in the claims.

[0024] There is accordingly provided a system as defined in claim 1, namely a system for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle applied on a sheet-like or web-like substrate, which system comprises a processing unit with at least one magnetic-field-inducing device for orienting the magnetic flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle applied on the substrate, which processing unit is located along a path of the substrate in such a way that the substrate is brought into contact with or in close proximity to the processing unit and the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device. The system further comprises at least one drying or curing unit disposed in the vicinity of the processing unit for drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle to fix the orientation of the magnetic flakes contained therein while the substrate is still in contact with or in close proximity to the processing unit and the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device before the substrate is taken away from the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device.

[0025] There is also provided a process as defined in claim 10, namely a process for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle applied on a sheet-

like or web-like substrate, which process includes the following steps :

- (a) bringing the substrate into contact with or in close proximity to at least one magnetic-field-inducing device for orienting the magnetic flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle applied on the substrate, and
- (b) drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle to fix the orientation of the magnetic flakes contained therein, step (b) being performed while the substrate is still in contact with or in close proximity to the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device before the substrate is taken away from the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device.

[0026] Preferably, the processing unit comprises a cylinder body and the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device is disposed on an outer circumference of the cylinder body. In this context, the substrate is advantageously brought into contact with or in close proximity to the outer circumference of the cylinder body over a selected angular sector and the said at least one drying or curing unit is located proximate to the outer circumference of the cylinder body at a downstream end of the selected angular sector.

[0027] In the context of the invention, the processing unit may comprise a plurality of magnetic-field-inducing devices distributed in a matrix-like arrangement for orienting the magnetic flakes contained in a plurality of ink or varnish patterns applied on the substrate in a corresponding matrix-like arrangement. In the case of a cylinder body as mentioned above, the plurality of magnetic-field-inducing devices would be distributed on the outer circumference of the cylinder body.

[0028] Preferably, the said at least one drying or curing unit is a UV-curing unit, i.e. a unit capable of applying UV radiation to the substrate, to induce polymerisation of the ink or varnish vehicle.

[0029] Advantageously, use can be made of LED elements, preferably LED elements producing radiation in the UV range. Such LED elements may conveniently be arranged in the form of a longitudinal bar extending transversely to the path of the substrate.

[0030] Also claimed are the use of the above system for the production of security documents, such as banknotes, and a printing press comprising such a system.

[0031] Advantageous embodiments of the invention form the subject-matter of the dependent claims and are discussed below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0032] Other features and advantages of the present invention will appear more clearly from reading the following detailed description of embodiments of the invention which are presented solely by way of non-restrictive

examples and illustrated by the attached drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a sheet-fed silk-screen printing press incorporating a processing unit for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle, which processing unit preferably comprises a cylinder body;

Figure 2 is a schematic perspective view of a portion of a suitable cylinder body for orienting the magnetic flakes;

Figure 3 is a schematic perspective view of annular supporting rings forming part of the cylinder body illustrated in Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the arrangement of the magnetic-field-inducing devices carried by the cylinder body of Figures 2 and 3 about the axis of rotation of the cylinder body shown by a dashed line;

Figure 5 is a side view of a sheet-fed silk-screen printing press incorporating a system according to the invention, including a processing unit preferably comprising a cylinder body; and

Figure 6 is a schematic side view illustrating the cooperation of the processing unit shown in Figure 5 with the path of the substrate, and wherein a drying or curing unit is further provided proximate to the processing unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

[0033] The invention will be described hereinafter in the context of a sheet-fed silk-screen printing press for printing security papers, in particular banknotes. The silk-screen printing press may be a printing press as illustrated in Figure 1 or any other type of silk-screen printing press, as for instance illustrated in the preferred embodiment of Figure 5. The illustrated embodiments show a processing unit (hereinafter designated by reference numeral 10*) of the type having a cylinder body which is in particular adapted for cooperation with a chain conveyor system of the type comprising a plurality of spaced-apart grippers bars as already discussed hereinabove. The invention is equally applicable to any other cylinder configuration that could be installed between the printing group of a silk-screen printing press and the delivery station 4. For instance, according to a possible alternate embodiment of the invention, the cylinder body could be part of a processing unit comprising a plurality of processing cylinders each with its own sheet grippers. In other words, while the illustrated embodiment shows a cylinder body adapted for cooperating with a chain conveyor system, this shall not as such be regarded as an aspect limiting the scope of the invention.

[0034] Furthermore, rather than having a single chain conveyor system as illustrated in Figure 1, the printing press could be provided with (see Figure 5) a first chain

conveyor system 31 located upstream of the processing unit 10* for transporting the sheets to the processing unit 10* and transferring the sheets to the cylinder body 10 (in which case the cylinder body would comprises its own grippers for taking hold of a leading edge of the sheets) and a second chain conveyor system 32 located downstream of the processing unit 10* for taking the sheets away from the processing unit 10* to the delivery station 4.

[0035] In addition, while the illustrated embodiments show a processing unit 10* adapted for processing sheets, the processing of a continuous web is also envisaged as a possible implementation of the present invention. It is furthermore to be appreciated that the use of a cylinder body (or cylinder) is only a preferred, but advantageous, solution. In the context of the present invention, other processing units could be envisaged as long as they are suitable to orient the flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle applied on the substrate.

[0036] Figure 5 shows a side view of a sheet-fed silk-screen printing press incorporating a system according to the invention, including a processing unit 10* preferably comprising a cylinder body 10. The same reference numerals as in Figure 1 are used in Figure 5 to designate the same elements which do not require any further explanation. It suffices to understand that the main difference between the embodiments of Figure 5 and of Figure 1 resides in the fact that two chain conveyor systems 31, 32 cooperating with the processing unit 10* are provided in the embodiment of Figure 5, rather than only one. More precisely, a first chain conveyor system 31 is located upstream of the processing unit 10*, while a second chain conveyor system 32 is located downstream of the processing unit 10*.

