lease Release Me, et Me Go!

by Chris A. Paschke, CPF

rmed with the elements of TTPM (January through April 1995, PFM) are you really ready for foolproof mountings every time?



Almost. Never forget that release materials are also an integral part of the mounting process. They are used to envelope the items being mounted to protect the art and the press from adhesive transfer, contamination, and each other. Sometimes the most obvious problemcausers are the very release

papers that are designed to prevent mounting problems. When that happens, it's time to "release them or let them go" from their mounting responsibilities!

Not All Silicones Are Created Equal

There are many types of silicone coated papers and films, all with varying degrees of non-stick capability. Some are used as removable liners to protect pressure sensitive or heat activated adhesives until ready to use. Others might be applied to the back of laminating vinyl to allow for rolling and storage. In any event, release materials are not limited to use only in the framing industry. Just notice the plastic tabs you remove from the adhesive the next time you need a Band-aid.

Release materials may be in the form of plastics, vinyls, or teflon[®] which prevent adhesive absorption, making them peelable (as with the Band-aid). But they also may be variable weights of paper or board with a coating of silicone applied to the

surface. These are what we deal with in the framing industry for the most part.

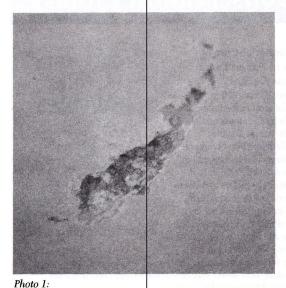
Release papers used in conjunction with the heat of a dry mount press have a different degree of silicone than those used for storage protection only. Compare the difference between the release sheet from the back of a laminating film to a commercial two-sided release paper for use in a press to compare the difference.

Types And Styles

Release materials for mounting come in both paper and film in a variety of widths and sizes, and are available from many different manufacturers. Clear release films are mylar or teflon coated and come on rolls (as the paper) and in sheets up to $50'' \times 102''$.

Papers are available both as single-sided and double-sided in rolls up to 54" wide. Double-sided release paper is a slick, light-weight off-white paper with a silicone coating on either side. Single-sided release paper has a heavier base paper with a single-side silicone coat and a pale blue appearance to help distinguish it from the uncoated paper side.

Release boards are single-sided release paper bonded to a 4-ply equivalent substrate. Release boards are commercially available up to $40" \times 60"$ in size, or you can make them yourself using a base board and a permanent, breathable adhesive. A removable adhesive would attempt to remove itself each time it was introduced to the heat mounting



Kraft paper has adhered to the adhesive residue on this release board. Imagine the damage potential to the surface of artwork!

continued from page 32 process.

Manufactured boards are prone to a slight orange peel appearance which can transfer to mounted projects on soft substrates and RC photos. Creating your own boards would allow for the selection of a smoother mat board base, resulting in a smoother finish.

It's all a matter of preference when it comes to your specific choice of release materials. Brown kraft paper is not a reasonable substitute for release paper, although it is necessary for predrying when using a mechanical press. Kraft paper might glue itself to the art or platen if any glue residue has been left on it (photo 1).

Clear Release Film

Clear release paper isn't a paper at all, but (generally) a mylar or teflon coated sheet or film. It was originally designed to be used in conjunction with glass-topped vacuum presses so mountings could be better monitored. I'd like to make two points: first, if you must watch the process to make sure it's okay, you probably shouldn't be the one to mount it; second, if you do detect a wrinkle or fold in the mount, by the

time you get the vacuum released and the press open, it's probably too late. I do, however, like clear sheets for gloss photos and lacquered prints to help maintain their smooth finish.

Release Papers

The lower price and flexibility of using either side of double-sided paper makes it a big seller. The base paper is light-weight making it more difficult to handle when dealing with oversized mountings. It's slick, limp and more prone to fold over when working with a $40^{\prime\prime}\times60^{\prime\prime}$ format. Single-sided release paper, being of heavier base paper, is more rigid and non-slippery, making it perfect for wrapping around the sponge pad of a mechanical press.

Release Boards

By initiating the use of a release board (rather than paper) as the top sheet of a mounting package, the handling of the top sheet with one hand while inserting the project to be mounted with the other is easily accomplished. As previously mentioned, the release board can play an continued on page 36

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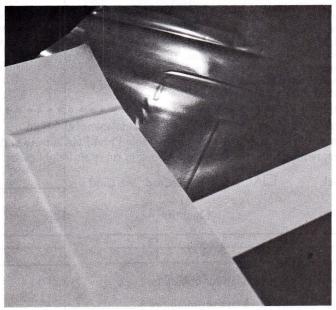


Photo 2:

Wrinkles and indentations in bottom sheets of release paper are a natural occurrence when proper mounting procedures are used. But when wrinkles become invasive, it's time to release them from duty. Shown in this photo: single-sided paper on left, mylar film upper right, release board lower right.

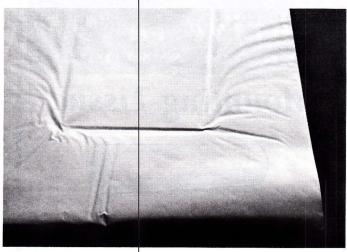


Photo 3:

The ghosted indentation of an \$" × 10" project has damaged the over-sized release paper for the 40" × 60" vacuum press. These wrinkles could be transferred to the surface of a later project if the bottom sheet accidentally becomes a top sheet!

