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**Graphic technology — Variable data  
exchange —**

**Part 3:  
Using PDF/X-6 (PDF/VT-3)**

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16612 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

This document defines the PDF/VT-3 document format which specifies methods for the use of the Portable Document Format (PDF) for the definition and exchange of all content elements and supporting metadata necessary for printing tasks involving variable or transactional document content. It allows the specification of document structure, document layout, content data, and interaction of graphical elements in a graphics model that supports transparency.

PDF/VT is designed to enable variable document printing (VDP) in a variety of environments from desktop printers to digital production presses, including hybrid workflows involving both conventional and digital printing. These capabilities are used in the creation of one-to-one customer communication print applications including direct marketing documents, transactional documents, and trans-promotional documents, as well as in labels, packaging and industrial print.

The present trend towards the separation of variable document content creation from the details of print production workflow and printing device dependencies is evolving rapidly, but there is an increasing need for predictable connectivity between the two.

The primary focus of PDF/VT is on the exchange of content between businesses or within an integrated environment that produces variable document printing. It is intended to be workflow-architecture-neutral. PDF/VT itself has no provision for encoding workflow or device-specific control information. The aspects of device control, resource, and production management are outside the scope of this document.

PDF/VT does, however, provide a print product metadata framework that may be used to embed workflow control data within the PDF/VT-3 file, as for example, product intent in a format specified in ISO 21812-1, or production requirements at a later stage in the workflow in the Job Definition Format (JDF) or the XML Job Definition Format (XJDF). The job ticket is expected to define the product or production requirements and draw upon PDF/VT for its content and metadata resources.

This document, which defines PDF/VT-3, includes support for the PDF 2.0 imaging model. It builds on the PDF/X-6 standard (defined in ISO 15930-9), which, in turn, references PDF 2.0 (see ISO 32000-2).

Like ISO 16612-2, this document supports the fundamental requirements of portability, device and workflow independence and guaranteed communication of the intended colour reproduction. The native constructs within PDF allow products to provide functionality equivalent to that of PPML workflows as used in ISO 16612-1, but using a single homogeneous format that adds support for a graphics model that supports transparency, as well as up-to-date structure tagging in support of repurposing of data where required.

PDF/VT supports the use of graphics object definitions as a method of specifying graphical content data only once in a PDF/VT-3 file independent of the number of times it is referenced in the file. This approach serves to reduce the file size of a PDF/VT-3 file and allows implementers of conforming processors to employ various processing optimization strategies. Within the context of PDF/X-6, these graphics objects are specified as image, form and transparency group XObjects.

While there is nothing in this document that enforces the creation of PDF/VT-3 files that make efficient use of XObjects, doing so is strongly recommended.

XObjects referenced multiple times from various content streams can be tagged with hint information that aids the conforming processor in its determination of XObject reuse. These hints can include an explicit lifetime scope to indicate the context within which the XObject is known to be referenced multiple times, such as within the current file, or that it is explicitly only referenced once.

An XObject can also be identified as an encapsulated XObject if its definition has a limited and well-defined interaction with the current graphics state when invoked. This explicit hint serves to assist a conforming processor in its optimization strategy.

A PDF/VT-3 file based on PDF/X-6 requires all resources necessary for proper interpretation of the PDF data to be included within the PDF file. This enables an exchange of content where no additional

technical information is required to be communicated between sender and receiver to describe the appearance of page content.

A PDF/VT-3 file based on PDF/X-6p or PDF/X-6n does not necessarily include all ICC profiles required for correct rendering for visualization or print. It isn't necessarily suitable for an exchange without technical discussions between sender and receiver.

Application notes for print-related PDF subsets are available to provide assistance to developers and users and can be found at <https://printtechnologies.org/programs/standards-workroom/tools-best-practices/>.

A processor conforming to this document is not required to be capable of processing documents conforming to ISO 16612-1, which is based on the use of PPML. Neither is it required to be capable of processing documents conforming to ISO 16612-2, although it is anticipated that many creators of processors may choose to do so.

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