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Second edition
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Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF —

Part 7:

Complete exchange of printing data (PDF/X-4) and partial exchange of printing data with external profile reference (PDF/X-4p) using PDF 1.6

Technologie graphique — Échange de données numériques de préimpression utilisant le PDF —

Partie 7: Échange complet de données d'impression (PDF/X-4) et échange partiel de données d'impression avec une référence de profil externe (PDF/X-4p) utilisant le PDF 1.6



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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.

ISO 15930-7 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15930-7:2008), of which it constitutes a minor revision to incorporate the following changes:

- move informative references, ISO 15930-1, ISO 15930-3, ISO 15930-4 and ISO 15930-6, from the normative references to the Bibliography (Clause 2);
- remove unnecessary definitions for PDF/X-1a and PDF/X-3 (Definitions 3.18 to 3.21);
- adopt the changes to the transparency blend mode algorithms as provided by Adobe Systems (Clause 4);
- remove inaccurate and confusing statements in the bulleted list as well as the note of Clause 5;
- correct issues with proper validation of font encoding and widths (6.5.2, 6.5.3 and 6.5.4);
- correct issues with how to encode metadata (6.10);
- clarify some issues about annotations (6.17);
- remove the restrictions on the Orders key in Optional Content, thus enabling more flexible workflows (6.24).

ISO 15930 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF*:

- *Part 1: Complete exchange using CMYK data (PDF/X-1 and PDF/X-1a)*
- *Part 3: Complete exchange suitable for colour-managed workflows (PDF/X-3)*
- *Part 4: Complete exchange of CMYK and spot colour printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-1a)*
- *Part 5: Partial exchange of printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-2)*
- *Part 6: Complete exchange of printing data suitable for colour-managed workflows using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3)*

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- *Part 7: Complete exchange of printing data (PDF/X-4) and partial exchange of printing data with external profile reference (PDF/X-4p) using PDF 1.6*
- *Part 8: Partial exchange of printing data using PDF 1.6 (PDF/X-5)*

Introduction

ISO 15930 (all parts) defines methods for the exchange of digital data within the graphic arts industry and for the exchange of files between graphic arts establishments. It is a multi-part document where each part is intended to respond to different workflow requirements. These workflows differ in the degree of flexibility required. However, increasing flexibility can lead to the possibility of uncertainty or error. The goal throughout the various parts of ISO 15930 has been to maintain the degree of flexibility required while minimizing the uncertainty.

Many printed documents are assemblies of partial pages and/or pages created at different locations and by different organizations. The merging of these individual elements into the final printing form and the subsequent printing can take place at different locations. Some of these elements can also be routed to multiple sites for incorporation into other documents. Each of these elements is referred to in ISO 15930 as a compound entity.

A variety of data formats and structures are used for the creation of this type of material, but with two prevalent kinds of underlying data structures. These are vector-based data for the encoding of line art and textual information and raster-based data for the encoding of image information, including previously rasterized line art and textual information.

Both kinds of data structures are required along with page description information in an open electronic workflow. The exchange of raster-based data using the TIFF/IT file format is defined in ISO 12639. The subject of ISO 15930 is a format for the exchange of object-based data where individual objects can be in either vector or raster data structures.

The various parts of ISO 15930 define a number of conformance levels intended to address different requirements; all define data formats and their usage to permit the predictable dissemination of a compound entity to one or more locations. These goals are accomplished by defining a specific use of the publicly available Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF). In order to achieve a level of exchange that avoids any ambiguity in interpretation of the file, a limited set of PDF objects that are permitted to be used is identified and restrictions to the use, or form of use, of those objects, and/or keys within those objects are added.

In some environments the data exchange needs to be in a form ready for final print reproduction, by transfer of a single file. This file contains all the content information necessary to process and render the document, as intended by the sender, coded inside a single PDF file. No other files, neither external files nor internally embedded files, are required or permitted. This exchange requires no prior knowledge of the sending and receiving environments and is sometimes referred to as "complete" or "blind" exchange. It is platform- and transport-independent. Whereas many production workflows benefit from the exchange of complete material, with all elements present, there are circumstances when this is not appropriate. In certain workflows, some or all of the referenced elements might be more logically present at the receiving site, or might be exchanged at a different time. These include high-resolution contone-image files, line-art files, ICC profiles, etc. These exchanges will generally require prior agreement between sender and receiver.

In some environments, the exchange needs to be restricted to CMYK (and spot colour) data, whilst in others it is more appropriate to convey it as colour-managed, CMYK, gray, RGB, and/or spot colour, or to use alternative process colour models.

Several new versions of the PDF specification have been issued since the publication of ISO 15930-1 in 2001. More recent parts of ISO 15930 expand and extend earlier parts by reference to later versions of the PDF specification.

