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Non-fluting heatset ink composition

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(54) Title: NON-FLUTING HEATSET INK COMPOSITION

Abstract: The present invention relates to an ink composition and a respective varnish, suitable for use in heatset printing, in particular heatset web offset printing, which is suited to avoid fluting during the printing process. The ink composition comprises at least one solvent having a boiling point of from 200°C to 240°C which is present in an amount suited to allow the ink composition to dry at a printed web temperature of from 40°C to 60°C during the printing process to avoid fluting.

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Non-fluting Heatset Ink Composition

The present invention relates to a new, advantageous ink formulation and a respective varnish, suitable for use in heatset printing, in particular heatset web offset printing, which is suited to avoid fluting during the printing process.

5 In particular the printing process is a conventional offset printing process, i.e. making use of conventional offset plates comprising a fountain solution.

The present invention furthermore relates to the use of the new ink formulations in conventional heatset web offset printing processes and still further relates to conventional heatset web offset printing processes making use of the ink formulation according to the invention, which process is further characterized by making use of
10 low temperatures during the drying step, namely at printed web temperatures of from 40°C to 60°C, which low temperatures allow to avoid fluting. For the present invention the term "conventional heatset web offset printing process" means that a fountain solution is used on the printing plate (as opposed to a waterless offset plate).

The conventional heatset printing ink composition in accordance with the present
15 invention comprises at least one solvent with a boiling range of 200 °C to 240 °C, which solvent is present in the ink formulation in an amount suited to allow the ink composition to dry at a printed web temperature of from 40 °C to 60 °C during the printing process to avoid fluting.

During a heatset printing process, printing ink is dried in high-temperature ovens. In
20 an early stage of the drying process of the printing process, moisture contained in the coated paper evaporates rapidly from a non-imaged area, resulting a large shrinkage in the cross direction of the coated paper in the non-imaged area. On the contrary, moisture of the coated paper lying under an imaged area evaporates slowly because a printed ink layer on the coated paper acts as heat transfer and moisture

evaporation barrier, resulting a small shrinkage in the cross direction of the coated paper in the imaged area. As a result, the non-imaged area of the coated paper compresses the adjoining imaged area in the cross direction during the drying process, leading to the buckling of the imaged area.

- 5 This phenomenon is known as "fluting" and it appears during heatset printing, in particular during heatset web offset printing, and causes various defects and customer complaints, such as fibre fracture, waviness and also electrostatic cling.

The problem is paper related and occurs due to the structure of the wood fibres that are forming the backbone of the paper web. Wood is an inhomogeneous compound of different fibres. These structures are stabilised by chemical bonds. Between those
10 fibres water molecules are present that act as spacers, keeping the fibres apart and hence ensuring the dimension stability of the paper web. During the printing process, the fibres pick up more water and swell. In the hot air floatation dryer besides the ink, also the paper is dried. The water molecules between the fibres evaporate, now
15 allowing the fibres to come into close contact to each other. The paper web shrinks. New chemical bonds are formed between those fibres. The dimensions of the paper are altered this way. Since after the printing process, there are areas of different water content on the paper web (i.e. water content in the image and non image areas) this altering of the web's dimensions is in some areas more severe than in
20 other adjacent areas. Due to the different swelling and shrinking extent of the fibres in these areas with different water content, waves form on the paper. Those newly created chemical bonds are so strong, that they will not completely be broken again after a re-moistening process.

In other words, for purposes of the invention, the term "fluting" is defined as
25 undulating creases, waves or bands that form in the printed paper after it has gone through a heatset dryer. The series of corrugations appear in line with the direction of web travel that are produced on press, which are, as mentioned before, more or less permanent, i.e. do not relax until months after the product has been delivered.

There have been many efforts made to overcome the problem of fluting during
30 heatset printing.

According to the prior art, new paper products are suggested, as for example described in Jpn Tappi J., (2003) vol. 57, no. 1, Jan. 2003, pp 92-97. There are papers described launched by Oji Paper which does not cause fluting in web offset

printing. It is stated that contractile forces resulting from drying after web offset printing are minimised. However, the use such paper causes higher costs and in some applications the publishers as well as the printer are limited in paper choice.

