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Standard Test Methods for Water Pickup of Lithographic Printing Inks and Vehicles in a Laboratory Mixer¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4942; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 These test methods cover two procedures for determining the amount of water picked up by lithographic printing inks in a laboratory mixer.

1.2 Test Method A covers single-point water pickup; Test Method B covers the rate of water pickup. Both test methods are applicable to any printing ink and vehicle intended for the lithographic printing process.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Summary of Test Methods

2.1 These test methods utilize a laboratory mixer for beating water or other agreed upon fluid into the test ink.

2.2 For single-point water pickup (Test Method A), 50 mL of water is normally added to 50 g of ink and mixed in for 5 min. The water picked up is determined from volumetric measurements of free water.

2.3 For rate of water pickup (Test Method B), water is added to 50 g of ink in increments of 20 mL and mixed in for 1 min or more over a cumulative time period totaling 10 min. The water taken up by the ink after each mixing interval is determined gravimetrically.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The lithographic printing process requires that some dampening solution be emulsified into the ink. These test methods provide a rapid means for determining water pickup under laboratory conditions. Test results may be useful for specification acceptance between the supplier and the customer.

3.2 In order that results be comparable, the tests must be run at the same temperature and with the same type and quantity of liquid added prior to mixing.

3.3 The emulsions obtained in these test methods are of larger particle size than those typically produced in printing nips. Because of these and other variables in the printing process, water pickup results do not by themselves predict lithographic printing performance.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Laboratory Mixer*, such as a Duke Ink-Water Emulsification Tester² equipped with a stainless steel specimen bowl 83 mm wide and 88 mm high, mixer blades that rotate at 90 r/min, and a timing device.

4.2 *Balance*, accurate to 0.1 g, 600-g capacity.

4.3 *Palette knives*, two.

4.4 *Thermometer*, quick response.

4.5 *pH Meter* (optional).

4.6 *Conductivity Meter* (optional).

4.7 *Graduated Cylinder*, 50 or 100-mL.

5. Reagents and Materials

5.1 *Water*—Deionized or distilled water, preferably having a pH of 5.0 to 7.0 (100 to 200 mL per sample); alternatively, fountain

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*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

solution or other aqueous medium as agreed upon between the supplier and the customer may be used.

5.2 *Cleanup Materials*—Naphtha and rags or tissues.

6. Test Specimen

6.1 A minimum of 100 g is sufficient for two determinations. Before removing ink from the can, stir or otherwise ensure that the ink specimen is representative. Close the can and replace sealing tape immediately after each ink removal.

7. Conditioning

7.1 Condition the instrument, water, and ink samples in a constant temperature room or bath, preferably at $23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

7.2 Prior to use, check the alignment of the mixer blades. With the power switch of the mixer in the off position, set the clean bowl into the turntable and engage the locking pin firmly into the slot in the side of the turntable. Tilt the mixer head back and insert the blades, marked left and right, into their respective holders. Lower the mixer head. If the blades hit the side or bottom of the bowl, return the instrument to the manufacturer for realignment.

8. Test Method A—Single Point Water Pickup (by Volumetry)

8.1 Program the counter of the mixer for 5 min mixing time (450 revolutions).

8.2 *Optional*—If the first run of the day, pour test water into a beaker. Measure pH, conductivity, and temperature at the beginning of testing.

8.3 Weigh or tare the clean dry mixing bowl. Add 50 ± 0.1 g of the ink to the center of the bowl.

8.4 Pour 50 mL of water (from 8.2) into a graduated cylinder. If the ink is expected to pick up more than 100 % water, use 100 mL of water. Adjust the volume to ± 0.5 mL. Add the entire contents to the bowl.

8.5 With the mixer head tilted back insert the clean blades, marked left and right, into their respective holders. Lock the bowl on the turntable. Lower the mixer head. Press the counter reset button, making sure that 450 is displayed on the face of the counter.

8.6 Turn the mixer on. Examine contents of the bowl as mixing progresses. If 50 mL of water had been added and all of it disappears into the ink, stop, discard the ink in the bowl, clean up, and start over from 8.3, adding 100 mL of water in 8.4. The latter quantity must also be used for all other inks in the series under study.

NOTE 1—With some inks, water pickup is affected by the amount of water added prior to mixing. When 50 mL is insufficient, do not simply add another 50 mL during the run, as test results may differ significantly from those obtained by adding 100 mL at the outset.

8.7 When the mixer stops, turn the power switch off. Tilt the head out of the ink, detach the mixing blades, and add to the bowl.

8.8 Remove the bowl from the turntable and, holding the blades at the side of the bowl, decant the free water into a graduated cylinder. Run the blades *very slowly* through the ink in the bowl. Decant additional free water into the cylinder.

NOTE 2—Do not knock the bowl to force free water from the surface. Always handle the bowl gently to avoid breaking the emulsion.

8.9 Record the returned water level to 0.5 mL.

8.10 *Optional*—Measure the temperature, pH, and conductivity of the returned water. Note the appearance of the water and the consistency of the ink and the appearance of the returned water.

8.11 Discard ink left in the bowl. Clean the bowl and the mixer blades with tissue wetted with naphtha. Discard the returned water and rinse the cylinder clean.

8.12 Repeat 8.3 through 8.10 with a second specimen of the same ink.

9. Test Method B—Rate of Water Pickup (by Gravimetry)

9.1 Program the counter for the first interval of the mixing cycle.