



**ISO 12641-1**

**Graphic technology — Prepress  
digital data exchange —**

Part 1:  
**Colour targets for input scanner  
calibration**

*Technologie graphique — Échange de données numériques de  
préimpression —*

*Partie 1: Cibles de couleur pour l'étalonnage des scanners en entrée*

**Second edition  
2025-02**

This is a preview of ISO 12641-1:2025. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2025

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of ISO 12641-1:2025. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Requirements</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1 General.....	4
4.2 Target design.....	4
4.3 Transmission targets.....	4
4.3.1 Target layout and physical characteristics.....	4
4.3.2 Patch size.....	10
4.3.3 Colour gamut mapping.....	11
4.3.4 Neutral and dye scale values.....	11
4.3.5 Neutral scale mapping.....	12
4.4 Reflection targets.....	13
4.4.1 Target layout and physical characteristics.....	13
4.4.2 Patch size.....	15
4.4.3 Colour gamut mapping.....	15
4.4.4 Neutral and dye scale values.....	15
4.4.5 Neutral scale mapping.....	16
4.5 Allowable tolerances on patch values.....	17
4.5.1 Uncalibrated targets.....	17
4.5.2 Calibrated targets.....	17
4.6 Spectral measurement and colorimetric calculation.....	17
4.7 Data reporting.....	18
4.8 Data file format.....	18
4.8.1 File format.....	18
4.8.2 Keyword syntax and usage.....	18
4.8.3 Data format identifiers.....	19
4.9 Useable target life.....	20
<b>Annex A (informative) Gamut mapping — Computational reference</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Application notes</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>26</b>

This is a preview of ISO 12641-1:2025. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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 document 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)).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents). ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12641-1:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the title has been changed to align with the ISO/IEC Directives Part 2;
- some subclauses have been corrected;
- the normative references (see [Clause 2](#)) have been updated;
- the terms and definitions (see [Clause 3](#)) have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 12641 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).

## 0.1 General

The technical requirements of this document are identical to the American National Standards IT8.7/1-1993 and IT8.7/2-1993. These standards resulted from the joint efforts of an international industry group that included participants representing a broad range of prepress vendors, film manufacturers and users. This group, initially identified as the digital data exchange standards (DDES) committee, later became the founders of the ANSI IT8 (Image Technology) accredited standards committee which is responsible for electronic data exchange standards in graphic arts prepress.

## 0.2 Purpose of this document

Colour input scanners do not all analyse colour the same way the human eye does. These devices are designed to optimize the signal generated when typical materials are scanned. Colour reflection and transparency products use various combinations of proprietary dye sets to achieve visual responses that simulate the colour appearance of natural scene elements. The ability to achieve the same colour appearance from different combinations of dyes is referred to as metamerism. Because both photographic dyes and input scanner sensitivities vary from product to product, there is variability in the input scanner response to metameric colours produced by the various materials. The intent of this document is to define an input test target that will allow any colour input scanner to be calibrated with any film or paper dye set used to create the target. This document is intended to address the colour reflection and transparency products which are generally used for input to the preparatory process for printing and publishing.

The target was designed to be useable for calibration by visual comparison and as a numerical data target for electronic systems and future development. The target design made use of a uniform colour space to optimize the spacing of target patches. The tolerances developed for individual coloured patches meet the values needed for both numerical and visual analysis.

## 0.3 Design of the target

The CIE 1976 ( $L^*a^*b^*$ ) or CIELAB colour space was chosen as the space to be used for the design of the colour calibration target. Uniform spacing in hue angle, lightness and chroma, and tolerancing in terms of differences in these parameters ( $\Delta E^*_{ab}$ ) is believed to provide a reasonable distribution of coloured patches in the most effective manner. Although CIELAB was defined with reference to reflection viewing conditions, tolerancing in terms of vector differences ( $\Delta E^*_{ab}$ ) does provide a reasonable error estimate for transmission materials as well, although the uniformity of the space is dependent upon the conditions of viewing.

The design goal was to define a target that would have, as its main part, as many common coloured patches as was practical, regardless of the dye set used. The remainder of the target is intended to define the unique colour characteristics of the particular dye set used to create a specific target; the values for each target patch is to be established using a common procedure.

To provide a reasonable measure of the colour gamut that is within the capability of modern colour papers and films, all manufacturers of these products were invited to provide colour dye data along with the necessary minimum and maximum density data for each of their image forming colour dye sets. Data were provided by Agfa Company, Eastman Kodak Company, Fuji Photo Film Company and Konica Corporation. These data were then used to estimate the CIELAB colour gamut that each paper and film dye set could produce. This estimate was achieved by mathematical modelling (by several of the participating companies) using methods which were different but gave very similar results. [Annex A](#) provides additional reference material concerning the method used in selecting aim values.

References [15] and [16] provide reference information on the computational methods used in gamut determination.

All computations were based upon the use of the CIE 2 degree observer and  $D_{50}$  illuminant. All transmission measurements were made using diffuse/normal or normal/diffuse geometry as defined for total transmittance. All reflection measurements were made using  $0^\circ/45^\circ$  or  $45^\circ/0^\circ$  geometry as defined in ISO 13655. The reference white was assumed to be a perfect diffuser. The use of an absolute reference allows

This is a preview of ISO 12641-1:2025. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

The gamut plots developed were then used to determine the colour gamut for film and for paper that were common to all of the provided dye families. The limiting values of chroma were then reduced to 80 % of their computed values to create a “common gamut” for purposes of target design.

The goal was to have all coloured patches defined in the same way (regardless of the product used) and to have as many patches as practical. The defined colour gamut therefore required a pattern with a consistent reference. An existing colour input target provided by Eastman Kodak Company under the designation of “Kodak Colour Reproduction Guides, Q-60™” was used as a guide in the development of the target. The Q-60™ target used 12 approximately uniformly spaced hue angles in CIELAB. These were sampled at three chroma values at each of three lightness levels. Although this pattern does not provide equal spacing in terms of  $\Delta E^*_{ab}$ , it does provide an easily understandable and defined patch arrangement. It was adopted for these targets with the addition of a fourth product-specific chroma value at each hue angle/lightness combination.

Lightness levels were chosen for each hue angle to best characterize the gamut at that hue angle. The three common chroma values were then chosen such that one fell on the computed 80 % chroma limit common to all the products and the others were equally spaced in chroma between this value and the neutral. The fourth chroma, which is product-specific, was defined to be the maximum available from each product at the specific hue angle and lightness level. This provided a consistent mapping for all products.

It was also felt to be important to include scales in each of the individual dyes, dye pairs, and a dye neutral along with areas to define product minimum and maximum densities.

A “vendor-optional” area was provided so that different target manufacturers could add unique patches of their own determination beyond those which are required by this document.

#### **0.4 Manufacturing tolerances**

In order to permit practical production of these targets, tolerances had to be set which were capable of being achieved over a significant number of targets. However, this conflicted with the relatively narrow tolerances required for numerical colour calibration. Different tolerances were therefore defined for differing applications, with the objective of minimizing variations as far as was reasonable.