Also, coatings are suggested in the art to avoid fluting. In Tappi J., (2000) vol. 83, no. 4, Apr. 2000, p. 84 it is described that the tendency to flute is largely determined by the coating formulation, with less absorbent coatings leading to less fluting.

During the 2002 (69th) Pulp and paper research conference, Tokyo, Japan, 17-18 June 2002 and the respective report (P-06, pp 166-171 [Tokyo, Japan: Japan TAPPI, 2002, 186pp]) it is described that high drying temperatures (135 °C) prevented flute formation during offset printing and cleaning processes. The drying conditions in early stage of the printing process are described to be important in the prevention of fluting.

Still further, there are remoisteners on the market to alleviate fluting, however, do not give reproducible results.

According to J. Pulp Pap. Sci., (Sept. 1993) Vol. 19, no. 5, J214-219, the results of theoretical and experimental analyses are presented, directed to suggestions for alleviating fluting through changes in dryer design and operation.

US 6,250,220 relates to a system and method of eliminating wrinkling, tearing and web-breaks of a web in an offset printing press as the web contacts the chill rollers on start-up. The system operates to eliminate the wrinkling that generates the tearing. During start-up, a spreader roller impinges the web, stretching out wrinkles. During acceleration of the press, when thermal contraction of the paper also achieves the desired stretching, the spreader roller is retracted to prevent smearing of ink on the web. Uneven pressure of the spreader is utilized to implement steering of the web to enhance web centering.

US 6,058,844 refers to a method of and apparatus for minimizing the problem of "fluting" or "corrugating" occurring in printed webs of light weight coated paper printed on both sides with thermosetting ink on heat-set web-offset printing presses resides in spreading the web in its width-wise direction as the printed web exits from the ink drying and heat setting oven of the press and passes over the web cooling chill rolls downstream from the oven, thereby to hold the printed web in a flat and smooth condition until it is cooled and the ink has taken a permanent set. Spreading the web prior to and during cooling allows the inks to thermoset in a flat state because the

web is kept flat and free of flutes during thermosetting of the inks. The method and apparatus facilitate operation of the press at higher speeds and with lighter grades of paper than conventional, and provide for increased production efficiencies, lower costs, enhanced print quality, and access to new markets for web-offset printing.

- 5 Also, ink compositions for heatset offset printing with improved drying properties are described in the prior art:

US 5,713,990 and US 5,875,720 describe ink compositions comprising high boiling oils as solvents in the printing ink vehicles. Also, the bodied tung oil described as solvent in US 6,206,960, which is present in the ink composition decomposes only at
10 temperatures greater than 350 °C. The drying temperatures suggested during the printing process described in US 6,206,960 are as high as 149 °C. US 6,709,503 discloses modified linseed oil as solvent in ink compositions, which solvent decomposes only at temperatures greater than 350 °C. The drying temperatures during the printing process are described to be high. US 4,327,011 speaks about saving energy during the drying process by decreasing the web temperature. It is
15 explained that usual drying temperatures of from 121-127 °C can be decreased by 28-35%, i.e. to about 80 °C. These temperatures are described to be exceptional low. US 5,427,615 speaks about fatty acid ester solvents with high flash points, decomposing only at temperatures above 350 °C. US 5,552,467 describes a heatset
20 web offset printing process and ink with making use of high drying temperatures 100 to 180 °C.

From the various different approaches described in the art for reducing or avoiding fluting during heatset printing it becomes apparent that there exists a strong need for improving ink properties for gaining better print quality by reducing waviness or
25 fluting. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an ink composition and respective varnishes with superior quality with regard to the "fluting problem" occurring during heatset printing, in particular heatset web offset printing.

It has now surprisingly been found that an ink composition formulated to dry at exceptionally low temperatures during the printing process solves the problem of
30 fluting.