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Table 1 summarizes the conformance levels defined in the various parts of ISO 15930.

Table 1 — PDF/X conformance levels

Conformance level	Part of ISO 15930	Complete exchange	Colour-managed data permitted	Print characterization spaces supported	PDF version
PDF/X-1:2001	1	Yes	No	CMYK	1.3
PDF/X-1a:2001	1	Yes	No	CMYK	1.3
PDF/X-1a:2003	4	Yes	No	CMYK	1.4
PDF/X-2:2003	5	No	Yes	Gray, RGB, CMYK	1.4
PDF/X-3:2002	3	Yes	Yes	Gray, RGB, CMYK	1.3
PDF/X-3:2003	6	Yes	Yes	Gray, RGB, CMYK	1.4
PDF/X-4	7	Yes	Yes	Gray, RGB, CMYK	1.6
PDF/X-4p	7	No	Yes	Gray, RGB, CMYK	1.6
PDF/X-5g	8	No	Yes	Gray, RGB, CMYK	1.6
PDF/X-5n	8	No	Yes	n-colorant	1.6
PDF/X-5pg	8	No	Yes	Gray, RGB, CMYK	1.6

This part of ISO 15930 specifies the PDF/X-4 conformance level, which incorporates all of the features available in the PDF/X-1a and PDF/X-3 conformance levels defined in ISO 15930-1, ISO 15930-3, ISO 15930-4 and ISO 15930-6, and adds the following.

- The referenced version is PDF 1.6 (rather than PDF 1.3 in ISO 15930-1 and ISO 15930-3; and PDF 1.4 in ISO 15930-4 and ISO 15930-6).
- The use of PDF transparency, as defined in PDF 1.4 and later, has been allowed.
- The use of optional content (often known as layers) has been allowed, to enable regional versioning, for example.
- Some features of PDF, defined in PDF 1.6 and earlier versions, have been disallowed in this part of ISO 15930.

In addition, this part of ISO 15930 specifies the PDF/X-4p conformance level. PDF/X-4 requires that an ICC profile that describes the characterization of the printing condition for which the exchanged file was prepared be embedded. PDF/X-4p allows the ICC profile to be maintained externally to the exchanged file. This is especially useful in those situations where the size of the ICC profile is large in comparison with the size of the file to be exchanged; where there are a very large number of files to be exchanged that have been prepared for the same printing condition, tone and gamut compression and black generation; or where there are licensing issues that preclude embedding.

Due consideration needs to be given to the increased potential for issues requiring technical discussion between file submitters and receivers when determining whether to use the PDF/X-4p conformance level in preference to PDF/X-4. In addition, it is likely that a larger proportion of receiving sites will be capable of accepting and correctly processing PDF/X-4 files. PDF/X-4 is preferred to PDF/X-4p where there is no significant benefit in the use of the latter.

It is anticipated that a variety of products will be developed based on PDF/X, such as readers (including viewers) and writers of PDF/X files, and products that offer combinations of these features. Different products will incorporate various capabilities to prepare, interpret and process conforming files based on the application needs as perceived by the suppliers of the products. However, it is important to note that a conforming reader is required to be able to read and appropriately process all files conforming to a specified conformance level,

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and all files that conform to sets of previously standardized conformance levels, as defined within this part of ISO 15930.

All parts of ISO 15930 define requirements and restrictions on the process of rendering PDF/X files for viewing and print, in addition to the requirements and restrictions of elements and structures within the files themselves. In some circumstances it might be appropriate to render files without rigid adherence to the provisions of ISO 15930, but it is important to be aware that such renderings do not conform to PDF/X.

Although re-purposing of data is not a primary consideration or requirement of this part of ISO 15930, maximum flexibility will be maintained so that future requirements for re-purposing can be accommodated.

Users of this part of ISO 15930 are cautioned that they are expected to be familiar with the documents listed as normative references and the terms used within those documents. This part of ISO 15930, like all of the other parts, prescribes specific uses of, and limitations on the use of, the *PDF Reference* and its associated supporting documents.

An ongoing series of Application Notes (see Reference [11]) is maintained for the guidance of developers and users of the PDF/X family of International Standards. These application notes, and other documents relevant to PDF/X, are available from NPES, The Association for Suppliers of Printing, Publishing and Converting Technologies, in the NPES, Standards Workroom at <<http://www.npes.org/standards/toolspdfx.html>>.

A number of other International Standards, defining focussed subsets of the Portable Document Format in areas other than the graphic arts, are either published or under development, including PDF/A (see Reference [8]). Where possible, PDF/X has been designed to allow a single file to comply both with PDF/X and with these other conformance levels.