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Graphic technology - Process control for the production of half-tone colour separations, proofs and production prints - Part 4: Publication gravure printing

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12647-4

First edition 2005-11-01

Graphic technology — Process control for the production of half-tone colour separations, proofs and production prints —

Part 4:

iTeh STRublication gravure printing

Strechnologie graphique—Contrôle des processus de confection de sélections couleurs tramées, d'épreuves et de tirages —

Partie 4 Processus de gravure https://standards.iteh.a/catalog/standards/sist/fa38465b-5945-4d1b-876d-95d327d61d6e/sist-iso-12647-4-2008



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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 12647-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, Graphic technology.

ISO 12647 consists of the following parts, under the general title Graphic technology — Process control for the production of half-tone colour separations, proofs and production prints:

- standards.iteh.ai) Part 1: Parameters and measurement methods
- SIST ISO 12647-4:2008 Part 2: Offset lithographic processes s.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fa38465b-5945-4d1b-876d-
- Part 3: Coldset offset lithography on newsprint 95d327d61d6e/sist-iso-12647-4-2008
- Part 4: Publication gravure printing
- Part 5: Screen printing
- Part 6: Flexographic printing
- Part 7: Off-press proofing process working directly from digital data

Introduction

The purposes of ISO 12647-1 are

- to list and explain the minimum set of primary process parameters required to uniquely define the visual characteristics and related technical properties of a half-tone proof or production print produced from digital data directly or via a set of half-tone separation films;
- to give the definitions for the general terms necessary for process control;
- to describe the measurement methods and the requirements for reporting the results.

This part of ISO 12647 lists values or sets of values of the primary parameters specified in ISO 12647-1 and related technical properties of a gravure publication print. Where deemed useful, secondary parameters are also specified.

The purpose of a proof print is to simulate the visual characteristics of the finished print product as closely as possible. In order to visually match a particular print, off-press proofing processes may require values for solid tone coloration and tone value increase which are different from those of the printing process they are meant to simulate. This is caused by differences in phenomena such as gloss, light scatter (within the print substrate or the colorant), metamerism and transparency. Such differences are likely for those off-press proofing processes in which the print substrate, the colorants and the technology for applying them are significantly different from gravure press printing. In such cases the user of the supplier should ensure that appropriate corrections are specified. Another problem area is the matching of a digital off-press proof to a double-sided print on a less-than-opaque, lightweight printing paper as used in publication gravure printing. If it is deemed necessary, for image quality reasons, to proof with colour management profiles based on measurements with substrate backing rather than black backing, there will be an unavoidable difference between proof and production prints. This fact needs to be communicated to all parties concerned.

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Graphic technology — Process control for the production of half-tone colour separations, proofs and production prints —

Part 4:

Publication gravure printing

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12647 specifies a number of process parameters and their values to be applied to four-colour publication gravure printing. The parameters and values are chosen in view of the complete process covering the process stages "colour separation", "making of the printing forme", "proof production" and "production printing".

This part of ISO 12647 is applicable

- directly, to publication gravure printing, including magazines, catalogues and commercial materials;
- directly, to halftone and continuous tone proofing processes that predict the colorimetric results of gravure printing;
- by analogy, to process-colour grayure package printing 8465b-5945-4d1b-876d-

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It is not applicable to the specifics of the transformations necessary to relate digital input data to the data used to create the cylinder engraving data and/or the proofing process.

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 reference document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8254-1:1999, Paper and board — Measurement of specular gloss — Part 1: 75 degree gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method

ISO 12639:2004, Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange — Tag image file format for image technology (TIFF/IT)

ISO 12642-1, Graphic technology — Input data for characterization of 4-colour process printing — Part 1: Initial data set

ISO 12647-1:2004, Graphic technology — Process control for the production of half-tone colour separations, proof and production prints — Part 1: Parameters and measurement methods

ISO 15930-4:2003, Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 4: Complete exchange of CMYK and spot colour printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-1a)

ISO 15930-5:2003, Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 5: Partial exchange of printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-2)

ISO 15930-6:2003, Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 6: Complete exchange of printing data suitable for colour-managed workflows using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3)

