

# Ink Colour-change Fact Sheet

Listed are industry identified colours where the ink pigments can change colour over time.  
(eg. burn-out, bleed, bloom, fade)

Pantone Reflex Blue  
Pantone Rhodamine 'Red'  
Pantone Purple  
Pantone Violet  
Pantone Warm Red  
Pantone Rubine Red  
Victoria Blue  
Methyl Violet  
All Fluorescent Shades

We strongly suggest that these colours be made up out of process colours where possible, and/or UV printed to help minimise the risk of colour change – please consult your ink supplier.

If these colours must be used (even as a mix/tint), we recommend that the printed job be left in small stacks and aired frequently for a minimum of 48 hours to help any unstable gasses, solvents, solutions, pigments, etc. settle as much as possible and to let the inks further dry and harden. We cannot determine the stability of your inks used at the time of processing. Once again, please consult your ink supplier.

It is the printer's responsibility in preventing this.

A change in colour may not appear for up to 24 hours – even longer. Colour changes are rarely uniform in appearance, they tend to be more severe in the centre of the pile and radiate towards the outer edges. Typically, larger, solid printed areas have a higher likelihood of experiencing these kinds of issues.

Please note that we will not guarantee or be responsible for any job, where there has been a colour change of any kind or degree, even with reasonable drying time before lamination, varnish or any other post-print process/embellishment. We assume all jobs delivered to us are 100% ready to run and quality assured by the printer or 3<sup>rd</sup> party.

Involve your ink manufacturer - even at the design stage.  
Let them know exactly what paper, print and print-finishing processes are planned/required for the print job.

After all, it is the ink that is likely to be the biggest variable.