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Grafična tehnologija - Vodenje procesa izdelave rastriranih barvnih izvlečkov, preskusnih in proizvodnih odtisov - 6. del: Fleksotisk

Graphic technology - Process control for the production of half-tone colour separations, proofs and production prints - Part 6: Flexographic printing

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Technologie graphique - Contrôle des processus de confection de sélections couleurs tramées, d'épreuves et de tirages - Partie 6: Processus flexographique

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Third edition 2020-09

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

Part 6:

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

Partie 6: Processus flexographique

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Contents			Page
Fore	eword		iv
Introduction			v
1	Scon	e	1
2	•	native references	
_			
3	Tern	ns and definitions	2
4	Requirements		2
	4.1	General	
	4.2	Material input requirements	
		4.2.1 General	
		4.2.2 Distortion correction	
		4.2.3 Proof requirements	
		4.2.4 Digital data files	
	4.0	4.2.5 Film/printing forme requirements	
	4.3	Printing aims	
		4.3.1 General	
		4.3.2 Halftoning parameters	
		4.3.3 Print substrates	
		4.3.5 Reproducibility of ink colour set4.3.6 Ink set gloss ANDARD PREVIEW	Ο
		4.3.7 Tolerance for image positioning	 Q
		4.3.7 Tolerance for image positioning4.3.8 Tone value increase (TVI) S. Iteh. a1	9
		4.3.9 Reproducibility of printing	
_	Com		
5	Com	munication SIST ISO 12647-6:2021 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b09db32a-4560-41c0-9515- prmative) Communication of spot colour data ₂₀₂₁	9
Ann	ex A (no	ormative) Communication of spot colour data 2021	11
Ann	ex B (in	formative) Information exchange	12
Ann		formative) Determination of quality parameters of half-tone dots on a colo	
	-	ration film	
Bibliography			16

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).

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).

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. (standards.iteh.ai)

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO-42647-6:2012), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 42647-6:2012/Amd 1:2015.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the intent of the document has been changed from a process control definition to a specification of the way to exchange the information necessary to define the printing characteristics of the desired product. To do this, it has built on colour management technology and the exchange of colour characterization data.

A list of all parts in the ISO 12647 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.

Introduction

Historically, the ISO 12647 series of International Standards established the process control parameters and their aim values and tolerances for the most important professional printing processes of the graphic arts industry. The initial concept was that the groundwork for the series was laid down in ISO 12647-1. This document differs from that concept because flexographic printing has changed significantly since the ISO 12647 series was initially conceived.

This current edition differs from the earlier edition by not defining specific printing condition aims, but instead requiring that a specific reference printing condition (characterization data set) be specified. Flexographic printing differs from other printing procedures by using a variety of printing machine architectures, ink sequence, ink types, anilox rollers, substrate types, etc. Each of these involve different printing condition and process control aims. This document requires that the colour of the printed product match a characterization data set or a printing condition agreed upon by the provider and the receiver. It specifies minimum requirements and tolerances to be communicated and produced.

The purpose of a proof is to simulate the visual characteristics of the finished printed product as closely as possible, which often becomes a contractual agreement between the provider and the receiver. ISO 12647-7 defines a process where colour characterization data are used to produce a contract proof.

Defined output intent should be a smooth data set, it is recommended to use an industry accepted Reference characterization data set. The use of a data set from an old flexographic press results in a lumpy characterization data, and consequently problematic transforms. The goal for most packaging is to render all print to a similar appearance, typically the same aim reference characterization data set is used for flexographic, offset, grayure, and digital printing.

This market also uses colour proofing on electronic displays. The International Standards for colour proofing on electronic displays are ISO 14861 and ISO 12646.

Spot colour management is defined in this document to utilize spectral data in an XML schema defined by ISO 17972-4 includes exchange specifications for spot colour characterization data to facilitate the communication of spot colour data.

There are many cases in this document where the provider and the receiver communicate. Modern flexography has the capability to align with most other printing aims, however there are some conditions based on substrate, applications, printing forme technology where aligning to providers aims cannot be met. Table 5 list all attributes that should be discussed for these exceptions.

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

Part 6:

Flexographic printing

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for the exchange of data and information necessary for the definition of the aims for four-colour flexographic printing of packaging and publication materials, including newsprint. It is based on the use of colour characterization data to define the colourimetric printing aims and includes appropriate assignment of responsibility for and recommended tolerances on critical parameters of the flexographic printing process.

This document is directly applicable to:

- publication flexographic printing including magazines, catalogues and commercial materials and packaging flexographic printing including labels, boxes, and flexible packages;
- half-tone and continuous tone proofing processes that predict the colourimetric results of flexographic printing.

