

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 12645:2005

01-januar-2005

; fUz bUhm bc`c[jUËDfcWgb]bUXncf`Ë7 YfhjZWfUb`fYZfYb b]a UHfjU`nU
i a YfU`bY`cdU b]`dcj fy]b`bUfUbg a]g]g_`X`Ybn]ca Yf]`

Graphic technology -- Process control -- Certified reference material for opaque area calibration of transmission densitometers

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Technologie graphique -- Maîtrise de procédé -- Matériel de référence certifié pour la calibration des densitomètres transmission en pourcentage de superficie opaque

[SIST ISO 12645:2005](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c647cdf-a266-4db9-b258-1c79786b8b13/sist-iso-12645-2005)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 12645:1998**

ICS:

37.100.01	Ō æā}æ^@[[*ææ æ	Graphic technology in general
	•] [[z}[

SIST ISO 12645:2005

en

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 12645:2005

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c647cdf-a266-4db9-b258-1c7978bb8b13/sist-iso-12645-2005>

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
12645

First edition
1998-11-01

Graphic technology — Process control — Certified reference material for opaque area calibration of transmission densitometers

*Technologie graphique — Maîtrise de procédé — Matériel de référence
certifié pour la calibration des densitomètres transmission en pourcentage
de surface opaque*

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 12645:2005

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c647cdf-a266-4db9-b258-1c7978bb8b13/sist-iso-12645-2005>



Reference number
ISO 12645:1998(E)

ISO 12645:1998(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 12645 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

Annexes A to E of this International Standard for information only.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 12645:2005
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c647cdf-a266-4db9-b258-1c7978bb8b13/sist-iso-12645-2005>

© ISO 1998

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

In the graphic arts, the modulation of transmittance or reflectance is often achieved by printing half-tones rather than continuous tones, as would be the case in photography.

The process control of the generation and transfer of half-tone patterns is essential to the graphic arts industry. For the process control of transmission type material one monitors the percentage of the total area that is virtually opaque. Measurements are carried out on well-defined half-tone control patches which contain regularly-spaced, circular half-tone dots. The measuring instrument is either a densitometer or a colorimeter of the spectrophotometer or tristimulus type. The opaque area percentage is usually set equal to the ratio of the relative transmittance factors of the half-tone and that of the solid. With densitometers one calculates the transmittance factors from the ISO standard diffuse (opal) densities, the corresponding expression for the ratio has been given by Murray and Davies, see [E.2] and equations (1) and (2) of clause 3.

In principle, the opaque area percentage for positive-polarity films should be identical to the tone value as defined in the graphic arts; for negative-polarity films it should be identical to 100 % minus the tone value. In reality, however, there may be errors which produce small deviations between the two quantities; there is thus a need for an independent check on the determination of the tone value by densitometers and colorimeters.

In the graphic arts process chain, particularly important steps are "image setting", "film duplication" and "platemaking". During these steps, there is no highly diffusive medium present which could be compared to the opal-glass diffuser of densitometers according to ISO 5-2 [E.3]. It would thus appear that the opal-glass instrument is not the best solution for graphic arts applications. However, the opal-glass design permits a relatively simple construction; such instruments are widely used in the graphic arts industry.

When calibrating a densitometer with a stepped density reference material (at least two steps), usually both the zero point and the slope factor are adjusted. The latter is the ratio of the density difference between the steps as read by the densitometer and the density difference as reported by a national standardizing laboratory. If the ratio deviates from 1, the base of the logarithm used for converting transmittance factor into transmittance factor density is not 10 as required by definition. As a consequence, the tone values calculated from the densities may deviate from the opaque area percentages. It is important to note that the (absolute) ISO standard diffuse density calibration of a densitometer may be dependent on the thickness of the sample. The stepped density reference material used for the density calibration should therefore have the same thickness as the samples to be measured, otherwise only relative densities can be measured. For many graphic arts applications, however, absolute density measurements are not the issue but the control of the opaque area percentage of half-tone film. This quantity determines the size of image elements, such as half-tone dots or lines, produced by transfer steps such as film duplication and platemaking. The densitometer is then zeroed on the clear film and the densities of a half-tone and a solid are measured. The Murray-Davies-formula, [E.2] and equations (1) and (2) of clause 3, is used to determine tone values from the density values, see also ISO 12647-1.