The present invention refers to ink compositions and respective varnishes as set out in the claims. The heatset ink compositions and the varnishes of the present invention comprise a low boiling solvent having a boiling point of from 200 °C to

240°C which is present within the formulations in an amount suited to allow the ink composition to dry at printed web temperatures of from 40°C to 60°C during the printing process to avoid fluting.

5 The invention further refers to a non-fluting heatset ink composition comprising up to 45 % by weight of a pigment or pigment paste, greater than 40% by weight of a binder, greater than 10% by weight of one or more solvents, with greater than 1% by weight of at least one solvent having a boiling point of from 200°C to 240°C, and optionally further additives, which ink composition dries at printed web temperatures of from 40°C to 60°C during the printing process.

10 Preferred amounts of low boiling solvents usable within the compositions of the invention are greater than 1% by weight (based on a final ink composition), more preferred greater than 5% by weight (based on a final ink composition) and in particular of from 10 to 40 % by weight (based on a final ink composition).

15 During the printing process making use of the new ink compositions in accordance with the invention, it is desirable that the paper humidity is kept at about 3% while the maximum temperature the web is exposed to in the dryer oven is preferably maintained below the temperature the web starts to loose more than its initial water content. That is, the ink composition according to the present invention already dries at printed web temperatures which are as low as from 40°C to 60°C, preferably 45°C
20 to 55°C, most preferred at a temperature of 50 °C.

With such low drying temperatures a more rapid rate of solvent evaporation is expected to occur also occurs in the ink feed train of the press, which effect surprisingly does not appear upon use of the the new ink composition according to the present invention.

25 Still further, due to the low drying temperatures the ink compositions of the present invention allow saving energy during the heatset printing process. The printing process can be a heatset web offset process.

The printing process carried out with the ink composition according to the invention runs stable and the final product has a similar gloss as compared to products
30 resulting from making use of standard inks. The same applies to the density of the final printed product.

The new non-fluting ink composition for heatset printing, in particular heatset web offset printing, preferably comprises greater than 40% by weight of a binder, greater than 10% by weight of one or more solvents, with greater than 1% by weight of at least one solvent having a boiling point of from 200 °C to 240 °C, and optionally further additives. As pigments useful in the ink composition dry pigments as well as pigment pastes and flush pigments are suited.

In a particular preferred embodiment of the present invention the non-fluting ink composition for heatset printing comprises 5 to 45 % by weight of a pigment or pigment paste, 40 to 80 % by weight of a binder, 10 to 40 % by weight of one or more solvents, and optionally further additives, wherein at least one solvent has a boiling point of from 200 °C to 240 °C and is present within the formulation in an amount of at least 1 % by weight, preferably 5 % by weight, which ink composition dries at printed web temperatures of from 40 °C to 60 °C during the printing process. Preferred amounts used in case of dry pigments are between 5% by weight and 25% by weight of the ink composition.

Further solvents (with higher boiling points) can be present in the formulation, for example in amounts of from 0 to 35 % by weight, preferably 10 to 20 % by weight and most preferred 15 % by weight. These further solvents can be selected from Haltermann PKWF 4/7, Haltermann PKWF 4/7AFnew, Haltermann PKWF 4/7AF, Haltermann PKWF 4/7S, Carless Paraset 26L, Carless Paraset 26M or Carless Paraset 26H (boiling range 240 to 270 °C, aromatic content 0 to 20%). They are commercially available from Haltermann Products, for example Hamburg, Germany.

The boiling point range of the used low boiling solvent is between 200 °C to 240 °C, preferably between 210 °C to 230 °C and most preferred between 220 °C to 225 °C.

The boiling point range of possibly used solvents with higher boiling points is between 230 °C to 280 °C, preferably between 240 °C to 270 °C and most preferred between 250 °C to 260 °C.

The pigment may be any of a variety of conventional organic or inorganic pigments. Suited are, for example, Sunbrite Yellow13 (Yellow), Symuler Carm 6B306 (Magenta), Phtalo Blue 3405 (Cyan), Elftex 225 (Carbon Black). The pigment can be used in dry form but also in form of a paste. This pigment pastes can be Economics Yellow D73-5529, Magenta D19-6958, Magenta FDR H079, Cyan FDB-H010, Cyan

FDB-H011, Black Base P25, Black Base P45, Black Base E410, Black Base XPB 145. They are commercially available from Sun Chemical Corporation, Fort Lee.

