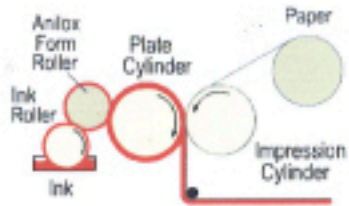


Industrial Processing PRINTING!



Flexography

Flexography is similar to the letter press process but instead of using flat printing plates it uses flexible rubber or plastic for cylinders. The cylinders rotate to print onto paper, car, or plastic or metal. This process is used for packaging cartons or point of sale material and is often used for long runs at low cost.

Planographic printing

The most common form of Planographic is offset lithography, which is mainly used for commercial printing. In this method the image attracts grease and rejects water. The areas which are being printed reject the grease and attract the water. This method works on at the simple principle that water and grease do not mix. The high speed of the process makes it the most widely used method

Lithography

The best off set litho machines will print in 'full colour' on both sides of the paper at the same time. TO do this they rely on four colour process using yellow, cyan (a shade of blue, magenta (a shade of red_ and black, known as the *CYMIC* process. Filters are responsible for the colour separation and a screen converts the separate colours into the individual dots which eventually form the final image.

Offset lithography

The process has a printing plate with the image in relief which is free to rotate which is dampened. This repels the ink of any non-image areas. The printing plate then transfers an inked image onto rubber. Small machines often use disposable paper printing plates to print letterheads, business cards and leaflets in one or two print runs of up to 5000 copies.

For my product I would use offset lithography.