It is known that transmission densitometers of the opal type are subject to multiple oblique-angle interreflections between the opal and the surfaces close to it, see ISO 5-2 [E.3]. These include the two surfaces of the sample and those on the side of the instrument opposing the opal. For samples of low density, reflections from all those surfaces may contribute to the efflux measured at the back of the opal. At (absolute) ISO standard diffuse densities near zero, the densities read by an opal instrument are thus slightly lower than those of a diffuse sphere type instrument; 0,03 is a typical difference. This effect has to be taken into account if transmission densities or reflectance factors read by instruments of different design are compared. For samples of higher densities, the reflections from all surfaces but the surface next to the opal are effectively suppressed. During the measurement of a half-tone pattern, the latter influences the interreflection effect in two ways: The image elements may have a reflectance different from the film base, they also tend to attenuate reflections from surfaces further removed from the opal. Therefore, the tone values determined from densities measured with an opal instrument may differ from the actual opaque area percentage of the sample which can be determined by microscopic measurement or by a sphere type instrument (which does not show the interreflection effect).

ISO 12647-1 specifies that transmission densities shall be measured by instruments complying to ISO 5-2, thus there can be no ambiguity when quoting (absolute) ISO standard diffuse densities such as clear film densities.

The interreflection effect can be artificially attenuated if the opal is kept at a distance of, say, 25 mm from the measured object. Another method is to place a neutral filter with a density of at least 0,3 between the opal and the sample. The filter tends to attenuate the light coming back from the opal towards the sample and also the reflections.

The interreflection effect may produce a discrepancy of typically 3 % between the tone value of a half-tone as determined with a transmission densitometer of the opal type and the opaque area percentage as determined from independent measurements of the dot pattern. The discrepancy cannot be circumvented by proper zeroing or adjustment of the slope factor of the instrument, it depends on the magnitude of the opaque area percentage. Thus there is a need for an independent check on the tone value determination by a transmission densitometer and, if necessary, the establishment of a table that converts tone values into opaque area percentages. This International Standard specifies requirements for two types of reference materials that provide half-tone control patches with dot patterns of accurately defined dimensions that may serve as "Certified reference materials" (CRM) if the requirements of ISO 15790¹⁾ are also fulfilled.

Reference materials may be produced from half-tone film material or a thin glass slab with a chromium deposit. The latter's advantages are a very small fringe width, a wavelength-independent attenuation and a good uniformity of opaque area percentage over the control patch. The thickness, the scattering properties and the wavelength dependence of the transmission density differ from those of graphic arts film material. It might thus be suspected that this invalidates the use of such a reference material as a standard. It has been shown, however, that thickness changes of less than 1 mm shift only the zero point of a densitometer, thus the densitometric opaque area percentage calculation is not affected. Other test series showed that interposing films of varying scattering properties between the chromium/glass reference material and the opal did not affect the opaque area percentage determination, within the measurement accuracy. The absence of a wavelength dependence can be regarded as an asset: Since the wavelength dependencies of graphic arts films differ much from each other, there is no established dependence that could be used for such a reference material.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 12645:2005

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c647cdf-a266-4db9-b258-1c7978bb8b13/sist-iso-12645-2005>

1) See informative annex E.

Graphic technology — Process control — Certified reference material for opaque area calibration of transmission densitometers

1 Scope

This International Standard defines requirements for a half-tone certified reference material which may be used for the opaque area percentage calibration of transmission densitometers or colorimeters for use in the graphic arts. This International Standard is not applicable to the calibration of transmission densitometers in terms of ISO standard diffuse density.

NOTE Test methods for determining the opaque area percentage are given in the informative annex A.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 12647-1:1996, *Graphic technology — Process control for the manufacture of half-tone colour separations, proof and production prints — Part 1: Parameters and measurement methods*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in CIE 17.4 and the following apply. They are given in alphabetical order.

NOTE For quantities, the preferred unit is given together with the definition. By definition, the unit of formerly so-called “dimensionless quantities” is 1.

