



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET FOR *MEXAR TEX THREE* SUBLIMATION INKS FOR POLYESTER

MEXAR TEX THREE INKS ARE DESIGNED FOR TRANSFER PRINTING TO POLYESTER VIA SUBLIMATION TRANSFER PAPER. THESE SUBLIMATION INKS ARE DESIGNED TO BE PRINTED THROUGH PIEZO INKJET PRINTHEADS.

FORMULATIONS AVAILABLE FOR EPSON, RICOH, KYOCERA, FUJI, PANASONIC, SEIKO PRINTHEADS

THE FOLLOWING COLOURS ARE AVAILABLE

CYAN

MAGENTA

YELLOW

BLACK

LIGHT
CYAN

LIGHT
MAGENTA

FLUORESCENT
PINK

FLUORESCENT
YELLOW

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

MEXAR TEX THREE inks can be printed onto a variety of commercially available transfer printing papers. Sublimation inks such as **MEXAR TEX THREE** are designed to transfer to polyester or polyester rich substrates (a minimum 60% polyester content is recommended). Other coated substrates can be used (ceramic, wood, glass, acrylic, aluminium) if a suitable sublimation coating has been previously applied. Transfer times and temperatures need to be tested for each substrate and paper combination, however, typical settings for fabric substrates would be 180-205 degrees C for 30-60 seconds

MEXAR TEX THREE inks should be stored in ambient conditions away from direct sunlight. Temperatures should not go below 5 degrees C or exceed 40 degrees C. There is no need to shake the bottle before use. **MEXAR TEX THREE** inks are completely stable and dispersed.

GENERAL FEATURES

- Vibrant colours
- Wide colour gamut with CMYK
- Fluorescent spot colours available
- High release properties of ink
- Aqueous ink technology (low environmental impact)
- No wash off procedure required
- Excellent printhead reliability
- Available for a range of different piezo inkjet printheads
- High wash fastness and rub fastness properties of final prints



THE SUBLIMATION PROCESS

Sublimation, or subliming is the process of a solid turning into a gas without transitioning through a liquid state. In the sublimation printing process, it is the dye (disperse dye) which when heated to the correct temperature, turns from a solid state (particle) into a gaseous state (gas molecule). At the same temperature as sublimation, the substrate (in the majority of cases, polyester) reaches its Tg point (glass transition temperature). The Tg point is where a solid crystalline structure hits a more rubbery open structure. The gaseous dye moves into the open structure of the polyester and then becomes trapped inside the structure. Upon cooling, the substrate closes up and the dye molecules are trapped inside the substrate, forming a durable and vibrant print.



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