Third edition 2017-08

# Graphic technology — Colour and transparency of printing ink sets for four-colour printing —

# Part 1: Sheet-fed and heat-set web offset lithographic printing

*Technologie graphique — Couleur et transparence des gammes d'encre d'impression en quadrichromie —* 

Partie 1: Impression lithographique offset sur feuilles et à bobines



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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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: <a href="http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2846-1:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main change compared to the previous edition is as follows:

<u>Annex A</u> has been revised in order to replace the reference substrate and references to other ISO standards have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 2846 series can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

This document defines the colour and transparency of lithographic printing inks. Different sets of inks (both for proof and production printing) conforming to this document will produce a similar colour when printed on the same substrate at the appropriate film thickness. This enables colour separations for offset-lithographic printing to be based on known colour references and simplifies the task of consistently printing the same images in multiple printing sites.

It should be noted that the colorimetric characteristics specified can only be obtained when the inks are printed on the reference substrate. However, the similarity of two inks on a reference substrate generally ensures similarity on another substrate, and it is this similarity that has enabled the development of industry specifications or standards such as ISO 12647-2<sup>[1]</sup>, which specifies the colour of these inks on other substrates.

The APCO II/II reference substrate, used for many years, is no longer available and has been replaced by a new developed reference substrate, C2846, with properties which are for the purpose of this document similar to the old substrate. Where the new substrate is used for other purposes than specified in this document, new references may have to be determined.

The colour specified in the previous edition of this document was based on extensive measurements of commercial ink sets made in Europe, Japan and the USA. A working group of ISO/TC 130 process control and material experts examined data sets from various countries at the time that edition was prepared and found that a single set of colour coordinates could adequately represent all three proposals within reasonable tolerances. In addition, they found that the transparency of various inks could also be adequately represented by a new method of evaluation. A review undertaken prior to the revision of this edition suggested that there had been little change in the colour and transparency of the inks commercially available and that the characteristics specified in this document could be reconfirmed.