[0037] Figures 2 to 4 illustrate a possible, and preferred, embodiment of the processing unit 10* comprising a cylinder body 10 of the same type as disclosed in International application No. WO 2008/102303 A2 which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0038] Figure 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the cylinder body 10. A common shaft member has been omitted in this Figure, which common shaft member is described in greater detail in International application No. WO 2008/102303 A2.

[0039] As shown in Figure 2, the cylinder body 10 exhibits an essentially cylindrical outer shape with a clearance 10a extending axially over a length of the cylinder body 10. Such clearance 10a may accommodate grippers (not shown) for holding a leading edge of the sheets. In this preferred example, a cover plate 101 is provided on an outer circumference of the cylinder body 10. This cover plate 101, which is made of material exhibiting a low magnetic permeability is advantageously clamped at both extremities in the region of the clearance 10a. Clamping means 102, 103 are provided for this purpose, which clamping means are designed to secure the cover plate 101 in an adequate manner on the outer circumference of the cylinder body 10. More precisely, the cover

plate 101 is clamped at one end by first clamping bars 102 and at the other end by second clamping bars 103. While this is not shown in detail, the second clamping bars 103 are designed to be displaceable on the cylinder body 10 so as to adjust the tension of the cover plate 101.

[0040] As further illustrated in Figure 2, the cover plate 101 is provided in this example with a plurality of rectangular openings 101 a. The positions of these openings 101 a is made to correspond to the positions of below-located magnetic-field-inducing devices. The openings 101 a are as such optional and are preferable in case use is made of a particular type of magnetic-field-inducing devices, such as those described in WO 2005/002866 A1 which are to be disposed preferably in close proximity with the ink/varnish pattern containing the magnetic flakes to be oriented. With other types of magnetic-field-inducing devices, one might omit the openings 101 a.

[0041] A plurality of small openings 101 b visible on the upper part of Figure 2 are further provided in this example along a plurality of annular lines shown as dashed lines in the lower part of Figure 2. As described in International application No. WO 2008/102303 A2, these openings 101 b communicate with a plurality of suction outlets located below the cover plate 101 and designed to permit aspiration of the processed sheet against the circumference of the cylinder body 10.

[0042] Figure 3 is a view of part of the cylinder body 10 illustrated in Figure 2 without the cover plate 101. As this is visible in Figure 3, the cylinder body 10 comprises a plurality of annular supporting rings 40 distributed axially along the axis of rotation of the cylinder body 10. In the illustrated example, five identical annular supporting rings 40 are provided. An additional ring 45 is provided at the outermost right extremity of the cylinder body 10. This additional ring 45 essentially fulfils the function of supporting the right-hand side of the cover plate 101 shown in Figure 2 and provides symmetry to the overall cylinder body 10.

[0043] Each annular supporting ring 40 is preferably provided with a peripheral mounting groove 40a and a pair of peripheral supporting shoulders 40b extending on each side of the annular mounting groove 40a. A plurality of supporting members 50 are mounted on the peripheral mounting groove 40a, which supporting members 50 are designed to receive a corresponding magnetic-field-inducing element (not shown).

[0044] Such magnet-field-inducing element can be as simple as a permanent magnet as illustrated in Figure 4 of International application WO 2005/000585 A1 or a device comprising a body of permanent magnetic material the surface of which is engraved to cause perturbations of its magnetic field as discussed in International application WO 2005/002866 A1. Within the scope of the present invention, the magnet-field-generating devices can be any type of device susceptible of producing a magnetic field capable of orienting the magnetic flakes contained in the ink/varnish patterns applied on the substrate to be processed, such as electro-magnets.

[0045] Figure 4 is a schematic illustration of the said supporting members 50 according to a possible mounting configuration about the axis of rotation O of the cylinder body 10. In Figure 4, all the other elements of the cylinder body 10 have been omitted so as to show all the supporting members 50 in their mounting positions. In the illustrated embodiment, one may appreciate that eight supporting members 50 are provided on each annular supporting ring 40, thus totalling forty supporting members 50, each designed to form a corresponding magnetic-field-inducing device for cooperation with a corresponding one of forty different locations on the sheets being processed. According to the illustrated embodiment, one will therefore understand that the resulting cylinder body is adapted for cooperation with sheets on the surface of which an array of forty magnetic-flakes-containing patterns arranged in a matrix of five columns and eight rows has been printed. Such arrangement is obviously purely illustrative and other arrangements might be envisaged.

[0046] Referring again to Figure 3, one may appreciate that the peripheral supporting shoulders 40b have a diameter such that the supporting members 50 (and accordingly the magnetic-field-inducing devices as well) are almost completely enclosed between the supporting shoulders 40b. In other words, the supporting shoulders 40b are designed to provide a support on each side of the magnetic-field-inducing devices, along the axis of rotation of the cylinder body 10.

[0047] As is also apparent from looking at Figure 3, the peripheral mounting groove 40a preferably exhibits an inverted-T shape for insertion of the supporting members 50. Each supporting member 50 exhibits a corresponding T-shape matching that of the peripheral mounting groove 40a. Each supporting member 50 is preferably provided with its own clamping element 51 (visible in Figure 4) adapted for cooperation with the peripheral mounting groove 40a of the annular supporting rings 40 for securing the magnetic-field-inducing devices in place at any desired position along the peripheral mounting groove 40a. In this way, each magnetic-field-inducing device can be adjusted freely along the circumference of the annular supporting rings 40, independently of the other magnetic-field-inducing devices disposed on the same annular supporting ring 40.