- Binders usable in the ink compositions may comprise the low boiling solvent according to the present invention. The binders contain a resin and may appear within the varnish, which varnishes are also addressed in the present invention. Examples for binders useful within the ink composition of the present invention are Akzo Setaprint P7920, Eastman Krumbhaar K2376, Arizona RL43 and Cray Valley Tergraf ND1710. Examples for binders useful as co-resins are Arizona Sylvaprint RL49, Eastman Krumbhaar K2833 and Cray Valley Tergraf 905.
- Low boiling point solvents used within the new ink composition, which solvents can be present within the binder or varnish, can be of vegetable oil origin. Suited are esters or ethers of fatty acids or glycol ethers with a very low boiling range of from 210 to 230°C. Examples for glycol ethers are Dow Chemical Dowanol (R) DPnB (Dipropylene-n-butyl-glycol) and Sasol BDG (Butyldiglycol).
- In particular useful solvents for the ink composition or varnish are mineral oils with a very low boiling range of from 210 to 230°C. Suited are, for example, Haltermann PKWF 1/3AF or Exxon Varsol 80 or Exxon Exxsol D80 mineral oil.

- The ink composition in accordance with the present invention may comprise appropriate amounts of further additives. They can be selected from wetting agents for the pigment, lanolin (levelling agent), natural or synthetic waxes, polyethylenes or Teflon powders.

- The additives can be suited to enhance surface characteristics such as slip, rub resistance, and skin oil resistance. Optionally conventional heat-set vehicles which either may or may not be gel varnishes can be added. Appropriate amounts of added solvent to adjust proper flow, body, tack and stability can be added. Suitable waxes can also include halogenated hydrocarbon waxes or fatty acid amides. Also, petroleum waxes, such as fully refined paraffin wax or microcrystalline waxes can be present in the ink composition according to the invention.

- Slip or rub compounds or anti-set-off paste, known to the person skilled in the art, can be present as additives in the ink formulation.

The ink compositions of the present invention may be prepared in any convenient manner, such as for example in a three-roll mill, by a mix and filter process, or the

like, in accordance with known ink or pigment dispersion techniques. Furthermore, the inks of this invention may be applied to the substrate in any known and convenient manner. The substrate on which the ink is printed is preferably web paper.

- 5 The following examples are suited to illustrate the invention without any restriction to its scope:

Example 1:

Varnish "4/7 varnish"

- 10 The following varnish according to the invention is named "4/7 varnish".

It comprises Haltermann PKWF 4/7 mineral oil with a low boiling range of from 240 to 270 °C (aromatic content 15%). The main resin in the varnish is Akzo Setaprint P7920 which has low viscosity and good compatibility (countertypes are Eastman Krumbhaar K2376, Arizona RL43 and Cray Valley Tergraf ND1710). The co-resin
 15 Arizona Sylvaprint RL49 has medium viscosity, medium compatibility and gel reactivity (countertypes are Eastman Krumbhaar K2833 and Cray Valley Tergraf 905). The varnish is gelled with Sasol Dorox D561 to decrease the tack.

- 20 The resins are diluted in solvent and additives, heated to 175 °C and stirred for 30 min. Then the 4/7 varnish was cooled down to 160 °C and the gelling agent (diluted in 4,1% of the solvent) was added and stirred for further 30 min. After rheology and tack of the varnish was checked the varnish was cooled down to 130 °C and discharged.

The following table gives an overview over the ingredients of the varnish:

<u>"4/7 varnish"</u>		
Component	wt. %	Supplier
PKWF 4/7	30.0	Haltermann
wood oil	5.0	Koehn
Kodaflex TXIB	8.5	Eastman

Setaprint P 7920	32.0	Akzo
Sylvaprint RL49	18.0	Arizona
PKWF 4/7	4.1	Haltermann
Dorox D561	0.9	Sasol
SA-7554	1.5	Eastman

Example 2:

Varnish "1/3 varnish"

- 5 The following varnish according to the invention is named "1/3 varnish".