3.1

control patch

area produced for control and measurement purposes
[ISO 12647-1]

3.2

core density

transmission density in the centre of an isolated opaque image element such as a half-tone dot or line
Unit: 1
[ISO 12647-1]

3.3

fringe width (of an isolated opaque image element)

average distance between the density contour lines corresponding to 10 % and 90 % of the minimum core density specified for the printing process under consideration
Unit: μm
[ISO 12647-1]

3.4**opaque area percentage** P

percentage of total area that is nearly opaque to radiation in the wavelength range of interest

3.5**polarity** (of a transmission object)

positive if clear and solid areas on the object correspond to unprinted and solid areas on the print, respectively. Negative if clear and solid areas on the object correspond to solid and unprinted areas on the print, respectively

3.6**screen ruling**

screen frequency

 f

number of image elements, such as dots or lines, per length in the direction which produces the largest number

Unit: cm^{-1}

[ISO 12647-1]

3.7**screen width**

reciprocal of screen frequency

Unit: cm

[ISO 12647-1]

3.8**tone value**

dot area (on a transmission object of positive polarity)

 A

percentage calculated from the formula:

$$A = 100 \% - \frac{1 - 10^{-(D_t - D_0)}}{1 - 10^{-(D_s - D_0)}} \cdot 100 \% \quad \text{SIST ISO 12645:2005} \quad \dots (1)$$

<http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c647cdf-a266-4db9-b258-1c7978bb8b13/sist-iso-12645-2005>

where

 D_0 is the transmission density of the clear substrate; D_s is the transmission density of the solid; D_t is the transmission density of the half-tone.

[ISO 12647-1]

NOTE Also known as film printing dot area.

3.9**tone value**

dot area (on a half-tone object of negative polarity)

 A

percentage calculated from the formula:

$$A = 100 \% - \frac{1 - 10^{-(D_t - D_0)}}{1 - 10^{-(D_s - D_0)}} \cdot 100 \% \quad \dots (2)$$

where

 D_0 is the transmission density of the clear substrate; D_s is the transmission density of the solid; D_t is the transmission density of the half-tone.

[ISO 12647-1]

NOTE Also known as film printing dot area.

4 Requirements

4.1 Materials

The substrate shall consist of a clear material with a pattern of opaque half-tone dots on one side. At normal incidence the (absolute) reflectance factor (front and second surface) shall not be higher than 0,05.

4.2 Thickness

The nominal thickness shall be selected from the range 0,1 mm to 0,8 mm. The measured thickness shall not vary by more than 0,01 mm across the certified reference material.

4.3 Half-tone pattern

The certified reference material shall show control patches whose minimum sizes shall be greater than 5 mm in diameter and should not be smaller than 10 mm in diameter. The shape of the half-tone dots shall be nominally circular. The screen ruling shall be selected from the range 50 cm^{-1} to 70 cm^{-1} , it shall be constant over the certified reference material.

The certified reference material shall show control patches with at least the following opaque area percentages:

- circular opaque half-tone dots: 20 % or 25 %, 50 %;
- circular clear half-tone dots: 75 % or 80 %.

In addition, control patches showing 0 % and 100 % (solid) shall be provided. Control patches with 2 % and 98 % should be provided as well.

Deviations of 1 % (absolute) shall be permitted for the choice of the nominal opaque area percentage. All control patches should be labelled with the nominal opaque area percentages.

The fringe width of the half-tone dot pattern (see the informative annex D) should not be greater than $2 \mu\text{m}$ as determined by the apparatus described in ISO 12647-1. The ISO Status A (blue) and the ISO visual standard diffuse transmission density of the solid (opaque) control patch shall exceed 4,00, the core densities of the half-tone dots shall exceed 3,00.

The ISO Status A (blue) transmission density and the ISO visual standard diffuse transmission density of the clear substrate shall not exceed 0,04, the ISO type 1 printing density of the clear substrate shall not exceed 0,06. All clear areas shall have the same density.

NOTE In case of a chromium/glass certified reference material the transmission densities of the solid will exceed 5,00 if care has been taken to avoid pinholes.

4.4 Reporting and accuracy

The measured opaque area percentages of the control patches of the certified reference material shall be reported together with their associated standard uncertainties. If only a single standard uncertainty is reported this shall be the greatest value for any one of the reported control patches. The uncertainties shall not exceed 0,6 %.

The difference between the measured opaque area percentage and that labelled shall not exceed 1 % for values between 5 % and 95 % and 0,6 % elsewhere. The opaque area percentage difference between any two 2 mm diameter areas of a control patch shall not exceed 0,6 %.

NOTE If the requirements of ISO 15790 are fulfilled, the reference material is termed "Certified reference material" (CRM).

4.5 Traceability

The determination of the reported opaque area percentages shall be traceable to a national standardizing laboratory. Test methods for determining the opaque area percentages of control patches of a certified reference material are given in annex A.