[0048] The annular supporting rings 40 discussed above (as well as the additional ring 45) are mounted on a common shaft member (not shown — see International application No. WO 2008/102303 A2) by way of a central opening 400 visible in Figures 2 and 3. Preferably, each ring 40 (and 45) comprises an inner mounting groove 400a extending parallel to the axis of rotation O of the cylinder body 10. This inner mounting groove 400a is designed to enable mounting on the rings 40, 45 at a determined angular position about the common shaft member. To this end, a mounting bar (not shown) is secured to a longitudinal portion of the common shaft member, which mounting bar cooperates with the inner mount-

ing grooves 400a of the annular supporting rings 40. In this way, each annular supporting ring 40 is precisely positioned with respect to the common shaft member and according to a same common angular reference position.

[0049] The supporting members 50 and annular supporting rings 40 are preferably made of aluminium, or any other material exhibiting a low magnetic permeability. Advantageously, each annular supporting ring 40 is freely adjustable along the axis of the common shaft member, independently of the other annular supporting rings 40.

[0050] Further information about the cylinder body 10 may be found in International application No. WO 2008/102303 A2.

[0051] Figure 6 is a schematic side view illustrating the cooperation of the cylinder body 10 with the path P of the sheets in Figure 5. As mentioned hereinabove, it is to be understood that sheets are being transferred, with the freshly-printed side (where the ink or varnish vehicle containing the magnetic flakes is applied) oriented upwards, to the cylinder body 10 by the upstream-located chain conveyor system 31 (not shown in Figure 6 but located on the right-hand side of the cylinder body 10 in Figure 6) and then taken away from the cylinder body 10 by the downstream-located chain conveyor system 32 (not shown in Figure 6 but located on the left-hand side of the cylinder body 10 in Figure 6). The sheets therefore follow a curved path P (from right to left in Figures 5 and 6) about the outer circumference of the cylinder body 10, which cylinder body 10 is made to rotate around its axis of rotation O (in a counterclockwise direction as illustrated by the arrow in Figure 6) in synchronism with the displacement of the sheets and the movement of the gripper bars of the chain conveyor systems 31, 32. More precisely, the cylinder body 10 is provided with grippers (not shown) to hold a leading edge of the sheets.

[0052] When a new sheet is arriving, the cylinder body 10 is positioned in such a way that the grippers thereof are brought in the vicinity of the gripper bar of the upstream-located chain gripper system 31 to allow transfer of the corresponding sheet onto the circumference of the cylinder body 10 in a manner known as such in the art. Transfer of the sheet from the cylinder body 10 to the downstream-located chain conveyor system 32 is made in a similar way.

[0053] Line A in Figure 6 schematically designates the location where the sheet is transferred to the cylinder body 10 from the upstream-located chain conveyor system 31. Similarly, line B in Figure 6 schematically designates the location where the sheet is taken away from the cylinder body 10 and transferred to the downstream-located chain conveyor system 32. Lines A and B delimit an angular sector S along the circumference of the cylinder body 10 where each sheet is being brought into contact with (or at least in close proximity to) the outer circumference of the cylinder body 10. This angular sector S defines the region where orientation of the magnetic flakes is carried out. While the angular sector S shown in Figure 6 is smaller than 180°, this shall only be con-

sidered to be illustrative. The angular sector S may alternately be chosen to be as wide as possible, especially greater than 180°.

[0054] According to the invention, at least one drying or curing unit 60 is provided in the vicinity of the processing unit 10* for drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle to fix the orientation of the magnetic flakes contained therein while the substrate is still in contact with or in close proximity to the processing unit 10* (and the magnetic-field-inducing devices) before the substrate is taken away from the magnetic-field-inducing devices.

[0055] More precisely, in the particular and preferred embodiment shown in Figures 5 and 6, the drying or curing unit 60 is located proximate to the outer circumference of the cylinder body 10 at a downstream end of the angular sector S.

[0056] In this way, drying or curing of the ink or varnish vehicle can be performed before actual separation of the substrate from the processing unit, thereby avoiding the problems mentioned in the preamble hereof.

[0057] It shall be understood that the drying or curing of the ink or varnish vehicle does not necessarily need to be complete, i.e. it may suffice to partly dry or induce partial curing of the ink or varnish vehicle to prevent the flakes from moving too much during separation of the substrate from the processing unit. In that respect, it may still be necessary to provide an additional drying or curing unit 5 along the path of the sheet downstream of the processing unit 10* as shown in Figure 5. This being said, the drying or curing unit 60 may be of a type suitable to dry or cure almost completely the ink or varnish vehicle, without there being a need anymore for an additional drying or curing unit 5.

[0058] In view of the above considerations, the drying or curing unit 60 may be of any suitable type. It is however preferred and advantageous to use a UV-curing unit, i.e. a unit suitable for applying UV radiation to the substrate (provided the ink or varnish vehicle is a UV-curable ink or varnish vehicle).

[0059] Advantageously, the drying or curing unit 60 may include LED elements, preferably LED elements producing radiation in the UV range (or "UV-LED curing elements"). Such LED elements may conveniently be arranged in the form of a longitudinal bar extending transversely to the path of the substrate.

[0060] Various modifications and/or improvements may be made to the above-described embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the annexed claims. For instance, while the invention was described in the context of a printing press adapted for sheet printing, the invention is equally applicable to the printing on a continuous web of material.

[0061] Furthermore, while silk-screen printing is a preferred printing process for applying the ink/varnish patterns contained the magnetic flakes to be oriented, other printing process might be envisaged, such as the intaglio printing process as discussed in European patent application EP 1 650 042 A1. In other words, the present in-

vention can be applied to any suitable printing process and printing press.

[0062] Lastly, use may conveniently be made of the solution described in International application No. WO 2008/139373 A1 in the name of the present Applicant, which publication is also incorporated herein by reference.

