
Technical Data Sheet



PROCLAIM™ RED

MULTI-PURPOSE DIAZO-PHOTOPOLYMER (DUAL-CURE) EMULSION WITH UNEQUALLED EXPOSURE LATITUDE, SOLVENT RESISTANCE, AND EASE OF REMOVAL

Proclaim Red is a diazo-photopolymer (dual-cure) emulsion formulated to provide unequalled exposure latitude and ease of decoating, even if underexposed and used with aggressive inks and solvents. **Proclaim Red** is fast exposing, and provides good acutance. Its high solids content (37% unsensitized) provides good stencil build per coat, excellent mesh bridging, and fast drying. **Proclaim Red** has superb coating properties and durability, and is resistant to all solvent-based inks, as well as water-based UV-cured inks. **Proclaim Red** is ideal for general graphics, textile, and industrial applications.

INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1: PREPARE THE FABRIC

Used or surface treated fabric need only be degreased using **Screen Degreaser Liquid No. 3**, dilute **Screen Degreaser Concentrate No. 33** or **Degreaser Concentrate 1:20**, or **Magic Mesh Prep**. (Mechanical roughening is an option for new fabric that is not surface treated. It increases the surface area of fabric for a better mechanical bond of the stencil, lengthening printing runs. Use **Microgrit No. 2** before degreasing. Roughening and degreasing can be combined in one step with **Ulanogel 23**.)

Step 2: SENSITIZE THE EMULSION

Proclaim Red is partially sensitized; therefore, it must be handled under yellow light. Dissolve the diazo sensitizer powder by adding lukewarm water up to the shoulder of the bottle. Shake well. Wait 15 minutes for bubbles to disperse. Pour the fully dissolved sensitizer into the emulsion. Stir with a clean, broad, flat plastic or stainless steel instrument until the emulsion is uniform in color. Close the container. Wait at least one hour for the emulsion to de-bubble. Write the date of sensitizing on the label.

Step 3: COAT THE SCREEN

Method 1: Apply one coat of emulsion to the printing side, then one coat on the squeegee side. Dry the screen thoroughly.

Method 2: Apply two coats on the printing side, then two coats on the squeegee side, wet-on-wet. After each coating, rotate the screen 180°. Dry the screen thoroughly.

Method 3: Follow Method 2. Then, after drying the screen, apply two additional coats on the printing side, wet-on-wet. Dry the screen again. Method 3 optimizes the definition of printed edges.

Step 4: DRY THE SCREEN

Dry multicoated screens (Methods 2 or 3) thoroughly in a horizontal position, printing side down, at room temperature in a dirt- and dust-free area. Use a fan to accelerate the drying. Avoid high humidity. Under humid conditions, dry the coated screen with warm, filtered air up to 104° F. (40° C.) in a commercial dryer. Use a dehumidifier in the drying area, if possible.

Step 5: CALCULATE THE APPROXIMATE EXPOSURE TIME

From the Base Exposure Table below, select the type of light source you have and its wattage or amperage. The exposure times indicated are for 305/inch (120/cm.) white fabric at an exposure distance of 40 inches (= ca. 1 meter), using coating Methods 1, 2, or 3. The exposure time shown for the light source and coating method being used is the Base Exposure Time. Multiply the Base Exposure Time by all relevant Exposure Variable Factors (table, below) to find the Approximate Exposure Time.

Step 6: DETERMINE THE OPTIMAL EXPOSURE TIME

Make a Step Wedge Test (instructions can be found in the **Ulanog Direct Emulsions Technical Data Booklet**) or use the **Ulanog Exposure Calculator Kit**—carried through to actual printing—to determine your optimum exposure time. Optimum exposure is indicated: ■ At that exposure time when the emulsion first reaches its maximum color density, and the edges of the positive do not "resolve." ■ The squeegee side emulsion is hard, not soft or slimy. ■ The print best duplicates the test positive *at the level of resolution that the job requires*.

Step 7: WASHOUT

Wet both sides of the screen with a gentle spray of cold water. Then spray the printing side forcefully until the image areas clear. Rinse both sides with a gentle spray until no soft emulsion is left on the squeegee side, and no foam or bubbles remain. Blot excess water from the printing side with unprinted newspaper stock.

