

Characteristics of industrial inkjet printing machine

подробное описание :

There are many advantages of industrial inkjet printing machines. In addition to color printing, they can be used for other post-processing procedures such as paper folding, encapsulating, and sealing. A paper folding machine is commonly used for direct mail advertising. It folds paper to fit into envelopes. The process of folding paper involves feeding it one by one. Once it is loaded into the machine, the paper feed device separates it from a bundle.

Coated paper

The coating used in industrial inkjet printing machines is an organic pigment, which can be found in hollow spheres. This organic pigment has a porosity of about 20 percent, and therefore is good at absorbing ink. Coated paper is produced through a process called coating, which is explained below. Printed coated paper is the end result of this process. The coating process results in a high-gloss print that is not only durable but also absorbent.

Coated paper for industrial inkjet printing is an excellent choice for printing on a wide range of materials. It is versatile and can be used for offset, gravure, and wet or dry electrophotography. It is suitable for industrial inkjet printing machines and commercial inkjet printers for the SOHO sector. Its properties include good ink absorption and high-speed printing. Here's a closer look at the different kinds of paper available.

Coated paper is generally more economical than uncoated paper. The coating improves the appearance of printed images and makes pigments stand out. Inkjet printing machines use a technique called calendering, which has been used in offset papermaking for decades. The paper is rolled through a series of polished rollers under high pressure to remove unwanted fibers. These calendering processes produce the high-quality inkjet prints.

The pretreatment process of an inkjet paper differs from one printer to another. There are different types of pretreatment fluids used. Some papers are coated while others are not. The difference is in the amount of ink coalescence and drying time. Generally, the higher the coverage of a coating, the longer the dry time. Coated paper can also affect the quality of the print. If the coating is matte, the print results are better. The base paper can be coated with a second layer of coating. Depending on the machine used, this paper can be printed on both sides. This allows the ink to penetrate deeper into the paper. Coated paper is an excellent choice for many industrial inkjet printing applications. You can also print directly onto the base paper to avoid the need for an extra coating layer. It's easy to use and can be a great choice.

Air-suction pump

An air-suction pump is one of the most common components of an industrial inkjet printing machine. It creates the required air pressure for the ink system. It normally creates negative pressure, but it is possible to create positive pressure.

install a pump that produces positive pressure as well. This pump is economical, easy to use, and has a long service life. In addition to its high-efficiency and low maintenance cost, it also features long service life and reliable quality.

The first criterion for choosing an air-suction pump is the level of vacuum. Generally, a higher vacuum is better for continuous use. A smaller pump may not have the capability of providing continuous vacuum and is recommended to only use it intermittently. This will minimize the potential for functional limitations. Another criterion for purchasing an air-suction pump is its flow rate. The higher its flow rate, the higher its vacuum capacity.

A vacuum pump works in a similar way, but for printing presses. The pump produces both low-pressure and a vacuum level. It looks like a standard sliding vane vacuum pump, and connects to the air and vacuum cups lines. The advantage of a pressure-vacuum pump is that it only requires one pump to work properly. This will help you reduce your overall operating cost and downtime.

Degassing is another essential component for inkjet printing machines. In addition to helping the printer work more efficiently, it can also prevent the dissolved gas and bubbles from affecting the product. As a result, a debubbled ink will reduce the risk of nozzle misfires and poor drop formation. Moreover, degassing is essential to preventing microbubbles in many applications, including the paper industry.

A pump is also important for the sheet feed web offset press. Pumps are often integrated into the press and supplied as a turnkey printing machine. A smaller printing facility might not have access to compressed air; in such cases, a vacuum generator may be the most appropriate solution. While selecting machinery, independent professional advice is essential. This way, you can make an informed decision about the equipment for your printing needs.

Drop on demand

There are two primary types of industrial inkjet printing systems: continuous and drop on demand. Continuous machines produce prints continuously and eject drops directly to a collector or substrate. Drop on demand printers, on the other hand, eject drops when the printing process requires them. The two types of drop on demand printers are different in many ways. In addition to their different types of printing, each type of machine also uses a variety of inks to suit the need of the job.

The two types of industrial inkjet printing machines are different in that continuous printers maintain a constant pressure, whereas drop on demand printers only pressurize ink when marking a package. The T200 and RNJet 400 are two examples of industrial inkjet printing machines. These machines are both used in many different applications. They can produce high-resolution, clear, and crisp images and are capable of printing on porous materials.

Industrial inkjet printing machines drop on demand are becoming more popular in various applications, such as packaging, labels, and promotional products. They offer a number of benefits, including lower costs, flexibility, and fast turnaround times. They can be easily integrated into a production line and are available

with a wide range of mounting options. They can connect to a network via USB or RS232 ports. These industrial inkjet printers are also compatible with networks.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the growth of the industrial inkjet printer market. This disease has disrupted value chains and disrupted operational efficiency. It has also caused significant revenue loss and damaged raw materials. Despite these factors, the demand for industrial inkjet printers is expected to rebound in the coming months. With the global economy growing, it is important to invest in industrial printing machines to keep up with the changing needs of the workplace.

Color printing speed

In today's high-volume environment, industrial inkjet printers need to be able to meet high line speeds, short dry times, and virtually nonstop production. Color printing speed on industrial inkjet printing machines is essential for high-speed labeling, packaging, and advertising applications. Hanyi has a wide range of industrial inkjet printers that are ideal for a variety of applications. These printers print high-quality text, logos, and codes on a variety of materials.

Industrial inkjet printing machines are commonly used for digitally printing drinkware, such as cups and bottles. UV inks allow full-color graphics to be achieved. UV inks, used in cylindrical inkjet printing machines, offer excellent adhesion and abrasion resistance. Inkcups offers several types of UV inks. You can choose from a variety of colors to meet your specific printing needs.

Continuous inkjet printers are used in the food industry to print lot numbers and expiration dates on food products. They can print on almost any material and shape. Continuous inkjet printing machines are also used for printing 2D codes on automotive parts and other items, and can be used to print on curved surfaces after they have been sealed. This type of industrial inkjet printer also has high-speed capabilities.



Piezoelectric inkjets use thermoplastic inks and are sometimes confused with thermal bubble jet technology. The piezoelectric inkjet is not solid at room temperature, and it requires a temperature of 125 degC to melt the liquid ink. The first manufacturers of thermoplastic inkjets introduced this technology.