10 Claims

1. System for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle applied on a sheet-like or web-like substrate, which system comprises a processing unit (10*) with at least one magnetic-field-inducing device for orienting the magnetic flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle applied on the substrate, which processing unit (10*) is located along a path (P) of the substrate in such a way that the substrate is brought into contact with or in close proximity to the processing unit (10*) and the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device,

characterized in that the system further comprises at least one drying or curing unit (60) disposed in the vicinity of the processing unit (10*) for drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle to fix the orientation of the magnetic flakes contained therein while the substrate is still in contact with or in close proximity to the processing unit (10*) and the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device before the substrate is taken away from the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device.

2. System according to claim 1, wherein the processing unit (10*) comprises a cylinder body (10) and wherein said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device is disposed on an outer circumference of the cylinder body (10).

3. System according to claim 2, wherein the substrate is brought into contact with or in close proximity to the outer circumference of the cylinder body (10) over a selected angular sector (S) and wherein the said at least one drying or curing unit (60) is located proximate to the outer circumference of the cylinder body (10) at a downstream end of the selected angular sector (S).

4. System according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said cylinder body (10) comprises a plurality of magnetic-field-inducing devices distributed on the outer circumference of the cylinder body (10).

5. System according to claim 4, wherein the cylinder body (10) further comprises a plurality of distinct annular supporting rings (40) distributed axially along a common shaft member, each annular supporting ring (40) carrying a set of said magnetic-field-induc-

ing devices which are distributed circumferentially on an outer circumference of the annular supporting rings (40), each said annular supporting ring (40) being preferably freely adjustable along the axis of the common shaft member, independently of the other annular supporting rings (40).

6. System according to claim 1, wherein the processing unit (10*) comprises a plurality of magnetic-field-inducing devices distributed in a matrix-like arrangement for orienting the magnetic flakes contained in a plurality of ink or varnish patterns applied on the substrate in a corresponding matrix-like arrangement.
7. System according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the said at least one drying or curing unit (60) is a UV-curing unit.
8. System according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the said at least one drying or curing unit (60) comprises LED elements, preferably LED elements producing radiation in the UV range.
9. System according to claim 8, wherein said LED elements are arranged in the form of a longitudinal bar extending transversely to the path of the substrate.
10. Process for orienting magnetic flakes contained in an ink or varnish vehicle applied on a sheet-like or web-like substrate, which process includes the following steps :
 - (a) bringing the substrate into contact with or in close proximity to at least one magnetic-field-inducing device for orienting the magnetic flakes contained in the ink or varnish vehicle applied on the substrate ; and
 - (b) drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle to fix the orientation of the magnetic flakes contained therein ;**characterized in that** step (b) is performed while the substrate is still in contact with or in close proximity to the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device before the substrate is taken away from the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing device.
11. Process according to claim 10, wherein step (a) includes bringing the substrate into contact with or in close proximity to a cylinder body (10) carrying the said at least one magnetic-field-inducing devices on an outer circumference of the cylinder body (10).
12. Process according to claim 11, wherein the substrate is brought into contact with or in close proximity to the outer circumference of the cylinder body (10) over a selected angular sector (S) and wherein step

(b) includes drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle containing the magnetic flakes at a downstream end of said selected angular sector (S).

13. Process according to any one of claims 10 to 12, wherein step (b) includes applying UV radiation to the substrate.
14. Process according to any one of claims 10 to 13, wherein step (b) includes using LED elements, preferably LED elements producing radiation in the UV range, for drying or curing the ink or varnish vehicle.
15. Use of the system according to any one of claims 1 to 9 for the production of security documents, such as banknotes.
16. Printing press comprising a system according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