Step 8: BLOCKOUT & TOUCHUP

Blockout Option 1: Before drying and exposing the coated screen, use excess emulsion from the coating step to cover the blockout area.

Blockout Option 2: For non-water-based inks, after exposure and washout, dry the screen. Apply **Red Blockout**, **Screen Filler No. 60** or **Extra Heavy Blockout No. 10**.

Touchup Option 1: Use excess emulsion and re-expose the screen.

Touchup Option 2: For non-water-based inks, use **Red Blockout**, **Screen Filler No. 60** or **Extra Heavy Blockout No. 10** thinned with water.



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Step 9: STENCIL REMOVAL

Remove ink from the screen using the solvent or solvent blend recommended by the ink manufacturer. Use **Screen Degreaser Liquid No. 3** to help remove ink and solvent residues that might impair the action of the stencil remover. Brush **Stencil Remover Liquid No. 4** or **Stencil Remover Paste No. 5** on both sides of the screen. As alternatives, use dilute **Stencil Remover Concentrate 1:20**, **Stencil Remover Liquid Concentrate No. 42**, or **Stencil Remover Powder No. 44**. With automated stencil remover equipment, use **Stripmatic**. If using plastisols, use dilute **Ink and Stencil Remover Concentrate** (a combined plastisol ink wash and stencil remover liquid concentrate) manually or in dip tanks. Do not let the stencil remover dry on the screen. Flush the screen with a forceful spray of water. Use **Walk Away Haze Remover**, **Fast Acting Haze Remover**, or **Haze Remover No. 78** to remove ink and haze residues, if necessary.

BASE EXPOSURE TABLE (For 305 threads/in.(120/cm.) white polyester or nylon at 40 in. (100 cm.) exposure distance.

LIGHT SOURCE	Coating Method 1	Coating Method 2	Coating Method 3
Carbon Arc			
15 amps	244 sec	12 min.	16 min.
30 amps	122 sec	6 min.	8 min.
40 amps	91 sec	274 sec	6 min.
60 amps	61 sec	183 sec	244 sec
110 amps	34 sec	100 sec	133 sec
Metal Halide			
1000 watts	53 sec	152 sec	200 sec
2000 watts	26 sec	77 sec	100 sec
3000 watts	18 sec	50 sec	66 sec
4000 watts	14 sec	38 sec.	51 sec.
5000 watts	11 sec.	31 sec.	40 sec.
Pulsed Xenon			
2000 watts	143 sec.	424 sec.	9 ½ min.
5000 watts	58 sec.	170 sec.	233 sec.
8000 watts	36 sec.	106 sec.	144 sec.
Mercury Vapor			
125 watts	9 ½ min	28 min	NR
1000 watts	69 sec.	208 sec.	279 sec.
2000 watts	35 sec.	104 sec.	140 sec.
4000 watts	18 sec.	53 sec.	70 sec.
Fluorescent Tubes*			
40 watts	252 sec. .	10 ½ min.	NR

*Base exposure times are for unfiltered black light, or super diazo blue tubes at 4 – 6 inc. (10 – 15 cm.) exposure distance.

For plant-light, filtered black light, and "daylight" fluorescent tubes, use at least double the exposure distance.

EXPOSURE VARIABLES

Distance Factors	Fabric Factors	High Humidity
0.5 m = 0.25	Steel = 2.0 – 4.0	1.3 – 1.8
0.7 m = 0.49	Dyed = 1.5 – 2.0	Taped (Montage) Positives
1.0 m = 1.0	coarser than 120/cm = 1.1 – 2.0	1.2 – 1.3
2.0 m = 4.0	finer than 120/cm = 0.7 – 0.9	Vellum Positives
		1.3 – 1.5

STORAGE: Unsensitized: 1 year; sensitized: 4- 6 weeks (at 20-25°C). Storage of coated screens: 4 weeks (at 20-25° C in total darkness).

Note: During the storage of the coated screens, the emulsion can absorb moisture from the air; therefore, we recommend another drying prior to the exposure.

For additional information, consult the *Ulano Direct Emulsions Technical Data Book* for processing suggestions and tips, procedures for making a Step Wedge Test, and additional information on the Ulano Chemical Line.

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