Specification ICC:1, File format for Color profiles (Version 4.1.0), International Color Consortium, 1899 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 20191, USA

Terms and definitions 3

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in ISO 12647-1 and the following apply.

improved newsprint

paper with, compared to ordinary newsprint, a higher smoothness, a higher brightness and a filler content up to 20 %

3.2

engraving pitch

reciprocal of average cell spacing on a gravure cylinder, evaluated from the following formula:

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a \times b}}$$

where

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- is the distance between the same points on two adjacent cells in the printing direction;
- is the distance between adjacent circumferencial tracks of the engraving stylus. h

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3.3 process colour solid https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fa38465b-5945-4d1b-876d-

95d327d61d6e/sist-iso-12647-4-2008 printed area that corresponds to the maximum cell volume identified for the combination of gravure engraving

Requirements

General 4.1

parameters

Subclauses 4.2 and 4.3 are based on the assumption that input for gravure printing comprises digital data that defines the data tone values (equivalent to the film tone values in a traditional offset process). These data, wherever practical, represent the characteristics associated with the relationship between the digital data provided and the printed image. The specifics of the transformations necessary to relate these data to the data used to create the cylinder engraving data and/or the proofing process are the responsibility of the organization involved and are not specified in this part of ISO 12647.

The four substrate categories of gravure printing, identified by the paper principally used, defined for this part of ISO 12647, are as follows:

- substrate category S1 (coated paper of 70 g/m² or greater);
- substrate category S2 (lightweight coated paper);
- substrate category S3 (super-calendered paper);
- substrate category S4 (improved or enhanced newsprint).

While these substrate categories of gravure printing are identified in terms of the paper principally used, they may be used on any stock for which the printer is capable of achieving the colours specified in Tables A.1 or A.2, see also Figures A.1 and A.2, and thus the associated colour gamut.

Where appropriate, the applicable clauses of ISO 12647-1 are referenced for the definition of the data and measurement conditions.

Subclauses 4.2 and 4.3 are arranged according to the order set out in ISO 12647-1; they also depend on it for the general principles, the definition of the data, the measurement conditions and the reporting style.

4.2 Data file and printing forme

4.2.1 Digital Data

Digital data files supplied for printing shall conform to latest edition of ISO 15930, parts 4, 5 and 6 or to ISO 12639.

Supplied data files conforming to ISO 12639 shall also include an identification of the intended printing condition. Where the intended printing condition is a printing condition included in the registry of characterizations maintained by the ICC, as described in ICC.1, the name used in the ICC registry may be used as the identification. If the intended printing condition is not included in the ICC registry, characterization data specified using the target defined in ISO 12642, or an ICC output profile derived from it, shall be included. An ICC output profile derived from the appropriate characterization data should also be included in all cases. In any situations where the rendering of the data, when printed, is intended to be other than colorimetric (as specified in ICC.1) an ICC output profile derived from the appropriate characterization data shall be included.

All continuous tone raster data shall be at a resolution that equals or exceeds 120 cm⁻¹. If line work raster data are provided, they shall be at a resolution of three to six times that of the continuous tone data. If text is provided as CT data it should be anti-aliased.

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A proof print may accompany digital data and where provided it shall conform to the indicated printing condition.

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4.2.2 Separation films

Where data are exchanged using half-tone separation films, they shall be accompanied by a proof print that simulates the intended printing condition and that conforms to 4.3. This fact shall be verifiable by measuring well-specified control patches that are printed on the proof print along with the subject.

Where the proof has been prepared directly from the separations the following control patches shall be included as a minimum:

- a) solid primary and secondary colours (including black);
- b) at least one half-tone control patch of each of the primary colours (including black) with tone values between 40 % and 70 %; the tone values used shall be the same for each colour;
- c) a tertiary colour control patch composed of 100 % each of the primary colours (or with magenta and yellow reduced to better approximate a grey);
- d) at least one tertiary colour patch composed of the same tone values as defined in b) (or with magenta and yellow reduced to better approximate a grey).

Where the proof is a simulation of the intended printing condition, and where it has been produced directly from the data used to prepare the separations, the control patches provided shall, as a minimum, simulate the control patches listed above.

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