



SIRIO PEARL

description Papers and boards certify FSC, made with E.C.F. pulp, treated on both sides with a pearlescent finish. Pulp-dyed with light-fast colours. In the substance 110 gsm the pearlescent finish is only on one side. It's available in fifteen colours.

range	size	grain	substance
	70x100	LG	480 700
	72x102	LG	110 125 230 300 350

technical features
ref. standard/instrument
unit of measure

substance	VSA	stiffness Taber 15°		tensile strength	
ISO 536	ISO 534	ISO 2493		ISO 1924	
g/m ²	cm ³ /g	mN		kN/m	
		long±10%	cross±10%	long±10%	cross±10%
110 ± 3%	1,2	13	6	7,8	4,5
125 ± 3%	1,2	25	12	8,5	5,2
230 ± 4%	1,2	110	50	13,7	7,8
300 ± 5%	1,15	230	110	17,6	10,4
350 ± 5%	1,15	350	150	–	–
480 ± 5%	1,15	1100	650	–	–
700 ± 5%	1,15	3000	1700	–	–

Relative Humidity 50% ± 5 ref. TAPPI 502-98

certificates



The mark of responsible forestry

ELEMENTAL
CHLORINE
FREE
GUARANTEED



notes The suggestions given on the next page come from research carried out with a number of printers that have used Sirio Pearl very satisfactorily. This is supported by R&D with ink manufacturers and finishing equipment suppliers. The product is completely bio-degradable and recyclable. Special runs available upon request.



Envelopes available on stock.

The company reserves the right to modify the technical characteristics of the products on the basis of market requirements

Sirio Pearl is a collection of papers and boards that are suitable for many applications. It is excellent for publications, packaging, corporate literature, labels, covers, inserts and brochures – wherever the need is to show a technical emphasis, a modern style and futuristic design.

application

Can be used with the main printing systems: letterpress, offset, blind embossing, hot-foil stamping, thermographic and screen printing. The surface has no porosity, so that inks do not dry through absorption into the media. Polymerisation in offset printing from the sheet takes place by means of oxidation, so that inks for plastics should be used. Excellent results have been achieved with U.V. inks and in web offset printing with Heat Set inks. The anchorage of the ink, once dry, is very good. It is also particularly important to check the other process variables, especially the fountain solution, which must be dosed at minimum levels to ensure that emulsifying is kept within modest levels. We recommend a buffered pH of 5÷5,5 with 800÷1200 µS conductivity. It may be appropriate to add small quantities of additives to the fountain solution and/or the ink to accelerate the ink polymerisation process. Anti-setoff spray powder is useful and low output stacks are necessary; we advise against the use of varnish online if used to avoid setoff. Drying times depend on the quantity of ink and process variables and may vary from 8-10 hours to more than 24 hours. In this regard, good results are obtained with UCR and GCR grading to reduce the mass of ink deposited on the paper. In screen-printing, and even hot foil stamping, we recommend inks for plastic-finished surfaces. For hot foil stamping reproductions with colours Coal Mine, Shiny Blue, Graphite, in specific hygrometric conditions, or using unsuitable foils it can arise problems like oxidation or speckled printing, especially using colors like Golden, Silver or Metallic. In order to give total solution to this problem it is necessary to isolate the film for hot stamping printing from the paper: it can be done either with a plastic coated surface, a double hot stamping printing (making sure to use a white or transparent film before the printing metal band), or with a printing water-based or solvent varnish.

printing & processing

Good results can be expected with all the main converting process: cutting, die cutting, scoring, folding, glueing, varnishing and lamination. The surface roughness typical of these papers may give rise to micro defects with plastic laminating caused by incomplete adhesion of the film to the substrate. For the correct choice of adhesive, it is advisable to carry out specific testing with the supplier.

converting