

**CGATS/ISO 15930-7:2008**  
**(Identical to ISO 15930-7:2008)**

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

# 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**

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AND CONVERTING TECHNOLOGIES

**CGATS**



## AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

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## Foreword

ANSI CGATS/ISO 15930-7:2008 is an identical adoption of ISO 15930-7:2008. ISO 15930-7 was prepared by ISO Technical Committee 130, *Graphic technology*, with the support of the ANSI Committee for Graphic Arts Technologies Standards (CGATS).

Minor edits have been made to this standard to prepare it as an ANSI CGATS standard. No technical changes have been made.

The CGATS consensus body approved the national adoption of ISO 15930-7 for issuance as CGATS/ISO 15930-7 in accordance with the *ANSI Procedures for the National Adoption of ISO and IEC Standards as American National Standards* and the CGATS Operating Procedures.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. Neither ISO, ANSI, NPES nor CGATS shall be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

CGATS/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)*
- *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

CGATS/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 CGATS/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 CGATS/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 CGATS/ISO 12639. The subject of CGATS/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 CGATS/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 CGATS/ISO 15930-1. More recent parts of CGATS/ISO expand and extend earlier parts by reference to later versions of the PDF specification.

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

**Table 1 — PDF/X conformance levels**

Conformance level	Part of CGATS/ISO15930	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 CGATS/ISO 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 CGATS/ISO 15930-1, CGATS/ISO 15930-3, CGATS/ISO 15930-4 and CGATS/ISO 15930-6, and adds the following.

- The referenced version is PDF 1.6 (rather than PDF 1.3 in CGATS/ISO 15930-1 and CGATS/ISO 15930-3; and PDF 1.4 in CGATS/ISO 15930-4 and CGATS/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 CGATS/ISO 15930.

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

All parts of CGATS/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 CGATS/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 CGATS/ISO 15930, maximum flexibility will be maintained so that future requirements for re-purposing can be accommodated.

Users of this document 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 CGATS/ISO, 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 [7]) 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 [4]). Where possible, PDF/X has been designed to allow a single file to comply both with PDF/X and with these other conformance levels.

This is a preview of "ANSI/CGATS/ISO 15930...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)



# Graphic technology — Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF —

Part 1:

## 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

### 1 Scope

This part of CGATS/ISO 15930 specifies the use of the Portable Document Format (PDF) Version 1.6 for the dissemination of digital data intended for print reproduction. Where all elements necessary for final print reproduction are contained within the file it is designated as PDF/X-4. If a required ICC profile is externally supplied and unambiguously identified, it is designated as PDF/X-4p.

Colour-managed, CMYK, gray, RGB or spot colour data are supported, as are PDF transparency and optional content. Files can be prepared for use with gray, RGB and CMYK printing characterizations.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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/IEC 10646, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994, *Information technology — Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Requirements and guidelines*

ISO/IEC 14492:2001, *Information technology — Lossy/lossless coding of bi-level images*

ISO 15076-1:2005, *Image technology colour management — Architecture, profile format and data structure — Part 1: Based on ICC.1:2004-10*

ISO/IEC 15444-2:2004, *Information Technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system: Extensions — Part 2*

CGATS/ISO 15930-1, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange — Use of PDF — Part 1: Complete exchange using CMYK data (PDF/X-1 and PDF/X-1a)*

CGATS/ISO 15930-3, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange — Use of PDF — Part 3: Complete exchange suitable for colour-managed workflows (PDF/X-3)*

CGATS/ISO 15930-4, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 4: Complete exchange of CMYK and spot colour printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-1a)*