INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11084-2

First edition
2006-06-15

Graphic technology — Register systems for photographic materials, foils and paper —

Part 2: Register pin systems for plate making

Technologie graphique — Systèmes de positionnement pour matériaux photographiques, feuilles et papier —

Partie 2: Systèmes de positionnement à broche pour clichage

Reference number
ISO 11084-2:2006(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11084-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

ISO 11084 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Graphic technology — Register systems for photographic materials, foils and paper*:

— *Part 1: Three-pin systems*

— *Part 2: Register pin systems for plate making*

Introduction

The standardization of register system in graphic technology achieves greater economy and efficiency by reducing the variety of register pin systems required by prepress operations. Such an approach helps to reduce the number of errors, and hence reduce the use of consumable materials. Part 1 of this International Standard specifies the pin configuration for a three-pin register system by defining the shapes, dimensions and positions for the pins and holes of a system for use with non-metallic materials, such as photographic materials, foils and paper.

This part of ISO 11084 specifies the pin configuration for a two-pin register system for use with metallic plates, by defining the shapes, dimensions and positions for the pins and holes of a two-pin system. Since a variety of proprietary register pin arrangements is used in printing presses to achieve fast and accurate positioning of printing plates, this part of ISO 11084 is mainly applicable to systems used during plate preparation. The use of the system specified in this part of ISO 11084 enables accurate image positioning on the plate and accurate plate-edge bending for press mounting. This system is also applicable to transfer systems which permit conversion between different register pin arrangements.

Graphic technology — Register systems for photographic materials, foils and paper —

Part 2:
Register pin systems for plate making

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11084 specifies the shapes, dimensions and positions for the pins and holes of a register system used to achieve accurate image positioning on a printing forme during the plate-making operations undertaken during the printing forme preparation process. It is also applicable to plate-bending equipment and transfer systems required to convert between register pin systems.

This part of ISO 11084 is applicable to prepress pin registering system for plate making using printing formes $\geqslant$ 420 mm $\times$ 594 mm (A2). It is applicable by analogy to the pin register systems of printing presses.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11084-1, *Graphic technology — Register systems for photographic materials, foils and paper — Part 1: Three-pin systems*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11084-1 and the following apply.

3.1
register hole
round or slotted hole in one or more materials that need to be aligned (in register) with each other

3.2
punching centre line
line passing through the centres of the two punches producing the register holes

3.3
slotted register hole
register hole with parallel sides such that its length is greater than its width, and which may have curved or square ends

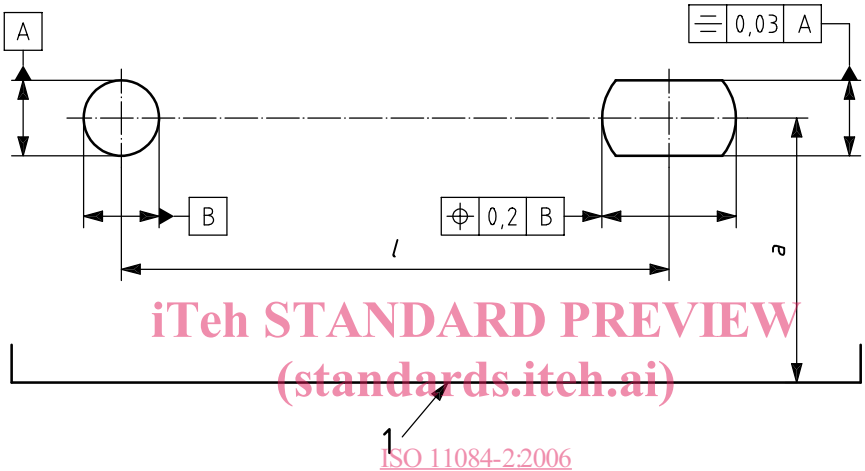
4 Requirements

4.1 Arrangement of register holes and pins

The register system specified in this part of ISO 11084 is for a two-pin system in which both a circular register hole and a slotted register hole are produced in the material. The dimensions between the centres of the holes, and the pins on which the material is placed, shall be as shown in Figure 1. When the plate is placed with the image side upwards, the circular register hole shall be to the left. The punching centre line should be parallel to the edge of the plate.

Punching shall be performed near the edge of the material. The distance a, between the punching centre line and the edge of the plate, is not specified in this part of ISO 11084.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 edge of plate

l = 400, 500, 550, 700, 800, 900, 1 000

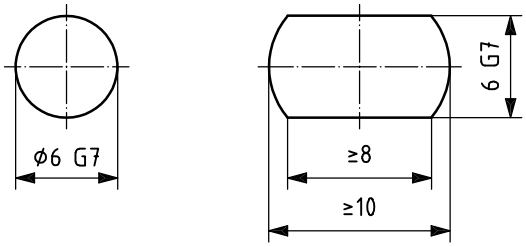
Figure 1 — Arrangement of register holes and register pins

4.2 Pair of register holes

The pair of register holes produced by the two-pin system specified in this part of ISO 11084 serves to position the punched material parallel to the plate edge. The dimensions of each of the pair of register holes shall be as shown in Figure 2.

NOTE A rectangular hole would meet the requirements of the slotted hole of Figure 2.

Dimensions in millimetres



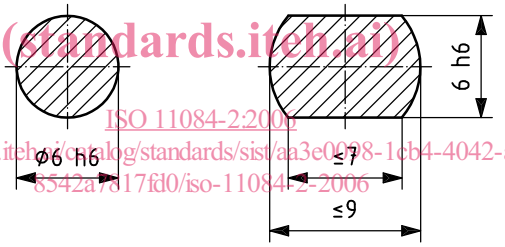
NOTE In Ø6 G7, Ø indicates diameter, the 6 represents 6 mm, and G7 is a "class of fit" tolerance which is a sliding fit for a hole.

Figure 2 — Register holes

4.3 Register pin

Each register pin shall have one of the shapes and dimensions shown in Figure 3. For ease of use the pins may be rounded or tapered at the top. The height of the register pin is not specified in this part of ISO 11084.

Dimensions in millimetres



NOTE In Ø6 h6, Ø indicates diameter, the 6 represents 6 mm, and h6 is a “class of fit” tolerance which is a sliding fit for a pin or shaft.

Figure 3 — Register pins

ICS 37.100.20

Price based on 3 pages