

# Textil PHU-HV Red

High Density Universal Photopolymer Textil Emulsion

## Applications

High Density Garment Printing with HSA water-based or plastisol inks, as well as glitter/crystalina printing through very coarse mesh

## Characteristics

- Red one part pure photopolymer emulsion resistant to water-based and plastisol inks
- High solids content and viscosity enable easy production of stencils for high density printing, as well as being able to cover very coarse mesh

## Features/Benefits

- High solids content (51%) and high viscosity 70,000 cPs for production of 1,000 micron thick stencils with simple wet on wet coating process
- Exposes 10X faster than typical two-part emulsions for fast exposure at high thickness
- Solvent & water resistant and designed for use with HSA water-based inks, as well as plastisol & UV

## Directions for Use

Handle under yellow safelight or low wattage tungsten lights. Avoid exposure to daylight, quartz/halogen lamps, cool white fluorescent lamps or discharge lamps.

## Sensitizing & Mixing

Emulsion is presensitized during production and does not require mixing.

## Coating

**By hand:** Using a high quality scoop coater or coating trough, apply one or two coats to the substrate side of the screen, followed by one or two coats on the squeegee side. For a thicker stencil, apply additional coats to the squeegee side prior to drying. For a higher quality stencil with a minimal increase in stencil thickness, apply one or two additional coats to the substrate side of the screen after the initial coats have dried.

**With Automatic Coating Machines:** For general purpose printing use 1+2 coating program, with one coat on substrate side and two coats on squeegee side of screen. For thicker stencils apply additional coats on squeegee side by changing machine program to 1+3, 1+4, etc. For a high quality stencil with controlled edge definition, but without excessive emulsion build up (EOM), use 1+1 and then dry screen before applying additional 'wet on dry coats' with 1+1 or 2+2 program, until desired Rz value is attained.

## Drying & Storage

Thoroughly dry the coated screen at a maximum temperature of 104°F (40°C) in a dust free, dark or yellow light area, with the substrate side facing down to optimize stencil quality. Coated screens should be stored in a dust free, dry, safelight environment.

## Exposing

With film positive - Ensure that all surfaces, emulsion, film and glass are free of dust to minimize pinholes. Contact the emulsion side of the positive with the substrate side of the screen and secure in position before placing the screen in a suitable vacuum frame. Many variables, such as lamp type and age, distance from lamp to screen, mesh type and coating thickness, can affect exposure time. To confirm correct exposure, adhere a [SAATI 21-Step Sensitivity Guide](#) to the perimeter of the emulsion outside of the art, but in an area that will be completely exposed. Develop the image with a strong & finely divided water spray applied equally to all areas of the emulsion, including the sensitivity guide. A correct exposure level is indicated by holding 7 solid steps on the sensitivity guide once developing is concluded.

With direct to screen ink or wax mask, or [CTS exposure](#) - Ensure that the emulsion surface is free of dust to minimize pinholes.

To confirm correct exposure, adhere a [SAATI 21-Step Sensitivity Guide](#) to the perimeter of the emulsion, outside of the art but in an area of the emulsion that will be completely exposed. Develop the image with a strong & finely divided water spray applied equally to all areas of the emulsion, including the sensitivity guide. A correct exposure level is indicated by holding 6 solid steps on the sensitivity guide once developing is concluded.

## Developing

Wet both sides of the screen with a strong, finely divided spray of water and continue washing out until all image areas are fully open. Rinse both sides of the screen and dry thoroughly before use. A properly exposed and developed screen will not leave residues on the squeegee side.

## Post Exposing

Post expose with daylight or an exposure lamp to produce a more water and/or solvent resistant stencil. This is particularly effective process to improve water resistance of SBQ based emulsions for use with water-based or discharge inks for textile printing applications. [SAATI Pro-Lite 300 or 450 LED exposure lamps](#) are recommended for fast and consistent results with any combination of mesh & emulsion.

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## Reclaiming

**Manual process** - Remove all ink residues immediately after printing with SAATI Remove [IR26](#). Remove stencil with SAATI Remove [ER6](#) (concentrate) diluted in dip tank, or for spray & brush use Remove [ER2](#) (diluted), or Remove [ER5](#). For stains use a second application of SAATI Remove [IR26](#), and for stubborn ghost images, use SAATI Remove [HR9](#) followed by a pressure washer.

**Automatic machine process** - Remove all ink residues immediately after printing with SAATI Remove [IR29](#). Remove stencil with SAATI Remove [ER10](#), ER13, or [ER25](#) (concentrates). For stains use a second application of Remove [IR29](#), and for stubborn ghost images, use SAATI Remove [HR9](#) followed by a pressure washer.

## Problem Solving

### Poor Coating Quality

- Properly clean, degrease and rinse the screen to remove all residues and traces of chemicals
- Properly and evenly tension the fabric
- Clean and ensure the scoop coater does not present any defect edge

### Poor Detail or Difficulty Washing Out Image

- Ensure emulsion and coated screens are handled in safelight conditions only
- Ensure a minimum vacuum of 0.66 bar (500 mmHg or 20 in Hg) on vacuum gauge for optimum contact of the positive
- Optimize exposure time and use only high quality film positives
- Do not store sensitized emulsion or coated screen at high temperatures

## Emulsion Falls Off, Extreme Pinholes or Severe Stencil Breakdown During Printing

- Ensure that damp screens are not being exposed
- Only expose screens with an even and consistent coating thickness
- Ensure that stencil has not been severely underexposed
- Ensure mixed emulsion is not too old, has been correctly sensitized and has not been stored at high temperature

## Difficulty Reclaiming Screens

- Not reclaimable once catalyzed
- Optimize exposure time and properly rinse the squeegee side of the screen during developing to remove all residual traces, especially when using higher mesh count dyed fabric

## Health & Safety

Before using, refer to appropriate Safety Data Sheets. Contact SAATI at [info.US@saati.com](mailto:info.US@saati.com) to request SDS.

## Storage

When sealed in the original container and stored in cool conditions, SAATI products will maintain their original properties for one year from the date of production.

## Packaging

Available in one quart, and one, five and fifty US gallon containers. Packaged with associated Diazo.

## Warranty And Limited Warranty

The directions, recommendations and specifications contained within this Technical Data Sheet are meant as a guide for the use of the product and shall not bind the company. Product specifications are subject to change without notice.

The following is made in lieu of all other express or implied warranties, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose; All SAATI manufactured liquid products are warranted to be free of defects in materials and manufacture and to meet the specifications in SAATI Product Bulletin.

SAATI will replace or refund the price of any SAATI manufactured liquid product that does not meet this warranty within the applicable warranty period.

The remedies are exclusive. In no case shall SAATI be liable for any other direct or indirect damage or loss, including without limitation any incidental, special or consequential damages, or any material costs or labor charges incident to the removal or replacement of any mesh, screen, ink, substrate, finished graphic or other item.