First edition 2001-12-15

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

# Part 5: Screen printing

Technologie graphique — Contrôle du processus de confection de sélections couleurs tramées, d'épreuves et de tirages —

Partie 5: Sérigraphie



# PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

#### © ISO 2001

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

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.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Contents		Page
Forewo	ord	iv
Introduction		ν
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Requirements	2
4.1	General	
4.2	Colour separation films	
4.2.1	Quality	
4.2.2	Screen ruling	2
4.2.3	Screen angle	
4.2.4	Dot shape and its relationship to tone value	
4.2.5	Image size tolerance	3
4.2.6	Tone value sum	3
4.2.7	Grey balance	4
4.3	Print	4
4.3.1	Visual characteristics of image components	4
4.3.2	Tone value reproduction limits	5
4.3.3	Tolerance for image positioning	6
4.3.4	Tone value increase	6
5	Test method and reporting: Tone value measurements on a print	8
5.1	Film-based and digitally generated control strips	8
5.2	Reporting of results	
Annex	A (informative) Ink set colours as measured under non-normative conditions	9
Bibliog	graphy	10

### **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 3.

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 part of ISO 12647 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12647-5 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 manufacture of half-tone colour separations, proof and production prints*:

- Part 1: Parameters and measurement methods
- Part 2: Offset lithographic processes
- Part 3: Coldset offset lithography and letterpress on newsprint
- Part 4: Publication gravure process
- Part 5: Screen printing
- Part 6: Flexographic printing
- Part 7: Processes using digital printing or reproductions made on various traditional printing processes from digital files

Annex A of this part of ISO 12647 is for information only.

## Introduction

When producing a half-tone colour reproduction it is important that the colour separator, proofer and printer have previously specified a minimum set of parameters that uniquely define the visual characteristics and other technical properties of the planned print product. Such an agreement enables the correct production of suitable separations (without recourse to "trial and error") and subsequent production of off-press or on press proof prints from these separations whose purpose is to simulate the visual characteristics of the finished print product as closely as possible.

It is necessary to distinguish between primary and secondary parameters. Whereas primary parameters, which are described in this part of ISO 12647, are defined here as having a direct bearing on the visual characteristics of the image, secondary parameters only influence the image indirectly by changing the values of primary parameters. Secondary parameters include:

- colour separation film thickness;
- film polarity (negative or positive);
- roughness of the emulsion surface;
- presence of colour marking or register marks.

It is the purpose of ISO 12647-1 to list and explain the minimum set of process parameters required to uniquely define the visual characteristics and related technical properties of a half-tone proof or production print produced from a set of half-tone separation films.

It is the purpose of this part of ISO 12647 to list suggested values or sets of values of the primary parameters specified in ISO 12647-1 and related technical properties of a half-tone screen print produced from a set of half-tone colour separation films. Secondary parameters are also recommended for specification where deemed useful.

© ISO 2001 – All rights reserved