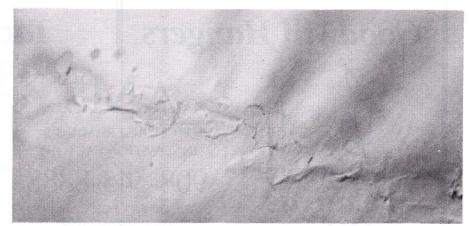
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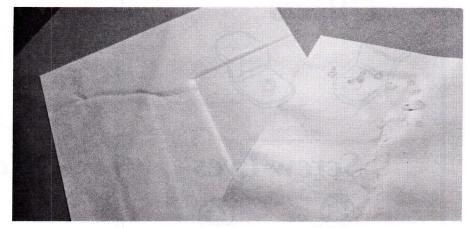
integral part of pressure control when using a mechanical press, as it both protects the platen and helps dissipate the pressure at the outer edge of the press plates.

Release boards don't indent easily, wrinkle, or fold over, but I need to warn against using them on both top and bottom in either a mechanical or vacuum system. In a mechanical press, the project needs to nest down into the sponge pad to ensure a constant, even pressure against the platen. Likewise in a vacuum press, the bladder or diaphram needs to be allowed to contour up around the substrate in order to adjust its pressure against the platen. If a board is used both top and bottom, excess pressure can occur at the outer edges as the sponge or diaphram attempts to conform to the shape of the inner project. The release board can then possibly create uneven mounting pressure in the project center.

Exceptions to the rule occur when mounting an oversized bites, or when working or no substrate. In the later case, the bottom board becomes more of a

Photo 4: Moisture remaining in mounting materials can buckle and warp release materials beyond mere wrinkles, making them unsafe to use.





substitute for the non-existant substrate.

Wrinkles In The Sheets

Could it be? No, not wrinkles in your sheets! You know how annoying it is to have wrinkles in your bed sheets? The same annoyance can creep into your mountings when you begin the process with wrinkles in your release papers (photo 2).

Indentations or wrinkles, are created in bottom release papers and continued on page 38

Photo 5:

Release materials will only produce smooth, clean end results when they are not attempting to transfer their own wrinkles of age or damage

continued from page 36

films when mounting substrates are properly pushed down into a sponge pad of a mechanical press, or the bladder sucks up around the substrate in a vacuum press (photo 2). They are the natural result of pressure during the mounting process.

The problem with wrinkles arises when an attempt is made to push release materials beyond their reasonable limit. One form of sensible and systematic use of materials is to mount projects using a release envelope close to the size of the desired end product. In this way, the possibility of abusing a 24"×36" envelope by imbedding smaller $8'' \times 10''$ impressions into it will be lessened. This might later avoid the transference of the same 8"×10" indentations into the foam board substrate of a subsequent 24" × 36" project (photo 3).

Similarly, you need lookout for any alien lines, wrinkles or blemishes anywhere within your mounting package. Check newly created or manufactured release boards for character flaws, dents or scratches prior to initial use. Pay attention to individual textures and the degree of smoothness with different release materials and manufacturers; remember the orange peel.

Also watch for transferred lines of adhesive remaining on the board or paper from previous mountings. Once adhesives have cooled, they can easily be dusted away by using a soft cloth diaper as a duster rag for ensuring a clean release paper surface.

Moisture Damage

Release papers are not recommended for pre-drying because they were never designed to absorb moisture; in fact, excessive moisture can really do a number on them (photo 4). Not only can the paper cockle and warp from the presence of moisture, but it can also effect the silicone surface.

The sample in the photo was held in a heat vacuum press for an extra long time at a high temperature to create this dramatic visual result. Normal use will not create this extreme, but pay attention to severely warped or cockled papers as a result of moisture. The pattern and texture can be transferred to a project.

The Wrap Up

Release papers and boards will let you know when they are too tired to work any longer and should be retired. The silicone surface will last much longer than the paper itself. A board will begin to brown slightly with extended use, since its lifetime is somewhere around fifty hours of production time. Release materials will only produce smooth, clean end results if they are not attempting to transfer their own wrinkles of age or damage (photo 5). Unfortunately, by stretching the use of these materials we often create our own problems.

Wouldn't it be nice to blame faulty equipment, tissues or a manufacturer's lack of quality control when a problem has arisen? Only then could we successfully avoid wearing the responsibility of our problem mountings. Unfortunately, most often it is our own inconsistency and inattention to details which gets us into trouble.

Paying closer attention to the issues of time, temperature, pressure and moisture, are wonderful, but don't overlook the support group of clean, unabused release materials. Remember: overused or wrinkled release papers could *also* be key offenders in the graveyard of unsuccessful mountings.

Chris A. Paschke, CPF, owns Designs Ink, Oxford, Connecticut, featuring commercial and custom framing, product consultation and design. She specializes in mounting, matting and design creativity and works with numerous industry leaders including Bienfang, Crescent Cardboard, Dahle, Fletcher-Terry, Larson-Juhl, PFM, PPFA, and Seal Products.

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