



GOLDEN STAR COLOUR

description Translucid papers and boards made with E.C.F. pulp, certify FSC. Obtained from a large refining of fibres, that gives the paper a natural transparence, without the aid of transparency enhancers. Available in seven colours.

range size grain substance
70x100 LG 100 200

technical features
standard/instrument
unit of measure

substance	thickness	transparence	smoothness		internal tear
ISO 536	ISO 534	DIN 53147	ISO 5627		DIN 53115
gr/m ²	μ	%	s		mNm/m
			Felt	Wire	cross ±10%

100 ± 3%	85 ± 5	75	25 ± 10	25 ± 10	880
200 ± 4%	160 ± 5	65	12 ± 5	15 ± 5	1850

Surface pH 8 ± 0,5

ecological features



notes This paper, in its nature, is particularly sensitive to hygrometric variations. The optimum condition of storage environment and of use of the product are: temperature between 17 and 23°C (63-73°F); relative humidity 50% ± 5. The product is completely biodegradable and recyclable. Special runs available upon request.



Envelopes available on stock.

The Company reserves the right to modify the technological features of the product in relation to market requirements.



Golden Star Colour is used in de luxe publishing for dust jackets and insterts printing, mailing, as well as in stationery for envelopes and shoppers.

applications

GSC is pulp and surface-sized in order to make it suitable for drawing and writing with manual techniques or plotter. GSC is ideal for single and multi colour printings with offset, letterpress and screen printing processes. The paper is particularly reactive to humidity changes, and reaches very rapidly the balance with the environment: all that entails dimensional variations. We recommend to leave the paper in its wrapping for 24 hours in the printing room. If the need is to print in multi-colour we recommend to work in a conditioned room, or at least to take all the cares required to avoid dimensional variations. GSC 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 adhesion 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 $5 \div 5,5$ with $800 \div 1200 \mu\text{S}$ 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. 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 transferred on to the paper. In hot foil stamping, because of the high density of these papers and their very low compressibility, careful adjustments of the process temperature and pressure is required. Appropriate foil and the use of specific backing material is recommended when printing large areas.

printing
suggestions

For the cutting stage we recommend to employ “used blades” sharpened to 23° ; cut small stacks, at the most 5 cm; also in die-cutting avoid too sharpened tools. Fold preferably with folds parallel to the grain direction: avoid low-damp conditions, especially to fold the lighter substances. GSC also can be sewed with metallic stitch, however the lighter substances are critical. In sizing we suggest to use Hot melt glues, also cold glue as long as not water-based. In paper binding the glue must be put along the grain direction. GSC can be plastic laminated on one side or on both sides. We suggest to do careful and preventive tests with your usual plastic-coater. In case of hygrometric variations, plastic laminating only on one side might cause curling problems.

converting
suggestions