The "1/3 varnish" comprises Haltermann PKWF 1/3AF mineral oil with a very low boiling range: 210 to 230 °C (aromatic content <1%). The main resin in the varnish is Akzo Setaprint P7920 which has low viscosity and good compatibility (countertypes are Eastman Krumbhaar K2376, Arizona RL43 and Cray Valley Tergraf ND1710).

- 10 The co-resin Arizona Sylvaprint RL49 has medium viscosity, medium compatibility and gel reactivity (countertypes are Eastman Krumbhaar K2833 and Cray Valley Tergraf 905). The varnish is gelled with Sasol Dorox D561 to decrease the tack.

The resins are diluted in solvent and additives, heated to 160 °C and stirred for 30 min. Then the gelling agent (diluted in 3.8% of the solvent) was added and stirred for

- 15 further 30 min. After rheology and tack of the varnish was checked the varnish was cooled down to 130 °C and discharged.

The following table gives an overview over the ingredients of the varnish:

„1/3 varnish“		
Component	wt. %	Supplier
PKWF 1/3AF	30.0	Haltermann
wood oil	5.0	Koehn
Kodaflex TXIB	9.4	Eastman

Setaprint P 7920	32.4	Akzo
Sylvaprint RL49	17.4	Arizona
PKWF 1/3AF	3.8	Haltermann
Dorox D561	0.9	Sasol
SA-7554	1.5	Eastman

The varnish in accordance with the invention as described in Examples 1 and 2 are suited to prepare non-fluting heatset ink compositions, which compositions are described in the following Examples:

Example 3:**Non-fluting heatset ink composition**

Series 1000 ink is based on the "4/7 varnish" and Carless Paraset 26L ink solvent (240-270°C boiling range, aromatic content <1%). The ink composition was made of dry pigment. A mineral oil solvent with lower boiling range and no fatty components and no plasticizer TXIB were chosen in the ink formulations. A thinner ink film should speed up drying of the inks. For improved rub resistance and good slip of the paper sheets a little amount of wax was used.

Composition Series 1000 ink:

Component	Yellow	Magenta	Cyan	Black	Component	Supplier
Sunbrite Yellow13	11.0	-	-	-	Pigment	Sun
Symuler Carm 6B306	-	18.0	-	-	Pigment	Sun
Phtalo Blue 3405	-	-	17.0	-	Pigment	Sun
Elftex 225	-	-	-	20.0	Pigment	Cabot
REFLEXBLUE A5H-R	-	-	-	1.0	Pigment	Sun
4/7 Varnish	76.5	66.0	67.0	62.0	Varnish	Sun
Polytset 2400	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	PE wax	Morton
Paraset 26L	10.5	14.0	14.0	15.0	Solvent	Carless
Total (wt. %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

10

The components of the ink were mixed in a dissolver at temperatures up to 60°C.

Example 4:**Non-fluting heatset ink composition**

15 Series 2000 is based on the "4/7 varnish" and on the "1/3 varnish". The ink composition was made of dry pigment. A mineral oil solvent with lower boiling range and no fatty components and no plasticizer TXIB were chosen in the ink formulations.

A thinner ink film should speed up drying of the inks. For improved rub resistance and good slip of the paper sheets a little amount of wax was used.

Composition Series 2000 ink:

Component	Yellow	Magenta	Cyan	Black	Component	Supplier
Sunbrite Yellow13	11.0				Pigment	Sun
Symuler Carm 6B306		18.0			Pigment	Sun
Phtalo Blue 3405			17.0		Pigment	Sun
Elftex 225				20.0	Pigment	Cabot
REFLEXBLUE A5H-R				1.0	Pigment	Sun
1/3 Varnish	42.2	32.2	30.7	26.9	Varnish	Sun
4/7 Varnish	33.3	32.2	36.5	34.1	Varnish	Sun
Polytset 2400	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	PE wax	Morton
PKWF 1/3AF	11.6	15.6	13.8	16.0	Solvent	Haltermann
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

- 5 The components of the ink were mixed in a dissolver at temperatures up to 60 °C.