Guidance is also provided concerning the definition of spot colours used in flexographic printing. https://standards.iteh.avcatalog/standards/sist/b09db32a-4560-41c0-9515-97bb3a368100/sist-iso-12647-6-2021

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 5-3, Photography and graphic technology — Density measurements — Part 3: Spectral conditions

ISO 2813, Paints and varnishes — Determination of gloss value at 20°, 60° and 85°

ISO/TS 10128, Graphic technology — Methods of adjustment of the colour reproduction of a printing system to match a set of characterization data

ISO 12647-7, Graphic technology — Process control for the production of halftone colour separations, proof and production prints — Part 7: Proofing processes working directly from digital data

ISO 13468-1, Plastics — Determination of the total luminous transmittance of transparent materials — Part 1: Single-beam instrument

ISO 13468-2, Plastics — Determination of the total luminous transmittance of transparent materials — Part 2: Double-beam instrument

ISO 13655, Graphic technology — Spectral measurement and colorimetric computation for graphic arts images

ISO 14782, Plastics — Determination of haze for transparent materials

ISO 17223, Plastics — Determination of yellowness index and change in yellowness index

ISO 17972-1, Graphic technology — Colour data exchange format — Part 1: Relationship to CxF3 (CxF/X)

ISO 17972-4, Graphic technology — Colour data exchange format (CxF/X) — Part 4: Spot colour characterisation data (CxF/X-4)

Terms and definitions 3

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online Browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

fringe width

size of fuzzy area to the outside of an imaged halftone dot

3.2

printing forme

cylinder or sleeve covered with a relief type rubber or photopolymer plate for application of printing ink to print substrate

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[SOURCE: ISO 2834-2:2007, 3.3, modified — The original term was "printing forme for flexography".]

3.3

provider

provider (standards.iteh.ai) organization that prepares the data for printing, distributor of a digital data file, designer, consumer products company or trade shop

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receiver

organization that receives the file, or to whom a digital data file is delivered,

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, usually a prepress company, printer or converter.

3.5

replacement colour

spot colour (3.7) used, with altered separations, in place of a process colour

3.6

screen ruling

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

3.7

spot colour

non-process colour that is used in addition to, or in place of, a process colour and is normally applied with a single impression

Note 1 to entry: When associated with a corporate product identity, a spot colour is also known as brand colour.

Requirements

4.1 General

In all cases, digital data files, colour separation film sets or printing formes delivered for printing shall be accompanied by a contract proof or a soft proof unless there is an agreement between all parties concerned that soft proof may be used or that no proof is required. If delivered, the contract proof shall simulate the intended printing condition including finishing and shall conform to ISO 12647-7, using a defined control bar per ISO 12647-7. This fact shall be verifiable by measuring a well-specified control strip or a similar control target suitable for measured verification that is printed on the proof print along with the subject.

NOTE Where intermediate proofs are needed to simulate the printed product without finishing applied, these are typically prepared by the printer.

4.2 Material input requirements

4.2.1 General

Input for flexographic printing may be either film, digital data or printing formes. It should be noted that the use of film or printing formes as the interchange format between the provider and the receiver should include additional details (such as image distortion) not covered in detail in this document.

4.2.2 Distortion correction

There is currently no agreement as to a single formula for image distortion. Therefore, the computation to be used shall be agreed upon between the provider and the receiver.

4.2.3 Proof requirements

All input for flexographic printing (film, digital data or printing formes) shall be accompanied by a proof prepared in accordance with ISO 12647-7 unless there is prior agreement that a proof is not required, or that an agreed upon soft proof will be used. (Standards.iteh.ai)

4.2.4 Digital data files

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Data delivered for printing shall be in the colour formats of CMYK plus spot colours, or CMYK with spot colour as replacement for CMYK scolours 4The 2actual data delivered may be either final format data or three-component colour data sets with associated colour profiles to allow the data to be converted to the final data format. The intended printing condition shall be defined with sufficient data to allow at least one of the three methods described in ISO/TS 10128 to be applied for establishing the printing aims. Where the intended printing condition is included in the registry of characterizations maintained by the ICC, and the digital data are CMYK, the name used in the ICC registry may be used for identification in lieu of including an ICC output profile. If the intended printing condition is not included in said registry, an ICC output profile shall be included.

If the process colorants are other than CMYK, the data shall be defined colourimetrically using an ICC destination profile that shall be referenced, along with spectral data defined in ISO 17972-4; the rendering intent to be used with the output profile shall be communicated.

The colour gamut of the aim reference printing conditions should be aligned to the intended press gamut. Where the aim data set cannot be achieved by the printing system, it is the receiver's responsibility to communicate and agree on resolution with the provider of the file.

The file format used for data exchange shall be PDF/X and should be in accordance with ISO 15930-7. The ISO 15930 series provides many versions of PDF, for global continuity PDF/X-4 for blind transfer delivers files containing fonts, images, and colour requirements and should be used.

Spot colours measurement data (for example Brand colours) shall be communicated between the provider and the receiver and should be communicated as CxF/X-4, CxF X-4a or CxF X-4b as defined ISO 17972-4 or ISO 17972-1 with spectral reflectance data. It may be embedded in the PDF/X document output intents as mixing hints as specified in ISO 32000-2, by prior agreement between the provider and the receiver.