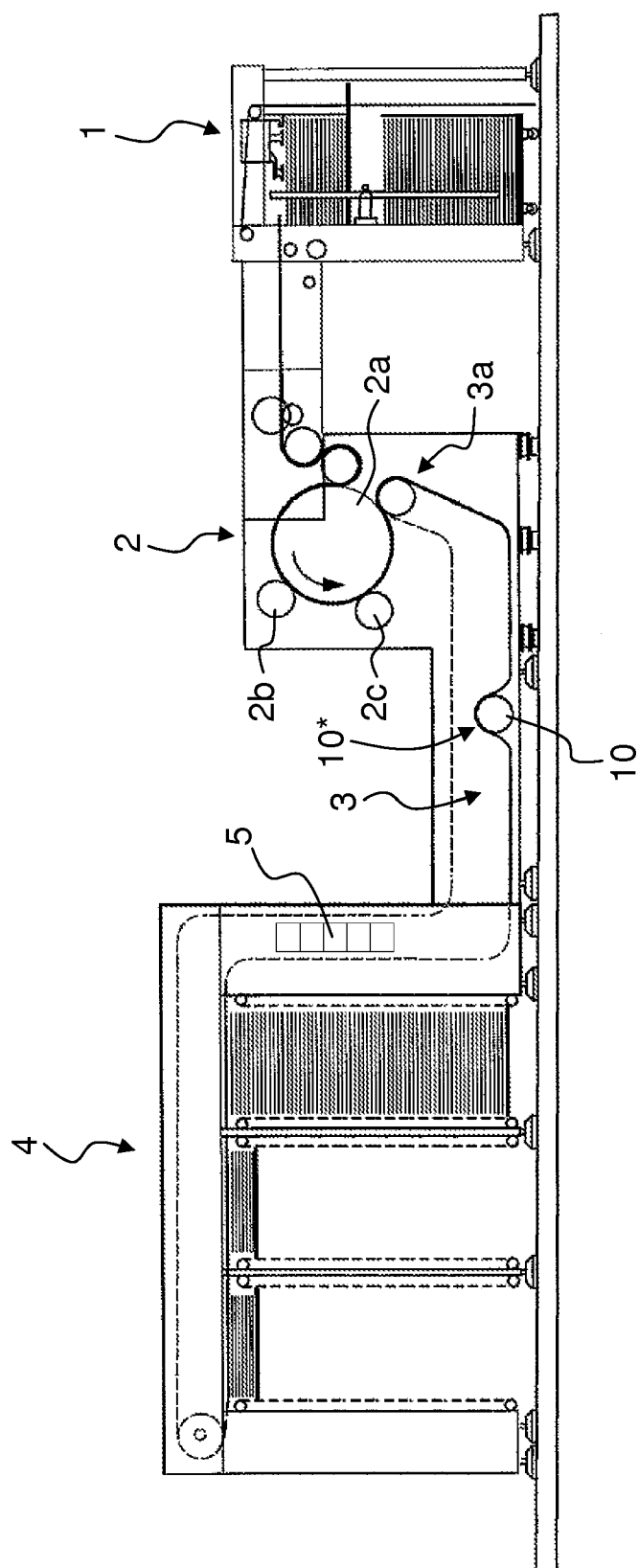


Fig. 1

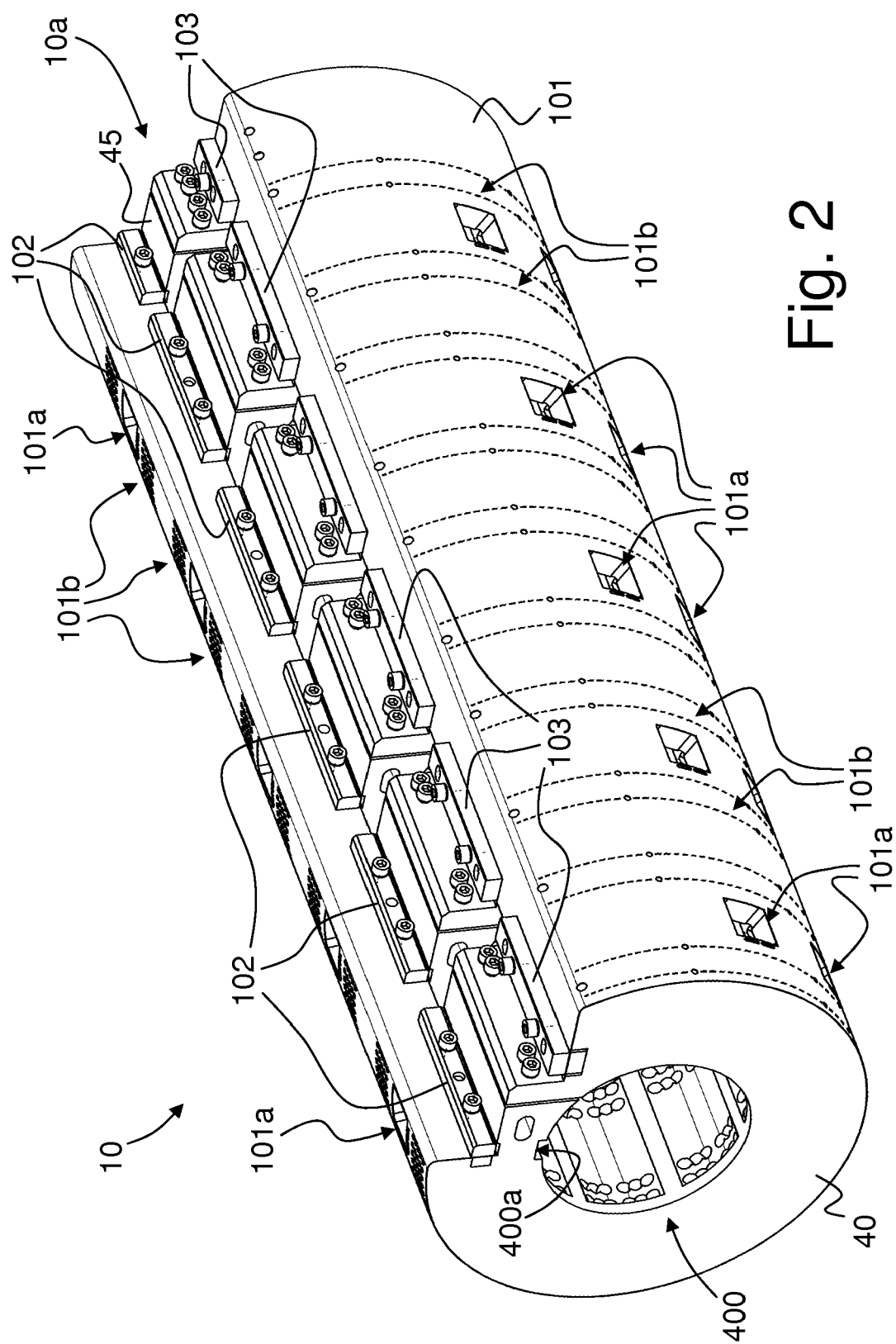


Fig. 2

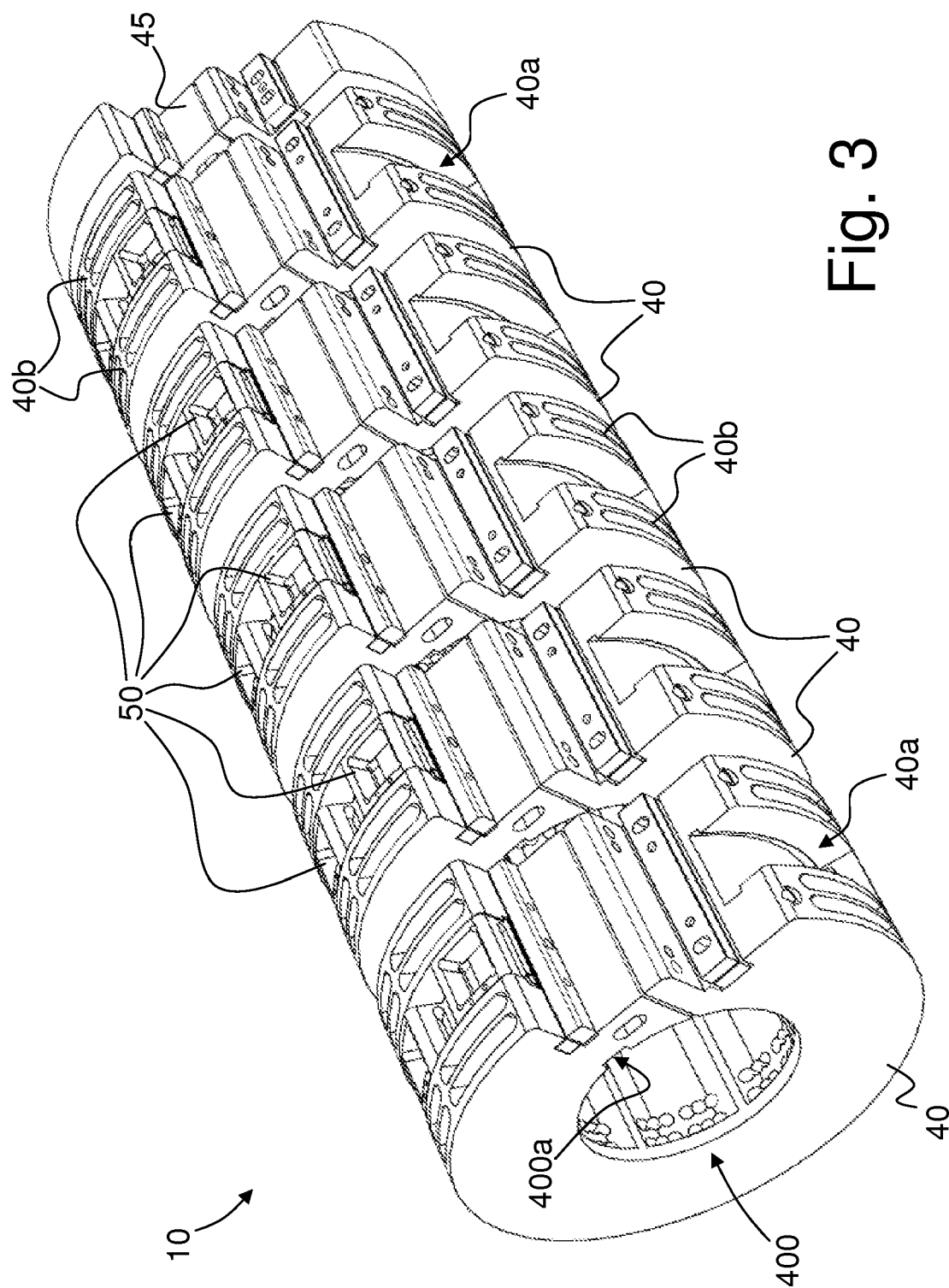


Fig. 3

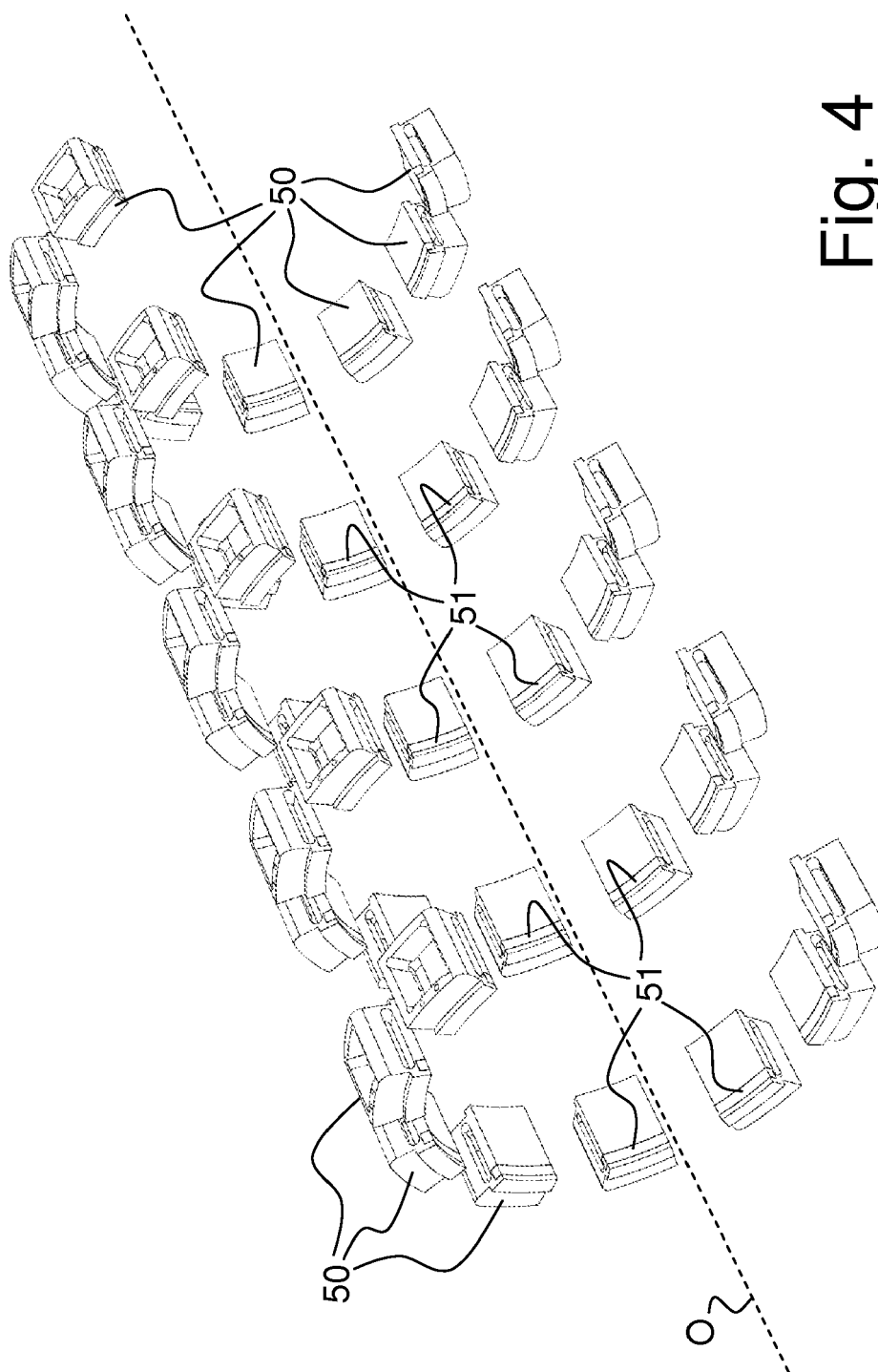


Fig. 4

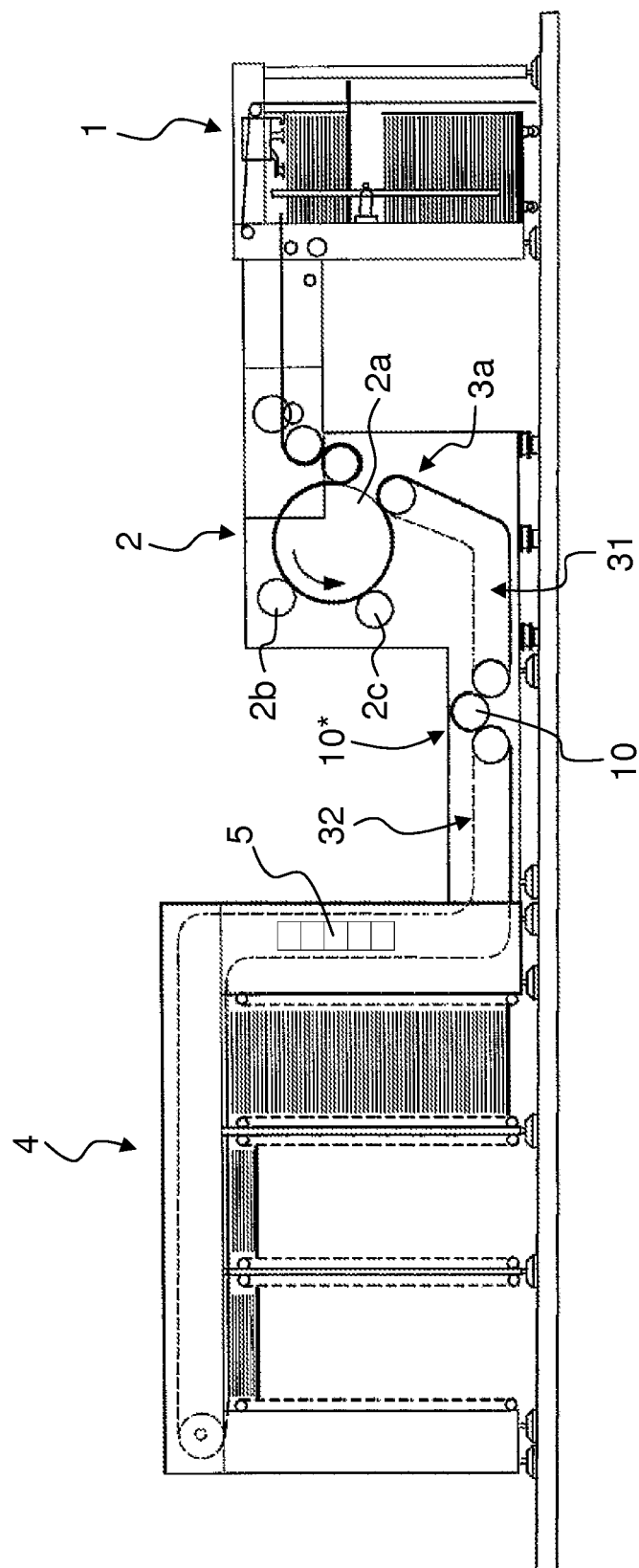


Fig. 5

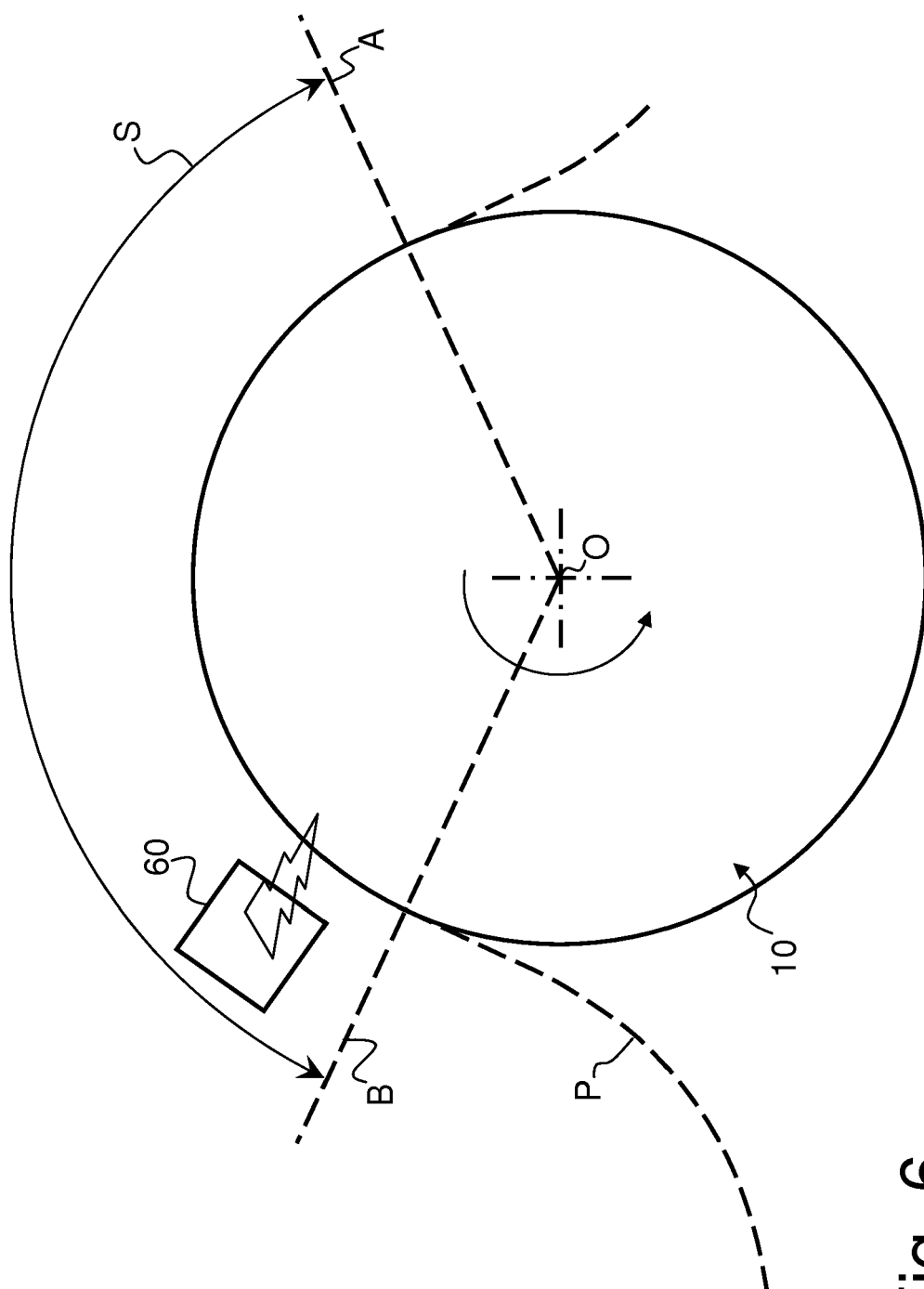


Fig. 6



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 10 17 9681

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X,D	WO 2004/007095 A2 (FLEX PRODUCTS INC [US]) 22 January 2004 (2004-01-22)	1-3,7-16	INV. B41F23/00 B41F15/12 B41F11/02 B41F13/08 B41F19/00 B05D3/00
Y	* figure 12B * * claims 5,6,32-35 * * paragraphs [0068], [0069], [0097] *	4-6	