Example 5:

Non-fluting heatset ink composition

- 10 Series 3000 ink is based on the "1/3 varnish". The ink composition was made of pigment paste. A mineral oil solvent with lower boiling range and no fatty components and no plasticizer TXIB were chosen in the ink formulations. A thinner ink film should speed up drying of the inks. For improved rub resistance and good slip of the paper sheets a little amount of wax was used.

Composition Series 3000 ink:

Component	Yellow	Magenta	Cyan	Black	Component	Supplier
Econ. Yellow D73-5529	24.5	-	-	-	Flush	Sun
Magenta D19-6958	-	35.5	-	-	Flush	Sun
Cyan HVF FDB-H010	-	-	17.0	-	Flush	Sun
Black Base P25	-	-	-	27.4	Flush	Sun
Black Base E410	-	-	-	14.6	Flush	Sun
REFLEXBLUE A5H-R	-	-	-	1.0	Pigment	Sun
1/3 Varnish	62.0	52.0	60.0	47.0	Varnish	Sun
Polytset 2400	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	PE wax	Morton
PKWF 1/3AF	11.5	10.5	10.5	8.0	Solvent	Haltermann
Total (wt. %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

The components of the ink were mixed in a dissolver at temperatures up to 60 °C.

5

Example 6:

Non-fluting heat-set ink composition

Series 5000 is based on the "4/7 varnish" and on the "1/3 varnish". The ink composition was made of pigment paste. A mineral oil solvent with lower boiling range and no fatty components and no plasticizer TXIB were chosen in the ink formulations. A thinner ink film should speed up drying of the inks. For improved rub resistance and good slip of the paper sheets a little amount of wax was used.

10

Composition Series 5000 ink:

Component	Yellow	Magenta	Cyan	Black	Component	Supplier
Econ. Yellow D73-5529	33.0	-	-	-	Flush	Sun
Orange Base	0.7	-	-	-	Flush	Sun
Magenta D19-6958	-	40.0	-	-	Flush	Sun
Cyan HVF FDB-H010	-	-	34.0	-	Flush	Sun
Black Base P25	-	-	-	28.0	Flush	Sun
Black Base E410	-	-	-	13.0	Flush	Sun
REFLEXBLUE A5H-R	-	-	-	1.0	Pigment	Sun
1/3 Varnish	22.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	Varnish	Sun
4/7 Varnish	30.0	25.5	30.0	23.0	Varnish	Sun
Polytset 2400	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	PE wax	Morton
Fluorospere 173 AM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	PTFE wax	Shamrock
Pionier 5671	-	-	3.0	3.0	Vaseline	Hansen + Rosenthal
PKWF 1/3AF	2.8	4.7	8.0	1.5	Solvent	Haltermaññ
Paraset 26L	8.0	6.8	-	3.0	Solvent	Carless
Total (wt. %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

The components of the ink were mixed in a dissolver at temperatures up to 60 °C.

Example 7:**Printing process without fluting effect**

During the printing process UPM Cote 57g/m² or StoraEnso Neopress 60g/m² paper was used. The ink compositions of Examples 3 to 6 were dried at different temperatures. At a printed web temperature of from 120°C 85°C a strong fluting effect was observed. However, the the ink compositions of Examples 3 to 6 dried without any observable fluting at printed web temperatures as low as from 40°C to 53°C.

10

Example 8:**Varnish "XV-2075"**

The following varnish according to the invention is named "XV-2075".

It comprises Haltermann PKWF 4/7 mineral oil with a low boiling range of from 240 to 270°C (aromatic content 15%) and Haltermann PKWF 1/3AF mineral oil with a very low boiling range: 190 to 230°C (aromatic content <1%). The main resin in the varnish is Lawter Ultrarez 58 which has high viscosity and low compatibility.

