

Giroform ACCESSORIES

Giroform, Howard Smith Paper Group's high performance carbonless paper range, has a reputation for copy quality, ease of use and environmental sensitivity that others just can't duplicate. Manufactured by Mitsubishi Paper Mills, one of Europe's most advanced paper producers, Giroform's microcapsule system generates the crispest, cleanest copies possible. Every detail of the original is preserved; nothing is added, nothing taken away.

Howard Smith Paper offers a number of tailor-made accessories to complement the range of Giroform carbonless papers. Each of the accessory products has been specially designed and formulated to offer maximum performance and productivity. In addition to those outlined below, further Giroform accessories including Giroform Deka Fanapart Adhesive and CF Spot Ink are available on request.

Fanapart adhesive:

Giroform Fanapart Adhesive creates individually glued sets. It is quick and easy to apply and can be used on all standard Giroform grades.

How does Giroform Fanapart Adhesive work?

Giroform Fanapart Adhesive is specially formulated to be absorbed into the carbonless coatings on the underside of the CB sheet, on the top and underside of the CFB sheet, and on the topside of the CF sheet. As there are no carbonless coatings on the topside of the CB sheet or on the underside of the CF, sheet the adhesive does not glue in these areas – and so individual sets are created.

Desensitising Ink:

Giroform Desensitising Ink is used to prevent the normal carbonless copy development in certain areas of a form, such as preventing price information appearing on a delivery note. It can replace the need for scramble or hatch print which may affect the visual appeal of a form design.

It should be applied on the top of the CFB and/or the top of the CF sheet with an optimised formulation. Giroform Desensitising Ink can produce an increased yield in addition to greater on-press control.

How does Giroform Desensitising Ink work?

Giroform Desensitising Ink works in two ways. It acts by both disabling the colour developing ability of the carbonless process and by also being a physical barrier between the CB and CF components.