Y,D	WO 2008/102303 A2 (KBA GIORI SA [CH]; GYGI MATTHIAS [CH]; EITEL JOHANN EMIL [DE]; HERMANN) 28 August 2008 (2008-08-28) * figures 3-5 * * claim 1 * * page 12, lines 26-30 *	4-6	
X,D	EP 1 650 042 A1 (JDS UNIPHASE CORP [US]) 26 April 2006 (2006-04-26) * figure 5 * * paragraphs [0031], [0043] *	1,10,15	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			B41F
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
Munich		23 February 2011	Hajji, Mohamed-Karim
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			

3
EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 10 17 9681

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

23-02-2011

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2004007095 A2	22-01-2004	CN 1668392 A	14-09-2005
		EP 1545799 A2	29-06-2005
		EP 2263806 A1	22-12-2010
		JP 4421555 B2	24-02-2010
		JP 2005532941 T	04-11-2005
		TW 281419 B	21-05-2007
		US 2005106367 A1	19-05-2005
		US 2004051297 A1	18-03-2004
WO 2008102303 A2	28-08-2008	AU 2008218546 A1	28-08-2008
		CA 2677034 A1	28-08-2008
		CN 101631680 A	20-01-2010
		EP 1961559 A1	27-08-2008
		EP 2114678 A2	11-11-2009
		EP 2221177 A1	25-08-2010
		JP 2010519080 T	03-06-2010
		KR 20090128415 A	15-12-2009
		US 2010170408 A1	08-07-2010
EP 1650042 A1	26-04-2006	AT 492404 T	15-01-2011
		CA 2523648 A1	20-04-2006
		KR 20060054115 A	22-05-2006
		PT 1650042 E	18-01-2011

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- WO 2005000585 A1 [0002] [0003] [0009] [0013] [0044]
- WO 2008102303 A2 [0005] [0037] [0038] [0041] [0048] [0050]
- EP 0723864 A1 [0006]
- EP 0769376 A1 [0006]
- WO 9729912 A1 [0006]
- WO 9734767 A1 [0006]
- WO 03093013 A2 [0006]
- WO 2004096545 A2 [0006]
- WO 2005095109 A1 [0006]
- WO 2005102699 A1 [0006]
- US 4838648 A [0008]
- EP 0686675 A1 [0008]
- WO 02073250 A2 [0008]
- WO 03000801 A2 [0008]
- WO 2004007095 A2 [0008]
- WO 2004007096 A2 [0008]
- WO 2005002866 A1 [0008] [0040] [0044]
- EP 1650042 A1 [0010] [0061]
- WO 2008139373 A1 [0062]