The resin is diluted in solvent and additives, heated to 180°C and stirred for 30 min. After rheology and tack of the varnish was checked the varnish was cooled down to 130°C and discharged.

20 The following table gives an overview over the ingredients of the varnish:

<u>XV-2075"</u>		
Component	wt. %	Supplier
PKWF 1/3AF	19.0	Haltermann
PKWF 4/7	16.0	Haltermann
Kodaflex TXIB	15.0	Lawter Int.
Ultrarez 58	49.7	Lawter Int.
BHT	0.3	Eastman

Example 9:**Varnish "XV-2079"**

The following varnish according to the invention is named "XV-2079".

- 5 This varnish is a (former) commercial available varnish (Varnish XV-1588, Lawter Int., Belgium), but is based on a Haltermann PKWF 4/7AFnew mineral oil with a low boiling range of from 240 to 270 °C (aromatic content <1%).

This combination is not available on the market.

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Example 10:**Varnish "XV-2079 gelled"**

The following varnish according to the invention is named "XV-2079 gelled".

- 15 This varnish is a (former) commercial available varnish (Varnish XV-1588, Lawter Int., Belgium), but is based on a Haltermann PKWF 4/7AFnew mineral oil with a low boiling range of from 240 to 270 °C (aromatic content <1%) and is gelled to reduce the tack.

This combination is not available on the market.

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Claims:

1. An ink composition for conventional heatset printing comprising at least one solvent having a boiling point of from 200°C to 240°C which is present within the formulation in an amount suited to allow the ink composition to dry at a printed web temperatures of from 40°C to 60°C during the printing process to avoid fluting.
2. The ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the solvent with a boiling point of from 200°C to 240°C is present within a varnish.
3. The ink composition according to claims 1 and/or 2, wherein the solvent with a boiling point of from 200°C to 240°C is a mineral oil.
4. The ink composition according to claims 1 and/or 2, wherein the solvent with a boiling point of from 200°C to 240°C is of vegetable oil origin.
5. The ink composition according to claim 4, wherein the solvent is based on vegetable esters or ethers of fatty acids or glycol ethers.
6. The ink composition according to one or more of any of the preceding claims, wherein a pigment is present in the form of dry pigment or paste or flush.
7. The ink composition according to one or more of any of the preceding claims, wherein the pigment is selected from one or more of Sunbrite Yellow13 (Yellow), Symuler Carm 6B306 (Magenta), Phtalo Blue 3405 (Cyan) or Elftex 225 (Carbon Black).
8. A non-fluting heatset printing ink composition comprising up to 45 % by weight of a pigment or pigment paste or flush, greater than 40% by weight of a binder, greater

than 10% by weight of one or more solvents, with greater than 1% by weight of at least one solvent having a boiling point of from 200 °C to 240 °C, and optionally further additives, which ink composition dries at a printed web temperatures of from 40 °C to 60 °C during the printing process.

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9. A varnish useful for preparing an ink composition as set out in one of the preceeding claims, comprising at least one solvent having a boiling point of from 200 °C to 240 °C, which varnish is suited to allow a resulting ink composition to dry at printed web temperatures of from 40 °C to 60 °C during the printing process to avoid fluting.

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10. The varnish according to claim 9, which is a mineral oil or vegetable oil based varnish.

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11. Use of a varnish comprising at least one solvent having a boiling point of from 200 °C to 240 °C for preparing a printing ink composition that dries at printed web temperatures of from 40 °C to 60 °C during a printing process to avoid fluting.

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12. A conventional heatset printing process incorporating an ink composition as described in any of the preceeding claims, characterised in that the ink dries at a printed web temperature of from 40 °C to 60 °C to avoid fluting.

13. Heatset printing process according to claim 12 which is a heatset web offset printing process.

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14. Use of an ink composition as described in one or more of claims 1 to 8 in a conventional heatset web offset printing process.

15. Use according to claim 14, wherein the ink composition dries at printed web temperatures of from 40 °C to 60 °C.

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